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We Go Forward to Victory!

Second National Convention of Workers Party Makes History in American Class Struggle

Convention Is Opened with International

With the spirited singing of "The International", the Second National Convention of the Workers Party opened its sessions at the New Yorker Ballroom Temple, Sunday, Dec. 24.

The convention was called to order by the party secretary, C. E. Ruthenberg, who declared that the work of the gathering was to determine the tactics and policies of the party for the coming year, to build a stronger and more powerful organization with which to struggle toward our goal.

William F. Dunne was elected chairman, and J. Louis Engdahl, Jay Lovestone, Committees were elected as follows:

Report of the Central Executive Committee:

[illegible] Boston; [illegible] Elmer T. Allison, New York; Herman Jacobs, Youngstown; Ludwig Lore, Chicago; Fahle Burman, Fitzpatrick; B. Lipschitz, New York.

Resolutions: William F. Dunne, New York; H. M. Wicks, New York; J. Sullivan, St. Louis; Caleb Harrison, Cleveland; Alexander, Battle, New York.

C. E. C. Report Presented

Secretary Ruthenberg read the report of the Central Executive Committee reviewing the work of the party since its first convention one year ago. The report showed the rapid growth of the party organization, the average membership for March, April, May and June being, 20,000, while for July, August, September and October it had gone up to 37,394, the dues payments for October showing 14,556 members, incomplete reports for November showing 16,500 dues stamps sold.

"It is a safe estimate," declares the report, "that with all the new members recently added to the party thru the Chicago-Slovak Federation, the Michigan Federation, and the United Toilers, that the dues payments for December and January will reach a total of 20,000."

The report makes a special appeal for the building up of the English-speaking membership of the party, the main strength of the party now being in 16 foreign language federations, with the possibility of five more joining the party in the near future. As the words of Secretary Ruthenberg, we will have "an international party all our own".

The report reviews the extensive political campaigns of the party and the industrial work during the past year, also the party's defense work, which has taken on new proportions since the Michigan raid resulting in

(Continued on Page Three)

THIS ISSUE IS No. 256

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Our New Executive

The new Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party was selected by the party convention by means of the following:

Jay Lovestone, New York.
Alexander Bittelman, New York.
Earl R. Browder, Chicago.
[illegible], New York.
[illegible], New York.
[illegible], New York

"Forward to Victory!" Call of Convention

(Continued from Page One)

ents to the abolition of the capitalist social system of profit and plunder.

The Workers Party takes its stand as the defender of the rights of the foreign-born workers, it espouses the cause of the oppressed Negro workers and takes its stand in support of all the class war prisoners.

The party takes its stand against mass emigration of workers to Soviet Russia, feeling that "revolutionary determination can be expressed only by American workers remaining in America and fighting for their emancipation here".

While recognizing the necessity of foreign-language sections, the party demands that their activities be centralized to make the party an effective organization.

Similar centralization and discipline is demanded for the party press, developing that strength that will make it possible to launch in the near future, a Communist daily, the forerunner of a powerful daily press fighting for Communism in the United States.

The necessity for work among the youth and among women workers was recognized and steps taken to promote these activities.

A program for educational work was adopted in recognition of the need for "primary and advanced education in economics and communist tactics in political and labor union work among our party membership.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon the workers to join in a great movement to compel the government of the United States to recognize Soviet Russia and to grant a long time loan for the economic reconstruction of Russia; approving the aims of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, denouncing the American Legion and Ku Klux Klan, and urging workers to join the World War Veterans, urging all members to become readers of the "Labor Herald," and endorsing the action of the Central Executive Committee in meeting the crisis in the Jewish Section of the Party.

It was with a tremendous feeling of satisfaction that the convention elected the party's central executive committee for the coming year, adopted a cablegram to be sent to the Communist International, and then adjourned with the singing of "The Internationa!" to attend a banquet arranged by Local New York of the party.

We Arrive Thru Struggles

Frequently there crept into the discussions of the convention an indication of some of the struggles thru which the Communist movement in this country has passed before arriving at its present stage of effectiveness.

The delegates were enthused over the fact that on the eve of the assembling of the convention the last of the comrades taken in the Michigan raid had been released. Many of them sat as delegates in the convention including Ouinn, Ruthenberg, Hall, Harrison, Lambkin, Browder, Krumbein, Sullivan, Talltentire and Lerner.

Some of the delegates were but recently released from the Illinois state prison at Joliet, where they had been sent as former members of the Communist Labor Party. These included Ludwig Lore and Niels Kjar.

Delegate James Dolsen had been one of 600 recently on trial as former Communist Laborites at Oakland, Calif. The jury had disagreed and the indictment has since been dismissed.

Many other delegates have spent more or less time in prisons in this country for their loyalty to labor including Wicks, Lindgren and Merrick, who spent 31 months in the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary for strike activities. Others have been faced with deportation proceedings, while the remainder, if they have not been subject to extreme capitalist persecution in this country, have faced it unflinchingly in the European countries from which they have come.

It may truthfully be said that the great majority of the delegates have gone to prison, at one time or another, to help build up the Communist movement, in this country, that is now the medium thru which greater and more effective Communist work will be carried on during the months ahead.

When the capitalist government of the United States struck at the American Communist movement in January, 1920, sending thousands to prison, it was declared that Communism had been wiped out in America.

Thru the Second National Convention of the Workers Party, Communism rises more powerful, mightier than ever, more firmly entrenched in the hearts and in the minds of the exploited working men and women of America.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Greetings Exchanged Between Workers Parties of Canada and United States

GREETINGS FROM THE WORKERS PARTY OF CANADA

C. E. Ruthenberg, Workers Party, [illegible]

[illegible] Canada, will [illegible] Workers Party of America, [illegible] American movement, calling on it [illegible] for unification [illegible] movement, [illegible] decision [illegible] comrades to play their part in establishing [illegible]

Maurice Brice, Vice-Chairman.
W. Moriarty, Executive Secretary.

REPLY OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA

W. Moriarty, Toronto, Canada.

The Second National Convention of the Workers Party of America notes with pleasure the establishment of the Workers Party of Canada. Following the same general leadership and attacking closely related problems, the Workers Party of America and Workers Party of Canada will mutually strengthen and assist each other. To the action of the Workers Party of Canada meeting in Toronto, February, 1923, we extend heartiest greetings and instruct the Central Executive Committee to send if possible a fraternal delegate to deliver this message in person and to advise with the Canadian comrades.

C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

"Keep Up Fight for the Labor Party!" Decision of Workers Party Convention

Unanimous approval of the action of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, in its campaign for the Labor Party, and in sending delegates to the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, was voiced by the delegates to the party convention.

It was the feeling of the delegates that the entrance of the Workers Party into the struggle for the Labor Party marked its first appearance as a political force in this country.

The party secretary, C. E. Ruthenberg, one of the delegates to Cleveland, made the report on this question, followed by a discussion in which a large number of the delegates took part.

"The labor party movement is a movement springing out of the new experiences of the workers," said Ruthenberg. "We must be a part of that movement. We must cease to be a sect. We must cease to be a segregated organization."

The resolution on this question adopted by the convention follows:

Resolution on the Labor Party

1. The Second Convention of the Workers Party greets with joy the movement of the industrial workers, farm laborers, tenant farmers and working farmers for the formation of a Labor Party. It sees in this movement for independent political action a new consciousness of the character of the existing system of exploitation and the government which upholds and protects it, which will ultimately develop into a mass struggle to establish the Workers Republic and the Rule of the Workers. We approve of the action of the Central Executive Committee in actively participating in this campaign and in sending delegates to the Cleveland Conference.

2. The formation of the labor party does not mean that we will liquidate the Workers Party. The Workers Party will enter the labor party as an autonomous body, maintaining its own organization and carrying on its distinctive work.

3. We condemn the betrayal of the Labor Party movement at the Cleveland Conference by the reactionary trade union leaders of the Johnston, Stone, Keating type who are trying once more to frustrate the aspirations of the workers and farmers for a political party which will fight their class political struggles. These reactionary leaders are endeavoring to stifle the movement for independent political action and a labor party by committing it to the discredited Gompers' policy of rewarding the friends and punishing the enemies" of labor. They are endeavoring to defeat the demand of the industrial workers and farmers for a political party of their own and make the movement toward that end the tail to the kite of the so-called "progressive" movement of LaFollette, Borah and other middle class leaders.

4. We condemn most emphatically the betrayal of the interests of the industrial workers and farmers by the representatives of the Socialist Party at the Cleveland Conference. The Socialist delegates led by Morris Hillquit, fought with the reactionary trade union leaders against the formation of a Labor Party. They helped to exclude the delegates of the Workers Party and the delegates from the local unions, who they knew favored a Labor Party, from the conference. They voted against the recognition of the Soviet Russia. They voted to limit the movement for release of class war prisoners to those convicted under war-time legislation, thus ignoring Tom Mooney and the scores of I. W. W. and Communists convicted under criminal syndicalist laws.

5. We approve of the policy of the Central Executive Committee in endeavoring thru its delegates at Cleveland to work in cooperation with the representatives of the Farmer-Labor Party, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Chicago Federation of Labor and other central bodies and organizations who can ried on a sincere fight for the formation of a labor party. Altho these groups lacked militant leadership at Cleveland they earnestly carried on the struggle for the formation of the labor party.

6. The Central Executive Committee is directed to carry on the campaign for the formation of a Labor Party with even greater vigor and to enter into negotiations to bring about joint action by those elements in the trade unions, farmers' organizations and other workers organizations who favor a labor party for the organization of Labor Party committees, to consist of delegates of all working class organizations favoring the labor party, for the purpose of conducting the campaign for the formation of the Labor Party.

7. We declare our opposition to such labor party organizations entering into the primaries of the old parties. The labor party must be a party distinct from and opposed to the parties of the employers and exploiters of the industrial workers and farmers.

Workers Party Leads Fight to Protect the Rights of the Foreign Born Workers

War upon congressional legislation directed against the more radical elements among the foreign-born workers was declared by the Second National Convention of the Workers Party.

This activity will take the form of the organization of committees for the protection of the rights of the foreign-born workers. These committees will include delegates of trade unions and all fraternal organizations and educational societies.

The report on this question was made by Ludwig Lore, editor of the German daily, the Volkszeitung, and resulted in considerable discussion of the offensive of the capitalists and the government against the foreign born, that the report states is "taking on new impetus and activity".

The resolution adopted follows:

Resolution on Protection of the Rights of Foreign-Born Workers

1. The separation of the American workers into two divisions—one the English-speaking workers—the other the foreign-language-speaking workers is the greatest obstacle the unity of action and class consciousness of the American Working Class.

2. The majority of the workers in the basic industries are foreign born, they are one of the important elements of the American working class.

3. The Foreign Born Working Masses are economically exploited and politically oppressed to a greater degree than the English speaking workers.

They cannot write or speak English. They are not citizens. They are therefore robbed of the most important weapons of self protection. They take no part in the political life of the country, to a large extent are not organized industrially, and furthermore among themselves they are divided into scores of national groups. One of the most important tasks of the Workers Party is to draw the foreign born workers into the broad political life of the country.

The offensive of the Capitalists and the Government against the foreign born is today taking on new impetus and activity. Already many states have denied the right to vote to the foreign born workers who could not read or write. Already many states have forbidden foreign born workers to hold meetings in their own languages. Today an unprecedented offensive against the foreign-born workers is being launched by the Department of Labor, which has recommended that [illegible] be enacted giving [illegible] power to revoke naturalization certificates because of gross misconduct or disloyalty occurring subsequent to naturalization, a bill that would be [illegible] by [illegible] of every foreign worker who participates in any strike or makes a speech in any strike meeting. The Government today would register and catalogue the foreign born workers as criminals with photographs and finger prints.

5. It is the duty of the Workers Party to launch an aggressive campaign against this new form of oppression for the protection of the foreign-born workers. The Workers Party must draw the foreign-born workers into the broad political life of the country; into the general labor movement and must convince the foreign-born working masses that the most powerful weapon of protection against the ruthless oppression of the Government is a LABOR PARTY. The Workers Party must convince the foreign born comrades that they can only protect themselves when they fight side by side with the English-speaking workers. At the same time the W. P. of A. must convince the English speaking American workers that an attack upon the foreign-born workers is an attack against them, and further, that the division of the working class into these sections enables the capitalists to pit one section of the workers against another while exploiting both.

6. The Workers Party will organize, on a national basis, committees for the protection of the rights of the foreign-born workers. These committees for the protection of the rights of the foreign-born workers shall consist of delegates from the trade unions and all organizations with foreign born memberships such as benefit organizations and educational societies. Our members must wage this campaign so that every separate nationalist element shall be abolished. We must never emphasize special protection for any national group but always the protection for all foreign-born workers and the solidarity of foreign-born workers with English-speaking workers.

Workers Party Against Emigration of Members to Russia; Needed Here

America's revolutionary workers are urged by the Workers Party to remain in this country and struggle for their emancipation here, and not emigrate to Soviet Russia. This does not prevent economic aid and general relief being sent to the Workers' Republic. The resolution on this question adopted by the party convention says:

1—It is one of the most important tasks of all revolutionary and militant working class organizations to support Soviet Russia by means of every kind of economic aid.

Soviet Russia can, however, best be helped by the workers of every country carrying on a militant class struggle against the capitalist system of their own country.

2—Economic help to Soviet Russia consists in general relief and reconstructive aid in the form of machinery, capital, the furnishing of agricultural and industrial experts and technicians. We, therefore, approve the work of the Friends of Soviet Russia, and the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, since they represent large contributions by American workers for the relief of Soviet Russia and for the reconstruction of her industry and agriculture.

3—The trade unions of this country can help Soviet Russia most effectively by taking up concessions and furnishing capital and machinery for the rehabilitation of Russian industry. It is to be hoped that the example already set by one American trade union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will be emulated by other influential unions.

4—Soviet Russia needs machinery and capital; she needs but few men. There is plenty of willing labor.

Conditions in Soviet Russia are different from American conditions. As a result, American workers will not be easily assimilated. We, therefore, are against mass emigration to Soviet Russia, whether in an organized or unorganized form.

5—We are against the emigration of Party members, militant workers and all sympathizers of the Communist cause. Sympathy for Soviet Russia and revolutionary will are best expressed by workers emigrating from this country to a country already freed from the yoke of capitalism. Revolutionary determination can be expressed only by American workers remaining in America and fighting for their emancipation here.

6—Emigration of Party members means weakening of the American party and a desertion of the revolution here. The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party will report such desertions to the Communist International and the Russian Communist Party.

To Ralph Chaplin's Harpies

By ROBIN DUNBAR

You took a strong, healthy, bright American lad,
Descended from the best Revolutionary stock,
Away from his home on the rustling corn-fields of Kansas,
And threw him into a dirty dungeon, reeking with poison-damp.
You tore him out of the arms of his weeping wife,
Out of the tender grasp of his tear-stained son,
And stuck him behind low prison bars
Where you are keeping him now.
During the best years of his young, lusty manhood;
And for what? Answer that, ye scum of iron-heeled masters!
For the crime of being true to his class;
A crime in a worker of the greatest turpitude;
A virtue in a parasite of the highest beatitude!
All right! So be it! Keep him there for life.
If you think it will do you any good.
But may be there will come a day here, as it came in Russia;
A day when the worm will turn under the iron heel of Capitalism,
As it turned there under the iron heel of Czarism;
And then how will it go with you, hirelings of hell?
Does not the fate of Czar Nicholas tell you anything?
Do you think to escape scathless here in America,
Just because it once was the land of the free, the true and the brave,
And you have perverted it into a land of bloody shambles?
Woe unto you, panderers, of-scour-gs of Capitalism!
Your last days will be worse than the worst days,
You gave our brave and heroic Comrade, Ralph Chaplin!

Build Powerful Press, Plan for English Language Daily, Says Party Convention

Build for a powerful, centralized, disciplined party press, was the unanimous decision of the Workers Party Convention, in giving instructions to the Central Executive Committee for the coming year.

Prepare the way for an English-language Communist daily, said the convention. It is needed in the struggle to reach the English-speaking workers with the message of Communism.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE WORKER, made the report on "The Party Press," reviewing the struggle of the Workers Party publications during the past year, the obstacles that confront them at the present time and the outlook for the future.

It was shown that while the foreign-language sections of the party had built up a strong press, that the English-language press was still confined to a few weeklies. The party press declaration reads as follows:

1. The building of a strong, centralized and disciplined party organization depends in great part on the centralization of the ownership of all party-controlled papers and magazines.

2. In order to develop uniform party activity it is necessary that all party publications vigorously support the tactics and policies of the party as decided by the National Conventions of the Party, and by the Party Central Executive Committee between conventions.

To this end all party publications must publish in full all the proclamations and manifestoes of the party. They must support all programs of action thru editorials and news articles, on every phase of the action, published continuously during the period of the action, as outlined in these declarations.

3. The language barriers, that are an obstacle to a unified party, also prevent unified editorial action on the part of our press, published in numerous languages.

It is urged, therefore, that Monthly Editorial Conferences of our party editors be held, in all cities where we have publications in more than one language, to discuss and develop joint action on the part of our press, in harmony with the declared position of the party.

4. An English-Language Daily.

WHEREAS, The working class is at a great disadvantage in its struggle with the capitalist class because of its lack of accurate information and news, and

WHEREAS, The press today is a most powerful weapon in the hands of the capitalist class in its war upon the workers, and

WHEREAS, The working class of America today is in dire need of a fighting English-language press to aid in its daily struggles against its exploiters and oppressors, therefore

RESOLVED, That this Second National Convention of the Workers Party of America calls upon the incoming Central Executive Committee to take immediate concrete steps towards the issuing of an English-language daily that shall loyally and unflinchingly serve all the workers in their daily battles against their common enemy, the capitalist class, and,

RESOLVED, That, since such an English-language daily will be a powerful weapon in defense of the interests and for the protection of the foreign-born workers in this country, that we especially urge upon the foreign-language sections of the Workers Party that they give all possible aid in support of such a daily.

5. The District Organizations are directed to establish weekly papers in their districts as early as possible.

Don't Throw This Paper Away! Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Y. W. L. Observer Views Demonstration in Soviet Russia

Our observer from the Y.W.L. of America sent to the third Congress of the Young Communist International sends the following interesting description of the demonstrations in the land of the Soviets:

"The demonstrations in Petrograd and Moscow were gigantic. In Petrograd, Nov. 5, 300,000 marched. This, however, was puny compared to the Moscow demonstration on the 7th. Close to a million workers, men, women, children, soldiers marched. If there was any one in the city who did not, I failed to notice them. The demonstration started at 11 a. m., and at eight in the evening thousands were still parading by the stands. As a demonstration it was unparalleled. Russia is solid behind the Soviets. Let no one make any mistake about that.

"Economically conditions have improved wonderfully for the workers. All are well fed and look happy. They are obviously better fed than the German workers. And they are warmly and well clothed. Russia is on the upgrade economically. The famine is beginning and now it can be pointed out that the Russian workers' conditions will continue to improve while those of the other countries will continually go down. The revolution is going forward and nothing can stop it."

Courses in Agricultural Technique for English Speaking Comrades

The Russian Institute of Technology has opened special courses in agricultural technique for English-speaking comrades. The Institute is fully equipped with all the agricultural machines, which are necessary in order to give the pupils a complete illustration of modern farm methods. Tractors, plow and plow-machine binders, reapers and many other implements make the school one of the best institutions of that kind in the state of New York.

The Institute has been organized by the New York Branch of the STASR. The first already existing group of Russian speaking students has made so fat excellent progress.

For further information apply to the secretary, Comrade Kesling, 231 East 37th St., N. Y. City.

Soviet Recognition Wins.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Immediate recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States won the decision in a debate at Harvard University. It was the first debate of the Harvard Debating Union, organized on the English system. The Progressives favoring recognition defeated the Conservatives who opposed it. The question was vigorously fought, the audience voting 47 to 35 in favor of the progressives.

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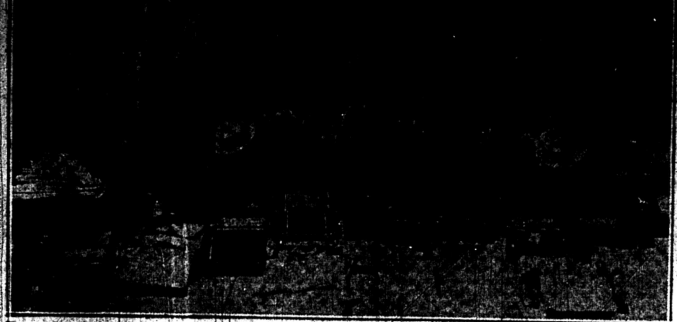
All Out on Bail! Face Trial in Jan. 15th

Has Not Broken Solidarity in the Struggle Against the Bosses

Yugoslavia Enhanced



All the Michigan raid-victims are now out on bail. Many of them were delegates to the Second National Convention of the Workers Party. They face trial on Jan. 15, and the Labor Defense Council is pushing its activities to see that they get a proper defense, the defense that will keep them on the outside.

The above picture was taken shortly after the arrests. The typewriters, mimeograph machines and documents seized are seen in the foreground. Wm. Z. Foster, Earl R. Browder and Philip Arenberg, arrested later in Chicago, do not appear in this picture. Those in the picture are:

BACK ROW (Left to Right): Thomas J. Flaherty, Charles Erickson, Cyril Lambkin, William F. Dunne, John Mihelic, Alex Bail, William Reynolds and Francis Ashworth.

FRONT ROW (Left to Right): Norman Tallentire, Caleb Harrison, Gene Bechtold, Seth Nordling, C. E. Ruthenberg, Charles Krumbein, Max Lerner, T. R. Sullivan and Elmer MacMillan.

All Out on Bail!

All of the twenty men arrested in Berrien County, Mich., under the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism law have been released on bail. After four months' confinement the last five have just been given their freedom. They are: Beth Nordling, Portland, Ore.; Norman Tallentire, San Francisco, Calif.; Joseph Zack, New York, and Charles Erickson and Eugene Bechtold, Chicago.

That twenty defendants in this case have now all been released on bail in spite of the outrageously high bond demanded by the Berrien County authorities is a striking manifestation of the solidarity the working class of America has shown in coming to the assistance of their militant brothers.

It is also evidenced by the indignation with which many free thinking Americans who, while not in any way connected with the labor movement are resisting the illegal attacks made by the Burns-Daugherty combination on American civil liberties. More than $150,000.00 in cash, liberty bonds and property have been scheduled for the bail of these twenty men.

The case in Michigan will no doubt now take on a more militant nature than ever. With all of the defendants freed from the custody of the authorities, the defense in this case now becomes more than ever an offensive against the repressive measures of the anti-labor forces of this country.

The Labor Defense Council now for the first time freed of the necessity of devoting so much of its energy to securing release of the defendants on bail, now announces that all of its efforts will be devoted towards an offensive-defensive campaign, which it is hoped, will result not only in the acquittal of the twenty men involved but will result also in crushing and breaking the criminal syndicalism laws in America and the anti-labor campaign of which criminal syndicalism prosecutions are the outstanding manifestations.

Support the Prisoners!

After listening to spirited addresses by Earl R. Browder, Norman Tallentire, William F. Dunne and Charles Krumbein, four of the 20 Communist prisoners taken in the Michigan raids, the Second National Convention of the Workers Party unanimously adopted a declaration calling upon the working class to support everywhere the victims of the White Terror. It pledges the party its whole-hearted support in every endeavor to free all the class-war prisoners.

The convention endorsed the campaign being waged by the Labor Defense Council, the success of which was interpreted as a great demonstration of Communist influence among the masses of America's workers. The declaration adopted in full follows:

Class Struggle Becomes Sharper

The class struggle in the United States is steadily becoming sharper and broader because of the intensified resistance of the workers to exploitation and oppression. Hundreds of militants have been thrown into prison by the capitalist government.

No one phase of American society shows its fundamental class character more drastically than its class war prisoners. Nothing more clearly demonstrates the fundamental cleavage between the written constitution of the United States on the one hand and its application in actual life by capitalism on the other hand.

Capitalist society in America has long outgrown the constitution upon which the legal structure of the nation is based. As a consequence we have the contradiction of its theoretical acceptance as an inspired document together with its practical repudiation wherever its limitations tend to restrict the full exercise of capitalist power. This is particularly true with regard to the guarantees of civil liberty which have been ruthlessly discarded. Thus in the hands of the capitalist government the constitution has become a barricade from behind which is conducted an offensive campaign against labor.

The American Communists, who have been in the front ranks of the workers fight against unbridled exploitation, and who have relentlessly pointed out that the only remedy lies in the complete abolition of capitalism, have, as a consequence, been particularly singled out by the government. This attack on the Communist is part and parcel of the nationwide offensive against the entire working class by the capitalists and their government. It is one sector in that which includes the "open shop campaign." It is another example of the determination of capitalism to wipe out all traces of working class organization.

In addition to the Communists there are still hundreds of workers in prison who were incarcerated for their activity in the labor struggle or upon pretense of violation of war measures. Such are Tom Mooney, and Warren K. Billings in California, Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts, the I. W. W. prisoners in Leavenworth, Jacob Dolla in Pennsylvania and countless others. Many are still in prison from long before the war as Ford and Suhr in California.

The National Convention of the Workers Party pledges its whole hearted support to every endeavor to free all class war prisoners.

We greet the Labor Defense Council, and the National Defense Committee, organized to resist the attacks upon the workers' civil rights, and we especially express our great joy at the success of the Labor Defense Council in raising the tremendous sum necessary to obtain the release on bail of the militant workers arrested in Michigan and in Chicago. We call upon all members of the Workers Party and the working class generally to contribute generously to the defense fund being raised by the Labor Defense Council.

We condemn the traitorous conduct of the Socialists at the Cleveland Conference in opposing the liberation of all class war prisoners and in proposing amnesty only for those workers imprisoned during the war.

We call upon the workers of America to render support to the Gitlow case involving the constitutionality of all criminal syndicalist laws and now under consideration in the Supreme Court.

We call upon the workers to rally to the support of the Communists arrested at Bridgman. The trial of these militant workers involves the right of the workers to meet and organize for self-defense against capitalist aggression.

We call upon all the workers to render maximum support of these working class organizations and call upon all trade unions and working class organizations to unite into one mighty movement for the repeal of the numerous State Criminal Anarchy and criminal syndicalist laws, and for the liberation of all working class prisoners, those convicted for violation of these infamous laws as well as those convicted during the war.

Party Ranks Grow; Show 20,000 Now

(Continued from Page One)

the arrest of 20 of the most active members of the party.

Urges "Make Party Grow" Stamp

The report urges that a special "Make the Party Grow" stamp be issued to be purchased by every party member, and that the foreign language branches be called upon to actively engage in the sale and distribution of the party literature.

The report was so detailed and comprehensive that it called forth but little discussion when the reading had been completed.

Delegate Earl R. Browder, Chicago, associate editor of the Labor Herald, declared the report showed that the party had definitely got on its feet, that it was a promise of future increased party activities and constant progress.

The remainder of the first day's session was taken up with the discussion of "The Labor Party" and "The Party in the Labor Unions". The declarations adopted appearing in another column.

The Party and the International

C. E. Ruthenberg was chosen chairman of the second day's session and Alexander Bittleman, vice chairman.

Following acceptance of the report on the question of the prosecution of foreign born workers, Bittleman reported on the question of "The Workers Party and the Communist International". He showed the collapse of the Vienna (2½) International and then dwelt at some length on the waning strength of the Second (Socialist) Interpational in the face of the growth of the Communist International. He showed that the struggle of the Third International was toward the development of a World Communist Party.

He declared that the "Left Wing Sickness" that had paralyzed the Communist movement in many countries for a time, had now been completely eradicated.

He pointed out that the Workers Party was represented by fraternal delegates at the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International, but that these had not returned to the United States in time to report personally to this convention.

There followed a discussion as to the possibilities of the open struggle for Communism in the face of the black reaction in this country after which the Convention voting unanimously for the report submitted by Bittleman, which appears as part of the party's program, under the heading of "The International". It reads as follows:

Statement Unanimously Adopted

"The Workers Party accepts the principle that the class struggle for the emancipation of the working class is an international struggle. The workers of Russia have been obliged to fight against the whole capitalist world in order to maintain their Soviet Government and to win the opportunity of building their system of production on a Communist basis. In this struggle they have had the support of the enlightened workers of every country.

"The future struggles against capitalism will take the same character. In order to win the final victory in the struggle against world capitalism the working class of the world must be united under one leadership.

"The leadership in the International struggle which inspires hope in the hearts of the workers of the world and arouses fear in the capitalists of every country is the leadership of the Communist International.

"The Workers Party declares its sympathy with the principles of the Communist International and enters the struggle against American capitalism, the most powerful of the national groups, under the inspiration of the leadership of the Communist International.

"It rallies to the call 'WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE!'"

Following the adoption of this declaration the delegates and the audience joined enthusiastically in the singing of the "International" and then proceeded to the reading of the proposed party program by Secretary Ruthenberg. It was then taken up for discussion.

I. W. W. Still in Dungeons

SAN QUENTIN, Cal.—Eight of the 10 criminal-syndicalism prisoners here who went on strike in protest against continued slavery in the jute mill are still in the dungeons on bread and water.

Join the Workers Party!

The Second National Convention of the Workers Party issued an invitation to all revolutionary elements in the American working class still outside its ranks to enlist under its standards. This invitation was as follows:

For the Political Unity of All Revolutionary Elements

The achievements of the Workers Party since its first convention one year ago conclusively demonstrate it to be the rallying center of the revolutionary elements in the political struggle of the American Labor Movement. This surely must now be apparent to all those militant elements that still remain outside its ranks.

To all the members of the Socialist Party who consider themselves revolutionists, to those who refuse to give their assent to the cowardly betrayals of Hillquit, Berger, Oneal and the rest of the Socialist delegates at Cleveland, to these we issue our appeal, JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY!

We call upon all the revolutionary English-speaking elements still affiliated with the Proletarian Party, the Socialist Labor Party and similar organizations, to JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY!

We recognize that the foreign-born worker has always been the backbone of the American revolutionary working class struggle. In our ranks we have, therefore, foreign-language federations in 16 different tongues. There are, however, at the present time, organizations of Bulgarian, Armenian, Roumanian, Slovak and French workers. To all these we issue our call, JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY!

To the thousands, if not tens of thousands, who have for one reason or another, mistakenly as we believe, allowed their membership and active participation in the revolutionary movement to lapse during the last three or four years, we now say, JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY, and again become active in the revolutionary struggle.

WORKERS! FORWARD WITH THE WORKERS PARTY! FORWARD TO THE VICTORY OF THE AMERICAN SOCIAL REVOLUTION UNDER THE LEADERSHIP AND GUIDANCE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL!

"The Party and the Labor Unions" Rouses Interesting Discussion by Delegates

Probably the most interesting discussion of the convention occurred on the report on "The Party and the Labor Unions," submitted by William F. Dunne.

The debate developed into a report of the party's successes in reaching the workers organized into their labor unions in various sections of the country.

Delegate Fred Merrick, Pittsburgh, reviewed the fight in Western Pennsylvania; Kjar, Krumbein, Browder, Dozenberg, spoke for Chicago; Mollenhauer, for Detroit; Sullivan, for St. Louis and Southern Illinois, while among the others who joined in the discussion were Tallentire, Wicks, Askenasi, Harrison, Allonne Ware and Ruthenberg.

Dunne reviewed the efforts that would be made to extend the industrial work of the party during the coming year, and urged in conclusion that:

"Let us so carry out our work in the unions during the coming year, so that next year we may be able to come before you and talk about 'The Work in OUR UNIONS.'"

The resolutions on Industrial Relations were as follows:

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The Second National Convention of the Workers Party views with greatest satisfaction the developing movement, organized and directed by the Trade Union Educational League, for the amalgamation of labor's economic organizations into giant industrial organizations of labor under the inspiration and guidance of the Trade Union Educational League.

We greet with enthusiasm the historic achievements of the Conference of the International Committee for the Amalgamation of the Sixteen Standard Railroad Organizations just held in Chicago.

We declare our solidarity with the militant coal miners of District Five (Western Pennsylvania) United Mine Workers of America, in their energetic efforts to cleanse their own ranks of reactionary elements, and to develop a more solidified struggle nationally against the mine owners in preparation for the new crisis growing out of the expiration of the present wage agreement in the spring.

We hail the magnificent battles of the coal miners and the railroad shopmen this year as a tremendous advance in the waging of the American labor struggle, marking as they did, the inauguration by the workers in this country of nation-wide action against the oppression of their exploiters.

Recently, in the textile mills, in the face of big obstacles, there was displayed an encouraging solidarity among the striking masses of the workers in this industry.

All members of the Workers Party must not only become members of but effective workers in the labor unions.

Every member of the Workers Party stands instructed to join the Trade Union Educational League, the organized expression of the militant workers in the unions.

We urge that special effort be made to organize the foreign born workers, as well as the great masses of English-speaking unorganized labor. Only by developing powerful unions in the steel industry, and similar unorganized fields, can labor present a united front to the closely knit forces of the bosses.

Since many unions, justly or unjustly, demand citizenship as a membership qualification, we call upon all foreign-born workers to become naturalized citizens in order that they may become active members of the organized labor movement.

Every possible effort must be made to win all militant unionists to active membership in the Workers Party.

The left-bloc within the unions is the principal channel, at our present stage of development, of communist trade union activity.

5. Every step taken by the W. P. nuclei in the unions should be clearly to advance the interests of the union and its members. Care must be taken, to block the reactionaries in their attempts to misinform the union and file, charging the communists with violating union autonomy, and imposing the will of an outside organization. These inevitable charges, the last refuge of discredited officialdom, is best refuted when an attack upon the W. P. nuclei becomes an attack upon some pressing immediate need of the workers for which the W. P. nuclei are carrying on a fight. The Party industrial activity is upon the healthiest basis when it cannot be attacked without attacking the vital needs of the masses.

6. As the Workers Party more and more, thru its nuclei activities and its correct programs, establishes communist leadership in the trade unions, to that extent the political education of those organizations becomes a matter of prime concern. The work of educational work of the Party within the union is intensified, as its leadership is consolidated; the Party nuclei function more and more openly as the recognized leadership of the organization. This is the goal toward which all communist work drives, communist leadership of the masses, for the conscious struggle to establish the workers' control of industry and society.

THE PASSING OF CAPITALISM

Senator, the end of thy reign draws nigh—
Your time has come.—Prepare to die!
The toilers are rising—Hark! the cry
"COMMUNISM."

Senator, listen! Thy death-knell ringing,
Listen again! 'Tis the toilers singing,
And in the march of triumph bringing
"COMMUNISM."

Long have the toilers dreamed of the day,
When they their fetters cast away,
And greet with hearts that are light and gay,
"COMMUNISM."

At last the day of Freedom draws nigh—
A message of hope spreads o'er the sky.
The toilers are rising—Hark! the cry,
"COMMUNISM."

Joseph McDonald.

Soviet Russia Pictorial Arrives

The initial issue of "Soviet Russia Pictorial", just off the press, more than matches up to the advance notices, being a richly illustrated and popularly written number unique in the history of labor publications in America. To mention that it contains thirty pictures and ten articles in addition to several departments like "Book Reviews" and Editorials, gives a measure of the quantity rather than the quality of the magazine.

The pictures, to mention one unusual fact, are very clear, because the publication appears on a fine glossy paper which reproduces photographs excellently. They deal with such divergent phases of contemporary Russian life as reconstruction, new art, American colonists, racial groups within the country, international affairs, and other subjects.

Walsh Speaks for Russia

NEW YORK.—Praising the integrity and ability of the officials of Russia, Frank P. Walsh told the Foreign Policy Association that Russia is the "nation of great opportunity to all men of vision," Walsh, who recently returned from Russia, where he studied legal, economic and political conditions, declared the new economic policy of the Russian government was entered into in good faith, and that business and industry is showing a rapid improvement there.

Talk on the French Party

A talk on the French Communist Party will be given by Comrade Simon Felshin at the meeting of the Harlem English Branch of the Workers Party, this Thursday evening, Dec 28, at the Workmen's Circle 143 E. 103rd St. Comrade Felshin has just returned from a two years stay in Europe where he made a study of the radical movements in the countries which he visited. Workers Party members and sympathizers are invited to be present.

Right Here This Week. Article Page 11 on "Your Neighbor"

Lenin Looks Back on "Five Years of the Russian Revolution and the Prospects of World Revolution"

(Continued from Page One)

...ernment in Russia, and it has been functioning for five years or more, but so far as American courts are concerned that government is the old imperial government of the czars, and so far as American courts are concerned there isn't any other government there but the czar's. So says the supreme court of New York state.

The opinion, delivered by Justice Ford, is one of the finest examples of judicial and legal contortion and distortion, of the legalistic making of white black and explaining when black is white, ever issuing from a seat of wisdom. It was delivered in the course of an opinion which, it upheld by the higher courts, will enable American banks to evade payment of perhaps $200,000,000 deposited in their branches in Russia and central Europe, where the banking systems have been taken over by new governments.

Boris N. Sokoloff, a former resident of Russia, now living in this city, had sued the National City bank of New York for $28,365 and interest, which he had deposited before the Russian revolution in the bank's Petrograd branch. The bank refused to honor Sokoloff's checks, contending that the Russian Soviet Government, when it seized the business of all the banks in Russia, became responsible for all the liabilities of such banks.

The court upheld the bank.

Money to Smash Unions? Sure!

NEW YORK.—Class 1 railroads paid out almost a quarter of a billion dollars to maintain their union-crushing policy in the three months of July, August and September, according to an article which will appear in The Nation by Evans Clark, labor statistician.

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Some Strong Sidelights That Show Up the Dark Places in the Cleveland Political Labor Conference

(Continued from Page One)

...ness, and unspeakably. He ...ed the audience to "keep ...ur powers keyed to the ...ssary height to ...ve that would drive the ...ders out and ensure success!"

...ut and cried hoarse with ...ssion and prayed for success ...ction and applauded himself ...ing of nausea and weariness. ...ow would the stream of meaning ...ss come to an end? This ...the man who bluffed that the ...ders would not be tyrannized by ...government when Daugherty got ...his indictment!

At last he stopped. Up jumped James Oneal of the Socialist Party, editor of the notorious yellow sheet, the New York Call, breathless and excited.

Mr. Chairman, is your speech to be had in printed form?"

Unable overcome with emotion that James Oneal should have been so desirous of having a copy, Johnston replied: "We had no money, so we only got out 50 copies."

"Be sure to keep one for me!" replied Mr. Oneal. The famous document will serve as the future guide for the illustrious editor of the New York Call, the vociferous proponent of a Labor Party of the toiling masses the Labor Party that Oneal and the yellow Socialists helped to turn down!

Yellow, oily, smirking, bowing to the representatives of the big unions, with the reactionaries and with the Socialist counter-revolutionaries who have just joined the 2½ International! Hobnobbing with Keating, the ex-congressman from Colorado and present editor of "Labor," one of the most reactionary organs of the day, and joking with Hillquit, champion of the raid on the Workers Party of delegates to the Conference!

Bombastically nominated as permanent chairman of the Conference, as the "best man and most worthy to represent the interests of the workers, for which reason I rise to place in nomination the name of William M. H. Johnston." The poor boob who nominated him was so overcome with the seriousness of his job, that he gave the already seriously handicapped chairman (mentally and morally) the further burden of another initial.

This was Johnston, greasy, slick and smooth, who had already sold out in Washington to the "progressive bloc"—sold his soul (if he had any) and his influence.

William H. Johnston chairman!

* * *

THE MACHINE

There is nothing more necessary than a machine. It is the most destructive means of doing work in the most constructive. In Moscow there, governing a machine based on the Soviet Republic intact and safe from any counter-revolutionary attack, in Washington, London and Paris there is a machine made up of diabolical schemers supported by the full force of the government—the diplomatic service, the influence of the bourgeois press and then such little things as the army and navy.

In Cleveland, there was also a machine—reaching from Jewell, the $25,000 a year "worker" at the head of the Railway Crafts Division of the A. F. of L., to Victor Berger, "socialist" congressman from Wisconsin, the big baby of the conference!

The machine worked pretty smoothly. It was well oiled and only creaked a few times, when some delegates seemed to forget that this was a conference for "progressive political action." When, for instance, the delegates from the local labor unions demanded to be seated and the secretary of the Credentials Committee tried to make the conference believe that it did not understand the English language. And when Max Hayes, of the Typographical Union, told Mr. Keating, the reporter of the Credentials' Committee that the conference would not stand for the "vicious practice of the committee reading into the call anything it pleased!"

The machine creaked a little and then went on—reporting the next morning the names of "safe" delegates who were seated, and totally ignoring the others. Otto Bannetter, the loudest of the yellow Socialists, was a member of the same committee and recognized the names of several militant unionmen, such as Merrick, of Pittsburgh, and Harrison, of Cleveland, and others. These would be votes for a Labor Party. Forget it! Their names were not even reported!

It creaked again—a loud creak, a noisy, ominous creak when the Workers Party delegates asked about their credentials.

Ominous silence . . . The secretary replied that "no credentials had been received." He was a Farmer-Labor man . . . the reactionaries and Socialists had tricked him. He did not know that the betrayers of a Labor Party had hidden the Workers Party credential. He did not know that when the credential of the Young Workers' League was found it had the word "held" across the face.

Then the vicious attack by Keating! The machine bellowed! It roared! The epithets flew fast and thick: "un-American," "against the flag and constitution," "disruptive," "the agents of internecine strife," "the delegates of the railroad unions," "the delegates of Moscow." No one must have imagined they were in Daugherty's office in Washington or in Judge Wilkerson's court in Chicago. How familiar were the words, how familiar the scene!

Daugherty and Harding's influence were directing the machine! Attorney Palmer's spirit could be felt!

Then the counter-attack by Cramer of Minneapolis — and then silence again. . . .

The conference could proceed.

Once more, the machine creaked. The next day when the Socialists explained that they voted to exclude the Workers Party not because it was "un-American," but because it was a) "disruptive" element in the labor movement. And when Jack Bradon, of the World War Veterans, denied it, there was a flare-up, and then the machine had things in hand for the day.

But it was fated to creak once again—loud and shrill. The question of the Labor Party could not be evaded. Of course the machine felt sure of its hand. It had canvassed the delegates at the conference and knew their stand. So sure were they that they announced in the press the day before the conference that there would be NO Labor Party.

But they did not know how strong the sentiment for the Labor Party was. They did not know that they would have such a narrow escape. 64 votes to 52! Had the Workers Party delegates and the local labor delegates been seated the vote would have been still closer. Had these delegates been admitted, there would have been a fight in the conference from the start to the finish.

Bill Dunne would have ripped the mask off the face of the "leaders". He would have shown them up. He and Ruthenberg would have mobilized the many vacillating delegates and brought the Labor Party over the top!

That is why the Workers Party delegates were not seated! The machine may crack once in a while, but it is dangerous in these times to expose it to too many possibilities. The Rank and File Conference of the Railroad Unions was in session in Chicago and there was danger that the Workers Party and local union delegates would crystallize the same rank and file sentiment—and bring the machine to a standstill.

The machine withstood the attack of the sponsors of the Labor Party. It creaked—loud. But it remained intact.

It was a good machine—but only for Hillquit, Oneal, Keating, Hayes and Johnston. For the Labor Party it was a Juggernaut!

* * *

THE GREAT BETRAYERS

It is a peculiar fact of history that the great apostles of an idea are also its greatest betrayers. Judas, the betrayer, is the symbol of the betrayal by his disciples today!

In 1914—the Social-Democrats betrayed the working class of the world. Beaten by 1919 for the time they were equally ready to traduce it! They did—in Germany, France, England, Austria. In 1917, the Mensheviki in Russia; in 1918, the Social Democrats in Germany; in 1920 the Socialists in Italy and again in 1922 when they declared peace with Mussolini. From 1919 to 1922 in Jugoslavia, Austria, Rumania, Poland, Bulgaria, Lettland, Germany, where they sold out the militant workers and the Communists, betrayed them into the hands of their enemies.

In 1922, the Socialists of America committed another of their betrayals. These loud, blasting defenders of the working class! These valiant champions of a Labor Party!

How they boasted of it! They told the workers that the "American Labor Party" of New York would be the nucleus of the future Labor Party. A Labor Party alone would save the American working class from the further treachery of the capitalists and their parties. At last we would begin the action that British workers had started more than a decade ago.

They, the Socialists, would fight for the Labor Party. Their best men would be present in Cleveland to sound the call for the Labor Party.

Yes, yes, just like the Second and 2½ Internationalists! Bragging of what they would do while the enemy is at arms!

But Cleveland was quite another matter. There stood the stolid leaders of the Railroad Brotherhoods, enemies of a Labor Party. And some of the farmers, who had "tried out" the "rewarding" policy at the last election and found it effective

So the Socialists went in with the gang—of the leaders! Johnston to Hillquit—the whole array of fakers and betrayers of the working class!

The Socialists early gave evidence of their reactionary sentiment in voting not to seat the local union delegates. Again when the Workers Party came on the carpet. But it remained for James Oneal to vote to committee against the Labor Party because "the American workers are not yet ripe for independent political action!"

Just as communism is international reaction is international. In the open struggle against the workers, the world capitalists are natural and loyal allies. The disintegration of capitalist economy which plunges the Italian bourgeoisie into open warfare on the workers, will extend to other parts of the world the same tragic situation that we have in Italy to-day.

Consequently, if we are to have a unified front, we must be united in every struggle, not only in the manifestation of verbal solidarity, but above all in action and in mutual and efficient help.

Comrades! Acquaint the workers of America with the real situation of the Italian proletariat. Advise the American workers to prepare themselves in time to oppose their strength, consciously, to the reactionary offensive which inevitably will break out against them in the same form in which it oppresses the Italian people to-day. Place the American workers on their guard against those leaders that love to navigate in a generic radicalism, as a theory and as a social-democratic practice. The workers of the world should learn from the experience of the Italian proletariat.

Comrades! Be tireless in helping your comrades in Italy. We are not indicating to you the ways and means; you will find them. Remember that recently the Italian "fascisti" have received considerable financial help from their friends and backers in America. While "fascisti" groups are being organized in America, a concrete and powerful answer must be given by you emigrants, that see the threatening tentacles of the reactionary members assisting out over to the shores of America.

The Marxist motto: "Workers of the world, unite!" should find in your eventual action a new aspect of its revolutionary realization.

Long live the unified front of the Italian workers in America!

Long live the unified front of the world's workers, in the struggle against reaction and for the revolutionary conquest of power!

The Executive Committee of the Italian Communist Party,
Bordiga, Fortichiari, Griego,
Repossi and Terracini.

Rome, Nov. 7, 1922.

New England Defense Concert

GRAND CONCERT will be given by the NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE, New England Division, Saturday, Jan. 20, 8 p.m., at DUDLEY STREET OPERA HOUSE, 113-119 Dudley Street, Roxbury, Mass. Best talents of Boston and vicinity will participate. Admission 40 Cents. All fraternal Organizations are kindly requested not to arrange any other entertainments on that day.

Threats of American Defense Society Urge "Civil Liberties" Fight

Anti-labor literature of The American Defense Society confidentially circulated, reveals the big business soul of this organization. Thru its Washington director, R. M. Whitney, the Defense Society recently blasted against the release of political opinion prisoners. Previously the same Whitney published a series of unreliable articles in the Boston Transcript against Wm. Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg and their co-defendants, awaiting trial on Jan. 13, at St. Joseph, Mich., for alleged violation of the Criminal Syndicalism Law.

"What the American Defense Society is working to do," is a subject head of one of the society's broadcasted pamphlets. Enlisting its activities, the organization folds itself in the American flag and makes itself out an industrial Ku Klux Klan.

An outstanding plank in its platform calls for the creation "of Home Defense Committees, to act under proper officials in case of general strikes that public service facilities may continue and the life of American communities may not be at the mercy of irresponsible agitators." Another proposes the elimination of "Labor reds and outlaw strikes."

An interesting bit of psychological terrorism is seen in the Society's plan to "educate" the workers thru their pay envelopes. "Encourage industry and increased production," the pamphlet advises. "The Society provides printed leaflets to be placed in pay envelopes demonstrating that increased production can reduce the cost of living and that all must give their best efforts to increase output."

As a fitting conclusion a selected public is asked "to contribute in support of the work American Defense Society is doing," the circular requests from "your check" be made "as large as your interest permits."

The Labor Defense Council, headed by Frank P. Walsh as chief counsel is concerned not only with the defense of the group of workers arrested in Bridgman last August, but also with the protection of the constitutional guarantees of the entire working class against the anti-social practices of all such organizations as the American Defense Society. Therefore, every sincere militant at least should urge all workers to do their part in winning a big victory for civil liberties against the forces of reaction. Contributions may be sent to the Labor Defense Council at 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, or to its Eastern office at Room 434, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

Italian Communist Party Sends Greetings to Italian Workers in the United States

On the occasion of the celebration of the Fifth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, the Italian Communist Party has addressed an appeal to the Italian workers in the United States, as follows:

Rome, Italy, Nov. 7, 1922.

The Italian Communist Party, Section of the Communist International, to the Italian Workers in America:

Comrades:—On the anniversary of the first revolutionary victory of the proletariat, on the day sacred to the martyrs and heroes of Russia, we appeal to you in the name of the Italian workers struggling against the formidable attacks of the capitalist offensive.

On this day on which the hearts of the workers are gladdened by the celebration of a triumphant episode of the Communist revolution we wish to draw your attention to a tragic and little-known aspect of the titanic effort which the heroic Italian proletariat is not tired of the struggle; daily new sanguinary and heroic episodes serve to illustrate the desperate and admirable courage of the workers.

Just as the fascist movement is the centre of reactionary activity, so the Communist Party is in the vanguard of every economic, political and military proletarian battle. In fact, the social-democrats, who in the name of a policy of "pacification of souls" wish to hand over the workers bound hand and foot to the bourgeoisie intent on reducing them to the condition of slavery, because its only hope of political and economic salvation—call us communists the "red fascisti." Well, the communists do not disclaim this definition which, in the foolish intention of those that coined it, should have a meaning full of contempt. We notice that increasingly greater numbers of workers are entering with enthusiasm into the orbit of communist influence and ascribe this fact to the decisive, courageous and profoundly and sincerely revolutionary stand which the Party is firmly maintaining. We can state without hesitation that the Communist Party in Italy to-day concentrates all the revolutionary energies and hopes of the working people. In the flames of the class-war, the Italian proletariat has been able to forge the weapon indispensable to its present and future battles: the class-party, such as our great teachers indicated to us in the Manifesto which with the passing of time does not fade, but is rendered ever richer in lessons vivified by the daily experience of our epoch.

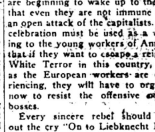
The recent split of the Socialist Party of Italy is a consequence of this process of clarification, which, even in our present tragic state constitutes a formidable promise of proletarian victory. Demagogic and opportunistic "maximalism" is completely liquidated; the revolutionary workers' vanguard, is united under the banners of the Communist Party.

Meanwhile the reformists, forced by the logic of events, have definitely assumed their role of accomplices to the counter-revolutionary plans of the bourgeoisie.

Maximalism is dead; once again, long live the proletariat and the Communist Party!

Comrades! We hope that the bloody struggles of the Italian workers do not find you indifferent, for your brothers are fighting these battles. Materially, your homes and your women left in the native country are in danger. Reaction spares us blows on one hand if to-morrow you should return to what ironically is called the "mother land" immediately the fact that you are workers would place you face to face with the threat of death or starvation at the hands of the implacable enemy.

And further more: in Italy to-day we are witnessing a phase of the eternal class-struggle which is fatally destined to extend itself, sooner or later, to all capitalist countries.



LIEBKNECHT DAY

The Young Workers League of America has joined hands once again with the young workers of the world, in celebrating Liebknecht Day, in calling the attention of the working youth that one of our bravest fighters has been killed. In these days of the Fascisti, in these days of White TERROR, in these days of the "open shop" drive, and the Koo Klux Klan, the young workers of this country are beginning to wake up to the fact that even they are not immune from an open attack of the capitalists. This celebration must be used as a warning to the young workers of America that if they want to escape a reign of White Terror in this country, such as the European workers are experiencing, they will have to organize now to resist the offensive of the bosses.

Every sincere rebel should send out the cry "On to Liebknecht Day," for whether you are young or old, you surely realize that the future belongs to the young, so do all in your power to stir the young workers up and get them to participate on this day. Invite the young workers of your acquaintance to attend, explaining to them who Liebknecht was, and of his valiant fight against Militarism. The youth of this country like a man with nerve, so when Liebknecht's deeds for the working class art told them they will immediately say, "Here was a true working class leader who fearlessly fought to the end, the kind we need in America." The terribly exploited young workers in this country can be reached and this is one way we have of reaching them.

This celebration comes in the midst of winter, after the holiday season is over, also after the much talked of Christmas spirit is gone. The young workers laid off after the holiday rush, begin to realize that the "Christmas spirit" of the bosses is only in words, but in deeds they give them layoffs and wage cuts for Christmas. So this call for a rallying of youth on Liebknecht Day comes at an opportune time, and all that is necessary is for us to throw all our energy in it to make it a landmark in the young movement in America.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

SOVIET RUSSIA

The Source of Inspiration of the International Labor Movement

What is really happening there?
What are the workers there thinking of?
What progress has been made there to revolutionize the peasants?
What can the international labor movement learn from Russia's experience for the past year?

All this will be brought out in the discussions and proceedings of the

CONGRESS OF SOVIETS

OPENED IN MOSCOW, DECEMBER 23, 1922.

Every newspaper—radical or otherwise—every economic or political organization, every individual who knows how to read Russian himself, every Branch of the Workers Party, Technical Aid, Workmen's Circle or any other organization should make themselves familiar with the articles that will appear in

THE IZVESTIA

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ALL-RUSSIAN CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF SOVIETS.

The IZVESTIA will carry stenographic accounts of all speeches made at the Congress day by day.
The first copies will be received by January 20th.

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INTERNATIONAL MASS MEETING

to protest against the

FASCISTI OUTRAGES IN ITALY

will be held

Sunday, Dec. 31, 1922, at 2 P.M.

in STUYVESANT CASINO, 140 Second Ave., N. Y. City.

C. E. RUTHENBERG, Secretary, Workers Party, and ARTURO GIOVANNITTI will speak in English.

DR. MATTEO SIRACUSA and FRANK BELLANCA will speak in Italian.

Admission, 10 Cents.

With Labor Against Capitalism

J. Walter Newbold, member of parliament from the British Parliament, has been expelled from the Labor Party, due, and as a result will not be permitted to take part in its coming conference. It is not surprising to note that Newbold, a Tammany ally, is a member of the Second International, which has been chosen as the Labor Party ally.

In fact, MacDonald and his friends merely duplicated the action of Hillquit, Oneal and Co., in barring the delegates of the Workers Party from the Conference for Progressive Political Action at Cleveland.

Newbold does not seem to be troubled by the fact that he has been temporarily locked out of the Labor Party's parliamentary group. He announces he will always be found in the same lobby with the Labor Party members against capitalism. He declares he wishes to hasten the Labor Party's advent to office, when he might be found in opposition because his aim would then be to prepare the way for the coming of the Communist Party into power.

Yet, even while Newbold remains as a party unto himself, there are several Communists in the Labor Party group, elected as candidates of local Labor Parties, in spite of their national leadership.

That seems to be the way the Labor Party will come in the United States, first locally, and then the states, then nationally. But whatever the wavering position of labor's reactionary leadership may be, American Communists, as in Great Britain, will be found fighting for the parliamentary victory of the Labor Party, and then on to the conquest of all power, under Communist standards.

Truth and sanity must be kept out of the theological seminaries and so Dr. Arthur Wakefield Slaughter, professor of Biblical Literature and Religious Education at William Jewell College, Kansas City, Mo., has lost his job. He advanced the insane idea that science ought to have something to say about the creation of the world.

Daugherty Feels Vindicated

Attorney General Daugherty claims that his attack on the railroad unions during the shopmen's strike has been vindicated by the conviction of eight workers in the federal courts at Los Angeles. The master class judicial machinery has decided that these men interfered with "interstate commerce" by helping to tie up railroad traffic in the "Arizona desert" last summer.

Daugherty weeps over the inconvenience alleged to have been caused "helpless men, women and children," and glories in the fact that the convicted workers may be sent to prison for two years and compelled to pay $10,000 fines.

The railroad unions will doubtless fight this case thru the United States Supreme Court. It is not expected that favorable action can be secured from the capitalist toadies on the Supreme Court bench who condemned millions of children to slavery in the mills and factories of this country, because our sacred "interstate commerce" must not be interfered with. Daugherty did not then worry about "helpless children."

Interviews secured with the men, women and children stranded at Needles, Arizona, for a few hours last summer, showed they were all on the side of the striking railroad workers. They showed themselves willing to endure a slight inconvenience if it helped the strikers. They enjoyed their vacation, they said, at the expense of the Santa Fe Railroad. They were not hurt. But the workers on the engines had declared their solidarity with the shopmen. "They had refused to haul non-union repaired trains, manned by gunmen, and that was a direct assault upon the power of railroad capital. It is for this that the eight railroaders were convicted under the direction of Daugherty's western representatives.

If those railroad men had taken out defective trains, if a wreck had occurred and people had been killed, nothing would have been said. Human life is cheap under the capitalist system.

But the railroaders committed three great offenses: First, the trainmen displayed solidarity with their fellow-workers, the shopmen; second, they dared revolt to secure better working conditions for themselves, more happiness for their families that comes thru increased wages and the shorter working day; third, they had dared interfere with the running of trains, safe or unsafe, thus violating the first rule of business, "Profits First!"

The courts have vindicated Daugherty and the whole social system for which he stands, that rallied all its strength in capitalism's war on labor in the shopmen's strike. But labor will some day win its own vindication thru abolishing completely the power of capitalist rule and instituting the first social order that has emblazoned upon its banners the slogan: "Humanity First!"

These Are the Progressives

We did not think that the unmasking of the "progressives" that reactionary labor prides itself on having helped elect on Nov. 7, would come so soon. But this gang of four-flushing politicians, with their conservative labor support, is thoroly exposed by the Senate vote for the confirmation of Pierce Butler, the "kept" lawyer, as supreme court justice, following appointment by President Harding.

In all the Senate only eight members voted against putting this lackey of the money changers in a seat on the supreme court bench. Only three of these votes were cast by Republicans, the members of the party of La Follette, Borah and Johnson.

La Follette alone was recorded against Butler. Borah was "absent." Hiram Johnson, endorsed for re-election by Gompers' National Non-partisan Political Campaign Committee, the election campaign expression of the American Federation of Labor, voted to seat Butler, the corporation hireling.

Gompers has always trailed with the democratic party. The democratic senators, Gompers took pride in re-electing last Nov. 7th, and who voted FOR BUTLER and AGAINST LABOR, were Ashurst, Arizona; Bayard, Delaware; Jones, New Mexico; Kendrick, Wyoming, and King, Utah.

These old party senators, elected as candidates of the Wall Street parties, at least had the courage to declare their convictions, to take their stand on the side of their masters.

More slimy is the self-confessed "progressive" who dodges the issue when he is called on to vote. Thus, in addition to Borah, we find Brookhart, Iowa; Capper, Kansas; France, Maryland; Ladd, North Dakota; McKellar, Tennessee; Owen, Oklahoma; Pittman, Nevada, and Swanson, Virginia, all dodging the official Senate roll call.

The crime committed by these men against labor would be sufficient basis for immediate expulsion from any disciplined Labor Party. But Gompers urges the election of these Democrats and Republicans, again and again, and still is allowed to retain his place as head of the American labor movement.

This is the same demi-republican, bipartisan outfit of dollar a year men, in large part, that Johnston-Stone-Keating and Co. dragged so much about at Cleveland, and on the basis of their boasting delayed the organization of a Labor Party.

Wall Street and its political henchmen seem determined to lock the American workers into a Labor Party. But that proceeding should be accompanied by the kicking of a selected assortment of fakirs and traitors out of the organized labor movement into a well-earned oblivion.

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Fascism Spreads to Belgium

It has been the stock in trade of the Yellow Socialists to charge that the rise of the Fascisti to power in Italy was due to the methods pursued by the Italian Communist Party, carrying out the policies and program of the Communist International. Thus they hope to create prejudice against Communism everywhere and sympathy and support for their own reformism and compromising betrayals.

The specious arguments of these traitors are completely annihilated by the frantic appeal of the veteran Socialist, Auguste Dewinne, in a recent issue of Le Peuple, the official organ of the Belgian Labor (Socialist) Party.

The growing Communist movement in Belgium is still weak. Its present forces have been brought together in spite of the corrupting jingoism that swept the entire Belgian labor movement during the war, and that has held it in a vicious grip ever since.

Dewinne, therefore, could not heap coals of fire upon the heads of the Belgian Communists as he issued his hysterical outburst attacking the kept press in Belgium for hailing Mussolini, the Italian dictator as a great man, and asking, "Is there so strong man like him among the Belgian leaders of capitalism?"

Belgium will have its Fascisti, just as every other country because the pretenses of democracy, there as everywhere else, are being swept away, and labor is compelled to openly struggle against capitalism.

The Belgian labor movement, before the war, was one of the strongest in the world. It was famed for its powerful co-operatives. Politically its power was measured when the traitor, Emil Vandervelde forced himself into the King's government during the war as minister of justice. In spite of language divisions it has always been organized into strong trade unions. It is against this labor power, rapidly reviving its class conscious spirit and militant strength in spite of Vandervelde and other Second International traitors, that Belgian capitalism must have its Fascisti. It is against this fascist danger that Dewinne exclaims:

"The big bankers, captains of industry, landlords and church dignitaries of Belgium would welcome a Fascisti movement that could break the back of the Belgian Socialist trade union and co-operative movement."

Acknowledging that the Belgian workers have been chloroformed by the years of fake "civil peace" promised them by Vandervelde, we find Dewinne trying to arouse the Socialist membership with the following:

"Today most of our members still fail to see any danger of Fascism on this side. They look upon Italy as a great exception. They forget that the treasuries of our confederations are bulging with funds running up into millions, that our enterprises are thriving, that Asseele's merchant marine with the red flag floats upon the oceans.

"They look with pleasure on the power of Belgian labor built up by themselves. They trust in universal suffrage, believe that we can realize our program exclusively by peaceful means of parliamentarian procedure, and that we can sleep quietly on the pillow of legality.

"But there is the example in Italy, and in France also nor the nationalists also command their armed bands? Do not the German monarchists plot to overthrow the republic.

"The Belgian capitalists also dream of a grand assault on labor, that they hope for some Messiah who like Mussolini shall abolish government by parliament, destroy labor temples, offices and printing plants, rob labor treasuries and save capitalism from the nightmare of Socialism."

Dewinne then throws all pleas to democracy to the winds and claims that the Belgian Socialists will defend themselves. They will not quit without a struggle. In his own words he says the Belgians

"have strong organizations. They have but to get ready for a battle with the Fascisti. It took the Italian Fascisti two years to get their army organized. The Belgian Socialists can get ready in two weeks.

"They have the Young Socialist guards, strong gymnastic battalions, sporting clubs and other militant groups. They can give the Socialist and trade union movement a military organization in a very short time.

"The Belgian Socialists do not conspire for a violent overthrow of capitalism. They prefer the road of peaceful legality. But if the reactionaries do not respect their own laws, they shall be warned that the Belgian labor and Socialist organizations can use force as well as the Fascisti, or even better."

But it is certain that before Belgian labor's struggle with the Fascisti of Belgian capitalism has proceeded very far, that it will be deserted by most of its parliamentary leadership.

Vandervelde, like Turati in Italy, will be pleading for a place in the fascisti government. Some Belgian "Socialist" will turn Mussolini and make war on his former comrades.

It is not even written that the triumph of Belgian labor against the opposing Fascisti will be won under "Socialist" standards, now everywhere hued in yellow. Labor in Belgium, as in Italy, will triumph under the Red Flag of the Communist International, the only flag in the world today that knows no defeat.

Red Celebration in Christiania

Christiania is the capital city of Norway. It will soon celebrate its 300th anniversary.

This tercentennary celebration has suddenly taken on added significance to Norway's workers, because of Communist success at the recent municipal elections resulting as follows: Communists, 33; Socialists, 8; Prohibitionists, 2; and Conservatives, 40.

This gives the Communists, and the Socialists who are forced to work with them, a majority of the city council that will have the direction of the city's festivities. This matter of the city's birthday celebration was considered of such importance by the conservatives that they made a campaign issue out of it. They contended it would be a great disgrace to have the Communists in power on such an occasion. But the workers have shown they thought differently.

The Communist movement in Norway is daily gaining in strength. The Norwegians affiliated with the Communist International in 1919, while most of the trade unions of Norway have affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions.

The Socialists are to be found in the Social Democratic Party, numerically not an important fraction of the Norwegian Labor Party. In the last parliamentary elections the vote was: Social Democrats, 83,000; Communists, 192,500, out of a total number of 905,000 electors.

Workers thruout the world will follow with interest the Communist celebration in Christiania, Norway, a forerunner of the day not far distant when it is believed Norwegian labor will celebrate the winning of all power in its country.

Who Helped the Coal Miners?

We published last week the detailed auditor's report showing that the Miners Relief Committee of the Workers Party raised more than $9,000 in aid of the starving West Virginia coal miners.

We call the attention of Mr. Abraham Cahan, editor of the New York Forward, also of the editors of the "Socialist" Call to this statement. Or perhaps they fear to peruse it, believing it might shame them into silence in their attacks on the Workers Party and its activities.

This magnificent sum was collected and sent into West Virginia, when the miners there were facing the darkest hours in their struggle with the mine owners. It was gathered together in spite of the indifference of the officials of organized labor in New York City, and against the sabotage of the "Socialist" Forward and its editor.

We may recall that The Call, in its issue of August 25, under two-column headlines, announced that Local New York, Socialist Party, had collected $188.18 and sent it, not to the West Virginia miners in need of it, but to the officials of the United Mine Workers, at Indianapolis, Ind. We do not forget that labor officialdom, at the top of the international unions, usually send relief to those who support their policies. This has been shown very conclusively in the experience of the Fayette coal miners of Western Pennsylvania. Thus the "Socialists" not only raise an insignificant sum but send it where it will do the least good.

We do not hope to change the ways of the "Socialists," nor to convert the reactionary officialdom of labor. All that we can expect to do is to call these facts to the attention of the great rank and file of the coal miners' union, and of labor at large, and ask them to keep them in mind the next time that the yellows, whether "Socialists" or trade unionists, pour forth their venomous falsehoods against the organized Communist movement.

All of the Michigan raid victims are now out on bail. Support the campaign of the Labor Defense Council to win the necessary victory at the rapidly approaching trial. We must keep them on "the outside" working for Communism.

Conquests by Diplomacy

If we are to believe a cable to The Chicago Tribune, the Russian Soviet Government, on the heels of the Baltic Disarmament Congress at Moscow, is proceeding to the unmasking of the peaceful pretensions of Roumania, one of the catspaws of the capitalist allies.

The Moscow Congress failed because the Versailles imperialists would not allow their pawns, Finland, Poland, Latvia and Esthonia, to enter into a disarmament agreement with the Workers' Republic.

That the Russians are in earnest in their proposals to the Roumanians is shown by the extensive concessions they are willing to make: surrender of all claims to Bessarabia and recognition of the Russo-Roumanian frontiers on the following conditions: 1. that the Roumanians make a definite peace with Russia; 2. recognize the Russian government; 3. start economic and political relations with Russia and make the same conventions with Poland; 4. agree to the Russian disarmament program.

Roumania was the only Russian border state absent at the Moscow disarmament gathering. If Roumania is brought into line, Russia may force the other border states to cripple their military machines in spite of the Allies.

Roumania is one of the countries bordering on the Black Sea, thus involving it in the settlement of "The Straits" problem, that is now uppermost at the Lausanne Conference.

Roumania is also one of the strongholds of the Russian emigres, also the last abiding place of White Guard' elements ousted by Soviet Russia, thus making of it an excellent jumping off place for new Allied intervention efforts.

The Workers' Republic, therefore, has much to gain in the diplomatic conquest of the Roumanian monarchy, that was less successful in its attacks on Soviet Rule in Russia than in the overthrow of Soviet Hungary.

Now was a time when the border states refused to have any dealings with Soviet Russia, except to make war upon her. That time is past. The time must come when the peoples if not the governments of the border states will ally themselves with the Workers' Republic against their Versailles overlords.

The Second National Convention of the Workers Party is over. It has made history for American labor. Help translate its decisions into effective action during the coming year.

"They All Work Against Us"

One of the many impressive features of the inspiring address delivered by Lenin before the Fourth Congress of the Communist International is the oft-repeated declaration that the Communist order of society is breaking its way to life, not only without the assistance, but against the opposition of the passing capitalist social order.

Lenin spares no words in placing the heroes and traitors of the Second (Socialist) International with the counter-revolutionary forces of capitalism.

"We stand alone," says Lenin, showing that no help comes to the Workers' and Peasants' Republic from "these wonderful capitalist states."

No credits, no loans from foreign capitalists or governments, while all the much-heralded "concessions" exist, so far, only upon paper.

Yet the Russians have satisfied the great masses of the peasants so that there are no serious complaints amongst them against the Soviet regime; small industry has been set going, the wheels of heavy industry are beginning to move.

Lenin admits that the Russians have made mistakes because "we are a backward country, education is at a minimum, we are without help; no civilized country helps us, on the contrary, they all work against us."

But, Lenin points out, many hundreds of thousands of young people are learning . . . Within a few years we shall have a large number of young people capable of changing the apparatus down to its foundations."

"We are learning so systematically that we are sure of attaining results," says the Communist statesman, in another place, laughing at the charges of the capitalists and the Second International that Soviet Rule has made mistakes.

Lenin claims that the one and one-half years of the New Economic Policy show that Soviet Rule has successfully met the greatest test put upon it. This all the world must now admit.

Communism is rising to power in the world, first in Soviet Russia, because Communism has the only solution for the inhumanity is suffering today. It is a good natured and self-confident smile, that spreads over the face of Nikolai Lenin as he hurls back into the teeth of world reaction his reply: "Our foolish actions are as nothing in comparison with those committed by the capitalist world in combination with the Second International." A new world is being born in spite of the old.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER"!

OUR PROPHESIES FOR THE YEAR 1924

January—Yellows press still writing about the terrrrrrrible Workers Party Convention.

February—Elected governmental officials are beginning to forget their promises.

March—Shortage of coal; low price for ice.

April—Forward celebrates April First with special articles, showing the unfriendliness of the Friendless Soviet Russia to Soviet Russia.

May—Daugherty and Burns reveal red plots for the overthrow of the U. S. Government.

June—Shortage of ice; low price for coal.

July—Workers Party celebrates Independence Day at the Waldorf Astoria—in second telephone booth.

August—Everything normal; high cost of living and unemployment.

September—A. F. of L. celebrates Labor Day in true revolutionary style: parades in streets with American flags, singing fearlessly the Star Spangled Banner.

October—Disease epidemics; air contaminated with election speeches.

November—Socialists don't elect more than 10 governors and 50 congressmen.

December—Bolcons publish the prophesies for the year 1924.

THE BOLCONS NEW YEARS RESOLUTIONS

1. Be kind to the Fascisti and Ku Klux.
2. Never criticize the Socialist Party.
3. Honor and obey Daugherty, Burns, etc.
4. Respect the Forward and the Call.
5. Love and be loyal to Gompers and his clique.
6. Make peace with Cahan, Hillquit, Berger, etc.
7. Support all 100 per cent American activities.
8. Never joke about prohibition.
9. Never knock the A. F. of L.
10. Print only good articles in the Bolcons.

Will we live up to our resolutions? Like HELL we will!!!

WHO SAID ROBOTS ARE MANUFACTURED?

(Conversation overheard in subway.)

"Happy New Year, Mac!"

"Happy New Year, Joe!"

"Why so gloomy this morning?"

"Oh, trouble enough! Got fired for asking the boss for a raise. Can't find any work to do. Over two weeks that I'm hunting around doing nothing. My wife and kids are laid up with the flu. Can't get any coal for the house. Haven't even money for food and must pay rent this week. How are you, Joe?"

"Not so good. I'm still sick. The doctor said if I don't quit my job I'm going to croak one of these days. I've been receiving forty-two, twenty-five per cent so now the boss has to take in washing."

"Darn it, things are pretty tough. With the high cost of living, shortage of coal and unemployment one should be thankful for being alive. In Europe the workers are eating one another alive. Thanks to the President that things are not as bad here as they are on the other side."

"You know Mac, it's those damned bolsheviks who are the cause of it all!"

"Right you are, Joe. We free Americans ought to kill these damned creatures!"

OUR EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

To help solve the unemployment question, the Bolcons have secured the following jobs for our esteemed statesmen. They are requested to inform us at once whether willing to accept them. These positions will positively not be open after the 10th of this month.

CLEMENCEAU—bond salesman for the Senate-American Industrial Corporations.

EBERT—wurst clerk in the co-operative delicatessen store.

DAUGHERTY—collector of funds for the Defense Committee.

KING GEORGE—Irish correspondent for the Bolcons.

LLOYD GEORGE—managing editor of the Call.

HARDING—errand boy in the Bolcons office.

MUSSOLINI—hole puncher in a machine factory.

THE FORCES OF ORDER

A house in Germany was lately insured against damage from labor disturbances at the rate of three per cent. The insurer then proposed to protect his property against damages by the police or other agents of the "Socialist" Government. "The rate for that," was the company's reply, "will be twenty-five per cent."

WORTHY OF BOLCLUB MEMBERSHIP

The Workers Party Convention Banquet was held in true Bolcons spirit—thanks to our talented toastmaster. A representative of the staff gathered the following gems for us:

COMRADE DUNNE: "Our next speaker is Dr. Kendrick. I don't entirely approve of her. I believe that some of the astronomers she made at the convention, for instance, the claims that most of the constellations here, don't even look like the constellations in the heavens. Now, that's entirely a matter of fact we try to correct in the Bolcons."

COMRADE KIAR: "New York is a wonderful town. Wherever you go all you get is cash cash and cash cash. Multimillionaires galore. All kinds and grades of millionaires. Why, even here in the Workers Party Convention and what do you think we found? Why, even some of the delegates!"

COMRADE KRUBE: "I personally object to the Soviet Banquet in Moscow. The return wage discussed here to-night. Now, I'm a married man with a family to support. How I maintain that according to the present rate dollars for a week should be enough!"

* * *

The editor in charge of the Waldorf Banket requests us to inform our esteemed correspondents that they are not to send in any more reports of the banket needs repairing.

Happynewyearsyears.

LEO.

THE WORKER

AN ORGAN OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS OF ALL EXPRESSION

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1923

Morgan Rules in Washington

International Banker Joins Standard Oil in Coalition to Rule the U. S. and for Dictatorship Over Europe

The House of J. Pierpont Morgan and Co. rules in Washington. The Harding republican administration is being forced to adopt the League of Nations idea, that formed the Wall Street-directed Wilson democratic administration in the 1920 elections.

The establishment, guidance of the international bankers, headed by Morgan, the Harding administration, elected on an anti-League of Nations platform, now discovers, in the words of the New York World, that "the peace and order of Europe concern the United States."

Robert Minor, in the January issue of The Liberator, explains that "when J. Pierpont Morgan a few days ago walked into the Department of State at Washington in broad daylight, it was the outward sign of an event in the history of this country as big as its entry into the world war."

Minor explains that the event means "that J. Pierpont Morgan and Co. are arranging to move back into the White House, from which they were ousted on March 4, 1921.

"It means that Standard Oil, Guggenheim and Mellon interests who now own the White House have consented to admit Morgan into a coalition with them for the joint rule of the United States and for the financial and political dictatorship of Europe."

Minor then goes on to explode the theory of the man in the street that "Wall Street" is a single, united force consisting vaguely of "Morgan and Rockefeller." He shows that there are two financial dynasties in America, and that for the past 15 years these two dynasties have been struggling for the mastery of the United States.

He pits the House of Morgan, the official fiscal agents of the British and French governments at the beginning of the War, against the Standard Oil industrial group, predominantly producers, rather than bankers.

Minor's points out that "Each of the two big rival dynasties has its own separate international corporation for foreign trade. That of the Rockefeller group in the 'American International Corporation.' The concern of the Morgan group is the 'Foreign Trade Financing Company,' capitalized at a hundred million dollars, and headed by Stettinius of the firm of Morgan and Co., and with Mr. Herbert Hoover as one of its directors."

It is then declared that:

"When Mr. Morgan called on Mr. Hughes in Washington it was a visit of the head of the Morgan dynasty to the agent of the Standard Oil dynasty. It was made openly for political effect, as king visits king to show that two kingdoms are making a treaty."

Minor then reviews the struggle of these two dynasties during the last quarter of a century, leading up to

(Continued on Page Two)

Plan War on Cossack Rule

By HARRY GOODMAN

The American Federation of Labor, in connection with the New York State Federation of Labor, has begun a campaign to abolish the New York state constabulary. Both, the national and the state labor bodies, are training their biggest guns on the "Cossack" organization which through its existence has been used as a strike-breaking, union-crushing, head-smashing instrument at the behest of employers.

A good deal more than the issue of the state cossacks or no state cossacks is involved in the fight the trade union organizations have undertaken in this state. The outcome will make plain just how strong organized labor is in New York and how effective or ineffective the A. F. of L. "reward your friends, defeat your enemies" policy has been here.

The union labor vote, both in New York city and New York state, insofar as the leaders could control it, was delivered to Governor-elect Smith and for the most part to Democratic candidates. The "nonpartisan politics" strength of the unions was exerted to help elect Smith and the Democratic state ticket, in return for certain promises and half-promises—including some good jobs.

The drive against the constabulary is being opened by the A. F. of L. thru an appeal which is being sent to all central bodies and affiliated unions in the state to cooperate and furnish evidence against the cossacks, and by the state federation thru a committee which is preparing data to submit to Gov. Smith.

"It would seem," says the statement issued by the state federation, "that when Gov. Miller created two extra troops, his pretext was that police used by the state constabulary there would immediately be opposition and antagonism to the law. Police men are trained like men going into battle instead of preserving peace. Their tactics, as proved by affidavits, are to ride down in a fury of wrath and rider upon some puny striking citizen or striker and beat him into submission—particularly where there is a strike that involves strangers who do not speak or understand English."

Take the Coal Mines!

Rank and File of the Miners' Union Must Push the Fight for "Plumb Plan" and the Labor Party

Crises in capitalist production is appearing anywhere in this country as much as in the coal mining industry.

In spite of vast stores of this fuel underground the nation periodically faces catastrophic crisis in the coal situation. The industry develops speculative profits, overproduction, shortages, sky-high prices, unemployment, gunmen, spies, the murder of miners, a sullen, desperate consuming public.

"Coal" is a favorite subject of discussion in congress. Representative Thomas D. Schall, Minnesota, only the other day delivered a lengthy oration beginning with these words:

"The coal miners have returned under exactly the same conditions as when they struck, yet with cost of production the same, the price of coal at the mines is from three to four times the price in effect at the time the strike was called."

Yet congress does nothing. It offers no relief. The mine owners themselves not only offer no relief, they combat measures for the orderly production of coal, they wage periodical warfare against the miners' union, that alone seeks a solution of the coal problem.

Christ J. Golden, president, District 9, United Mine Workers of America, has just offered a plan for the nationalization of the hard and soft coal mines of the country as prepared by the National Research Committee of the miners' union, that says:

"Any plan must not only provide a decent American standard of living to the worker, but must satisfy his desire for a voice in the management."

The miners are trying to work out a "Plumb Plan" for the coal industry. With their strong industrial union they should make more rapid progress than the divided workers on the railroads.

It is rather comical, however, to read this report declaring that, "The American worker has no use for the thing called 'State Socialism'," adding, "To have a group of politicians at Washington manage coal would be as distasteful to the miner as it would be to the long-suffering people."

Yet the miners seem trouble when they demand a "political labor party," showing that it is not politicians at Washington," but the KIND OF POLITICIANS, admitting that, "until labor is adequately represented in voting strength, government com-

(Continued on Page Three)

THIS ISSUE IS No. 257

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above, your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

Amalgamation and the Labor Party

The two big issues before the workers of the United States today are "Amalgamation" and "The Labor Party." These issues hold the center of attention at the recent Second National Convention of the Workers Party. They will be discussed in one form or another at every forthcoming gathering of labor.

THE WORKER plans to keep its readers informed, in the future as in the past, as to all the developments in the struggle for "Amalgamation," for "The Labor Party."

In order to do this it seeks the co-operation of all its readers. Send in the news of all developments, local, state or national, for publication in YOUR PAPER. Make your articles short—not more than 200 words, and write legibly.

Three prizes will be given each week for the best material submitted. These prizes will be appropriate books, and will be announced each week. Your articles will be submitted to, and the prize winners selected by a committee of three to consist of William F. Dunne, H. M. Wicks and Joseph Manly. Send in your articles to the Amalgamation Editor, THE WORKER, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York.

Offensive of Capitalism Is Met by Bolshevik

The Workers Say, "We're on Our Way!"

The "Years of the Russian Revolution and the Prospects of the World Revolution", the Fourth Congress of the Communist International took up, for consideration the world offensive of capitalism against labor. The first speech was made by Karl Radek, editor of Pravda, official organ of the Russian Communist Party. The accompanying article is the first story published in this country of this discussion. It is as follows:

By Radek to Imprekorr (Berlin) and Forwarded by Mail to "The Worker"

MOSCOW, Nov. 15.—Karl Radek, editor of Pravda, official organ of the Russian Communist Party, addressed the Fourth Congress of the Communist International on "The Capitalist Offensive."

He said that the capitalist offensive signified not alone a struggle for wage reductions, but a simultaneous struggle for longer working hours. "The epoch of the proletarian offensive begins with the Russian February Revolution," he said. "Czernin and Ludendorff understood better than the proletariat how to lead an offensive, as may be seen from their memoirs. The world war of the capitalist states gave the Russian Revolution time to draw breath."

Lloyd George Saw Danger

"After the collapse of the Central Powers the proletarian revolution passed into a new phase. While the Mensheviki were laughing at our prophesy of the coming world revolution, Lloyd George wrote in a secret memorandum, during the Versailles negotiations: 'The danger of revolution is actual. The union of Germany with the Bolsheviki is no phantom, and in this case we shall have three hundred million people against us.'

"World-capital attempted to counteract the situation by the defensive in the west and the offensive in the East. In the West great wage concessions were made to the workers. Shorter working hours and social reforms were introduced. But at the same time we saw the commencement of intervention against Russia.

"Soviet Russia passed from the defensive to political offensive. The proletarian offensive in the West began with the Italian workers taking possession of the factories. Unfortunately the offensive broke down and the capitalist offensive set in.

"The position of the workers has

(Continued on Page Two)

Colorado Cossacks Quit!

William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, deported from Colorado and Wyoming, was the speaker at a big comeback staged at Denver, Colo., Sunday. Foster tells his own story in a telegram to the Civil Liberties Union as follows:

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

"Meeting big success. Unmolested by city or state police. Affair great victory for free speech. State Rangers realizing approaching dissolution almost destroyed by wholesale resignations. Hamrock resigned last Thursday in face of our meeting. Denver branch of Trade Union Educational League extends Civil Liberties Union hearty thanks for effective assistance."

The Party and Industrial Work

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

With the adoption of the report on and the recommendations for industrial activity by the Second National Convention, the Workers Party of America has placed its feet solidly on the ground.

The report and recommendations with the discussion that took place, constitute the clearest statement on which the party position is based ever crystallized into action. No part of the convention proceedings was more

(Continued on Page Three)

Labor Demonstrates on Eve of Communist Trial in Berrien County, Mich.

(Special to The Worker)

NILES, Mich.—Berrien County citizens held a public demonstration, under the auspices of the Federated Shop Crafts, in the local Opera House to protest against the prosecution of William Z. Foster and his co-defendants. The trial of these men, arrested for alleged violation of the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism law is set for Jan. 15 in the court house at St. Joseph.

The speakers of the mass meeting were Eugene J. Brost, of Detroit, chairman of the Michigan Federa-

(Continued on Page Four)

Recognize Russia! Mass Meeting! Under the Auspices of the National Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with and Recognition of Soviet Russia. Lexington Theatre 51st St. and Lexington Ave. Sunday, Jan. 7, 8:15 SPEAKERS: [illegible]

Demonstrate for Russia This Sunday

Recognition for Soviet Russia will be demanded at a monster mass meeting in New York, Sunday evening, January 7, at the Lexington Theatre, 51st St. and Lexington Ave. The allignment of speakers is one of the most impressive that has appeared on a single platform in recent years, consisting of Dudley Field Malone, Sidney Hillman, Capt. Paxton Hibben, Frank P. Walsh, and Jerome T. De Hunt in the chair.

A similar meeting in Boston some two weeks ago filled one of the biggest halls in the city and thousands had to be turned away. Likewise in Chicago there took place recently a huge gathering to demand the immediate recognition by America of the Soviet Republic. In view of the prominent speakers and the importance of the purposes of the meeting, it is expected that Lexington Theatre will be the scene of a great demonstration by New York workers.

The meeting has been arranged under the auspices of the National Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with and Recognition of Russia, and is backed by an impressive Citizens Committee including such prominent New Yorkers as: Harry Berlin, Pres. Jt. Bd. Dress and Waistmakers Union; Heywood Broun, Author and Critic; A. Brownstein, Mgr. Jt. Bd. Furriers Union; J. M. Budish; Lewis Gannett, The Nation"; Philip Gelibter, Exec. Sec. of the Workmen's Circle; B. W. Huebsch, "The Freeman"; Abraham Lefkowitz, The Teachers Union; Kenneth Macgowan, Drama Critic; Jack Mellado, Cigar Makers Union 133; J. S. Potofsky, Asst. Gen. Sec. A. C. W. A.; Celia Samorodin; Rose Schneiderman; and Theresa Wolfson of the Union Health Center.

Three of the speakers have only recently returned from Soviet Russia, and will speak directly from personal knowledge of the situation there. They are Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Frank P. Walsh, the prominent attorney, and Capt. Paxton Hibben of the Russian Red Cross; Dudley Field Malone has spent two years in Europe and knows from personal study what Russian recognition would mean in the rehabilitation of the whole continent. James H. Maurer is the President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

Recognition of Russia is becoming a more important national problem every day, as the realization gains ground that there can be no escape from the economic chaos of the world without Russia's cooperation. On the other hand, the workers in all countries realize that the Workers Republic must have commerce and seek the end of the virtual blockade involved in non-recognition.

Tickets sell at 25 and 35 cents and may be bought at the following points: Room 606, 110 W. 40th St. (Phone Penn 1738); The Civic Club, 14 W. 12th St.; Forward, 175 E. Broadway; The Rand School, 7 E. 15th St.; A. C. W. A. Gen. Off., 31 Union Square; N. Y. Joint Board, A. C. W. A., 621 Broadway.

What You Get in "The Worker"

The New York Times is having a very exciting time advertising the speech of Nikolai Lenin on Soviet Russia's "New Economic Policy." It says that this speech is "Revealed to the world for the first time," in its monthly, "Current History Magazine." We do not begrudge the editors of The Times recognizing a good thing when they see it, but this announcement by Lenin was published in full in "THE WORKER" several weeks before it was announced for the "Current History Magazine". So, if you want to know what is going on in Soviet Russia, or any other part of the world, read "THE WORKER", where you will get it first.

Morgan Rules!

(Continued from Page One)

their present coalition, declaring that "they do not yet condescend to tell what they are going to do with the United States, but it is evident that they intend to do something big. It is fairly sure that what they are going to do is to pledge the conscript lives of the American male population to guarantee a loan of a billion and a half or two billion dollars from the Morgan Banking circle and the Rockefeller, Guggenheim and Mellon banks to the German government. The project has the purpose of saving Morgan's investments in Europe. But it has a further and vaster ambition—the ambition to establish the financial and political rule of Morgan, Rockefeller, Guggenheim and Mellon over Europe, with the American Army and Navy as their police."

In the meantime George Harvey, United States ambassador to London, has come home, while William Randolph Hearst rants thru his sheets against Harding going over to the House of Morgan and cursing the adventurer Harvey. Hearst claims that it was the trickster, Harvey, that sat in on the 2 a. m. conference in Chicago that agreed on the nomination of Harding. Harvey sat in as the agent of the Morgan clique, and Minor draws the conclusion that, "perhaps, after all, Harvey was the go-between of Standard Oil and Morgan and had up his sleeve all the time this impending coalition of the two dynasties."

Coincident with the return of Harvey we are told that Montague Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, who is soon coming to the United States with the British Debt Funding Mission, was in this country last spring, and discussed with President Harding and several government officials and financiers the question of the financial situation in Europe. This information is given us, authoritatively we may be sure, by the New York Times.

During his stay here Mr. Norman saw, in addition to the Presidents, Secretary Hoover and Secretary Mellon, representatives respectively of the Morgan and the Standard Oil groups. Mr. Norman also conferred with J. P. Morgan and other bankers in New York City.

Thus American capitalism musters its forces in an effort to save, if it can, the crumbling capitalist social structure in Europe. This effort will inevitably lead to new war against Russia.

Workers of America! Will you stand idly by while American capitalism plots the crushing of the Russian revolution and the shackling of world labor to its greed for profits.

Workers of America! Smash this effort to drive you into new and bloodier wars. Demand the recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic. Demand the opening of trade relations with Soviet Russia. Demand that loans and credits be extended to the Workers' Republic, that alone has the program to save mankind and the will to carry it out.

Workers of America! Stand by the workers of Western Europe! Stand by the workers of Russia! When you do that, you will be standing by yourselves and your own interests in this country!

Progress Towards Amalgamation

Growing out of the general movement for the amalgamation of the Needle Trades Unions comes the proposal for a convention of the five dominant unions in the Needle Trades industry to devise ways and means of closer affiliation.

The call for a convention, accompanied by a tentative draft of a constitution has been sent out by the General Executive Board of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union of North America. The Unions to whom the call has been sent are: The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the International Fur Workers and Journeymen Tailors.

The definite proposal made in the convention call is for a needle trades alliance, branches of which would be formed in all localities where the five unions operate, leaving the membership of the five unions, however, there is a growing sentiment for actual amalgamation in one Needles Trade Union and already there is a National Amalgamation Committee of the Trades Union Educational League carrying on the work for one union in the clothing industry.

If the five organizations summoned agree to a joint convention representative of the membership, there is little doubt that only technical difficulties will stand in the way of amalgamation. The needle trades' workers are the most intelligent organized group in the American labor movement: they accept the idea of industrial unionism and have only the problem of overcoming the inertia of officialdom to solve. Organized for intelligent action they will rapidly solve this problem and one union, the Amalgamated, is already officially on record for one union in the industry.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER."

"Liebknecht Issue" of THE WORKER Next Week

In commemoration of the martyrdom of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg THE WORKER will devote next week's issue, dated Jan. 20, to discussing the significance of Liebknecht's work in behalf of the revolutionary movement. Liebknecht and Luxemburg were murdered in January, 1919, by the capitalist class of Germany, with the connivance and actual aid of the Social Democrats of that country, in order to squelch the uprising of the working masses, led by the valiant Spartacists.

Throughout the world, in the latter part of January, the Communist movement arranges demonstrations to call to the workers attention the murder of Liebknecht and the many other working class fighters, to warn them of like action by the traitorous social patriots, should the workers in their particular country seek to throw off the shackles of capitalism. Foremost in these demonstrations are the Young Communist Leagues of Europe, and in this country the Young Workers League assumes the work of spreading the message of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

THE WORKER, Jan. 20, will contain articles on the life of Liebknecht and Luxemburg, their work in the revolutionary movement and especially the importance of the lesson taught by the combination of local patriots and the capitalists when the workers seek to take power into their own hands.

The Young Workers League is arranging mass demonstrations from coast to coast. Special material such as illustrated posters, buttons, pamphlets and an edition of the YOUNG WORKER have been gotten out for this occasion. THE WORKER will be widely distributed at these meetings. Order your bundle of the Jan. 20th issue of THE WORKER now! The young workers, particularly, will find the LIEBKNECHT issue of THE WORKER of vital interest to them. All workers should read this edition of THE WORKER for it points out a lesson none of them can overlook nor fail to realize as affecting them as workers. Send in your orders, at 3½ cents per copy, to THE WORKER, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Offensive of Capital at Congress of R.I.L.U.

(Continued from Page One)

become very much worse. The great number of the unemployed renders it more difficult for those in work to better their position. Attempts at socialisation enlarged.

U. S. Trade Unions Gagged.

"In the United States we see the trade unions gagged by the law courts. Instead of an equal distribution of the war burdens, we have the Treaty of Versailles, throwing tremendous burdens on the conquered. After the Napoleonic wars, Owen pointed out that England's only salvation was her monopoly as an industrial state. And now the sole possibility of salvation would be electrification for the purpose of increasing production.

"This is however impossible, as great sections of the world are impoverished and the markets destroyed. Therefore capitalism seeks to save itself at the expense of the workers only. Stinnes' plan is to relieve the bourgeoisie and to shift the burden on to the broad masses of the people. So this English and French bourgeoisie alike are in full agreement, as well as the new Italian prime minister Mussolini. Their plan is: reduction of wages, longer working hours, and the rendering of all socialization impossible.

"Parallel to this runs their political offensive, the placing of government power in the hands of the most reactionary elements. At the same time illegal counter-revolutionary organizations, under the leadership of Russian monarchists, Horthyists, Fascisti, French militarists, and German Orgesch organizations, are striving to turn Central Europe into a Horth-Hungary. One link of this chain is the Geneva Agreement against Austria.

"The victory of the Fascisti is the greatest defeat which the Italian working class has suffered. The followers of Fascism consist of intellectuals, disappointed petty bourgeois, and participators in the war. In the year 1919 Italy was in a state of dissolution.

"The bourgeoisie was inclined to free-thought and pacifism, and the statesmen began to reconcile themselves with the victory of the revolution. The Italian Socialists did not know how to utilize this victory.

"Mussolini declares, rightly enough: The defeat of the Socialists was the result of their words not being followed by deeds. The bourgeois parties had exhausted their economics, but Fascism became the new faith of the petty bourgeoisie.

"Where Fascism has the advantage is that it ventures to act. After the victory differences are sure to arise in the Fascisti camp. The existence of immense national debts does not permit the Fascisti to place sinecures at the disposal of their intellectuals. In such circumstances the free troops will not be successful. Opposition is inevitable between the agrarian capitalists and the democracy.

"With the victory of the petty bourgeoisie, Mussolini is forced to pursue a policy for the larger bourgeoisie—in which he will not succeed. Our victory in Italy will depend upon our winning over the peasantry, and upon our success in uniting the masses crying for freedom. The Communists must defeat the Fascisti not only with courage, but politically.

"The present world situation is similar to that of the year 1849. At that time the counter-revolutionary period set in, based on the increasing might of capital. The counter-revolution was able to give the people bread. The present basis of the counter-revolution is the decay of capitalism. As the economic crisis is general, the bourgeoisie attempt in vain to retard the collapse by force.

"With our slogan of the united front we have placed ourselves at the head of the proletarian defence. The negotiations with the leaders of the Second and of the Vienna Internationals, are necessary because the workers still believe that these leaders are willing to fight for the demands of the workers. The united front of the proletariat is our defense against the capitalist offensive.

"The masses have lost faith in the speedy seizure of power. Large masses of workers are still in favor of the coalition policy today, and fear expulsion from this coalition. It was this frame of mind which led to the union of the German Social Democrats with the Independents. We must be the bearers of the united front idea for wages, bread, and housing of the workers. The Berlin negotiations with the Second and the Vienna Internationals demonstrated that these Internationals decline to fight even for the partial demands of the working class.

"The import of our united front campaign is this. We want to force a break with the coalition policy. Up to now the united front agitation in the Communist Parties has not been energetic enough. The pressure from below must be increased, but without abandoning negotiations with the heads. Where demands for increased wages do not suffice, questions of politics and organization should be raised.

"The trade union slogan should be the control of production.

"We must fight for the seizure of real values, and not only in Germany, but everywhere, and this is impossible without control of production. We must also demand that the armed forces consist of workers organized in the trade unions. If the Social Democrats will break with the bourgeoisie, and fight for a real workers' government and a real class policy, we are ready to support them. I am not afraid that a Schiedemann or any trade union leader will really fight.

"The slogan of the workers' government is a positive one for the mobilization of the working masses. The bourgeoisie will combat the workers' government, will have recourse to civil war,—by which the workers' government will in a sense be rendered a preliminary step to the dictatorship.

"A new offensive of the broad masses of the workers will begin with the slogan: fight for the control of production and for the workers' government.

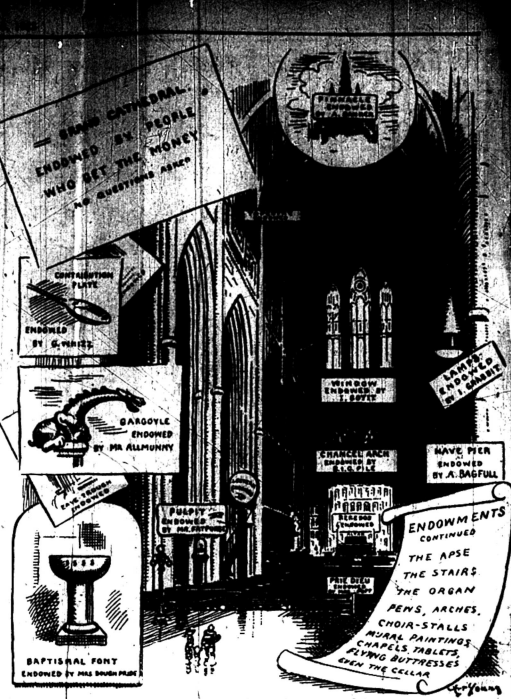
"The Communist parties are not only parties for capturing power, but also for carrying on the daily struggle. They do not wait for a fresh wave of revolution, but prove by their fight for a larger piece of bread that they are ready to lead the practical struggles of the proletariat. And to do this requires not only the passing of resolutions but an iron fighting will."

January "Labor Herald" Out

The "LABOR HERALD" for January contains timely articles on the Chicago Railroad Amalgamation Conference the Cleveland Conference and local T. U. E. L. conferences. There are also articles on the printing industry, the I. W. W. and the Communists and the frame-up on Jacob Doll. The magazine as a whole is, as usual, excellent in make-up and matter. It may be obtained for 15 cents from all T. U. E. L. members or from Local New York, 208 E. 12th St., New York City.

Lectures by Greek Branch

Lectures will be given by the Greek Branch, Workers Party, every Friday night, beginning Jan. 12, at its headquarters, 29 Sixth Ave., under the direction of Julius Cockind. The lectures will deal with Marx's "Wage, Labor and Capital", and "The Communist Manifesto", by Marx and Engels. Admission free.



"GOD'S HOUSE"—But others control it.

Alien Registration—For Whom?

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

Let there be no doubt that in one respect at least, despite the insurgent spirit disclosed by the recent elections, the Harding administration is going right ahead with its program.

The propaganda campaign for the registration of aliens is being prosecuted vigorously and their relations with the radical movement is presented as the main talking point of the administration propagandists. Alien registration is also supposed to be a panacea for all the ills of the body politic. Aliens are also supposed to believe that we are blessed with a 100 per cent American government, there is discernible no hesitancy in importing foreign agitators for this sort of work.

As usual, the sons of Merry England are in the vanguard of those who are saving civilization. The most recent arrival is one Sir Basil Thompson, formerly the head of Scotland Yard, who is chiefly distinguished for his activities against the English workers during the war while the agents of the German government rate his department entirely unsuspected by Sir Basil.

This earnest worker recently addressed a meeting of members of the New York police department to which representatives of the press were not admitted. According to the New York Times "he gave particular attention to the method and scope of organization of the Red International, and gave intimate details of how Scotland Yard dealt with Communists. . . . He dwelt at some length on the activities of the Reds in America and advised the New York police of the most effective way of causing disintegration within their organization and rendering their efforts ineffective."

So much for Sir Basil Thompson, the British advisor of our department of justice.

A few days later, the British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, was to have spoken to the Advertising Club. He was unable to attend, so his place was taken by James J. Davis, whom some say is Secretary of Labor and who believes that Welshmen are the only aliens fit for citizenship in this Gary domain.

Secretary Davis did right well we are informed by the Times, that trustworthy purveyor of reactionary utterances. He also dwelt upon the Red menace and the relation of the alien thereto. This gentleman, who undergoes one big iron dollar every time a new member joins the Loyal Order of Moose, said in part: "Every alien in the United States should be registered and I would have each one by a small fee, about five or ten dollars, spread over a period of about five years, from which the alien could be taught what this country means and what American ideals represent. Registration would also give an opportunity to make a survey of them and ascertain the undesirable ones. Mr. Burns of the department of justice tells me that such a survey would disclose about 150,000 who would be eligible to be sent back to the land where they came from. I don't go as high as Mr. Burns, but I do think that close to 70,000 persons have slipped surreptitiously into the United States."

The linking up of the aliens with the revolutionary movement by the propagandists is only to give the campaign a patriotic tinge. The real purpose behind the demand for a registration of aliens is the terrorizing of foreign-born workers so that they will be afraid to take part in ANY form of working class activity. The stoppage of emigration has seriously depleted the reserve stock of unskilled labor upon which the capitalists relied to keep down wages, so the aliens must be prevented from participating in the organizations of the wage-earners by a system of registration that would place them at the mercy of the capitalist and his agents.

Nothing has been said so far about the registration of citizens but as a matter of fact the proposed plan cannot be carried out successfully without a nation-wide registration of citizens and aliens alike. All would have to carry passports for identification so the army of secret service agents which the plan necessitates could distinguish between them.

What is really proposed is a general system of registration that will facilitate the blacklisting of militant workers now practiced to some extent by every large corporation.

Here then is a real issue on which radical and conservative, citizen and alien workers can fight shoulder to shoulder. It is a matter that demands the attention of every section of the labor movement of the United States and no time should be lost in getting into action.

A Voice from Prison

TO ALL COMRADES WHO SENT GREETINGS AND PACKAGES TO ME:

During the last three weeks I received many letters and postcards from Christmas and New Year's greeting. Also some comrades have sent me packages. According to the Penitentiary Rules, I am permitted to write only three letters weekly. This makes it impossible to answer each individual letter or post-card. Thru the columns of THE WORKER, I am sending thanks to all those comrades who, by remembering those who are behind the bars, are showing that our spirit and readiness to fight for our common cause. To all my comrades and friends I am sending my best New Year's wishes and greetings. My spirit (and I think it is also yours) this New Year is to gain more and more victories for the emancipation of the workers.

Yours for the World Social Revolution,

Joseph Kowalski, No. 14082,
United States Penitentiary,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Denounce Bellaire, O., Convictions

BELLAIRE, O.—The Miners' Defense committee, organized to fight unjust convictions of union miners in the New Lafferty cases, reports that almost 20 miner locals in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois have sent in resolutions denouncing the conviction of Dominick Viscardo and Dan Agosti for alleged part in the killing of John Mazar, a union operator, who was one party of striking miners June 7 and was shot in the scuffle.

International of Red Labor Unions Opens

EDITOR'S NOTE.—We herewith publish the first report received on the Second Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions. The Red Labor International is also known as "The Profintern." The report follows:

* * *

By Radio to Inprekorr (Berlin), and Forwarded by Mail to The Worker.

MOSCOW, Nov. 21.—The Second World Congress of the Profintern was opened here today.

Present for welcoming the Congress are: the Russian Central Trades Union Council, the Moscow Factory Committee.

After a short speech of welcome from Comrade Losovsky, in which he showed the progress made by the Red International of Labor Unions despite the reinforced attacks of capitalism, the following comrades are elected to the presidium of the congress: Losovsky, Melnichansky, Tomski, Heckert, Monmousseau, Watkins, Pavlik, Dimitroff, Celasse, MacDonald, Gerschinsky, Reinhardt (South America), Kuhtaroada (Japan), Tchakchonki (China).

Further elections are those of the mandate examination commission, of the commission for investigating the question of the co-operatives, the financial and Eastern questions, militarism, unemployment, and the tactics of the Profintern.

This is followed by speeches of welcome from Dudilleux (France), Heckert (Germany), Gerdier (Australia), Pavlik (Czecho-Slovakia), Tasca (Italy), Tchakchonki (China).

Clara Zetkin, greeted with enthusiastic applause, welcomes the congress in the name of the Comintern. Andreyev brings greetings from the Russian Trade Unions.

A proclamation against the White Terror is accepted unanimously.

In the second sitting, on Nov. 22, Losovsky gives the report on the activity of the executive bureau. He gives a survey of the strength of the Profintern and of the Amsterdam international. He reads the correspondence with the Amsterdamers for the purpose of establishing the united front. In the further course of his remarks Losovsky describes the resistance of the R.I.L.U. to the syndicalists, gives a survey of the situation in France, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, England, America, Norway, Spain.

It is unanimously agreed to send a greeting to the German Shop Stewards' Congress.

The third sitting on November 23, was devoted to the discussion on Comrade Losovsky's speech; the general tone of the debate was in agreement with the speech.

Tomsky wishes for more exact statistical information, and that greater consideration be accorded to England. Smith points out the progress made in England despite the power of the old unions. Heckert agrees with Lozovsky's report. The tactics resolved upon at the first congress have been attended with excellent results in Germany. Heller from the Union expresses his satisfaction at being able to work so well in community with the German Communist Party.

Tomsky reports that the Polish comrades, despite the desire of the reformists for a split, have avoided the split in accordance with the instructions of the R.I.L.U. Jusefovitch desires more energetic work on the part of the propaganda committee. Ghilier is of the opinion that the united front with Amsterdam arouses the mistrust of the masses. He declares himself opposed to the French motion with regard to the statutes. Lefoil reports on the progress of the communists in the Belgian trade unions.

In the fourth sitting, Nov. 24, the debate on Lozovsky's report is continued.

Hais (Czecho-Slovakia) reports on the split in the trade unions of Czecho-Slovakia, and defends the form of organization of the united federation. Hardy (America) discusses the peculiar tasks of the I. W. W. as organizer of the workers not included in the Federation of Labor, and speaks of the winning over of this organization for the R.I.L.U. Aiter, of the Seamen's Union, speaks on the German seamen's strike, and declares himself in favor of recognizing the right of existence of the independent organizations. Kutscher (America) also expresses himself in favor of the maintenance of the independent unions existing in America. Tasca (Italy) and Acevedo (Spain) confirm the correctness of the R.I.L.U. tactics from the experiences of their countries. Jackel gives a survey of the history of the expelled building workers of Chemnitz. Dimitroff is of the opinion that the Amsterdam International is played out in the building trade. Swabeck reports on the activity of the Trade Union Educational League in unions of the Gompers tendency.

After Lozovsky has replied, the general resolution is accepted unanimously. The French delegation abstains from voting as the C.G.T.U. is not affiliated with the R.I.L.U. Members of the executive bureau are elected.

The Fayette County War

Pennsylvania Coal Operators Are Determined to Smash the Miners' Union. Gunmen Are Deputized. Miners Are Arrested and Jailed. Women and Children Are Driven From Their Homes. Workers Are Starved. The Struggle Must Be Won.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

We are told by The New York Times, in its best "law and order" style, that the Pennsylvania Constabulary is on the move to suppress the outbreak of disorders in the Coke Regions of the Connellsville district in Fayette County.

Our readers have been fully informed about the heroic struggle of the 10,000 striking members of the United Mine Workers, coal miners who were unorganized before the recent strike.

These 10,000 coal miners are still on strike, practically deserted by their union, in spite of the $2 per week allowed each family in the form of strike benefits.

In the dead of winter they are now living in tents, freezing, starving. They refuse to return to work except as victors, as recognized members of the miners' union.

Five thousand evictions since April 1st last have not weakened them. J. A. Hamilton, head of the Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Committee, admits that, following a recent visit to the tent colonies, he was haunted for days by the haggard faces of these hungry workers and their famished women and children.

Fathers have been thrown into jail because their ragged children, without shoes, and stockings and half-naked, do not come to school. The charge is a violation of the truancy law. But even this is a thinly veiled effort to drive the strikers back to work. And it, too, has failed.

Now the New York Times promises us a reign of terror by the Pennsylvania Cossacks under the guise of "taking in hand the social and industrial unrest that is seething thru the Connellsville Coke regions."

This is a situation that calls for the united efforts of both the United Mine Workers of America and the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

If the fine spirit of the striking Fayette County coal miners is to be broken on the wrack of Pennsylvania Cossack Rule in the present crisis, then it will take a long time to build up an organization in these fields. But the striking miners will win, as they must, even against the treason of the officials in their own ranks, allied with capitalist reaction.

* * *

Unrest at Paterson, N. J.

The silk profiteers of the industrial hell that appears on the map of the United States as "Paterson, N. J.," are worrying because the "prestige of Paterson as a silk market is threatened with destruction because of unrest and discontent among the workers."

So they talked it out, the "representative citizens" of this American kaiserdom, at a little gathering the other day. They were joined by the "Banker" Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, in Harding's cabinet at Washington. The department of labor is propagating its own campaign for "eliminating industrial strife."

"Let us put a little more Christian brotherhood in business," pleaded Davis, addressing the silk bosses, who have shown in past struggles that they possessed all the labor-crushing qualities of Rockefeller in Colorado, the low cunning of the coal barons in West Virginia, and the brutal ruthlessness of the textile millionaires of the New England states.

Banker Davis based his plea on the only argument that gets across with an exploiter of labor. He declared, "I want to say to you that where the workers get good wages the business man profits."

We take it that all these gracious sentiments are but an echo of new organization strength displayed by the workers in the silk industry. Instead of bettering the working conditions in the silk mills, the bosses are trying to re-establish the 48-hour week in place of the 44-hour week. It is against this lengthening of the work-week that the silk workers threaten to revolt.

It is said there are nearly 800 silk firms in Paterson with an invested capital of 53,000,000. But there is the great human element, the 25,000 silk workers who go down to the mills to slave and wear out their lives coining great profits for the millionaire silk mill owners.

The gathering that was graced by Harding's special emissary showed that the money invested in silk is rallying its strength against the workers. Let these 25,000 workers push forward to the building up of a strong, centralized organization.

The class war in the United States has shown that not even the "Christian brotherhood" of Secretary Davis, or any other sobsister, has ever gotten them a crumb from the master's board groaning with riches.

They have won only thru their power to take. They must create organizations powerful enough, not only to get a few crumbs in the form of small concessions now, but they must build that power that will ultimately take the whole loaf. The silk workers must struggle more valiantly than ever toward the day when they will be the masters in the silk industry.

* * *

Answer Thru Your Deeds

Louisiana farmers raised this year 8,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes. They will sell less than 1,000,000 bushels. The remainder will be left to rot.

Louisiana farmers also produced 8,000,000 gallons of molasses from their sugar cane. They will not sell 1,000,000 gallons.

These are only two items from the report of the Louisiana commissioner of agriculture. The Louisiana farmers, like their brothers in other states, have produced much and gone broke. The hungry workers in the city couldn't buy, with the result that they don't eat.

These facts are faithfully recorded by Edward Keating, editor of "LABOR," Washington, D. C., in his paper.

This is the same Keating, however, who helped keep Workers Party delegates out of the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, because these Communists, he said, "desire to overturn our present form of government."

Keating likes capitalism, with its bankrupt farmers, jobless and homeless workers. He believes in capitalism. He is opposed to disturbing its rule. He wouldn't shake its power by even a single shiver.

Communists admit they oppose capitalism. They contend only its abolition will end the ills of capitalist misrule. They hail its downfall.

WHERE DO YOU WORKERS STAND?

Give your answer in deeds for "AMALGAMATION AND THE LABOR PARTY."

"More Russian Hides." is the headline in The New York Times, Dec. 31, over an item stating that, "The number of large hides in stock in Soviet Russia on Aug. 1, 1922, was 2,041,405 compared with 1,611,476 Oct. 1, 1921." But turn it to The Times to get to the day. It adds, "IT IS REPORTED that these are the only Russian stocks which have shown any increase during the past year." This is in harmony with the established policy of The Times TO REPORT such facts as later shown to be false. But we thank The Times for giving us half the truth anyway.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER."

Program Of Workers Party Is Carry on Industrial Work

(Continued from Page One)

[illegible] of the party [illegible] the party [illegible] the party [illegible]

Seek Release of Dolla from Penn. Prison

Efforts are being made to obtain executive clemency for Jacob Dolla, an important unit in the steel workers' organization in 1919, who has been in prison in Pennsylvania since 1920, after being coerced to plead guilty to a charge of dynamiting.

The dynamiting, since shown to have been done by steel trust agents, damaged a porch to the extent of $150. No one was hurt. The guilty plea followed several days of third degree by state constabulary and was made because Dolla's lawyers told him a light sentence would be imposed as a result. The judge gave him 12 to 17 years.

It was important to the steel employers to get Dolla out of the way because he had successfully organized the foreign workers in his town of Lebanon, Pa., where he was a skilled millworker. His picket line stood its ground perfectly and kept within the law in spite of the attempts of John Aldrige, an undercover man, to provoke the men to violence. The dynamiting was then used as a pretext to destroy the organization, and it succeeded.

Dolla's extorted plea of guilty makes a new trial impossible and the only recourse for him is a pardon by the governor of Pennsylvania. With labor organizations taking up the case it is hoped that Amos Pinchot, when he is inaugurated, will give a pardon hearing.

Labor Demonstrates on Eve of Communist Trial

(Continued from page One.)

sive Voters' League and G. T. Fraenckel of Chicago, who substituted for Herbert F. Baker, recent progressive candidate in Michigan for United States Senate.

The general keynote sounded in the speeches was struck by Mr. Baker's letter of regret, which follows: "I very much regret my inability to attend the protest meeting at Niles to say a word in favor of the first amendment to the constitution of the United States, guaranteeing to every soul beneath the flag for all time, freedom of thought; freedom of speech; freedom of assemblage; freedom of the press.

Patriotism is said to be, "The last refuge of a scoundrel" and it should be occasion no surprise that attempts quite frequently occurring in these days, to nullify the constitutional guarantees of freedom quoted above, should be camouflaged in the habiliments of super-patriotism and 100 percent proof of Americanism.

"The voice of the people is the voice of God, and any policy or program that cannot stand free discussion and free criticism before the open forum of humanity must go.

"In the matter of upholding the first amendment, our sympathies are with those who are in prison for opinions' sake.

"I hope your meeting will be a pronounced success."

Mr. Brock made a spirited attack upon the Department of Justice which illegally participated in the arrests of these men during the Bridgman raids last August. He recalled the "vagueness" of the Michigan criminal syndicalism law and its possibilities of "misuse" by reactionary politicians and "vested interests" against labor. He declared the unconstitutionality on civil liberty grounds and made a stirring plea for a popular movement, looking towards its repeal.

This situation should react on the defense fund being raised thruout the country to defend Foster and the others and the constitutional issues involved in the case. Contributions should be sent to the Labor Defense Council, National Office, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, or to local Labor Defense Councils which have been established in all the principal cities of the country; New York City, Room 434, 80 East 11th Street.

If you are a Labor Union Fighter

You will read

The LABOR HERALD

Official Organ of the Trade Union Educational League

Wm. Z. Foster, Editor

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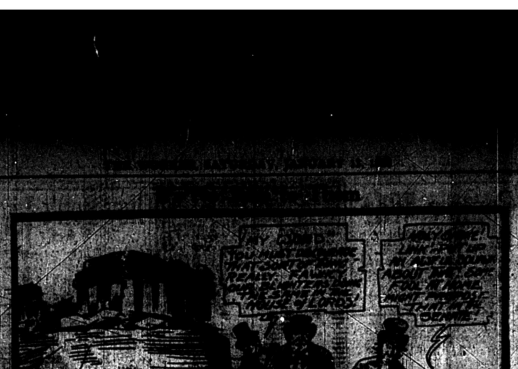

A Greek firing squad executed six Greek politicians, including a general. Politicians in other countries were very much disturbed. All six had been cabinet members and were convicted of deceiving the people and bringing ruin to Greece by the wars they waged against Turkey.

Worse Off Than Black Slaves

Blood and tears are spattered on the coal that comes up to New York from Pennsylvania to furnish the power to run the subway trains of the Interboro Rapid Transit Company.

Human misery, suffering, anguish, sacrifice, if it could find a voice in the electrical giant that speeds the long trains underground thru the nation's largest city, might stir the millions of workers in the metropolis to action.

But the facts as reported by Mayor Hylan's committee to investigate conditions in the Berwind coal mines, in Somerset and other Pennsylvania counties, merely finds mute expression on the printed pages of the press.

"Worse than the conditions of the slaves prior to the Civil War," is one exclamation of the committee, as it tells of the harvest of profits reaped by E. J. Berwind, president of the Berwind-White Co., who is also chairman of the Board of Directors of the Interboro Subway.

The strategic position of this profiteer enables him, according to the committee, "to purchase from his own company coal mined under un'air and heartbreaking conditions and reap therefrom enormous profits, amounting in 1921 to over $1,600,000."

The committee confesses that "from the time it arrived in Johnstown until it left, it was constantly under the surveillance of the spies of the coal companies; the rooms of the committee in the hotel were ransacked, and even their mail tampered with."

The committee declares that, "The stories of these povertystricken people were such as would melt any heart excepting that in the stony bosom of a coal baron. No Egyptian Pharaoh rearing, for his glory a towering monument ever drove his slaves harder than these miners were driven. No Czar was more autocratic than were these representatives of predatory so-called big business."

This same Hylan committee, of course, will conveniently forget that similar conditions prevail even in New York City. It is easy to weep crocodile tears over labor in a distant state.

Yet the committee's report helps to show that conditions in Somerset County, Central Pennsylvania, duplicate those in Fayette County, Western Pennsylvania, in fact repeat more or less the struggle of labor everywhere thruout the United States.

Only united labor, fighting for its own, fighting for the abolition of capitalism, can end these evils. Let the year 1923 mark a big step forward under the slogan of "Amalgamation and the Labor Party."

Russia Thru the Shadows, FSR Film, Is Praised by the National Movie Board

The National Board of Review, a nation-wide semi-official censorship board whose decisions carry much weight in all forty-two states, not covered by special official state censorships, has rendered a special report on the seven-reel film, Russia Thru the Shadows, now being toured thruout the country by the Friends of Soviet Russia to raise funds for the Orphans' School-homes.

The board reports, "Very good entertainment value. Excellent educational value. Unusual dramatic interest of history. Good coherence of narrative. Good technical handling. Splendid historical value. High moral effect."

Special comment is appended in which the Board declares "This pictorial history of Russia's struggle is a wonderful example of the vividness with which the motion picture can bring home to us the vital episodes of world progress. Everyone interested in international relations should see it."

Ramp and Biedenkapp F. S. R. Organizers

Two organizers have been sent out by the Friends of Soviet Russia to acquaint the local conferences with the new work undertaken by the organization. The tour of Comrade Biedenkapp is as follows: Jan. 2, Stamford and Norwalk, Conn.; Jan. 3, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 4, New York City, Jan. 5 New Haven and Ansonia, Conn., Jan. 6, Seymour and Waterbury, Conn., Jan. 7, Meriden and New Britain, Conn., Jan. 8, Hartford and Bloomfield, Jan. 9, Norwich, Conn.

Ramp's tour includes, Jan. 2, West Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 4 Newark, N. J., Jan. 5, Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 6, Bayonne, N. J., Jan. 7, Bridgeport, Conn.

N. Y. Young Workers League

Jan. 5, the Bronx branch of the Y. W. L. will have a discussion on the United Front in the Youth International. On Jan. 12, a debate will be held on the study of literature and its importance to the Y. W. L.

The arrangements for the Liebknecht Memorial meeting, to be held Jan. 19, at Parkview Palace, 110th St. and 5th Ave., have been completed. The celebration promises to be a huge success. Besides the many speakers, there will be an excellent concert. Get tickets at Y. W. L. headquarters, 799 Broadway.

WILLIAM F. DUNNE

will report on the

2nd National Convention

OF THE WORKERS PARTY

at the

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THE WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Zinoviev Says Russia Is Not Socialistic; Struggle Between Labor and Capital Still On

By ZINOVIEV, President of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

MOSCOW, Nov. 7.—(By Mail.)—The fifth anniversary of the Russian revolution is being celebrated by the Russian workers and peasants in the midst of the most difficult circumstances. The imperialistic powers of the world have not succeeded in overthrowing the Soviet power, but they have succeeded in preventing the Russian workers from consolidating their victory. The Russian workers and peasants have not succeeded in establishing a socialistic order of society, but they have succeeded in creating a constitution as against the slogan for the creation of Soviets, they fought against the demand for a dictatorship with the slogan of democracy. "Democracy" has already been characterized by Engels as the sole enemy of the victorious proletariat after the revolution.

"The October victory of the Russian workers and peasants was not due to a bold putsch by a minority, nor was it a well prepared move under the leadership of the Russian Communist Party. The Bolsheviki ventured further, and further. The Mensheviki sabotaged the October victory with their demand that a Constituent Assembly be convened. The Soviet Power stands higher than the Constituent Assembly. The idea of combining Constituent Assembly and Soviet Power is nonsense. The dissolution of the Constituent Assembly and the disenfranchisement of the bourgeoisie are historically justified.

"The creation of the Red Army is the greatest deed of the Soviet Power. The intensification of the dictatorship into the terror is an historical necessity; its severity liberates millions of human beings from capitalism.

"The Bolsheviki have employed force, but they have not maintained themselves by force only. Communism can only be realized on international lines.

"The world revolution cannot advance at a run. Errors of calculation in the pace can be conquered again by perseverance and manoeuvring. A modus vivendi had to be found in dealing with the Russian peasantry and with world capitalism."

The speaker goes on to refer to the new economic policy, and points out that the agrarian policy of the Russian revolution is the subject lesson of Marxist thought. The hunger [illegible] land under which 80 per cent of [illegible] peasant population suffered was [illegible] a revolutionary factor. The weakness of the central [illegible] the lack of modern large-scale agricultural undertakings, and of an up-to-date peasant proletariat, determined the agrarian policy adopted by the Russian government. The electrification of the country is the best agrarian reform, accelerating the evolution towards communism."

"The initial aim of the Russian revolution was the socialization of large industrial undertakings, of the means of transport, the banks, and foreign trade; also the control of production. Russia was forced into war-communism by the counter-revolutionary interventions. Despite this it has maintained more than its initial position.

"The concessioned industries will never become masters of the house, as the state power is always on the side of the worker. In Soviet Russia the political power of the proletariat rules. The eight hour day, the socialized industries, the development of social legislation, and the education of the people, have brought about an improvement in the position of the proletariat.

"In Germany, on the other hand, the coalition is working towards placing industry in the hands of the Stinnes party, towards doing away with the eight hour day, and for abolishing the social laws; the masses of German workers, unable to ward off the catastrophe of the falling mark, sink into utter want and destitution. Soviet Russia is the highest type of the proletarian state.

"The policy of the Russian Communist Party is the consequent realization of Marxism. At the same time unity with the masses is preserved. We must learn from the revolutionary idealism of the Russian proletariat. (Applause.)

By BELA KUN, of Hungary

Bela Kun speaks to the following effect: "The task of the participators in the congress is not only to deliver speeches, but to make history. Erroneous theories have been derived from Russian experiences. The communists of the west must learn the actuality of revolutionary policy from the experiences of the Russian revolution.

"The reason why the Hungarian Soviet power was unable to maintain itself lay not only in the circumstance that the small country offered no line of retreat, but in the lack of leadership thru an organized communist party. That was the chief deficiency of the Hungarian Soviet republic.

"The Russian Communist Party is the creation of decades of revolutionary struggle. It has adhered strictly to its class character, and has become a real party of the whole working class.

"As Görlitz the German Social Democrat, and the political situation upon a national and upon an international scale. Russia was in such a situation that political necessities often made it impossible to pay due attention to economic considerations. That was why War Communism had come into existence.

"War Communism was not adopted for the development of the forces of production. If the world revolution had taken place in 1919, evolution would have taken a different course in Russia. Nevertheless, we have secured noteworthy results. The land is in our possession; the Workers' State has the means of transport at its disposal; foreign commerce is a State monopoly. We have the Red Army, the administration, the schools.

"When the civil war came to an end, we were confronted in the capitalist environment to apply capitalist methods. We had to build up the new economic system of a new class by the old methods of the old capitalism. This led us to NEP. (New Economic Policy) which was not merely a concession to the peasantry, but was a necessary phase of socialist evolution.

"In Russia both a socialist and a capitalist accumulation are now in progress. What are our means of power in this struggle? The Workers' State has political power and a socialized large scale industry; Russian capitalism is supported by world capitalism. Despite the unfavorable economic situation, more than one million workers are engaged in State enterprises. There are only 80,000 workers employed in the undertakings that have been leased. The State undertakings are better equipped and worked than the private undertakings. As far as commerce is concerned, the situation is less favorable; but even here State commerce comprises 70 per cent of all the commerce in the country.

"As to the concessions, I must own that there has been much discussion of this matter; but the concessions have not been extensive. There is no opportunity for the capitalists to work in accordance with broadly conceived plans; they live only from day to day; the danger involved by capitalism in Russia is much less serious than the danger which in western States threatens the capitalists from the approach of the world revolution.

"Otto Bauer prophesied as long ago as the year 1917 that Soviet Russia would become a democratic republic. In 1919 he recognized the dictatorship of the proletariat and prophesied the victory of the world revolution. Bauer always has his wallet full of prophecies; now he announces that our willingness to recognize the old debts is tantamount to a capitulation.' We reply that anyone who wishes to incur new debts is obliged to recognize old ones.

"If Bauer thinks that the Soviet Power is an unsuitable form for the development of capitalism in Russia, we reply: That is the very reason why we defend the proletarian dictatorship. Every dominant power, the bourgeoisie no less than others, has made concessions to subordinate classes. The working class, which is now the dominant power in Russia, is making concessions to the bourgeoisie. We are not making concessions in perpetuity, but merely for a transitional period, until the world revolution comes to our aid.

"The yield of our labor is at the present time inadequate. This might be thought a strong argument against us. We point out, however, that revolution has always been an expensive way of transforming an economic system, and that the French bourgeois revolution made the condition of the people worse for several decades.

"But the cost of the revolution is not in productive expenditure. The characteristic of the present situation may be summed up by saying that the working class is not yet competent to seize power, whereas the bourgeoisie has already become incompetent. But the chief reason why the working class is not competent to seize power is that the influence of Kautskyism over the working class is still far too great.

"The present crisis of capitalism is not due to any accidental concatenation of circumstances; it is the historical crisis of capitalism. When the Third Congress was held, there was still a danger of 'Leftism;' now we have to defend the Communist International against the danger of stagnation."

Dolsen and Lerner Go on Long Tours

The Workers Party, Third Division, has arranged a series of mass-meetings to be held under the auspices and for the benefit of the Defense Fund. Besides the Michigan cases, there are 40 defendants arrested as "reds" in this district whose cases will come up in the near future and for whom counsel must be provided.

James H. Dolsen, formerly editor of "Labor Unity," a San Francisco radical labor paper, will be the principal speaker. He is particularly qualified to speak for the defense, as he has gone thru two trials under the California criminal syndicalism law. In both trials, one in 1920 and the other ended last November; he acted as his own attorney. In each case the jury disagreed, with the result that the indictment has been dismissed. Both trials were long and the signal defeat administered to the prosecution has already had a most beneficial effect on similar cases throughout the country.

The schedule of meetings follows: Trenton, Jan. 5; Philadelphia, Jan. 6; Wilmington, Jan. 9; Washington, Jan. 10; Baltimore, Jan. 11; Reading, Jan. 12; Minersville, Jan. 13.

There will be local speakers in addition. A number of other meetings had been arranged but have had to be cancelled because of inability to secure halls and in several cases, because police permits were denied where such were required.

Max Lerner, one of the defendants in the Michigan case and National Organizer for the Workers Party, will start on an organizing campaign in the New England District, his routing being as follows:

Peabody, Jan. 7; Lanesville, Jan. 6; Salem; Jan. 8; Lawrence Jan. 9 and 10; Haverhill Jan. 12; Amesbury Jan. 11; Lowell, Jan. 13 and 14; Nashua, Jan. 15; Manchester, Jan. 16; West Concord Jan. 17; Keene, Jan. 18; Troy Jan. 19; Wilton, Jan. 20; Gardner, Jan. 21; Ashby, Jan. 22; Fitchburg Jan. 23; Worcester, Jan. 25 and 26; Maynard Jan. 28; Clinton, Jan. 27; Boston, Jan. 29, 30 and 31; Wareham, Feb. 1; New Bedford Feb. 2; Providence, Feb. 3, 4, 5 and 6; Springfield Feb. 7 and 8.

The subject of Lerner's addresses will be; "Shall Labor have a Political Party of Its Own?" The tour initiates the new policy of field organization work which is to be carried out in the various districts.

Class in English

Friday, Jan. 5th, at 8 P. M., at 47 Chrystie St. the first session of the class for the study of the English language will be held and all the foreign speaking members of the Workers Party are invited to attend.

Comrade Sonia Lonberg will be the instructor, she having had years of experience in classes of this kind.

January "Labor Herald" Out

The Trade Union Educational League Literature agents are asked to call at the office of the Eastern District, 208 East 12th Street, Room 8, to get "Labor Herald" bundles.

T. U. E. L. Sustaining Fund Subscription Lists are ready for distribution; comrades are asked to call for same and get on the job raising funds for the League.

Brownsville Comrades, Attention!

Comrade J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The Worker, will speak for the Workers' Forum, at 1844 Pitkin Ave., on Sunday evening, Jan. 7th. The subject will be "THE FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL." We are confident all thoughtful workers will demonstrate their appreciation of such an important lecture. A very good musical program is to precede the lecture.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

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Workers Party Levies a Day's Pay Assessment on Membership

Campaign Set for Jan. 15th—Feb. 15th by Labor Defense Council; Every Member Expected to Pay

The Workers Party has levied a voluntary Day's Pay Assessment on its membership for the benefit of the Labor Defense Council in its drive for the defense of the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism Cases.

On recommendation made by the Central Executive Committee the Workers Party convention unanimously endorsed the Day's Pay campaign and invited the Labor Defense Council to set a time for putting it into effect. The dates have been fixed and the campaign is to take place from Jan. 15th to Feb. 15th.

PARTY BRANCHES CALLED TO ACTION

The Party Branches will be the bodies which are to put this campaign into effect co-operating with the National Office of the Labor Defense Council. Every branch will receive in the course of the next week instructions and material printed in the respective languages of the branches.

The latter, which will be printed in sufficient number for every party member, will point out the necessity and importance of the Day's Pay Drive, and will have attached an "Honor Card." This card, when filled out by the comrade paying his assessment, will be signed and sealed by the Labor Defense Council and returned as a memorandum of working-class loyalty.

DEFENSE IS PRIMARY FUNCTION OF REBELS

THE WORKER wishes to add its word to that of the Workers Party and the Labor Defense Council as to the great importance of the defense work in general and this campaign in particular. For the working class, defense of those of its members who are subjected to attack by the enemy has always been a function of the first concern. Every workers' organization, trade union, fraternal society or political party has always taken upon itself wholeheartedly the task of supplying the best possible defense to its militant members, who, being in the first line of offense, are always most likely to be assaulted. The history of militant labor organizations the world over is filled with heroic defenses conducted by their memberships. During strikes and lockouts, in any struggle where the most militant were always the heaviest sufferers, labor organizations and the working class itself have made their most brilliant records of sacrifice and achievement.

Defense *is* Test of Militancy

For there has always been infinitely more at stake than the freedom of imprisonment of a few militants, the success or failure of a campaign for more wages or better working conditions. It, every major working class defense activity the stake is always the preservation and progress of working-class organization and the onward march of labor militancy.

THE KIND OF DEFENSE WHICH A LABOR ORGANIZATION CAN AND PUT UP UNDER FIRE IS THE ULTIMATE TEST OF MILITANCY, THE CRUCIAL TEST OF THE ABILITY TO MAINTAIN ITSELF.

Michigan Defense Is Responsibility of Workers Party

While the defense in the Michigan cases is the concern of the entire working class, (and the working class has recognized this as is manifested by the support it is giving to the Labor Defense Council) it is preeminently the duty of the Workers Party to give its very utmost in its allegiance to the Labor Defense Council. It is Workers Party members who are under attack in Michigan. It is the Workers Party that will have the most direct gain in an acquittal, the Workers Party that will suffer the most direct blow if these comrades go to jail. Who then can deny that on the Workers Party and the Workers Party membership rests the major responsibility for the Michigan Defense?

Is the Workers Party Militant?

How often have rebels the world over applauded when a labor union assesses its membership in order to carry on a defense for its members? How often have we attested to the labor militancy which such unions have shown in their support of those under fire? How the whole world acclaimed the tremendous sacrifices which the Russian workers and peasants made in helping their comrades who in the famine area were fighting the great fight, not for their lives alone but for the preservation of the Soviet Republic?

Can we then say that we have done everything we could in the sacrificed? Can we say that we have struggle which is being fought most openly in the Michigan cases?

Let us remember that it is not only the twenty comrades who are on trial. The Workers Party itself is on trial both in the Berrien County Court and before the eyes of all American Workers who look to the Party for militant leadership. Is the Workers Party militant? That question will be answered by their support in the Michigan cases. Are the Party members militants? That question will be answered by those who can show their "Honor Cards."

OUR MEMBERS MUST BE DEFENDED.

OUR PARTY MEMBERS MUST MAKE POSSIBLE THE DEFENSE.

OUR PARTY RIDES FORWARD TO NEW CONQUESTS IN A MICHIGAN VICTORY.

OUR PARTY SUFFERS TERRIBLE LOSS IN A MICHIGAN DEFEAT.

On the success or failure of the Day's Pay Campaign depends in large part the success or failure of the Michigan defense.

On acquittal or conviction in Michigan depends tremendously the future progress of our party.

BUY YOUR HONOR CARD! SHOW IT!

IT IS YOUR EMBLEM OF SACRIFICE AND MILITANCY.

ANOTHER DINNER SPOILED

France: "Mon Dieu! Our servant is going off with that terrible Bolshevik."
Italy: "The low-down Spaghetti!"
John Bull: "After all we have done for her."

Duncan and Yessenin Big Attraction at FSR Handicraft Bazaar

The Russian Handicraft Exhibition and Bazaar run by Local New York, Friends of Soviet Russia, turned out to be a great moral and financial success.

Finally, after six days and nights of dancing, singing, and merry-making, the bazaar found its fitting culmination in an International Masque Ball, with Isadora Duncan and Serge Yessenin, her poet husband, as the central figures of an admiring throng.

Yessenin recited revolutionary poems in a very dramtic style, and when he was thru, Isadora danced to the music of the Internationale.

Then, at the opportune moment, the F.S.R. motion-picture camera appeared on the stage and snapped a scene which will appear in the new seven-reel film, "Russia in the Shadows".

The outstanding feature of the affair is the fact that the Friends of Soviet Russia are as strong as ever, despite the slanderous howls of the entire counter-revolutionary press.

Before and during the bazaar the "Forward" kept its mud-batteries going as usual, in an effort to discredit the F. S. R. and the bazaar by publishing false and misleading statements. But it failed signally to interfere with its success.

The approximate profit from the affair is about $4300. The Russian-American Industrial Corporation sold 137 shares of stock. Hundreds of books and magazines were sold. New friends for Soviet Russia were made at the bazaar. A new, promising spirit pervaded everybody.

The success of the bazaar was due to the devotion and unflagging energy of the many volunteer workers, some of whom stayed in the hall the whole week, sleeping there; to the radical press, which gave the affair its full measure of support; to the artists, singers, and musicians, who gave their services freely; and last, but not least, to the Technical Aid Society and the Amalgamated Food Workers without whose assistance the bazaar would have been impossible.

The New York Office of the Friends of Soviet Russia is now located in Room 32, 201 W. 13th

Wicks Tours New York Speaking at Party and T.U.E.L. Mass Meetings

H. M. Wicks, Industrial Organizer for District No. 2 will tour New York State under the auspices of the Workers Party and the Trade Union Educational League. The following dates are announced:

Jan. 5, Schenectady, Branch Meeting; 6, Schenectady, T. U. E. L. Meeting; 7, Johnstown, Branch Meeting, at 2 P. M.; 7, Johnstown, T. U. E. L. Meeting, at 8 P. M.; 8, Utica; 9, Oneida; 9, Syracuse, Branch Meeting, at 8 P. M.; 10, Syracuse, T. U. E. L. Meeting; 11, Syracuse; 12, Auburn, Branch Meeting; 13, Geneva; 14, Rochester, T. U. E. L. Meeting; 15, Buffalo, T. U. E. L. Meeting; 16, Jamestown, Branch Meeting; 17, Jamestown, T. U. E. L. Meeting; 18, Salamanca; 19, Olean; 20, Hornell; 20, Ithaca; 21, Binghamton, Branch Meeting; 22 Binghamton, T. U. E. L.

District No. 2 Is Active

Stamford, Conn.—Jewish branch organized.

Hartford, Conn.—Mrs. A. Klochek, 81 Bonner St., announces that the C. C. C. of the city will hold a lecture course beginning with Jan. 14. J. P. M., when Verna Berman will report on "The Convention of the Workers Party." Jan. 28, 3 P. M. J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE WORKER will speak on "The Program of the Third International."

Binghamton, N. Y.—The Czecho-Slovak branch here has adopted five Russian orphans and urges other branches to do likewise.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Workers Party members, who have been very active in every day work of the Central Labor Union stand a good chance of election as officials to that body.

Newark, N. J.—Cris Ware will speak at Karl Liebknecht meeting arranged by the Young Workers' League and the Workers Party. The meeting will be held at the Newark Labor Lyceum, Jan. 14, 3 P. M.

Open Forum Planned

Sunday Jan. 7th, a People's Forum will be established at 208 E. 12th St., to which the most prominent speakers of the country will be invited.

Socialists, Communists, Single Taxers, Anarchists, Woman, Suffragists, Pure and Simple Trades Unionists, Free Thinkers and others are to be invited to speak.

Admission is to be free, and questions and discussions will be permitted at each lecture. Watch papers for further announcements.

Talk on the "NEP"

Comrade H. Bourgin will give a talk on the new economic policy in Russia, at the next meeting of the Harlem English branch of the Workers Party, Thursday, Jan. 11, at the Workmen's Circle headquarters, 143 East 103rd St. Workers Party members and sympathizers are invited, and are requested to come early, as the talk will begin at 8.30 sharp.

West Side English Branch

A special meeting of the West Side English Branch will be held Friday, Jan. 5, at 133 West 31st St. (Amalgamated Food Workers Hall). Important business. Comrade Dunne will give a report on National Convention of the party. Members are hereby urged to attend. Meeting will commence promptly at 8.30 p.m.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

The New Party Program

By H. M. WICKS

"Where you formulate platforms of principles then you establish landmarks by which all the world will gauge the height of the party movement."—Karl Marx.

The new party program, prepared as a tentative document and published recently in THE WORKER, was adopted unanimously by the Second National Convention of the Workers Party without dissenting criticism and but few minor changes.

There is a plain statement of the character of the capitalist state as an instrument of oppression against the working class. Starting from this premise the inevitable Communist conclusion is reached that this instrument must be wrested from the hands of the ruling class and in its place must be established the dictatorship of the proletariat thru the Soviet form of government.

There is no equivocation or evasion of the historical destiny of the capitalist class, nor is there any attempt to camouflage the character of the proletarian state.

The new program leaves no doubt in the mind of the worker as to what is meant when we refer to the "Workers' Republic" in our propaganda.

Exposes Fake Democracy

The section dealing with "Election Campaigns and American Democracy" is a real achievement as a contribution to the American movement. The delusion of democracy under capitalism that holds large numbers of workers under its sway is effectively disposed of in a few compelling sentences.

There is to be no following in the footsteps of those enemies of the working class, the Bergers, Hillquits and Oneals, of the discredited Socialist Party, who delude the workers with the idea that the road to power can be found by traveling the way of bourgeois democracy.

"The Workers Party will destroy the illusion fostered by the yellow Socialists and Reformists that the workers can achieve their emancipation from the oppression and exploitation of capitalism thru the election of a majority of members of the legislative bodies of the capitalist governments and the executive officials of that government by using the existing government to establish the new social order."

The program does not stop at the mere statement of fact regarding the inability of the revolutionary proletariat to use the capitalist state apparatus but presents evidence that proves conclusively the impossibility of this state ever responding to the will of the majority of the population. The U. S. Constitution, about which we hear so much from the defenders of capitalism, instead of being an instrument protecting the majority of the population is merely a class instrument conceived by exploiters of labor that thwarts the will of the majority.

Even tho there is an explanation of the manner in which the constitution prevents the expression of majority opinion if it conflicts with the interests of the capitalist class, the program contains no plea for the abstract "rights" of majorities and minorities, but plainly declares in favor of the rule of the thirty million workers in the United States. There is no sickly plea for the rule of that metaphysical entity known as "the people" but a clear statement that the present government of the United States, thru which the capitalist class imposes its will upon the working class must be wrested from the hands of our enemies and in its place must be established the direct rule of the wage workers of America thru a Soviet government of the United States.

The Labor Party

Reaffirming the stand of the Workers Party in favor of the creation of a Labor Party, the program clearly explains the historical necessity for such a Party in the United States at this time. But this Labor Party must stand definitely upon the ground of the class struggle and be independent of and opposed to all capitalist parties.

Such a Labor Party can be formed only thru the labor unions and it is in these bodies that the Workers Party will fight for the creation of such a Party. At the same time the birth of a Labor Party will not mean that the Workers Party will lose its identity in the process of the working class uniting upon the political field. Instead of submerging itself in the Labor Party it will retain its identity and become an autonomous unit of the larger Party.

Likewise the work in the labor unions will be directed toward creating more militant sentiment on the part of the rank and file of labor in order to strengthen the unions so that they can more effectively wage the struggle against the ruling class and also against the reactionary leaders of labor unions who constantly betray the rank and file of labor into the hands of the insatiable capitalist class.

Revolutionary Progress

The height of the party movement can be gauged by the program just adopted in convention and it speaks eloquently for the Party progress that has been made during the past year.

The new program is the scientific application of the principles of communism to conditions as they exist in this country today.

It is a program upon which all the revolutionary elements in the United States can honestly unite, and there is no doubt that before another year rolls by every thoroughgoing revolutionist will be enrolled under the banner of the Workers Party for the purpose of hastening the day when that program will become the basis for the rule of the working class in this country.

4 Days Feb. 21-24 — SECOND ANNUAL **International Bazaar** — **4 Days Feb. 21-24**

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"THE LIBERATOR" Announces Its Annual Costume Ball, Friday, March 2, 1923, At TAMMANY HALL, 14th St., New York.

Stories and Talk Are Features of Week's Offering at the Garrick

By JOHN DALE

The Theatre Guild took advantage of the holidays to offer a pleasant spectacle in "The Tidings Brought," which opened at the Garrick. Love, sacrificed and faith constitute the interlude of ties that link this 15th Century miracle play with our 20th century existence. Five centuries hence, therefore, we may hope, that audiences as intensely moved as those now to be found at the Garrick, will be attending some similar interpretation of life as it is today.

The play is by Paul Laudel, present French ambassador to Japan, and deals with that period in France when Joan d'Arc was performing military miracles for her king against the British. But these great events only enter the play as something far off. The action depends upon the love of two sisters, gentle, saintly Violaine and jealous, spiteful Mara, for the same man, Jacques, the favored one, stands high in the graces of the father, who decides to go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. But before his going, he sets all things in order, as he believes, including plans for the wedding of Violaine, the older daughter, to Jacques.

Violaine is loved by Pierre de Craon, builder of churches, struck down with leprosy as punishment for a surrender to passion. On the day of her bethrotal to Jacques, Violaine is visited by Pierre, and overcome by her pity for him she kisses the leper, thus being enmeshed in the grip of this malady. When she confesses this to Jacques, he rejects her and she is forced to live apart and alone, a thing shunned. Mara marries Jacques and it is eight years later, at Christmas that Mara comes to her sister's leper-cave with her dead child in her arms. The miracle happens. As Violaine holds the tiny corpse to her breast, life comes back again.

But Violaine dies and the father returns from the Holy Land to find a shattered fireside.

The putting on of this play is another bold adventure by the Theater Guild. There is no scenery. Powerful effects are produced by atmospheric lighting and beautiful pictures of the Middle Ages by gorgeous costuming.

If one wishes an evening of frivolous amusement, the Garrick will be a good place to stay away from while "The Tidings Brought to Mary" is being produced. If, on the other hand, there is a desire to get the curtain torn away from histories of history and to get in touch with life in Medieval times, the Garrick is the place you will hunt up of an evening.

"R. U. R." Passes Century Mark

The Capek play "R. U. R." has passed its one-hundredth performance at the Frazee Theater and still going big. It is promised that it will be issued in book form.

The Theater Guild may well put another feather in its cap, since "R. U. R." is only now being put on in Paris, and the production is only being planned for London.

Moscow Art Theater Creates Scare.

As we go to press the outlook is good for the engagement here of the Moscow Art Theater in spite of the charges launched against it by the American Defense Society of superpatriots, that it is coming here to make money for the Russian Workers and Peasants' government and to spread Soviet propaganda. Morris Gest, the theatrical producer, says the engagement here will proceed, opening at Jolson's Theater, Jan. 8.

In the meantime Russian influence continues to permeate American stage productions, seen even in the extensive copying by the Greenwich Village Follies of parts of the Russian variety, Chauve-Souris, at the Century Roof. The "Village Follies" even has Balieff impersonate and thanking his American audience for patronizing the performance and paying 28,000,000 rubles a seat.

Another "World Conference"

President Harding, not at all discouraged by the fiasco of the Disarmament Conference, is planning to settle the troubles of this capitalist world with another "World Conference."

Harding's new world conference is hermaphrodite in effort. It "and the world's economic disorder which the situation in Europe has produced."

Roger Babson, confidential adviser to America's "Almighty Dollar," is a little more outspoken than the less-informed writers for the daily section of the kept press. He says that "Europe is the bugaboo of 1923," and that further drastic readjustment will take place there before long.

But even Babson isn't certain about everything. In the words of Lenin, speaking before the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International, "the capitalists with the Versailles Peace, have created a financial system which they themselves do not understand."

So Babson, the self-confessed prophet for the established order says, "What we do not know is whether the readjustment in Europe will be precipitate and drastic or whether it will work itself out over a longer period."

That gives Babson an alibi as he continues: "If the present plans of the administration for helping European countries are carried out they may avoid a crisis in Europe for another year. The main problem is to prevent revolution until economic readjustment can be accomplished."

The whole subject is furnishing the U. S. Congress an opportunity for extended speech making. But capitalist Europe is slipping into chaos and ruin in spite of confabs and talkfests. New masses of workers are being convinced of that fact and enlisting for the struggle to take all power into their own hands.

Why Not Burns, Too?

Wolfe Lindenfeld, who became famous as "Windy Lindy" on two continents thru the heroic efforts of Attorney General Daugherty's "Windy Bill" Burns, is out on the ocean again. He has been deported after a lengthy stay at Ellis Island, New York.

He is making his return trip to Warsaw, Poland, probably to continue his hunt for that "10,000-Word Confession" supposed to involve the Communist International in the Wall Street Explosion.

Mr. Burns should have been sent along with his protege to help find that "10,000-Word Confession," that was supposed to have been all typed out and sworn to before a notary public, in regular frame-up style.

Why should Mr. Burns be left behind in the United States to face continued efforts on the part of 100,000,000 men, women and children to find out just what that world-famous confession contained?

Perhaps those efforts, if fruitless, will result in a lot of workers losing faith in the Daugherty-Burns government at Washington, which would be seriously undermining American institutions, and that would surely never do.

The deportation of "Windy Linde" is an admission that there never was a "confession" of 10,000 words or any other length, involving workers or workers' organizations in the Wall Street explosion. It is an admission that "Windy Linde" is a fraud, that "Windy Bill" Burns is a fake and fraud, as we have always declared, and that American capitalism is in difficult straits when compelled to employ such discredited agents to defend it.

The workers will gladly join us in saying, "Good Bye, Linde!" but we know that labor would enjoy adding, "Good Bye, Bill Burns," and also add a farewell to the whole system of capitalist exploitation and oppression. But that will also come in time.

Recognize Soviet Russia

No time should be lost in bringing to the attention of every American working man and woman the absolute need of recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic.

The delegates of Soviet Russia, at Lausanne, are alone in waging the struggle that will make future wars inevitable. Ambassador Child for the United States, supports the imperialistic demands of both Great Britain and France.

When the New Year was breaking over the world, the Soviet Delegation at Lausanne issued a memorandum showing that the great powers are continuing their old policy of domination and expansion and are seeking to settle the Straits problem so they might be used as a basis of attack against the Black Sea countries.

"Our most earnest desire is universal naval disarmament, as well as disarmament on land, peace and productive work," says George Chitcherin, Soviet foreign minister. "The Soviet Republic is strong enough to resist aggression, but we must regret that the scheme which has prevailed at Lausanne will compel us to arm and fortify our south coast and will divert us from our fundamental aim-production."

Chitcherin then makes this appeal to America's workers:

"The Soviet Republic earnestly believes that the beginning of the new year will bring us into closer collaboration with the American people for productive work and the opening of our national resources to mankind."

It is this crisis that should result in the holding of thousands of "Recognize Russia!" mass metings over the country. It should bring tens of thousands to the great demonstration planned for New York City, under the auspices of the National Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with and Recognition of Soviet Russia, at the Lexington Opera House, 51st St. and Lexington Ave., Sunday night, Jan. 7. Among the speakers will be Hibben, Hillman, Welsh, Maurer, Malone, De Hunt, names long prominently connected with the recognition of the Workers' Republic campaign.

Workers of New York and vicinity! Join in this demonstration! Workers of America! Rally for the "Recognize Russia" campaign! Take your stand with the Workers' Republic against all capitalist wars of aggression and plunder.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER."

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No Time for Isolation

There is any isolation sentiment developing in the Farmer-Labor Party it should be quenched at once in the interests of "The Labor Party."

Instead of deserting the fight for an all-inclusive class party of labor, the Farmer-Laborites should stick and fight all the harder. With the refusal of seats to Workers Party delegates, and thru the betrayals of the Socialist Party delegates, the representatives of the Farmer-Labor Party at Cleveland, had a big burden placed upon their shoulders. It left them fighting in the minority, whereas, no doubt, they would rather have been in the majority. They were caught off their guard, surprised by the well-planned developments, which explains in part why they didn't put up a better fight than they did.

The determination of future activity, whether to go it alone or remain in the Conference for Progressive Action, comes before the National Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party in acting on the report of its Cleveland delegates. The National Committee decision will go to the party national convention, to be held shortly, for approval.

That the Farmer-Labor Party is tainted with the same decentralization that destroyed the Socialist Party is shown by the speed with which the chairman of its Minnesota organization rushes into print to take credit for not sending delegates to Cleveland. It may be brought to the attention of the Minnesota Farmer-Laborite that his senator, Hendrick Shipstead, participated in La Follette's Conference one week before the Cleveland gathering.

We admit all the charges that the Farmer-Laborites make against the Johnston-Stone-Keating outfit, in its efforts to steal Gompers' "nonpartisan policy" and palm it off as something new and desirable. But skulking in isolation will not win the millions of workers represented thru their international officials on the National Committee of the Cleveland Conference.

The fight for the Labor Party has just begun. It will be carried on daily in every organization of labor, political and industrial. The Workers Party urges the Farmer-Labor Party to stay in that fight. Stay in and win "The Labor Party" that is the crying need of the workers, on the land and in the cities, in their struggle against capitalist oppression.

* * *

Backwards or Forwards?

Edward Keating, editor and manager of "LABOR," published at Washington, D. C., and recently chief chauffeur of the Johnston-Stone steam roller at the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, in his paper, lists as one of the four achievements of the gathering in the Ohio metropolis the closing of the doors to the Workers Party.

This great victory is recorded in "LABOR," issue of Dec. 23, as follows: "By unanimous vote refused to accept the credentials from the so-called Workers or Communist Party."

It may be noted that all of the other three recorded achievements were victories against progress, triumphs for reaction. In no case do they register an advance for labor.

"1. No Third Party movement at this time," was a victory against the organization of a Labor Party.

"2. Adopted a short, clean-cut platform dealing with the outstanding issues of the day," is two steps back, in that the platform adopted is more reactionary than Gompers' political straddle maintained by the American Federation of Labor.

"3. Arranged to organize the progressives in every state so they may be ready to achieve big things in the campaign of 1924," will be used by the Johnstons, Stones and Keatings, not to build up Labor Parties in the states, but to oppose, if they can, the drive for independent political action.

And the fourth achievement, the barring of the Workers Party, was definitely a stampede toward the rear, in that it prevented the Cleveland Conference taking on a definite working-class character.

In defense of the ousting of the Workers Party delegates, "LABOR" says, "It was made clear at the outset that this was a gathering of men and women who have no desire to overturn our present form of government, and who support the country's constitution and flag."

That was the position of the British tories, the sympathizers with England's king in this country, a century and a half ago. But the American Colonist-Revolutionists crushed British rule and established their own government.

We cannot help it if the Keatings, Johnstons and Stones are living even as reactionists in a past century. It is their business if they wish to make progress backwards.

We believe, however, that the millions of workers are making progress forwards, that they will receive with joy the passing of capitalism, with its governments, and constitutions and flags for the subjugation of labor's highest aspirations. We are happy to go forward with the workers.

* * *

Brookhart, Borah, Ship Supsidy

There is one developing difference between the "nonpartisanship" of Gompers and the "nonpartisanship" of Johnston, Stone and Co., who ruled at the Cleveland Conference.

The Gompers' American Federation of Labor has faithfully trailed with the Democratic party. The variety espoused by the railroad chiefs carries the taint of the Republican party.

This development becomes more apparent with a perusal of the columns of the railroaders' publication, "LABOR," issued at Washington, D. C.

The maiden speech of Colonel Smith Wildman Brookhart, United States Senator from Iowa, against the ship subsidy is heralded as "a quick return for the workers on their political investment of 1922."

All we can make out of the report, in "LABOR," of the speeches by Brookhart and Borah is that both these worthies are extremely worried about the 1924 outlook for the Republican Party. They fear for their party.

Brookhart worries as follows: "When the Republican leadership places itself beyond and above the voice of the common people, it is not only inviting defeat in this congress but abdicating its right to organize the next, and pushing down itself the dire disaster in the election that follows."

Borah sounds his warning thusly: "I submit to my Republican friends on this side of the chamber that we have trifled with our 7,000,000 majority long enough. In the short space of two years we have disposed of a majority of about 7,000,000 and because those who objected to the program did object they were regarded as irregular, or as not being Republicans at all."

The ship subsidy is only one form of plunder. If it fails, as it is admitted it will, the ship owners have other varieties of plunder to enrich their treasure chests. The railroads have their increased rates, the Standard Oil its monopoly prices.

The defeat of the ship subsidy settles nothing. It matters not whether you are robbed by pickpocket or burglar, you lose your money just the same, as long as the robbery system continues.

When the workers and farmers find out that Brookhart, Borah, La Follette and the rest are not making even a dent in the present robbery system, then they will be ready to really challenge capitalism thru effective class action. That will be an unhappy day for the self-styled "progressives." But it will be a big day for the Labor Party and for the American working class.

The British Want "Mosul Oil"

This is the Christmas Season, pleaded the diplomats of the "Christian nations" at Lausanne, on the eve of the holidays. Then diplomats of the "civilized countries" were asking the spokesmen of the Angora Turks to loosen up a little, to be generous, but the Turks replied, "We do not recognize Christmas."

Now that Christmas, 1922 is gone, however, the "civilized" diplomats return to their usual tactics.

Edwin L. James cables to The New York Times, Dec. 27. "Tonight Lausanne is full of talk of war."

Lord Curzon has told Ismet Pasha that Great Britain would murder Turkey for "Mosul Oil." Pasha has told Curzon that "Mosul" must be returned to the Motherland. France, after "Mosul" also, moves to aid the Angora Turks against the British inspired Greeks, now supports England. Thus the six-weeks' debate in the Swiss city moves to an issue, moves toward war.

This is "The World We Live In." British imperialism would push the world into a new slaughter for a patch of earth in Asia that gushes oil. Listen to Curzon's hypocritical plea to justify this new blood bath. He says:

"We were forced into war with Turkey. We defeated the Turks and drove them from the district. We promised the populations to free them from the Turks. We accepted a mandate for this territory. In our treaty with Irak (Mesopotamia) we promised that we will consent to no cession of the territory included in the territory of Irak."

These British are willing to give the Turks a little piece of earth on the borders of Persia, "that contains no oil." How nice of them!

Imagine the British freeing any "populations" from anybody these British imperialists with the blood of Ireland, Egypt, South Africa, India upon their hands; these British imposters who first erect their own regime in helpless Mesopotamia, and then issue hypocritical protests in its name.

It is reported that these British tactics have driven the control of affairs in Angora Turkey into the hands of the "most extreme elements." That is what the British helped do in the days of Kerensky in Russia.

In the Near East, as in the Russia of 1917, British imperialism is fighting to maintain the status quo of capitalism. They fight as they do because they must. It is life or death with them.

But the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia decided they could get along without their own landlords, bankers and capitalists. And that led them also to wage successful war against the aggressions of all foreign imperialist powers.

Great Britain may yet force the workers and peasants of the Near East to solidify their strength with that of the Soviet Power and drive foreign imperialism, not only from the Mosul oil fields, but from the shores of the continent of Asia.

"Europe is hungry and finds herself in servile supplication to America for bread to live. We must aim at being in a position to nourish the revolting workers of Europe with our Russian bread, because America will refuse to give bread to the revolutionary proletariat of Western Europe."—LEON TROTZKY, in address to Communist delegates to All-Russian Soviet Congress.

It Doesn't Mean Anything

Intelligent workers will not get excited about a batch of indictments returned against war grafters.

Attorney General Daugherty must celebrate a little dolled up as he is in his Christmas gift of a coat of whitewash presented by a congressional committee.

So he has a Washington, D. C., grand jury return charges against Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War under Newton D. Baker, and six other members of the Council of National Defense of the War Department.

These "Dollar-a-Year" pay-triots are charged with fraud in connection with the building of cantonments nearly six years ago. More than four years after the end of the war, a grand jury feeds this dud of an indictment to a gullible American people. Daugherty, Burns and Harding proclaim their government and Daugherty, Burns and Harding proclaim their government and Washington a righteous, upright and fearless institution.

It may be safely stated that these "100 per cent jingoes" will never come to trial. If Palmer was too busy during the war imprisoning anti-war spokesmen to attack the war grafters, of which fraternity he is alleged to be a member, Daugherty is now too much occupied hunting down and prosecuting Communists and striking labor unionists, to give attention to his compatriots.

If all the war grafters were put in jail the 1924 national conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties would have to be held in some federal prison. It is not to be expected that all these politicians will voluntarily lock up themselves and their friends, when there are so many new opportunities for graft still existing on the outside.

Perhaps the greatest fraud in the entire mess is that bunch of self-styled "prbgressives" who would have the voters, especially the workers, believe that this flash in the pan means something.

Let labor realize that this capitalist system produces grafters by the carload, during times of peace as well as war, in such hordes of all kinds, during times of peace as well as war, in such hordes of all kinds, during times of peace as well as war, in such hordes that it would be impossible to house but a small percentage of them in the jails and prisons of the nation. Instead of getting excited about grafters, let labor wipe out this social system that makes grafters. That will mean something.

"Small children with pasteboard tied on the soles of their feet and wrapped around with rags to answer for shoes and stockings," is only one of the many brutal conditions reported by the committee of the United Mine Workers in the coal and coke fields of Fayette County, western Pennsylvania, the "slave-ruled country of Frick, Gary and Rockefeller." And yet the system is permitted to live.

"The place was a flash of diamonds and brilliant colors. One woman who was nearly naked to her waist wore a great' diamond tiara and a wonderful necklace and had great straps of jewels around her body. I'll guarantee she has not the brain to put on the jewels. It was a lady's maid, the daughter of a working man, who put the jewels on for her."—T. CARVAN DUFFY, Labor Member, describing the opening of British Parliament in a speech to his constituents.

—Henry Morgenthau, former American ambassador to Turkey, urges that the capitalist Allies turn Constantinople over to Soviet Russia and thus settle the Turkish problem. He urges this would save the face of Imperialist Britain in that she would be surrendering to Russia, a world power, instead of to insignificant Turkey. Russia might accept the offer and score another victory for the establishment of the European Federation of Soviet Republics. But it is not expected that the Versailles imperialists will give in so easily. Yet stranger things have happened.

Our New Encyclopedia

A MOSSBACK.
—Called Mossback because he lives so many years in stagnant and dark places that moss accumulates as a part of his covering.
Habitat: Courts, legislative halls, and colleges.

INSTEAD OF A PREFACE.

(A sketch from life.)

Cast: Engdahl, Proofreader, Linotypists and Ye Ed.

Place: Composition Room of the Worker.

Time: Wednesday, January 10, 1923, 11:30 A. M.

Ye Ed (entering): "Good morning, gentlemen"

Engdahl (interrupting): "There he is, boys! What are we going to do to him now? It's almost twelve o'clock and the Worker can't go to press, just because this piece of humanity hasn't got the Bolcoms written up yet."

Ye Ed (gently): "But"

Proofreader: "There are no "buts" about it. You wanna cut those wild nights out and get down to work."

Ye Ed (more gently): "Won't you please let me explain"

First Linotypist: "I, in the affirmative, maintain that there can be no reasonable excuse and therefore suggest that we kill him so that we may have at least a good excuse to offer the readers for the non-appearance of the Bolcoms."

Second Linotypist: "Not a bad idea but let's have him write the Bolcoms first before we kill him. By the way what flowers do you like?"

Ye Ed (most gently): "Well, if this is how you feel about it, I'll write the Bolcoms down right now; but, by heck, don't blame me if it's circulation drops to minus infinity."

Engdahl: "All right, boys, we'll give him one more chance."

And ten minutes later here's what they got:

1922 IN RETROSPECT

Our Victories:—
Inauguration of the Bolcoms
Expulsion from Cleveland Confab
13 injunctions
22 imprisonments
17 deportations
11 raids
35 arrests

Our Losses—
Deportation of Windy Lindy
Attacks on Daugherty
Governor Miller's defeat
Refusal of funds for Burns

ONE ON YOU, LOUIS!

We were confidentially told that the Editor of the Worker, at a dinner table in the Rush Bee, being asked if he would take some pudding replied in a fit of absentmindedness:

"Owing to lack of space, we are unable to find room for it at present."

IN MEMORIAM

In sad but loving memory of John Barleycorn, only child of William Jennings Bryan, killed by U. S. Congress, January 16, 1920.

—Resolution of Condolence adopted by the Boosterettes and Reverse Officers' Mutual Aid Society.

WITH OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

Holidays certainly have had effects. You should have seen our mail box this week! Up till press time we've received over a hundred poems. The first one was from our star contrib, Smaxico, upon whom we have bestowed the B. M. degree. Smaxico B. M. (Bolshi Member) in moonny moods gets poo-etic fits; in co-operation with mocking echo he produced the following masterpiece.

My heart's a lyre—liar; quoth echo
You which you picked—tricked: said echo
Melodious strains—agonies: spoke echo
For me, sweetheart—wee tart: begs echo
Why did you tire?—tire: hints echo
Hurt strained your ear?—rear: says echo
I crave more joy—cy: mimics echo
Come, dear, play more—day: laughs echo.

Smaxico agrees with his ladies'-undies-salesman-acquaintance that Morris Hillquit is the "Sample of Socialism" and . . . judge the stock by the sample. Even happier than Smaxico was Red Bill of Denver this Xmas. See for yourself:

A detective used to be
Waiting everywhere for me;
If I went for milk or ride
He was always at my side.
Now he's gone forever more
And crepe hangs upon his door.
Strangely, suddenly he died—
Its committed suicide—
Laughed himself to death, you see,
Reading the Bolcoms with me!

From Mendham, N. J., a sweet little rebel girl, modestly hiding her identity under the initials D. D. sends us the following product of her mental toils:

"MOPPING UP THE REDS"
(Apologies to Lewis Carroll)

If seven "Black Jacks"
With seven mops
Mopped it for a half-a-year—
Do you suppose, Sherlock said—
That we could get it clear?
"Neil and Marie"—we must say,
But Small the chance, I fear!"

The best of all contributions was received from Morris Bortnick. Not it wasn't a "Pome," essay, criticism or nuticism. It isn't for publication. Is it good? You bet! Thanks Morris.

A SAMPLE OF SOCIALISM

A friend of ours, a S. P. secretary was kind enough to show us the following application for membership filled out by a prospective Socialist:

NAME: M. T. Head
BORN: Yes
MARRIED? Twice
BUSINESS: Rotten.

Entire Cast (in unison): Three cheers for the Bolcoms, the hand in the Bolcoms, the glove up!"

And so, dear readers, I must close, even tho I've left out a lot of time all the good stuff you believe me if you care to.

Yours as in 1922, S. P.

P. S. Just looked at the calendar this issue comes out on the 13th. I wonder! . . . Never mind.

THE WORKER

AN ORGAN OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKING CLASS EXPRESSION

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American Workers!

Protect the Foreign-Born Workers Against Attack of the Capitalists and the Government

MANIFESTO OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA:

The capitalists, with the aid of the government, are launching a new attack on the workers of this country. They are preparing thru oppressive laws to make it impossible for the foreign-born workers to fight against the open shop and for better wages and working conditions. They hope that by enslaving the foreign-born workers they will be able to force the open shop and lower wages on native and foreign-born workers alike.

The foreign-born workers have suffered for many years in this country because of their inability to speak the language and their lack of knowledge of the life of the country. The capitalists have taken advantage of this to rob and oppress the foreign-born even worse than they rob and oppress the native-born workers.

They have compelled the foreign-born workers to accept low wages. They have kept down the standard of living of the foreign born workers and compelled them to live under the worst possible conditions. In the mining regions and steel districts and many other industrial centers the foreign-born workers have been herded together in shack-towns, without social life, without recreation, mere slaves of the bosses.

In recent years the foreign-born workers have joined the native-born in the struggle against the bosses, the open shop and low wages. The bosses have learned that they can no longer use the foreign-born workers to cut down the standard of living of all American workers. The great steel strike of 1919 showed that. The repeated strikes of the coal miners, in whose organization there are many foreign-born workers, showed that. The strike of the clothing workers and the textile workers, whose unions are almost entirely made up of foreign-born workers, proved that.

In order to stop the movement of the foreign-born workers to join the native-born in building strong labor unions, which will protect the interests of foreign-born and native-born alike, the capitalists and the government are proposing to pass oppressive laws directed against the foreign-born and intended to keep them hopeless slaves of the capitalists.:

THE FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS ARE TO BE REGISTERED, FINGER-PRINTED AND PHOTOGRAPHED LIKE CRIMINALS. IF NATURALIZED THEY ARE TO HAVE THEIR CITIZEN PAPERS TAKEN FROM THEM IF THEIR CONDUCT DOES NOT SUIT THE BOSSES. THEY ARE TO BE DEPORTED IF THEY PARTICIPATE IN STRIKES OR MAKE SPEECHES IN STRIKE MEETINGS.

All these measures to keep the foreign-born workers in the grip of the employers are now being proposed by government authorities. President Harding, in his message to Congress, recommended the registration of foreign-born workers. The Department of Justice proposes the finger-printing and photographing of these workers. Secretary of Labor Davis asks for the right to revoke citizen papers. Representative Edmons introduced a bill to deport foreign-born workers who participate in strikes and strike meetings.

Workers of the United States! These oppressive measures launched against the foreign-born workers are an attack upon native and foreign-born workers alike. The foreign-born workers are the majority in most of the great industries of the United States. If the bosses, with the aid of the government, can keep these workers unorganized and make it impossible for them to strike it will mean a lower standard of living for all American workers. It will mean an easier fight for the bosses in their campaign to destroy the unions.

Workers of the United States! You must unite in the fight for the protection of the foreign-born workers against these oppressive measures. American-born workers! You must come to the aid of the foreign-born workers. Foreign-born workers! You must unite with the native-born workers in the struggle against the bosses, against the capitalists and their government.

ORGANIZE COUNCILS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS IN EVERY INDUSTRIAL CENTER. EVERY TRADE UNION, EVERY ORGANIZATION OF FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS, EVERY POLITICAL PARTY OF THE WORKERS SHOULD SEND DELEGATES TO THESE COUNCILS. MASS MEETINGS MUST BE HELD AGAINST THE OPPRESSION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS. RESOLUTIONS MUST BE ADOPTED IN ALL WORKERS' ORGANIZATIONS AGAINST THESE OPPRESSIVE MEASURES.

Foreign-born workers! You must join the unions! You must strengthen the political organizations of the workers! Only by joining the union and participating in the political struggles of the workers of this country, by common action against the capitalist exploiters and oppressors, can you protect yourself against the laws directed against you.

WORKERS! UNITE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS!

NO REGISTRATION! NO FINGER-PRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING LIKE CRIMINALS! NO ROBBING OF THE FOREIGN-BORN OF THE RIGHT TO ORGANIZE AND STRIKE!

UNITE FOR THE STRUGGLE AGAINST LOW WAGES AND THE OPEN SHOP! UNITE FOR THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE AGAINST THE CAPITALISTS AND THEIR GOVERNMENT.

Central Executive Committee, Workers Party of America.
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

Russian Aid Pledged West Europe's Toil

By Radio to Imprekorr (Berlin) and Forwarded by Mail to The Worker

MOSCOW, Nov. 24.—At the Fifth Session of the Second World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions, today, the delegates took up the discussion of the world offensive of capitalism.

Heckert (Germany) spoke on the capitalist offensive, the disruptive activity of the Amsterdam Trade Union International and the united front tactic. He spoke in favor of maintaining the tactical line of the united front, and demanded the most energetic fight, with all revolutionary consequences, against the capitalist offensive.

Kemeto (Turkey) aroused considerable excitement in the congress with his report on the imprisonment and persecution of Communists in Turkey. The congress rejected on motion of protest, similar to that of the Communist International.

Dudilieux (France) described the struggle against capitalism and reformism. He declared himself in favor of the united front.

Pavlik (Czecho-Slovakia) spoke on the capitalist offensive, accusing the Amsterdam International of treachery and splitting. For the rest he says he sees in agreement with Heckert's remarks.

Zaisser (Germany, Union) considers the united front tactics hitherto pursued to be inconsistent. He is opposed to the creation of new organizations.

Mandel (Switzerland) remarks that the experience gained in the Swiss engineering conflict confirms the conclusions drawn by Heckert.

Hoytkevicz (Poland) points out the success of the united front tactics despite the efforts of the Amsterdamers towards a split) against the capitalist offensive having for its object a legal ten hour day and the introduction of a Czarist labor code.

Tasca (Italy) is of the opinion that all countries are threatened with Fascism, as this is a special form of capitalist organization accompanied by reformist ideology.

Yanson (Rqssia) speaks to the effect that the capitalist offensive only affects Russia indirectly. He promises the Western European proletariat the aid of Russia's workers.

Hertz Sturm: The workers are the most important factor in the process of production. The protection of their interests is of the greatest significance.

Sabotika (Germany) holds it to be a matter of course that in Germany the tactics of the winning over the trade unions should be followed. We must lend the Shop Steward Movement every aid, in order to impart a solid form to the united front of the workers which we are striving after.

Malakka (Java) draws attention to the offensive of the united Dutch and native capital in India. In Java 60,000 out of 200,000 organized natives have gone over to the R.I.L.U. He emphasizes the necessity of creating a Red International of Transport Workers.

A motion proposed by Pavlik, to send a telegram of sympathy to the striking miners in Czecho-Slovakia, is accepted. A telegram of greeting is sent to the Esthonian trade union congress.

Mine Owners Uniting for New Mine War

Editor's Note—The big development in the American industrial struggle today centers about the negotiations between the coal miners and mine owners for a new agreement to take the place of the wage contract that expires March 31. Another conference, this time at Chicago, has adjourned, to be followed by another conference this month in New York City. Tom Tippett, an Illinois coal miner, writes about the Chicago Conference as follows:

By TOM TIPPETT
Federated Press Correspondent

CHICAGO.—The third of the preliminary conferences between soft coal barons and miners, intended to start negotiations for a new contract, followed the others to failure.

Nothing was accomplished that could be put down in black on white, but the unofficial feeling was that the inevitable haggling and disputing is now over with and that the fourth conference, said to be called for New York, the latter part of this month, will see business transacted.

The conference just closed differed from the November and December conferences in that the operators concealed their internal differences in the meetings and presented a fairly united front. In the lobbies, however, it became plausible to infer that the four-state group of operators (northern Ipisiana district (single-state) agreements that operators outside the union hardboiled of the four-state operator group.

The miners stood inflexibly for the four-state agreement and a fixed wage scale free from arbitration clauses. They were willing to accede to the suggestion of the federal coal commission that the present contract be extended another year to March 31, 1924, but the operators opposed this. The commission wanted the extra year in which to gather facts on the industry on which to base conclusions for permanent peace.

Cases of N. Y. Politicals Is Given Hearing

(Special to "The Worker").

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Smith has taken the matter of granting a pardon to Jim Larkin under advisement following a hearing here.

When asked if he were also considering the matter of a general pardon for Benjamin Gitlow, Harry Winitsky, C. E. Ruthenberg, Isaac E. Ferguson, Paul Manko, Ignatz Miaher, Minnie Kalmin and Anna Lefsmann, also convicted under the criminal anarchy act, the governor replied that he could not pass on their cases until formal applications for pardons had been made.

It is understood that such applications will be filed immediately by the Civil Liberties Union.

"Amalgamation is the only effective answer railroad labor can make to the 'open shop' drive."—From the Railroad Amalgamation Advocate.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 258

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Unmask Scab Rule

"We'll Work Mine if We Have to Work It with Blood," Bosses' Threat at Herrin, Ill.

By McALISTER COLEMAN, Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker"

MARION, ILL.—From the lips of a dozen witnesses for the defense in the first of the Herrin trials came as strong an indictment of the methods of strikebreakers and the use of gunmen in industrial disputes as has ever been heard in an American courtroom.

"We came down here to work this mine," said C. K. McDowell, the one-legged superintendent of the Lester strip mine, "union or no union, we're going to run it. We'll work it if we have to work it with blood. You tell all the God-damned union men not to pass this way. They're liable to have their heads blown off."

And again McDowell said, "Look out for my guards, they're wild men. I've broken strikes before and I'll break this one too. Let the union men come. We're ready for them."

The superintendent made these boasts days before there was any trouble at the mine.

A guard rushed up to a union man passing by the mine in an auto on a public road a week before the rioting. "I eat 'em alive, I eat 'em alive," shouted the guard, according to the witness. "I love 'em hot. Shoot his damned head off, I want hot blood."

While the miner sat there with his arms high above his head a car came out from the company office. In it was McDowell. "Kick him out," shouted the superintendent who turned to the coal digger and said, "If you don't beat it out of here we'll shoot your head off."

McDowell showed visitors who came to the mine before the rioting high-powered rifles, riot guns and shot guns, revolvers and a ton of ammunition. He boasted that he was ready for anything. He showed one miner, whom his guards had taken from the road and escorted to the company office, a machine gun which he said fired 60 shots a minute.

There was evidence from a number of witnesses that the first shots fired came from a machine gun hidden under a bush at the top of the mine embankment. Jordan Henderson, an unarmed miner sitting with a group of miners in front of a farmhouse, was struck and killed by a bullet from the gun.

Communists Hit Invasion of the Ruhr

At the time this issue of THE WORKER was going to press, the armies of France were again on the march, advancing on Essen, Germany's great industrial center. The announced plan of the French imperialists is to occupy "The Ruhr" since the Germans have defaulted in their payment of reparations.

This advance into Germany was the program advocated by Georges Clemenceau during his recent propaganda tour of this country. It is a program repudiated by Great Britain, and which resulted in an overwhelming demand in the United States senate for the return of all American troops along the Rhine.

Communist representatives of seven countries met at Essen, Germany, on the 11th inst., to discuss the ...ing out of the Versailles Peace Treaty. There were representatives present from the Communist Parties of Germany, France, England, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Holland and Belgium, and the tone of the meeting was spirited thruout. A working committee of 11 was elected with representatives of France, Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium and Poland, with three additional committees, composed of French and German delegates, representing miners, railway operating workers and other railway workers.

The leading speakers at the meeting were Marcel Cachin, Communist member of the French chamber of deputies and Willie Callacher, who led the famous British Clyde Shop Stewards' Strike of 1915. J. L. Walton-Newbold, Communist member of the British Parliament, was present.

About Opening of Fourth Congress of the Communist International at Red Petrograd

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the first of two articles just received by "THE WORKER" from Charles Ashleigh, who is in Soviet Russia. This first article tells of the thrilling events incidental to the opening of the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International at Red Petrograd. Ashleigh was sentenced to Leavenworth Prison, Leavenworth, Kans., during the war, with the Industrial Workers of the World. He was released about a year ago and deported to England. Later he tried to go to India to investigate conditions there, but was prevented by the British government. He is now in Russia. Next week he will tell about "A Day with the Red Navy." This week's article follows:

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH

Five years of the Revolution. Five years of the Soviet Republic. We knew that the Revolution had lived five years; we knew that this was the Red Week, the anniversary of the Bolshevist Revolution of November, 1917. We knew it because everywhere, in store windows, in great red signs against the fronts of houses, and upon the walls of public buildings—the fact was blazoned. Wherever you went, there was the great red V, standing for the five years of struggle, under the hammer and sickle. It was all over Moscow before we left, in the long special train, for Petrograd, where the opening celebration of the Communist International was to be held, on November 7th, the anniversary of the birth of the Workers' Republic.

We knew it, because wherever our train stopped, the stations were hung with evergreens and red bunting; and working men and women and Red Guards stood on the platform, with their band, to greet us. Ours was a Red Train. In fact, there were two trains; we were too many for one. It was a first-class train, because honor must be paid to representatives of the workers from other lands. The only people on our special were delegates to the Communist Congress, the Congress of the Red Internation-

(Continued on Page Four)

Ashleigh Writes for 'Worker' from Russia

You will all agree with us that this week's article by Charles Ashleigh is a living document. It makes you feel as if you are standing at the side of the writer in Red Petrograd. This is the kind of material that Ashleigh is going to write for "The Worker." Watch for these articles. Next week he tells about, "A day with the Red Navy." Don't let your subscription lapse or you may miss some of these articles. Renew now. Get your friends to subscribe.

Liebknecht Is Big Figure in Struggle for World Revolution

Liebknecht! What a host of recollections that name recalls! What a multitude of associations!

A name that has grown dear to every conscious worker the world over. A name that flashed across continents, and warmed the hearts of struggle-weary rebels. A name dreaded and loved, by a host of Karl Liebknechts!

A colossal figure of the revolutions, whose limitless courage and unexcelled devotion to the proletariat, remains unsurpassed in the annals of revolutionary history. He not only gained devoted friends in the ranks of the working class, but even in the camp of the enemy, he was regarded with admiration.

His name stood the test in the Reichstag, when the German Social-Patriots, revolted by its true nature.

Alone he rose and defiantly he cast his vote against the military budget.

Alone, deserted even by those who

(Continued on Page Two)

France Opens War on Communists Active in Ruhr Anti-War Meeting

An Associated Press dispatch from Paris declares that the French government has begun raiding Communist organizations after it had been decided to apprehend certain Communist leaders who have recently been in the Ruhr Valley. They are charged with having excited the population to revolt against the entry of the French troops.

Five leading Communists — Monmousson, Marianne, Pietri, Sourdat and Treint — were arrested on the charge of having attempted to violate the internal and external security of the state. Gaston Rene, a carpenter, also was arrested.

Gaston Monmoesson, most widely known of the arrested men, was thought to be still in Essen, but was found to be at his home, as he had been expelled from Essen by the German police.

Semashko Speaks for Lenin.

In a dispatch from Berlin, Semashko, Soviet Commissar of Public Health, en route from Moscow to Geneva, to attend a commission meeting of the League of Nations, denied frequently published reports as to the ill health of Lenin.

LIEBKNECHT-LUXEMBOURG MEMORIAL MASS MEETING Jan. 19th 8:30 P.M. Webster Hall, 11th St. & 3rd Ave. SPEAKERS: Ruthenberg, Lore, Bittleman and Elston

Moscow Art Theater Here from Russia

By JOHN DALE

Out of the Russia of the Soviets, out of the land of the "Bolshevik Barnarians," a phrase loved by the best kept of American capitalist editors, out of the Workers' Republic, where the prostitute press has repeatedly claimed "Art is dead!", out of Red Moscow itself, there has come to these shores, "The Moscow Art Theater," now heralded by these same editors and their sheets as "probably the most famous theater in the world."

While it has been repeatedly charged that the Soviet Regime in Russia had practically exterminated artists and art thru persecution and starvation, the Moscow Art Theater has opened a short engagement in this country at Jolsen's Theater, New York City, with "the entire first line of its world famous company intact." How the facts give the lie to reports!

The quotations in the two preceding paragraphs have been taken from The New York World, that go assiduously spread the anti-Soviet propaganda of Emma Goldman, and other Bolshevik-hating notables, who would have the American workers believe Soviet Russia a vast waste of barbarism and ignorance.

We cite these facts here, because the American Defense Society and other 100 per cent plus organizations of American jingoism, that opposed the coming of the Moscow Players, no doubt saw in these world-famed actors a living refutation of the falsehoods they had perpetrated.

In fact, at this moment, we may recount that it is out of the Soviet Russia of the workers and peasants and into the United States of jazz and slap-stick, that there has come these past few months Chaliapin, who filled more than anyone else the place made vacant by Caruso in the Metropolitan Opera Company; Balieff's "Chauve-Souris," copied and imitated by American musical and dancing productions, poverty-stricken in ideas and originality; and also Isadora Duncan, dancer, who has adopted all Russia's children as her own.

And now the Moscow Art Theater, that has grown thru a quarter of a century to a personnel of 1,000, is with us, just for a brief period, because these players are returning again to their home, the Red Capitol of the Soviet Republic.

The first appearance of Constantin Stanislavsky's organization here was in "Tsar Fyodor Ivanovitch," the five-act play of Alexei Tolstoy, the elder cousin of Count Tolstoi.

"Tsar Fyodor" came to the throne of all the Russians, during the dying years of the 16th Century, as the successor of his father, Ivan the Terrible," whose cruel and savage rule has left much blood on history's pages. Fyodor is weak, timid and vacillating, and warring factions battle each other thru the play to his dismay and distress. Nowhere does one get a glimpse of the great masses of Russia's oppressed except in the last act where a few beggars huddle on the steps of one of the Kremlin Cathedrals, the Tsar within praying for "guidance and inspiration".

The Tsar, thru the masterful interpretation of Ivan Moskvin, who has been with the Moscow Players from the beginning, is made to appear a rather ridiculous and pathetic figure. Such weak characters rise to place and power only thru inheritance. Just as it was given Fyodor to rule more than three centuries ago, so we have our characterless "industrial tsars" of today in Rockefeller, Jr., Marshall Field III and others, not to mention the stage door Johnnies among the Whitneys, Gould, Vanderbilts, etc., etc., ad nauseum.

The Russian workers and peasants, really admitted to the theater for the first time under Soviet Rule, will have little respect for the Tsars of the past thru seeing "Fyodor Ivanovitch" strut the stage. They will reflect on the new Communist regime, where men and women rise from the masses to places of responsibility thru sheer power of intellect, and their ability to serve and not oppress.

Thousands of Russian and Jewish workers, as well as those of other tongues, will take from their savings during the next few weeks and purchase admission tickets to feast their eyes on the truly artistic productions of the Moscow Art Theatre that mirror Russian Life with so much realism and beauty. The actors altho interpreting types that lived in a period long past, are the very living symbols of the age they portray. And there is a richness of scenery and costumes that has never been surpassed on the American stage.

It is peculiar of the Moscow Players that they present to the audiences facing them no stars. Altho Moskvin as "The Tsar" is constantly before them, one is equally impressed by the wonderful work of Alexander Vishnevsky, as Boris Godunoff, and Vassily Luzhsky, as "Prince Ivan". heads of the contending factions, while every other character stands out with its separate importance, all blending into a united whole.

The play runs for the week to be followed by Maxim Gorky's "The Lower Depths," the week of Jan. 15.

A Million Programs to a Million Workers!

Liebknecht Is Big Figure in Revolution

(Continued from Page One)

ing, and the flame of hostility on the part of the Allied governments. Alone, fearless, defiant, he uttered the thunderous words that first crowded on their heels the fury German Junkerdom. Alone he charged the infuriated representatives of German Imperialism. He alone remained loyal to the class he represented.

It was in the May Day Peace Demonstration in 1916, that he made the anti-war speech, which later caused his arrest, and finally resulted in his conviction to four years and one month of hard labor.

At this time, as irony would have it, Liebknecht was being heralded as a martyr thru the pulpit and press of Entente Imperialism. Especially the yellow press of the United States eulogized his courage and glorified his imprisonment, into what a fury of moral indignation it worked itself at this outrage. At the same time it forgot or feigned to forget that the prisons of the Allied robbers were packed with men and women who voiced the very same opinion that Liebknecht did in Germany.

Then the Russian Revolution came and aroused the slumbering international proletariat. It flared forth in an unconquering fire. It lighted a path for the workers and soldiers of Germany. The German proletariat at home as well as abroad was being rapidly infected by Bolshevik propaganda. The masses were growing restless, the rumbling of satisfaction was growing ever louder and louder. The Hohenzollern Dynasty shook. German Imperialism trembled with fear before the rapidly approaching storm. They clutched at a straw in a frantic attempt to save their skins. Liebknecht was liberated in the hope that this act of clemency would at least partly soothe the bitterness of the working class and would perhaps delay the imminent crash.

But their fond hopes were in vain. Immediately after his release, Liebknecht once more threw himself into the struggle with the same fire of enthusiasm and the same inexhaustible energy.

Stronger, day by day, grew the movement that centered itself about Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, and drew its inspiration from the Russian Revolution. Daily it loomed blacker, more threatening on the horizon of German Imperialism. Scheidemann was growing flabby and horror stricken. He shrieked thru his mouthpiece, the Vorwärts, about the terrible spectre of Bolshevism, and pleaded for unity amongst all "sane" elements to combat the "monsters" growing influence, to be ready to establish a "stable" government should the Hohenzollern machine collapse.

It came. The storm burst. The Hohenzollerns were swept away. Scheidemann found himself at the helm of the state, solidly backed up by the propertied class, who only thru him hoped to save their treasured wealth. Nor was their faith betrayed. No keener watchdog of capitalism ever barked inside the legislative hall. No bloodier hound of imperialism ever feasted on the blood of the exploited, than did the "Socialist" Scheidemann and his faithful lieutenants. Their fangs, dripping blood, tore out the heart of Karl Liebknecht. They forever silenced his fearless partner, Rosa Luxemburg. They trampled with savage joy on the bodies of the revolutionary dead, to the ghastly accompaniment of the full-bellied laughter of the bourgeoisie.

January 19th is the date set aside by the Young Communist International, for its respective sections thruout the world, to commemorate the death of these gallant fighters and martyrs of the proletariat. It is only natural that the commemoration of Liebknecht's death be left in the hands of the young. No other single individual did as much to further the organization of the exploited youth. No one placed more faith than he did, in the ability of the young toilers to lead in the conquest of power from the capitalist class.

But it is not in lamentation, that young and old will gather the world over on that day.

We will gather to refresh our memories, to set our teeth more firmly, to determine more earnestly that they who have fallen in the clash of the struggle will not be forgotten and that the cause they have championed will be carried on to a successful conclusion.

Revolutionists do not weep. Nor do they forget.

Martyred in Struggle of German Workers to Join Russian Comrades in Winning Victory for World Social Revolution

Let Them Free the Prisoners

The recently elected "progressive" governors have taken office. Not one of them celebrated his inauguration by extending amnesty to class war prisoners.

To be sure, the much-heralded Governor Hunt, of Arizona, found an opportunity to pardon a convicted murderer who had a $6,000 a year job waiting for him in New York City. He was not guilty of a crime against capitalism.

This means that labor must raise new demands for the release of imprisoned workers. These demands must be made even upon these so-called "friends of labor." The fight has already started in the two states of Pennsylvania and New York.

THE WORKER, in last week's issue, published the facts about the brutal railroading to prison, for 12 to 17 years, of Jacob Dolla, prominent in the 1919 steel strike. Dolla dared stand against the steel trust in its strongest fortress, the city of Pittsburgh, and he is paying the penalty.

Similarly, two other militant workers, Isadore Blankenstien and Joe Martinowitch, are in prison in western Pennsylvania, serving two to four, and three to five year sentences. Martinowitch is suffering from tuberculosis and will die if he is not soon given his freedom. Nearly two score more workers in western Pennsylvania are also facing a similar fate under the sedition law of the steel trust and the mine owners.

This is the condition that confronts the "progressive" governor, Gifford Pinchot, hailed as a "labor friend." He must be compelled, at an early date, to take a definite stand. Releasing the prisoners is the least he can do, if he has any intentions of budging the iron heel of Pennsylvania Cossack Rule. Watch Pinchot!

Similarly, in New York state, "Al" Smith has assumed the governorship, lauded by reactionary labor officialdom, while Jim Larkin and others still rot in prison. While the cases of Ruthenberg, Gitlow, Ferguson and Winitzky are being fought obt in the courts, leaving them at liberty on bail, Ignatz Mezher, Paul Manko, Minnie Kalnin and Anna Leisman still see the days pass from behind the steel bars of their cells.

While even one of these remains in prison, conservative labor breathes a hypocritical lie in claiming even a passing "friendship" with those in power.

Workers of New York and Pennsylvania! Demand the release of all the Class War Prisoners.

"The Bolsheviki are creeping nearer and nearer!" is the startling news brought back from China to the kept press by Arthur H. Maudsley, an English camphor merchant. Maudsley, in good British imperialist style, admits that his 20 years' experience in the Orient has persuaded him that the Chinese want to go back to the monarchy. But, he feels, those terrible Bolsheviki just won't let them.

Court Rulings Aid Michigan Raid Victims

Frank P. Walsh, chief counsel for the defense in the so-called Michigan "Red Raids" cases, scored the first points in the initial contest with the prosecution. The occasion was a hearing on the defense's motions to quash, to obtain a bill of particulars and to grant separate trials to the twenty defendants. The Court decided in favor of the defense on the last two motions and reserved decision on the first.

The defense has set its feet squarely on the road to victory tho its arrival at the goal or failure depends largely upon the workers.

The moral support of the working class is the sign post along the way, but only financial contributions will buy the seven-league boots that the defense must have. In order to permit Mr. Walsh to take some essential affidavits, the first trial has been postponed until Feb. 26th. The taking of these affidavits in various parts of the country will entail a heavy expenditure and will split the already cracked Defense Fund, unless the individual workers come to its assistance.

Puzzlingly enough, the St. Joseph newspaper, the Herald Press, was arguing a case for "communism" in the public prints, while Mr. Walsh was pleading for his clients in the St. Joseph Circuit Court. One wonders, whether Judge White, the prosecuting attorneys, and Max Burger, the Department of Justice's grasshopper-like agent, read the Press editorial of January 2nd, called, "Dividing Up". A few paragraphs follow:

"Henry A. Dix has turned over his business to the 400 employees of his company in New York. He has introduced a new and worthy idea into the commercial world, a form of communism in trade.

"Seldom, if ever before, has an entire business been transferred to the employees and the experiment will be watched with interest. The progress of a firm might be retarded by the absence of the ability and genius of the founder in such a transfer, but in this particular case that difficulty is avoided, at least temporarily, by Mr. Dix remaining as a director. The control is vested in six old employees, who understand the business and who have aided in its prosperity.

"This is a move which others might emulate, altho it is more than can be expected from the average. It is a division of capital which prevents the piling up of great fortunes in the hands of a few and at the same time a recognition and reward of the faithfulness of those who help make business a success."

Mr. Burger, who was continually guiding the court activities of Berrien County District Attorney Gore and Assistant State's Attorney Smith probably forgot to whisper this editorial sermon in their ears. Attorney General Daugherty and William J. Burns, head of the Bureau of Investigation, are no longer making any effort to conceal the government's participation in the prosecution. They are, however, speaker-stereotyping the Wall Street "interests" which are financing this latest attempt to crucify labor. Neither Berrien County, Michigan, the place of the trial, nor the State of Michigan have agreed or will agree to appropriate sufficient money to prosecute. There is no federal statute, permitting the government to make such an appropriation.

Let the financial slings and arrows of outrageous workers fly at the "Wall Street Gang." Help Foster, Ruthenberg and the rest defeat their enemies, for their victory, comrades, is your victory. Mail that contribution at once to the Labor Defense Council, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill., or to Room 434, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

Back Numbers of "Labor Herald"

Back numbers of "Labor Herald" from April on at 5c per copy on sale at Toiler Book Shop, 208 E. 12th St. All other magazines also on sale. "Subs" taken for all papers and periodicals.

Recognize Russia!

There is one issue on which all the workers of the United States can unite. That issue is the demand for the recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic. This was the spirit of the great demonstration at the Lexington Opera House, New York City, last Sunday. Some of the declarations made by the various speakers were as follows:

JEROME T. DE HUNT:—"Soviet Russia stands today regarded by every liberty-loving people thruout the world. The United States should not only enter into trade relations with Russia, but should recognize her as a sovereign nation."

ARTHUR MAURER:—"The Russian workers and peasants believe in their government. They have stood by it thru five years. Let all labor unite in the demand for the recognition of Soviet Russia."

FRANK P. WALSH:—"Soviet Russia has not been recognized because of the rule of the White International. I charge that it is part of a plot of international bankers to block recognition of Soviet Russia. The big spoke in the wheel is Mr. Herbert Hoover, a member of Harding's cabinet, who wants to see England get into Russia before the United States."

DUDLEY FIELD MALONE:—"Some of our statesmen at Washington object to recognition of Soviet Russia because the Russians have changed their form of government. I want to say that the government that has a supreme court that says the abolition of child labor is unconstitutional has a government that is a lot of changing."

PAXTON HIBBEN:—"Russian finances to-day are sounder than those of any other country in continental Europe. They are already coining gold and silver in their mints. If the United States wants to help the economic life of the world, there is a way to begin and a place to begin; it is by recommencing economic relations with Russia."

The National Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with and the Recognition of Soviet Russia, under whose auspices the Lexington Opera House meeting was held, is planning another demonstration for March 11, at Madison Square Garden, with U. S. Senator William E. Borah as the principal speaker.

Liebknecht—Foe of Capitalist Militarism

By HARRY GANNES

Militarism and anti-militarism before the war never assumed the importance in this country that it did in Europe, but the constant aggression and expansion of American imperialism is forcing the question of a stand against militarism upon the revolutionary movement of this country. With the financiers clamoring for a larger army, with Harding urging an increase in citizen's training camps, the organized workers of this country will be placed in a position where they must express themselves on the question of the arming of the capitalists.

The fundamental examination of capitalist militarism was made by Karl Liebknecht whose work on "Militarism and Anti-militarism" today stands foremost as a clear and fruitful discussion of the question. Who has not heard the axiom expressed by Liebknecht in that book—"He who has the youth has the army." It is the fundamental battle cry of the Young Communist Leagues of the World. The article on militarism in revolutionary periodicals is rare that does not contain that sentence. Liebknecht began his efforts to win over the working-class youth for revolutionary socialism because he knew that to leave them to the mercy of the capitalists was to place them against the workers.

The constant expansion and increase of the Imperialist army of Germany brought the question of militarism to the forefront in Germany in 1905 and '06, just as the demand for a larger army here and an increase in naval armaments will make militarism a pressing question that must be faced by the revolutionists in this country; and Liebknecht took the care to make a thoro study of the problem which resulted in a lecture on "Militarism" at a conference of young workers in Germany.

The important did Liebknecht, and his colleagues, consider this phase of the struggle against capitalist imperialism, that he elaborated the material used in his lecture into the book "Militarism and Anti-militarism."

The capitalists and militarist junkers of Germany could not let a book so dangerous to their interests go by unnoticed, so on the 23rd of April 1907, the book was ordered confiscated and every copy withdrawn from circulation. Liebknecht was jailed and brought to trial on the 20th of October. The trial lasted three days.

One of the most significant incidents of Liebknecht's trial was the fact, as Sidney Zimand tells us, that "the Kaiser was kept constantly in touch with the progress of the trial by a special wire." When he was formally accused of high treason because he had written the book Liebknecht did not hide behind any technicalities of the law. His reply was: "I take entire responsibility for every word I have written."

On the second day of his trial, Liebknecht declared in open court that he was given a verdict of "guilty" had been decided upon. He knew too well the bond between the German Imperialist Court and the military force to be deceived as to his chances for liberty. As Liebknecht predicted, a verdict of guilty was brought against him and he was sentenced to a year and a half for the crime of enlightening the German workers on the role and purpose of the German military machine.

From then on—even to this day—Liebknecht was the symbol of the fight of the workers against militarism. The foundation laid by him in his book "Militarism and Anti-militarism" will stand us in good stead when our younger comrades will have to take up the gauntlet against an American militarism so powerful that the Kaisers military machine will seem as puny as the army of Lilliputs.

We should always remember that "In the last analysis the superiority of physical force is the decisive factor in social domination. In its social aspect such physical force does not appear as the greater bodily strength of some individuals; it rather presupposes the equality of bodily strength of men, taken in the average, superiority thus resting purely with the majority."

Liebknecht's fight against Militarism was not predicated on pacifism; he was as much a foe of pacifism amongst the workers as he was of capitalist militarism. Pacifism, Liebknecht knew, was a bourgeois trap to disarm the workers while at the same time arming themselves.

Also, "Militarism does not only serve for defense and attack against the foreign enemy; it has a second task, one which is being brought out even more clearly with the growing accentuation of class antagonism, defining ever more clearly the forms and nature of militarism, namely, that of protecting the existing state of society, that is, being a pillar of capitalism and all reactionary forces in the war of liberation engaged in by the working class."

Liebknecht's death was part of the proof of the foregoing.

German militarism met its defeat with the uprising of the German working class; American militarism is now beginning to flower and will become with us a more important question than it ever was in imperialist Germany.

Shachtman To Write About Moscow Art Theater And Revolution For "Worker"

Max Shachtman will write an article on "The Moscow Art Theater and the Revolution" to appear in next week's issue of THE WORKER.

A New Club Subscription Offer

THE WORKER with "THE YOUNG WORKER"
THE LIBERATOR

Each $2 per year $1 per year

On this offer you may have either of the first-named publications with THE YOUNG WORKER for

$2.25

This price represents a saving of 50 cents while and will give you the best of reading. Every young proletarian should read THE YOUNG WORKER. Address THE WORKER, 799 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Coal Police Fight Women in Big Strike

Editors Note.—The accompanying telegraphed story was received by "The Worker" from a woman of the coal mines in Alberta, Canada. This heroic struggle of the Canadian miners should receive the immediate attention and support of the United Mine Workers of America, to which the coal miners of Canada, as well as those of the United States, belong. The dispatch does not mention, but no doubt the coal police who beat up and turned their guns on the women of Canada's western coal mines, are the same "Canadian Mounted Police," the Canadian brand of the U. S. Constabulary (Cossacks), who get so much heroic attention in the movies. This dispatch paints them in new and true colors.

* * *

(By Wire to "The Worker")

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, Canada.—The miners' strike for union recognition and better working conditions has reached an acute stage. A new phase has arisen. The struggle is being accompanied all along the line by persecution and brutal police attacks upon the strikers.

Mass arrests have been made resulting in the incarceration of some 135 miners during the last few days. Intensest against the mass persecution of the miners, their husbands, the wives have organized, demonstrating their solidarity, and decided to picket the mines.

After a mass demonstration on Thursday, Jan. 4, an attempt to picket the Penn mine was made by the women. It resulted in the worst chapter of police brutality on women ever heard of in Canada. Women clubbed, kicked, beaten and fired at, were among the dramatic chapters of the afternoon. As a result of this attack three women are fatally injured, while scores received minor injuries. A strike bulletin with sworn affidavits of these incidents has been issued and these events have awakened public interest as never before. A monster mass demonstration of protest was held in this city, Jan. 6, showing in no uncertain terms how the citizenship feels. There is a great possibility of a general strike of District 18, United Mine Workers, in consequence, and also, should occasion warrant it, a general strike of all workers of Edmonton and vicinity.

T. U. E. L. Holds Successful Meeting in Philadelphia, Pa.

(Special to THE WORKER)

Philadelphia.—The Trade Union Educational League here held a very successful meeting last Sunday evening, with every seat in the hall taken. A poll of the audience showed that, with a few exceptions, those present were trade unionists. The trades represented included: bricklayers, sheet metal workers, painters, moulders, metal polishers, carpenters, printers, cigar makers, bakers, capmakers, auto mechanics, the needle and textile trades, and workers in the food industry.

Joseph Manly, secretary of the New York Trade Union Educational League, outlined the purpose of the League and pointed out how the progressive group in the American Federation of Labor unions could be united in support of the amalgamation and Labor Party movement. After his speech, Wm. F. Dunne spoke briefly on the labor situation. A number of the trade unionists attending then told of the local situation, all promising to engage actively in the organization work. Despite the reaction which grips this city, as so many others, there was a feeling that Philadelphia could be put on the progressive labor map by concerted action according to the program outlined by the League.

The local League meets at the Amalgamated Center, 431 Pine Street every Monday night and urges live wire trade unionists to attend.

Renton, Pa., Miners Ask Aid

Local Union, No. 811, Renton, Pa., United Mine Workers, has sent a resolution to "The Worker," calling upon the officials of their international union and other labor organizations, to come to the rescue of several of their members who have been arrested and jailed.

Help "The Worker" Find THE WORST BOSS!

The Worker wants to publish your story about your boss. Then you can help expose him. For "The WORKER" can tell to the world how he treats his employees. "The WORKER" can tell to the workers in the mine, not to mention a host of other names applied to the "Union" miners.

In every single large-scale industry the worker has to curse the owner. To the worker the manager is usually a myth, heard about but never seen. All the worker knows and hears is the boss with his curses and the smack of his whip.

"THE WORKER" wants to publish your story about your boss. Then you can help expose him. For "The WORKER" can tell to the world how he treats his employees. "The WORKER" offers the following prizes: First Prize, $10 worth of books; Second Prize, $7.50 worth of books; Third Prize, $5 worth of books; Fourth Prize, $2.50 worth of books, and ten additional prizes, each one $1.00 worth of books.

The contest will close on March 31st. The judges will be C. E. Ruthenberg, Elmer T. Allison and Caleb Harrison. Start sending in your stories now. Address: The Editor, "Worst Boss Stories," "THE WORKER," Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Tasks of the Workers Party Members in the Trade Union Educational League

By H. M. WICKS

For the first time in the history of trades unionism in America the left elements are seriously challenging the reactionary and the slavish clique that has for decades paralyzed effective action on the part of the working class.

The dominant factor in the labor movement in America is the American Federation of Labor, controlled by a reactionary bureaucracy built up thru years of treachery to the working class. It is an at present constitutionally impossible to resist the encroachments of the capitalist class. Its fossilized leadership consistently serves as the hand-maiden of the most vicious and backward tendencies in the capitalist system.

Faced with the terrific assault of the "open shop-ers" against labor shortly after the close of the War, the reactionary leaders were retrenching on all fronts. In spite of the fact that the very life of organized labor was at stake the officialdom of labor opposed the demands of the rank and file for action, thereby aiding the enemy in the attempt to accomplish the general demoralization of labor.

Taking full advantage of the tremendous opportunities created by the industrial crisis the ruling class crushed the ranks of the workers with sledge-hammer blows. This continued for months, with labor beating a steady retreat. The order of the day was lengthening of hours, reductions in wages and a constant reduction of the workers' standard of living. Membership in labor unions declined at a startling rate.

In many industries there was a spirit of militancy developing on the part of the rank and file. Very reluctantly the labor leaders rallied their forces to open conflict with the employers.

So intense was the action and determination of the membership of the United Mine Workers of America in the greatest strike known to history that the bitterness of the open shop agitation was broken.

The strike of the shop men on the railroads is not yet abandoned. Betrayed by the unscrupulous servants of capitalism, masquerading as labor leaders, from the very first, this strike produced evidences of further militancy on the part of the rank and file of labor.

The sympathetic action of the trainmen, engineers, firemen, maintenance of way men and others who defied the mandates of their officials during this struggle were not accidental or evanescent episodes, but were symptomatic of a widespread spirit of militancy that is permeating the rank and file of labor.

At this time, when large numbers of workers are becoming discontented with the old forms of organization and strive to break the fetters that prevent effective action, there appears a unifying force among these militant elements that, although only in existence a short time, has challenged the supremacy of the whole reactionary officialdom of labor. That organization is the Trade Union Educational League.

The Trade Union Educational League is the one organization capable of rallying all the left elements in the labor movement for the struggle against the spirit of Gompersism. The League is convincing ever larger numbers of the working class that labor can never with back the ground it has been forced to yield since the War without fundamental changes in the form of labor organizations in this country. Not only must there be a unified change of leadership, but the fact that unions cannot recuperate with their present obsolete structure must also be emphasized in order to pave the way for effective action against capitalism.

Our Task As Communists

As the vanguard of the working class, and as the natural leaders of the labor militants who see beyond the struggles of today and perceive the goal for which labor is striving, it is our duty to enter the ranks of the Trade Union Educational League. There are all brands of militants or "leftists" in the labor movement and most of these elements are being attracted to the Trade Union Educational League. As Communists our task must be to support the work of this organization with all our power and to endeavor to take the leading role in formulating its policy and developing its action in the labor movement. To evade this important work would be nothing short of a criminal neglect of our plain revolutionary duty.

In places where Leagues already exist it is the duty of the members of the Party to join the existing League. In places where the League has not yet been organized, it is the task of Communists to take the initiative in launching a branch of the League.

There is no provision in the League that conflicts in any way with any laws of labor unions. There are no dues, no application fees, nor anything that can possibly be construed as dualism. A subscription to the Labor Herald, official organ of the League, entitles one to membership in the League, provided there is the willingness to comply with the program of the organization. So it is a very simple matter to launch a League in places where such organization does not exist. Simply get a number of comrades and sympathizers together and collect subscriptions for the Labor Herald and proceed with the launching of the League. The Industrial Organizers of locals and districts will render any assistance necessary.

The tremendous importance of the League work can be fully comprehended only in connection with an understanding of the fact that the great strikes of last year were merely the first steps, the forerunners of ever greater labor struggles that are even now developing in the industrial life of the nation.

History imposes upon the militants in America a two-fold task. We must not only rally the workers to effective action against capitalism, but we must also wage a relentless struggle against the spirit of Gompersism and all its menacing implications. The reactionary machine in control of the American Federation of Labor openly boasts that it is a bulwark of the capitalist system and the capitalist government of the United States. The Gompers machine appeals for support from the capitalists on the ground that it stands between the capitalist government and the working class revolution.

In its desperation the Gompers clique has entered into a conspiracy with the capitalist class to destroy the militant movement in the labor unions. Every attack upon their own leadership is distorted by them into an attack upon labor. The one thing they dread is the rise of the militants in the labor movement to a position of influence in the trade unions. They know full well that a militant bloc and file heralds the doom of their own organized treachery against the labor movement.

As the labor organizations of the North American continent display revolutionary tendencies and as the principles of Communism threaten the existence of the reactionary machine these enemies of the workers will attempt to destroy the labor movement in order that the militants will have neither gun shattered remnants to marshal against the capitalist class.

In order to forestall such a catastrophe the labor movement must utilize all our resources in order to solidify the ranks of labor and build a movement so impregnable that it cannot be destroyed by the combined assults of the capitalist class and its labor lieutenants of the Gompers type.

Millions Only Can Save Labor

Far from desiring the destruction of the labor movement it is only the militant elements in the unions that can save it. Instead of advocating a policy of craft unionism, which vitiates the efforts of organized labor, we propose the amalgamation of all unions in a given industry into one industrial union that will be able to meet and resist the encroachments of the capitalist class. We need no repetition of the history of the disasters labor has suffered as the result of the obsolete policy of craft unionism. The history of the American labor movement is replete with examples of lost strikes and colossal betrayals as the result of pursuing the obsolete policy of craft unionism.

When the Trade Union Educational League formulated the slogan "Amalgamation or Annihilation" it was no idle play upon words, but was rooted deep in the needs of the organized workers of this continent. With intelligent direction of the left forces in the labor movement the majority of the workers of organized labor will come to realize the full meaning of these words. That direction must be the major task of the Communists in the labor movement.

As revolutionist we must so identify ourselves with the labor movement that it will be impossible to separate us from it. We have no interest aside from the interests of the working class.

It is the policy of the reactionary leaders of labor to endeavor to separate the militant elements from the rank and file of labor. This is the detestable work that is now being carried on by the Gompers machine and other labor-faking henchmen of the capitalist class. If the revolutionary elements in the labor movement can be separated from the mass of organized workers the traitors to labor know that their positions are secure.

To overcome the prejudice constantly fostered against Communism by the reactionary machine in its desperate effort to maintain its position as tackey of capitalism requires patient and persistent educational work. But in addition to our own work toward the revolution there is the inexorable march of history on our side. The development of industry itself aids us in proving to the workers that capitalism must pass before there can be any lasting solution of the labor problem.

The development of industry alone will never achieve the emancipation of the working class. The existence of a strong Communist movement is necessary to accomplish that achievement, and that movement can never come into existence until we have developed the mass power of organized labor and mobilized it against capitalism by convincing the majority of the workers that our position is correct. This is why the Workers Party declares that the chief task of the membership today must be the work in the trade unions in order that we may direct the economic struggle of the workers into the final class struggle for political supremacy.

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The full proceedings of the Fifth Biennial Convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have been printed. The book contains the report of the General Executive Board and all of the proceedings of all the ten sessions of the convention. The appendices include statistical charts, records of strikes, lockouts, injunctions, agreements and decisions of the Impartial Arbitration Machinery. Well indexed and illustrated, the book is necessary for an understanding and reference to one of the most progressive labor organizations in the United States.

STUTTGART, Germany. — The recent municipal election in the home town of the famous German communist, Clara Zetkin, Stuttgart, has shown an increase in the vote of the communists and decrease in that of the socialists. The communists gained one seat and the socialists lost three in the Municipal Council.

WORKERS! COME OUT!

Attend Third Local Conference of the Labor Defense Council.

Norman H. Tallentire, of San Francisco, one of the men arrested by the agents of Daugherty and Burns in the Michigan Raid, will speak on "Life in a Michigan Jail" Friday, Jan. 12, 8 p. m., at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St. Labor organizations are urged to send two delegates each.

Amalgamation and the Labor Party

The Proposed Conference of Labor Unions Will Be Held Soon

The call for the conference to be held in Chicago, Jan. 17th and 18th, to consider the question of amalgamation of the railroad unions and the formation of a Labor Party, is now in the hands of the printers and will be issued in a few days. Many unions have already declared themselves in favor of the conference and the appointment of delegates to it. Others are expected to follow suit. Since the call was issued, however, the railroad unions themselves have begun to take steps to amalgamate. Conferences of the representatives of the various railroad unions have been held in the hope of bringing about a more effective unification of the forces of the entire American labor movement. Every attack upon their own leadership is distorted by them into an attack upon labor. The one thing they dread is the rise of the militants in the labor movement to a position of influence in the trade unions. They know full well that a militant bloc and file heralds the doom of their own organized treachery against the labor movement.

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EDITOR'S NOTE.—Here you see in that story on the news about the Labor Party and Amalgamation as you cannot in connection with it. Every Federated Union will discuss it and pass resolutions on it. Some will send delegates to the conference. Others will not. Some will declare themselves against the assembly of the representatives of the rank and file in the labor movement. Others will declare themselves in favor of it. Some will endeavor to control the conference. Others will endeavor to capture it. Some will endeavor to disrupt it. Every native American labor movement will be represented. Every attack upon their own leadership is distorted by them into an attack upon labor. The one thing they dread is the rise of the militants in the labor movement to a position of influence in the trade unions. They know full well that a militant bloc and file heralds the doom of their own organized treachery against the labor movement.

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Churches Monuments to Plutocratic Princes

Many churches today are nothing but monuments to plutocratic princes, declared Dr. William Guthrie, rector of St. Mark's in the Bouwerie, New York City, in an address in which he charged that the churches are being run for profit. They are under domination of pewrent payers and contributors, both actual and prospective, he said.

"The affairs of the church are managed by the vestry," he said. "Today the vestry is not elected. The vestrymen of the Episcopal church are chosen by the sexton and a little group. They are usually elderly men with money, chosen for their contributions or for their influence upon contributors or prospective contributors. A clergyman has to be a pretty big person to be independent under such circumstances."

British Jobless March to Tune of "Red Flag"

Shapurji Saklatvala, one of the Communist members of the British parliament, was among the speakers at the tremendous Trafalgar Square demonstrations of the jobless in London, last Sunday. Great parades of unemployed marched to the square from all sections of the city behind drum and fife corps playing "The Red Flag". It was the largest demonstration yet held.

The Tenth All-Russian Congress of Soviets in its closing session has issued an appeal to the workers of the world to support its program of disarmament. The appeal is addressed to the nations of the world, but in terms calculated to reach the toiling masses. The Congress points out the efforts made again and again by soviet Russia to bring about a diminution of military and naval forces, and calls upon others to aid in this endeavor.

Leaflets of Denikin has been received at Warsaw as the representative plenipotentiary of the Russian Soviet Republic to Poland. But the United States still holds aloof. It will trail a lot of other small countries in recognizing the Soviet Republic if America's workers do not bring greater pressure to bear upon Washington.

A story is told of a liberal lawyer who was talking with Trotsky and criticising the cold blooded tactics of the Russian Revolution.—"The trouble with you," said Trotsky, "You want to make a revolution without getting into difficulties with the district attorney."

The New Majority, official publication of the Chicago Federation of Labor, asks the question, "Isn't it about time to organize the steel workers?" We'll say it is.

A LITTLE STORY FOR CHILDREN ON:

"The Comforts of Home Life"

Little children, boys and girls, of the coal fields, gather around and listen to the story of a princess. It isn't taken from a fairy book. She is not a fairy princess. She is a real live princess. The New York Times, Jan. 7, tells all about her.

You say you are cold and hungry, you children of the coal fields of Fayette County, Western Pennsylvania, because your fathers are denied the right to work, to bring home the wages needed to feed you, clothe you, house you.

All you have is the thin canvass of a tent, provided by the miners' union, to fight back the winter's cold, you say, boys and girls of striking miners of West Virginia.

And you, boys and girls, of Herrin, Ill., you say, some of you, your fathers are dead, or they are in jail, murdered by thugs of mine owners or victims of capitalist justice.

And in all the other thousands of coal camps scattered over the land, you are suffering, boys and girls of the miners. But the tears that drop from your eyes, the quivers of your tender flesh stung by the cold, the pangs of hunger that tear at your youthful stomache, all help to bring ease and comfort and happiness to this fairy princess.

Her name is Muriel H. Wurts-Dundas. She lives at the Hotel Touraine, 9 E. 39th St., New York City. A judge in a court, Surrogate Foley, by name, has just decided that her guardian, George F. Lawrence, of Short Hills, N. J., may have $24,000 each year from the income of the Lippincott coal tract in the anthracite coal fields of Schuylkill County, Pa.

Muriel's guardian wanted $25,000 out of the blood and sweat of your fathers and brothers, and out of your misery, children of the coal mines. But all this fairy princess got was $24,000. Those coal lands were once owned by her grandmuncle, James Dundas Lippincott, to do with as he pleased, and he pleased with all the other coal mine owners throughout the nation to continue the system that makes a few girls and boys happy, the many boys and girls very unhappy.

While thousands of you children of the coal mines, evicted from your shanty-Hoovas by the mine owners, live in huts, in empty barns, in chicken coops, anywhere that a shelter offers, Muriel will spend $5,000 each year for the rent of an apartment; $3,500 for the wages of a companion and two servants; $3,000 for food; $2,500 for clothing; $2,500 for her education, including instruction in music, dancing, singing and voice culture; $2,000 for rent of an automobile, and $3,500 for traveling expenses, physician, church, charities and amusements.

Children of the Schuylkill, Pa., coal mines! Muriel won't even pray for you when she goes to church in her heated car, with her companion at her side, perhaps a poodle dog, too, after a breakfast of rich foods in her $5,000-a-year apartment.

She doesn't know a thing about you, because she is taught that she lives under a "glorious government", the product of "the best social system" the world has ever known. It certainly would be rude if thousands of you, tens of thousands of you, boys and girls of the coal mines, would write her and tell her how you really do live.

Muriel's guardian says he wants to surround her with "the comforts of home life", and he will do it, but at the terrible price of sacrificing all the comforts you should enjoy, at the great cost of shattering the home life of the hundreds of thousands of fathers and mothers, boys and girls of the coal mines of these United States of America.

J. H. Dolsen, delegate from California to the recent convention of the Workers Party will speak at the following places under the auspices of the Labor Defense Council:

Hamilton, Jan. 15;
Rochester, Jan. 18;
and Cleveland, Jan. 19.

He will spend ten days in Canada on his way back to California.

Mine Owner Gave Wife Pearls and Diamonds

By HARRY GODFREY

(Federated Press Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Mrs. E. J. Berwind, wife of the head of the Berwind-White Coal Co., died here not long ago. Among other trifles, her will disposed of diamonds and pearls and auto wheels which the tax appraiser has valued at $376,944. These she bequeathed to her husband, the will setting forth that she left him no money because she needs none.

Some of the reasons Berwind does not need more money now are disclosed in the report of a committee appointed by the mayor and representing New York City, which recently made an investigation of the conditions under which the mines of the Berwind-White concern in Somerset and Cambria counties, Pennsylvania, are worked. The report is one of the most blistering arraignments of coal mining employers ever put into print. It concludes with a demand that the government take over the coal mines and operate them for the benefit of the people.

"The committee," says the document, "heard harrowing tales of suffering and deprivation, and saw in tents, henhouses, stables and other improvised homes, women and children whose feet were bare and bleeding and whose bodies were thinly clad." "It did not take long to learn," the report continues, "that the Berwind-White company officials treated their employes purely as beasts of burden and sacrificed the lives and limbs of thousands of women and children to build for themselves an industrial autocracy."

"Hid as it is, the danger of underpaying, short weighing and overcharging for food and clothing against the Berwind-White company by its striking employees are only too true. The dejected condition of the miners, the wasted bodies of their wives and the sad faces of their undersized children testified in the strongest terms to their helpless and poverty-stricken condition."

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Help The Worker Grow!

Dolsen and Dunne at Philadelphia

(Special to The Worker)

PHILADELPHIA. — The mass meeting held here last Saturday night by the Labor Defense Council was well attended. M. Feinstone, of the Russian local, spoke in Russian. William P. Dunne outlined the economic conditions which produced the Michigan "Red" Raid and appealed for funds to aid the defense. James H. Dolsen, of San Francisco, closed the meeting with an address, relating how, from his own experience as defendant in two trials under the criminal syndicalism law of California, the prosecution frames up for convictions by any means available.

Sixty-one dollars was given in the collection, besides a large number of tickets sold in advance, and a good deal of literature sold.

The Workers Party of Trenton, N. J., held its first defense mass meeting last Friday night. It was addressed by J. H. Dolsen on the appealed case of the Michigan Reds.

"The Worker," The Best Paper

"The Worker" is the best paper I ever read. It is the Workers' paper and I think every worker should read it. I am 13 years of age and I read "The Worker" and there are older people who read the Capitalist paper. I wish every worker would read "The Worker" and "Liberator".

You! Workers of the world, UNITE in the Workers Party and work for Freedom like in Russia. The people in Russia established a workers' government so that all workers have the right in Russia. WE in America must work for a workers' government. The workers of America are squeezed down by the Capitalist. Warren G. Harding and Rockefeller and the rest have an easy life and you SLAVES have to work for them.

WE must work to knock down the Capitalists and put up a workers' government.

Work for FREEDOM, workers! WE must work for a class struggle! And WIN- GO INTO VICTORY FOR FREEDOM ALL OVER THE WORLD!!!

Worker's Child, RUDOLPH LISCH

Quarrels Over Money

"All this quarrel over money is very unfortunate," said Harold Spender, English journalist, commenting on Rudyard Kipling's attack on America's part in the world war. "Money is the root of all evil between nations. It is the cause of all wars. Even the War of Independence resulted from a quarrel over money."

Spender is a member of a delegation which has just arrived in New York from the Saligrave Institution in England, on a mission to "promote Anglo-American friendship."

He had better watch out for the American Legion and Pat Hamrock in Colorado.

Help Fire This Broad Side

Next Week THE WORKER will publish the first installment of the story of Jacob Panken, one of the leaders in the convention of 1919, which split the Socialist Party in two, and gave birth to the Communist movement in America. It is told in a series of articles by Panken himself, and will be published with the permission of the Socialist Publication Society, which has the exclusive right to publish the story in book form. Watch for the first installment next week.

Even the Dead Lived in Russia's Red Petrograd on Fifth Anniversary of Bolshevik Revolution

(Continued from Page One)

of Labor Unions, the Congress of Soviets, the Communist Party, the Red Army and Navy workers and Labor Unions.

Nobody slept on the long night's journey. Everybody was too excited. Then, too, there was much to see in Russia. Petrograd, Congress all day and computer all the night. You get supper at five, eleven, and then you write an article and some letters, and discuss matters with other delegates, and about five. Then you go to the room you share with four others, and do some more talking. And then you have to get breakfast and go to the Kremlin for the morning session. Perhaps you sleep a little, somewhere in between all these things, if you are lucky. Probably you don't. But you don't mind it a bit.

* * *

From the station in Petrograd we went to Smolny. Smolny, the dynamo station of the Petrograd uprising. The late genteel finishing school for young ladies had been rudely jolted from its accustomed routine, when the Workers', Peasants', Soldiers' and Sailors' Deputies began tramping its long corridors in their heavy high boots, and the machine guns and armed forces rumbled up its prim lawn to guard it against the soldiers of Kerensky. But it seemed now quite resigned, and as if it had been all its life a centre where rudely clad rebels worked sixteen hours a day at making a revolution.

The great hall of Smolny was where we went to. There we met many delegates to the Congress of Soviets, where we had a most wonderful time. And we all had splendid meetings; and those who got back in time went to the opera; and some of us may have gone to bed.—And the morning of the next day was The Seventh of November.

* * *

Red Petrograd. Women of the Revolution—heroic city of conflict and achievement. There was a fair early next morning in Petrograd. The workers were assembling. Red banners came down the streets, bowing and lifting over moving masses of men. Bands came, and flags, and ever more flags; and long lines of workers, converging from a hundred different points into one great stream.

The rain came down upon the banners, and wet them so that they looked as tho they had been soaked in blood. The snow began to melt, and we stood in the slush, ankle-deep, in front of the Winter Palace

Ashleigh Hears Speakers Tell of World's Workers Rallying After Their Post-War Defeats

(Continued from Page Four)

music along this line; and Great Britain and America were old friends and allies.

It was a meeting of the General Staff of Militant Labor. One after another, the representatives shook up and gave the report of their sector of the world-wide fighting front. And they did not speak as mawkish sentimentalists, whining their cheap sympathy for the suffering of the poor, nor as romantic dreamers, uttering pale longings for a vague Utopia, nor as smug politicians, bartering rhetoric for votes—but they spoke as soldiers in the midst of war, who had come to deliberate the next strategies in a conflict which would be hard and long enough, indeed, but of whose final victory they were assured.

* * *

The next day, the military parade. A long fleet of automobiles stood outside the hotel—the Hotel Europe which was reserved entirely for us. This hotel, by the way, was leased from the State by its workers. It was run by the waiters, clerks, elevator boys, cooks and chambermaids. And, whatever they were, asked by the Corinthern as to whether they would put us up, they agreed, and promptly gave their guests—speculators, bourgeois and native—respectful notice to quit within 24 hours.

I saw car after car leave, full of delegates for the Uritsky Square. I did not know what was coming, so I wondered why we did not go by train. My turn came, and I found myself in the next car in the chauffeur; four comrades got in behind me; and we started.

How shall I describe that ride? The well-kept, tree-lined streets around the palaces of an army!

Picture to yourselves the enormous Uritsky Square. Trafalgar Square would look like a back-yard next to it. And Union Square would be lost in it. It was a great oblong, and in the middle of one of the long sides was the reviewing stand. And, drawn up, on the other three sides, were soldiers. But, soldiers were not just in the Square. In the boulevards which led from the Square, there were more soldiers; so that the machine entered the Square, skirted the three sides, left by one boulevard, passed, by a cross street, into the other boulevard, and so back to the Square and to the stand.

That was what we had to face. As we got near the Square, our driver motioned to us to stand up. We did so, but did not know why. We saw the comrades on the car in front of us, also stand and take off their hats as they entered the Square. But we did not know why. We soon knew. We were to receive the salute of the Red Army.

Our car ran into the Square. We went on, at an easy run, passing soldiers drawn up in perfect order, their officers standing at salute. And, as we passed each unit, they cheered.

And as great a cheer as I have ever heard. My turn came. Battalion by battalion, regiment by regiment, with us as we went. Infantry, artillery with their machine and heavy guns, cavalry with their lances, each regiment—an ocean of brown, picked out with red. And still we went on, out of the Square, past rank after rank of brown-clad youths, cheering, smiling—different from all other soldiers I had ever seen, not cowed nor still and lifeless like automatons, but with all their strict formation, like a host of jolly boys, enjoying what they were doing, and knowing they were freemen. They had their representatives on all the local Soviets, these free soldiers, and on the Pan-Russian Soviet; they had a voice and a vote in matters military, and in the general running of their country. And they knew that they were fighting for Communism; and they knew that we were fighting for Communism; and so they liked us, and let us know it. Their faces were not expressionlessly rigid, like capitalism's conscripts, or the poor professional mercenaries of imperialism, for they looked up at us, as we went by, smiling broadly, with a youthful and exuberant friendliness! And their cheering was real cheering.

Out on the next boulevard, and more cheering. And then another rolling out of us, doing as they ahead of us had passed on the traveling again on to Uritsky Square. Here was the army, an army born in the struggle—and a young army in every sense, for there did not seem to be a soldier there [illegible] and most were under twenty. And they were coral. They were for the defense of the people, and not for kings; they fought for the workers, and not for profits. Their hundred thousand bayonets were not made to conquer markets, but to free oppressed peoples. They were not new Crusaders, with armor and lance, who would wrest from the swinish rulers the New Jerusalem, and establish it for ever.

They were Our Army; and I loved them. They were youth, smiling, gallant and gay; and ready to go thru Hell for the Revolution. They were guarding Russia, while the workers built her up. They stood on guard with their lives, while the workers built the new world. They, and the surging shabby parade of the day before, were one great army—they were part of the new, cleansing wonder in the world, which is Revolution. They were the Armed Proletariat, the word of power made flesh.

. . . . . .

I felt awfully ashamed of myself. I was standing up in full view of these thousands. I was trying to [illegible] as great men as I could. I was a unit in the battalion of battalions, regiment of regiments, with us as we went. Infantry, artillery with their machine and heavy guns, cavalry with their lances, each regiment—an ocean of brown, picked out with red. And still we went on, out of the Square, past rank after rank of brown-clad youths, cheering, smiling—different from all other soldiers I had ever seen, not cowed nor still and lifeless like automatons, but with all their strict formation, like a host of jolly boys, enjoying what they were doing, and knowing they were freemen. They had their representatives on all the local Soviets, these free soldiers, and on the Pan-Russian Soviet; they had a voice and a vote in matters military, and in the general running of their country. And they knew that they were fighting for Communism; and they knew that we were fighting for Communism; and so they liked us, and let us know it. Their faces were not expressionlessly rigid, like capitalism's conscripts, or the poor professional mercenaries of imperialism, for they looked up at us, as we went by, smiling broadly, with a youthful and exuberant friendliness! And their cheering was real cheering.

Bazaar Nets $4,300 for Orphans

The net proceeds of the six-day bazaar run by Local New York of the Friends of Soviet Rusia, it has been announced, amount to $4,300, all of which is being sent to Russian Children's Homes. In addition, 127 shares of stock in the Russian-American Industrial Corporation were sold at the bazaar.

Bordiga Tells C. I. Congress about Fascisti

By Radio to Imprekorr (Berlin) and forwarded by Mail to "The Worker"

MOSCOW, Nov. 16.—Declaring that Fascism is a clafical example of the capitalist offensive, Delegate Amedeo Bordiga, delegate of the Italian Communist Party, addressed the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International on the Fascisti movement in Italy. He spoke in part as follows:

"Fascism was founded by the war interventionists. The economic crisis of the post-war period encouraged this trend of feeling in the bourgeoisie.

"Fascism first took up the offensive in the agrarian districts, where socialist communal authorities, the Socialist Party, and the trade union organizations, had locally almost realized the dictatorship.

"Villages and small towns were not able to defend themselves against the military expeditions of the Fascisti. It was not till later that the Fascisti proceeded to exercise terror, incendiarism, ejection of the workers' leaders, and murder, in their war on industrial centres.

"The associations of industrial magnates, the large agrarian owners, as also the medium landowners, officers and petty bourgeoisie, tradesmen and half proletarians, all joined the Fascisti.

"Fascism rules on the pretence of representing national unity. It is supported by three factors.

"Firstly by the state, which gained time to organize the Fascisti and the Royal Guard by means of democratic pseudo-concessions during the demobilization crisis. Where the Fascisti did not defeat the workers, there the state disarmed the workers. At the time of the occupation of the factories, Giolitti and Nitti embodied the pseudo-democracy.

"The second supporting factor is the aid of the greater bourgeoisie and the big landowners; the third factor is the skilful organization of the disappointed middle class. The bourgeois parties possessed no serious organizations. Fascism created such.

"Fascism has no positive program. All it brings is new men, a new organization; but it follows the old bourgeois policy. The Fascist trade unions, formed with the aid of the employers, work with national democracy. France assisted Mussolini not only during the war, but is still assisting him with money.

"The main lesson to be learned from events is that, during the period of revolution, the state apparatus alone is inadequate for the bourgeoisie. A firmly organized party is required as well. Fascism was pressed forward to a rapid seizure of power by an international party crisis, and by exhaustion of the party treasury."

The speaker described how Comrade Togliati, the chief editor of the Communist central organ, was almost shot at the time of the Fascist seizure of power, but is still working further for the party despite this. The position is now clearer than during the period of pseudo-democracy.

The bourgeois parties support Mussolini, the Turati group makes compacts, with Mussolini, and the state apparatus has entered into a compromise with the Fascisti. Mussolini intends demobilizing the Fascisti.

Despite official freedom of the press the party organs Communista, L'Ordini Nuovo, and Lavoratore, can only appear illegally at present. The Communist Party is not disbanded, the trade unions are still working. Fascism will not be able to solve the difficult problems. Disappointment will soon be felt. The struggle of the working class will be severe, for Fascism fights against the proletariat with the whole force of the state apparatus. The first conditions for our victory is strict discipline, the creation of a well organized Communist Party."

General Czech-Slovakia points out that the bourgeoisie of Czecho-Slovakia is not only planning a 50 per cent reduction in wages, but also the closing down of the textile industry. The rise in the exchange value of the crown is a means of doing this. The economic crisis has given rise to wide-spread social discontent.

At the same time the hegemony in its democratic form is threatened by the national minorities, and by the growth of the Communist Party. The next election will give no national Czech majority. The result will be a crisis in parliamentary democracy. The present government is the last stand of the bourgeoisie. A fight to the death will follow with the bourgeoisie, leaning on the aid of the white guard legions and Nokolists, for the proletarian dictatorship.

Our main task is to diminish the social basis of the Czech Fascisti before it comes to this. The slogan of the united front and the workers' government is a suitable medium for gaining the national socialist working masses, who may otherwise become an aid to the Czech Fascisti. Our chief task is to win over the masses. To do this, the primary necessity is inner consolidation of the party, and a party executive which is not disturbed by the mistrust of an opposition, and is supported by the confidence of the members.

Urbans (Germany), contradicts Radek. He maintains that Radek had rendered the opportunists excellent service by his words. The capitalist offensive was much too strongly emphasized. On the other hand, the defensive of the workers was not sufficiently accentuated. According to Radek the possibility of fighting in community with opportunism exists. For us it is impossible, for opportunism is incapable. Radek attached too much importance to negotiations with the heads. But in actual fighting the united front of the workers is no form, only a method, by which the heads can be temporarily forced to work with the workers.

A disposition already exists towards an action of the masses. The last speaker points to the German Soviet movement and the creation of control organs.

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Day's Pay for Victory!

The day's pay campaign starts January 15th and ends February 15th. It was initiated by the Workers Party for the benefit of the Labor Defense Council in the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism cases.

The Workers Party levied a voluntary Day's Pay Assessment on its membership to mend the gaping cracks in the Defense Council's funds. This fund could appropriately be called the Workers Party Salvation Fund.

A number of comrades in various parts of the country have written about the campaign to the Labor Defense Council's office in Chicago. These workers are sympathetically to the idea. Such letters, from the fruit-growing regions of the North-west, from the slave-driven mines of Alabama and the man-traps of steel in Pennsylvania are heartening messages of good will and hope. The following communication is typical:

Comrades and Brothers:—I am a miner with a wife and three babies. Sometimes, there is no work and we never have too much money. But a share of what we have belongs to you, and my brave wife says so, too. We want to help those who are arrested, when they were trying to help us. My wife is religious; she lights a candle for the cause. Many workers must feel as we do, and we will not let the prison doors close upon men who have been working to lift us from slavery to freedom."

The membership of the Workers Party in America have never before had such an opportunity to reveal the militant stuff of which they are made. Overseas in Russia and in Hungary the Communist brothers climbed to the peak of sacrifice, unflinchingly; the fire of determination blazed in their eyes and stubborn courage was written large upon the tablets of their hearts. American workers are miles from the peak that the foreign comrades conquered; over here the movement is still in the foothills of sacrifice.

But now there is an emergency. It will test the metal of the radical working class in America; foreign eyes, brave eyes, look out of shallow sockets and dumbly ask the American comrades what they are going to do. They plead with them to get out of the foothills and climb up the slope of the hill of sacrifice. Bloody experience have taught these foreign comrades that the imprisonment of Foster, Ruthenberg and such progressive leaders would crumble the solidarity of militant American labor beyond all repair. Save these Michigan Criminal Syndicalist defendants to save yourselves, if for no other reason, these overseas voices cry out to you.

Our Party members must be defended.

Our Party members must make possible the defense.

Our Party rides forward to new conquests in a Michigan victory.

Our Party suffers terrible loss in a Michigan defeat.

On the success or failure of the Day's Pay Campaign depends in large part the success or failure of the Michigan defense.

On acquittal or conviction in Michigan depends tremendously the future progress of our Party.

BUY YOUR HONOR CARD! SHOW IT IS YOUR PROBLEM, OF SACRIFICE AND MILITANCY.

Williamsburg Forum

Ludwig Lore, editor of the Volkszeitung, will give the opening lecture of the People's Forum in Williamsburg Sunday, Jan. 14, at 11 o'clock in the Royal Palace, Manhattan Ave. and Varet St., Brooklyn. He will speak on the history of the European labor movement.

All comrades and sympathizers are urged to attend and bring their friends with them so as to make this forum a successful educational center for the workers. Admission is free.

Party C. E. C. Picks an Executive Council of 11

The Workers Party Central Executive Committee at its first meeting, following the party's recent second national convention, selected an executive council of 11 to consist of the following:

Alexander Bittleman, James P. Cannon, William F. Dunne, Marion L. Emerson, J. Louis Engdahl, Edward Lindgren, Ludwig Lore, Theodore Maki, M. J. Olgin, C. E. Ruthenberg and H. M. Wicks.

H. E. Keas was selected as district organizer with headquarters at Cleveland, to take the place of Caleb Harrison, resigned.

James H. Dolsen was selected as district organizer with headquarters at San Francisco to take the place of Acting Organizer Paul Reiss.

Organization work in the South will be inaugurated under the direction of Mrs. S. J. F. Lynn, of Birmingham, Ala.

The action of the San Francisco Party in entering the united front for the election of a congressman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman Nolan, was endorsed.

Classes in English

The Classes for the study in English are now in full swing, so those wishing to avail themselves of this splendid opportunity should enroll immediately. Sessions are held every Friday evening, at 8 P. M., at The Freiheit Hall, 47 Christie St.

The Teacher, Sonia Ginsberg, has had years of experience and is well qualified. Enrollment can be made at Local G. N. Y. of W. P. at 208 East 12th Street at any hour of the day up until 9.30 P. M. Admission fee for each session 10 cents.

Vetcherinka in Harlem

The English and Jewish Harlem branches of the Workers Party have joined hands in preparing a vetcherinka and dance to be held Saturday evening, Feb. 10 at the Socialist Hall, 62 East 106th Street. Radicals all over the city are requested to attend this affair which will undoubtedly prove to be one of the most enjoyable this season.

Protest Jugo-Slav Terror

The Jugo-Slav branches of the Workers Party in New York City will hold a mass meeting Sunday, Jan. 14, 2 o'clock, at Food Workers Hall, 133 W. 51st St., protesting against the White Terror in Jugo-Slavia. Similar meetings are being held in all sections of the country. Among the speakers Sunday will be Hajnrih Lehman, Caleb Harrison and J. Louis Engdahl.

Meeting in Borough Park

J. Louis Engdahl will talk on "The American Worker and Communism" at a meeting arranged by the Borough Park Branch, Workers Party, at its headquarters, 1302 40th St. (corner 13th Ave.), Friday, Jan. 12, 8.30 P. M.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Brady Is More at Home with Workers Than with "Rich, Greasy Slobs"

William A. Brady, the famous theatrical producer, was sitting in the midst of an audience made up of members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. He was telling these needle workers about his play, "The World We Live In", right in their own beautiful auditorium, in their own building, 3 W. 16th St.

"Say, I like to be here", broke in Brady several times. "I enjoy being here with you. I feel at home with you. I feel more than [illegible] associating with these rich, greasy, well-dressed, fat-headed slobs up at the Hotel Astor".

Brady then went down all barriers between this theatrical producer and the needle workers listening to him. It became a family party.

But "The World We Live In" is still being shown. And Brady is talking about it all over town. Incidentally he is telling everyone he can 'reach that the "Capek boys", who also produced "R. U. R.", are turning out works greater than those of Shakespeare.

"They are giving us these plays out of the hunger and misery of Central Europe," says Brady, "where I saw workers going to their jobs in the morning without shoes on their feet, without a shirt to their backs, and with only a hunk of blackbread in their pockets."

Brady says he has been producing for years what is known in stage language as "hokum", plays such as "Way Down East", "Ben Hur", "The Christian," "Eightnin'" and Warfield's "The Music Master". It has brought him money, so that he now has a bankroll, he has taken care of his family, and he is in a position to experiment with what he calls "the greatest play produced for the masses".

"And there are more plays of the same kind coming from Central Europe", declares Brady.

* * *

Since Jolsen's Theater has been turned over to the Moscow Players, Brady has moved "The World We Live In" to the 44th St. Theater.

Bronx Busy With Something Novel

Due to the pressure of work of the New York office of the Labor Defense Council, a Bronx section had to be organized. The Bronx Labor Defense Council is arranging a Grand Soiree and Ball a la London, for Saturday eve., Jan. 27th, at 1347 Boston Road, near 169th St.

The next regular C. C. C. Local New York meeting will be held on Saturday, Jan. 13, at 208 E. 12th St. [illegible] are in accord with the decisions

The Workers Party—A Communist Party

By ISRAEL AMTER

When the Workers Party was organized in December, 1921, no one had any realization of the activity that the Workers Party would be capable of. As the experiment of a militant, revolutionary party entering the political field to direct the workers in their struggles, it was not presumed that the tasks imposed upon the Workers Party would be so comprehensive within a period of one year, or that the Workers Party would be capable of fulfilling them.

Conditions, however, forced the Workers Party to plunge into the fight. The developments of the past year, such as the open shop campaign, railroad workers' and the textile workers' strikes; the open-shop drive of the employers with the open assistance of the Government; the tremendous drive of the unions towards amalgamation; the relief work for Soviet Russia; the raids which resulted in the arrest of twenty Party members and brought the Party into close relation with the trade unions, which protested against the arrests and today are aiding in the defense of the accused men; the campaign for the Labor Party, culminating in the Cleveland Conference, where the militants in the trade union movement were ready to fight for the Workers Party and which has brought the Workers Party close to the labor movement of the country—all of these events evoked action from the Workers Party. Despite its youthfulness, the Workers Party has proven equal to its task. It has met the issues; it has mobilized its forces. It supported the miners and railroad workers. It gathered funds for the relief of the miners starving in Western Pennsylvania. Workers Party members have played a prominent part in the amalgamation drive that is capturing the trade union movement. Workers Party members have done their utmost in the relief of Soviet Russia. The Workers Party was the only party that made a real campaign for the Labor Party and today is continuing this drive.

The Workers Party today is the leader of the American militants! One federation after the other which formerly adhered to the Socialist Party, but since the treacherous days of 1919 has been outside the S. P., has joined the Workers Party. The T. W. W., former stronghold of the militants in the labor movement, has succumbed to the attacks of the Communists. Its best elements are now to be found in the Workers Party. One year of activity has stamped the Workers Party as the bearer of the Communist, the revolutionary spirit among the trade unions and the fighting workers of the country.

The Government of the United States and the capitalist press of the country, also have not failed to note the position of leadership occupied by the Workers Party. The second convention of the Party was an occasion for many expressions of opinion on their part. The convention went on record advocating a proletarian dictatorship operating thru a Soviet Government; it pronounced itself in sympathy with the Communist International and it closed with a message of felicitation to the Communist International. The whole capitalist press proclaimed the Workers Party a Communist party. To be sure, the principles and the tactics underlying all its activities are Communist in the strictest sense of the word.

The Workers Party is guided by the decisions of the Third International. The United Front—the appeal to workers of all classes and shades to unite in a solid front against the capitalists; the call to the revolutionary workers of America to unite under the banner of the Workers Party; to fight against American imperialism; the protection of the oppressed foreign-born workers, and the support of the negro workers; the fight against the American Fascisti—the Ku Klux Klan, the American Legion and the American Defense Society—the militant struggle against the exploiters and the sham "democratic" government that trusts the great mass of the workers of this country; the revolutionization of the trade unions—all of these activities are in accord with the decisions of the revolutionary workers of the world, who are gathered together under the aegis of the Third, the Communist, International.

The membership of the Workers Party is the same as that of the other Communist parties of the world. Perhaps in many respects it is superior; thru the past three years, it has suffered from the brutal persecutions of the Government and the extra-legal agencies operating in the interests of the capitalist class. The membership of the Workers Party has made great sacrifices for the Communist movement of America; it is composed of elements ready to make the supreme sacrifice for the cause. In conformity with this tradition in this country, the Workers Party has worked with the same revolutionary zeal as the Communist parties in other countries.

In all respects but one, therefore, the Workers Party is a Communist Party. It is not yet directly affiliated with the Communist International. It still has to feel its way into the revolutionary channels. Economic and political conditions, the ever greater oppression of the Government, the greater cohesion and solidarity of the working class, and the growth of the revolutionary spirit of the American workers, under the leadership of the Workers Party, will result in ever greater clarification of methods of work.

The rising class struggle will demand ever clearer definition: what distinguishes the Workers Party from the other Communist parties will one day be obliterated and the Party will take its place beside the other Communist Parties, squarely, fearlessly, directly and clearly flying the banner of the Communist International.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

NOTICE!

Annual membership meeting of the

Finnish Progressive Society

Incorporated,

shall be held on MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1923, 8:30 o'clock p. m. at 2042 Fifth Ave., New York City. Order of business shall be as designated by the annual meeting.

FINNISH PROGRESSIVE SOCIETY, INC.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
By August Kannel, Secretary

SOLON DE LEON Will conduct the Study Class Work of the Brownsville English Branch, W. P.,

Each Friday Eve., 8:30 P. M.
1834 Pitkin Ave.

This Friday's subject will be
"THE WORKERS AND ECONOMICS"

Party members and non-party workers are urged to attend.

WILLIAMSBURG ENGLISH-JEWISH FORUM ROYAL PALACE

Manhattan Avenue & Varet St., Brooklyn
SUNDAY, JAN. 14th, 10:30 A. M.—LUDWIG LORE on "History of European Labor Movement."

Great Need for Communist Daily

It seems superfluous to stress the need for a Communist daily in New York City, voicing the aspirations of the working class. Yet that need becomes increasingly greater.

The direction in which the New York Call is leading is best shown by the fact that "The Report of the Proceedings of New York Call Labor Conference" is published in full in "The Textile Worker," official organ of the United Textile Workers of America, that claims to be "the only organization of textile workers recognized by the American labor organizations."

This is the organization that was formerly headed by Golden who with Dennis Hayes, of the Glass Blowers' Union, John Tobin, of the Teamsters, and a few others, constituted that reactionary group in the American Federation of Labor that out-Gompersed even Gompers himself.

It is this black reaction that now embraces the "Socialist" daily will come into existence, and the fight of militancy will then decay in the labor movement.

Thus it is easy to understand this "Socialist" organ as it heralds the message of New York's new governor (democrat) under the headline, "Smith Urges Many Labor Reforms," and prints laudatory interviews with the conservative officialdom of New York labor under the heading, "Labor Leaders Are Pleased by Smith's Message."

The New York Call is the prisoner of conservative labor The militants in the labor movement must have a Communist daily to carry on their fight for aggressive working-class action against the bosses.

That need is developing more and more. Increased masses of workers will see that need. The forces will be organized. The daily will come into existence, and the fight of militancy will then be carried on with renewed enthusiasm and with greater success.

"Labor Leaders" at Lausanne

The British cause at Lausanne must be getting weak. Otherwise why should the London diplomats be compelled to resort to the propaganda tricks of the late war, and call up the reserves of "labor leaders" to bolster up their case against the Turks?

These British "labor leaders" are Buxton and Young. They are unknown to us. But they are probably the best Bonar Law could get hold off.

Buxton and Young are reported to have told Ismet Pasha, the Turkish representative, that British labor would never support the Government in a war against the Turks to retain control of the oil fields of Mosul, but that unless Turkey satisfied England on the questions of the protection of Christians and other minorities in Turkey, or insisted that the Greeks born in Turkey be expelled, it was most doubtful if Labor would attempt to call a general strike to tie the government's hands in the event of war.

Buxton and Young speak no doubt for their lonely selves. They have no influence over British labor policy. We do not believe that British labor will be blindly led into a new war under the fake slogan of "Protect the Minorities." The brutal rule of British imperialism over its subject nationalities, of every color, race and nationality, as well as religion, is better known to British labor today than it was in 1914. The workers of Great Britain showed this at the last election when they sent 142 of their own representatives to the British parliament, and we do not remember that the names of Bonar Law's stool pigeons, Buxton and Young, were among them.

British labor will not fight another war for British imperialism. Bonar Law confessed this when he refused to go along with the French premier, Poincaré, at their recent meeting in Paris.

Buxton and Young, at Lausanne, therefore, speak with a rattle in their throats. Their kind is passing with the continuous collapse of capitalism, and the gradual rise of the workers to power in every land.

Russia Gives Them "The Blues"

The New York Times seems to be affected with another bad case of the "Russian Blues," a malady that creeps over it at frequent intervals. This mouthpiece of capitalism recently displayed bad symptoms in publishing a lengthy article under the heading "Rigid Communism Gaining in Russia."

The declaration is wirelessed all the way from Moscow, by Walter Duranty, the Times correspondent, that the new constitution of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, under which all the Soviet Republics have been closely united, is so flexible that if the workers of Poland, Latvia, Finland or Turkestan desired to join the Soviet Federation, at any time, they could do so, "automatically, without political complications, with a minimum increase of federal administrative machinery, and with great and financially profitable decrease in the central staff and overhead."

It is felt by the Times' correspondent that the Soviet decision to retain the foreign trade monopoly, and not to make any more advances to foreign capital, at present, also indicates the drift back to "rigid Communism."

All this is possible because the Communists in power, confesses The Times, have acquired great experience in business during the past 18 months, because the Russian Communist Party has energy and brains, fanatical courage and self-confidence.

Duranty discovers, what THE WORKER has long pointed out, that the Russian Communists, having made a tremedous success of the Red Army and turned back all efforts at intervention, just so will they triumph in their struggle to rehabilitate Russian industry in spite of the sabotage of foreign capitalism.

"I saw the Red Arms in the early part of 1920," writes Duranty, "It was a pretty sight. I have seen the Red Army lately and it is good enough. So, why not industry? With faith, youth, brains and energy you can work miracles—even in Russia."

Duranty says, the strength of the Soviet Regime today lies in the fact that it has won the confidence and is getting the support of the great peasant masses, concluding that "if the peasants of Russia support the Soviet regime it can afford to disregard the rest of the world."

These are the conditions in the Workers' Republic, in the early days of 1923, that throws The Times, and the profiteers for which it speaks, into a new fit of the blues. But the workers, everywhere oppressed by capitalism, will take courage and join the Russian masses in the march toward to victory—to the triumph of the struggle for their emancipation under Communism.

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"If Some Poor Boy Had Killed"

An aged mother, Mrs. Mary O. Peters, with the pennies collected by her neighbors, made the trip from Haverhill, Mass., to Albany, N. Y., to plead with Governor "Al" Smith for "justice" for her boy, Clarence Peters, the former marine, murdered by Walter S. Ward, prominent republican politician, police commissioner and son of the millionaire "Bread Trust" profiteer, head of the Ward Baking Co.

"If some poor boy had killed my son, instead of a wealthy man, I honestly believe he would have been tried and either acquitted or convicted a long time ago," said the Mother to the Governor.

At the very moment that Mrs. Peters was talking to Governor Smith at Albany, a friendless, 19-year-old negro boy, William Battle, was convicted for a murder committed only ten days before, and he will be hanged shortly as "a vindication of Jersey justice," in the words of the prosecutor, and it is not forgotten that not one of the prominent and wealthy suspects in the Hall-Mills murder case at New Brunswick was even indicted.

The negro boy stoutly denies the murder charge against him The millionaire's son openly admits shooting the sailor, Peters

Mrs. Peters claims, she "cannot understand why the indictment against Ward was dismissed without even making him stand trial."

The answer is found in Ward's place in the present social system. He has wealth. Justice is subservient to money. He is a politician, a big wheel in the New York republican machine, of which the democratic machine is the bi-partisan twin. Attorney General Daugherty, at Washington, has already shown how politics can "fix" anything for money. Young Ward was even more. He was also a police commissioner. He had all the escapes needed for the committing of any crime, and he committed the worst—murder. He is today a free man, without charge against him, while the negro boy over in New Jersey waits for the gallows to claim him.

Governor Smith told the mother, Mrs. Peters, what the politicians usually tells. "I'll look into the matter," of the Ward case. That is class justice under capitalism.

Mrs. Peters, a little more toil and care worn, bowed with grief, and still dressed in mourning for her Clarence, will go back home to her five younger children, and the case will be forgotten. Capitalism cares nothing for the life of a boy of the working class.

The First Line of Defense

Governor Alfred E. Smith has taken office in New York state and read his message of approximately 15,000 words at a joint gathering of the democratic senate and republican assembly.

This is Tammany Hall's "Al" Smith that Gompers was proud to help elect, that the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor in New York city and state urged labor to vote for, that Morris Hillquit, New York state's "best man" among the old party candidates. And no doubt those workers who had been deluded again stood on tip-toe as they eyed Albany and listened for "Al's" message.

Yet they all listened in vain for one word on the subject that even the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor claims to be made the basis of labor's fight for progress, the abolition of the New York state constabulary—"The Cossacks."

Glib phrases and oily promises in plenty, there were, about minimum wages, eight-hour day, loyalty tests for teachers, prison reform, home rule, light wine and beer, and all those other topics so valuable in the stock-in-trade of a capitalist politician.

But not a syllable against "Cossack Rule," that the exploiters of the state, as in the Buffalo street car strike, call into action to crush the resistance of the workers. So far as his message is concerned, Gompers' friend "Al" places the stamp of his approval upon this strike-breaking, scab-herding, union-wrecking, head-smashing organization of the bosses, dedicated to the sole task of defeating every effort of the workers to better their conditions. Instead "Al" Smith slobbers over the equally anti-labor state militia in the following language:

"The state has abundant reason to be proud of its National Guard and its Naval Militia. They constitute the State's first line of defense and patriotic citizens who give all their time and energy in the performance of military duty should be encouraged by proposals urged to benefit this important arm of the State's service."

New York state has no foes to fear on her frontiers. There are no Balkanized states along the Hudson River. Capitalist rule in New York state needs "militia rule" and "Cossack Rule," as its "first line of defense" for one reason only, against the rising aspirations of the awakening working class.

"Al" Smith, thru his message, shows he is on the side of capitalist rule, of militia rule, of "Cossack Rule," and the A. F. of L. officialdom, from Gompers down, stand revealed again as traitors to the best interests of the workers.

Such are the enemies of amalgamation; such the foes of the Labor Party. Capitalism has its "first line of defense" in Cossack rule. Let the workers throw up their first line of defense, in spite of their reactionary officials, under the slogan of "Amalgamation and the Labor Party."

Efforts are being made to secure the release of Lothar Witzke from the Leavenworth Penitentiary as "the last prisoner of war". Witzke was convicted by court martial as a German spy and sentenced to death. President Wilson commuted the sentence to life inprisonment and now President Harding is planning to free him. The class war prisoners will still be kept behind prison bars at Leavenworth. They are a greater threat to American Capitalism than German spies.

Discontent is on the March

Eugene Grace, president of the Standard Oil Trust, has been rubbing his hands over the declarations of stock dividends and the division of great profits.

The cruelly oppressed workers in the oil industry were watched with wonder, as Standard Oil stockholders presented themselves with an Xmas gift of $1,000,000,000—more than a billion dollars—in new stock.

Now these workers are waking up. Discontent has first moved them to action in the Standard Oil industrial hell at Bayonne, N. J. It is here that the great Rockefeller concern has mixed blood with oil in its fight to keep wages down and production and prices up.

Five thousand Bayonne oil workers have signed a petition to Standard Oil, 26 Broadway, demanding cheaper housing. That is the start. More is coming.

After the great strike waves of 1914-16, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., promised the strikers "model tenements." Thirty blocks of shanties and frame shacks were levelled by wreckers. The workers were forced to move into houses that rented at $40 and $60 instead of $10 and $20 per month. They have waited and waited for the "model tenements" that never came. The company's co-operative store that functioned shortly after the strikes has now gone out of business and the workers are again the victims of rapacious middle-class profiteers, taking their cue from the great Oil Trust and charging all the traffic will bear.

The "reform and profit sharing" campaigns and the "industrial democracy" of Standard Oil, with the hypocritical promises of the Rockefellers have thus been thoroly unmasked.

The pledges of the billionaire oil profiteers are on a par with the promises that every exploiter makes to break a strike, only to be forgotten when discontent has subsided.

The opportunity is here for new campaigns of propaganda and organization among the slaves of Standard Oil. Discontent is on the march in the oil industry. But it must be headed in the right direction—toward a compact, militant union of the oil workers.

Workers in the oil industry! Put your heel upon company reforms, profit sharing, Rockefeller "industrial democracy" and all the other diabolical schemes of the bosses. Forward to the amalgamation of all the workers in the industry! Forward to the Labor Party of all the workers in the nation.

"The change that has come over Russia since the accession of Soviet Rule is marvelous. In Russia I found a people animated with hope and heartily backing its government. What a contrast with Germany, where I find a general atmosphere of hopelessness, of despair."—SAVEL ZIMAND, of the Bureau of Industrial Research of New York.

There Are Too Many Farmers

Out on the Pacific Coast the greater part of a crop of 44,500,000 bushels of potatoes is rotting underground!

John Perrin, Chairman of the Board and Federal Reserve Bank Agent of San Francisco, in his November report, says that this crop in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District has been abandoned because growers felt market prices would not cover costs of digging and transporting them to market.

Yet millions are hungry in Russia. Famine conditions prevail thruout Central Europe. Even in our own American cities gaunt want stalks thru the streets with the winter's cold. Those millions of bushels of potatoes could be used to fight starvation and save the lives of millions.

Communism says, use the fruits of the fields and industry to provide for the needs of all. The needs of all must be met.

What does capitalism say? Thru its spokesman, Roger W. Babson, capitalism says that there are 25 percent too many farmers in the United States. One-fourth of those who toil on the land should quit working. What he would do with these millions of unemployed, in addition to the jobless armies in all our cities, he does not say.

But if one-fourth of the farmers would quit working, less food would be produced, and prices would be higher, says this capitalist genius.

Babson has an ardent supporter in Harry N. Owens, editor of Farm, Stock and Home, of Minneapolis, Minn., who was asked during a congressional investigation:

"Do you think that there would be too much food in the United States if every family and person were provided with what they need?"

"Oh," exclaimed Owen, "if that time ever comes it will be a long time from now. I speak in terms of 'effective production,' which means PROFITABLE PRODUCTION. Profitable production is based on what people can buy, NOT WHAT THEY WOULD LIKE TO BUY."

Julius H. Barnes, ex-dictator of the U. S. Grain Corporation, now president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, views with joy the movement of 1,700,000 farmers to the cities from the farms, where they have become unneccessary due to the use of labor-saving machinery.

Barnes does not say why he is happy, but we judge that he chuckles to himself as he sees that great army of workers going to the cities to help beat down the wages of toilers in industry, thus making them still more helpless in their struggle to purchase the necessities of life, especially food from the farms. All of which causes Owens, the farm editor, to confess, in spite of his capitalist affiliations:

"If the purpose of the government and bankers is to reduce the farmer to the level of the old world peasants, with a hut to live in and just enough food to keep him alive, then I'll say we are on the right road at present."

Babson, Owens and Barnes, with the rest of capitalism's apologists, may consider that the right road.

But the tens of millions of workers, on the farms and in industry, are beginning to think differently. They are enlisting more and more in the struggle to wipe out "PROFITABLE PRODUCTION" and plan for the production that will meet the needs of the many, the plan that goes into action with the abolition of the capitalist social order and the inauguration of a Communist system of society.

The Republic of Germany, headed by the "Socialist" President, Ebert, is paying billions of marks annually in pensions to relics of the late kaiser's military machine, including 46,630 retired army and navy officers. In the meantime war cripples and the war insane are suffering quite as much in Germany as in the United States, while the victims of industry receive even less than the victims of war.

"The Star in the East" as Seen by "The Communist," Official Organ of the British Communist Party, in Its Xmas Issue

Workers' Party Notes

Congratulations, Welcome!

With this issue of the Bolcomm, we celebrate our sixmonth existence. But a half-year has passed since the birth of this institution and we already feel proud of its accomplishments. During this short period, the BOLCOMS have become a factor of vital importance in the newspaper world. It is seriously threatening the existence of all the metropolitan papers. It was due to its untiring efforts that the Sidney Sun was chased underground and the Elevator Express is all up in the air. Since its inauguration, over a dozen revolutions have taken place, scores of cabinets have fallen and multitudes of wars declared. It is no longer a secret that the BOLCOMS are the prime cause of the defeat of Lloyd George, the Labor-ite victory in Australia and the disagreement between the Allies. Modesty does not permit us to mention myriads of our other accomplishments; but we do take the liberty to admit that we are mighty proud of the BOLCOMS and feel that we well deserve the $10,000,000 honorarium that we get for editing them.

THE BOLSHEVICK

I am the wild-eyed Bolshevick,
I rant and traf my hair;
My teeth are red with bloody blood,
I make good men despair.

For breakfast I eat children fried,
For dinner hard-boiled priests;
I wash it down with red, red ink,
It's served at all my feasts.

I am the wild-eyed Bolshevick,
I rant and traf my hair;
I let my hair grow on my face,
I make good men despair. —Sadi.

SOCIETY NOTES

Mrs. Ive Gott has donated five million dollars for a home for blind mice. The construction of the home will give temporary employment to over one hundred ex-servicemen at $1.25 per day.

Grand Duke Durack Bolcanovitch arrived on the Majestic this morning. The duke claims he has killed personally over one thousand communists. He is the author of "The Intolerance of the Soviet Leaders."

Prof. R. U. Dippy will lecture tonight at the Town Hall, on "Capitalism, the Benefactor of Education. "The proceeds of the meeting will go for the starving families of American college professors.

Mr. Fatpurse, president of Cut the Workers' Wages Association, in an address to the American Legion last night, stated that the American working class is too intelligent to turn bolshevick.

Mrs. U. McMeesick who has recently visited Europe, told the Ding Dong Woman's Club that conditions are simply horrible in that savage land. Not a singe tonsorial parlor for dogs can be found in Moscow!

Rev. How Phoolisch in his sermon last Sunday, preached to his congregation that strikes are unChristian. The Reverend moves today into the new house bought for him by the Manufacturers' Association.

The American Democracy League will auction off 10,000 cossack whips this week. The money raised will go to the support of a new Wrangel attack on Soviet Russia.

Mr. I. M. Braynless who returned from Europe last week, told our reporter that all the trouble on the other side was due to the European workers being jealous of the prosperity of their American brothers.

GETTING THE BOSS'S GOAT

(We are herewith installing this new feature in the colyum. Let the Bolcoms know how someone got your boss's "goat".—Ed.

Jones was a typical white-collar-slave foreman. He was lothed by his workers for the cruelty with which he treated his subordinates.

One day Red Bob, the fellow he despised most, came up to him and asked if he could take the afternoon off.

"What do you wanna take the afternoon off for?" he demanded.

"I'd like to go to a funeral," was the pitiful reply.

"Well, you can't go, that's all!"

"But please, Mr. Jones, I'd feel awfully disappointed if I didn't go to this funeral," tearfully pleaded Red Bob.

Moved by these pathetic words, Jones geatly asked: "To whose funeral do you wanna go?"

"To yours," was the laconic reply.

Needless to say, Bob lost his job.

—J. K. S.

IT'S TOUGH!

Editing a radical colyum is a nice thing.

If we publish jokes, people say we are cattle-brained. If we don't we are fossils.

If we publish original matter, they say we don't give them enough selections. If we give them selections they say we are too lazy to write.

If we knock some labor leaders we are cruel; if we don't we are yellow.

Now what are we to do?

Please, kindly do not someone will say that we stole this from an exchange. So we did. Belonging, love

THE WORKER

AN ORGAN OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKING CLASS EXPRESSION

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Demand Pennsylvania Release Dolla; Chicago Joins Fight for Foreign-Born

New Arrests in Michigan Raid Cases

GET "OUTSIDE HELP"
By Federated Press

ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—Berrien county will not be bankrupted by the criminal syndicalism trials for which preliminary hearings have already been held. Outside money will be available to help the county prosecute the labor men charged with participating in a secret meeting Aug. 21. This promise was made to the supervisors by Dist. Atty. Charles W. Gore, who stated that the county would emerge financially sound from the trials.

Following the white-wash he received at the hands of a packed congressional investigating committee, Attorney General Daugherty and his chief sleuth, "Bill" Burns have started a round-up of the remaining 54 persons who, it is claimed, were at the last August convention of the Communist Party at Bridgeman, Mich. Those arrested so far are:

Alex Gerguson, of Minneapolis.
Taddeo Cuomo, Jersey City.

All three are being held for extradition to Michigan.

Shortly after the arraignment of Foster, Ruthenberg and the other de-

(Continued on Page Four)

Senator-Elect Hits Palmer, Daugherty

Byron L. Wheeler, Senator Elect from Montana, in a letter sent to Labor Defense Council severely criticizes Attorney General Daugherty and laments the fact that the Department of Justice is causing thinking people to lose respect for our government institutions. Wheeler's letter follows:

"Moritz J. Loeb Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your circulars and thoroly agree with you that these raids carried on by former Attorney General Palmer and by the present Attorney General Daugherty, are doing more to break down our constitutional guarantees than anything else that has happened in my time and is indeed causing thinking men to lose respect for our institutions or at least for those persons who are charged with upholding the same.

Respectfully,
B. K. Wheeler."

This letter is typical of hundreds of letters being received by the Labor Defense Council from men and women prominent in the public life of the country. It is merely a coincident that this letter was received on the same date as the one received from Tom Mooney who is himself one of those who has suffered severely by the breakdown of the machinery of justice.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 259

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above, your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your Expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

Steel Trust Fury During Big Strike Sent An Innocent Man to Prison Hell for Long Term

This week we publish the facts in the criminal frame-up of Jacob Dolla by the hirelings of the steel trust during the recent steel strike. But we are not content to merely publish the facts. We want you, we want your organization to join the fight, to get into the drive demanding that Pennsylvania's governor release Dolla from prison. After reading this exposure of Dolla's arrest and conviction, sit down and write a letter or send a telegram to GIFFORD PINCHOT, GOVERNOR, EXECUTIVE MANSION, HARRISBURG, PA. Get your labor union to send a telegram. We want Dolla free to help organize the new struggle of the slaves of the steel industry. Here are the facts about the persecution of Dolla:

* * *

(Special by Staff Writer to "The Worker")

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—In all the black record of frame-ups by the American Capitalist Class there is no single piece of dirty work more monstrous than the framing of Jacob Dolla, member of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, who is languishing in a Pennsylvania prison under sentence of 12 to 17 years, a victim of the fury of the insatiable Steel Trust.

Altho the news of his incarceration is just beginning to come out, Jake Dolla has been in jail since Oct. 5, 1919. He was put there by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, because of his splendid services to the workers in the great steel strike. Figuring on the aid of the large mass of foreign-born workers, most of whom did not belong to the union, the company tried to get away with a 25 per cent wage reduction in its plant at Lebanon, Pa., but the figuring was all wrong. When the inevitable strike was declared the non-union men began to join the union, and one after the other, Cossacks, Hungarians, Russians, Poles and Slovaks came out on strike. Dolla was one of the leaders in this movement and was due largely to the untiring efforts of Jake Dolla, who was born in Hungary and speaks five languages, and whose enormous prestige among the foreign-speaking elements made him a pivotal factor in the strike.

It also made him a marked man with the enfuriated capitalists. They determined that he was to "get his"—just as Tom Mooney and Sacco and Vanzetti had got theirs. One day there was an explosion. Dolla was arrested and sent up for a long stretch, convicted of bombing two dwellings.

Jake Dolla is as innocent of the crime for which he is doing time as if he had never been born. Four other men had previously been arrested in the case and had confessed their guilt. They were now taken in hand by the prosecuting attorneys and their first confession was elaborated upon the understanding being that they were to be let off easy if they would testify that the whole thing had been directed by Dolla. These four men are Clarence Miller, William Mumford, John Sohn and Harry Dissinger.

Altho the dynamiting was supposed to have been the result of lengthy plotting with all of these men, Sohn admitted under cross examination that he never saw Dolla in his life until a few minutes before the explosions. As a matter of fact, it was amply proved at the trial that when the explosions occurred, and for some time preceding them, Dolla was in a Lebanon tea room, chatting and drinking tea with a large party of friends. At the time when Dolla was supposed to be pointing out to his fellow-conspirators one of the houses that was to be blown up, he was working on a crew train for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, several miles from Lebanon, he had a sworn statement from the railroad company to that effect. Miller, with whom he was charged with stealing the dynamite, has made affidavit that he never saw him until after they were in prison. Dynamite was actually found in the house of Dissinger, who was one of the most important witnesses against Dolla, but for some mysterious reason he was never accused of complicity in the affairs of it. No dynamite was ever found on Dolla, or in his home.

Dolla was accused of organizing and taking part in the bombing of two houses. The front porch of one of these houses was blown up, but there was no loss of life and the total damage is estimated at from $100 to $150. The other house belonging to one Karl Wurzman was never damaged by anyone and is still intact.

(Continued on Page Three)

A Day with the Red Navy

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH

As a preliminary to our day with the Red Fleet, we went to the opera. The great Opera House of Petrograd is called the Marinski Theatre, and is so named in honor of the sailors of the Russian Navy who fought for the young revolution.

A party of eight of us went to the theater—where they were giving Prince Igor—the evening of the day of our arrival in Petrograd. But we could get no seats—the first act was nearly over, and the box-office was closed. Then the audience poured out into the hall to smoke and talk. Hundreds of sailors were among them; the sailors of the Red Fleet look upon this theatre as their own pet play-house.

One of our number, a stout Welshman who had been in Russia before and who spoke some fifty or sixty words of the language, told a couple of sailors of our disappointment. They consulted together for a moment, and then fetched two of their officers.

Delegat, delegat, Comintern," we heard them say, over and over again.

The magic words worked. The officers went away for a moment, returned and asked us to follow them. We were conducted to a box—a most capacious and luxurious box which must surely have belonged to a Grand Duke. We wanted to pay for our seats. "No, no," said they. "You are

(Continued on Page Four)

Ashleigh's Story Makes Great Hit

The article by Charles Ashleigh, the revolutionary poet, in last week's issue of THE WORKER on the opening of the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International found an instant and enthusiastic response. This week we publish another article, sent direct to us from Moscow, on "A Day with the Red Navy," by the same writer. We hope to have similar articles for publication in future issues.

Watch for them!

Plan Unity in Political Fight for Chicago

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
(Special to "The Worker".)

CHICAGO.—Denunciation of the Socialist Party for its reactionary tactics in Chicago, the passage of a resolution calling upon all labor unions and political organizations to mobilize for defense of alien workers and unanimous endorsement of a request to the Chicago Federation of Labor urging a conference of all working class political parties to establish united action on the political field featured the conference of the Farmer-Labor party of Cook county here Sunday.

The resolutions on the defense of alien workers introduced by Jay Brown, National Secretary, Farmer-Labor Party, reads as follows:

"The employers are planning a new offensive against the labor movement in the attack being launched upon the foreign-born workers. President Harding recommended in his message to congress that all foreign-born workers be registered. The Department of Justice urged that the foreign-born workers be photographed and finger printed like criminals. Secretary of Labor Davis asks that the government be given authority to revoke the naturalization papers for dissatisfactory conduct after naturalization. Representative Edmons introduced a bill to make foreign born workers who participate in a strike or speak at a strike meeting subject to immediate deportation.

"All these measures have as their purpose to make it impossible for the foreign-born workers, who are the majority in the basic industries, to carry on a struggle against low wages and to keep them unorganized. By keeping the foreign-born workers unorganized and forcing them to accept low wages the bosses hope to force down the standard of living of all workers in this country.

"We declare our opposition to all these measures directed against the foreign-born workers. We call upon the foreign-born workers to unite with the labor movement in this country thru joining the unions and supporting the political struggles of labor and thus make common cause with all other workers against those who are oppressing them.

"For the purpose of waging the campaign for the protection of foreign-born workers we recommend the establishment of committees for protection of the foreign-born workers, to be made up of representatives of all labor union and political organizations of labor as well as organ-

(Continued on Page Two)

To All Active Members of the Workers Party in New York and Vicinity

We want to get an increased number of New York's working men and women acquainted with THE WORKER. To do this we want the active members of the Workers Party in New York City and vicinity to help us distribute sample copies of THE WORKER in trade union meetings and gatherings of the Workmen's Circle, the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund and other fraternal organizations. This should, of course, be followed up with an effort to get subscribers. If you want to help call at the office of THE WORKER, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City, and ask for the business manager or the editor. Do this today.

Striker Is Lynched; Why Not the Railroad Barons?

Small business men and farmers, who it is claimed had suffered because of the two years' strike on the Missouri and North Kansas Railroad, are alleged to have constituted the mob that lynched a railroad striker, E. C. Gregor, at Harrison, Ark., by hanging him to a railway bridge. Other rail strikers were either horse-whipped, wounded, deported or jailed.

This violent outbreak against the spirited struggle of the railroad workers is said to have been headed by a "Vigilance Committee of 1,000," The object evidently was to direct attention away from the crimes of the railroad barons.

If that mob of blood-thirsty assassins had not been blinded by ignorance and prejudice, it would have known that those who really oppress them are the railroad and banking profiteers, and that if they had vented their lynching appetite on a few of these they would be hitting at their real enemies.

It is not to be expected that the Arkansas Chamber of Commerce will raise a $50,000 fund to apprehend the lynchers and put them on trial and send them to the gallows. They have funds only for the war on organized labor, as at Herrin, Ill.; St. Joseph, Mich., and elsewhere.

The New War Looms

If France is pushing for the dismemberment of the German republic, as it is claimed, then the militarist ambitions at Paris were making headway as this issue of THE WORKER went to press.

The German Fascisti, in Bavaria, under Adolph Hitler, leader of the Germans in that district, were preparing for trouble, with the ambition, no doubt, of establishing separate Bavarian rule. It is not unlikely that France may also seek to establish a

[illegible] the Soviet Government [illegible]

[illegible] Communist [illegible]

[illegible] Berlin, it is difficult to foretell. The big fact is that the cost of living in Germany has doubled since the French took Essen, the mark now selling at 18,000 to the dollar.

WAR AGAINST WAR!

It is under these circumstances that the Russian Soviet Republic, by every means possible, is urging the workers of all Europe to war upon the threatened new capitalist war.

Such demands have come from the executive committee of the All-Russian Soviet Congress, from the Communist International, from the Red Trade Union International, from the Young Communist International, while repeated appeals are published in "Pravda," official organ of the Russian Communist Party, and "Isvestia," official organ of the Russian Soviet Government.

Russia's first official pronouncement on the occupation of the Ruhr by the French was made by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee Russian Central Executive Committee in the form of a message addressed to "all peoples of the world."

Protest Against French Action

It sharply protests against the action of France and her allies, and calls attention to its belief that war threatens, but makes no statement of what Russia's attitude would be if war ensued.

It charges that France has gone even beyond "shameful Versailles," and that England, Italy and Japan, by washing their hands or only feebly protesting, are equally guilty of breaking the sovereignty of the German people and trampling upon their rights of self-determination.

The call concludes:

"Terrible poverty and suffering threaten the laboring classes in Germany. Europe is threatened with growing economic disorder. Russia warns the peoples of the world of the terrible danger that menaces peace. Your fate is in your own hands."

Want Peace; Ready for War

But while Soviet Russia is demanding peace, the Moscow correspondents of the capitalist press seem agreed that the Workers' Republic is ready for war.

Thus the New York World publishes a special cable dispatch from Moscow, declaring, that

"The Communist Internationale and the Red trade unions are planning to form a 'Committee of Action,' which, if events justify, would take the place of a revolutionary war staff for all Europe.

"These organizations together and

[illegible] Communist [illegible]

"The Soviets place the blame not only on Paris, but on London, Brussels and Tokio as well."

The same correspondent quotes from the appeal of the Communist International as follows:

"Down with the new imperialistic war. Welcome government by the workers and peasants. Welcome a European union of socialist republics. Welcome the proletarian revolution."

The Associated Press correspondent cables that "altho the Russian Communists hope for an ultimate revolution in Germany, the correspondent is informed that Russian Government circles prefer tranquility in that country at this time."

"One widely known Communist asserted that if a workman's revolution took place in Germany now, Russia would probably be obliged to feed the population."

"With Russia short of food herself this would be difficult," he continued. "But the world remembers that we were in worse shape in 1918 than now, yet nevertheless we sent food to aid the German Spartacists, which they refused.

"If any other sort of European war should develop either from the Ruhr situation or the Lausanne conference, it is extremely possible that Russia would be the only great country of Europe sufficiently isolated and sufficiently self-maintaining to remain neutral."

Demonstrate on Liebknecht Day

On Tuesday, the Associated Press again reported that demonstrations against war and the French occupation of the Ruhr were staged by the workmen of many factories in Moscow on Jan 15, after ceremonies in observance of the fourth anniversary of the assassination in Berlin of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

"Down with the French imperialists; long live the German revolution!" were many of the banners carried in the procession.

How About It, "John D."

Enormously rich men—characterized by birth as "leading and distinguished citizens" of the city and the country—perjure themselves under oath and tell infamous lies to evade the payment of taxes on their property and wealth, according to Judge Henry. M. Goldfogle, president of the department of taxes and assessments of New York.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Herrin Trial Ending; Alibis for Prisoners

By McALISTER COLEMAN
(Federated Press Correspondent)

MARION, Ill.—As the first of the Herrin trials draws to a close, the case for the five union coal diggers on trial here becomes steadily stronger. Alibis for all the defendants are now in. Witnesses traced the movements of Bert Grace, one of the defendants, from the time he left his home in Marion on the morning of the rioting until long after the killings. Grace was accused by Donald Ewing, a Chicago newspaperman, of having stood astride the body of a dying gunman at the Herrin cemetery refusing to allow the reporter to give water to the gunman.

Ewing was in court and heard the testimony of witness after witness who saw and talked to Grace on the courthouse

Discussed at C. I. Congress

By Radio to Imprekorr (Berlin) and Forwarded by Mail to The Worker

MOSCOW, Nov. 17.—The Mandate Examination Commission made its report today announcing that 61 parties are represented in the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International by 392 delegates, 44 of whom have advisory vote, 6 delegates being admitted as advisory guests.

The debate upon the capitalist offensive was then continued.

Ravesteyn (Holland) in opposition to Trotzky states that in the West there is imminent not a pacifist, democratic reformist tendency but an extreme royalist reaction. In England, Holland, France and Belgium imperialist tendencies are prevailing which strive for the complete abolition of social legislation. The slogan of the workers' government is possible in special cases in Central Europe, but it is impossible in the West with Lonquet, Blum, Clynes and Henderson. In view of the danger of world reaction the tactics of the united front is absolutely necessary for uniting the proletariat.

Stern (Austria) characterizes the capitalist offensive as the last desperate effort of the world bourgeoisie to save capitalism. The best example of this is the Geneva Conference at which the world bourgeoisie ostensibly hastened to the aid of the Austrian bourgeois altho it is impossible to save it. Proletarian action under the leadership of the Communist International is possible in regard to the Austrian question. The Austrian example proves that even small Communist parties can successfully employ the united front tactics towards large Social Democratic parties. The slogan of the workers' government is the counter-cry to the coalition policy of the Social Democrats. The united front tactics no longer mean the covering of the retreat but rather the covering of the advance. It implies no danger for us if the Social Democrats join in at the commencement of a struggle. On the contrary, the situation will be all the clearer when they betray the workers later.

Webb (England) points out that

(Continued on Page Two).

International Bazaar for Defense—February 21st to 25th, at the Lyceum

Workers in Chicago Hit "Socialists"

(Continued from Page One)

itations of foreign-born workers. Thru these committees all measures directed against the foreign-born workers should be fought and the campaign should be carried on to draw the foreign-born masses into the unions and the political struggles of labor."

The Farmer-Labor Party of Cook county is the second organization to go on record for the protection of alien wage-earners against the efforts now being made by the employers and the government to register and herd them like cattle, the Workers Party having already taken action at its recent convention in New York City. The measure will receive the full support of the Chicago Federation of Labor as the delegates to the conference were all from unions affiliated with that body.

The Socialist Party was hauled over the coals in a brutal fashion by the delegates following its recent nomination of a mayoralty candidate without consultation with the organized labor movement of Chicago and the demand put forward by the socialists that their candidate be supported to the exclusion of other working class organizations. John Fitzpatrick stated that the Farmer-Labor Party stood ready to cooperate with all working class political parties but that the Socialist party had attempted to jam a candidate down the throats of the organized labor movement in Chicago. Other delegates voiced the opinion that cooperation with the Socialist party was impossible at this time due to their arrogant attitude and said that four years ago when a joint campaign had been staged the socialists, in wards where there was a Farmer-Labor Party candidate, but none of the socialist party, had voted for the democrat and republican candidates as a compilation of the returns showed.

It was evident from the discussion that the attitude of the Socialist delegation at the Cleveland conference—where they threw their strength to the reactionary wing—and their arbitrary action here in Chicago has completely divorced the socialist party from the Chicago labor movement.

A real step toward unity on the political field was made by the conference when it decided, instead of the committee report referring the matter to the executive committee, a substitute asking the Chicago Federation of Labor to call a conference of representatives of the Proletarian Party, the Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist Party, the Workers Party and the Farmer-Labor Party with a view of securing complete unity in election campaigns. There is little doubt but that such a conference will be called by the Chicago Federation of Labor in the near future and it was emphasized in the debate that this will be a real test of the sincerity of political parties claiming to function in the interests of the workers.

During the debate it was stated that thirty delegates representing various unions and who were also members of the Workers Party were in favor of the substitute which carried with one or two dissenting votes.

The conference decided to place no mayoralty candidate in the held for the spring elections but to contest the aldermanic elections in various wards and again the double-crossing tactics of the Socialist Party were the subject of bitter comment in the debate.

Resolutions providing for an intensive membership campaign among the unions with the cooperation of the Chicago Federation of Labor, were adopted as were also a number of others dealing with minor matters.

The convention was attended by 115 delegates representing 40 different unions.

Delegate McVey, of the Lathers' Unions, acted as chairman of the conference. Robert M. Buck was the secretary of the Resolutions Committee.

District Two Tours Dolson

James H. Dolson, formerly editor of "Labor Unity," having completed a successful tour in District Three, has again been placed on the road by the Second District of the Workers Party.

HEAR STORY of

Miners' Struggle

Graphically told by

TOM TIPPET

Organizer, United Mine Workers

SUNDAY, January 21, 2:30 P. M.

LABOR TEMPLE,

243 East 84th St. New York

Auspices:

YORKVILLE ENG. BRANCH,

Workers Party

Admission Free

Workers Party Hailed as Only Real Class Struggle Party in Favor of United Front, Says Communist International in Message to Workers Party

The Communist International has accepted the Workers Party as a sympathizing party, calling upon it to work energetically and with all the necessary enthusiasm for unity. The message is contained in a letter from the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the Second National Convention of the Workers Party. It is dated Dec. 25th, but it has only now arrived in this country. It is signed by Bucharin and is as follows:

TO THE CONVENTION OF THE WORKERS PARTY:

DEAR COMRADES: The Communist International has decided to accept your party only as a sympathizing party. This does not, however, diminish the importance of the task before the Workers Party.

The Communist International considers the most important task of the Labor Movement in America to be, to unite the greatest number of workers possible under the banner of the mass struggle against aggressive capitalism. For this reason, the primary task of your party should be to close up the proletarian ranks, to unite all those elements, not merely on paper, but in fact, not merely by resolutions, but by active struggle put up a resistance to capitalism, and are prepared to carry the fight directly to the masses, to liberate them from the influence of espitalism and its loyal armor bearers like Gompers and Hillquit, are the elementary tasks which you must fulfil before all else. You must, and you will be able to fulfill these tasks only to the extent that the party enters right into the life of the masses, intervenes in every conflict between labor and capital, assists the workers in every strike, watches carefully the every-day life of the masses of the workers, to the extent that your press becomes the sounding board of the everyday needs and every-day struggles of the working class, generalising and systematising the struggle from the point of view of the fundamental ideal of the emancipation of the proletariat from the burden of capitalism.

It is particularly important properly to apply the tactics of the United Front. The crisis and the tragedy of the proletariat lies in the fact that the bourgeoisie has at its disposal loyal servants and agents in the persons of the Yellow reformists in the Trade Unions and the Socialist Parties basing themselves on the aristocracy of labor. The cure and the tragedy of the labor movement lies in the fact that the bourgeoisie has been able to exploit the differences between the skilled and unskilled workers, and between the workers of various nationalities and races. Your young party must, at all costs, learn to unite the masses over the heads, and in spite of the Yellow leaders. These leaders at the present moment desire to split the movement. This was foretold by Jack London in his "Iron Heel." For that reason, your party must systematically expose this betrayal of the Cause of Labor by calling upon it to conduct a common struggle for the fundamental needs of the working class and to unite around these demands broader and broader circles of the masses of the workers.

The question of working in the Trade Unions becomes particularly important. Here you must systematically with position after position, constantly putting forward our demands for the unity of the movement.

Our struggle will be protracted, difficult and stubborn. Only history will decide this struggle in our favor, if you, comrades, will conduct it energetically with all the necessary enthusiasm and unity in your own ranks.

Long live the young Workers Party! Long live the American Working Class!

In the name of the Executive Committee of the Communist International,

(Signed) **BUCHARIN.**

Tallentire, Michigan Raid Victim, Tells Defense Needs

By NORMAN H. TALLENTIRE

The National Office of the Workers Party, thru the Labor Defense Council, is calling upon all its members to subscribe without delay One Day's Pay for the defense of the Michigan prisoners. This action is in line with the resolution which was passed unanimously by the National Convention, Dec. 27th, which urged every party member to come to the assistance of the Labor Defense Council which stands in pressing need of funds just now.

The need for prompt and vigorous action on this matter was forced home to all class-conscious workers when news was received of the arrest of Alfred Baumgarten and Andrew Cusano by federal agents. These comrades were among the 30 members of our party indicted by the State of Michigan, after the notorious "Red Raid" at Bridgman, Berrien County, Michigan, Aug. 20, 1922, when 20 of our most active members were seized by the Daugherty-Burns agents of the employers.

In addition to the 20 comrades imprisoned on Aug. 22nd, warrants were issued a few days later, for 36 other members of our party. Every one of the 36 in these indictments has been in the fighting line of the workers struggle in America for many years. Among them are some of the best and finest spirits of the militant workers movement in America, many of them having already served one or more prison terms as a result of their loyalty and devotion towards the working class emancipation.

It would seem that the impeachment proceedings in the U. S. Congress against Harry M. Daugherty, had constrained this individual and his satellites to refrain from any further persecution until they were sure that nothing serious was meant by the flamboyant assault on the "honor and intentions" of this latest exponent of "100 per cent Americanism" and "Democracy" in the current investigation. The "whitewashing" graciously granted to Mr. Daugherty by a complacent Congressional Committee, seems to have revived somewhat the drooping spirits of the Harding co-horts after the severe drubbing of November 7th, last and now that Daugherty and Burns feel secure again, they are proceeding to arrest additional W. P. members, whom, they claim, were present at the alleged "Communist Convention" in August.

The most pressing and immediate task of the Workers Party at the present moment, is to raise funds without delay in order that these defendants in Michigan may be provided, with adequate defense. The very life of the Workers Party is in jeopardy in these cases. Every member of the Workers Party and every forward-looking worker must speedily awake to the menace contained towards the workers' movement in this infamous persecution of individuals for their opinion only, against whom no overt act can be charged. If the twenty-three men now seized in the Michigan "Red Raid" are railroaded to the penitentiary, then others will be seized in successive raids and arrests until the agents of the "Union Busters" and "Open Shoppers" have destroyed the most militant expression of the working class, the Workers Party of America. Let us foster no illusions about this. This case is fraught with the most serious consequences to the entire working class movement today and it is imperative that every member of the Workers Party without delay contribute their full quota on the One Day's Pay assessment.

The need for action is desperate. The treasury of the Labor Defense Council being almost empty and money is needed right now in order that proper preparations may be made for the trial, now set for Feb. 26th. "The work of defense is being shamefully neglected because of lack of adequate funds" writes William Z. Foster, under date of January 9th. Therefore, this call is sent to each and every member of this young and vigorous organization, to send in their DOLLARS FOR DEFENSE without delay.

New York City has already blazed the way with seventeen Workers Party branches who voted to assess each member One Day's Pay and have elected special committees to collect same. Over one thousand dollars is already in the hands of branch secretaries in Greater New York, at the end of the second day of the One Day's Pay Drive (Tuesday, Jan 16th). Now every city must be heard thruout the country. Make your donations in thousands of dollars, the answer to the agents of reaction in the persons of Daugherty, Severino, Georgian and Cuomo.

To delay is dangerous. All forces must combine together to meet this latest assault upon the revolutionary organizations of the American Working class. If we mean to exist as a Workers Party in America, the Michigan cases must be won. To provide the necessary funds in abundance for the defense of Ruthenberg, Foster, Browder, Dunne, Harrison, and the rest of the twenty-three defendants in the main cases, and immediate task before us. All other work and activity is contingent on the outcome of the Michigan cases. If we win, we go forward. If we lose, we go backward, at least temporarily. We must win, we cannot lose. All sections must unite in one great push and open up on the One Day's Pay assessment 100 per cent in all sections. Let us show our comrades and the members of the organizations as well as the agents of Daugherty, Burns and Harding, how the members of the Workers Party of America, rally to the defense of their members when they are in danger as a result of their party activity. All together now. Send In Your Dollars! "GIVE UNTIL IT HURTS", and let every section in the country be heard from in the same manner that New York has been heard from, in the first two days of the One Day's Pay Drive.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Radek Answers Critics of United Front at the Fourth C. I. Congress

(Continued from Page One)

in England the capitalist offensive proceeds parallel with the betrayal of the Amsterdam trade unions and leaders of the Second International. The strike of the miners and of the engineers are the best example of this. There now follows the offensive against the railwaymen. A firm coalition of the Communist parties of Central Europe is necessary—and a close approachement to the East, where the Social Democrats have no grip and the revolutionary movement is on the increase.

Hoernle (Germany) declares in the name of the majority of the German delegates that they are in agreement with Radek. In controversy with Urbans he declares that the eternal doubts of the opposition on the question of the united front has a paralyzing effect. The united front is certainly bound up with dangers; but at the same time it tends to purify the party from opportunist elements. An example of this is the secession of the KAG. (Levi Group) from the Communist Party. A closer cooperation of all Communist parties is necessary,—as is the case with the French and German Parties. Fascism has two types in Germany: in Bavaria it consists of the middle peasants and middle bourgeoisie, while in the East Elbe district it also embraces a section of the agricultural workers. "The self-defense of the proletariat must be organized at the right moment.

Rosmer (France) moves the following resolution: A Warsaw telegram reports the arrest of Stephan Rybacki who was returned to Parliament for Dombrova by 32,000 votes, and Comrade Krolikovski who was elected for Parliament by 27,000 votes in Warsaw, languishes in prison. This violation of the will of tens of thousands of workers is only part and parcel of the general terror to which the Communist movement is subjected in the new democratic Polish Republic. After the shameful judicial murder of Comrade Dombal who boldly exposed Communism, the Polish Government is attempting to silence the mouths of the members of Parliament who have been chosen by the people in spite of the unheard-of white terror. The Congress stigmatizes before the world proletariat the barbarity of the Polish Government. It expresses its admiration for the Polish proletariat fighting with sublime heroism for the emancipation of the working class.

The resolution is adopted unanimously.

In his concluding words Radek emphasizes the fact that in the Communist International the two opposing dangers and left wing dangers. The right wing danger, however, is the greater. The greatest danger at present is passivity, which means a lessening of the fighting will of the broad proletarian masses in connection with a one-sided adaptation to the Social Democrats. With regard to Urbans he replies that the left waters also turn the Centrist mill. He charges him with an incorrect estimation of the position. The counter-offensive of the proletariat is not yet begun, it is much more possible that the capitalist offensive has not yet reached its highest point.

The Shop Stewards Movement and the fight for the eight hour day is only a defense against a disastrous undermining of the position of the proletariat. As long as we are the weaker section, the tactics of the united front are necessary. We must endeavor to fight against capital together with the Second and 2½ Internationals, altho the Social Democratic leaders consciously fight every revolutionary movement.

The pressure of the proletarian masses can compel the Social Democrats to break with the coalition. Then we are ready to fight with them but not in the coalition. The Communists must not only vindicate their conviction, they must rather conduct practical every-day struggles. The struggle will also convince those masses who do not believe in the dictatorship that dictatorship is the only way. The continual doubts of the opposition can hinder the organizing of the fight and injure the party. Then exists the danger of Opportunism which passively waits for the revolution the day after to-morrow. The Communist parties have to act to-day and tomorrow. In our tactics for the next period we must not lose sight of the future perspective. Anxiety over the tactics of the united front is injurious. The Communists are practical class fighters. We negotiate with the Social Democratic leaders so long as we get the majority. This way leads to our goal —the dictatorship.

Zinoviev reads out a telegram from which it appears that in England, Newbold is elected as candidate of the Communist Party.

Velti (Switzerland) proposes the creation of a committee for the realization of the International United Front of the Communist Parties against the reaction.

The Communist International Is Against Mass Emigration to Soviet Russia

By ISRAEL AMTER

The Fourth Congress of the Communist International took a definite stand on the question of emigration to Soviet Russia. The Congress unanimously adopted a resolution on relief for Soviet Russia, which contained the following point (Point 5):

"The emigration of foreign workers to Russia should be confined to individual special workers who are specially needed in industry. But even in these individual cases, such emigration should be procured only with the knowledge and approval of the Russian trade unions. At the present stage of Russian economic life, mass emigration of foreign workers to Soviet Russia would mean no support but only a hindrance in the reconstruction of Russia. Under no circumstances, therefore, is it to be encouraged."

This resolution speaks clearly and definitely. There is not the slightest doubt as to its meaning nor does it allow of any interpretation. Soviet Russia is not in a position to accept large numbers of workers. The industries are not yet working in such order that workers of capitalist countries who depend on the use of machinery and are accustomed to a different mode of life, can easily be utilized.

Revolution is revolution. The Russian Revolution has had to suffer as all revolutions suffer—but only to a higher degree. Not only did Soviet Russia have to fight for four years against every kind of counter-revolutionary plot, hand and army, fitted out and maintained by the capitalist governments; not only did Soviet Russia have to suffer the hell of the blockade and of the famine; not only were factories and mines destroyed by the "civilized," "Christian" hordes of the counter-revolutionaries; but worst of all, the Proletarian Revolution was sabotaged by the intelligentsia—by the technicians and experts who were highly necessary for the reconstruction of Russia on the new basis. The economic blockade which still exists, and which prevents Soviet Russia from procuring the necessary quantities of goods, particularly machinery, which she needs in order to build up economic life, is the last link in the chain of horrors thru which the capitalist governments, including America, have endeavored to throttle the young Workers' Republic.

The resolution passed by the Fourth Congress of the Third International is of considerable significance to American workers. Up to the present, there has been a great deal of confusion on the question of emigration to Soviet Russia. Large numbers of workers have been filled with the idea that, despite the adverse conditions under which Soviet Russia is trying to rebuild her industries, unlimited numbers of workers in other countries who are disgusted with capitalist exploitation and seek freedom from it, may emigrate to Russia. This is especially true since the inauguration of the Kuzbas venture. Not only was the truth about conditions not told, but little care was taken in the selection of the proper workers. The result has been, according to information, that Kuzbas has not succeeded and will have to be put on an entirely different basis.

These should have been self-evident truths to any student of revolution and of the primitive industrial conditions existing in Soviet Russia. The recent convention of the Workers Party was the first to take cognizance of the actual conditions and to pass a resolution against mass emigration.

The resolution of the Fourth Congress indicates clearly not only that mass emigration and propaganda for mass emigration must cease, but also that technicians, skilled mechanics and experts should be sent over only upon previous agreement with the Russian trade unions, which occupy a very high place in the Soviet Government and kept know the economic needs of the industries and of the country.

An Open Letter from the Communist International

Next week THE WORKER will publish in full the "Open Letter" issued by the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International, speaking in the name of 62 Communist parties in as many countries in Europe, America, Asia and Australia. This "Open Letter" is addressed to the Second International, the Vienna Working Union, to the Trade Unions of All Countries, and to the Profintern International Conference of Trade Unions and Cooperatives. Every thinking worker should be given an opportunity to read this "Open Letter". It applies to the United States as well as to every other country. Get a bundle of THE WORKER of this issue and distribute them.

Moscow Art Theater Wins Right to Live

By JOHN DALE

The production of Maxim Gorky's "The Lower Depths" wins for the Moscow Art Theater the right to live thru the years ahead when Soviet Russia will gradually move forward into complete Communism.

One can readily understand how real art spans revolutions, living from one social system to the next, when witnessing the profoundly realistic work of the Moscow Players, at Jolson's 59th St. Theater, in the offering of their second week here.

Gorky has had his little troubles under the rule of the Workers' Republic. He has had his little faults to find with the Soviet Regime. But the Russian Communists have always been charitable with him, as one of Russia's greatest living artists.

Gorky thru the written word, and the Moscow Art Theater thru the medium of the stage, will make this dress section of the life of Russia's submerged under czarism live for all time. And that is the only way that this ghastly picture of human misery and degradation will live on as a memory—for the bright light of Communism, shining stronger and ever stronger over Gorky's Russia of black places and sunken humans, heralds the new day of happiness and good things for all, that czars, capitalists and church dignitaries claimed "can never be".

Altho the Moscow Players passed thru three centuries from the time of their first play, "Tsar Fyodor Ivanovitch", to the period depicted in "The Lower Depths", we, nevertheless, get a repetition of that ensemble acting that keeps one constantly and intensely interested in all the actors upon the stage. This is especially true in the opening scene, where we get acquainted with the habitues of the cellar-dive of a "Night Lodging" in the slums of a city in the Russia that is gone. It is repeated in the chaotic struggle of these human rats called into "The Lower Depths" by the interlocked backyard of "The Night Lodging" by the inviting warm spring sunshine. One of its greatest effects is produced by the dice duel with its shouting and card playing and then as these victims of the downward pull in the human whirlpool chant a low song, an absolutely gloomy affair in character, as "The Baron" rushes in to announce that the discarded, vodka-saturated "actor" has hanged himself.

It is a prisoners' song. Only one song, Soulitzer Wechsler's "Zachodit" (The Rising and the Setting of the Sun), a favorite among the political victims of Russian czarism, that is shunned at this time and that these sacrifices to life's undertow, chained to their environment. The broken "actor" leaves this environment by the route he escapes death.

Those meek qualities that made Ivan Moskvin appear as a weak, vascillating "Tsar Fyodor" last week, now has strength and character as Luka, the Russian pilgrim, who brings his inspiring philosophy into this refuge of the damned. He ministers to the last moments of the consumptive wife of the locksmith, an honest worker who feels his failure keenly.

One of the two directors of the Moscow Players, Constantin Stanislavsky, helps interpret Gorky's philosophy of life as Satine, the cynical derelict, once an intellectual with some education. It was Satine that came to the defense of Luka in the last act, after the Pilgrim had disappeared with the challenge to his fellow-inmates, "He understood man—you don't".

Georgi Burdzhaloff approaches the uncanny as the keeper of the "Night Lodging" while Raisa Shevtchenko, as his wife, Vassilisa, in her sleekness, provides a contrast with her sister, Natasha, to these other prisoners of this underworld. The chief feminine role, however, falls to Olga Knipper-Tchekhova, as Nastya, the painted, cigarette-smoking, novel-reading prostitute, who has known better days, and now finds an escape from her revolting surroundings by imagining herself the heroine of romantic stories that warped her bewildered brain. She was at all times effective. We will not forget Vassily Katchaloff, as "the baron", for many a day, especially for such moments as the one when he is caught, in a fleeting reflection, trying to polish his finger nails in memory of the days of refinement, almost completely forgotten.

The scenic effects of the play and the costuming of these wrecks in human form leave nothing to be desired.

The spontaneous and prolonged outburst of enthusiasm, from an appreciative audience, that greeted the players as the final curtain fell, was a fitting tribute to a great task well done.

* * *

Shachtman Article Next Week

NOTE—Owing to lack of space we have been compelled to omit the promised article by Max Shachtman on "The Moscow Art Theater". It will appear next week. Watch for it.

Join in Demand that Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, Free Jacob Dolla from State Penitentiary

(Continued from Page One)

Furthermore, since Dolla's imprisonment Wittman has admitted that he lied in testifying against him at the trial. Wittman is widely known as an international scab and professional witness in labor trials.

The evidence of Dolla's innocence is overwhelming. All in all, he has no less than 39 affidavits and two sworn statements, one from the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. and one from Dr. John Light of Lebanon, to contravert the perjured testimony of Mumford, Sohn, Dissinger and Wittman.

Responsibility for the crime lies squarely on the shoulders of the Steel Trust, whose paid agent, a certain John Aldridge, labored all thru the strike to induce the men to commit some act of violence and later helped Dissinger steal the dynamite which was used in making the bombs. The lawyers of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Lebanon Iron Company admit that Aldrige was a company spy, planted among the strikers to help bring about their defeat.

Aldridge, who was a stranger in Lebanon, succeeded in gaining admission to the union by playing upon the sympathies of the workers; he won the confidence of the members in general and even managed to have himself elected trustee. After he was made trustee he began to urge all sorts of acts of violence against the company, against the scabs and against the state police. He was profuse in suggestions, outlining various detailed plans. Finally, his persistent agitation bore its inevitable fruit, and Dissinger, Sohn and Mumford were drawn into a bomb plot.

It was this company spy who explained where the dynamite could be obtained and it was he who directed the actual theft of it. Moreover, according to Mumford's testimony, Aldrige was present when the conspirators rehearsed the technical processes of exploding the bombs. Not only was he the instigator of the crime, but he was a direct accessory to it. Nevertheless, he has not been indicted and no effort has been made to arrest him.

The explosions occurred on September 28, 1919. On Oct. 5, Jake Dolla was arrested. Everybody in town knew that Dolla had been the principal rallying center for all the foreign born workers in the strike and that he had been threatened time and again with punishment if he did not cease his activities. It was common talk in Lebanon that the Steel Trust had at last laid hands on their man.

After undergoing a gruelling third degree by the state police, Dolla was put into a cell and allowed to go to sleep—only to be awakened a howling night and turned over to private Pinkerton detectives for further treatment. Horrible brutalities, both physical and mental, were visited upon him. The Pinkertons threatened to shoot him if he would not sign the confession they had prepared for him. They told him there was a howling mob outside the jail waiting to lynch him and that unless he signed the confession they would let the mob take him. These private detectives, in the pay of the company, were allowed to have their way with him for two hours. Then he was thrown back into his cell.

During the 67 days when he was awaiting trial Dolla was not permitted to leave or have his case out on bail. Time after time he was taken to Solve, Dissinger, Mumford or Miller. The reader will of course understand the reason for this extraordinary persecution. For instance, in court he looked like a wild man. Who would be expected to believe this hairy ape in preference to his neat and well groomed accusers penitently who confessed their guilt and were sorry for it?

The malignant power of the Steel Trust showed itself at every point in the proceedings. Dolla's wife and mother were not allowed to be present at the preliminary hearing. His witnesses were chased away by the state police and told to stay away if they knew what was good for them. The capitalists hired a large staff of special attorneys to assist the prosecution, but when Dolla's wife tried to secure a lawyer for him she found all doors mysteriously closed against her. Finally two law partners agreed to take the case, demanding $1,000 for their services, all the money that Dolla possessed.

From the very beginning Dolla's lawyers acted queerly. In spite of the fact that there was no evidence against Dolla except the lies of Wittman and the self-confessed dynamiters, which was contradicted by scores of witnesses eager to testify in his behalf, they refused to present a case in defense. Instead, they seemed sure that his case was hopeless and that the only solution was for him to plead guilty. They even insisted that his witnesses should not testify at the trial, on the ground that it would prejudice their judge against him. When Dolla resisted their entreaties they began to work on his wife, telling her that a plea of guilty was the only thing that could save him from a 20-year sentence; they brought his wife and children crying to his cell to beg him to follow their advice. He was told that if he signed certain papers the lawyers could get him out of the whole mess.

Upon being assured that he would not have to say anything in open court, he signed the papers, which were hurriedly taken away from him before he had time to read them. They proved to be pleas of guilty to all of the charges against him, including the explosion that never occurred. The judge sentenced him to from 11 to 22 years in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. Mumford was given 5 to 11 years, Miller 3 to 5 years, and Sohn and Dissinger 2 to 4 years. All except Dolla are now free.

One of the most remarkable things about the case of Jake Dolla is the indomitable spirit of the man. With little hope of relief from the outside, knowing that powerful forces have been at work to prevent news of the case from leaking out, he has remained strong in the conviction that some day he will be vindicated. He has not squealed or backed down. During the three years of his imprisonment his loyalty to the cause of labor has never wavered. His ruling passion is to resume his place in the front rank of militant workers who are struggling to throw off the yoke of capitalism.

An irresistible campaign should be started, which will not cease until Jake Dolla is set free. Thru the efforts of some of Dolla's friends in Lebanon, a few outstanding labor leaders have already interested themselves in the case, which has been thorofy investigated:

James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Clinton Golden, of the Machinists' Union; and William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League are furnishing active assistance to Dolla. John Fitzpatrick and E. N. Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor are also interested.

Unless a pardon can be obtained Dolla will have to spend another nine or perhaps 14 years in jail. A pardon must be secured at all costs. Jake Dolla must be freed. Only the working class can bring the necessary amount of pressure to bear!

We are informed that Dolla is very anxious to get some good books in English. Surely some of our readers will be glad to come to his assistance in this respect. Send all literature to Jacob Dolla, Penitentiary of Eastern Pennsylvania. Books on the labor movement will be especially welcomed.

Language No Real Bar to World Labor

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG
Staff Correspondent, Federated Press
and The Worker

MOSCOW, SOVIET RUSSIA.—(Delayed in the Mails.)—It's a hard job for the workers of the world to understand each other. We sit here in a wonderful hall, the Labor Temple of Moscow, once a nobleman's club. Under the chandeliers of crystal and between the pillars of marble, from a great platform decorated with welcoming banners of red—the speakers hurl at us their remarks in Russian, and German and French, and, occasionally English. We are at the congress of the Red International of Labor Unions.

I should hate to be one of the speakers. For one fourth of his audience listens to him, while all the rest is round at tables, contentedly reading pamphlets or holding whispered discussions, or strolling out to the refreshment hall to get a glass of tea. They couldn't understand him, anyway, so they don't even pretend to listen.

Then suddenly he is thru perhaps a bell tinkles, or somebody calls "translations" and every language group crowds around its own central tables, and hears what the speaker has just said. You hear the French group crowds around its own central group applauding, and then perhaps the English translation is finished, and the delegates settle back in their chairs and the next speaker starts.

Sometimes it is even more complicated. For there are 42 nations represented, from all parts of the world, and some of the delegates cannot even speak any of the four official languages of the convention. So a Chinese makes his talk, and it is translated into Russian, and afterwards from Russian into the other languages. Or an Arab brings a message from the Arabian Workers, and an English comrade translates him; or a Persian tells of the 15,000 Persian workers recently organized, and is translated first into French, and then into the other languages.

And then just when you are saying to yourself: "My God, how can this vast conglomerate bunch of workers, with such sundering traditions, ever understand each other thru the wearisome mechanism of a four-fold language. How can they ever act together, or go forward together?"—just then something dramatic happens.

"Comrade!" says the chairman, Lozovsky, who speaks three languages himself, and is learning the fourth, "two Turkish delegates have arrived. They were seized en route by the Kemalist police, but they have overpowered their guards and escaped to join us. They will now tell us of the labor unions of Turkey."

Applause breaks out over the hall and everybody listens intently while the tale makes its way from Turkish thru French into other languages. Labor unions are illegal in Turkey, they inform us. Yet they have organized 22,000 members in the past four months, 10,000 of them miners, and all of them affiliated to the Red International. Three hundred have just been jailed for belonging to unions; they ask us to send a protest to the Angora government. And they close: "Long live the international union of workers!"

Incidents like this occur constantly. Yes, they understand each other. In spite of the brains wearied under the hammer of four languages; in spite of differences of color and racial tradition; they all come from groups of workers organized to fight exploitation and to achieve control of their own destiny. There is, perhaps, no group in the world that represents so many nations, or whose members understand each other so well.

Needle Trades Amalgamation—Two Plans

By PHILLIP KURINSKY

Amalgamation is now becoming the most burning question among the needle workers. The leaders of the needle trade unions, some voluntarily, others by force, must talk about this question. They must discuss it because among the rank and file the consciousness for amalgamation and this is the reason that the word "Amalgamation" has become so prominent, and swam to the surface of the order of business of the needle trade union organizations.

It is, therefore, necessary that the question of Amalgamation be thorely discussed. We must analyze fundamentally the various plans that are set forth in order to bring about Amalgamation in the needle trade unions, otherwise, it seems to us, that from out of the whole mess of plans, a sickly, freakish thing may spring.

There are two main viewpoints advanced.

One says, "We want Amalgamation—but on condition that every needle trade union be autonomous and shall be permitted to carry on, by itself, its own convention, have its own treasury, its own general executive board, carry on its own strikes and so on.

The second viewpoint sets no conditions. Without a single proviso it states: "We want one big union of all the needle trade unions—one big union under one leadership, under one general executive board, with one treasury and so on."

One naturally asks himself which is better? The first or the second plan?

Let us earnestly consider the main arguments of both viewpoints and we will arrive at a decision.

The main argument of the faction which desires Amalgamation with autonomy is as follows: "We want such amalgamation as will in the best way guard the interests of each division of the trade, for if the interests of the cloakmakers or furriers, for example, cannot be taken care of as they deserve, why do we want amalgamation at all?

The best way to guarantee the welfare of each division is to permit each union absolute autonomy, in every matter concerning its particular trade; but at the same time all the needle trade unions should be united for mutual aid and for certain occasions, but at all times, the plan of amalgamation must be so worked out as not to have one union swallow another—in such a way that its name shall not be forgotten, nor that it may sink into oblivion.

This, we want to say here, is the type of amalgamation as brought forward in the Capmakers Union. Schlesinger of the International may not even accept this plan, but this does not change the fact that such a plan is a limited one and does not go beyond the lines above described. It is a kind of old-fashioned departmental industrialism with modern conveniences, such as even Old Sam Gompers could not but help favor—and he does. IT IS FEDERATION, NOT AMALGAMATION.

Now we will see what are the arguments of that faction which is for an absolute close unity—for the whole needle industry, without a single if or but.

Firstly, that the whole plan of amalgamation is for the purpose of opposing one, strong, solid, united front to the employers—to show such a united strength, that the bosses should virtually fear to come out in opposition, and if they do oppose, they should know that they will meet a solid, united mass, instead of an isolated group. If this is accomplished, it will mean the good and welfare of every section of the needle trade, not alone of one particular division.

The organization must, in practical life, show itself to be the defender, not alone of one group, or trade, but of the whole industry.

Now, we ask, how can this be accomplished, if as the first faction claims, each union will be fortified with autonomy and will handle all matters concerning its special needs alone? And how about the many and varied interpretations of each union's special rights, aside from this guaranteed autonomy, when the occasions arise?

Autonomy means that each union will be able to make its own arrangements with the bosses, separate contracts and on separate conditions. These contracts will tie the workers' hand and foot, and those unions, where even an amalgamation is in force, will be unable to give any aid except that of perhaps a few dollars, and that, one must admit, is being done even at the present time. Of course, under autonomous amalgamation it is possible that the aid given will be greater financially.

The most important thing of all—that of presenting a united front to the employers' assaults—will be impossible, and the same guerilla warfare will again have to be waged, the same vain energy will again have to be expended.

Let us return again to the possible financial aid. Even that will be limited. There will be bargaining. The separate unions will point out the extent of the strike, the number of strikers; they will take into consideration the size of the union—whether great or small, and the extent of the aid given will be governed by the size of the combined fund gathered from the amalgamated unions. Why? Because after all, it will still continue to mean: someone else's business, some one else's troubles, not our own. The bosses will understand this well and their arrogance will not be diminished one iota.

Autonomy means that in case of a strike the shop will not act as a unit, but each trade will have to act as a separate division. For instance, let us examine a shop where there is being made both men's and women's wear, as has recently been begun in the shops of Hart, Schaffner and Marx in Chicago. Let us suppose a strike here of one department—that is the women's wear workers. The workers of the other department may say, if they please, "This is none of our affair" and let us assure you, they would not, in such case, be violating the principle of autonomous amalgamation.

This sort of amalgamation, too, will not in the least, lighten the woeful burden of taxation which the worker now bears.

Perhaps it will save somewhat here and there, but owing to the separate conditions, the separate general executive boards, and the separate staffs of clerks, there will again be the condition existing today, as we see in the International—the disbursements greater than the income; instead of having something in its treasury it is deeply indebted; and the members are therefore loaded down with new and greater taxes.

It would, however, be entirely different under ONE UNION. Due to the amalgamation, the per capita tax, assessed now going into separate treasuries, would go into one central treasury, constituting one huge fund. The cost of maintaining so many separate treasuries and assistants would be eliminated. Imagine, if you can, just ONE CONVENTION. This one item alone, would multiply the union treasury at least five times, for it would mean the elimination of at least five separate conventions held by the different trades at present.

Thus, by amalgamating the treasuries, the general organization expenses and having but one convention, the ONE NEEDLES TRADE UNION would increase income and decrease expense—in fact, it would be possible to reduce the amount of tax on each union member and still have money in the treasury instead of a constant and annually increasing deficit.

Aside from this, we must keep in mind that the bosses would not dare to provoke the number of strikes they do now. Knowing, for instance, that the needle workers have a treasury of $50,000,000, for instance, adding to this the great, class-conscious army of workers, the bosses would certainly hesitate long before attempting to play with strikes as they do today.

There is no question, in that event, that the workers would not fear the threat of a lock-out on the morrow. They could face the future with supreme confidence.

Now let us examine the statements made by some that there would be confusion in the trade if we had absolute amalgamation; that it would be hard to control such a huge mass; and that it would lead to the neglect of certain trades. This is obviously an absurdity. It is just as if a banker were to say, "Let's not take in so much money. We may not be able to keep our accounts straight. We may even go bankrupt." Morgan and Co. will not say this. What would you think of the Standard Oil Company if it were to say that it must stop swallowing any more oil companies because it feared it could not control them? No, the Standard Oil does not say that at all. What might happen, and undoubtedly would, is this: The directorate would say to its paid officers running the amalgamated whole, "If you do not feel capable of controlling such a vast enterprise, resign! There are others who are capable and willing to do so."

The same thing may be said to any union president who does not feel capable of standing at the head of such a huge working enterprise as the ONE UNION.

If those who fear amalgamation because of the possible neglect of certain trades would follow out their natural consequence of their reasoning, they should not only demand no amalgamation, but even a further division of the trades than exists at present.

This, however, is nonsense. We all must have amalgamation, but REAL AMALGAMATION. The development in the needle industry is ripe for it. Modern machinery has brought about the same revolution in this industry as in all others. The process of the division of labor is developing in this, in the same way as in other industries. The bosses here are organized just as strongly, and are becoming just as arrogant, and as stubborn and embittered in the struggle, and whether we will or no, they are driving us to real amalgamation. We must, however, be on guard not to permit the beclouding of the issue of amalgamation with the destructive force of autonomy—nor to permit the dilution of the pure acid of amalgamation with the water of self determination.

Chicago Labor Demands Dolla's Release

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Chicago Federation of Labor has empowered its executive board to start the machinery to obtain clemency from Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, for Jacob Dolla. The federation will enlist labor support wherever possible for the clemency move.

Foster Comes to N. Y. for T. U. E. L. Meet, Jan. 28th

William Z. Foster will be present at the general meeting of the Trade Union Educational League, to be held at Labor Temple, Room 10, 84th St. and 2nd Ave., Sunday, Jan. 28th, 2 P. M.

The Secretaries and Literature Agents of all League units must be present to report on the activity and progress of the work. In addition all active League members and those interested in trade union work are requested to be present.

This will be a most important meeting. If you want to know what activity is going on in your various trades and industries, come to this meeting and see the League at work. An interesting discussion will take place.

NEW YORK.—The shop crafts employes of the Erie railroad have signed a new wage agreement with the road by which the wage rates authorized by the railroad labor board are extended, the union is recognized, and full seniority rights are restored to all the 20,000 men involved, according to announcement by John J. Dowd, chairman of the strike committee here.

Friends of Soviet Russia

WE HAVE HELPED FEED RUSSIA
NOW LET US HELP CLOTHE RUSSIA

Russia, mighty Russia, ruled by the workers and peasants, is in RAGS. But how is it possible to supply enough clothing for 135,000,000 people? Send them money for

Lenin, Premier of the Soviet Republic, has bought two shares in this Industrial Corporation founded by American Organized Labor.

CLOTHING FACTORIES

This solution has been found by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. They have founded a corporation to finance the clothing industry.

The organized workers' corporation, known as the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, is participating with the Supreme Council of National Economy, in the running of

19 FACTORIES IN MOSCOW
11 FACTORIES IN PETROGRAD
8 FACTORIES IN KAZAN

Capital to purchase this equipment is to be supplied by organized labor of America and those sympathizing with the struggles of the First Workers' Republic. Money invested is NOT A GIFT. The Soviet Government has guaranteed the capital and dividend.

BUY A SHARE—SELL A SHARE

UNIONS—BUY A BLOCK OF SHARES

The Russian Soviet Government endorses this project.

This Stock Certificate Has Been Sent to Lenin

LENIN endorses it and has BOUGHT TWO SHARES OF STOCK. He has pledged his full co-operation.

THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA endorses it and urges all organizations and individuals interested in the reconstruction work of Russia to

BUY A SHARE — SELL A SHARE — $10

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA
201 West 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

I offer to help in the reconstruction of the Clothing Industry.

Enclosed find $..... for ..... shares of stock at Ten Dollars each.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY .....

Mail to Russian American Industrial Corporation, 31 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

Textile Workers! Attention!

Textile and Knit Goods Workers, do you know that there are 1,000,000 employed in the textile industry and that out of these there are only 100,000 organized in a score of separate squabbling unions?

All Textile and Knit Goods Workers are urged to attend a special meeting for the purpose of organizing a section in your industry of the Trade Union Educational League.

This meeting will take place at 208 East 12th St., Saturday, Jan. 20th, at 4 P. M.

Metal Workers! Take Notice!

Metal Trades (Machinists, Blacksmiths, Tool and Die makers, Sheet Metal Workers, Jewelry Workers etc.) the last few strikes in the Metal Industry proved conclusively that you must either Amalgamate or your unions will be Annihilated.

All militant metal workers are urged to attend a special meeting for the purpose of organizing a section in your industry of the Trade Union Educational League.

This meeting will take place at the Hungarian House, 350 East 81st St., Saturday, Jan. 20th, at 2 P. M.

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The United States Today!

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Communism Is Taught Sailors in the Red Naval Academies of Soviet Russia

(Continued from Page One)

Communist delegates—you are our guests." When this was interpreted to me, I protested—I did not want to be under false colors.

"I am no delegate," I said. "I'm only a poor journalist, alas!"

The stout Welshman interpreted, and then obviously added something on his own account. The officers turned to me, smiling, shook hands, and gently pressed me into a seat.

"What did you say to them?" I asked the Welshman, accusingly.

"I just told them what you said; and then added that you'd been in all three years for the Cause," said this most unreliable and conspiratorial interpreter. So, if I gained nothing else by doing time, at least I got a seat at the opera.

During the next entr'acte a young naval officer was brought to our loge. He was introduced to us as the commander of a naval academy. He was thirty years old, and was in charge of some two thousand cadets. Tall and thin, with a lean dark face, he was active, keen and poised. He had been a sailor of the Czar's fleet when the Revolution came. Now he was barrie glow of Prince Igor, we were inducted into the modern miracle of a revolutionary navy.

In the morning, our Commander turned up on the second of the boats we didn't. Some of us had been allgned into a walk down that great avenue that used to be called the Nevsky Prospekt, but which had been renamed the 25th of October Prospekt, this date being the equivalent, in the old Russian calendar, of November 7th. And as we drifted in, in twos and threes, only about half an hour late, thus disproving, at the first opportunity, the statement we had so often heard in England and America—that Russians were frightfully unpunctual, and that we Business-like Anglo-Saxons were the only persons who ever kept appointments.

First we went to the museum, the Naval Museum, I hate museums and must confess that, when I heard we were going to one, I was inclined to balk. But I am glad I went; for, although I hate museums, I love ships—and there were hundreds of models of ships in this museum. There were Viking galleys and fat, heavy galleons, and lumbering wooden frigates and perky clippers—every kind of ship that had ever sailed the seas, and even some that never had; grotesque inventions that sank as soon as launched, a completely circular steamer, for example, which was designed by the order of some whimsical Czar, whose knowledge of marine architecture, probably, was only equalled by his knowledge of all other subjects.

The whole ground floor of the museum dealt with the pre-revolutionary period. On the second floor they were beginning their collection of revolutionary exhibits. Only one section of the immense corridor was in use. There were flags, the flags of ships which had fought for the Revolution, the Black Flag, and the ships which left Helsingfors which was in the hands of the Whites, and sailed round to Cronstadt to fire their guns over the cowering orators in the Duma—a journey of over two weeks thru a sea which was partly ice—a heroic and almost impossible voyage, a journey of proletarian Argonauts seeking the treasure of freedom thru perilous seas. Torn flags, stained and bullet-pierced flags of red, hanging upon the walls over the photographs of sailors who had died, leading their comrades in the fight, the warrior agitators of the revolutionary fleet.

The Commander—we called him the Commander, not because it was his rank, but as a sort of affectionate nick-name; he was so young and boyishly keen and even naif, with all his responsibility—led us to a ship which lay moored alongside the Neva quay. We did not board this ship, however; the Commander cautioned us not to stray while he went aboard and spoke with the Commissar of the Fleet, to secure permission for us to visit a torpedo boat, a destroyer and a submarine.

He soon returned, and we started for the destroyer. But we went very slowly. One of our number, a Belgian, had a wounded foot; and, at every few steps, the Commander would ask us to go slowly so that our lame comrade could catch up with us. But, after he had made this kindly request about five times, I glanced round and there was our limping comrade, the Belgian, at the head of the party, striding ahead with the best of us. So why should we go slowly? I asked myself. I was not lame, I was not wounded, I was not old, I was not fat. I was in a big hurry. Another second after him, followed by a shouting rabble of sailors, and the rest of the party, including the Commander, came at a run after us.

Marvel of organization! Who said the Russians couldn't organize things, that they weren't efficient, that they were slow? It took us about seven minutes to walk from the one ship to the other, and, when we arrived, there was the whole ship's company lined up on deck, with the officers standing at the gangway at salute, and the band striking up the International—and I am quite sure I failed; and I know that I was exalted. We were introduced to the officers, were led down past the long line of sailors. The band stopped; we stood there bare-headed and received the welcome of the Red Sailors.

"Three cheers for the Communist International!" cried the Commander. And we waved our cosmopolitan hats, and the sailors cheered. Then we were led up to the bridge, and the Commander explained the ship to us. Then came the engine-room, and we passed the good word along in English. Then we replied. Then came a German greeting, and I passed the good word along in English. Then we replied. Then came a German greeting, and I passed the good word along in English. Then we replied. Then came a German greeting, and I

Remember Liebknecht, Luxemburg

Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg altho dead for three years are not forgotten.

Great memorial meetings are being held this week in all countries. Such gatherings have also been planned thruout the United States.

Friday night, Jan. 19th, at Webster Hall, 125 E. 11th St., New York City, Ludwig Lore, a personal friend and comrade of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg; C. E. Ruthenberg, National Secretary of the Workers Party of America; M. J. Olgin, editor of the Freiheit, and M. Elston, formerly of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League will speak.

In Philadelphia the Young Workers League has arranged a mass meeting at which H. M. Wicks, of Chicago, and other prominent men will speak. The meeting will be held on Friday evening at White's Auditorium, 15th and Chestnut Street. Musical selections will be rendered.

The Karl Liebknecht Branch of the Workmen's Circle will also observe its usual custom and hold a memorial meeting.

Liebknecht Day in Cleveland

International Youth Day and Liebknecht Day will be fittingly celebrated in Cleveland Sunday, Jan. 21, under the auspices of the Young Workers League.

Zoltuv to Godina's Hall, 6127 St. Clair Ave. Sunday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M., and add the prestige of your presence to a wholehearted appreciation of the lives and work of our heroic comrades Liebknecht and Luxemburg.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

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John and Salome in Real Life

Wisconsin "Socialists" Say La Follette Prepares Way for Berger's Election; Similar Situation Shows How the "Progressives" Fall into Laps of Reactionaries in Crisis.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

The movies are featuring Oscar Wilde's version of "Salome." The "Socialists" have evidently taken upon themselves the job of transferring this Egyptian tragedy to real life, not "reel life."

This becomes rather apparent to us in perusing the enthusiastic reports in the "Socialist" New York Call of the frantic efforts of the Wisconsin "Socialist" Salome to inveigle into her meshes the republican "John the Baptist" in the form of the La Follette group in the Wisconsin legislature.

It will be remembered that Salome pleaded long for a kiss from John the Baptist, in prison. Now the Wisconsin Socialists have thrown their support in the state legislature to the La Follette-Blaine program for the organization of both houses. They did this on the ground, as announced by "Socialist" Senator Hirsch and Socialist Assemblyman Duncan, former secretary to "Socialist" Mayor Hoan, of Milwaukee, that "the La Follette group is solemnly pledged to prepare the economic way for the successful inauguration of the Socialist society.

"The mission of the La Follette group," they say, "is to act as a John the Baptist, to prepare the way for Socialism. The La Follette legislative conference in Washington, the Socialist-Farmer-Labor-Nonpartisan Conference, at Cleveland, were John the Baptist groups."

We do not know who wrote that statement for the Wisconsin "Socialist" legislators. But this political "Salome," with well-developed desires for political power and prestige, surely expects much from this kiss of preferment from the La Follette "John the Baptist."—in fact, nothing less than paving the way for the Socialist Society so that the Bergers and the Hoans may step right into the new kingdom, even as Salome would probably enter the Kingdom of Heaven on the lips of the real John the Baptist.

But La Follette showed "at Washington, and his hired man, Keating, showed at Cleveland, that this republican outfit is the sworn foe of revolutionary Socialism. The question then arises, what will "Socialist" Salome do when the La Follette John the Baptist refuses the kiss, when he refuses to prepare the way for Socialism. If the Berger "Socialists" are true to their Salome role, they will stick with the La Follette John, even if they must have him beheaded and steal the kiss from the helpless lips chilled in death.

That is the way the "Socialists" in other countries are maintaining their affiliation with so-called middle-class liberal elements.

The Cuno-Stinnes capitalist regime in Germany witnesses the death and decay of the Social-Democracy and liberalism in the war with Communism. Mussolini, the royalist-militarist dictator in Italy, sneers at Socialist reformism and timid liberalism alike, as he rallies his forces against the Communists.

So also in Wisconsin. The "isms" of La Follette and Berger will go to a common grave. But even as Herod had the voluptuous Salome slain, so the workers in this country will leave the American "Socialist" Salome dead upon the political battlefields of this country, by deserting the party that looks to a confused, wilderness-wandering section of the Wall Street republican party to open the way for the social revolution.

These workers, guided by the dawning light of reason, will more and more turn to Communism, just as they are doing in every other land, to Communism, that definitely draws the class line between them and those who exploit and rob them.

We can see the finish of the American Socialist Party in the John the Baptist-Salome drama as enacted in real life in the Wisconsin state legislature.

* * *

It Is Futile to Lament

We are now hearing considerable lamenting from Minnesota where the Farmer-Labor Party elected a United States senator, and where the "progressives" thought they had won control of both the houses of the state legislature.

But when the hour came for organizing the two houses of the legislature, the "supposed liberals" in the old parties were found in the laps of the reactionaries, putting these conservatives in absolute power.

Even "alleged labor men" elected by the old parties from the three cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, cast their ballots for Nolan as speaker altho they knew he was the candidate of the "Steel Trust," the public utility interests and other great corporations that rule in Minnesota as everywhere else.

This should only result in further solidifying the ranks of Minnesota labor back of independent political action and against trying to capture old party primaries, or picking friends among the candidates of the democratic and republican parties.

It is futile to lament. Workers have no time for regrets. Just as soon as labor discovers its enemies it should repudiate them. Labor in Minnesota has learned, fully and thoroly, that the elected candidates of the two Wall Street parties are the enemies of the workers. Minnesota labor must now know that it can depend only upon its own independent class organization. Labor thruout the land will also learn that lesson in the very near future thru experiences similar to those Minnesota labor has gone thru.

On Page 2, of the financial section, Jan. 14, the New York Times tells us that the "1922 STOCK MELONS TOTAL $1,484,107,719," while on Page 1 of the special features' section, we are told that "TAX-FREE STOCK DIVIDENDS TOPPED $2,000,000,000 IN 1922," the exact figures being $2,149,151,425. It begins to look as if the big profiteers were trying to hide the loot they managed to accumulate during the year of the open shop drive, great unemployment and extreme misery among the workers. The first report is by Dow, Jones & Co., the Wall Street brokers, the second by the U. S. Federal Trade Commission. That may account for the discrepancy, in part.

Charles M. Schwab told the members of the New York State Bankers' Association that it would be a good thing economically if every steel company in the land were grouped under one head. Yes, it would be a good thing for the profiteers now, and it will be a good thing for the workers when they get complete control over the steel industry.

The New York Court of Appeals has fallen into step with British courts in ruling that the Russian Soviet government cannot be sued. Once in a while some good results from this country aping England. Still England is several laps ahead of the United States in developing trade relations with the Workers' Republic.

The New York paper that carried the biggest headlines recently again heralding the "new illness" and probable death of Nikolai Lenin was the Jewish "Socialist" Daily Forward, patron angel of the English-language "Socialist" daily, "The Call." Litvinoff, at Moscow, is the latest Soviet official to deny "this nonsense."

Now the bankers are planning for a super-dictator after the fashion of the movies, baseball, the theater and the dreamasking industry. No doubt his first discovery will be that working men and women are getting too much interest on their meager savings accounts. Anything to save the poor bankers.

Great fear has been aroused in the heart of the editor of the St. Louis, Mo., Globe-Democrat, as he sees that "Russia had definitely decided to establish the United States of the World." The editor pleads with the Russians to follow the United States of America. But in doing that he shows that he doesn't know the Russians.

Dr. Semashko, Soviet Commissar of Health, at Geneva, Switzerland, gives the latest interpretation of conditions in Soviet Russia in the following words: "Agriculture is slowly reviving, industry shows a little betterment and life in the towns is improving."

Edelman to Lecture on New Education in New World, this Sunday

A NEW EDUCATION FOR A NEW WORLD will be the subject of a lecture by John Edelman, one of the directors of the Modern School of Stelton. The lecture will take place at John Reed Hall, 208 E. 12th St., Sunday evening, 8 o'clock, Jan. 21

Engdahl at Hartford, Conn.

J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of THE WORKER, will be the second lecturer in the series of ten, that has been arranged by Local Hartford of the Workers Party. His subject will be "The Program of the Communist International". All readers living in the vicinity are urged to be present at the Windsor Educational Alliance, 287 Windsor Ave., Hartford, Conn. on Sunday, Jan. 28, at 2 P. M. J. Louis Engdahl delivers a very interesting message and you are assured of a pleasant and instructive afternoon.

Literature Agents

All Literature agents are called to attend a meeting at the Party Office, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 7.30 P. M. It is very important that we have no absentees on that day.

Back numbers of Labor Heralds at 5 Cents per copy, Labor Monthly Plebs, British Communist, Dreadnaught, Russian Review and other publications on sale in the Toiler Book Shop, 208 East 12th St.

Branch For Night Workers

Local N. Y., Workers Party, has decided to form a branch for night workers which will meet in the afternoon. The first meeting of this branch is to take place Jan. 18, at 208 E. 12th St. All workers interested in joining such a branch are urged to get in touch with Secretary Herbst, Local New York, 208 East 12th St.

Ruthenberg in Hudson County

C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary, Workers Party, will give a "Review of International Affairs," as the first of a series of lectures planned by Hudson County, N. J. Workers Party, at Bluebird's Hall, 95 Leonard St., Jersey City, Sunday, Jan. 28, 8.15 p. m.

Goldstone to Lecture

Dr. Goldstone will speak on "The Experiences of the International Revolutionary Proletariat in the Last Five Years", this Sunday, Jan. 21, at 8 P. M., at 1844 Pitkin Ave. All are welcome.

Special Benefit Performance For Workers Defense Union

Provincetown Theatre, 133 MacDougal St., Friday eve., Jan. 19th. Mr. Rudolf Schildkraut, the famous Jewish actor, who is appearing for the first time on the English stage, presents "THE GOD OF VENGEANCE" by SHOLEM ASH.

Tickets $2.20 (including war tax). All seats reserved. Tickets on sale at office of Workers Defense Union, 81 East 10th St.

Divorce Problem Treated in Equity Players' Play, "Why Not?" by Williams

Divorce is justified in the comedy of conventions, "Why Not?" by Jesse Lynch Williams, the offering of the Equity Players at the 48th St. Theater, the third of its season.

This is the first play built around a social problem that the actors have attempted in their own theater. It is hoped that it is the herald of greater efforts in the same direction.

When Joseph Medill Patterson, now one of the Editors of the Chicago Tribune, was a "Socialist," a decade and a half ago he wrote a play called "Divorce" that found quite a response. The result was that the Catholic Church had a play produced in reply to Patterson's effort.

Since Williams writes in a humorous vein, and one is not compelled to be more serious than one desires, the church has not yet challenged "Why Not?" altho there is a constant clash between the Presbyterian and Episcopalian faiths. Finally, the church is turned down completely and all marrying is done by "The Mayor."

One of the high spots in the play comes when it is discovered that the Episcopalian Church will only remarry the innocent victim of a matrimonial sin. The husband declares, "I will not be driven into sin, even by the church," altho he is very anxious to enable his wife to get a divorce so that she may re-marry. In fact, the play concerns two couples who jointly decide they are mismated and determine to "change partners." There are a daughter and son involved, but even they approve of the change, and at the happy ending the only disturbed mind is in the head of a lawyer who repeatedly claimed "it couldn't be done."

While some of the stars that scintillated thru the earlier productions of the Equity Players are missing, others of equal merit take their places. Tom Powers is seen again to great advantage with an able cast supporting him.

Don't Throw This Paper Away! Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Karl Liebknecht

They feared him.
Because he was the lion's offspring.
Because he was Spartacus arisen,
Because he led the slaves to revolt.
They murdered him.
Because we loved him.
Karl Liebknecht's blood on the ground,
His blood on their hands,
Our curse on their heads.
Our tears for Karl Liebknecht.

He arose single-handed against their crimes,
He asked them disconcerting questions,
His words struck on our hearts,
And we went towards him.
Therefore they murdered him—
Because they feared his voice,
Because he was the lion's offspring,
Because he was Spartacus arisen,
Because he led the slaves to revolt.

SIMON FELSHIN.*

*The author of the above poem, Simon Felshin, was in Berlin, in January, 1922, and participated in the great demonstrations on the Liebknecht Anniversary held one year ago.

A Martyr for Russia

By MAX SCHACHTMAN

Among the regiments sent over by Woodrow Wilson on his illegal imperialist filibuster to Siberia was the 149th Infantry, stationed at the Philippine Islands. Anton Karpovitch, a native of New York State, was a member of a machine gun company in this regiment.

While in Vladivostok, he realized that his fighting against the forces of the first workers' republic was not in accord with his working class feelings. One night he disappeared in the hills with a machine gun, munitions and as much equipment as he could carry. He immediately joined the Soviet forces and soon rose to prominence by his brilliant activity in drilling recruits, and taking part in many skirmishes and battles, not only against Kolchakists but against the troops of the Allied interventionists.

During one of the major engagements, he re-entered Vladivostok at the head of a regiment. He was captured and turned over to the American command. After a drumhead court martial, he was sentenced to die and was faced to dig his own grave. His sentence was, however, commuted in time and Karachyn was returned to this country.

The case was appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, which passed the buck to the U. S. District Court. It evidently feared to pass on the case which would have involved the legality of the presence of troops in a country against which Congress had not declared war.

Now, Karachyn is serving a sentence of from 10 to 20 years in one of the worst military penitentiaries in the country, Fort McNeil's Island.

And the workers of this country, who should have been aroused by this remarkable example of international class solidarity, are doing absolutely nothing to effect his release.

Lerner Finds Spirit of Fine Solidarity Among Isolated Granite Cutters

By MAX LERNER
(Special to "The Worker")

Lanesville, Mass.—There is an excellent spirit prevailing among the workers of Lanesville, the spirit that helped keep up the granite workers' fight for nine long months—nine long months during which the four crafts working in the local granite industry stuck together as one.

I spoke on the subject for which I was scheduled, "The New Unionism." If what I said was new to the granite workers of Lapesville in theory it was certainly not a new thing to them in practice, for they had been working along that line for four months. Isolated as Lanesville may be, way off on Cape Anne, near Gloucester, it had caught the spirit of solidarity, of the united front which is really the essence of "The New Unionism."

The four quarry men's crafts, the Engineers', the Paving Cutters', the Stone Cutters', and the Quarry Workers' Unions had fought it along together. One craft refused to go to work while the other craft was out—it had refused to work with scabs.

All the crafts felt that their interests were alike and that it was the duty of each of them to help along their brothers in the struggle even tho it meant a loss to them in so much wages or in a better agreement or settlement than he rest.

In this nine months' struggle our comrades of the Workers Party have conducted themselves in such fashion that they have proven to their brothers in arms that we are sincere when we talk about the solidarity of labor, when we urge our members to get into the fight and do their utmost to strengthen the unions, and to promote the united front.

Our comrades in the Finnish branch, tho but few of them can speak English well have caught the spirit of our industrial program. They are in the union doing all they can. They have supported this strike with all their enthusiasm and have not hesitated to do any work no matter how hard, to contribute their mite to help win the fight. Lanesville is a bright spot, small as it is, both in the labor movement and in the Workers Party. Its example certainly serves to revive jaded enthusiasm.

GALION, O.—Bishop William Montgomery Brown, of the Episcopal church, whose communist opinions have made him unpopular with his brethren in the house of bishops, admits that he holds heretical opinions. But he will not leave the church unless it goes on record against a heretical naturalistic interpretation of the Bible and in favor of an orthodox supernaturalistic one. Some of the brethren have been conducting a whispering campaign against Brown's sanity.

Russia Today

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What effects has the war and the period since had upon the working class?
Why are the conditions ripe for the organization of a Labor Party?
Why will a Labor Party succeed, whereas all but one of the third parties of the past failed.
What similarity in regard to its economic foundation will there be between the Labor Party and the Republican Party at the time of its birth?

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The Murders at Mer Rouge

Murder is an ugly thing. Bourgeois society professes to be horrified at it. The present bourgeois order is so outraged by murder that it commits murder to punish murderers. But when the capitalist state, thru hanging, shooting, the electric chair, and now by the proposed "lethal chamber," commits murder, it is accepted as one of the justifiable functions of capitalist society.

The bourgeois press now professes to be very much disturbed over the fact that the Ku Klux Klan, as shown in the revealing murder trial at Mer Rouge, La., assumed some of the functions of state. It set up laws of its own, deported its victims or subjected them to savage tortures until dead.

It was a self-righteous Governor Parker that hurried to Washington to present the distressing circumstances to President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty who decided it was a "state matter" and that the federal government could not act. Thus the state prosecutions.

THE WORKER has fought the Ku Klux Klan at every opportunity. We have pointed out that, at the proper time, the Ku Kluxers, with the American Legionnaires and other jingo organizations, will become the American Fascisti against America's organized workers.

BUT WE SAY THAT THE COURT ATTACK ON THE KU KLUX KLAN, AT MER ROUGE, LA., IS A LUSCIOUS BIT OF BOURGEOIS HYPOCRISY.

What does Governor Parker have to say about the brutal exploitation of black and white labor in the lumber and sugar camps of Louisiana. Nothing. Yet every uprising of these workers has been crushed and drowned in its bath of blood. Parker is from one of the states that make up "The Solid South", where most lynchings of Negroes take place. Yet about the same time that Parker was in Washington, the democratic and republican "statesmen" endorsed the lynching of negroes by rejecting the Dyer anti-lynching bill.

Capitalist justice, with its grand juries, courts and murder machines, was not moved to action when Frank Little, the I. W. W. organizer, was hanged by a masked mob in Butte, Mont., when Prager met a similar fate in Southern Illinois; no machinery of justice was let loose when 1,100 workers were deported from Bisbee, Ariz.; when an American Legion gang attacked an I. W. W. headquarters at Centralia, Wash.; when Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood were kidnapped and deported out of Colorado to Idaho; when Moyer was dragged thru the streets of Hancock, Mich., by a copper-trust inspired mob, shot in the back and deported; when Foster was deported out of Colorado.

No voices were raised by the kept politicians and their press against the barbaric tortures visited upon the thousands of Communist prisoners taken in the 1920 "Red Raids", no opposition was reported against the "third degree" inquisitions imposed during the steel and coal strikes, leaving their list of dead, or, as in the case of Paul Manko, still in a New York prison, insane.

But all these victims were of the working class, militants struggling against the established order to better the conditions of their fellows. They are legitimate prey. They have committed no social crime. But they are anti-capitalist.

The capitalist state tolerates the Ku Klux Klan because it is not anti-capital. It is, in fact, pro-capital, and as it becomes more and more definitely anti-labor, capital will accept it as an ally. But it can be a valuable ally only as it maintains its "bourgeois respectability".

The Mer Rouge trials will not hurt the Ku Klux Klan. Some of its members may be convicted to satisfy the blood appetite of capitalist law. But that will be Klan, far and wide, as a cleansing of the ranks of this "American Fascisti" of its worst elements. It will thus be lifted to the level of bourgeois respectability in order that it may better serve capitalism.

Yet even this respectability is unmasked, before the great masses of America's workers, as it decays and disappears with the growing intensity of the struggle between capital and labor. It is making one of its last stands in the murder trial at Mer Rouge, La.

A Task for You

There are probably very few passively sympathetic readers of THE WORKER. We take it for granted that anyone who sympathizes with Communism, also has some desire, no matter how small, to spread its message.

It is, therefore, that we now dare to speak to practically every reader of THE WORKER on the subject of the distribution of one million copies of the Communist program adopted by the Second National Convention of the Workers Party.

We join C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the party, in feeling that not only one million, but nearer five million copies of this program ought to be spread among the workers of the nation.

Directions to the various party branches and committees for their part in this nation-wide distribution were published in last week's issue. But great results can also be accomplished thru the co-operation of isolated individuals, even those who are affiliated with the party. In fact the distribution of this program in those sections where the party has no organization is extremely important because it crystallizes the sentiment that will come to life in time in a party branch.

Therefore, if you are a lone Communist, or a lone Communist sympathizer in your town, or your neighborhood, get a bundle of these program leaflets and distribute them from house to house. Pass them out among the members of your labor union. Give the members of your Workmen's Circle, your Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, or other fraternal organization an opportunity to read it. Order a bundle and carry a few at all times in your pocket, dropping them among the passengers on street cars or railroad trains. This is a task for you, the kind of work that should bring you great joy to think that you have helped.

THE WORKER will publish each week the progress that is being made in the distribution of millions of copies of this program leaflet. Will you appear among those on this Communist roll of honor?

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The Thunder of New Wars

The Ruhr and the Entente

We have yet to hear of the views of any imperialist statesman bold enough to contend that the mailed fist of French militarism striking at the German republic thru the Ruhr will in the least check the European social revolution.

Great Britain and the United States adopted a "hands off" policy, because they fear the consequences of any other stand, while Belgium and Italy join France because they must have a share in the spoils, if there are any to be gotten.

It is, therefore, interesting to study the interpretation of the Russian position toward these developments given by Walter Duranty in the New York Times.

This shrewd capitalist observer in Moscow maintains that France is deliberately invading the German republic for the purpose of dismembering it. It hopes to do this thru forcing Communist revolutions in Berlin and Saxony, and monarchist seizures of power in East Prussia and Bavaria, leaving the French in color to wave in undisputed tranquility over the rich Ruhr Valley.

Duranty says that the French imperialists could not then afford to allow the Bavarian monarchists to drown the Communist revolution in blood, since this might result in a united monarchist Germany—the cause of all French fears. So that the ultimate balance will be on the side of Communism and against capitalism.

It is this situation that appalls America's capitalist statesmen at Washington as they fall back on Wilson's favorite policy of watchful waiting. World capitalism indeed seems to have lost its unity and virility thru its five years' war on the Russian Workers' and Peasants' Republic. While the forces of capitalism are disintegrating, the legions of labor thruout the world are developing ever closer unity, the solidarity that will be crowned not only with European, but with world victory.

Death sentences imposed upon 172, sentences to life imprisonment for two, seven died while awaiting trial. That is not a report of Turkish atrocities in the Near East. It is the result of the arrest by the British government of 228 Hindu non-co-operationists at Lucknow, India.

France Has Its Liebknecht

French imperialism's invasion of the Ruhr industrial district, the heart of Germany, has given France its Liebknecht in the person of Marcel Cachin, one of the editors of the Paris Communist daily, L'Humanite, and a Communist member of the French chamber of deputies.

"Treason! Traitor!" were charges hurled at Cachin as he sat in the session of the French chamber that declared its confidence in Poincare's anti-German policy by a vote of 478 to 86.

Cachin had just returned from Essen where he had met with the Communists of seven nations to protest against the new war. Because Cachin, with other Communists, tried to develop peaceful relations between the workers of France and Germany, he is charged with being a traitor to French Capitalism, his parliamentary immunity will be stripped from him and he will be placed on trial for high treason.

The attack produced no such opposition to French jingoism as Cachin and his fellow Communists now offer in the French chamber. Small in numbers, but united, they present an effective resistance to the patriotic clamors of the royalists and nationalists. The "Socialists" are divided as usual, one "Socialist" deputy Ehrlich, even approving Poincare's policies.

We do not know what the immediate future has in store for Cachin, who was recently convicted with others on the charge of carrying on Communist propaganda among the French conscripts. In its present hysterical efforts to maintain itself in power, French jingoism may drive Cachin from its chamber of deputies, it may put him on trial and convict him, it may even put him to death, but the accelerated forward sweep of revolution will continue.

That is what German kaiserism did to Liebknecht, aided in the final chapter by the German Social-Democracy, and this month Communists thruout the world gather to remember him.

May the spirits of Liebknecht and Cachin unite the workers of Germany and France in revolt against their common enemy—capitalism—so that they will move forward together to victory under the emancipating standards of Communism.

Supporters of "The League"

The seizure of the Ruhr Valley by the French definitely raises the question of the spread over western Europe of the Communist revolution.

It is in this crisis that the more timid elements, in the ranks of labor and capital, appeal to the "Black International", the so-called League of Nations.

Ex-Justice John H. Clarke, who left the United States Supreme Court to espouse the cause of "The League", opened his campaign in New York City on the night that the French legions were taking possession of Essen. Clarke fears for the stability of the present social order in the following words:

"The statesmanship is blind that does not see that Russia and Germany, united in misery and despair, would be a menace to our social order not less than to that of Western Europe. In their exhaustion, Britain and France could not stand against it, and what would our prospects become with Russia triumphant to the Atlantic and bent on the conversion of the world? It may be too late in years to prevent this unholy union, but with America in the League, Germany would eagerly enter it, and the danger would be past."

This idea was the central theme of the propaganda tour of this country by Georges Clemenceau, the French war premier. But Clemenceau insisted that the "unholy alliance" between Russia and Germany had already been consummated.

It is not unlikely that Clark and Clemenceau could get the Germany of Ebert and Stinnes into "The League". But it is not to be admitted that the German working class will be caught in this snare.

This matter was thoroly considered at the recent meeting of the Amsterdam Trade Union International. This "Socialist" outfit "places on record once more its emphatic protest". That is a good place to keep a protest,—in a minute book. In the meantime the Communists are being arrested and their headquarters and papers raided because of their active opposition to "the new war".

The Amsterdam International wants the question of reparations settled by some means of arbitration under the League of Nations, thus placing its usual faith in this child of the Versailles Peace. J. H. Thomas, the reactionary head of the British Railwaymen's Union, returns to London from Amsterdam and declares that, "The Communists are already pouring into the Ruhr Valley, ready to take advantage of the situation."

"Obviously", declared Thomas, "If the French pursue this method the effect must be just what those who want Germany to turn bolshevick desire."

It is easy to understand that Thomas, the "British Socialist", with his counterparts in France, Germany and other countries should ally themselves with the ex-justices of the United States

Unmask This Conspiracy

"Private interests" are secretly conspiring to railroad William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg and their co-defendants under Michigan's Criminal Syndicalist Law to Prison. Like a masked battery, these "private interests" hide behind the Berrien County and Michigan State authorities, who are nominally prosecuting the case.

Berrien County tax-payers concerned about possible onslaughts upon their pocket-books have been told that "Wall Street" is financing the prosecution. This report spread among the people, following a lively meeting of the supervisors with District Attorney Charles W. Gore. These County officials, were told by Mr. Gore that the needed funds would come from outside sources and that there was no intention of crippling Berrien County financially.

Several big business organizations have been campaigning against the defendants ever since the raid on the convention of workers at Bridgeman, last August. These include the American Defense Society, of New York, whose president is Elon Hooker, well-known war profiteer.

The Washington director of this organization, which recently sent General Pershing on an anti-labor lecture tour of the country, is R. M. Whitney, former Bostonian. Whitney himself wrote the Boston "Transcript's" so-called "Red Raid" articles. These, like the subsequent series they inspired in the New York "Herald" and elsewhere, were so obviously biased and contradictory that they cried ineffectively, despite their noise, in a wilderness of popular skepticism.

The fact that invisible "private interests" are using the courts to torpedo labor's more radical van, should muster all workers in labor's general defense. The less radical flanks are within range, and the capitalist forces have plenty of ammunition. Should their attack upon the progressives be successful, the turn of the conservatives will be next. In the emergency, labor will stand ally if united; divided, labor will fall.

To hoist the prosecution with its petard, counsel for the defense, headed by Frank P. Walsh, finds it imperative to take a number of affidavits in different parts of the country. A new development in the case has occasioned this unexpected demand upon the Defense Fund and a fresh appeal for contributions to meet it is made. The burden of the defense's argument rests upon these proposed affidavits and workers everywhere are urged to give their mite for victory. Contributions should be sent to the Labor Defense Council, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

A federal prosecutor out in Buffalo, N. Y., is trying to break into the limelight by starting proceedings to revoke the American citizenship of Boris Reinstein, who has been active in the Russian Soviet Regime since the Bolsheviki revolution. Perhaps this is a move to set a precedent for similar action against others "undesirable" in the eyes of American capitalism.

Dictator for Dress Industry

We are having an increasing number of dictators selected to rule over us: Landis for baseball; Hayes for the movies, and Thomas for the theater. Now comes Mosessohn, for the Associated Dress Industries of America, at $50,000 per year, to be taken out of the sweat and blood of the needle workers.

Mosessohn is the first "dictator" to be appointed in an industry with a large mass of organized labor. He comes face to face with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in the dress industry, said to be the third largest industry in the United States.

"Dictator" Mosessohn claims he will have nothing to do with any "labor policy." Yet it is difficult to understand how a $50,000 adviser, who comes from the legal profession, can keep his attention away from one of the main problems confronting those who employ him.

It is to be expected that Mosessohn will develop unity of action among the dress bosses. His employers already compliment him on achieving some results in this direction during the past few years. Instead of chaotic conditions that once prevailed, with all the little bosses and the big bosses and the middle-sized bosses fighting each other with every possible scheme, with every "unethical" sort of weapon, we are now told that everything is moving ahead beautifully for the "big bosses." Many of the smaller bosses have no doubt fallen by the wayside, as the bankruptcy courts will show. Some remain, however, and these will no doubt be attended to in due time by Mr. Mosessohn, so that complete "law and order" will prevail in the dress industry.

It is then that "Dictator" Mosessohn, or some similar dictator, will turn his attention toward developing solidarity against an even greater enemy of the "big bosses," against the forces of organized labor.

The officialdom of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union constitutes the greatest bulwark against amalgamation of labor's forces in the clothing industry.

Perhaps these officials will now see a danger signal on labor's stormy horizon, in the words of J. J. Goldman, president of the Associated Dress Industries, when he declares that he feels certain the time will come when the entire needle industry, including cloaks and suits, waists and shirts, and garments of every kind, will be formed into one vast association with a super-director at the head.

With the wiping out of the "little bosses," the united big bosses, appetites whetted for greater victories, will advance against the organized workers, more able because of their unity to bring victory to their standards than at any time in the past.

Now is the time for amalgamation of all workers in the needle trades. The official who offers resistance to the drive for amalgamation of all needle workers is a friend of the bosses, an enemy of those who labor in this great industry.

The bosses are amalgamating and selecting their dictators. On another page we publish an article on amalgamation for the workers that should be carefully considered by every man and woman who toils in the needle industry. And let that consideration be followed by action for amalgamation. The workers must beat the bosses at their own game.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, jr., is sending invitations to 100 women representing the "best society" of churches in New York City, asking them to come together to talk about the women of India. Nothing will be said about the women of the oil fields controlled by the Standard Oil Trust in this country. ABSOLUTELY NOTHING!

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER."

Bolshevik Bon Bons

IMPORTANT!!!
(London, Berlin, Paris, Moscow, etc., papers please copy.)

TO THE WORLD AT LARGE—

WE HEREBY BEG TO IDENTIFY (AND CHALLENGE CONTRADICTION) THAT THE BOLCOMS ARE IN NO WAY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FRENCH INVASION OF THE RUHR. THIS ACTION BY THE FRENCH DIPLOMATS IS ABSOLUTELY CONTRARY TO OUR EDITORIAL POLICY AND WE WILL HOLD EACH AND EVERYONE OF THEM PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE BEFORE THE EDITORIAL STAFF OF THE BOLCOMS.

(Signed) EDITORIAL STAFF AND BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BOLCOMS.

WE'RE SORRY BENNY!

Shaken with sorrow and blinded with tears, we've learned of the resignation of Brother Benjamin Schlesinger from the presidency of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. What a tremendous loss to the Forward, the Call and the Jewish Daily News.

The Editorial Staff of the Bolcoms accept the news of this resignation with deep regret. Yes, we deeply regret that Brother Schlesinger didn't resign nine years ago.

The Latest Prophet—Dr. Coué

The world was getting rotten, its stench so strong and high
That even God could smell it, on
His throne above the sky.
And all the angels sniffed that Chicago stockyards smell
That spread from earth to paradise and down to deepest hell.

Good God, said God, for ages I have tried to fix that sewer,
Jesus, Mohammed and Buddha have worked to make it pure,
And now must I send another sacred plumber way down there?
"Great God!" he said, and stopped, remembering He mustn't swear.

So He made him another plumber, a prophet with whiskers gray
And taught him a new line of chatter, and called him Doctor Coué.
And sent him down in the garbage, the rotters a new prayer to teach
"Day by day I grow better, in every way I'm a peach!"

And now all the Ku Kluxers say it, and the flunkers repeat the prayer,
And the diplomats solve the problem of how they make new wars out of air,
The whole earth is chanting the slogan, but the smell seems to be just as vile.
It's only the little French doctor who gets better (and richer) this while. —MICHAEL GOLD.

The House That Jack Built

This is the house that Jack built;
This is the miner that mined the ore,
that was used in the house that Jack built.

This is the man that built the road, that led to the mine where the ore was mined, to be used in the house that Jack built.

This is the man that ran the train, that carried the ore, that came from the mine and was used in the house that Jack built.

This is the farmer that tills the soil, with the machine that was made from the ore that was mined and all for the house that Jack built.

But the man that owns the house that was built by Jack, also owns the mine and owns the works, and owns the machine and owns the trains and also the farm where the farmer works.

Encore.

But throw him out without any regrets, out of the house that Jack built!

And THEN mine the coal and carry the ore and fill the soil and run the train — — — —

AND LIVE IN THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT!" —Sadi.

(In compliance with the request of the Third International, Sadi is hereby admitted to the Bolcoms. —Ed.)

Don't Send Us The Prize, C.O.D.

(Respectfully submitted to the WORST "Worst Boss Stories" contest.)

Worker (to paymaster): "There's seven cents missing from my pay."

Paymaster: "Didn't you fall off the roof last week?"

Worker: "I did but what of it?"

Paymaster: "Well, the boss took off seven cents for the time you were falling off."

A Challenge to Doc Coue

The head of the Research Department of the Bolcoms requests us to correct a misapprehension created by Doctor Coue's books. The Frenchman is not the author of auto-suggestion. This theory has been in practice in this country long before his arrival.

Is it not due to auto-suggestion that

Morris Hillquit believes himself to be a Marxian,

Samuel Gompers claims to be a friend of labor,

Socialist Party considers itself revolutionary and

The Forward calls itself a workingclass paper? Bolcomally yours, IKY.

THE WORKER

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Labor! How About Arkansas?

Murder of C. R. Gregor Direct Challenge to All Workers

Fayette County, Pa., Miners Demand $1,500,000.00 More Relief from the U. M. W. of A.

Secretary Hamilton, of Miners' Relief Committee, Is Forcibly Ejected from Convention; Notorious Strike-Breaker Van Bitner Imported to Drive Steam Roller Over Fayette Miners; Feeny Does Disty Work.

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, PA.—In the most heartless manner high officials of the United Mine Workers of America, Thursday, Jan. 18, attempted to close the tragic strike of the Fayette County Miners at a convention at New Salem, Fayette County, in one of the stormiest meetings ever held in the stormy history of the Western Pennsylvania Miners.

It was evident from the first that even hardened members of the "machine" like John O'Leary and William Feeny had no heart for their work. It is even reported that Feeny cried during the convention.

However, "The International" had made its decisions and those present, their orders without a murmur, and carried them out.

Van Bitner in Charge

"The International" did not take any chances with sentimental officials and sent the notorious Van Bitner to take full charge of the steam roller and gave his orders like the autocrat that he is. Van Bitner who is a product of this district, undoubtedly the most brazen, high official in the United Mine Workers of America and the most hated as well, especially in this district, where he is best known. He was a former president of district 2 and was literally chased out of the district. He was the individual selected by John Lewis to destroy the organization in District 14 at the time of the Howat trouble. No one knew of his presence in this district until he appeared suddenly on the morning of the 18th at the New Salem Convention.

Everything proves that the "International" realized that the calling off of the strike must be done with terrible swiftness. They knew if the miners had time to study over the matter there would be an upheaval. For this reason, Feeny sent out a call for the convention, but nobody could learn what was to be done there. When the time came for the convention no one but the delegates and the organizers were allowed in the room, J. A. Hamilton, Secretary

(Continued on Page Three)

Verdict at Herrin Makes Yellows Howl

By CARL HAESSLER
(Federated Press Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—Howling in rage because the blood of union miners is not to be spilled on the scaffold as a result of the first Herrin riot trial, the metropolitan press is skating recklessly on the thin ice that protects the American judicial system from a complete overhauling at the hands of the people.

Because a jury principally of farmers listened to the overwhelming alibi testimony the defense was able to produce, and because the jury believed the relatives and sympathizers of the defendants were telling the truth, the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Journal of Commerce are beside themselves with fury.

Balked of their bloodlust for union labor by the acquittal on murder charges of Otis Clark and four other miner defendants at Marion, Ill., these papers angrily point out that the men cannot be tried again for the same offense and that the guilty verdict cannot be appealed by the state.

The Journal of Commerce in a boxed front page editorial refers violently to what it calls a miscarriage of justice, revives the "blot on our fair state" talk and comes as close as it dares to an attack upon the American judicial system that permits juries on occasion to free union men on evidence of innocence.

* * *

Plan New Trials

MARION, Ill. — Changing its schedule, the prosecution in the Herrin strip mine riot cases has decided to postpone the Shoemaker murder case in favor of the Molkovich case which involves three of the defendants acquitted of the Hoffman killing which came to a close Jan. 19.

Otis Clark, Bert Grace and Peter Hiller are three of the nine men to be tried Feb. 12 for the murder of Antonio Molkovich, Erie, Pa., one of the body of mine guards and strike breakers imported into Williamson county by Wm. J. Lester last June in the expectation of clearing $7000 a day for himself by mining coal during the strike.

Fight Fascisti Terror with the Strike and the Boycott

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

The challenging facts in the bosses' murderous war upon the strikers of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad in the state of Arkansas are now available. They tell the story of the greatest threat to organized labor ever made by organized dollars. It is railroad labor's turn to act. If the murder of C. R. Gregor, railroad shop strike leader, at Harrison, Ark., is to go unavenged, then American labor had better get a little more accustomed to its shackles and prepare to keep on licking the boots of the American profiteers for a long time to come.

* * *

Gregor was in the front line trenches in this two years' struggle of the Arkansas railroad workers. He defended himself in his own home, at night, when attacked by a cowardly mob. But he was overcome, torn from his family, dragged to a railroad bridge, where a rope was tied around his neck. While the leering mob of respectable 100 per centers stood looking on, he was pushed off the bridge, the noose tightened, his neck was broken and life was strangled out of him. That same rope was just as surely around the neck of all organized labor. That rope tightens and tightens unless labor resists and tears it away.

Gregor's murderers, [illegible] upon business men, merchants and rich farmers, still walk about, they are free men. Franchilla and other strikers, flogged and killed, still live. Hundreds of brutally outraged wives and children of strikers, driven from their homes and into the hills, like refugees of war before an advancing army, are still alive. The thousands of other strikers, their wives and children, all along the line of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad, still live, but waiting, waiting for you, workers of America, to act. And the railroad union lives with them, if the organized workers of the land stand and fight for them.

* * *

The doddering president of the American Federation of Labor, from his swivel chair, in his comfortable office in Washington, D. C., appeals to the capitalist government of Arkansas to intervene. Gompers asks his democratic and republican friends in the Arkansas state house for help. They jeer back at him. What? Help him attack their friends, jail their pals, indict the best people, the representative citizens along the line of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad? How those Arkansas politicians must laugh at poor Gompers!

It is announced that the locals of the federated railroad shopcrafts' unions have launched an effort thru the railway employes department of the American Federation of Labor to raise $3,000,000 for the "discovery" and prosecution of the "Vigilante Committee."

* * *

But it is more than money that is needed. The murderers of Gregor are well known. They are "prominent citizens." They flaunt their crime in your very faces, Workers of America! They publish their proclamations openly in their own kept press. They publish lists of their officials. Thus "The Southwest American," Sunday, Jan. 21, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, reproduces a letter sent out by W. L. Snapp, chairman of the "Citizens' Committee," to all local chairmen and secretaries. The leaders of this American Fascisti attack on the labor unionists of Arkansas are as follows:

W. L. Snapp, Chairman of the "Citizens" Committee.
Official list of local chairmen and secretaries:

HARRISON—W. L. Snapp, chairman, general; Dr. Troy Coffman, secretary, general.
LESLIE—W. W. Pendley, chairman; N. G. Sawyer, secretary.
MARSHALL—C. W. Wood, chairman; Z. F. Ferguson, secretary.
ST. JOE—W. L. Henley, chairman; P. M. Walker, secretary.
EVERTON—B. Killebrew, chairman; F. M. Jones, secretary.
ALPENA—J. A. Centers, chairman; Dr. W. L. Watkins, secretary.
GREEN FOREST—A. L. Kinney, chairman; W. G. Coxie, secretary.
BERRYVILLE—Tom Morris, chairman; Oscar Johnson, secretary.
EUREKA SPRINGS—C. E. Sweeney, chairman; Floyd Walker, secretary.
WESTERN GROVE—C. E. Shinn, chairman; Horace Magness, secretary.
JASPER—J. W. Moore, chairman; A. B. Arbaugh, secretary.

This is the gang of anti-labor conspirators, who swept aside all local officials sympathetic with the striking railroad workers and their families, and instituted the dictatorship of the railroad and banking profiteers, a dictatorship maintained by the hangman's noose, by gun, by blacksnake whip, by terror.

What are the remedies? Obviously the situation cannot wait "until the next election." It is just as certain the democratic state politicians and local prosecuting authorities, hypocritically sworn to maintain the law, will do nothing. No voice has been raised anywhere, even by those "progressives" in office, from whom the Gompers and Johnstons have told the workers to expect much.

* * *

Organized labor must fall back on direct action in this crisis—ON THE STRIKE AND THE BOYCOTT. The industrial slave in the state of Arkansas, who continues to toil for local capitalists before the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad has been completely unionized, deserves to wear his chains.

In the meantime American organized labor should place an effective boycott against the State of Arkansas until the murderers of Gregor thru even-handed justice, have been treated to a similar fate.

The workers of Europe boycotted Hungary, they boycotted Spain, they boycotted Jugo-Slavia, because of the White Terror ruling in these countries. Should the workers of the United States do less against the big business terrorists of Arkansas?

Workers of America! Crush the budding American Fascisti movement in Arkansas, NOW, or it will soon spread to the entire nation. The strike and the boycott are your weapons, NOW! Use them before it is too late!

Rail Heads Incited Mob in Arkansas

By H. M. WICKS

It is now definitely established that the destruction of bridges on the Missouri and Northern Arkansas Railroad, which is said to have been the cause of the organization of the so-called "citizens' committee" at Harrison, Ark., was due to defective fire-boxes in the broken-down engines of this road, and not to strikers as has been charged by the prostitute press of the nation, which re-echoed the declaration of the mob that has terrorized the district for the past week.

The efforts of the railroad company to destroy the shopmen's union thru employing strike breakers has resulted in the employment of [illegible] all the engines on the road. Trains are always late and much produce perishes in transit. Many delays have been caused by the burning of bridges. The officials of the company and the petty country newspapers along the railroad lines, mostly edited by hicksputtle editors who receive free pay fare and other favors from the railroad company, have been used by the company officials to vilify and heap contumely upon the heads of the railroad strikers by blaming them for the physical breakdown of the railroad property.

All other means of intimidation, such as the employment of strike-breakers, thugs and gunmen and the general time-worn tactics of corporations engaged in crushing the strike, having failed, the railroad officials determined to fan the flames of mob violence.

It is charged by J. P. Venable, a labor leader of the district who escaped the frenzied mob last week, that the mob was organized and directed by the railroad officials.

Fight for "Open Shop"

The burning of bridges by the defective fire-boxes was merely the excuse of the railroad to start a widespread open shop drive and thru mob action endeavor to destroy every union and drive every union man or woman out of the district.

Engineers who handle the engines on the railroads declare that every day there are hundreds of burned spots along the right-of-way and that there is constant danger of starting damaging fires because of the condition of the engines.

Simultaneous with the outbreak of violence against strikers there appeared large placards in many places of business proclaiming the "open shop". Strikers charge that these posters were prepared long before the outbreak and assert they are evidence that the "uprising" was not spontaneous, but the result of a well formed plot.

A number of stores alleged to be in favor of the strikers were closed by the "committee of one thousand"

(Continued on Page Two)

Union Heads Move to Crush Brave Miners

(Special to The Worker)

PITTSBURGH, PA.—International Organizer Feeney has refused credentials to 11 coal miners selected by the militant strikers of the Fayette County coal fields to solicit voluntary contributions thruout the United States.

The international officialdom of the United Mine Workers, headed by President John L. Lewis, has also issued notice to the entire membership of the miners' union not to contribute to the hungry and homeless strikers of Fayette County and their families.

Need Unions to Win Social Revolution

By Radio to Inprekorr (Berlin) and Forwarded by Mail to The Worker

MOSCOW, Nov. 21.—"The aim pursued by the revolutionary trade unions is the overthrow of capitalism", declared A. Lozovsky, secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions, in discussing the question of organization at the Second World Congress here.

"The struggle for practical demands must be utilized", he continued. "No worker should remain unorganized. No members should leave the trade unions, no little unions should be formed.

"The social revolution is only possible with the aid of the workers organized in trade unions."

The speaker discussed the organization of expelled members of trade unions, and demands that the utmost efforts be made towards re-unity, use

(Continued on Page Four)

"For United Front of World's Workers!" Call of Fourth Congress, Communist International

The Slogan of the Fourth Congress: "UNITED FRONT!"

The Fourth Congress of the Communist International, comprising 62 parties of Europe, America, Asia, and Australia, has confirmed that which the Enlarged Executive of the Communist International has already twice resolved: that it is the duty of all Communist parties to devote all their energies towards organizing the working class into a solid united front, in order to resist the attack now being made by world capital on every position of the working class.

Thus the highest tribunal of the Communist parties has confirmed that which has been the aim and object of our last year's work, and has sounded as the slogan for our coming work: "The struggle for the united front of the world proletariat, the struggle for unity, for the common defense of all proletarians, regardless of their political tendency and stainde."

As early as last spring the Communist International already applied to the Second International, and to the Vienna Working Union, with the request that they participate in a Worker's World Congress for the pur-

(Continued on Page Five)

THIS ISSUE IS No. 260

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International Bazaar for Defense—February 21st to 25th, at the Lyceum

Toss Kamenev at Banquet in Moscow

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG
Staff Correspondent Federated Press
and The Worker

MOSCOW (by delayed mail).—I never saw such vast, riotous joy in any life. Yet out of sheer gaiety were going home to prison and battle and death.

It was a great banquet held in the Hall of the Unions, The labor unions of Moscow and the city council acted as hosts Every factory and every soviet institution had its chosen representatives, about 1600 of them, including the senior class of Sverdlov university, the university which trains communist organizers.

The guests were 675 delegates to the seven or eight international congresses which had been going on almost simultaneously in Moscow. The Communist International was the largest and, tho it started early in November, it had lasted two weeks longer than expected and overlapped all the others. Then there were the Congress of Labor Unions, the Congress of Communist Youth, and several congresses of special trades, metal workers, building workers and so forth.

Two thousand people sat down to the banquet at 10 o'clock in the evening, after a long day of conferences, ending in a closing session in the Grand Opera House. The dinner consisted of cold meats and cheese and bread, with ice cream, tea and soda waters, but it took three hours to serve, as the waiters forced their way thru the closely packed throng. But the eating was only an excuse, the real festivity was quite different.

Songs, shouts, stamping of feet arose from all parts of the hall at once. The place was so big that half a dozen songs could go on at once, with little interference—an appropriate condition for an international congress. Over in one corner the Italians would start a revolutionary song adapted from the French revolution, and all the French and Spanish and some Russians would join in from all over the hall. And I know that one at least of the Italian delegates had escaped from Italy wounded, and that the veteran leader of the delegation had been warned that he would be shot on his return.

A peculiar Russian custom consists in tossing in the air any man whom the people desire to honor. He is seized by eight or ten comrades and thrown high above their heads, sometimes sitting and sometimes lying. As he comes down, he is caught on 20 outstretched hands and sent aloft again. It is a strenuous honor, but he is supposed to take it good sport and take it smiling.

I saw as many as eight dignitaries, heads of national delegations or favorite speakers, up in the air at once all over the hall. At one time Kamenev, whose position is equivalent to mayor of Moscow and governor of Moscow province combined, was being tossed forward to the platform in this way. He is a very dignified gentleman, and a polished man of the world in appearance. When they got him to the platform in this undignified way they upended him and set him on his feet; whereupon he pulled his clothes into shape and smilingly began to preside at the banquet. At the other end of the vast brilliant hall, Claude Mackay, the Negro poet of America, was going up in the air also, holding himself rigidly in a sitting position, with a broad grin on his face.

Tomorrow again they would be fighting, the little tag-ends of fights left over by the various congresses, which had whipped most of the main conflicts into unified programs for the national sections to take home and work on for another year. There were plenty of disgruntled folks, and folks whose grudges, added to their natural capacity for revolting against everything, would make life unpleasant for their fellow workers later.

Yes, they weren't all heroes, or even agreeable humans. But on this night the differences were forgotten and the spirit of comradeship was unleashed and triumphant. They remembered—or was it the Russian comrades present in such overwhelming numbers that reminded them—that they were one vast army of workers, setting out to conquer the world.

That was the note on which they closed and went home, some to the slow and tedious tasks of labor organization and education, to work for amalgamation by industries and others to face the guns of the Fascisti or the unheralded but even more bloody massacres of India and the far corners of awakening Asia.

SOLON DE LEON
Will conduct the Study Class Work of the Brownsville English Branch, W. P., each Friday Eve., 8:30 P. M. 1634 Pitkin Ave.
The subject will be:
"THE WORKERS AND ECONOMICS"
Party members and non-party workers are urged to attend.

Zinoviev Writes of Fourth World Communist Congress

THE WORKER will publish [illegible] Communist International [illegible] Zinoviev's issue of THE WORKER. We have also secured [illegible] and these will be published regularly as soon as received. Watch for [illegible] next issue so that you will not miss any of the interesting articles.

Millionaire "Bread Trust" Professor Freed After Murder; Innocent Workers in Prison

By MAX SHACHTMAN

The self-admitted murderer of a penniless ex-Sailor has been released from the indictment returned against him six months ago. The murder, he says, was committed in self-defense as the result of repeated extortions by blackmail of money from the accused by a so-called "ring" of whom the dead man was a member.

The murderer is Walter S. Ward, the eldest son of the head of the Ward Baking Company, "The Bread Trust." He refused to state on what grounds blackmail had been extorted. The members of the "Ring" whom he named were never found, and are believed to be the heroes of one of the most ingenious pieces of fiction of the season.

Ward, Sr., who was given as a witness, ran away from subpoena servers and could not be found. The prosecuting attorney, Fred E. Weeks, who procured an indictment only when public feeling had been raised to a high pitch, vacillated continually in bringing the case before the Grand Jury. During the administration of the party to which Weeks belongs, the Republican, the entire party machinery was brought to bear on every effort to free the murderer without trial. Now the Democratic attorney Mr. Arthur Howland is in office.

On being questioned he said that he could bring up the case to another Grand Jury, but that he had no expectation of doing so at present, which means it will never be done.

Now, why is it that Ward, the millionaire, can murder a man in cold blood, for all the evidence points to the absurdity of the ex-sailor, Clarence Peters, having attacked him. **Why is it that this man can concoct such a palpably cock-and-bull story and get by with it? Why was this brute admitted to such low bail as $10,000 merely because he did not** want to spend a few weeks in jail? Why were all the powers that be arraigned on his side to see that he should not come to justice? Why the many other incidents that are so incredible but true?

There is only one answer. The murderer is a millionaire, the son of a millionaire, who is head of a millionaire corporation. That is the one and only reason for all the solicitousness shown for his freedom.

Contrast this situation with that of the murderer who was sentenced with such dispatch, Abe Becker, the Bronx truck-driver. Contrast that with the attitude of the courts, the prosecuting attorneys, the political parties of Capital, the administrative bodies of all kinds and the kept press when a Communist or an I. W. W. is brought into court. Compare the servile zeal of the prosecutors in the trial of a poor worker with the laxity shown in the Ward case. Compare the miserable falsehoods of Ward and how they were ignored and excused. Do the rankness of the prosecutor of Sacco and Vanzetti to lump on any minute piece of testimony that did not concur with another. Place side by side the bail figures of a man who admits a murder and of a radical worker who is only accused of, let us say, attending a meeting. Contrast the attitude of the State and National judicial departments in the Michigan Communist cases, with that of the inattentiveness in the Ward case. Compare the evasion of court service by Ward, Sr., to the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Compare the position of tolerance taken by the Judge in the Ward case with the illegal aggressiveness of the kept puppets in the cases of the Chicago wobblies, the New York Communist cases, Sacco and Vanzetti and the innumerable other instances of the bitter persecution of those who give their all for the cause of Labor. Compare, finally, all the angles of the case of the millionaire with those of any case where the ideals and principles of Labor are involved, and you will be forced to come to the same conclusion at which we arrive. . .

The courts, like every other institution under bourgeois democracy, is an instrument for the upholding of the present order and the vindictive suppression of all that opposes it. If a member of the master class is ever brought to trial, he is shown every consideration. If a member of the working class is in the same position he is shown every inconsideration. A confessed criminal of the bourgeoisie can get by with any sort of ridiculous tale. An accused worker finds it bitterly hard to gain freedom with even the most obviously true defense. A fat bourgeois may kill a man, seduce a girl, murder, hang, tar and feather and what not a negro or a worker, with impunity. A political party of the workers must eke out a fugitive existence underground. . .

The scandal of Ward's release stinks so atrociously that even so jaundiced a sheet as the New York "Daily News" lets out a mild squeak of protest. But it will never be mentioned again and they will continue to feed the workers their daily garbage. How different was the protest when Len Small released the Illinois Communists! His resignation was demanded by the fearless hero Jack Pershing, and at a meeting some ass yelled out "Hang Small!"

So it goes under Capitalism. Ward, the murderer goes free. Ford, Suhr, Mooney, Billings, Chicago and Wichita wobblies, Blankenstein and Jake Dolla, the New York Communists, Kowalski, and many, many others still waste their lives in their "steel-bound coffin of a cell". Others are on the waiting list . . . .

This, Workers of America, is Democracy. You know how the fairy tale runs: "Liberty—Pursuit of Happiness—Freedom—Same Law for Rich as for Poor . . . . "

(Continued from Page One)

which is the euphonious name of the mob of hired assassins.

Committed On Grand Jury

This "citizen's committee" sits on the grand jury, along with the regularly constituted jury and hears "evidence" against rail strikers and participates in the deliberations of this special jury, with the result that there have been twenty-five indictments against union men.

So thoroly is the community under the reign of terror that two men who pleaded guilty to arson when they were accused of firing railroad bridges at Harrison, appeared before a joint legislative committee at Little Rock and admitted that they pleaded guilty because they feared for their lives, altho they were innocent of the crimes charged. Before they pleaded guilty they had asked the judge before whom they appeared for a trial and were informed that while a trial would be granted he would not guarantee that they would be safe.

After reasserting that their lives were in danger the judge promised them they would be tried the next morning. After a conference with their attorney they decided they had better plead guilty to save their lives from the mob, especially since it was plain that the judge was a party to the conspiracy to murder them in case they attempted to defend themselves in court.

Murdered Striker Innocent

E. C. Gregor, the striker murdered last week by the frenzied mob that hanged him on a railroad trestle, was asleep in a bunk house 45 miles from the scene of the burning of the bridges according to a story told by his bunk-mate.

For a long time previous to his lynching Gregor had been at work in a construction camp and had appeared in his home town on the morning of his murder for the first time in months. The fact that he was known as a strong union man resulted in the railroad company's thugs picking him for their first victim.

So thoroly under control of the terrorists is the entire community that every person known to be in sympathy with the strikers has either left the vicinity, or is in hiding, while local, county and state officials by their inaction condone the outrages.

A. F. of L. Starts Probe

The American Federation of Labor from Washington announces that it has started an investigation of the outrages of the "citizens' committee" which included the lynching of Gregor and the wholesale beatings administered to other union men and sympathizers.

The taking over of the local government by the blood-streaked mob of railroad hirelings and their dupes will be thoroly investigated and action by the organization will depend upon the findings, according to the official announcement from the office of the A. F. of L. at Washington.

The shopmen of the Arkansas district have announced that they have started a campaign to raise over a million dollar fund for the detection and prosecution of the leaders of the mob.

It is about time that organized labor abandons its defensive policy in cases of murderous aggression by the vicious tools of the master class and definitely takes the offensive. The gun-thugs use every means of publicity to inflame the small business men and the farmers against strikers, in addition to the economic pressure they can bring to bear upon these elements of the population. Unfortunately there are members of the working class so deluded that they also fall prey to the propaganda lies of the capitalist class organs.

The best service the American Federation of Labor could perform at the present moment in general would be a wide-spread campaign in every strike district in order to pillory the blood-suckers of labor so that they will not dare appear publicly for fear of the wrath of the aroused working class.

In order to effectively fight such outbreaks it is necessary to organize the working class into effective unions, a thing that has been woefully neglected by the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor and the petrified leadership of its affiliated unions.

Effective unionism in Arkansas would have made impossible the successful deportation thru terror of the strikers. The sort of unionism needed to combat such contemptible outrages against the working class is the unionism that made Herrin, Ill., the bright star in the firmament of unionism in America the past year. Teach the jackal pack of capitalism that they cannot with impunity murder strikers and there will be no repetition of the atrocities such as occured at Harrison, Ark.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

An indication of new struggles to come in the textile industry is seen in the demands of the textile workers for a 29 per cent increase in wages.

Benjamin Schleisinger has again announced his resignation as president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. No one who has the real interests of the labor movement at heart will mourn his going.

"Hillquit Sees Workers Party in Few Years," says New York Call headline. We always did know that Hillquit was several years behind the times. Speed up, Morris!

La Follette's Governor Blaine of Wisconsin forgot to mention unemployment in his recent message to the state legislature. That's a good politician. Always dodge fundamental problems.

Daugherty and Harding tried to dig coal with militia bayonets during the last coal strike. They failed. The French imperialists are trying to dig coal in the Ruhr Valley with bayonets. They will fail.

The era of the merging of great trusts in the United States continues with the combination of the Ryan and Guggenheim copper interests into a $150,000,000 corporation.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has a cold and is going to Florida. Now let everyone in the land who has a cold ask himself why he, too, cannot go on a holiday to Florida. Send all replies to "John D."

"Look a'here Johnson, you got to do that job."

"Say, Boss, the only thing I got to do is die."

Drawn by ART YOUNG

Workers! Come to This Meeting!

Protest Will Rise in N. Y. for TIRELL, Gathings, June 23rd

[illegible] Protest Meeting [illegible] Tirell, Gathings [illegible] Open [illegible] Terror [illegible] Mass Meeting [illegible] Crimes [illegible] Workers [illegible] Labor [illegible] Workers [illegible] Workers [illegible] Workers

Ask Officials to Tell About $1,500,000

(Continued from Page One)

of the Miners Relief Conference being driven out of the room by physical force.

Feeny Baits Delegates With One Week's Relief

As soon as the doors were closed Van Bitner appeared and ruled with a rod of iron. The first clash came over the selection of a resolutions committee. An attempt was made to elect such a committee from the floor. Van Bitner instantly ruled that nothing of the kind would be allowed. He stated that the committee would be selected by him as chairman of the meeting and this was done. He placed "payrollers" like [illegible] Feeny, etc., in the majority and only two delegates from the Coke Mine region were permitted to sit on the committee. By these tactics the stunned delegates were driven to a vote to call off the strike. Feeny offered the bait that if they would adopt the resolution, the "International" would give them one more week's relief, but if they did not pass the resolution they would immediately be cut off without anything. This was the final argument that put the resolution across after nine hours of angry discussion.

Organizers Fly for Lives

As soon as this was accomplished the organizers rushed away to save their lives knowing that when the delegates got back to their locals and told their members what had happened the storm would break. And it did.

Ever since indignation meetings have been held all over the district and there is serious danger of a dual movement starting as a result of the cruel treatment of these miners.

What About the $1,500,000.00?

What makes the miners particularly bitter, both in the coke field and the organized section in district 5, is relief assessments laid by the "International" on its entire membership of over 500,000 miners of $4 for November and December.

[T]his must have brought in over $2,000,000. The "International" has not spent more than $615,000 in Fayette County Relief. Where are the other million and a half dollars?

These figures of $615,000 were given by Van Bitner at New Salem but I thought best not to give our authority until challenged.

Connected with N. Y. Conference

It is very significant that the calling off of the Fayette County strike by Van Bitner on January 18th was the same day that the announcement was made in New York that Pennsylvania would be left out of the settlement and that only Ohio, Indiana and Illinois would be considered.

There is no question but that these two incidents were carefully staged to occur at the same time.

Fear Progressive Miners

There is no question but that one reason that the Fayette County miners have been handled in the manner that they have is because the machine fears the Progressive Miners movement in this district. It was the Progressive Miners that compelled the "International" to come to the relief of the Fayette County late in October when they thought that they could escape this responsibility. The heavy vote polled by Progressive Miners led by Thomas Myerscough has resulted in scaring the machine as it was never scared before.

No Dual Movement

The Progressive Miners cannot emphasize too strongly at this time that they are absolutely opposed to any Dual or Outlaw Movement. It will only bring disaster to the miners. They must stay inside the organization and fight this thing out to the finish. A definite policy will be decided upon for Fayette County and carried out.

Let every friend of the miners do all in his power to accomplish this.

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Merrick Accepts Challenge of the "International" Machine

[illegible] Hall, Coketon, on the afternoon of [illegible] Thomas Myerscough, [illegible] the United Mine Workers of America, [illegible] Fayette County, [illegible] Progressive Miners [illegible] Fayette County, [illegible] Organizer, District 5, United Mine Workers of America, [illegible] Progressive Miners [illegible] Party of America, [illegible] Progressive Miners [illegible] the question of the Fayette County Strike.

Myerscough, [illegible] Progressive Miners, [illegible] but was unable to get Fontoccio down to any date for the debate. [illegible] Progressive Miners in District 5 have [illegible] not only the District Machine [illegible] but the International Machine [illegible] flooding the district with an army of organizers at the expense of [illegible] membership, sending in men of such type as Van Bitner, Fontoccio and Grecula.

The membership of the United Miners should know something about the characters of these people. Van Bitner is so notorious that nothing need be said here concerning him.

Nick Fontoccio, who hails from Springfield, Illinois, has an unsavory record as a renegade radical who traded his influence among radicals for a job on the National payroll.

At a conference of Illinois delegates at the United Mine Workers' Convention, September, 1921, when Thomas Myerscough gave the story of the corruption in the election in District 5, in 1920, Fontoccio was the only Illinois delegate who attacked his exposure. On that occasion Myerscough denounced Fontoccio as one of the leaders of the gunfight at Belleville strike, which caused the Illinois Miners Relief expense of $21,000, and that he deserted the radical miners in return for a job on the "machine" payroll. During his recital Myerscough made the statement that John Grecula, International Bank Organizer, was in the employ of Fontoccio carried the story to Grecula with the result that the latter made a vicious physical assault upon Myerscough the following day in Indianapolis.

Fontoccio was one of only two or three Illinois delegates who fought against Howat in the September Convention.

Early in 1922 Fontoccio, as usual, accompanied by his pugilistic bodyguard, John Grecula, appeared in a meeting of Local Union Cannonsburg, and talked upon a resolution concerning Howat's expulsion from the organization. On this occasion Fontoccio said, "I take off my hat to Van Bitner for his work in Kansas".

As for John Grecula, he is a man of the lowest type. Following the election in District 5, in 1920, he appeared in Pittsburgh and misrepresented himself as a disgruntled and disfranchised International Organizer, and won the confidence of Myerscough and Progressive Miners of the District. Later he got upon a committee of four who acted as trustees for the custody of 20 affidavits getting evidence of corruption in District 5. By legal trick he has been successful in keeping these affidavits locked up in a safe deposit box so they cannot be used at District and International Conventions.

Following the charge made by Myerscough that he was an organization spy, he attacked Myerscough unexpectedly and in a cowardly manner and by kicking him upon the knee knocked him to the pavement where he continued to kick him in the most cowardly and brutal manner.

These are the types of agents that the "International" is sending to District 5, to begin a campaign of intimidation and thuggery. However, they will not be successful. The Progressive Miners will continue to fight for the principles as before.

MERRICK ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE OF THE INTERNATIONAL ISSUED THROUGH FONTECCIO AND WILL DEBATE THE QUESTION WITH ANY OFFICIAL OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES, AND PAY ALL EXPENSES.

Help "The Worker" Find The Worst Boss in the U.S.A.

This week we publish the first story in our hunt for "The Worst Boss in the U. S. A." THE WORKER wants to publish your story about your boss. Thru your stories, appearing each week, we will find out who is the worst boss. For the best stories published, THE WORKER offers prizes as follows: First Prize, $10 worth of books; Second Prize, $7.50 worth of books; Third Prize, $5 worth of books; Fourth Prize, $2.50 worth of books, and ten additional prizes, each one $1 worth of books.

The contest will close on March 31st. The judges will be C. E. Ruthenberg, Elmer T. Allison and Caleb Harrison. Start sending in your stories immediately to The Editor, Worst Boss Stories, THE WORKER, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City. Here is the first:

* * *

The Well-Fed Boss and His Check

EDITOR, WORST BOSS STORIES:—Below is a true story of what actually transpired. I being the author.

The hero is the well-fed benevolent boss, the minor character is a wage slave looking for salvation thru the generosity of the fat hero.

After years of back-breaking toil as a fast moving machine in a dusty factory, the wage slave finds herself with about $200.00 in the bank and a good case of lung decay. Not being able to work, 20 cent lunches and small medicine bills eat the best part of the $200.00. At length the climax is reached. The doctor announces either a trip to Colorado or to the grave.

Here is where the hero comes in. A committee of one is sent by a group of the factory slaves to lay the sick girl's appeal before the charitable boss.

The hero listens to the pitiful story with a tired look, yet tempered by the spirit of tolerance which Christian martyrs display on such occasions. At last the hero deigns to speak. "We have organized charities to deal with such cases," he says, "and we support them."

Again the committee speaks. It explains carefully that this particular wage slave still has a little pride left and the humiliating process of going thru the ordeal of "CHARITABLE" investigation would be almost as bad as death.

The benign boss (hero) ponders seriously. At last he speaks. "I shall instruct my bookkeeper to make out a check for a satisfactory sum."

The committee of one grows happy with visions of a check for $200.00 or perhaps $300.00; for what is $300.00 to a rich man.

Soon the bookkeeper arrives with the check, the well-fed boss looks it over carefully with his bleary eyes, and sighing the sigh of a contented man who does his duty well he hands the check over to the committee of one. The committee accepts the check with profuse thanks, not daring to look at it for fear of being impolite.

But a shock was in store for the committee! A glance at the check a moment later showed the word "CHARITY" written across the face of it in bold letters, and the sum was "FIVE DOLLARS!"

Such was the charity of the well-fed benevolent boss!

Such was the reward of the meek slave on her way to the grave!

And so will charity be administered until the meek slaves become MILITANT REBELS and overthrow the system that grinds blood and flesh into wealth and substitute for it a system that will grind wealth into blood and flesh, feeding commodities.

—J. J. R., Cambridge, Mass.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Letters to the Editor

New York City, Jan. 22, 1923.

Dear Comrade:—Kindly insert the following in your paper

A Proletcult Forum has been organized by a group of radical comrades with an advisory committee consisting of Max Eastman, Louis Boudin, Robert Minor, Floyd Dell, Arturo Giovanitti, Roger Baldwin and Mary Heaton Vorse. This forum will arrange lectures and debates every Sunday evening on vital subjects of the day which are to be presented by people prominent in our social, political, economic and literary life.

The purpose of the Forum is not alone to stimulate interest in current events, but to promote a keener understanding of social problems thru open and free discussions, and to facilitate ease of self expression.

Comrades are earnestly requested to give this forum their full hearted support, to make it a center of radical thought.

On Sunday evening, January 28, Mr. William Pikens will speak on "Does The Negro Want Social Equality?" at John Reed Hall, 204 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Mr. Pikens is the Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.—Jeanette Pearl, Secretary.

4-Week Drive for R.A.I.C. by F.S.R. Now On

At its last meeting the National Executive Committee of the Friends of Soviet Russia passed the following motion:

"We are in favor of supporting the Russian-American Industrial Corporation with our full strength, and toward that end we shall conduct a four-week drive beginning Jan. 22nd, of which two weeks shall be devoted to especially concentrated and intensive campaign.

"The tremendous task of helping Soviet Russia with constructive relief can only be accomplished thru the support of the working masses of this country and only the trade unions can mobilize the working masses toward this end.

"The RAIC is the first experiment in this direction. It has the backing of the great Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

"The success of the RAIC will set a precedent for all other trade unions for further cooperation in the constructive relief work.

"Soviet Russia needs billions of dollars, which can be secured only thru the millions of American workers. The RAIC has set its task the raising of the first million dollars. Already they have sold $300,000 worth of shares. The F.S.R. undertakes the task of selling $100,000 worth of shares. To accomplish this, we shall exploit the full strength of our organization."

Letters are being sent to F.S.R. secretaries, with concrete suggestions for work to be done to put this motion into effect. Literature goes with it that explains the plan of the RAIC in great detail.

All together for Soviet Russia thru the Russian-American Industrial Corporation!

Renew Mine Agreement for Three States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois

After a six-day conference between sub-scale committees of miners and mine owners in the three central competitive states an agreement was reached which renewed the wage scales and working conditions for the 200,000 coal miners in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

Details of the agreement are yet to be made public, but it is plain that neither the labor leaders or the operators wanted a repetition of the struggle of last year.

The Cleveland agreement was reached last fall, not because of any action on the part of the reactionary Lewis machine in control of the United Mine Workers of America, but because the strike itself was developing militant sentiment on the part of the rank and file of the members in favor of continuing the strike until the employers were decisively beaten. When the militants of many districts started a concerted move to continue the strike and demand more than simple reinstatement of the old terms, Lewis & Co., always alert to serve the interests of the enemies of labor, hastily called the conference that resulted in the return of most of the strikers to the pits.

Anyone who knows anything about strategy on the trade union field recognizes that there is at present a splendid opportunity for the miners to improve their conditions of work, but the Lewis machine prevents effective action by renewing an agreement that goes no further than merely recognizing the existence of the union.

Compers Still Hunting Heresy in Steno Union, This Time in Omaha

(By Federated Press)

OMAHA.—Organizer Conboy, A. F. of L., has recommended to President Gompers that the charter of the Omaha local of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' union be taken up, on the ground that it has but eight members, with several of them not now working at the trade. Another reason assigned is that the Midwest Labor News, whose editor, J. A. Lochray, is a member of the union, did not adhere to the A. F. of L. nonpartisan policy in the last election but favored independent political action. The paper is the official organ of the Nebraska State Federation of Labor and of the Omaha Central Labor Union, of the Carpenters' District council, of the Women's Union Label league. Gompers communicated with the Omaha central body, which will decide on a course of action after hearing the report of the local organizer.

Charters of the New York and Seattle locals have been taken up and the New York local reorganized.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Amalgamation and the Labor Party

[illegible] Practical Plan for Amalgamation of Metal Trades

Propose Practical Plan for Amalgamation of Metal Trades

By CALEB HARRISON

A practical plan of Amalgamation for the metal trades has just been issued by the Committee composed of a large number of delegates from the following unions of metal workers:

International Association of Machinists.
International Brotherhood of Toolmakers and Helpers.
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.
Metal Trades International Union.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers.
International Molders' Union.
Patternmakers' League.

These eight are possibly the most important of all the 24 unions that now exist in the metal industry.

Eight out of 24 does not seem to be many organizations to favor a plan that amounts to all to be completed. Even so, we need only keep in mind that the Amalgamation campaign is but one year old, and has to contend with stiff opposition from all the reactionary international officers of the various unions, and we then get a clear idea of the great progress made.

The convention at which the plan was adopted was not called especially for the metal trades—more attention from the outside was given to the affairs of the sixteen railroad unions. The result was that many metal working unions did not know that a metal union program was to be considered.

Any person employed in the modern metal working industry will appreciate very much the clear description of the development of the metal industry from the blacksmith shop, foundry, and machine shop of the village in bygone days to the gigantic modern metal working establishment of to-day employing thousands of workers of every conceivable trade in metal fabrication. There are many workers still living who witnessed this growth of the metal industry; there are many workers, who actually began work somewhere in some isolated blacksmith shop, machine shop or foundry, and remained part of the industry as it traversed thru the various stages of amalgamation—while the various specialized shops were brought together into the present-day steel mills, electrical plants, etc., all under the dominance of Wall Street bankers.

Craft Unionism Obsolete

Yet how many of these workers understood the social significance of this amalgamating process in industry? How many understood how this change would affect their unions? If any understood they kept very quiet for fear that the significance of the change would have a bad effect upon sacred forms and customs in the realm of unionism. It is now about twenty years since the labor movement was stirred by the industrial unionism movement. The weakness of the craft form of union, its helplessness against the corporations and trusts, employing workers of all trades, was outlined just as clearly as it is outlined today; but for some reason, that the industrial unionist could not understand, the workers failed to respond in large numbers. There never was a response as encouraging as that found in the Amalgamation Conference in Chicago last December, 9 and 10.

One great trouble with the industrial unionist in the past was his impatience with the trade unions. Failing to win the unions over after a few short skirmishes with the reactionary officials he gave up the fight and decided that the trade unions are hopelessly reactionary and corrupt. Then the industrial unionist concluded that if the trade unions would be destroyed and put out of the way the path would be clear for the organization of all wage workers into one powerful industrial union. The most fatal mistake industrial unionists of the past ever made was to think that organizing the working class would be easy just because the industrial union plan of organization is superior to the trade union form.

The Amalgamated circular does not fall into this error. They have taken a leaf from the book of the employers—the employers did not destroy the existing industries when they set out to amalgamate. The employers knew that it would not be easy to organize new industries on the new basis. They amalgamated the old ones, except when some short-sighted owner stood in the way, then they put him out of business.

A Comprehensive Program

There are something like 33 occupations in the metal industry and nearly 4,500,000 workers who are eligible to membership in a union of the metal working industry. If an effective and up-to-date union can organize the majority of these workers more readily than an outworn trade union can, then it is the greater part of wisdom to take the strength that the numbers of the present unions give us and increase that strength thru amalgamation rather than to spend our energies trying to first tear down before we build.

The amalgamation program leaves nothing undone. There is a comprehensive plan that every rank-and-file member of a union can understand. A plan that leaves the reactionaries no argument against industrial unionism.

The seventh aim in the platform of the Machinists' Union reads: We aim, "to adopt and carry out a plan of co-operation with other crafts—with the ultimate purpose of amalgamating all metal trades—thereby eliminating strikes of one organization at a time and by concerted action all reap the full benefit of their labor." No mistake about the intent of the letter and spirit of this aim, but we won't find the International officers of any union getting behind that aim—no, indeed. The membership must get behind in their local lodges and stand ready for the next convention when the metal workers will prepare to put amalgamation into effect.

Duncan Stays to Dance for F.S.R., Feb. 2

Isadora Duncan has decided to remain in America a few weeks longer for the special purpose of giving a benefit performance under the auspices of the Friends of Soviet Russia.

In view of the fact that this great dancer, the acknowledged leader of her art—has been persecuted and maligned since her arrival because of her pro-Soviet sympathies, her appearance under such radical auspices is very significant.

The performance will be absolutely her last on an American stage. She will leave for Soviet Russia as soon after this final appearance as possible. The performance is scheduled for Friday evening, Feb. 2nd, at the Lexington Theatre, 51st Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City.

The program for the evening, Miss Duncan has announced, will be exclusively Russian, and in every respect new. Music will be provided by the Russian Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Modest Altschuler.

Notes of Local New York.

A few more back numbers of the Labor Herald, Russian Review and The Marxian are on sale at the Toiler Book Shop, 208 E. 12th St., all at five cents a copy.

All delegates to the City Central Committee must attend the meeting Saturday, Jan. 27th, at 8 p. m., 208 E. 12th St., as the election of an Executive Secretary for the coming year will take place.

Comrades thruout the Local are cautioned that all tickets for the November 7th and November 29th affairs must be in the local office by February 1st.

Book Review

By H. M. WICKS

"GUILD SOCIALISM," BY NILES CARPENTER, PH.D., PUBLISHED BY D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK.

As long as publishers can be found gullible enough to publish such unadorned twaddle as is contained in the 331 pages of this book there will be an abundance of college professors who will write it.

Mr. Carpenter, the author of this book, is an instructor and tutor in social ethics at Harvard University. When we observe the products of American colleges and universities presuming to write upon questions concerning the working class of the world we sometimes wonder about what type of disordered mind fills the university chairs of the nation.

This compilation of drivel from the pen of Mr. Carpenter goes a long way toward explaining how it comes about that the most ignorant people in America are the college and university graduates and why it is that products of the institutions of so-called higher learning must divest themselves completely of their former knowledge before they are of any value in the labor struggle.

The subject of the book is that weird concoction of labor-liberalism that falls under the head of guild socialism, an economic fallacy, harking back to the Middle Ages. The prototype of the modern guild idea is to be found in medieval guilds.

The author does not entirely agree with the idea of guild socialism and his principal objection to it is the fact that it is tinged with Marxism. Of course, Mr. Carpenter does not state just how the movement is influenced by Marxism, but the assertion that Marxism is one of the principles of the movement furnishes the author an opportunity to expose his complete ignorance of the subject he has attempted to deal with and exposes him as a cheap mountebank and literary adventurer who tries to conceal his learned ignorance under the same cloak that conceals Dr. Elliott's five feet of imbecility—Harvard University.

On page 226 of his book, Professor Carpenter declares that the small book "Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome," by William Morris and Belfort Bax is little more than a condensation of Marx's Das Capital.

Such a statement is evidence that the Harvard professor is either a liar or a fool, for by no stretch of the imagination can the book by Morris and Bax be construed as a condensation of the work of Marx. As a matter of fact there is no attempt made by Morris and Bax to explain the economic theories of Marx which are elaborated in his Capital.

Listen to this sublime gem from the fountain of wisdom where our best young men receive their higher learning:

> "There is no need to enter into a detailed examination of the fallacies involved in Marxism; the task has been adequately done many times, both by socialists and non-socialists."

Thus is Marx swept from consideration and in a footnote we learn the names of some of the annihilators of Marxism. The non-socialist critics include the writer, who modestly admits that he once refuted Marx, and also our old friend Boehm-Bawerk, with his marginal utility vagarism that passes among the bourgeois intellectuals for economics because it flatters their own inferiority. The "Realists" who have adequately disposed of Marxism are Bernstein, the revisionist of Germany, and the Italian, Loria, the plagiarist, who first perverted the works of Marx in a clumsy Italian edition and then used Marx's own arguments to reply to his invention.

This man Loria must have been a source of inspiration for Carpenter and we are quite sure that Frederick Engels, were he living today, would apply the same epithets of degradation to Carpenter that he did to Achille Loria, another college professor.

Carpenter imagines the labor theory of value of Marx was originated by certain English economists and tries to belittle Marx by connecting their names with his theory as if in England many years before the publication of Marx's earliest works, that Professor Carpenter, himself, was unfamiliar with the works of Marx is seen from his crude endeavor to explain the labor theory of value. Says Carpenter on page 237:

> "Now, in order to make the labor theory of value signify anything beside the manifestly absurd proposition that value increases directly as the length of time consumed in producing an article, the theory must be loaded down with a set of qualifications which entirely contradict it."

He then explains that it would be more profitable under such a theory who employ lazy, stupid and crippled workmen. It is almost unbelievable that such a miserable perversion of Marx can find its way into print, but this and any school child who has ever read the simplest and most elementary of the economic works of Marx could set the professor straight in regard to what Marx meant.

Marx never held that the value of a commodity was determined by the actual amount of individual labor embodied therein, but that it was determined by the socially-necessary labor, which excludes cripples, idiots and college professors.

This infantile screed by Carpenter has absolutely no value, historically, economically, or sociologically. It is merely one more pebble in the monument erected by college professors that testifies to the impregnability of the Marxian law of value.

The worker who buys this book will not only waste his money, but will waste his time reading it, which is of more importance than money. In reading books the worker should choose the best, as our time is all too limited anyway and every book read should furnish us new weapons with which to fight labor's struggles. Let the calumniators of Marx in the university chairs write their foolish books for the consumption of the ruling class whose boots they are anxious to lick, but the working class should have none of them.

The college professors and colleges and universities generally, are coming into such disrepute that intelligent workmen exist today by the thousands who can successfully refute the shabby pretensions of the so-called educators of America.

World Labor Is Told the Aim of the Revolutionary Trade Unions is the Overthrow of Capitalism

(Continued from page One)

being made of the Shop Stewart Movement.

He warned against the illusions of the Red Trade Union. Lozovsky demanded more activity from trade unions working within the various industrial internationals. At the same time, care must be taken that the unity of the industrial internationals is preserved as far as possible.

Lozovsky also spoke on the tasks of the Communists in the trade unions. He said that the Comintern (Communist International) fought equally against the breaking up of the trade unions and against the liquidation of the Profintern (Red International of Labor Unions).

The offensive of the capitalists, he said, and the tactics of the reformists diminished the number of members in the trade unions. The Amsterdam Trade Union International bravely defends the interests of the bourgeoisie, instead of those of the proletariat; it is cowardly in its relations to the bourgeoisie, but most courageous with regard to the left. The Amsterdam Trades Union International is openly striving to split up the trade unions. This has been seen in France, in Czecho-Slovakia, and in Spain.

The periodical of the General German Trade Union Federation announces: "The enemy is on the left. We must purge our own ranks!"

The German miners' movement prefers to join hands with Catholic and Polish national federations rather than with the Union of Brain and Hand Workers. The German Industrial Union of Clothing Workers is in close association with the Russian trade unions because the latter belong to the Profintern.

In France, Italy, Spain, Holland and America, the anarcho-syndicalists are combatting the Profintern under the watchword of independence, or small group of political vagabondage. Their political ideal is the banal chief Machno.

Neither the anarchists nor the syndicalists recognize the part to be played by a revolutionary party. In syndicalism there are various tendencies. Many recognize the necessity of the proletarian dictatorship. We must work in common with these, despite theoretical differences.

The relations of the trade unions to the party must be adapted to the special conditions in every country. The French party and the French trade unions must come to an agreement as to their mutual relations. The independence of the Union of Brain and Hand Workers in Germany can be maintained.

The members of the French party must however remain communists, even in the trade unions. In France the syndicalists created the first communist party and not the party which promoted the syndicalists of the French party.

We communists must fight against the illusion that in the trade unions there have been expulsions, we must act for re-union. We must create communist groups within the syndicalist, anarchist factions. These groups must be immediately gathered together, to the watchword of re-unity.

If the exclusion of the communists from the Amsterdam International is continued, this will oblige us to gather together the international revolutionary forces. We fight equally against schism and against the voluntary withdrawal of communists from the trade unions.

The party press must devote more attention to the trade union question. We are most desirous of winning the trades union leaders, but the workers.

Affiliation to the Profintern is only possible where a revolutionary trade union organization is in favor of it; where this is not the case, we must remain further in the trade unions. The red trade unions must also remain in the international industrial federations, and fight energetically in them.

The Comintern unites communists only, but the Profintern unites all revolutionary workers really anxious to fight against capitalism and reformism.

The liquidation of the Profintern, as demanded by the Amsterdamers would be a crime against communism.

Lozovsky then read letters from the Communist Party of Germany, from the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia, from the Communist Party of Spain, from the Communist Party of Italy, from the Communist Party of Holland, from the Communist Party of Norway, from the Communist Party of Switzerland, from the Communist Party of Bulgaria, from the Communist Party of Poland, from the Communist Party of Finland, from the Communist Party of Jugo-Slavia, from the Communist Party of Rumania, from the Communist Party of Greece, from the Communist Party of Austria, from the Communist Party of Hungary, from the Communist Party of Canada, from the Communist Party of the United States, from the Communist Party of Mexico, from the Communist Party of Argentine, from the Communist Party of Chile, from the Communist Party of Brazil, from the Communist Party of Uruguay, from the Communist Party of Paraguay, from the Communist Party of Peru, from the Communist Party of Ecuador, from the Communist Party of Columbia, from the Communist Party of Venezuela, from the Communist Party of Cuba, from the Communist Party of Porto Rico, from the Communist Party of Dutch India, from the Communist Party of Japan, from the Communist Party of China, from the Communist Party of Korea, from the Communist Party of Australia, from the Communist Party of South Africa, from the Communist Party of Egypt, from the Communist Party of Palestine, from the Communist Party of Persia, from the Communist Party of Turkey, from the Communist Party of Armenia, from the Communist Party of Georgia, from the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, from the Communist Party of Bokhara, from the Communist Party of Khiva, from the Communist Party of Turkestan, from the Communist Party of Tartary, from the Communist Party of Bashkiria, from the Communist Party of Buriat-Mongolia, from the Communist Party of Kirgisia, from the Communist Party of Daghestan, from the Communist Party of Kabardia, from the Communist Party of Tchetchnia, from the Communist Party of Ingushia, from the Communist Party of Karatchai, from the Communist Party of Kalmykia, from the Communist Party of Adygeia, from the Communist Party of Karelia, from the Communist Party of Ossetia, from the Communist Party of Abkhazia, from the Communist Party of Ajaria, from the Communist Party of Crimea, from the Communist Party of Tchuvashia, from the Communist Party of Mordvinia, from the Communist Party of Tcheremissia, from the Communist Party of Votiakia, from the Communist Party of Permia, from the Communist Party of Siberia, from the Communist Party of Ukraine, from the Communist Party of White Russia, from the Communist Party of Lithuania, from the Communist Party of Lettonia, from the Communist Party of Esthonia, from the Communist Party of Finland, from the Communist Party of Iceland, from the Communist Party of Norway, from the Communist Party of Sweden, from the Communist Party of Denmark, from the Communist Party of Holland, from the Communist Party of Belgium, from the Communist Party of Luxemburg, from the Communist Party of Switzerland, from the Communist Party of Germany, from the Communist Party of Austria, from the Communist Party of Hungary, from the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia, from the Communist Party of Jugo-Slavia, from the Communist Party of Rumania, from the Communist Party of Bulgaria, from the Communist Party of Albania, from the Communist Party of Greece, from the Communist Party of Italy, from the Communist Party of Spain, from the Communist Party of Portugal, from the Communist Party of France

Fourth Congress of Communist International Issues Call to World's Workers to Unid

(Continued from Page One)

ples of organizing the common fight for saving the eight hour day, against wage reductions, against the loss of everything which has been gained by the trade unions, against the renewed armaments, and against the danger of new wars.

At the Berlin Conference of the representatives of the three executives, the representatives of the Communist International made this proposal. The parties of the Second International rejected it. —

As a first condition for the convention of a world workers' congress, the Second International demanded that the Soviet Government abandon its opposition to those parties attempting to induce the Russian proletariat to renounce the most important conquests of the revolution, to give up the possession of the factories and to replace the power in the hands of the bourgeoisie; as a second condition the demand was made that the Communists cease propagating their views within the trade unions, and give up combatting those trade union heads who are in favor of weakening the struggle of the working class against the bourgeoisie, altho the intensification of this struggle is an obvious necessity.

The Communist International was obliged to decline these proposals, for their acceptance would have been tantamount to the abandonment of the whole aim and object of the United Front.

We are working for the united front with the aim of increasing, not lessening, the fighting and defensive powers of the proletariat against the international bourgeoisie.

Six Months of Capitalist Offensive

Another half year has passed since the failure of our proposal to form a united proletarian front for the organization of the proletarian defensive struggle. This half year saw the uninterrupted advance of the bourgeoisie in all countries.

In England the reactionary elements of the bourgeoisie have gained the upper hand. They have put an end to Lloyd George's attempts to conceal the aggressive policy of English capital beneath the phrases expressing anxiety for peace and for the reconstruction of Europe.

The Conservative Party, now reigning supreme, has proclaimed "law and order" as its watchword, and "non-interference of the state in economics", that is, to give capital a free hand in the strangulation of the proletariat.

Its first step was the attempt to do away with the minimum living wage. Bonar Law even refused to listen to the unemployed.

In France the government gave the command to shoot at striking workers in Le Havre, only 4 years after the wholesale bloodbath. The French government attacks the eight hour day openly.

In Germany the coalition government of Social Democrats and bourgeoisie has openly and unequivocally declared that the sole means of stabilizing the mark is to squeeze more work out of the under-nourished proletarian masses. It has openly proclaimed that the last vestige of economic control is to be given a free hand. The new Cuno government is a government of industrial magnates, and the fore-runner of the open dictatorship of the iron and coal barons. The character of this government is so notoriously reactionary, so unmistakably directed against the freer interests of the working class, that the Social Democrats were obliged to refuse to enter it. From Bavaria the extreme conter-revolutionists are preparing to use armed attack on the last remnants of the November Revolution, on the republic. They are encouraged in their efforts by the success of the Fascisti in Italy, where the dictatorship of capital was established without the slightest resistance being offered by the democratic bourgeoisie, where the parliament has become a zero and now aims at no more than the cult of the bourgeoisie, that the working class is to be forced to place itself unreservedly at the disposal of capital, with blood and sweat.

In Czecho-Slovakia the capitalists are throwing thousands of workers into the streets daily. Unemployment increases; one lock-out after another is instituted to reduce the workers' wages.

Austria has been crushed into a colony of the Entente capital. Austrian finance is to be put on a sound basis at the expense of the Austrian working class, by means of starvation wages for the workers and the lower officials of the civil service. The representatives of Entente capital are to be lords over life and death of the Austrian masses.

In the United States of America the employers are attempting to destroy the trade unions by depriving the workers of the right to organize. Capital is to possess its mighty trusts and no one is to drink a glass of milk without tribute to the Trust. But the working class is to be scattered by every puff of wind.—like sand.

In South Africa, General Smuts, the gem of international liberalism, is playing the Grand Executioner. General Smuts, pacifist of the League of Nations, not only commands workers on strike to be shot down, but he has the leaders of the South African mining struggle, provoked by his government, hanged eight months later.

New Wars Ahead

All these are facts showing how the most elementary interests of the working class are being trampled underfoot. But the capitalist offensive is not without counter-blows. Everywhere has the dictatorship of capital called forth the most violent

Put the Mine Owners on Trial

There has been a continuous angry roar from the kept press during the past few days over the acquittal of the five workers placed on trial for their lives in Illinois as a result of the "Herrin Mine War." The blood hungry of the Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association, the Union League Clubs, and the spokesmen of American capitalism, from President Harding down to the cheapest stool pigeon of the American Defense Society, has been cheated. The Illinois Mine Workers' Union has won against organized dollars.

It is now the turn of the Miners' Union to demand that the mine owners, their backers in the campaign against organized labor, and the heads of the scab-herding employment agencies in Chicago, be placed on trial for their lives.

No one denies that William J. Lester, owner of the Lester Strip Mine, near Herrin, Ill., tried to operate his mine with scab labor, when the miners were on strike for living conditions.

No one denies that Lester hired thugs and gunmen from detective agencies in Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities to terrorize the neighborhood in the vicinity of his mine.

No one denies that Lester had employment agencies in Chicago recruiting strike-breakers for him; that scabs were lured to the Herrin mine thru misrepresentation and falsehood.

No one denies that two union miners, when they came to the Lester mine to protest against these conditions, were murdered in cold blood by Lester's hired assassins.

It is declared that the United States Steel Corporation, successful in operating the non-union steel industry, supported Lester in his war on the miners' union, the war that resulted in deaths that organized business charged against the organized workers.

The miners' union and its members have been declared innocent by a jury in a capitalist court of justice, the prosecution being financed by big business and carried forward by the labor-hating Attorney General Brundage, of Illinois, who has ambitions to be the dollar governor of the state.

Lester was directly responsible for the Herrin Mine War and its death toll of more than a score of lives. **PUT HIM ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE.**

The heads of strike-breaking employment and thug-herding detective agencies were Lester's accomplices. **THEY SHOULD BE PLACED ON TRIAL WITH HIM.**

If it can be shown that the Steel Trust stood back of Lester, and an effort should be made to do this, then its officials, even up to Judge Gary, should be put in the prisoners' dock along with Lester and the rest of his union-smashing outfit.

Union miners at Herrin have been arrested, torn from their families, thrown into prison, indicted and forced to face trial on a charge of murder. They have been acquitted.

The Illinois Miners' Union should not, and must not rest until Gary, Lester and all their open-shop gang, have been forced to go thru a similar ordeal. And the chances are that, if this is done, they will be found guilty of the crime which everyone knows they have committed.

The Illinois Miners' Union and its members have been on the defensive since the Herrin Mine War last summer. It is time that the Miners' Union took the offensive against those oppressing its membership.

"Ghastly testimony to political cowardice," comments the New York Times on the acquittal verdict returned in the Herrin miners' trial. It makes the Times feels pretty sick to know that its peculiar brand of legalised lynching failed to work in Illinois.

The Chicago Federation of Labor

It has come to be taken for granted that the Chicago Federation of Labor will support any measure of immediate benefit to the workers. It is for amalgamation, independent political action, it has led in the fight for the class war prisoners, and now calls upon Governor Binchot for the release of Jacob Dolla.

In harmony with this advance stand, the central organization of Chicago's workers has endorsed the declaration of the Second National Convention of the Workers Party for the protection of foreign-born workers.

Similar action will be taken, no doubt, by the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, the Seattle Central Labor Council, and a few more. But that is about as far as most of these drives get. It is strenuously urged, however, that the campaign for safeguarding foreign-born workers be made the exception. Let every central labor body in the land, every state federation, every international union consider and act favorably on this matter.

Consider these facts. The foreign-born workers have been singled out by the bosses for special attack. President Harding has urged that they be registered; the department of justice that they be photographed and finger-printed like criminals; the "Banker" Secretary of Labor Davis that their naturalization papers be revoked for "unsatisfactory" conduct; and Rep. Edmonds, in congress, that they be immediately deported for participation in strikes.

While the thinking elements among the foreign-born are thus to be gagged, there is to be a special drive in Europe by the employing interests for "selective immigration." Workers from northern Europe, who read and write, will be rejected. It is found that they refuse to come to this country, anyway. They do not relish being converted into human fodder for America's industrial machine. The quotas from these countries under the three per cent law remain unfilled.

These workers of northern Europe know American industry with its brutal exploitation, its union-smashing, open shop policy, its spies and gunmen, its subsidised press and kept churches, its injunction judges, state constabularies and servile lawmakers, in city, county, state and nation.

That is why the bosses drive for "selective immigration" is being made for illiterates from the Balkan states and other countries of Southern Europe where the belief still prevails that the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor stands guard over a land of golden opportunity. These do not know that they are merely exchanging their hard European serfdom for an American slavery just as grinding.

It will not be their unwillingness to engage in the American class struggle against their new exploiters, but ignorance of their new environment, that will make these newly arrived immigrants a powerful weapon in the hands of the bosses to beat down the strivings of organized labor.

It is, therefore, the duty of all American organized labor to support the stand of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Workers Party to defend the foreign-born workers already here, against every assault of the bosses and the bosses' government, and to develop organs for the assimilation of all newly-arrived immigrants into the ranks of the American labor unions.

The giant need of American labor today is a united front of the native-born with the foreign-born. In the words of a real American patriot, Benjamin Franklin, when the colonists were fighting the British, "We either stand together, or we hang separately." The Chicago Federation of Labor calls upon the workers to stand together and triumph.

Arthur Henderson, the British jingo labor leader, defeated in the recent general elections to the House of Commons, has been victorious in a bye-election. He will prove a wet blanket rather than an aid to the fighting elements among the 143 labor members of the British parliament.

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Cachin Goes to Prison

The military dictatorship in France grows in audacity. That it has the French chamber of deputies completely in its clutches is shown by the vote of 371 to 143 denying immunity to Marcel Cachin, one of its Communist members. The fearless editor of L'Humanité, the Communist daily, is now lodged in the Sante Prison, in Paris.

During the days of civil tranquility, capitalist democracy in France, as everywhere that capitalism rules, wraps itself in bourgeois hypocrisies. Among the most fatuous of these is the one absolving members of parliament from prosecution for any utterances they may make, and to a certain extent from any activities they may engage in. This is supposed to be an aid to free and untrammelled expression.

But immediately an utterance or activity can be interpreted as attacking the capitalist state, this immunity is lifted. Communists have no rights in capitalist parliaments when the ruling class fears the loss of its power. Then the lot of Communists is prison and death.

Bourgeois democracy came to an end in Italy with the Mussolini dictatorship. "Democracy" in France took a big step in the same direction when the French chamber handed Cachin over to the public prosecutors to be put on trial for treason against the capitalist state.

French imperialism may well take a warning from the fact that when the vote against Cachin was announced, the Communist members of the chamber began singing "The Internationale." That is the kind of spirit that will triumph against all opposition.

"German Mark Falls to 21,000 for Dollar", is the latest headline on the financial pages of the daily press. Yes, and it is still falling. That means that European capitalism is decaying.

Let the King's Son Work

British aristocracy is sorely troubled over the fact that the financial outlook for the Duke of York, second son of the King of the British Empire, is not of the best. In truth the prospects are very dark.

The Duke is planning to marry Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore. The reports agree that the Duke is just as poverty-stricken as the Lady, who comes from an ancient and bankrupt family.

We are told that custom forbids the King's sons working for a living, except as officers of the navy or army, which isn't very strenuous labor and not so well paid.

In the past, a kindly parliament has voted sufficient funds out of taxes wrung from the workers to keep the royal households. But that was before the workers had 143 members in the British parliament.

There are several millions of jobless in England today, unemployed workers who would be willing to take jobs if they were available. The labor bloc in the House of Commons is putting up a fight for these, and the labor commoners would make it very uncomfortable for the King's exchequer if he came before them begging for a huge sum to keep the Duke and his Lady in idle luxury. The debate would be very disagreeable "don't cher know."

Our suggestion to the labor bloc in the British parliament would be to offer the Duke a job on the docks along the Thames in London. That would keep him near his father's house. That wouldn't enable him to earn very much, to be sure, and he would be compelled to break royal precedents. But it would help him work up a little muscle and put a few callouses in his hands against the day when British labor will abolish all bourgeois customs, take the titles away from all the kings, dukes and earls and put all the royal parasites to work, a la Soviet Russe.

The era of new mergers has hit the theatres and we are promised a "$50,000,000 Theatrical Combination" headed by Erlanger and the Shuberts. Get ready to pay more for the little amusement that you now can afford.

The Coming Crash in Europe

There is more inflammable substance in Europe in the present crisis than there was in the summer days of 1914 before the great war burst into flames. Any day may furnish the spark that will set off the new holocaust.

The French armies are sitting around the Ruhr mines but little coal is coming to the surface. Strikes of the German miners and railwaymen are notices upon the Paris diplomats that bayonets are poor tools for digging coal and running trains.

The result is that Germany is pulling France down with her in the general European chaos. This will be evident more and more as French imperialism is compelled to discard the present bold front that has no support in substance.

For the time being, what French capitalism has succeeded in doing is to develop a new spirit of German nationalism, to crystallize the jingoism that is drawing into its deceiving meshes large masses of the German working class. This militates against immediate solidarity of the German workers against both German and French capitalism.

This may be what France desires. Military resistance by Germany would give French militarism an excuse for taking over the remainder of the German republic, with the aid of her allies, Poland, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia and other French controlled states.

The hand of French diplomacy is now seen in the seizing of Memel by the Lithuanians. The Russians have discovered documents, according to Moscow reports, showing that the French vassal state, Poland, had urged the Lithuanians to seize Memel, hoping thus to keep this Baltic state quiet in the face of new developments.

With Poland attacking Germany from the east, Soviet Russia would certainly be drawn into the conflict as a defensive measure against the extending by France of world capitalism's front against Communism to her own borders.

Thus the world awaits the new crash in Europe. Great Britain and the United States stand back as they fear France is going to her own doom. Soviet Russia would rather spend the months ahead in the great work of reconstruction, in rebuilding her industries and rehabilitating her agriculture. But, if she must fight again for her preservation, her Red Army stands ready. The five years of victory of the Russian Soviet Republic will be followed by a sixth year of new triumphs.

Larkin Is Free Again

Governor Smith, of New York, has freed Jim Larkin from the Sing Sing prison. It is declared that he will also free the other Communist prisoners still confined in New York penitentiaries.

Larkin entered Sing Sing prison May 4, 1920, to serve a five year term. His crime was having joined in issuing the "Left Wing Manifesto," voicing the position of the revolutionary elements within the Socialist Party in 1919. Larkin has thus served two years for expressing his political views, long after the war came to an end.

Governor Smith gives several reasons for "pardoning" Larkin. But he cleverly steers shy of the issue stated in Larkin's first words after leaving prison, "I never deserved to be sent here in the first place."

Larkin's big crime, according to the capitalist court that tried him, was that he urged the "dictatorship of the proletariat" in the form of soviets, and that he favored the general strike.

Governor Smith also takes complete exception to Larkin's views, claiming that, "In a free democracy we know no dictatorship and we endure none," contending that, "Political progress results from the clash of conflicting opinions."

Leniency toward Larkin by Governor Smith is perhaps best explained by New York's executive when he says that, "Our state rests too firmly upon the devotion of its citizens to require for its protection an imprisonment of five years for the mere expression of an erroneous or even illegal opinion,—political doctrine, unaccompanied by any overt act."

In other words, Governor Smith does not fear that Larkin can do any great harm to the capitalist state at the present time. Therefore, it is easy for him now to agree with two dissenting judges of the Court of Appeals that Larkin had been unjustly convicted, and with the judge who wrote the prevailing opinion that the sentence imposed was too severe.

"From the legal point of view," says Governor Smith, "it is a case where a man has received, during the period of unusual popular excitement following the close of the war, too severe a sentence for a crime involving no moral turpitude."

It is because of this that we say, "Larkin is free again." If Larkin continues in labor's struggle, as we doubt not that he will, then new prison terms will confront him, even under the regime of Governor Smith. The next strike, whether in New York or Buffalo, or any industrial center in between, will show that Governor Smith is on the side of the capitalist dictatorship, that he of course strenuously disavows.

The war activities of American capitalism are not now threatened, hence some of the war politicals have been freed. The American capitalist state does not face immediate extinction by a Soviet Republic. Governors Small, of Illinois, and Smith, of New York, therefore, write "pardons" as good political moves during a period of popular protest.

Let labor, however, use this breathing spell to strengthen its forces and consolidate its power to meet the next attack by the frightened hosts of capitalism. It is only by knowing the real meaning of these "pardons" that we can profit by them.

Here is another fitting candidate for a place on the bench of the United States Supreme Court in the person of Ex-Gov. Stephens, of California. Stephens has just marked his retirement from office by granting pardons en masse to convicted murderers, three burglars and two automobile thieves. No clemency was shown for the many criminal syndicalism victims, or the class war prisoners, including Mooney, Billings, Ford, Suhr and a host of others.

Mr. Lewis Brands Himself

John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, seized what he no doubt considered an opportune moment to attack the Red International of Labor Unions.

Lewis will get no applause from the thinking sections of the miners' union for trying to curry favor with the mine owners by condemning a "red raid" of his own against International of the world's militants in the economic organizations of labor.

It was some time ago that THE WORKER reported that the coal miners of Nova Scotia, Canada, at their district convention had voted for affiliation with the Red International of Labor Unions. So far as we are aware, this is the first district organization of the coal miners' union that has taken this action.

The Nova Scotia miners asked their international union for permission to link up with the Red International. No doubt they didn't feel like waiting for the more backward sections of the union to catch up with them. The Lewis administration wasn't satisfied to send its reply to the Canadian miners. Lewis used the opening of the conference with the mine owners in New York City to stage his attack on the Red International in particular, on radicals and Bolshevists in general. There was a big response from the White Guard sections of the kept press.

Lewis repeats the favorite charge of "union-wrecking" against the Communists. This is the indictment so often drawn by Lewis' friend Gompers, who, by the way, has never accepted the challenge of William Z. Foster to debate this question.

The Nova Scotia coal miners, having shown themselves the most radical section of the United Mine Workers, will no doubt disappoint Mr. Lewis by withholding their affiliation with the Red International until the other districts of the miners' union catch up with them. The militants of Nova Scotia realize that nothing is to be gained by flying in the face of the power of the present international officialdom.

The Nova Scotia miners will avoid by every possible means the ruthless expulsion that Lewis and his administration inflicted upon Alex Howatt and the Kansas miners.

Mr. Lewis, by invoking the aid of the capitalist press to attack the best elements in his own organization, has put the brand of "Union Wrecker" upon his own brow. By his repeated acts of betrayal he will burn it there so deep that every member of the miners' union will see it and act accordingly.

Geography and Slanders

One geographical fact usually overlooked by her critics is a rich source of mistaken conceptions about Russia. This fact is that Russia is not "just a country" like Germany, France or even the United States. It is a territory covering one-sixth of the globe; occupying, in fact, half of the European continent and half of the Asiatic continent. The distances are enormous, the transportation facilities insufficient. And so it was a matter of course for Russia, even before the war, that coal, dug in Southern Russia, was exported to Italy while coal for Petrograd had to be imported from England. This method was cheaper and easier than direct transportation from the Don basin to Northern Russia. Sending coal by rail such a distance would consume more coal than the amount shipped. Nobody criticized this method before the Revolution, but at present it has become one of the "proofs" of the inefficiency of the Soviet Government.

From reports coming from Russia thru the Associated Press it appears that a similar situation may prevail the coming winter in the matter of food supplies. Millions of poods of grain will be exported to other countries thru the Black Sea, while grain for the famine sufferers in other regions will have to be purchased from abroad. A procedure which, altho practised already before the war, will certainly be used as a stock argument by the enemies of Soviet Russia.

MORE TRUTH THAN HUMOR

10 P. M.—Bolcoms are all written up, save a snappy opening paragraph.

11 P. M.—Drank two glasses of home brew—no inspiration as yet.

12 P. M.—Feel more determined about it than ever. Decided not to go to sleep till I think up a good opening paragraph.

1 A. M.—Broke the typewriter, pulled a dozen hairs out of my beard, and no paragraph yet.

2 A. M.—Why didn't I think of it before? There's Doc Coue's book on auto-suggestion; that ought to suggest something.

4 A. M.—Hhoaaaohhh (representing yawn). Shmoe! Oh, well, this is Thrift week, anyway . . . .

AND THAT'S THAT.

* * *

WE DON'T BLAME THE POLE-CATS A BIT!

A member of the Workers Party, a wobbly and a socialist were out for a stroll in the country one pleasant afternoon, when they came to a cave wherein dwelt various and sundry pole-cats.

The socialist, who had been loudly declaiming that the reduction of the holes in the doughnuts was a more important issue than the dictatorship of the proletariat, was silenced long enough for the three to make a wager. The wager, in brief, was based on who could enter the cave and remain therein for the greatest length of time.

The Workers Party-ite marched in bravely, but in a couple of minutes staggered out, fell in a faint and had to be revived.

Next the wobbly, undaunted and intrepid, entered and emerged in about five minutes, calling for a gas mask. He, too, fell in a faint and had to be revived.

Finally, the socialist went in; and hardly a moment had elapsed when the pole-cats staggered out, fell in a faint and had to be revived.

—Harold Coy.

P. S. I am above caring for monetary reward but would appreciate it if you would send me Das Kapital, autographed by Karl Marx via radio and Sir Oliver Lodging-house.

—H. C.

(We've sent it to him inclosed in a post-card.—Ed.)

* * *

PHOOLOSOPHY

Deprive a socialist of the right to lie and he would be speechless.

Working-class solidarity is mighty. Indeed, mighty scarce.

A hundred-per-cent American is one willing to give your life for his country.

If brains are power a large per cent of our labor leaders must be paralytics.

In its appeal for funds, the Call writes: "A workers' press is a prime essential of a successful, flourishing labor movement." Maybe that's the reason why the Call fails to raise any money.

Judging by the number of times the Forward reported Lenin's death, someone would think Abe Cahan is the beneficiary of Comrade Lenin's insurance policy.

* * *

Dedicated To Bishop Manning

The painter was required to render an itemized bill for his repairs on various pictures in a convent. The statement was as follows:

Corrected and renewed the Ten Commandments	$6.00
Put a new nail on the rooster of St. Peter and mended his bill	4.08
Put a new nose on St. John the Baptist and straightened his eye	2.06
Washed the servant of the High Priest and put carmine on his cheeks	2.04
Revived the flames of Hell, put a new tail on the devil, and did several odd jobs for the damned	4.10
Cleaned the ears of Balaam's ass	2.08
Mended the shirt of the Prodigal Son and cleaned the pigs	1.00
Total	$21.36

E. J. Clode.

* * *

Another For The "Worst Boss" Stories Contest

She was one of those virile women who are always looking for something that will take up their husband's idle time.

"John," she said, "I wish you would mend the front door lock."

"Ca-can't!" replied John, quaking like an aspen leaf. "I've g-got t-the s-shaking ague."

"Oh, well, then, I know the very thing; you can sift the ashes."

* * *

Beta Kappa Seeks New Members

An unusual opportunity is offered to all half-baked journalists, writers, poets, artists, playwrights et cetera, to join the greatest international intellectual fraternity. The Beta Kappa, commonly known as the Bolclub, has started a drive for new members. The requirements are very simple. All one has to do is write something printable for the Bolcom. No credentials as to sanity required. Reference only from jail wardens accepted.

Advantages derived by membership in the Beta Kappa frat are too numerous to mention. You can't be down and out while a member of this organization. If in need of free board and lodging present membership card at any police station in the country; for physical exercise apply at your local American Legion post; if in need of a vacation report at any federal or state penitentiary. These are just a few of the privileges enjoyed. Join to-day!!

Bolcomsly,

1RV.

THE WORKER

AN ORGAN OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKING CLASS EXPRESSION

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Support War on New War!

Workers of New York City, in a tremendous demonstration, at the Central Opera House, Tuesday, Jan. 30, took their stand with the Communists of Europe, by declaring war against the new capitalist war. They unanimously adopted a cablegram to be sent to the Communist International, at Moscow, and to the Communist Parties of the countries that sent representatives to the recent Communist Anti-War Conference at Essen, Germany. The cablegram was as follows:

"MASS MEETING UNDER AUSPICES OF WORKERS PARTY SUPPORTS THE CALL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTIES OF GERMANY, FRANCE, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY, ADOPTED AT ESSEN, GERMANY, FOR JOINT ACTION AGAINST WORLD IMPERIALISM, DOWN WITH CAPITALISM. LONG LIVE COMMUNISM!"

Communists at Essen War Against War

(Special to "THE WORKER" by International Press Correspondence.)

ESSEN, Germany, Jan. 6.—Today there was a meeting here of the representatives of the Communist Parties of France (among others Cachin, and Monmousseau from the C.G.T.U.), England (among others the newly elected member of Parliament Newbold), Belgium, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Holland and Germany. There were also present the trade union leaders of the revolutionary railwaymen, metal workers, building workers and textile workers of [illegible]

[illegible] elected to the executive.

Cachin is the first speaker. He calculates with certainty on the occupation of the Ruhr valley. For Poincaré this is a question of to be or not to be. He owes it to his Bloc National. The French workers have taken up the most energetic fight against the fresh adventure of French imperialism. A common committee of action has been formed against the Versailles peace by the French Communist Party and the Confederation Generale du Travail Unitaire (C.G.T.U.)

Monmousseau (C.G.T.U.) speaks to the following effect: This meeting has nothing in common with that notorious conference held in 1918 in Brussels, where Jouhaux and Legien were present. At that time these men made the most sacred promises of peace only to break them afterwards. Jouhaux and Legien, these false apostles of war. We are no pacifists. We are in favor of peace because proletarian interests demand peace. We shall carry out the decisions resolved upon here without reserve. We shall do our utmost to prevent the occupation of the Ruhr valley.

Brandler reports on the position of the German party. This has now been considerably strengthened. Its influence reaches far beyond the limits of the party itself. Still we must not over-estimate our powers. But what we undertake to do at this conference shall be carried out.

Thalheimer gives a general survey of the international situation. Various possibilities are to be reckoned with. It may be that England and America will interfere at the last moment. But on the other hand it is equally possible that the pledges are seized without military measures. Should the Ruhr district be occupied, we must also calculate with the likelihood that the French government will first try to appease the workers with sugarplums, that is, with wages paid in francs, as the best way of corrupting them.? Thalheimer welcomes the energetic attitude adopted by the French workers. They may be assured that we make common cause with them. The present international situation renders it imperative for the German proletariat to issue the foreign political slogan of: A bloc between Germany, Soviet Russia and Turkey, able to defy the Entente.

Gallagher (England) speaks in favor of the sharpest possible action against the occupation of the Ruhr valley.

Ker (France) reports that the position of French industry is com-

(Continued on Page Four.)

Let Workers Restore Europe!

The appeal of the seven Communist Parties at the Essen Conference was as follows:

The Paris conference has failed. The France of Poincaré threatens the military occupation of the Ruhr basin, or at least with the confiscation of all state mines and forests, or with other economic compulsory measures.

Who will profit by it?

Certainly not the working population; neither the French nor the German.

The occupation and the repressive measures will bring no advantages, but will increase the burden of taxation and the exploitation of the working people.

The world conflicts will be rendered more acute, national hatred will be inflamed.

The sole result of the French repressive measures will be: An agreement between French and German capitalists at the expense of French and German workers.

Workers of France, fight for the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the occupied territories!

Oppose every repressive measure against Germany!

Fight until you have replaced these measures by once compelling your own bourgeoisie to bear the costs of the war and of reconstruction!

Agitate for these demands among your brothers in uniform!

German workers, force your capitalists to bear the costs of reparation!

No lengthening of working hours! Adequate wages? No interference with the right to strike! Control of industry and markets; suppression of Fascist organizations!

[illegible] French workers, clerks, small farmers, and tradesmen, [illegible] forward the foundations of your common

[illegible] January 14, 1923.

Zentrale der Kommunistischen Partei Deutschlands.
Comité Directeur du Parti Communiste Francais.
Confederation Generale du Travail Unitaire.
Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain.
Comitato Esecutivo del Partito Communista d'Italia.
Comité Directeur du Parti Communiste Belge.
Communistische Partij in Nederland.
Vykonni Vybor Komm. Str. v. Ceskoslovensku.

Organize National Council for Protection of Foreign-Born

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—The movement initiated by the Workers Party at its second national convention for protection of foreign-born workers against the attack made upon them by the government and the capitalists has secured the support of a large number of labor organizations and a provisional National Council is now in process of formation which will initiate a country-wide campaign.

Organizations which will likely be represented on the provisional National Council are the Farmer-Labor League, the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Minnesota State Federation of Labor and the Workers Party. National officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have also given their approval of the campaign and this organization will very likely be included in those who have representation on the provisional National Council.

It is expected that the membership of the provisional National Council will be announced within the next week. Immediately after its organization this body will send an invitation to all the International Unions asking them to name representatives on the permanent National Council. A manifesto will be issued calling upon trade unionists, labor political organizations and all organizations of foreign-born workers to support the campaign against exception laws directed against the foreign-born workers.

William Z. Foster, Secretary of Trade Union Educational League, one of the organization which will likely be represented on the provisional National Council stated, when asked about the proposed campaign:

"The proposed laws for registration, finger-printing, photographing and punishment of foreign-born workers for strike activities are a blow directed at the whole American labor movement. The bosses hope, by keeping the foreign-born workers unorganized thru such oppressive measures to weaken the whole organized labor movement. The campaign for protection of the foreign-born should not only be directed against these laws but to the end of drawing every foreign-born worker into the unions and into the political struggles of labor."

As soon as the membership of the provisional National Council for protection of the foreign-born workers is definitely fixed a call will be issued by that body for the organization of local councils in every industrial center of the country.

It is expected by thus developing a mass movement against the exceptional laws against foreign-born workers to bring these workers in closer touch with the trade unions and the political organization of labor and thus strengthen labor in its struggle against the open shop and low wages.

Leaders in the movement expect that this campaign will be one of the biggest things in the history of the workers of this country thru uniting all the workers in one great fighting organization in the interest of labor.

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Demonstrate Against New Morgan War

One of the most impressive working class gatherings ever held in New York City was called together Tuesday night, at the Central Opera House, under the direction of the Workers Party, to demonstrate against the new capitalist war that threatens with the French invasion of the Ruhr.

Among the speakers were C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers Party; William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League; Ludwig Lore, editor of the Volks-Zeitung; M. J. Olgin, editor of the Freiheit; and A. Morgan, who spoke in French. J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The [illegible]

The cablegram, appearing on this page, was unanimously adopted amidst great enthusiasm and the spirited singing of "The International".

All the speakers stressed the necessity of the solidarity of America's workers with oppressed labor in Europe and hailed the spread of the world social revolution as the only remedy for the evils that now afflict mankind under capitalism.

Outlook for Labor As Its Own Banker

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This week THE WORKER begins the publication of a series of articles by H. M. Wicks on the question of co-operation. This question has come to the front in the American working class movement thru the launching of huge financial enterprises, especially banks, by the railroad brotherhoods. In addition to these articles THE WORKER will gladly publish short contributions by its readers expressing their viewpoint, in agreement with, or in opposition to the views expressed by Comrade Wicks. His first article follows:

By H. M. WICKS

Labor leaders of the conservative type constantly endeavor to devise

(Continued on Page Four)

The Ruhr Invasion: Imperialism Wrecking the World!

MANIFESTO OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA

Capitalist imperialism, which gave Europe its blood-bath from 1914 to 1918, is completing the wreckage of that continent.

France, on the brink of bankruptcy because of the destruction of the imperialist world war, is seeking to wring from hungry and starving Germany the means of saving herself, but in place of saving herself merely prepares greater misery for the suffering working masses of both France and Germany.

The imperialist world war let loose forces which have undermined the whole capitalist system of production. The destruction of hundreds of billions of wealth, while the printing presses issued a continuous flow of bonds and paper money, have weakened and threatens the collapse of the financial structure of capitalism. Currency has become practically valueless in many instances. The exchange rates make the normal flow of trade impossible. Tariff walls and trade regulations across the new boundaries of many new governments created by the Versailles Peace Treaty add to the confusion.

European statesmen and financial experts, the agents of ruling capitalist exploiters, have struggled for four years with the net which enmeshes capitalist production. But fruitlessly, hopelessly. The machinery of production has slowed down. Production has fallen. Capitalism goes down to the grave which the imperialist world war prepared for it.

For four years the Entente capitalists have tried to save themselves by putting the burden of the world's overthrow on the shoulders upon Germany. But the destruction and havoc wrought by the war could not be made good by one of the participants in that war. All manoeuvering of the past four years have brought Europe no nearer to repairing the destruction and stopping the disintegration of production resulting from the war.

The French invasion of the Ruhr, the seizure of the heart of industrial Germany and the attempt to make the workers of this section, already the slaves of the German capitalists, also the slaves of French imperialism, can only bring greater wreckage. It cannot solve the insoluble problem of capitalism.

But this invasion does threaten the world with another orgy of bloodshed. It threatens to send into the maw of another imperialist war more millions of human lives and more millions of wealth.

Suffering and misery is already the lot of the workers of Europe. Hunger and starvation stalk through all Central Europe.

And now another war threatens, to complete the work of making a shambles of all that is left of the civilization of the world!

Workers of the United States! You will not be spared if red horsemen of death and destruction again ride across Europe.

Just as in 1916 we were "kept out of the war" and in 1917 were hurled into it because the interests of the capitalist exploiters of this country were in danger, so again we will be thrown into the new imperialist war to give our lives, to suffer and sacrifice to protect the interests and investments of American capitalism.

Workers of the United States! The workers of Europe are fighting to end the horrible system which brings so much misery and suffering upon the people of the world.

At Essen, in Germany, there met the representatives of the Communist parties of France, of Germany, of Holland, of England, of Checho-Slovakia, of Belgium, of Italy. They issued a call to the workers of all these countries, to the workers of the world to unite for struggle to end forever the rule of the capitalist imperialists, to establish their own Workers' Government.

Workers of the United States! The Workers Party (Communist) calls upon you to join with the workers of these countries to end the whole capitalist system, to prevent further destruction, to save the working masses from being sent down deeper into the mire of suffering, poverty and degradation.

Workers of the United States! Show your solidarity with the suffering workers of Europe! Join in mass meetings against capitalist imperialism! Against the capitalist governments which play the game of the imperialist exploiters.

DOWN WITH THE IMPERIALIST WAR! DOWN WITH THE EXPLOITERS AND MURDERERS OF THE WORKING MASSES!

FORWARD TO THE WORKERS' RULE AND WORKERS' REPUBLIC!

Central Executive Committee, Workers Party of America.

C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

Foster Shows T.U.E.L. Makes Big Progress

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

The Trade Union Educational League must be moving ahead fast during these stormy days of struggle between the workers and their bosses in these United States.

At least that is the impression I received as I listened to William Z. Foster, secretary of the T. U. E. L. and editor of its official publication, "The Labor Herald", addressing a New York gathering of workers last Sunday, held under the auspices of "The League".

Foster had come to New York on "talk business". That is what he told his audience. With one hand he announced that [illegible] "no oratory" but with the other [illegible] man "talk."

It began to look as if the New York militants were in for a drubbing for their failure the past months to get across to the masses. But

(Continued on Page Three)

Strikers of Fayette County, Pa., Refused Jobs, Meet Assault

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Members of all Coke Region Locals applying for jobs and refused in every case. Many were driven from company offices and even assaulted. Despite this Feeny says men are too lazy to work and that Howat, Meyerscough and Merrick are organizing coal movement. Geisel, of Fayette, invited to Indianapolis by wire from Lewis.

* * *

Editor's Note.—Early details of developments in Fayette County, Pa., will be found on Page Three.

Ford Machines for Russia

MOSCOW.—Representatives of the Ford Motor Company are in Moscow, negotiating with the Commissariat of Foreign Trade for the sale of Ford tractors. Business is business with His Highness Henry—as it is one thing to attack the Soviet regime in his paper, as he does intermittently, and quite another to enter the competition for supplying Russia's great tractor purchasing capacity.

TO TELL THE STORY OF RUSSIA IN 1922

James P. Cannon, Chairman, Workers Party, Returns from Russia to Tell of Six Months' Experiences

James P. Cannon, Chairman of the Workers Party, who spent six months in Russia as a fraternal delegate of the Workers Party to the Communist International, has returned to the United States. The National Office of the Party is arranging a nation-wide lecture tour for Cannon thru which he will tell the American workers about "Russia, in 1922."

Comrade Cannon has had unusual opportunity to study Russia. For more than six months he has been able to make daily observances of developments in that country and has been in intimate contact with the political and industrial developments in that country.

He has been able to study the conditions in Russian industry. He will tell of the growth of the nationalized industries of the country which are to be the basis for the Communist industrial order. He has gained a clear understanding of the part played by the Russian labor unions in industries, controlling working conditions, deciding the scales of wages for services and in general teaching the workers the art of managing and directing.

Comrade Cannon's picture of Russia in 1922 will include the story of the Red Army, a review of the work of the Fourth Congress of the Communist International and of the general work of the latter body.

The news articles and stories which he will send this country about Russia from time to time give only glimpses of the conditions in that country, from which it is impossible to gain an adequate conception of the progress which has been made.

Cannon will bring the results of six months' observation as a Communist in the work of building a Communist society and his messages will be full of encouragement and new inspiration because of the great achievements of the Russian workers.

Cannon will begin in the New England States about March 1. After covering New England, he will spend several weeks in Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, and other states. Then his tour will take him thru New York State westward all the way to the Pacific Coast. It is expected that the tour will last at least three months and that Comrade Cannon will address at least a hundred mass meetings during that time.

Branches of the Workers Party are now being circularized in regard to the arrangements for the tour and the first dates will be announced in a week or ten days.

Isadora Duncan at Lexington Opera House, Friday Evening, February 2nd, for Friends of Soviet Russia

World War Vets Fighting Fascisti Here

(Special to The Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. — A campaign has been launched here by the National Headquarters of World War Veterans, to counteract the poisonous Fascisti propaganda now being spread thru the United States.

The position of the World War Veterans is set forth in a manifesto addressed "To all Lovers of Freedom" as follows:

Dear Friends: The Fascisti are organizing in America! Do you wish them success?

Mussolini's 15th Century condottieri have spread to the United States and now claim a membership of 200,000. Colonel Alvin Owsley, commander of the American Legion, recently declared "******* the Legion would not hesitate to take things into its own hands—fight the reds as the Fascisti of Italy fought them. ****** Do not forget that the Fascisti of Italy are to Italy what the American Legion is to the United States, and that Mussolini, the new premier was the commander of the Legion- the ex-service men of Italy." Perhaps more notorious is that secret and clandestine organization, the Ku Klux Klan, with its "super-government" supported by cowardly punishments, that prohibits the free play of opinion, fomenits civil and religious strife, and seeks to divide America into two classes,—one to rule, another to obey. This they call "one hundred per cent Americanism." When Edward Young Clarke, chief organizer of the membership drive learned that the Chief of the United States Secret Service was being urged to arrest him, he commented thus: "Burns may be persuaded to arrest me, and if so, I shall not be constrained longer to keep off the dogs of war; it may mean a revolution, for I believe the Klansmen would stand by me." A more recent example of the Fascisti spirit occurred in Arkansas when a few hundred "citizens" seized by force of arms an entire community, with lynchings and maltreatment drove out the railroad strikers, their families and sympathizers, deposed regularly elected officials, and now proclaim to the world that organized labor is forever expelled from Harrison, Arkansas.

The ex-soldier swings the Fascisti club in Italy. Shall he swing it here? There are three million unorganized ex-service men in America. Reactionary organizations, subsidized by bankers and chambers of commerce, are trying to enveigle them under their control. With strong financial backing they are enabled to spread their lying propaganda thru numerous publications. These potential Fascisti armies may make plausible pretension of being "one hundred per cent American-ism," but their records are replete with mob violence against lovers of freedom of every school. Whoever practices free speech or questions the divine right of present industrial and political dictatorship is denounced as "red," "radical" and "un-American," held up to an unthinking public as an immoral degenerate, and mobs of ex-service men are incited to believe that such a beast richly deserves tar and feathers of Judge Lynch's noose.

There are one ex-soldiers' organization that declares fearlessly for industrial and political freedom and real lawabiding Americanism. We of the World War Veterans live up to our principles. Our record is clean. So no banker contributes to our welfare, no government diverts funds to our treasury. Whoever joins the American Legion gains distinct advantages—social entertainment, industrial preferment, political prestige. Whoever joins the World War Veterans sacrifices himself for an ideal. We stand, him against fascism, but hamstrung by poverty, are unable to launch a counter attack unless the progressive spirit of the nation is aroused to reinforce us.

"Are we to remain asleep while the net is spread? Shall we squirm helplessly under torch and rope, machine guns and bayonet? Or shall we now with organization and education spike these plans before it is too late, and forestall another Mussolini dictatorship established by force of arms in the name of law and order—"representative government" and "one hundred per cent Americanism,"—all of which interpreted invariably means unfettered freedom of the financial and industrial kings to hold the masses in silent, unresisting slavery?

The ex-soldier carries the Fascisti gun in Italy. The reactionary hands him the same gun here. Every lover of justice and freedom must assist us with a contribution to launch an educational campaign among the ex-service men.

Help us save the nation from disaster and reversion to medieval feudalism. Back us in our fight for liberty, justice and progress.

Fraternally,

HERBERT A. SUMAN,
Acting National Publicity Director,
World War Veterans.

By authority of
JACK BRADON,
National President, W. W. V.

The Struggle of the Miners

Officials Ousted, Convicted, Clubbed, Weapons Seized, Fayette County Troops Smash at Strikers in Latest War Manifestation; Locomotive Engineer Leads an Anti-Bolshevist Crusade; Other Items Before the Public

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Governor Sweet, of Colorado, has ordered the State Rangers disbanded. This is the outfit that deported William Z. Foster from Colorado under the direction of "Pat" Hamrock, murderer of women and children at Ludlow, Colo. Sweet's next step should be to recruit the state militia from militant trade unionists and organize labor. 100 per cent in this Rockefeller-owned state. That would be getting the class struggle in this state down to fundamentals. We shall be glad to report any inclination on the part of Governor Sweet in this direction, altho we may be rather skeptical.

The Fight in Fayette County

Every militant trade unionist must stand aghast at the tyrannous measures used by the high officialdom of the United Mine Workers of America in driving the Fayette County, Pa., strikers back under the slave whips of the Standard Oil and United States Steel Corporations. We sense a note of protest in the declaration of "The Advance," official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, when it declares:

"Miners in Connellsville (Fayette County, Pa.) have been advised by the officers of the United Mine Workers to return to work. The advice is tantamount to admission of defeat by the Union. It means that the masters of the Windber and the Standard Oil mining properties are to have their way with the lives of the men, women and children in that region once more."

It is very significant, as pointed out in THE WORKER last week, that the Connellsville miners were sacrificed on the altar of capitalist greed while the mine officials were sitting in conference with the mine owners in New York City. The Pittsburgh coal mine owners were there as "observers."

We judge that the miners' officials forced the Fayette County miners back to work defeated, as a condition of the agreement reached with the mine owners. We believe that if the mine officials had desired, the mine owners could have been forced into unionizing the the Fayette fields as a condition of the mine officials consenting to the agreement.

We, therefore, draw the conclusion that the Lewis administration, in its war upon the Fayette County coal miners, is once more playing into the hands of the coal profiteers, just as it did in the case of Howatt and the Kansas coal miners, just as it did in deserting the non-union fields in the Cleveland agreement, just as it did in inaugurating wars upon the coal miners of Nova Scotia, Canada. In the words of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' official organ:

"The struggle of labor for freedom and self-direction is a war. The Connellsville episode, full of pity and irony tho it is, is a skirmish in the war. Even if it were a battle, to lose it would not be to lose the war. On the contrary, signs are not lacking that the battalions of time are on the side of labor."

Yes, the battalions of time are on the side of militant labor. The forward-seeing workers, and the Fayette miners stand in the vanguard of the Miners' Union, have time on their side, both in the struggle against their oppressors, the mine owners, and against the chief allies of their oppressors, the reactionary and traitor officialdom of their own organization.

* * *

Porto Ricans suffering under American imperialist rule are to be "investigated" by a congressional committee. That will be a nice little winter junket for some senators and congressmen, with their families, but we venture to predict that oppression under the U. S. A. brand of imperialism will go on just the same.

* * *

Mr. Lewis Smoked Out

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers for the time being, has stood so straight in his consistently reactionary position that he has fallen over backward. He and the back tumblers on the question of nationalization of the coal mines.

Altho the coal miners' conventions for the last twenty years, at least, have been voting for nationalization of the mines, Mr. Lewis now declares that the coal miners have no position on this question, and he repudiates the report recently made public in New York City by Christ J. Golden, of Shamokin, Pa., president of District No. 2, an anthracite field.

Mr. Lewis takes refuge behind a declaration issued by his personal press agent, Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal. Searles was taken off a capitalist daily in Indianapolis, where he had no doubt developed qualifications that made him valuable to the Lewis machine. He has spent most of his time on the miners' union payroll attacking the militants in and combatting the progressive tendencies of the organization.

Judging by the statements issued by Mr. Searles, this Lewis press agent spent most of his recent stay in New York City exploiting the possibilities of the great city's Greenwich Village and its night life, Golden pillories Mr. Searles as follows:

"The people of whom he speaks as Greenwich Village reds are the same people who are doing and have done so much for the striking miners thruout our jurisdiction and the most progressive friends, the United Mine Workers have, and, I dare say Mr. Searles would look better to the rank and file of this organization if he had a little red about him, for he is at the present time yellow from head to foot."

We do not agree with the nationalization plan promulgated by Mr. Golden at a recent gathering of the League for Industrial Democracy in New York City. But it was at least an effort to carry out a policy overwhelmingly favored by the membership of the miners' union.

Mr. Lewis, by opposing the Golden nationalization report, shows that the ideas back of his white reactionary regime in the miners' union are even more conservative than the pink policies of those who support him from time to time.

Mr. Golden says that Mr. Searles will get the unanimous applause of the mine owners in giving the proper publicity to the white guard policies of the Lewis administration. That means that Lewis is dancing to the music of the mine owners. It will not take long for the coal miners to get completely disgusted with this situation and settle with Lewis forever. The unanimous chorus from the Atlantic to the Pacific should be, "Raus mit ihm!"

* * *

John M. O'Hanlon, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the New York State Federation of Labor, is calling upon all New York state labor unions to oppose the Lockwood bill in the state legislature calling for the licensing and supervision of trade unions. We hope that Mr. O'Hanlon will start his campaign of protest by directing the attention of the New York officials of labor, city and state, a little more against the bosses, and not so much to the hounding of radicals in the unions. No protest campaign of labor will amount to much unless the workers are permitted to create a united front in support of that protest.

* * *

It is reported that Albert Thomas, the renegade French Socialist now touring this country, has persuaded the United States Chamber of Commerce to join the employers' section of the international labor office of the League of Nations. Julius Barnes, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, says that his organization wants to level up the workers of the world to the height of American workers. No doubt Barnes was thinking of the hanging railroad striker, Gregor, of Harrison, Ark., murdered by a Chamber of Commerce mob, the same gang that is still trying to send Herrin, Ill., miners to the gallows. That is the kind of an outfit that renegade Socialists usually co-operate with.

* * *

Jim Larkin, recently released from Sing Sing Prison, went to Providence, R. I., to speak on "America and Human Liberty." The Providence police were on the job and, altho they confessed the town might be in America, it was not the abiding place of "human liberty" and Larkin was prevented from speaking.

* * *

They tell us that the industrial depression is over. So they increase prices. But wages remain the same. Boost wages? Gawd no!

Communists in Reichstag

LEIPSIC, Feb. 13.—The Second workers' international as the result of a meeting of delegates of the Russian, German and Norwegian parties, announces that the Communists have elected 242 deputies to the parliaments of the United States, 10; Germany, 62; German Peoples' Party, 19; Democrats, 9; Centrists (Catholics), none.

This is the same composition of the assembly with one big exception; the communists formerly had nine seats and the centrists one, while now the communists have ten and the centrists none.

The two working class parties have a clear majority, with four votes to spare.

* * *

Effort to Uncover Burns Activity in the Michigan Raids

By H. M. WICKS

The latest move made by Frank P. Walsh, as counsel for the Communists arrested in the Bridgeman, Michigan, raids, is an attempt to uncover the activities of the notorious William J. Burns, head of the investigation department of the Department of Justice, and his private detective agency. Walsh wants to know from whence the funds came that enabled Burns' agents to devote so much time to the framing-up of "evidence" against the victims of the raids.

It has developed that one Francis Morrow, who attended the meeting in Michigan under the name of Francis Ashworth, of Camden, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa., is a Burns stool pigeon and agent provocateur who is now being used to identify people that are being arrested charged with participating in the meeting where a number of men prominent in the labor movement were arrested last August.

Former associates of Morrow have charged that he is absolutely unreliable in every way and that he has long been considered of doubtful character as a worker in the movement. He was arrested in Philadelphia in 1920 for distributing Communist literature but the case against him was dropped while the others arrested for the same offense were prosecuted. His relatives, under examination by Walsh, denied knowledge of his vile occupation, but the belief is general that they all knew about it.

Burns on Defensive

The result of Walsh's investigations, so far, has been to put Wilson Burns, the debased tool of the discredited fiver and detestable labor-hater Harry M. Daugherty, on the defensive and there is much scurrying around by the labor spies and stool pigeons in general to get under cover for fear their miserable game will be exposed.

Attorney General Daugherty and pulling ugly head of his investigation department will find it difficult to separate the assault upon the workers assembled at Bridgemen from their general offensive against labor organizations that reached its height in the infamous injunction obtained against the striking shopmen before Federal Judge Wilkerson.

One Robert M. Whitney, who is alleged to be the author of a series of articles appearing in the Boston Transcript and syndicated to other papers thruout the United States, boasted to a woman correspondent that he was a close associate of the Burns outfit and that he attended the Michigan gathering and planted the "red" propaganda that were duly dug up by the Burns agents. Whitney denied the allegations, but refused to state from what source he secured the information that formed the basis for his articles.

The sum and substance of the activity is that he is a sort of cheap imitation of the William J. Burns private detective agency and that Burns, as the head of the D. of J. furnished the "evidence" to Whitney and order to boost his own private business of labor-spy, agent provocateur and jury corruptionist.

It is coming to be generally recognized that Daugherty and Burns are using the power of the government in order to obtain information regarding the industries of the United States and the labor movement so that it can be placed at the disposal of the employers of labor and the "open shoppers" at a high "fee" thru the Burns Private Agency.

The publicity department of the Burns' agency find willing allies among the fraternity of kept ladies of the press, especially such types of publications as the Transcript of Boston and Frank Munsey's Morganized New York Herald. The frenzied stories of the "Reds In America" are used for the purpose of bleeding the gullible manufacturers in order to induce them to pay tribute to various private stool pigeon factories in order that the aggreration of morons and other perverts can find employment at occupations that will enable them to give full play to their criminal instincts, instead of occupying felons' cells in penitentiaries along (with other murderers, pickpockets, porch-climbers, pimps and procurers, who have not yet sunk low enough in the scale of depravity to become detectives.

Arkansas Assault Upon Union Men Is Still Unpunished

By H. M. WICKS

It is evident that no serious effort is to be made to bring the organized assassins of Arkansas to trial for the murder of C. R. Gregor and for other depredations perpetrated upon the union men and their families in the Ozark region of that state.

From Samuel M. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, comes the information that positive information is at hand proving that the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad provided special trains to transport the mob that ruled Harrison, Ark., and surrounding country at the time of the murder, wholesale deportations and floggings incident to the complete reign of terror established against union men and their sympathizers.

D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, also claims he has evidence to the same effect and that he will co-operate with the Arkansas authorities in detecting and punishing the mob of criminals.

From other sources comes the information that twelve men constituted a "tribunal" that had charge of the organized mob violence, and that they all were hirelings of the railroad company.

Railroad Accused of Fires

In addition to the theory that defective fireboxes in broken-down engines caused the fires, said to have been the cause of the mob outbreak against the union men, there is also definite information to the effect that the railroad itself caused the fires to be started on bridges in order to have an excuse for driving union men out of the Ozark region.

In one county where there were no fires of any kind the mob of Regenerates in the hire of the railroad company ran all the union men out of the county, inflicting severe punishment upon them and forcing them and their families to wander aimlessly in the hills for days.

Labor Must Resist

Gompers and other reactionaries at the head of the labor movement will not act in this case any more than they have acted in the past in similar cases. Instead of action they indulge in the foolish gesture of offering to assist the authorities of Arkansas to detect and prosecute the leaders of the rapacious hordes of criminals, when they know perfectly well that the authorities had full knowledge of and acquiesced in the atrocities perpetrated in the interest of the railroad company.

These leaders of labor really desired to produce results in Arkansas they would abandon their pussyfooting tactics and devise means of tying up the industries, especially the railroads of Arkansas and force a genuine prosecution with representatives of the rank and file of labor acting as prosecutors. In addition to this tactic they could start whole sale boycotts against the petty business men participating in the outrages.

It is plain that it is futile to expect any results from the so-called courts of law unless labor is organized sufficiently strong to make an impression upon such institutions. More action in the way of effective resistance and less rhetoric is what labor should demand of its leaders. If they will not respond then officials should replace them that will represent the interests of the rank and file of labor.

Mexico Receives Magon

By F. W. LEIGHTON,
Pedegated Press Correspondent.

MEXICO CITY.—In contrast to the United States, which honored Georges Clemenceau, the old-world reactionary, and slowly drove Ricardo Flores Magon to his death in a political prison cell in Leavenworth federal penitentiary, Mexico brought home the body of Magon in state from the land of his oppressors at the moment that the Mexican government was expelling the papal nuncio (special ambassador from the pope) for illegal activity.

Magon's family accompanied his body on a special train which reached this city from El Paso, where they had come from Los Angeles, the residence of his widow and daughter while he was serving a 21-year sentence for violation of the wartime espionage law. His offense was publication of an anti-war article in his paper, Regeneracion.

Delegations from the radical and conservative trade unions marched in thousands with standards flying as a guard of honor for the body as it was taken from the station to the black draped hall of the railroad workers federations.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Announcement that the war in Europe was concluded in 1918 has not yet reached the United States Shipping Board. In a booklet entitled "Going Abroad", now being distributed to prospective passengers on its boats, the board says: "Passports will in proper cases be issued to all parts of the world except enemy territory and Soviet Russia."

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"The Three Sisters" Shows Moscow Art Players in New Role

By JOHN DALE

We are told by the best brains of capitalism that Communism is destructive of initiative. It would be well for these professors, pulpiteers and press and magazine editors, moulders of the minds of the many, to witness the Moscow Players' presentation of Anton Tchekhoff's "The Three Sisters", at Jolsen's 59th Street Theater, this week.

Not only three sisters, but a brother as well and several other hapless individuals wander thru Tchekhoff's play, lacking all initiative, void of any ability to decide and so do. They are of the bourgeoisie.

And these lived in that period when this capitalist structure was preparing to hold its own against the great revolutionary wave that swept the Czaristic Russia of 1905. World capitalism helped the czar crush this uprising, especially French capitalism. The Paris diplomats gave the czar billions of francs, and they are still trying to collect the bill, at conferences just as helpless as Tchekhoff's creatures, at Genoa, the Hague and Lausanne.

Tchekhoff's sisters and the brother were of that intelligentsia upon which capitalism in all lands prides itself. Yet how incapable of action. Against the class they typify there stands the great initiative, the power to act, the will to struggle of the oppressed workers and peasants of Russia, in the revolutions of 1905 and 1917, the latter victorious.

It was no doubt the result of careful discrimination that caused Tchekhoff to select the garrison surroundings of a provincial Russian town as the scene of his play. Andrei Prozoroff is the son of a brigadier-general, left on his father's death at the head of the household. Prozoroff's ambitions are to get back to Moscow, left 11 years before, and there become a professor in the university. The three sisters also have desires to go to Moscow, but all four are unable to break with their surroundings. Prozoroff is caught in an unsuitable marriage, and Moscow ambitions fade as the children come, and his sisters are lost with him, in spite of fitful struggle.

We have seen no more objective human on the stage than the picture presented by Vassily Luzhsky, as Prozoroff, dejectedly wheeling the infant's carriage containing the second child thru the scenes of the last act.

Similarly the widow of the playwrite, Olga Knipper, as the second sister, Masha, who is bored with her own marriage, and practically throws herself into the arms of the Lieut. Col. Vershinin, himself unhappily married, a part masterfully done by Constantin Stanislavsky. In fact the biggest portrayal of the play is when Masha clings desperately to her lover who is leaving with his command, transferred to Poland. The heavy drama of helplessness prevent them achieving their desires.

Lydia Koreneva is less impressive, but more pathetic as the youngest sister who decides to give herself in loveless wedlock to the Baron, in the hope that that will bring her to Moscow. But the Baron is killed in a duel, and the crushed little group wonders, "why we are living, why we are suffering."

The realistic staging of this production leaves nothing to be desired. It is an achievement in itself.

Next week there will be a repetition of Tolstoy's great play, Fedor Ivanovitch" with which the Moscow Players opened their season here.

Have you contributed something to the NDC Bazaar? If not, do it to-day.

Foster Tells New York Labor that Trade Union Educational League is Moving Ahead Fast

(Continued from Page One)

Foster didn't scold. He just warmed to his subject—the prospects be- "The League"—warmed up so musically, so genuinely, so persuasively, that I conceded this was the most effective kind of oratory.

What Foster had to say to New York's militants went over big to the several hundred who heard him, and the throne of reaction in the labor movement of the nation's metropolis is going to do a lot of shivering as a result in the days just ahead.

Foster feels that the Trade Union Educational League is going so big that it would not surprise him if the Gompers' officialdom of the American Federation of Labor came out with some sort of fake substitute. He showed that was what had been done in the case of the Federated Press.

"Instead of supporting the Federated Press, the best labor news service of its kind in the world, the A. F. of L. officialdom sabotages it. It has organized a fake news service. So we may expect a fake T. U. E. L."

In fact, Foster pointed out that a reactionary aggregation of labor officials in St. Louis, Mo., had stolen the name of the T. U. E. L., and were using it for a local organization.

Foster also attacked the efforts to offer "federation" as a substitute for "amalgamation" in the needle trades. He declared that federation was not a step on the right direction, that "federation" was just a substitute, something palmed off as being "just as good". He urged the needle workers to go after the real thing, pointing out that in the printing trades, especially at the Montreal Convention of the International Typographical Union, federation was shelved for a definite declaration for amalgamation.

"I think we have all learned the lesson of 'Stay in the Union'," said Foster, announcing that "The League" would have but one program, for each industry, whether it dealt with independent unions, or with groups in the A. F. of L.

Foster said that the Trade Union Educational League was not to be allowed to develop local movements, in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and other cities, but that it was going to develop as a national organization, as a national movement on the railroads, in the metal trades, the needle trades, and especially the building trades, that would not be split up according to crafts.

One of the things that Foster learned when he came to New York was, the militants were getting restless in the building trades.

Foster said "The League" was planning to hold off organization work among the building workers for a little time yet, but the upsurge of militancy among the carpenters, the painters, and the numerous building trades is forcing the T. U. E. L. to get busy here, too.

Foster told of the strength that had been shown by the railroad militants at their recent Chicago Conference, and by the crystallization of sentiment in the metal industry.

With the progress of the amalgamation movement, with the consolidation, to a reasonable extent, of labor's presently organized forces, Foster promised that "The League" would get busy to help organize the unemployed.

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Foster put it in this way: "We'll launch the greatest organization campaign in all the history of the globe."

Yet, that isn't far fetched, when one considers that the unorganized working men and women in this country may be smothered by the tens of millions. Foster showed how the packinghouse workers were merely storing up trouble for themselves by their war on the craft unions. This will create the sentiment and demand for a "huge labor unity" unless in the food industry. Similarly in the steel industry, where Gary's "open shop" still holds away.

"We're going out after the 25 millions, the millions of unorganized", said Foster, "and we'll bring them into the unions so fast that it'll make the old reactionaries in the unions dizzy."

Foster said there had been a tendency among the militants, in the past, to stand to one side. He charged they felt like outlaws. But that is going to change. The militants are going to get into the fight as the leaders in every struggle.

Foster put in a little circulation talk for "The Labor Herald", official publication of "The League", again showing that he is unsatisfied with little things, that he is pushing for big achievements.

"The Labor Herald hasn't enough circulation", he said. "We don't want to go along as a half-dead proposition. The Labor Herald has a message to deliver, and we want to get that message to the masses. We've got a circulation of from 50,000 to 100,000 during the next few months. Concentrate on the Labor Herald and develop a circulation of at least 10,000 here in New York City. Then we can do big things."

Foster then showed that the T. U. E. L. is an industrial, and not a legislative organization. He said that legislative matters must not be sponsored by "The League", but must be part of the unions themselves.

Foster kicked holes in the contention that the conservative is constructive, while the militant must necessarily be impractical.

"That's not so," declared Foster. "There is no fundamental reason why a revolutionist, why a member of the left wing, cannot also be the most practical member of his organization."

He said that that was the triumph of the Russian Communist movement; that men like Lenin, Zinoviev and Trotzky were extremely practical, while at the same time they were not lacking in revolutionary qualities.

"You must know every curve in the psychology of the masses," said Foster. "We now know that we can win among the masses. We can win without tainting or surrendering our revolutionary principles. We know that the militants can get into the practical struggle. We say they can do that without surrendering their revolutionary principles."

Foster then went on to show that official's must not be depended on to fight for amalgamation. He showed that amalgamation is a basic proposition, that it must be supported by a rank and file movement. "Do not put your faith in officials," said Foster. "Officials are followers. All leaders are servants. They do what they are told to do."

"Don't be factionalists," was another point stressed by Foster. "Consider all issues on their merits. Be the soul of the labor movement. Allow your ideas to be tested in the crucible of experience. If you have made mistakes, admit them and resolve to do better."

If I don't care where the membership of the Needle Trades Unions stands now," said Foster. "I promise you that in six month 95 per cent of them will be for amalgamation. Now is the strategic time to carry on this struggle.

"You must not be oppositionists on principle. Don't carry on an anti-Gompers fight. That was the mistake of the old Socialist Party. All issues must be fought out on the basis of policy, whether the working class will be hurt or helped.

"Fight for the living things. Fight for the living issues."

It developed that three steel strike organizers were on the platform of this meeting. Besides Foster, there was Joseph Manley, eastern organizer of "The League", and S. T. Hammersmark, of Chicago, who is in the East for the Labor Defense Council. Joseph Zack, one of the Michigan raid victims, also spoke for the Labor Defense Council.

Reports were made at the conference by the representatives of numerous local T. U. E. L. groups, showing big progress made.

"If we can get Foster's congratulations on the work we have already done," said Manley, in adjourning the meeting, "then let us strive to have a gathering twice the size of this one when we come together the next time."

Progressive Miners of Fayette County, Pa., Check Outlaw Movement, Perform Great Service to the Organized Labor Movement

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Progressive Miners of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, and officials of the Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference have just been successful in accomplishing one of the most difficult tasks ever performed in the history of the labor movement of America.

THEY HAVE CHECKED A GREAT OUTLAW MOVEMENT IN DISTRICT No. 5, WHICH WAS TO INCLUDE ALL OF THE COKE FIELD AND A LARGE PART OF THE OLD ORGANIZED SECTION OF DIST. No. 5.

Three distinct factors entered into the situation:

1. The righteous and justifiable indignation of the rank and file against the outrageous betrayal of the Fayette County Coke Field Miners who had made the last strike of the United Mine Workers of America a success.

2. The desire of the Official ring—both in "The International and the District—to rid itself of the rising tide of progressivism thrudut the organization. They recognized that Fayette County was a hotbed of discontent and must be crushed at all costs.

3. The attempt of the Coal Companies to operate their mines with "Transportation" labor has been such a costly failure that they were even willing to let the men organize an independent union, for the time being, asking a chance of being able to crush it later.

Careful analysis of the recent developments points very plainly to an understanding between the officials of United Mine Workers and the United States Steel Corporation to encourage the demand for an outlaw union and temporarily establish it in the Fayette Field.

Van Bittner Drove Men Toward Outlaw Union

In the first place, the International Executive Board deliberately selected the most hated official in the whole organization to come to New Salem on Jan. 18th, and deliver the cruel ultimatum of "The International" in the insulting and autocratic manner which Van Bittner excels.

By this one act they proved they did not want to placate the indignant miners. They did everything in their power to aggravate them, including the refusal to allow the convention to elect their own resolutions committee. This was a hand-picked bunch. When the delegates returned to their camps with the message that the strike was called off, many of them were almost mobbed, and when A. Hamilton, secretary of the Miners' Relief Conference, went to a mass Convention at New Salem, Sunday, Jan. 21st, and tried to tell the men, that in order to stay in the union they must return to work, he was driven from the hall amid the jeers and cat calls of the assembled miners, who, after many months of efforts in their behalf, now regarded him as a paid agent of the United States Steel Corporation because he advised them, for a different reason, to do the same thing which the officials of the union advised them to do.

Companies Favor Outlaw Union

In the meantime, in a number of different camps, groups of curious miners had called upon the Mine superintendents and had been told that they could return to work as members of an Independent Union, if they would organize one, but not as members of the United Mine Workers of America.

It is not strange, therefore, that these bitter men, after eight months of heroic struggle, betrayed by the leaders of the United Mine Workers of America, seeing the need of some organization should be inclined to fall into the trap of organizing an outlaw union when the companies said they were willing to recognize such a union. Wasn't such a union under the circumstances better than no organization?

This was the situation that the Progressive Miners of District No. 5 faced as he tried to persuade the miners of the Coke Field that they should return to work in order to stay within the fold of U. M. W. of A. The whole thing was a cleverly arranged scheme by the officials of the union and the officials of the big coal companies.

Organized Section Ready to Betide

The worst of it was that the outrageous treatment of many of the local unions in the old organized section of District No. 5 made these locals very sympathetic with the Coke Field strikers.

Many such local unions immediately dispatched committees to the Coke Field and advised them that they would have all the moral and financial support possible if they would start an independent movement. This further encouraged the insurgents.

Progressives Overcome Obstacles

While all this was going on the Progressive Miners were working day and night from camp to camp, and tent to tent, pleading with the men to see their mistake. Working under suspicion, slandered by secret agents of the coal companies and the union machine planted among the Coke Field Miners, they courageously performed their duty, so that when the mass meeting assembled at Brownsville, Jan. 25, at the call of the Pittsburgh Miners Relief Conference, there was a goodly representation from every part of the Coke Field.

However, the miners were in a suspicious mood, and as soon as Chairman Fred H. Merrick, of the Executive Committee of the Miners Relief Conference, began to explain the dangers of the outlaw movement the miners vigorously protested against going back to work.

For four long hours the Progressive Miners' Group, including such leaders as Myerscough, Gosler, and Ray in English, Indof in Slovenian, Cvetnich in Italian, as well as other speakers in other languages earnestly pleaded with the men to listen to reason.

Slowly and painfully, inch by inch, and step by step, with the logic of events staring them in the face, the miners finally yielded conditionally and adopted a resolution recommending to the local unions that on Monday, Jan. 29th, they should apply for their jobs as instructed by "The International." But they refused to vote for this until it was agreed that first there should be a delegates' mass meeting at New Salem, Jan. 27th, to ratify the action of this meeting in Brownsville.

Stormy Meeting Jan. 27th

While everything looked good on the night of Jan. 25th, in Brownsville, the rank and file were to be heard from at New Salem at the delegates' mass meeting Jan. 27th.

Words of the action at Brownsville spread like wildfire and when the meeting was called to order the representatives of the Progressive Miners and the Pittsburgh Miners Relief Conference again faced a hostile crowd. New Salem is in the heart of the coke fields, and miners who did not have street carfare to come to Brownsville could walk to New Salem and were there in mass and packed the hall to watch their delegates vote.

With the eyes of their angry constituents fastened upon them the situation was indeed serious and much of the battle of the previous Thursday had to be fought over again. It was in this situation that William Guiler, of the Progressive Miners Group, who has repeatedly been misrepresented by the 'machine' as a dual unionist rendered valiant service. It was largely due to his sound arguments on this occasion that the delegates finally voted unanimously to apply for their jobs thruout the coke region Monday, Jan. 29th.

Coke Miners Show Clear Vision

It is a stranger were to visit the coke region and see the struggle that these miners are enduring he would not believe it would be possible to think in terms of anything outside of Fayette County.

Instead of this, these men, because they have time to read and think have a clearer vision of the conditions of the coal industry elsewhere than the miners in the other part of District Five. Because of this they decided at New Salem to go on record as demanding an international movement to remedy the rotten condition in the U. M. W. of A. They adopted a stirring resolution which should put to shame the "better organized" fields of the country. It will be interesting to see what response this appeal of starving and betrayed miners brings from the employed miners who profited by the strike of the Fayette miners. The resolution follows:

Appeal of Fayette Miners for International Solidarity in Coal Industry

We, the delegates of the Local Unions of the U. M. W. of A. in the Fayette Coke Field in Special Mass Meeting assembled at New Salem, Pa., Jan. 27, hereby declare that the U. M. W. of A. faces destruction under the present suicidal policy followed by John L. Lewis as shown by the signing of the Cleveland Agreement, the Anthracite Agreement and the District No. 5 Agreement, which left out the coke fields, and finally the New York Agreement, which now leaves District No. 5 to fight alone April 1, 1923, against the U. S. Steel Corporation and the most powerful group of coal operators in the United States, and CALLS UPON ALL OTHER DISTRICTS OF THE U. M. W. OF A. to join us in a fight thruout "The International" to right the grievances of the various districts and change the cowardly policy of the International Executive Board of the U. M. W. of A.

Cleveland Workers Act to Secure Rail Union Amalgamation

The chairman of the Cleveland Amalgamation Committee of Machinists' Union, Local No. 584, Elmer P. Boich, reports tremendous strides towards amalgamation.

In Cleveland there is a city amalgamation committee composed of representatives of machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, maintenance of way and signal men, all employed on the railroads who have gone on record in favor of a national referendum among the railroad workers on the proposition of amalgamation.

The plan is to try to persuade the officers to initiate the referendum thru the official channels of the various unions in the railroad industry. If they refuse the referendum is to be taken over their heads and in spite of them.

Already the effect of the amalgamation agitation in Cleveland is seen in the defeat of officials at the Collinswood railroad shops who opposed the progressive and other places taken by avowed amalgamationists.

*

Amalgamation in Metal Trades

(By Federated Press)

CHICAGO.—Over 7000 union locals in the metal trades are receiving amalgamation proposals drawn up by the joint Chicago committee for amalgamation in the metal and railway industries.

Members of the Order of Railway Conductors who favor reorganization of the 16 standard railway unions into a single industrial union are circularizing their entire membership with copies of the Railway Amalgamation Advocate containing the Minnesota plan which was adopted by the amalgamation conference in Chicago last month.

The members of the telegraphers and railway clerks are doing the same. The Advocate is the official organ of the railway amalgamation boosters.

H. M. Wicks, associate editor of "The Worker", speaks on "The Present Situation of the American Labor Movement," Sunday, Feb. 4, at 8:15 P. M., at the Workers' Open Forum, Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston Road (near E. 169th St., Bronx).

Help "The Worker" Find The Worst Boss in the U. S. A.

This week we publish another story in our hunt for "The Worst Boss in the U. S. A." THE WORKER wants to publish your story about your boss. Thru your stories, appearing each week, we will find out who is the worst boss. For the best stories published THE WORKER offers 14 prizes as follows: First Prize, $5 worth of books; Second Prize, $2.50 worth of books, Third Prize, $5 worth of books, Fourth Prize, $2.50 worth of books, and ten additional prizes, each one $1 worth of books.

The judges will be C. E. Ruthenberg, Elmer T. Allison and Caleb Harrison. Start sending in your stories immediately to The Editor, Worst Boss Stories, THE WORKER, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City. Here is this week's story:

* * *

MOST DANGEROUS TYPE OF "GOOD BOSS"

EDITOR, "WORST BOSS STORIES":—I was hardly two days at the Levy & Seligman firm of Broadway, Brooklyn, when I noticed that the girls' behavior was rather strange.

At work they would sit quietly like mice; not a song, not a laugh, not a single joke would be heard in the shop. When the forelady or boss would ask something the girls would answer in low voices, with eyes cast down as if they felt guilty of some misdeed.

The air was full of something big and significant but I couldn't understand it until once at twelve o'clock all the girls gathered in the dressing room and started to talk all at once in a suppressed tone. I understood that I was witnessing a strike—one of those leaderless strikes that open slowly but surely, spontaneously and whose results depend almost entirely upon the ability of one side or the other to grasp its opportunity.

There was no leader; nobody knew definitely what were the conditions desired, until one girl shouted out: "Girls, we must appoint a committee to talk to the office about a raise and 44 hours, otherwise we'll get nowhere." At these words the boss opened the door of the dressing room. It was evident that he had heard everything. Nevertheless, he asked in a calm voice: "Why don't you go for lunch?" This innocent question rendered us defenseless because it quieted our hatred for him. For a moment we even felt ashamed. He, undoubtedly, saw our confusion and went on: "It's a quarter after twelve already. What's the matter with you girls?"

A grave silence spread over the large dressing room where 50 girls stood shrinking from their single enemy.

"Come on, girls, I'll grant you these fifteen minutes as a present if you go down quietly and have your lunch."

Suddenly we understood that he was trying to bribe us, and a young girl burst out:

"Fifteen minutes wouldn't do, Mr. Levy."

"Oh," he smiled, good-naturedly. "Will twenty minutes do?"

Some girls laughed and I felt that if I didn't act the whole thing would turn out a joke. I scraped up all the pluck I had in stock and said: "All the girls want a raise and 44 hours instead of fifty."

"But you are only two days here, how do you know that it's 44 hours that they want? Maybe it's 40?" He didn't raise his voice an inch higher and kept his face smiling while he continued: "What do you think will I do if they'll want forty hours next week?"

His face with a smile on it was so humane and sympathetic that it gained one's confidence and I ventured to answer jestingly: "Well, I'm afraid you'll have to submit if they'll want it bad enough."

He turned pale but still smiling he asked me: "Is this your opinion, eh?"

"This is not our opinion," jumped out another girl. "Come on down, girls, no use talking now that he knows our demands."

We all rushed out. The boss now tried to stop us but no one listened to him. In fact we were too glad to get rid of him. But he ran down after us and kept on talking to one group or another. I slipped into the first telephone booth and called up the union headquarters, but they told me that they would not be able to send a representative before five o'clock. It took me about a half of an hour to get information about the union office. I had to apply to so when I came out neither the boss nor the girls were in sight. A man from the lower floor told me that as soon as I went into the booth Mr. Levy took the girls to the Plaza Hall to discuss the matter. Evidently he understood whom I was going to call up. I rushed to the Plaza Hall, but on my way I met a girl coming from there. Everything was over. She told me that the boss so frightened the girls by granted their demands when it was really more than the union workers had at that time.

"And you know," the girl was telling me in great excitement, "he was so kind that he promised to pay us for this half day and did not even ask us to go back to work to-day. Why, he said, he didn't want to keep us more than ten minutes, as case some of us wanted to go up to a matinee show. Wasn't it nice of him?"

The poor girls didn't understand that he was simply afraid that the union officials would come to the hall or to the shop and destroy his plans. His policy was so deceitful that he gained the girls confidence and they didn't want to know the union. Until lately, when he was the first one to cut down wages and lengthen the working hours, the girls thought that he was the best boss in the trade. Now he possesses a plant of three large floors, and a new reduction of wages is expected in his girls.

L. COOPER.

"The Worker" Writes Governor of New York on Peters-Ward Case

Days and days, weeks and weeks, pass and Governor Alfred E. Smith, who claims there is no class government in New York State does nothing toward carrying out the plea of Mrs. Mary O. Peters that Walter S. Ward, son of the multi-millionaire head trust magnate, be given a taste of the justice that capitalism metes out only to workers.

Mrs. Peters, the working class mother of Clarence Peters, murdered by young Ward. She told Governor Smith that she felt there is "one law for the rich and another for the poor." Just to remind Gov. Smith of his no-class government declaration "The Worker" has written him as follows:

New York City, January 27, 1923.

Hon. Alfred E. Smith,
Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir: In accordance with your declaration made on the occasion of the pardon of James Larkin, that you do not believe in class government, I am calling your attention to the enclosed marked copy of our paper THE WORKER containing an article on the notorious Ward case. This article speaks for itself. May we hope that you will consider it in determining any future developments in this notorious miscarriage of justice

Very truly yours,
J. Louis Engdahl,
Editor, The Worker.

Discuss Proletarian Culture

A discussion on Proletarian Culture will take place Friday evening, February 2, at the regular meeting of the Harlem branch of the Young Workers' League. The discussion will be opened by Comrade Semon Fridkin who was recently in Moscow where he received first hand information about the activities of the Proletcult organization there. The Harlem branch of the Youth is holding highly interesting and instructive meetings every Friday evening at the Harlem headquarters of the Workers Party, 144 E. 104th st. and young people are urged to attend.

"The Worker" Calls on Pinchot to Release Dolla from Prison

In a telegram and a letter to Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, a demand is made upon the chief executive of this industrial autocracy to release Jacob Dolla, imprisoned for a term of 15-17 years during the steel strike. Governor Pinchot is supposed to be a "progressive," and all the facts in the Dolla case have been put before him. The letter sent by THE WORKER reads as follows:

RELEASE JACOB DOLLA

New York City, Jan. 25, 1923.

Governor Gifford Pinchot,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir:—This is to confirm my telegram of January 24th which was as follows:

"On behalf of readers of 'The Worker' urge you give Dolla case immediate attention. Believe any consideration of this case will convince you Dolla was sent to prison by brutal tyranny of Steel Trust in your state. Readers of 'The Worker' call for immediate and unconditional release.

"I am enclosing copies of the last two issues of our paper, 'The Worker,' one of which contains a detailed article on the Dolla case.

"I hope this matter will receive your immediate and earnest attention.

Very truly yours,
"J. LOUIS ENGDAHL,
"Editor, 'The Worker'."

Help Tell the Truth About The United States Today

The program adopted by the Second Convention of the Workers Party describes the conditions in the United States today. It is a clear cut, straight out statement of the life of the workers of this country. It shows how they are robbed and oppressed. It tells the road which they must travel in order to win their freedom.

All the facts used in this program are drawn from the experiences of the workers of this country. It uses the life experiences of the American workers to give them a clear understanding of Communist principles.

HELP DISTRIBUTE A MILLION OF THIS PROGRAM TO A MILLION WORKERS!

THE PROGRAM IS PRINTED AS A FOUR-PAGE LEAFLET HALF THE SIZE OF THIS PAGE IT IS ILLUSTRATED BY FOUR STRIKING CARTOONS.

SEND A DOLLAR FOR TWO HUNDRED COPIES AND DISTRIBUTE THEM AMONG YOUR BROTHER UNIONISTS AND SHOPMATES, YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS

SEND IN YOUR ORDER

WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA,
Room 405, 799 Broadway,
New York City.

Comrades:—Enclosed find $ ..... for which send me ..... copies of "The United States Today," containing the program of the Workers Party. (Prices, 200 for $1.00; 1,000 for $5.00.)

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

International Bazaar for Defense—February 21st to 25th, at the Lyceum

Communist Parties of Seven Countries Join in War Against War

(Continued from page One.)

paratively good. The position of the state finance, on the other hand, is very bad. The government realizes this circumstance for purposes of nationalist agitation. It casts the blame on Germany, and makes propaganda for taking military action. The overwhelming majority of the French people however, is opposed to any warlike measures, for it is fully aware that it is the proletariat that foots the bill in the end, with its property and blood. The occupation of the Ruhr valley would cause a mighty storm in the French proletariat.

Great Demonstrations Held

Today, Sunday morning, gigantic demonstrations were held in Gelsenkirchen and Essen. These demonstrations were participated in by workers of all proletarian parties and tendencies.

Speeches were made by French, Belgian, English, Italian, Czech, German, and Dutch communists and trade union leaders. Their speeches were received with frantic enthusiasm. The whole atmosphere was one of readiness to fight.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the session of the international conference was continued.

Kreibich (Czecho-Slovakia) pointed out that the Czech social democrats do not want to hear anything about a revision of the Versailles treaty. They are the most faithful supporters of the policy of Poincare, Beneish.

At the present time Czecho-Slovakia is shaken to its foundations by a severe economic crisis. It is not alone the workers who are opposing the policy of the government, but also the officials, petty bourgeois, and peasants.

The non-Czech bourgeoisie is also antagonistic to the government. The work of the communists is rendered more difficult by the circumstance that their aims are misrepresented as being irredentist.

Our struggle must thus be carried on on international lines, in common with the proletariat of France, England and Italy. When common international action is taken against the Versailles robber treaty, the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia will not lag behind.

Monmousseau suggests that in the manifesto to be issued by this conference our attitude should be expressed, not only against the consequences of the Versailles treaty, for this is done grudgingly now and again, even by the Amsterdamers, but against this vile treaty itself, against the vile principle of this treaty. We cannot be completely condemn the whole treaty, as it stands, as it was signed at the time by the Amsterdamers and the leaders of the Second International.

Brandler speaks as follows: Jouhaux and Legien are opposed to the Versailles treaty in words also. This was plainly to be seen at the Unity Conference held in Berlin in April of last year. There the German social democrats, in common with Mr. Vandervelde, most decidedly refused to fight against the Versailles treaty. The Versailles peace treaty must be done away with, and it will be done away with. But if this is done by the bourgeoisie, another Versailles treaty will arise in its place. Nothing but the international action of the proletariat can finally abolish the Versailles treaty.

After this a lengthy appeal to the working population of the Entente states and the vanquished countries is unanimously accepted. It is resolved to have the leading ideas of this appeal posted in France and Germany. (The appeals and the placard are given in another column).

The following resolution was passed on the question of the Ruhr territory relations. A permanent international committee of action is to be appointed, consisting of eleven members, representing the French Communist Party and the C.G.T.U., and the Communist parties of Germany, England, Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium, and Poland. The committee is to be further completed by representatives of the Communist International, the Red International of Labor Unions, and the Youth International. Besides this, special committees of action are to be appointed for the German and French railwaymen, the miners, and the metal workers.

At eight o'clock in the evening a gigantic demonstration was held in the largest hall in Essen. The doors of the hall had to be closed by 7 o'clock, as the hall was already overcrowded by this time.

The speakers at the meeting were Marcel Cachin and the chairman of the C.G.T.U., Monmousseau of France, Newbold from England, Kreibich from Czecho-Slovakia, van Overstraaten from Belgium, de Fischer from Holland, an Italian comrade, and Clara Zetkin. All spoke strongly against the occupation of the Ruhr and their expositions were received with enthusiastic applause.

In the course of the coming week a number of international demonstrations will be held; the one to be held in Cologne, for instance, will be on a very imposing scale.

Have you contributed something to the NDC Bazaar? If not, do it to-day.

The Outlook Before Organized Labor as Its Own Banker Is Discussed

(Continued from Page One)

means of avoiding open industrial conflicts. Strikes are considered by them, tremendous economic wastes and calamities to be averted if possible.

Such is the outlook of leaders of labor for the most part, although there have been exceptions, to this spirit. The exceptions, however, have been few and far and far between for the reason that they only occur when labor is advancing; when the favorable economic conditions labor is able to successfully resist the assaults of the capitalist class. At such times the rank and file of the working class realizes that its power rests in its ability to withold its labor from industry and, as a consequence, is in no mood to listen to the star-gazers with their fantastic schemes calculated to raise labor to higher levels without resorting to the strike weapon.

The history of the American labor movement is a history of co-operative ventures arising on the ruins of unsuccessful strikes.

Today labor in the United States is confronted with an innovation in co-operative endeavor in the form of labor banks springing up thruout the country. The wreckage of every other kind of co-operative venture tells the pages of labor history in America. These have been fraught with experiments with both producers' and consumers' co-operatives, but never before has this labor movement been confronted with bankers' co-operatives. The question that arises in the mind of a Marxian contemplating this innovation in the labor movement in America must naturally be: is this venture also doomed to the inevitable futility of all its American precursors?

Before we attempt a forecast of the outcome of the co-operative banks it is certainly appropriate that we learn something of the history of the co-operative movement in general in the United States.

Amidst Wreckage of Co-operatives

The Labor movement in America first asserted itself in the form of a strike of printers in Philadelphia in 1786. From that point onwards organizations of workers in various trades sprang up thruout the industrialized East. So effective were these early unions that the employers combined against them and invoked the power of the courts. Thousands of prosecutions of trade unionists under the conspiracy laws failed to destroy the organizations.

That these early organizations perished eventually was not due to the assault of the courts, but primarily to the economic depression that came in the wake of the close of the Napoleonic wars and the consequent collapse of the markets.

But on a few occasions the workers turned to attempts at co-operation. A strike of carpenters in Philadelphia in 1791 ended disastrous and the striking carpenters attempted co-operative contracting at a lower rate than their former employers, but were unable to succeed in their venture.

In the early years of the nineteenth century a few unions undertook productive co-operation after they had been defeated in court.

The trade union movement attained a remarkable growth in the early thirties, due to the exceptionally favorable economic conditions. Higher wages were easily obtainable. The effectiveness of strikes became so pronounced that a threat to strike was usually sufficient to force the employers to yield to the demands of the unions.

In 1836 the employers perfected organizations against the unions and once again invoked the power of the courts, resulting in a number of defeats of strikes. Inevitably defeat was followed by the given union launching producers' co-operatives.

When the protracted industrial depression, beginning in 1837, forced many producers' co-operatives to close their doors. The principle of co-operation, however, was accommodated by ventures in distributive co-operation and special appeals made to consumers in order to secure their support. The superior advantages to be obtained thru patronizing the co-operatives.

After a precarious existence, those establishments that did not perish, passed into the hands of private owners, usually the managers, who had been selected by the co-operators, and the rank and file turned their attention again to the strike as labors' most effective weapon.

Again in 1850-52, following crushing defeats of strikes, the German societies, under the leadership of Wilhelm Weitling, the utopian Communist, who participated in the revolution of 1848 in Germany established co-operatives. Weitling and his delusions met the same fate of former co-operative ventures in America.

A movement for distributive co-operation that arose out of the depression of 1846-49, however, persisted until the Civil War, altho it inevitably perished as the result of its units falling into the hands of private owners. The Civil War wiped out every vestige of the co-operative movement, the small business congresses of various localities showing the remnants.

Following 1860 another batch of co-operators started as the result of lost strikes; they shared the fate of all their predecessors.

The high point in the history of co-operatives in America was attained by a co-operative society calling itself "The Sovereigns of Industry," originating in 1869 and in two years attaining an annual trade of over three million dollars. The failure of this venture was more depressing than that of any of the others, because there was no apparent reason for the collapse.

It might be mentioned in passing, that Terence V. Powderly, head of the Knights of Labor, and a sentimental and impractical idealist was an advocate of co-operation, hoping thereby to avoid strikes and to free the worker from the terrors of the wages system by a widespread system of producers' and consumers' co-operatives.

The rise of the American Federation of Labor, an organization based upon the basis of the closed shop, and the doom of that combination of confusion known as the Knights of Labor. With its demise the last serious effort toward co-operatives in America also perished.

(Second Article Next Week.)

Arrest O'Flaherty in Effort to Stop Meeting in Illinois Steel Czardom

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO, Ill.—Thomas O'Flaherty, editor of the Voice of Labor, and one of the victims of the Michigan raid, has been arrested on a deportation warrant as the result of an effort by the Labor Defense Council to hold a meeting at Hegewisch, Ill.

Hegewisch, the site of several large steel plants, is part of the city of Chicago, but like all of the steel trust domains has special laws or rather puts special interpretations onto the laws of this country seldom since the steel strike have labor meetings been attempted in Hegewisch and when they are attempted the police are in the habit of interfering. This was the case in a meeting arranged by the Labor Defense Council for January 28th with O'Flaherty billed as the speaker.

On January 27th the owner of Kosciusko Hall where the meeting was to be held was notified by the police not to open the doors. The Labor Defense Council was informed that the meeting would not be allowed. When the South Chicago Police Station officers were questioned as to why this action was taken they replied by reading from instructions they received. "Department of Justice notified Sergeant Mills of the State's Attorney's Office in regard to meeting given by the Labor Defense Council in Kosciusko Hall Hegewisch, Ill., Jan. 28. Lieutenant and Sergeant instruct officers of Post to prohibit same." Eugene Thomas H. Costello, Capt. Police South Chicago, Dist."

The Department of Justice, who questioned as to the cause of the action denied that they had issued any orders or information concerning the meeting. The State's Attorney's knew nothing about it. Sergeant Mills had received no information nor had he given any instructions.

Capt Costello faced with these denials finally admitted that it was on his responsibility that the meeting had been stopped. "No un-American meetings are going to be held in Hegewisch" said he in rich Irish brogue.

"Don't you know," he was asked, "that the United States Constitution guarantees the freedom of assemblage?"

"It don't say nothing about the Soviets in the constitution," was his reply. It was suggested to him that this was probably due to an oversight on the part of the country fathers. "That don't make any difference there'll be no meetings such as this held in Hegewisch."

After a telephone conversation with the Chicago Chief of Police it was decided that the safety of the government was not threatened.

Three Irish cops and a half full of steel slaves attended the meeting.

An Interview with Isadora Duncan

BY EUGENE LYONS

Isadora Duncan is heart and soul with Soviet Russia—fully aware of its shortcomings and frank in discussing them, but convinced of its persistent striving for the achievement of a truly Communist society.

These sentiments were not conveyed in so many words. Miss Duncan is essentially the artist, and her responses to the life about her find expression in artistic rather than political terms. Yet it was the conviction underlying the whole content of a three-hours' conversation in her room at Hotel Brevoort. It was the strongest impression left upon us when we parted. We discussed many things—her views on the current conditions in Moscow, the New York craze for Russian dramatics, the chagrin of her erstwhile friends because of her devotion to the Russian Revolution, the poetry of her husband, Sergei Yessenin. And, through it all, like a vibrant, golden thread, ran the spirit of rebellion against special privileges and narrow art formulae: the two ideas to her are one, since she draws her whole artistic inspiration from the life around her.

"I don't believe in the narrow bourgeois formula of art for art's sake," she told us. "Art must be based upon and flow from life. That is why I went to dance for the masses instead of the few rich. That is why I want to be issued by a real people's audience, such as will come to the benefit for the Russian orphans in Lexington Theatre.

"Each and I attended Mr. Stanislavsky and his Moscow Art Theatre, or the work of the Chauve Souris, I can not get away from the feeling that we are on the old generation. Their art is magnificent but entirely detached from reality. It is an abstract beauty somewhere in a void, rather than the close throbbing identity with the forces of life about us which I seek to establish in my dancing. Art for Art's sake reminds me plainly to be seen at the Unity Conference held in Berlin in April of last year. There the German social democrats, in common with Mr. Vandervelde, most decidedly refused to fight against the Versailles treaty. The Versailles peace treaty must be done away with, and it will be done away with. But if this is done by the bourgeoisie, another Versailles treaty will arise in its place. Nothing but the international action of the proletariat can finally abolish the Versailles treaty.

"My old bourgeois friends cut me cold," she said. "They'll have nothing to do with me. And the anti-revolutionists in the Russian colony in America are of course indignant. They remind me that some of my greatest triumphs were in the old Russia of the czar and his retainers. They call me ungrateful for turning on them, for giving the best of my energies to the people. They are forever talking of the 'good old times,' because the times were good for them, with never a thought for the sufferings of the people."

She read us copies of the telegrams and letters interchanged with Lunacharsky which led to her going to Russia to direct a school in Moscow. They were eloquent of the dedication of her art to humanity. Her letter of acceptance of the invitation, sent from Paris, was read by Lunacharsky to an audience of 3,000 Communists, and received with prolonged applause. In it she asked for nothing more than the essentials of life for herself and her pupils, so that together they could work out dances and present them to the workers of Russia. In it she denounced the bourgeois theatres as houses of prostitution where artists sell their souls bit by bit at two dollars a seat.

"I was sick of artists being forced to adopt the tactics of shopkeepers," she said, "I was sick of theatres filled with fat, rich and stupid money-grabbers. My dream of a school delivered to the expression of life in terms of the dance came true in Russia. Unfortunately, the catastrophe of these last years, especially the famine, have ended the dream. The school now has fifty children, though it started with a thousand. And even these fifty children have not food enough.

"Conditions have changed since I first arrived in Russia. Many of those who were ready to die for their ideals have actually died. The brutal attacks from outside and the greed of many inside have forced a retreat to capitalism. We understand how necessary it has been, how unavoidable, yet the spectacle is a sad one."

Sergei Yessenin was present during the larger part of the interview, a mere boy, flaxen-haired, strikingly the pure Slav type. As he does not understand English, his wife was able to talk of him exclusively in his presence.

"I urged Yesenin to come to America," she said, "as a representative of young Russia to young America. I thought he would be greeted by the young up-reaching artists of this country. The only greeting he got was a huge poked in his ribs, so to speak. The only reception committee—and one which has been very constant—has been a squad of detectives, following us everywhere, peeping through keyholes, listening behind doors. The only time the detectives let us alone is when we bribe them to go away.

"Yet Yesenin has come here as a poet recognized in his own country, honored with superlative praise. He has been called the Pushkin of the Revolution by brilliant men high in the Soviet government. The spirit of self-sacrifice, the yearning for a harmonious life for the mass find beautiful expression in this poet. But America gives him only the recognition that is implied in persecution.

"We have been maligned in the press. We have been called names. An attempt has been made upon our lives. But we go back to Russia as determined as ever to give our art to the Russian people and thru them to the people of the world. Altho I am American born, my citizenship has been annulled because of my marriage. I am a citizen of Soviet Russia and shall indulge in no futile regrets over the fact."

Isadora Duncan's great grandfather, she told us, was an Irish revolutionist. Rebellion is therefore to an extent a family tradition. But wherever she may have gotten her revolutionary spirit, she most assuredly has it as the very marrow of her art.

PHILADELPHIA.—A cable, received by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) in this city from their representative in Russia, indicates that the famine is still a reality and is spreading in some districts. The message refers specifically to the territory in the Pugachevsk County, and the Kirghese Republic. Thousands there will die unless outside aid arrives.

Keep Up Famine Fight

By PAUL HANNA,
Federated Press Correspondent.

WASHINGTON.—Russia struck bottom some months ago and is now moving slowly up the long grade toward better times, in the opinion of Allan T. Burns, director of the National Information bureau, who has just completed a three months' tour of 10,000 miles thru the great Slav domain.

At this stage of her convalescence, Burns declares, nothing is more important than a continuation of famine fighting enterprises.

"United Front" in Frisco.

(Special to "The Worker")

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Mrs. Nolan, widow of the late John I. Nolan, democratic congressman from the Fifth Congressional District, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband.

Local militants are greatly elated over the showing made by the "United Front" candidate, G. G. Kidwell. The showing was: Mrs. Nolan, 13,000; E. Bath, 11,000; Kidwell, third, 4,000. Other candidates received a few scattering votes. It is estimated that $20,000 were spent to secure Mrs. Nolan's election. She was supported on the old party ticket by the reactionary labor officials. Kidwell was supported by the militants in the labor unions and a "United Front" of labor's independent political organizations.

Philadelphia Announcements

The English Branch, in accordance with the recent action of the National Convention, has established a discussion meeting each 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings of the month, at the Amalgamated Center, 431 Pine St., 8 p. m. Interesting speakers will speak on various subjects of timely interest, and the floor will be open for questions and criticism. The first meeting will occur on Feb. 7th, and Samuel Sklaroff, well known in the local movement, will speak on the subject, Proletarian Culture in America.

The regular business meetings of the branch, which have heretofore been held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays will be held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at the above place.

Russian Ball at Tammany Hall.

A Russian ball is to be given by the American Committee for Relief of Russian Children at Tammany Hall, on Friday night, Feb. 23. All proceeds will go to buy milk for the babies of the famine districts of Russia.

Tickets may be obtained at the committee headquarters, or at 110 W. 40th St.; Phone: Pennsylvania 2570.

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NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE,
NEW YORK DIVISION
80 East 11th Street, Room 405, New York City

Telephone, Stuyvesant 9642 Nerma Berman, Secretary

Advertisements for Souvenir Journal must be in not later than Feb. 10th.

The Moscow Art Theater

By MAX SHACHTMAN

On June 4, 1897, Constantin Stanislavsky and Nyemirovitch-Dantchenko met in a Moscow restaurant to discuss the Russian theater. The result of this discussion was the organization of the Moscow Art Theater, which was based on the principles of dictatorial directorship and realism of representation. Stanislavsky was elected first director. It was his duty to choose the plays and to direct the rehearsals, the part to be taken by the actors and so on. Nyemirovitch-Dantchenko took charge of the financial end.

In 1898, they produced their first play, Alexei Tolstoi's historical tragedy, "Tsar Feodor Ivanovitch," and it achieved so encouraging success that the Ballot were subsidized by the Czar and wealthy Patrons of Art.

The group became well-known and it went on with Sophocles' "Antigone," plays by Ibsen, Shakespeare, Ostrovski and Hauptmann. The latter dramatist's "Hannele" was, by the way, not permitted by the police, due to a protest against its ungodliness by the Metropolitan of Moscow. For a time certain poorly chosen plays seemed to indicate that the co-operative venture would be a failure. Then the remarkable success of Anton Checkov's "Chaika" (Sea Gull) raised the morale and prestige of the players to a high degree. Checkov seemed to fit them excellently and the troupe became known as "Checkov's Theatre." To this day that author remains one of the most prominent and best-liked of the theatre's repertory.

In spite of the Checkov success, the first season ended with a deficit of more than 40,000 rubles, excluding much of the money invested by the actors. Stanislavsky voted very much in the next few years, but it may be said that if it had not been for the liberal subsidies of a certain Maria Morosova and other rich men, the players would have had hard sledding.

Their subsequent plays were chosen from many authors from all lands and times. There were, inevitably, alternate failures and successes. There was considerable experimenting with all sorts of new theories, many of which were tried to absurd lengths. A few years before the foundation of the Moscow Art Theatre, a troupe of German players from Meiningen under the direction of Cronegk, had achieved a startling success in Russia with their realistic, representations. Their methods were the ones originally followed by Stanislavsky. From that position the theatre went to Naturalism: then to Symbolism, where, for instance, Andreiev's pessimistic "A Man's Life" was performed before a black background; from Symbolism to Impressionism and thence to its present form, where it is known as the "Theatre of Poetic Realism."

In the organization there have occasionally been disagreements between individual actors and the benevolent dictator, Stanislavsky. In 1906 Meyerhold, a well-known actor and member of the corporation, left the group as a revolt against the realism of the production. He is now known as Naturalism; then to Symbolism, where, for instance, Andreiev's pessimistic "A Man's Life" was performed before a black background; from Symbolism to Impressionism and thence to its present form, where it is known as the "Theatre of Poetic Realism."

In the organization there have occasionally been disagreements between individual actors and the benevolent dictator, Stanislavsky. In 1906 Meyerhold, a well-known actor and member of the corporation, left the group as a revolt against the realism of the production. He is now known as the director of the "Theatre Fantastical," into the details of which we need not go. The spirit of the organization is better shown, however, by the invitation, in 1922, to the American, Gordon Craig, to come to Moscow for the production of "Hamlet," with his own impressionistic "screen settings," a method of presentation which was then at complete variance with the predominating theory of the Art Theatre.

After the Bolshevik Revolution it was prophecied that the "Reds" would destroy the Theatre, that they would kill Art, and so on. But, with the exception of the first few months of the new government, the Moscow Art Theatre, as well as every other center of Art and Science, flourished, and even grew and developed appreciate the beauty of the theatre. Yet, the "Terevsat" (Theatre of Revolutionary Satire) which produces more or less purely propagandist plays, is not so popular or well-filled as is the Art Theatre, whose catholic repertory includes plays by Shakespeare and Ibsen, Hamsun and Moliere, Tolstoi, Gorky, Checkov and Andreiev!

Where, formerly, the Theatre and former congress of various localities showing the remnants.

In 1869 another batch of co-operators started as the result of lost strikes; they shared the fate of all their predecessors.

The high point in the history of co-operatives in America was attained by a co-operative society calling itself "The Sovereigns of Industry," originating in 1869 and in two years attaining an annual trade of over three million dollars. The failure of this venture was more depressing than that of any of the others, because there was no apparent reason for the collapse.

It might be mentioned in passing, that Terence V. Powderly, head of the Knights of Labor, and a sentimental and impractical idealist was an advocate of co-operation, hoping thereby to avoid strikes and to free the worker from the terrors of the wages system by a widespread system of producers' and consumers' co-operatives.

The rise of the American Federation of Labor, an organization based upon the basis of the closed shop, and the doom of that combination of confusion known as the Knights of Labor. With its demise the last serious effort toward co-operatives in America also perished.

(Second Article Next Week.)

The Worker

wants you to help it grow.

So we have printed a

Worker Subscription Coupon Book.

This little book contains five eight month subscription blanks which sell at $1.00 each, an addition of two months to the regular rates for $1.00.

In the back of the Coupon Book there is a PREMIUM BOOK COUPON which entitles the holder to a

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All you have to do is to sell the subscription blanks, remit the money and mail in your BOOK COUPON. We will then gladly send you a dollar's worth of your choice of books or pamphlets.

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Trotzky's Defense

of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat is best stated in

Dictatorship vs. Democracy

Illuminating, Exquisite, Incomparable.

Trotzky's method is unequaled in polemic writing. His treatment of the question of democratic methods versus a dictatorship of the workers is handled in a masterful manner.

Both Cloth and Paper
$1.00 and 50 cents respectively.
Address WORKERS PARTY
799 Broadway, New York City.

District No. 8 Heads Drive for Day's Pay

In spite of the fact that District No. 8 of the Workers Party (Chicago) had already assessed its membership one day's pay for defense last September and had in this way collected more than $3,000.00, District No. 8 is leading in the Day's Pay campaign (January 15, 1923 to February 15), which is being carried on nationally in the Workers Party branches. District No. 8 has resolved to put the District over 100 per cent by collecting from all the members in its jurisdiction who had not paid in the original assessment. So far in the present drive more District No. 8 branches have responded to the Days Pay appeal than from any other district. 126 branches in New York have taken action and it is reported that over $1,000.00 have been collected but this has not yet been received by the Labor Defense Council National Office.)

District No. 8 branches which have so far reported (Jan. 30) are as follows: Davenport, Iowa, Russian; Canterville, Iowa, South Slavic; Kenosha, Wisc., South Slavic; Cicero, Ill., Polish; Joliet, Ill., South Slavic; Pullman, Chicago, Illinois; and Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Polish.

Other branches whose reports have come in are: Hefta, Ohio, Czecho-Slovak; Cleveland, Ohio, Hungarian; New York City, Lithuanian No. 2; Philadelphia, Pa., Scandinavian; St. Paul, Minn., Jewish; Grand Rapids, Mich., Ukrainian; Bellaire, Ohio, South Slavic; Canton, Ohio, South Slavic; Meadow Lands, Pa., South Slavic; Kansas City, Kans., Russian; Philadelphia, Pa., South Slavic, and Kansas City, Kans., South Slavic.

With ten days of the Assessment Drive gone by the returns so far made, only 19 branches would be very discouraging were it not for the belief that most of the branches have not yet had time to canvass their membership. Indeed information received by the Labor Defense Council from many parts of the country is to the effect that branches are busily making the collections.

It should be pointed out, however that NOW is the time to send in the money. The most urgent need for funds is NOW, when preparations are being made for the trial. Branch secretaries are urged to make their first reports at the earliest possible moment.

The Honor Roll means something to the Workers Party, to the Labor Defense Council, to the American labor movement. To the Workers Party it will mean the record of a task well or poorly done according to the few or many branches which qualify. To the Labor Defense Council and the defense it means success or failure. To the American Labor Movement it will indicate according to its completeness whether the party of the revolutionary workers of America is a party of self appointed leaders, as the reactionaries claim, or it is a party of militants from top to bottom.

Is your branch on the Honor Roll?

HAVE YOU paid YOUR Day's Pay.

BUY YOUR HONOR CARD; SHOW IT!

IT IS YOUR EMBLEM OF MILITANCY AND SACRIFICE AND ACTION.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

ONE DAY'S CAMPAIGN

JAN. 15 TO FEB. 15

for the

DEFENSE

of

William Z. Foster, Ben Gitlow, C. E. Ruthenberg, Minnie Kalnin, William F. Dunne, Anna Leisman, Charles Krumbein, Ignatz Mizher, Caleb Harrison, Paul Manko, Earl Browder, Engelbert Preiss, Philip Aronberg, Joseph Kowalski, Cyril Lambkin, John Miholic, Elmer McMillan, William Reynolds, Alex Bail, Seth Nerding, T. R. Sullivan, Norman Tallentire, Max Lerner, Tom O'Flaherty, Gene Bechtold, Charles Erickson, Joseph Zack

HONOR ROLL

BRANCH	Contributed
Jewish, Down Town	128.00
Jewish, Bronx	7.50
English, Down Town	41.00
English, Bronx	58.00
English, Harlem	57.00
Czecho-Slovak, Binghampton	20.00
Essex County C.C.C.	25.00
German, North Hudson	11.00
Russian, Essex County	13.50
Scotch, Sayreville, N.J.	10.00
German, Essex County, N.J.	36.00
Finnish, Brooklyn	256.25
English, West Side	42.00

COMRADES! TURN OVER YOUR ONE DAY'S PAY SECRETARIES. TURN IN WHATEVER YOU HAVE COLLECTED THUS FAR. MONEY IS NEEDED IMMEDIATELY. SIGN YOUR HONOR CARDS. ACT NOW!

Send all contributions thru your Workers Party Secretary. Notify the LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL, Room 434, 80 East 11th St., if your branch has taken action.

Zinoviev Shows "Communist International" Transforming Into World Communist Party

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV

Chairman, Third (Communist) International.

The Fourth Congress of the Communist International made a gigantic stride on the way to the transformation of the Comintern from an alliance of separate parties into a really united International Communist Party.

The Fourth Congress has most successfully defined the tactical resolutions of the previous congresses, especially of the Third Congress, and has determined the manner of their application to the present situation. It has further dealt with communist tactics in each separate country, with the variation of the work in accordance with the conditions prevailing in the various countries. At the same time the Fourth Congress undertook the first great step towards formulating the general program of the Comintern.

This was the chief task of the Fourth Congress.

The Comintern has greatly increased in extent and power. At the Fourth Congress 65 delegations were present (at the Third Congress 52). The greater mass of the work was done in the commissions and sections.

Three quarters of the essential activity of the congress consisted of conferences held by the various parties, in the presence of representatives of the most important brother Parties, for the discussion of their internal affairs, and for the passing of resolutions founded on the experience of the advanced workers of the whole world.

The greatest work of the Comintern lies in having accomplished this. It marks the essential character of the Fourth Congress.

The United Front

The Fourth Congress conclusively formulated the views of the Comintern with regard to the united front tactics in general and the workers' government in particular.

The Third Congress merely opened up these questions in a general form, and issued the watchword, "To the masses!" The Executive Committee and its two enlarged sessions first called into existence the tactics of the united front.

The Fourth Congress has overcome the last obstacles in the way of successfully carrying out these tactics and characterizes the united front as a slogan for the whole period.

The united front tactics, encountered the greatest opposition in the Latin countries, in France, Italy, and Spain. The traditions of the labor movements in these countries at first caused the real nature of these new and complicated tactics to be incomprehensible.

The Fourth Congress noted with much satisfaction the declarations of the Spanish, French, and Italian comrades, from which was to be seen that the United Front tactics are beginning to achieve notable results in their countries. After the Fourth Congress the Comintern is in a position to carry thru "as one man" the united front tactics, the basis of forming the key to the present situation, in complete comradeship and on the international scale.

Unity in Trade Union Movement

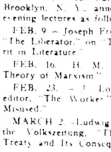
The Fourth Congress emphasized with special stress and decision the importance of unity in the trade union movement. Altho at one time there were many comrades embittered by the treachery of the Amsterdamers, who let their feelings run away with them and who declared, "We are not afraid of a split in the trade unions", the Fourth Congress now distinctly declares to the contrary. "We fear the split in the trade unions, we do not want it, we shall not permit it". It is the leaders of the Amsterdam and Second International, who want the split. Objectively considered, they fulfill the special rask of the bourgeoisie with their eagerness for a split. The Amsterdamers and the leaders of the Second International feel that the ground is slipping from beneath their feet. They know that the future belongs to the communists. And before they leave the trade unions, before they abandon their places to the communists, they at least want to slam the door behind them with such violence that all the windows panes rattle. They want to leave nothing but the debris of the trade unions for the communists. Therefore the Comintern must exert every effort to save the unity of the trade unions. At the Fourth Congress Comrade Rosmer said that the Comintern saved the labor movement in the year 1920 when it successfully opposed the "left" tendencies to leave the trade unions. This is correct. In our opinion the Fourth Congress has saved the international labor movement for the second time by issuing the slogan: Maintain the unity of the trade unions under all circumstances".

The Fourth Congress brought about an approach to nearer relations with the best elements of syndicalism with the French communist syndicalists, and the elements closely connected to them. The Fourth Congress made slight organizational concessions to these syndicalists in consideration of the fact that they represent considerable masses of really sincere and revolutionary French workers. These are at present prevented, by the old French traditions and by the weakness of the French communist party, from adopting the correct attitude in the question of the relations between party and trade unions. If we stand for the united front, we must do our utmost to preserve the unity of the best syndicalist elements. This has been attained, and is another point of no little value which has been gained by the Fourth Congress.

Purification of World C.P.

The Fourth Congress was obliged to spend much time in liquidating the relics of social democracy, for all parties belonging to the Comintern have not yet succeeded in getting rid of these. No doubt much malicious joy will be felt in some quarters, that after the Comintern has existed for four years, we are still obliged to occupy the time of our congress with such a question as that of freemasonry.

At the time of the second congress of the Comintern, Serrati proposed that we should include, as a 22nd condition, one forbidding members of our party from being free-masons. At that time I replied to Serrati that we are just as unable to include such a special condition in our statutes as we are unable to make special mention of the fact that it was not permitted to extract handkerchiefs from strange pockets. Alas, we were much too optimistic. None of the parties joining us brought with them the whole of the social democratic incumbrances.



Brooklyn Young Workers' Forum

The Young Workers' Forum 1844 Pitkin Ave., near Sackman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. announces Friday evening lectures as follows:

FEB. 9 – Joseph Freeman editor The Liberator, on "The New Spirit in Literature".

FEB. 16 – H. M. Wicks, The Theory of Marxism".

FEB. 23 – I. Louis Engdahl, editor, "The Worker" "Journalism Misused."

MARCH 2 – Ludwig Lore, editor the Volkszeitung, "The Versailles Treaty and Its Consequences".

* * *

Liebknecht Meetings in 35 Cities

Liebknecht meetings under the auspices of the Young Workers' League of America were held in thirty-five cities in the United States and Canada. In several places meetings were held in several languages.

* * *

Socialists Re-Murder Liebknecht.

It was left to the so-called believers in Socialism in America to attribute Karl Liebknecht's death to his "own emotions" and his "uncompromising spirit" in a black bordered "Memoriam," which appeared in the Chicago Socialist, Jan. 13.

This definitely lines them up with the betrayers of the revolution in Germany—Scheidemann, Noske, Ebert and the rest. They too laid the blame for Liebknecht's death on himself, when as a matter of fact they had connived at the murder.

THE LABOR HERALD
Call at Book Shop or Industrial Department, 208 E 12th St., for your January issue of the LABOR HERALD

Sinclair for F.S.R. Against the Forward

Upton Sinclair, novelist, has become a member of the Advisory Committee of the Friends of Soviet Russia. In accepting this duty he states that he has followed closely the lengthening controversy between the Jewish Daily Forward of New York and the Friends of Soviet Russia and that he is completely on the side of the F.S.R. In the communication, addressed to Rose Karkner, acting National Secretary of the F.S.R., he specifies that he is "entirely willing to have his name used" as a member of the Committee.

In giving his name in support of the great working-class relief organization, Upton Sinclair realizes that he is bringing down upon himself the enmity of those opposed to Soviet Russia. He has in his possession translations of all the articles published by the Jewish sheet against the Friends of Soviet Russia and can judge from those the limits to which the Forward goes in maligning supporters of the Soviet regime.

"I have followed the controversy and my sympathy is with you in this case," he writes. "To make sure however, that he has seen all the facts the national office had sent him copies of all the documents in the case.

The Advisory Committee consists of the following, including Upton Sinclair: Elmer E. Allison, Dennis Batt, I. O. Bentall, Ella Reeve Bloor, Jay G. Brown, Jack Carney, Prof. H. W. L. Dana, William F. Dunn, Max Eastman, I. Louis Engdahl, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, William J. Fecter, Ellen Hayes, Capt. Paxton Hibben, Alice Beggs Hunt, Ludwig Lore, Robert Minor, Edgar Owens, Rose Pastor Stokes, Mary Heaton Vorse, Huler M. Wells and Albert Rhys Williams.

Members English Bronx Branch

Take note that the next regular meeting of the branch will take place Thursday, Feb. 8. As per decision of the last meeting the Branch will meet from now on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays in the month. Branch meetings will start at 8:30 p.m. sharp. It is important that every member of the Branch be present because a reorganization of the Branch will take place at this meeting. At 10 p.m. Comrade A. Bush will speak on "THE FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL".

* * *

Attention! Food Workers!

One of the most important meetings for all the Food Workers' Section of the Trade Union Educational League will take place Feb. 9 P. M. at 208 E. 12th St. Large Hall. William Z. Foster, National Secretary of the League will be the speaker and will report on the progress of the League program in the food industries. No butcher, baker, waiter or any one else connected with the industry should fail to be present at the meeting.

LABOR FORUM LECTURES.

Feb. 4, Dr. S. A. Tannenbaum COUEISM And Other Methods of Treating Disease.

Feb. 11, Ludwig Lore, The Versailles Treaty And Its Consequences.

Feb. 18, Debate, Subject to be announced.

Feb. 25th, Dr. B. Liber, Modern Cannibalism.

At John Reed Hall, 208 E. 12th St. Every Sunday Evening. Admission free. Discussion.

Dance in Harlem

The dance of the Harlem English and Jewish branches of the Workers Party will take place Saturday evening, February 10, at the Educational Center, 62 East 106th Street. Full preparations have been made to make this an enjoyable affair. Radicals are expected to put off every thing else for that evening and to come and have a good time.

Money to Russia Thru Labor Banks

NEW YORK.—The announcement that the Russian-American Industrial Corporation will transmit money to Soviet Russia has been received with a great deal of interest and satisfaction by workers here.

The American Committee for Relief of Russian Children
announce a
RUSSIAN BALL
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1923
at TAMMANY HALL.
Order Tickets Now! Price, $1.00
110 West 40th St.—A. C. R. R. C.—Phone: Penn. 2570.

Every Party Branch! Every Party Member! Help Distribute A Million Party Programs!

The Party has undertaken a great campaign to bring the Party principles to the attention of the workers of this country.

It has set out to distribute A MILLION COPIES OF THE PARTY PROGRAM.

The program adopted by the Second Convention of the Party sets forth clearly and directly the Communist principles which the Workers Party supports. The facts which are used in the program to illustrate the principles of Communism are drawn from the experiences of the workers of the United States. The Party in this country has not published a more convincing statement of the conditions which the workers have to meet under the capitalist system and the program of action which must be followed to win their emancipation, than is contained in the party program. This program will not serve its purpose if it remains a document which only the members of the Party and a few sympathizers are acquainted with. It must be brought to the attention of the broad working masses of this country. They must become familiar with the name of our Party. They must know the principles which it is advocating.

This end can be achieved thru the distribution of the program. The members of the Party must take copies of the program to their unions, they must distribute them to the workers in the places where they work. They must give them out in workers organizations of every kind and character. They must distribute them from house to house in the workers section of every city.

Every Party branch must mobilize its whole strength for this work. Every Party member must do his part in distributing the MILLION PROGRAMS.

NO PARTY BRANCH WILL HAVE DONE ITS FULL DUTY IN THIS CAMPAIGN TO REACH A MILLION WORKERS WITH THE PARTY PRINCIPLES UNLESS EVERY MEMBER HAS DISTRIBUTED AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED PROGRAMS.

If a branch has ten members it must distribute a thousand programs. If it has fifty members it must distribute five thousand programs.

We have inserted in our Party Constitution the declaration that only such workers who are willing to participate actively in the work of the Party can join our organization.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MILLION PROGRAMS IS THE FIRST EFFORT TO MOBILIZE THE WHOLE PARTY FOR ONE TASK.

It is not a great task for each member to distribute a hundred copies of the program, but the work of all the members together will mean the distribution of A MILLION PROGRAMS TO A MILLION WORKERS.

HOW QUICKLY CAN WE DO IT!

C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary,
Workers Party of America.

Sex Equality

JEANETTE D. PEARL

Some of our 100 per cent Marxians contend that we revolutionists accord to women the same rights and privileges as we do male workers, that we accept the abstract principle of sex equality and that the woman's problem is bound up in the general class conflict—conceding which—nothing further is needed in the way of action.

The theoretical acceptance of a principle is not sufficient. As proof we may cite that the National Woman's Party, a most reactionary organization, and we revolutionists alike accept the abstract principle of equality between the sexes, with this difference—while we are passive, the N. W. P. seeks to nullify all protective labor legislation favoring only women, on the ground that such legislation negates the abstract principle of equality; and while we revolutionists place women in a position of interiority. The N. W. P. seeks to annul all laws limiting women in their free competition with male workers and other words, they want working women to enjoy all the privileges of exploiting on the field of exploitation for a greater intensification of exploitation, and naturally, a lower wage scale. The N. W. P. is utilizing sex as a basis for propaganda in the interest of the capitalist class.

We revolutionists must unmask the hypocrisy of such propaganda and reveal the class motive of these agitation when they aim, in the name of equality, to foist upon the working sisters conditions even lower than those now obtaining.

Of course, revolutionists accept the theoretical position of equality of sexes, but surely we are not blind to the fact that at present the social, political and economic status of women is lower that that of the male workers. This lower status of woman presents a problem distinct from that of the male worker, bound up in the general class conflict. It presents a specific problem, very tangible and very real, which can serve as a ready point of transmitting to the broad masses of women our revolutionary message.

The master class exploits sex in their interest and the revolutionary movement must exploit sex in the interest of the working class. What tremendous propaganda can be wrung from that "humanitarian" maternity bill, a bill so generous and lavish, endowing prospective motherhood with the huge sum of some 25 cents for the birth of each child. How magnanimous is capitalism!

Then there is the birth control issue with all its ramifications. Of course, we have only contempt for the "philosophical" chicanry in which Mrs. Sanger has enveloped the birth control issue. But birth control, separated from the promise that it will emancipate the entire human race, is a very real and vital issue, of considerable interest to working women and we must utilize that interest and win it, in favor of the general class struggle.

The scientific dissemination of the prevention of conception among working women is real, so much so that on behalf of it, our European comrades are carrying on an extensive propaganda for it.

Birth control is essentially a proletarian issue. The very fact that the master class, the church and the state are opposed to birth control, should automatically place revolutionists in favor of birth control legislation.

Fortunately enough these forces are opposed only to birth control practiced by working women. Rich women have all the scientific information they desire command. The small size of their families will attest to that fact. It is the working woman that lacks scientific knowledge. The statistics also show that a worker with a large family depending upon him, with few exceptions is a more docile wage-slave and cannot so easily be drawn into class conflicts. And there are other conditions, conditions that directly affect the lives of working women, and that should receive our attention. Women become crippled prematurely old and helpless thru lack of proper sex information and the careless performance of abortion, due to the abortion being illegal.

The marriage problem, too, affects working women more than working men. Then there is the child problem, child labor, the unmarried mother, etc. These are problems acutely felt, tho not so well understood by the broad masses of women.

When we approach the broad masses of women with abstract propaganda on Communism, we achieve no contact. But if we approach them on concrete questions of their daily struggle, and such are the questions we can gain their attention, confidence and trust. That is no mean asset in the revolutionary movement. In addition to training its vanguard Communism must begin now to build up the confidence and trust of the masses for that vanguard. History has proven that in the performance of this task, the broad masses of the women must not be overlooked.

Borah Talks at Recognize Russia Meet

NEW YORK.—Recognition by the United States of the Russian Soviet Government will be demanded here by Sen. William E. Borah at a meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden on Sunday, March 18. The meeting will be under the auspices of the National Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with and Recognition of Russia. William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists will preside.

In the World of Books

IMPERIAL WASHINGTON. By C. F. Pettigrew. C. H. Kerr and Co.

By JEANETTE GERSHANICK

In this book, "Imperial Washington," Mr. Pettigrew makes no astounding discoveries for those who understand the class character of government.

He tells the story of this country from 1820 to the present time. While the people were being lulled by such words of liberty and constitutional rights, feeling secure that everything is being cared for, the foundations of the present huge fortunes were laid. After the imperialistic Mexican War of 1848, there was an intensive development of capitalism in the United States. Its organs of land grabbing, control of the volume of currency by the bankers and the tariff, the railroads, and other instant industries began to develop by leaps and bounds. By 1898 capitalism was so well established that it became necessary to utilize the surplus capital which had accumulated from robbing the American workers.

The chapter on "Labor" is particularly interesting. Mr. Pettigrew's philosophy is quite a departure from the usual Western liberalism of Bob Norris and LaFollette. He attacks LaFollette for the latter's weakening position and attributes it to the fact that he is a lawyer and as such is more interested in the past with the preservation of the present system. While he is interested in the land question, he does not allow this problem to overshadow all others. He sees the identity of interests between the industrial workers and the city and the farmers, especially tenant farmers and farm workers.

While one regrets the assertion that the author puts the responsibility of abolishing capitalism thru political action, yet he praises the Russian Revolution, expresses sympathetic understanding for Russia and the proletariat of the world in unchaste, that one feels tempted to forgive him his petty-bourgeois philosophy. He has produced an excellent resume of the growth of imperialism in America.

Dr. S. A. Tannenbaum Lecture COUEISM

And Other Methods of Treating Disease.

LABOR FORUM,
SUNDAY EVE., FEB. 4th
John Reed Hall, 208 E. 12th St.
Admission Free. Discussion.

SOLON DE LEON
Will conduct the Study Class Work of the Brownsville English Branch, W. P.,
Each Friday Eve., 8: 30 P. M.
1834 Pitkin Ave.
The subject will be:
"THE WORKERS AND ECONOMICS"
Party members and non party workers are urged to attend

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 8.30 P. M.
H. M. WICKS talks on
Present Situation in American Labor Movement
at WORKERS' PARTY BRONX ENGLISH BRANCH
1347 Boston Road Open Forum

A New Club Subscription Offer

THE WORKER and **THE LIBERATOR** with "THE YOUNG WORKER"

Each $2 per year . . . . $1 per year

On this offer you may secure either of the first-named publications with THE YOUNG WORKER for

$2.25

This price represents a saving worth while and will give you the best of reading. Every young proletarian should read THE YOUNG WORKER. Address THE WORKER, 799 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Come All to the Dance!

Given by the Harlem English and Jewish Branches W. P. At EDUCATIONAL CENTER, 62 E. 106th St., New York, SATURDAY EVENING, February 10. Admission 35 Cents.

United States army sergeant have murdered the striking miners of West Virginia. Let the workers of America remember that the militia of every state in the union will be used in the same manner when they rise in protest against the dictates of the capitalist class. Let the workers of America remember that the militia as against the defended workers constituting the armies of foreign countries.

Under Lock and Key

It is only now that we are getting full reports of the arrests of Communists in France preliminary to the French imperialist invasion of the Ruhr. It is shown that the chief objects of French imperialism were to put as many Communists as possible "under lock and key" during the initial stages of the invasion, in order to insure civil tranquility at home.

Among those arrested, in addition to Marcel Cachin, editor of the Communist daily, L'Humanite, were Monmousseau, secretary, Revolutionary Confederation of Labor; Trient, chief propagandist of the Communist Party; Marrane, Lartigues, Piertri and Gourdoud. All are members of the Communist Party Committee of Action, formed in Paris to combat the menace of the invasion of the Ruhr. Some of these attended the Communist Conference at Essen.

George Slocombe writes in the London Daily Herald that the French police are also looking for five other Communists, among them Genard, secretary of the Left Wing Federation of the Railwaymen. Evidently the French statesmen are not as positive as our own capitalist press that the Communist railwaymen are not strong enough to prevent French workers being sent into the Ruhr to take the places of striking German railway workers.

These Communists are now locked up in the La Santé Prison in Paris, the French counterpart of the Fortress Prison of Peter and Paul, in the Petrograd of the Russian czar. They are charged with "acts likely to injure the French government at home and abroad."

Not even during the gloomy days of the great war did French capitalism invoke the terror against opposing and dissenting elements that she now calls to her aid against the Communists. It is this Communist opposition in France that will be the greatest aid to the German workers in the hour they feel themselves strong enough to strike for a German Soviet Republic. May the French workers be endowed with the same strength in the same hour, and their Communist spokesmen will not have gone to prison in vain.

Attorney General Daugherty, and his chief sleuth, "Bill" Burns, have been officially white-washed by the house of representatives by a vote of 204 to 77. Both Republicans and Democrats voted for these twin enemies of labor. We wonder what happened to that "balance of power" thru which the "progressives" were going to control congress.

Scotching the Herrings

Only one excuse has been advanced by the citizen mobsters in Arkansas for the murder of E. C. Gregor and the flogging and deporting of numberless strikers and their women and children. This feeble attempt at justification is based on the charge that Gregor and other strikers were guilty of burning bridges along the route of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad.

Thus these assassins instigated by the railroad owners deviated from the usual charge of train wrecking, so popular among the agents of the bosses during the recent shopmen's strike, especially at Gary, Ind.

But some kind of a stinking herring had to be drawn across the trail of working class indignation that might lead directly to the doors of the railroad profiteers. So there are today multitudes of workers, readers of the capitalist press, who believe that Gregor and his fellow strikers are guilty of the crimes charged against them by their capitalist foes. Thus the American labor giant stands helpless, chained, poisoned with prejudice imbibed from the bosses' sheets.

Organized labor must do everything possible to scotch this herring, to counteract the propaganda of the employers, by bringing to light the truth about Arkansas.

It has now been shown that Gregor could not have committed the burnings charged against him. He was at work far from the railroad, as sworn to before a legislative investigating committee by timekeepers and supporting witnesses. It has also been shown that at least two bridges were set afire very recently by live coals that fell from the fire boxes of engines.

This is only part of the story. But it should be enough to show that Gregor's only crime, the crime for which he was hanged, was loyalty to his class. To be sure, the murderers were just as loyal to their class, the capitalist class. Hence the class war. The question for every worker to settle for himself is, "ON WHICH SIDE AM I? AM I REALLY WITH THE GREGORS, FIGHTING ON THE SIDE OF THE WORKERS, FOR MY CLASS?"

The Dis-United "Socialists"

After more than ten years, the traitors to Socialism will make an attempt to use the pulmotor on the Second Socialist International at Hamburg, Germany, May 21, in an effort to revivify it thru the merging of the Vienna Working Union, with which the American Socialist Party is affiliated, and the Second (London) International.

The last congress of the Socialist International was held at Berne, Switzerland, in 1912, when even Vandervelde swore undying hatred to all capitalist wars. But it is confessed in the call for the Hamburg Conference that "The Socialist International was destroyed by the war," yet all parties are invited that accept, "Recognition of the Labor and Socialist International not only as an effective instrument in peace but as absolutely essential during war."

In spite of the tremendous drift of Socialist elements into the Communist International during the last five years, there are those left in the Vienna and London groups that are skeptical of an "International" bossed by Vandervelde, Scheidemann, Henderson, Thomas, and even Longuet and Adler.

These are the "Socialists" who not only supported the "civil peace" with capitalism during the war, but who even now urge an "industrial truce" with the bosses, a truce that can only be bought at the price of submission to the capitalist offensive against labor.

Thus the Swiss Socialists are in open revolt against the proposed "unity" congress, the call for which attacks the Communist International, rather than seeking a united front with the only bona fide world organization of labor. The Swiss want pledges that the betrayals of the August days of 1914 will not be repeated. If that is all they want, these pledges will surely be forthcoming. Labor politicians are adepts at making pledges before wars, as before elections.

Those elements within the Vienna and London groups, that want something more than pledges, will consider the recent action of the majority Italian Socialists and link up with the Communist International, in response to its appeal for a united front of the world's workers published in these columns last week.

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Joffe in the Far East

The Soviet envoy to China, A. A. Joffe, must be getting satisfactory results in the Far East, if we are to consider the numerous attacks directed against him. A great ado is being made of the fact that Joffe's automobile recently collided with a cart containing four Chinese workmen, in one of the narrow streets of Peking, China. It was purely an accident. If it had happened to some imperialist diplomat nothing would have been thought of it. But the enemy press got extremely busy attacking the Red Ambassador. The whole thing wound up with an exchange of diplomatic notes with the Chinese ministry of foreign affairs.

We take it that everything was amicably settled since the cables now report that Joffe is leaving China for Tokio, Japan, sent on his journey with many friendly farewells. On his departure, Joffe assured Sun Yat Sen, head of the Chinese Canton government that China has the sympathy of Russia and can count on Russia's support. Joffe points out that China's great need now is to achieve reunion and national independence.

It will be remembered that Joffe was at the head of the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk that won a peace treaty from the Kaiser. He was the first Soviet envoy to Berlin. He now goes to Tokio and it is said that he will secure Japanese withdrawal from Northern Sakhalin, rich in natural resources and famed for its fisheries. It is declared that Japan is anxious to make peace with Russia in order to open the way for commerce with the Asiatic mainland.

This development has considerable significance for the workers of America. We see American industry stilled by refusal to trade with Soviet Russia and by the destruction of the Central European market. Now the Russians look to Japan, rather than the United States, are co-operating with the nations of the Far East. With the divorce of the Orient from the Occident, new markets will be lost in China and Siberia, resulting in an increased stagnation for American industry.

Truly American capitalism is following in the footsteps of King Midas, whose touch turned everything to gold, even the food he tried to eat. So far-sighted America today has the greater part of the world's gold supply. But poverty-stricken Europe cannot buy the fruits of our fields, nor the products of our factories. So the farmers are going bankrupt and our jobless army will soon find new masses of recruits for its ranks.

This is so because Joffe, the red envoy of the Russian Workers' Republic, is on his way to Tokio, Japan, instead of to Washington, D. C. Let the American workers think over this matter and act for their own preservation.

The Revolt in the Pulpits

Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, of the Church of Ascension, in New York City, declares that, "This is a time of wonderful liberation, and we might as well get the benefit of it."

He is getting the benefit of the times by denying the divinity of Jesus Christ, charging that Jesus did not have the power of God, and raising other issues that have left the orthodox pulpiteers gasping. To be sure the more calloused among the occupants of kept pulpits have returned the attack. So the discussion goes heated. It was to be expected that the debate would bubble over the confines of theology and reveal, to some extent, the rule of the almighty dollar over the church. Thus Dr. Grant charges that the National Civic Federation was instrumental in crushing an open forum at the Church of the Ascension. Dr. Grant points out that H. P. Wheeler, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, president of the Union Trust Co. of Chicago, and chairman of one of the committees of the National Civic Federation, had "brought in a resolution at the Church House Conference which was not only presented to the secretary of the convention, but, as I was informed, was printed at the expense of the Civic Federation and distributed in our convention to the members of our convention."

Dr. Grant confesses that the Civic Federation attack on the church's open forum, called "the only free platform during the war," persuaded him that "economic things have a great deal to do today with what apparently is treated as religion."

Dr. Grant admits also that the church directorate is filled with lawyers, and that whenever a social-welfare matter comes up, there is always one of these lawyers who jumps up and says, "I move to lay that on the table," and, "I don't remember a time when it was not laid on the table."

Dr. Grant evidently realizes that the church today, no matter of what denomination or creed, is controlled by the money power. If he does realize this, then why doesn't he get out of it? Merely making a few spectacular speeches, resulting in a temporary discussion, will not alter the situation. So far as we can see, if there is any real revolt in the pulpits today, it is merely a revolt of words. And such a revolt never even dented the rule of the dollar, although it may give a few individuals a feeling of "wonderful liberation."

SATURDAY, JAN. 27—The Near Eastern Peace Conference at Lausanne, Switzerland, has failed again.

Help the Workers Party Grow

Without doubt the most encouraging phase of labor's struggle in the United States has been the growth of the Workers Party. Against every assault of the profiteers' terror, the Workers Party stands today the main bulwark protecting the outposts of American labor.

The correspondence of Max Lerner, party organizer and speaker now touring the New England states, published in last week's issue of THE WORKER, is testimony showing that the most extreme persecution cannot crush the growing American Communist movement.

To be sure the Palmer "red raids" of January, 1919, brought about the desired effect for a time. The workers were intimidated for a while. They were inactive. But the reaction against this tyranny gradually sets in, as Lerner now reports, even from the backward New England states, and there is an accelerated drift among the workers towards the Communist movement, into the Workers' Party.

It is essential that this favorable situation be adequately met by Communist organization and Communist education among the masses of the workers, among the tens of millions of toilers whose only knowledge of Communism is gained from the misleading items in the columns of the capitalist press.

The big effort of the Workers Party right now, to bring its Communist message to the workers, is to carry out the distribution of several million copies of the program adopted by its Second National Convention. This is a big undertaking. It must be accomplished by the party's ardent and enthusiastic workers, all of whom are burdened at the same time with numerous other tasks.

These are the workers who must also shoulder the financial burdens of this task unless they get help. That help should come from you, readers of THE WORKER, who for some reason or other cannot do your share in the distribution of these millions of leaflets containing the Communist program of the Workers' Party. There is no reason why you should not at least send in your contribution to help finance this work. Need more be said? Send in whatever you wish to contribute to THE WORKER, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City, and it will be turned over to the National Office of the Workers Party, to be put to immediate use.

Not Enough Credit for All

The elections have been over for nearly three months. But we find the different labor and quasi-labor political organizations still trying to claim credit for their various achievements.

It is to be expected that these claims should clash. Thus the Oklahoma Leader, renegade Socialist daily of Oklahoma City, Okla., attacks the Farmer-Labor Party for claiming the election of Governor Walton, of barbecue fame, when this turn-coat sheet vociferously claims everyone ought to know that he was elected on the Democratic ticket by the Reconstruction League.

We have just been perusing the January "Review Edition" of the "National Leader", official organ of the Nonpartisan League, and it enthuses over the election of "over 950 candidates."

Far be it from us to challenge the political prowess of the Nonpartisan League, but we find that Socialists Henrik Shipstead, U. S. senator from Minnesota, that the Farmer-Labor Party has been claiming all along. Not only that but it puts Victor L. Berger, the Milwaukee Socialist, in its roll of 950. No doubt new and more strenuous objections will be forthcoming from both Socialists and Farmer-Laborites against these "League Victories".

The trouble seems to be that there isn't enough credit to go around. In order to make the total seem astounding, fictitious figures must be used. We do not remember that there has been any taint of such internecine struggles for fame within the British Labor movement since the recent parliamentary elections there.

The difference is that in Great Britain labor is united politically in the Labor Party and elects enough candidates so that there is credit enough for all. If the different political expressions of labor would get together in this country, and organize and fight for labor independently of the old political parties, they might win enough victories, sufficient to bring plenty of credit to all standards, even in these United States of America.

The Hypocrisy of Hearst

William Randolph Hearst has secured owner-ship of quite a number of newspapers and magazines since first his mother set him up in the yellow press business. He keeps a large number of scribblers on his staff to write the things he thinks.

Thus Mr. Hearst appears as president of the corporation that publishes the Cosmopolitan Magazine, and S. E. Kiser is author of a poetic jingle jangle that is given a full-page frontispiece display with an ornamental border.

This literary monstrosity is entitled "Not Guilty," and every stanza starts off with, "I'm glad I'm not the man." Mr. Hearst feels he is not the man who takes the widow's rent, who checks the boy's proud ambition, who spreads distress for aged men and women, who sent the girl, found floating, on the course she took.

This is the usually sanctimonious Hearst, who feels that his political enemies are responsible for all the ills in the world.

With the advice of his highly-paid editorial writer, Arthur Brisbane, to draw on, Mr. Hearst should know that no individual or group of individuals is responsible for capitalism's many evils. He must know that all these evils grow out of the social system under which we live. And since Mr. Hearst upholds this diabolical social system, with all its crimes, he is just as guilty as Rockefeller, Morgan, Armour, Schwab, Ford, Guggenheim, or any other financial or industrial freebooter that profits by its continued existence.

The charge of "Brass Check Press" holds against all of Mr. Hearst's sheets. Verily, Mr. Hearst's publications are the most hypocritical, the most thickly painted prostitutes of all the kept ladies of the rule of guild.

Even if there are no Communists in congress, the bosses see deep red just the same. The transportation law proposed by Senator Brookhart, Iowa, is heralded by the Railway Review as, "The work of a Communist mind as truly Bolshevistic as any measure of the kind ever instituted in Soviet Russia." The education of the editor of the Railway Review on Communism is no doubt limited to one perusal of Harold Lloyd's anti-Bolshevist film, "Sammy in Siberia."

All the Fits That Are News To Print
(Special bluffograms to the Bolcons by the Associated Bughouse and Humbug Press.)

HARRISON, Ark.—In order to prove its humanitarian nature, the Citizens' Committee has decided to grant absolute equality to colored people. No longer will they hang only negroes, white workers will be lynched just as well.

BERLIN.—As a step toward national economy, the Socialist government has decreed to print currency on fly paper.

MOSCOW.—Lenin has again demonstrated his bitterness to the socialists when he refused to die today in order to settle the report of his death in the Forward.

WASHINGTON.—Mrs. General Daugherty is seriously ill — must have been reading the Bolcons lately.

HADES.—Congress has unanimously passed a bill restricting the immigration of socialists to these parts. Authorities are requesting all Communists of the Earth to refrain from sending any more "keepers" here, as the latter are making a Hell out of Hades.

MILWAUKEE, Wisc.—Treasurer of the Socialist Party local was seen yesterday on a new suit. The Central Executive Committee called a special meeting to audit the books....

NEW YORK.—A very gruesome calamity occurred in the kitchen of the Rand School cafeteria this morning. The cook dropped a clam in the chowder. The clam is now serving a new job.

NEW YORK.—The automobiles have declared January 24th a legal holiday. On that day the Editor-in-Chief of the Bolcons took the first (and perhaps the last) time in his life turned his collar in on time. Congratulations welcome. No flowers please!"

Fellow Democrats

The pompous judge glared sternly over his glasses at the tattered prisoner who had been brought before him on a charge of vagrancy.

"Have you ever earned a dollar in your life?" he asked in stern sonorous tones.

"Yes, your honor," was the reply, "I voted for you at the last election."

Golden Rules for Workers

If you find your pay reduced don't kick; you likely the boss has just raised his own income a hundred thousand or so.

Never tell the boss what you think of him. Though he may bear a decided resemblance to a pig, don't say it.

Always be at work thirty minutes before the whistle blows, and stay a half hour over time. Let the boss see that even if your wages are low your time is long. That makes him happy.

Never complain. If the foreman kicks you on one cent per hour, don't the other. Perhaps he will repent and join the Salvation Army.

Never join a union. Don't think that because the bankers, manufacturers, coal owners, etc. have their unions that that is a reason for a workingman to join a union. Wait till you become a banker.

Never go on strike. You might gain and the boss might lose. That would be setting a bad example.

Never envy the wealth of the rich. See how their conscience troubles them and be glad you earn only $17.50 a week.

Never listen to working class propaganda. You might begin to think, and besides the boss would get sore.

Never read anything but the sporting news, the funny sheet, the divorce scandals and the bible. This will make you a hundred per center. If you follow these instructions, you will please the boss and eventually land in the poorhouse. So why delay?

SADIL.

An Insult

JONES.—Aren't you a republican?

SMITH.—How dare you? You are a dirty crook yourself!!!

A. L. A. from Girard, O. sends us the following poem (Excuse us) and kindly pardons our interference of the world with the provision that if it is not published we are to return to him by registered special delivery mail. Rather than spend 22 cents on postage, we've decided to print it.

Boys Wrangel:—
I said I was a right smart man
From the Eastern land,
I found out I was mistaken
I could scarce up any
My conversation ran
When I strolled with my see-here ta-
man into the new Russian land.
(Ironic: Left Russia in a hurry touching only the high places.)

"Say, Lou, what do you do if you get three-quarters of the way down a column and you can't think of anything else to say about?"

"Stop of course."

"Very good idea. It's funny I never thought of it before."

Solemnly, IRV.

Soviet Russia Points Out Dangers of French Imperialism's Invasion of Ruhr Valley

By Radio to the Federated Press and "The Worker"

MOSCOW.—French imperialism in its advance into the Ruhr valley of Germany has again endangered the peace of Europe and has forced the workers and peasants of Russia to strong protests, declares a statement issued here and signed by President Kalinin of the Russian Soviet Republic and by Secretary Sapronov of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee. The statement reads in full:

"To the Peoples of the World:

"The imperialist armies of France have invaded the Ruhr basin. Foreign slave drivers have appeared in the industrial center of Germany.

"Another terrific blow has been struck at the German people and Europe once more finds itself threatened by brutal international slaughter.

"In this crisis the Russian Workers' and Peasants' Republic must speak out. True to its constant struggle against militarism and loyal to its principle that each people has a right to be free, Russia lifts its voice once more in indignant protest against the crime that the government of France is committing.

"It is more than four years since the imperialist world war was ended by the criminally absurd treaty of Versailles. This treaty brought to the light of day and exposed before the entire world the hypocrisy of the statesmen of the entente. During the war they had proclaimed to the ends of the earth that they were fighting only in the interests of freedom and in the name of the right of all nations to freedom.

"No sooner was the war at an end than they immediately forgot their promises and their noble phrases. They assembled at Versailles and dictated to Germany an unspeakable treaty. The treaty of Versailles proves beyond a doubt that the entente statesmen were not thinking of freedom but of tyranny, not of the independence of nations but of their cruel enslavement. Having violently dismembered Germany by depriving her of provinces, having taken away all means of defense, the treaty of Versailles also confiscated almost the entire commercial fleet and attempted to strangle German industry by taking away three-fourths of the iron mines. The treaty heaped colossal burdens on the German people in the name of reparations, which is to say indemnities in money, coal and goods for the destruction caused by the war in France and Belgium. It forged crushing chains on the German people and delivered them up to the mercy of the French imperialists. The treaty of Versailles has perpetuated the reign of hatred among the peoples of Europe and plunged Europe into economic and political chaos.

"The Russian workers' and peasants' republic protested strongly at the time against the brutal and insane treaty of Versailles. Russia predicted the terrible consequences that its enforcement would bring on Europe and the world. These predictions have been completely realized. The years since the signing of the treaty have been years of continual hostility, of increase of armaments, of intensification of the economic ruin of Europe.

"The imperialist government of France has not even been satisfied with this treaty of its own making. In its insatiable greed it has violated its own treaty and once more thrown the sword in the scales of history by its military occupation of the most important industrial regions of Germany.

"But France is not alone to blame. The allies could have opposed the occupation but did not do so. Either they took an active part like Belgium in the occupation or else they folded their hands and uttered verbal protests. The responsibility is shared by the British, Belgian and Japanese governments.

"The sovereignty of the German people has been violated, their independence crushed, the German economic crisis terribly intensified. Appalling misery and unspeakable oppression threaten the workers of Germany. Economic chaos becomes worse in all Europe. The world is on the brink of a new war. The Versailles treaty has converted Europe into a powder magazine.

"The Russian workers and peasants protest once more and warn the people of the world of the slaughter that is being brought on by the incensate French imperialism and that of its allies.

"Peace is in mortal peril. People of Europe awake to the danger!"

For the Workers Of the World! One Red! One Front! One Victory!

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Fight This Cossack Rule!

Bosses Seek More Strength for Legalized and Unmasked Ku Klux Klan

Catch Lewis Gang Paying Itself Off

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Tens of thousands of coal miners in this district, who suffered with their families for months during the coal strike, stand aghast at new acts of betrayal of the reactionary officialdom, just coming to light.

It is now being shown that the conservative henchmen of the administration machine of President John L. Lewis, that controls the United Mine Workers of America in the interest of the mine owners, have received all their back pay, which was suspended April 1, when the strike of the miners was called.

In addition to cutting off the Fayette County strike against the desires of the rank and file of the miners in that district, the Lewis machine is rewarding the creatures it used to achieve its nefarious purpose.

At the time the strike was called the reactionary Lewis machine succeeded in gaining the support of most of the strikers by publicly announcing that since the miners were striking and not drawing any salaries or strike benefits the officials would voluntarily surrender their salaries during the period of the strike. Of course, John L. Lewis and his cohorts received their "expenses" and continued traveling in style and living at the best hotels, while the miners in the thick of the fight were lucky to get tents under which to shelter their families.

The back pay alleged to be due these "labor leaders" represents an enormous amount, held by the active tninions of Fayette County to be enough to pay all the stogy debts accumulated by the miners during the entire period of the struggle just brought to a forced close thru the treason of the Lewis machine. Every effort had been made to keep this last act of the machine a secret from the rank and file of the organization, but it inadvertantly leaked out.

Altho the officials made much of the fact that they were receiving no pay—only their "expenses"—during the strike, there has been no publicity on their part accompanying the collection of their pay they were alleged to be "sacrificing" for the good of the organization.

The rank and file of the Fayette miners are highly aroused over this last trick on the part of the officialdom as they were when their strike was abandoned by orders from headquarters at Indianapolis on the eve of a crushing victory over the mine barons.

The time has come for the miners of the United States and Canada to rise against the treachery and perfidy of the traitor Lewis machine and replace it with an officialdom that will respond to the demands of the membership instead of playing the part of contemptible sycophants of the mine owners.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 262

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above, your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

Know Your Enemies!

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Cossack Rule in America is powerful. Yet it seeks new strength. Efforts are being made in every state legislature in the land to increase the efficiency of this militarist organization of the bosses to fight labor.

When the American Cossack rides where men, women and children struggle toward a better life, he leaves a trail of human blood in his wake, the blood of the working class.

The American Cossack is no ordinary policeman, altho in Pennsylvania they call his kind "The State Police", elsewhere "The State Constabulary", and in Colorado the fancy name of "State Rangers".

The American Cossack, booted and spurred, rides powerful horses, sharply shod. His rifle shoots far. His club is made of strongest wood. His automatic is of the latest make. He is murder in animate form.

The American Cossack rides where labor is on strike. It may be in Western Pennsylvania's coal camps or steel mill towns, where he drives his steed into the humblest shack, to crush in the brains of women and children with his gun or club and drag the father and husband off to jail, if he is permitted to live.

Or the American Cossack may ride in military formation down the streets of Evelin, N. Y., during a car strike, outraging, intimidating, gunning down workers, striking down working class resistance under the [illegible]

It is this labor crushing force that the open shop bosses would develop, strengthen. Today, where state legislatures are in session, new legislation is being proposed, or old legislation revamped to give new power to the mailed fist of the American Cossack.

The Pennsylvania Cossacks have been a weapon in the hands of the bosses in every war on labor. Today these Pennsylvania exploiters of labor are conducting a statewide publicity campaign of preparedness, for new struggles against labor. Huge advertisements in the kept press call for new pressure upon the state legislators at Harrisburg, for a "substantial increase" in this anti-labor military machine.

"If we expect to get back to normalcy we must anticipate disorders of every kind," say the bosses' advertisements, when they know there has never been disorder in any steel or coal strike until the Cossack hordes appeared.

Illinois bankers and manufacturers, spurred on by the bigger profiteers, are at Springfield lobbying for Illinois Cossacks, to legalize such murders of union miners as took place in the Herrin mining district, and at Harrison, Arkansas.

These Illinois spokesmen of the ruling class want 500 Cossacks as a start, with full power to arrest anywhere in the state—without warrant if they believe they have "reasonable" cause.

Similarly in Indiana, Missouri and a host of other states, where labor is gathering together its scattered remnants to fight back this new attack.

Two years ago the bosses started their campaign in Indiana. The workers have thus far prevented the legalizing of the American Cossack in this state. But this month the big business interests are back at the state capitol in Indianapolis, nursing their state constabulary legislation with greater care than ever.

The American Cossack Lobby, before every state legislature, demands Cossack Rule to "enforce the law," to protect the isolated populations in the rural districts. That is the subterfuge used for catching the votes of the farmer members.

Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, as an excuse for not

(Continued on Page Three)

Kowalski Asks You to Help Make NDC Bazaar Success

Joseph Kowalski, one of the Communist prisoners confined at the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga., has written a letter to THE WORKER, urging support in every possible way of the Second Annual International Bazaar of the National Defense Committee to be held at the Lyceum, Feb. 21-24. The appeal from the Atlanta Bastille follows:

* * *

U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 28, 1923.

My dear comrades:—I read in THE WORKER the announcement of the SECOND ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL BAZAAR to be held at the Lyceum Feb. 21st-24th. The purpose of the committee in organizing this festival is the raising of necessary funds for the defense and relief of class war prisoners.

As convict No. 14483 at the U. S. Penitentiary of Atlanta, I wish to impress my fellow-workers with the fact that the National Defense Committee is doing all that can be expected to assist the victims of the class struggle. Organized after Attorney General Palmer's raids on Communists in 1921, the National Defense Committee has, by securing legal and financial help for the comrades who fell in the enemy's hands, fulfilled all our expectations. The untiring efforts of a few members have relieved the anxiety of wives and children, the indirect victims of the intolerance of American despots.

The high cost of American justice is an obstacle that can and must be overcome by the united efforts of the working class. It shall not be written in the annals of the Communist movement in America that the apathetic attitude of the workers allowed Ben Gitlow, Harry Winitsky and many others to be railroaded to America's filthy prison hells!

Altho confined within the walls of America's Bastille, I raise my voice in this appeal to my fellow-workers, hoping to hear them answer en masse to the National Defense Committee's call and make the Second Annual International Bazaar the most successful event in 1923.

Fraternally yours,

Jos. Kowalski, No. 14483, U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.

Cannon Tells About Unions in Red Russia

No factor in the Soviet government of Russia has been the subject of more persistent misrepresentation than the trade unions. Such arch reactionaries as Gompers & Co. have been repeating the lies of the master class to the effect that unionism is extinct in Russia, thereby trying to discredit the militants who are in sympathy with the struggles of the Russian workers and peasants in their efforts to maintain the first working class government on earth.

James P. Cannon, chairman of the Workers' Party, has just returned from a six months' visit in Russia and is to begin a nation-wide tour on March 1 for the purpose of telling the truth about the Russia of 1922, as he saw it. Having had exceptional opportunities to observe [illegible] Russia, and being familiar thru years of experience with the labor movement in America no one is better able than he to describe conditions that now obtain in that much vilified nation and compare them to the condition of American labor.

Back Bone of Soviet Power

When asked about the alleged compulsory features connected with the trade unions in Russia, Comrade Cannon said that even during the stage of the civil war, when every bit of energy in the nation was devoted to the task of beating back the assaults of the Czarist generals and Allied hirelings that threw wave upon wave of savage forces against the working class republic, there was no such compulsion connected with the unions as has been claimed by the enemies of Russia. By the very nature of the struggle there was at that time a tendency to make the unions semi-state and some of them showed symptoms of bureaucracy. Such bureaucracy, however, originated out of the unions themselves and were not of the same offensive character as the labor conscription in vogue in by the government of the United States in order to prosecute war on European soil. As a matter of fact there was actual conscription of labor in America while fighting a war on foreign soil that was a thousand times worse than the labor policy of the Soviets, even when hostile armies were on their own soil and marching upon Moscow.

Under the New Economic Policy inaugurated by the Soviet government during Comrade Cannon's stay in Russia, there has been a complete registration of the trade union membership and all compulsory features have been eliminated. The unions now being composed exclusively of those who realize the necessity for organization, they become much more vital in the life of the nation than heretofore.

"They are in reality the very backbone of Russia today," declared Comrade Cannon.

"Furthermore they are many times more effective than here. They have the protection of the government at all times and are for the most part under Communist leadership. There are no injunctions against labor and no lynchings of strikers such as disgrace the pages of labor history in this nation."

Strikes Not Unknown

In discussing strikes he said that strikes are by no means unknown in Russia. There are occasional strikes

(Continued on Page Three)

New Haven Has Hard Time Breaking Strike; Open Shopper Caught Getting German Scabs; Rail Heads Attack Strikers, Charge Sabotage

(Special to "The Worker")

HARTFORD, Conn.—The unusual arrest here of Julius Miller, Secretary of the Hartford Open Shop Association, for importing ex-soldiers of the German army to act as scabs in the New Haven Railroad Shops, is being quickly hushed up by the business interests. The identification of Fritz Unger, George Zazonen and Juamin Richter, among the scab boilermakers at work in the New Haven R. R. shops, as three of the German ex-soldiers imported by the Secretary of the Open Shop Association on last Armistice Day under contract to break the strike, has aroused the fury of the striking machinists, many of whom were conscripts in the American army.

Big business interests immediately set to work to quiet the matter down. The Open Shop Association has consented to let the Government officials depart without contest the three imported scabs that were caught, tho they must lay off any effort to find others and must shut off the publicity which is injuring the Open Shop movement. It is pointed out in private conversations among business men that the Government is pledged to help the Open Shop movement.

Public attention is being quickly diverted from this exposure of imported scabs.

Mr. C. L. Bardo, General Manager of the New Haven Railroad, has made a sensational attack upon the striking shopmen, alleging that the failure of the New Haven to run successfully was due to "criminal sabotage" of the union men.

On one day last Fall, he said, many locomotives had to be taken from Boston-New York express trains, chiefly between Providence and Boston, because of "hot boxes." He said the engines had been "doctored" in the Cedar Hill yards, near New Haven. After a thoro analysis, nitric [illegible] was found by chemists in the lubricating oil and the subsequent friction had ruined the journals of twenty locomotives and made that many trains late, according to the story.

Chairman De Peyster of the committee asked Mr. Bardo if he knew William H. Johnston, President of the Machinists' Union, and Mr. Bardo said he was acquainted with "the man." He evaded questions intended to elicit direct charges, but refused to deny that some of the strikers knew more about certain queer happenings than he did.

The newspapers are co-operating by sending out big stories of the alleged "criminal sabotage by the union men one day last Fall" and shutting off the news of the arrest of the Open Shop Secretary for importation of German army veterans as strike-breakers.

The Joint Committee on Railroads of the State legislature is making a noisy investigation of engine hot-boxes originating in the scab-manned shops of Cedar Hill "one day last Fall." Mr. Miller, Secretary of the Open Shop Association, who imported the scabs, has been released on $5000 bail, and will of course not be tried; the attention of the law being transferred to a union man, Ernest Schleifer, who has been arrested on affidavits made by scabs who swear that Schleifer made speeches advising the men to "muss things up" so that the railroad would not run so well.

Bardo contends that he will be able to get the New Haven road running with scab labor "as soon as warm weather comes" if he can only be "let alone."

Railroad Owners Urged Killing of German Workers as Kaiser's Soldiers; But How They Love Them as Scabs

By HARRY GODFREY

Federated Press Staff Correspondent

Ex-soldiers of the kaiser's German army are working as strike-breakers in the Hartford, Conn., shops of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. These men, machinists and natives of Saxony, unable to get jobs in their own country, were brought to America by [illegible] who is an employment agent and official of an anti-labor union organization, and placed at work in the very spot where five years ago [illegible] the American workers, to go to war against Germany.

The German ex-soldiers, themselves victims, first of German militarism, then of the economic demoralization caused by the war and aggravated by allied imperialism, and now of American industrial autocracy, are taking the places of strikers many of whom served overseas during the war.

Their names are J. Richter, C. Zamonor and Frederick Unger. They were brought to the United States and taken to Hartford, Conn., by Julius H. Miller, an employment agent of that city, who is secretary of a body called the "Open Shop Movement" there—an organization backed by business and financial interests of Hartford which is trying to destroy labor unions.

The Danger Threatens!

The inspiring appeal addressed to the workers of the allied and vanquished countries by the Conference of Communist Parties of seven countries, held at Essen, Germany, Jan. 7, is as follows:

* * *

Workers of Town and Country!

The Paris conference, convened by the governing powers of France, England, Italy, and Belgium, for the purpose of finally regulating the Versailles treaty, has been broken off without attaining any result. Four years after the end of the frightful world war, and three years after the signing of the Versailles robber treaty, the ruling statesmen stand helpless and impotent before the ruins of their own mad creation.

What is the peace treaty of Versailles based upon? It was intended to throw the whole burden of the war, and the costs of capitalist reconstruction, solely onto the vanquished countries, especially upon Germany. In opposition to the burning desire of the working masses for a peace without annexations and indemnities, they wrought a peace of robbery and blackmail, a peace of violence and hate.

What are the consequences of this peace? Increasing ruin among victors and vanquished alike, the impossibility of restoring world economy, the growing misery and want of the broad masses of the peoples, growing

(Continued on Page Four)

Foster Reports to Red International; Chosen Member of Executive with Jack Johnstone, of Chicago, as Alternate

Editor's Note:—William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, reported on the general situation in the United States to the Second World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions. With Monatte, of France, and Walcher, of Germany, who joined in the report on "The World Crisis and the United Front." Foster was selected as the American representative on the International's executive, with Jack Johnstone, of Chicago, alternate. That part of Foster's report dealing with the revival in industry and the outlook before the American labor movement follows:

The Revival of Industry

BY WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

The terrible industrial depression, which has wrought so much havoc to the trade union movement, now seems to be passing. About March, 1922, the first signs of a business revival began in a falling off of the number of firms going into bankruptcy.

At that time these totalled 2,463 for the entire country, whereas in August the total had been reduced to 1,714. Practically all the industries are now on the upgrade. Building is particularly flourishing. In 27 North-

(Continued on Page Three)

Come All to the Dance!

Given by the Harlem English and Jewish Branches W. P. At EDUCATIONAL CENTER, 62 E. 106th St., New York, SATURDAY EVENING, February 10. Admission 35 Cents

New England Shoe Bosses Use Frameup

(Special to "The Worker")

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Again the traditional American institution, the "frame-up" is being invoked against labor. This time it is an active militant, John E. Merrick, of Haverhill, who is in jail charged with "manufacturing an infernal machine."

When first arrested Merrick was charged with planting dynamite near a manufacturing establishment in Haverhill. A suitcase was produced by the prosecution alleged to have contained an infernal machine, or dynamite bomb. A hearing was demanded by the defense and was held last week at which time various conflicting statements were made by witnesses for the prosecution.

One of the policemen contradicted his own testimony in an effort to cause Merrick to be held for the grand jury on two charges, one of manufacturing the machine and the other of planting it near the manufacturing establishment.

The outcome of the hearing was that the police judge before whom the hearing was held dismissed the charge of "planting" the dynamite, but held Merrick on the charge of manufacturing an "infernal machine."

In spite of the fact that one of the charges brought by the police at the behest of the shoe manufacturers was dismissed, Merrick's original bond of $40,000 was not reduced with the result that he was again remanded to jail.

Drive Against Radical Labor

The arrest of Merrick initiates a drive against radical labor on the part of the shoe interests of Haverhill who have become alarmed at the rapid development of sentiment for militant action among the rank and file of the shoe workers. The fight between the shoe manufacturers and the workers is particularly bitter since last summer when the shoe workers organizations became very active in that city and where the labor unrest culminated in a labor candidate on a clear cut class program receiving a vote of five thousand out of the twelve thousand cast for mayor of the city.

Merrick, altho active in the cause of labor, has lately been in business for himself and not particularly the bosses and their hirelings in the police department thought they could railroad him easier than others because of this fact. However, he is still an active member in the shoe workers' union and will receive their backing to the extent they are able to help.

Defense Committee on the Job

A local defense committee was handling the case for the New England Division of the National Defense Committee made a thoro investigation of the case and has united with the local labor for the purpose of seeing that this "frame-up" is exposed and that Merrick is properly defended against the vicious attack of the shoe manufacturers.

The fight will be bitter, as the manufacturers in Haverhill have determined to get rid of prominent local unionists and if they can railroad Merrick they will immediately extend their attack to all other active members of the labor movement.

The action of the police court is in no sense a conviction for the crime charged, but merely means that there is sufficient "evidence" upon which to hold Merrick to the grand jury. Every effort is being made by the police force to secure an indictment and no doubt a protracted struggle will be forced upon labor in order to defend the case of this victim of the "frame-up" system.

High School Pupil's Help

A small sum donated by the sophomore class of the Joliet, Ill., Township High School for the aid of Russian orphans was transmitted thru the Friends of Soviet Russia national office in New York. It was sent in behalf of the pupils by their teacher, Lucinda E. Gulpin.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Amalgamation and the Labor Party

"The Labor Party" is the name of THE WORKER'S new pamphlet. It explains the basis for unity in the drive for "Amalgamation and the Labor Party." These ideas are presented each week, by a symposium consisting of William F. Dunne, Jay Lovestone, Alexander Bittelman and Max Bedacht, under the general editorship of Wm. Z. Foster. THE WORKER, 799 Broadway, New York City.

FOSTER ACCUSES FRANK MORRISON

By ED. BROWN

The February issue of the Labor Herald, official organ of the Trade Union Educational League, contains an interesting open letter from William Z. Foster to Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in which Foster accuses Morrison of insincerity in his professed defense of the principle of amalgamation.

Morrison has recently been on the Pacific Coast completing arrangements for the Portland convention of the Federation. While there he delivered a number of addresses, wherein he professed to be in favor of amalgamation, but at the same time used the same arguments against amalgamation in the printing industry, to which he belongs, that are used by such notorious labor fakirs as George L. Berry of the Pressmen and Matthew Woll of the Photo-Engravers.

Morrison repeats the story of Berry and Woll to the effect that there was once but one union in the printing industry and that it failed to respond to the needs of the membership, therefore the various craft unions were created as splits from the one industrial union in the printing trade—the International Typographical Union.

Foster shows a keen insight into the history of the printing industry when he declares that the split-up of the printing trades unions was caused by a series of manoeuvres by employers, who desired to divide the workers and by "ambitious individuals looking for jobs as union officials."

A. F. of L. Opposes Amalgamation

Morrison is also taken to task on his declaration that the traditional policy of the A. F. of L. has been to encourage amalgamation. Foster charges the A. F. of L. officialdom with opposition to amalgamation and asserts that the so-called amalgamation projects of the Gompers machine save all been fakes; usually the case of a large powerful organization swallowing up a smaller organization as the culmination of an "amalgamation" campaign.

Foster says to Morrison "In your own union (the Typographical Union) many progressives class you as an amalgamationist, for you made a speech at the last I. T. U. convention which was deemed favorable. But here we find you in Seattle repeating the one argument which is doing more than anything else to prevent amalgamation in the printing industry."

It is certain that Morrison, a printer, knows the history of the splits in the union equally as well as Foster, yet he entirely ignores the plain facts of the history of the splits that resulted in the creation of the various craft unions in the industry.

It is possible that Morrison, altho in favor of amalgamation according to his Atlantic City declaration last fall, has been forced under the discipline of the Gompers machine and now can see nothing on amalgamation propaganda under the guise of speaking in favor of it?

Unless he comes forward with an unequivocal statement repudiating the reactionary implications of his Pacific Coast speeches that must be the inevitable conclusion of all sincere amalgamationists in the printing industry.

The Ships Go Sailing

WASHINGTON.—The sailing of German ships through Russian waters, canals and lakes into the Caspian sea, laden with sugar, sewing machines and shoes, is described in a report issued by the department of commerce.

Nearing and the Workers Party

By SCOTT NEARING, in a Lecture at the Rand School of Social Science

The Workers Party has fallen heir to the present radical political situation in the United States. Is it built to represent the American worker? So far the radical movement has represented the European worker in the United States.

Since 1512 Socialist Party membership has steadily declined. That means, if it means anything, that in the United States as it is at present organized, the radical movements are shortlived. And if that is true, then the Socialist Party has had its day. Thru the middle west recently I found the Socialist Party almost extinct. Since 1920 it has had first the Communist Party and then the Workers Party as rivals. The Workers Party membership is as follows: March and April, 1922, 8319; June, July, August and September, 12,394; October, 14,566, and the end of November the secretary estimates 20,000.

Citizenship of Foreign-Born to Be Revoked

This last year has seen the scrapping of the child labor law. Today the Secretary of Labor advocates the scrapping of NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

This is part of the Americanization program being put forth by the Governmental spokesmen of the American employers. First of all Secretary of Labor Davis advocates the annual enrollment of aliens, stating "they must be made acquainted with America and America must learn to know them. They must be made worthy of the high privilege of citizenship in the United States. To do this we must know who they are and what they are. For this purpose I propose to enroll the stranger within our gates, to learn to know him, to aid him to become a real American if he is worthy, or to send him whence he came if he prove unworthy."

With the police surveillance established, the work of the alien to the capitalist class can easily be determined, and upon these findings will rest the right of the alien to become a naturalized American citizen. But Davis, the Secretary of Labor, still fears that some of the unworthy may slip thru. And that America may be saved from those who do not continue up to the standard set by capitalists for workers, Labor's secretary advocates, "The law authorizing the Government to institute proceedings for the revocation of naturalization certificates, which have been procured thru fraud or illegality, should be enlarged so that the Government would have the authority to revoke naturalization certificates because of gross misconduct or disloyalty occuring subsequent to naturalization. The purpose of this suggestion is so manifest that further comment or argument in its favor seems unnecessary."

It may be as the Secretary of Labor states that the comment is unnecessary. Undoubtedly the United States Congress to which he was refering his suggestions knew exactly what he meant. The question is, Do the 14,000,000 foreign-born in the United States know? Do the 36,000,000 who are either foreign-born or whose parents were foreign-born do they know?

Or do the 6,000,000 naturalized foreign-born citizens realize the attack which is advocated against their citizenship?

There are today 54,000,000 citizens of voting age in America and these 6,000,000 foreign-born naturalized citizens represent one-ninth or over 11 percent of the voting force. True, the majority of them are workers, but Secretary Davis goes far in thus attacking the foreign-born workers. Let the American working class give its answer.

Négro Question Before Fourth Congress of the Communist International

THE WORKER, in next week's issue, will publish an article by Rose Pastor Stokes on "The Communist International and the Negro". This question will be brought before the Fourth Congress of the Comintern by the American delegates, speaking as they did for a country with a huge negro population. This article should be of interest to every white worker, as well as every negro worker in this country. Order extra bundles for, special distribution at 3½ cents per copy, from THE WORKER, Room 405, 799 Broadway, N. Y. City.

A. L. Trachtenberg Attends World Congress of Educational Workers

MOSCOW.—After hearing the report of the international propaganda committee, the World Conference of Educational Workers, held here by delegates to the Congresses of the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions, passed a resolution to the effect that its work can be successful only under the conditions of active participation of the foreign Teachers' Unions.

The suppressed state of the teachers, the predominance of clerical influences, the persecution for the least freedom in instructing, the inclining towards anti-Semitism and away from the bourgeois ideology, all this makes the ground fertile for revolutionary activity among the foremost and class-conscious teachers.

The Central Committees of the Communist parties have, heretofore, neglected these opportunities, and the conference therefore calls upon every party to take measures for the furtherance of this propaganda.

Delegates were present from all parts of the world. Among the Americans was Alexander L. Trachtenberg, fraternal delegate from the Workers Party to the Communist International.

Must Wait Long

NEW YORK.—"If any one thinks he will avail the defenders of the Soviet Government, he will have to wait a long while. For it is as firmly established today as any government in Europe."

This statement was made by Bishop Nuelsen, speaking before the annual meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church held here recently. Bishop Nuelsen has just returned from a trip thru Soviet Russia in behalf of his church.

Such of the Russian clergy as have been sentenced by the Soviet regime the bishop declared, have been imprisoned not for their religion but for political offenses.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Wicks Sees Failures in Co-op Efforts

Editor's Note:—This week we publish the Second Article by H. M. Wicks on the question of co-operation, that has come to the front again thru the establishment of huge financial enterprises by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and other labor organizations. Wicks is not enthusiastic about working-class efforts at establishing co-operatives in any direction. Many of our readers may disagree with him. We shall be glad to publish their contributions. Make them short and to the point. This week Wicks writes as follows:

* * *

Why this Widespread Failure

Second Article by H. M. WICKS

Apostles of cooperation have been trying for many years to explain why United States' soil has never nourished cooperatives. The cooperatives of Great Britain and many nations of continental Europe have been able to exist and in some cases have proved beneficial to the working class, also for the most part they have degenerated into capitalist enterprises and were merely caricatures of the earlier cooperatives. Why can they not survive in the United States?

If we become sentimental and view the phenomenon from the plane of the moralist there is no explanation. But only utopians attempt to apply morality to history and economics. To one familiar with the history of the United States the answer is not difficult.

The tempo of capitalist development was so great that the capital required for the successful conduct of industry forced all business to conform strictly to the laws of capitalist economic development or perish. Under such conditions no cooperative establishment having for its purpose the evading of the laws of capitalist development, thru granting special favors to its members, had a ghost of a show.

The vain strivings of the early trade unions for better conditions thru cooperatives are of interest only in that they prove to the scientific investigator the general principle that when strikes fail the unions turn to cooperation in some form or other only to meet disaster. It is impossible to beat the capitalist class at its own game and finally have to return to the one effective weapon labor possesses in its economic struggle—the strike.

Will History Repeat Itself?

No one will deny that the first efforts toward cooperative banking arose at a time when the working class was suffering the first severe reverses as the aftermath of the World War. Mr. Stone and others may protest that they had the idea before the assault upon labor, but that is beside the point. The fact is the venture was only successfully launched after the crushing of the steel strike and the first of the open drives against the railroad workers had started. Altho the rank and file of the railroad workers had not despaired of the strike weapon, the leaders were desperately trying to prevent the use of that weapon in a test of strength.

Now that the cooperative bank idea is spreading thru the American labor movement, the examination of its possibilities is on the order of the day.

Will history repeat itself? That is the question that is in the mind of all who are familiar with the history of labor in America.

Is this elaborate cooperative system of banking another phantom that will vanish into thin air before the realities of the capitalist system?

Without a moment's hesitation I emphatically declare that the most colossal stupidity the mind of man is capable of designing is to propose cooperative banking to the working class of this country on the threshold of the greatest labor struggles in the nation's history.

We revolutionists and Marxists, who know the ramifications of the banking system, would be recreant to our duty to the working class should we remain silent while this movement is developing.

The financial "experts," the statistical genius, the supreme authority in the labor movement on this question is Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

In an interview published in the New York Times, Mr. Stone declares that there is nothing mysterious about running a bank. "Really it is not as complicated as running a grocery store. It is just about as complicated as running a peanut store on the corner."

In an address to the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers he said, "If you will use the power you hold in your hands, (thru depositing finances) in ten years you can control the financial policy of the United States."

Again we get a glimpse of the truly profound mind of the labor-leader-banker-expert when he assures us in an interview published in the Evening World that "the inevitable tendency of wealth is to create wealth."

Next week: "Facts vs. Fiction."

Help "The Worker" Find the Worst Boss in the U. S. A.

This week's stories in our hunt for "The Worst Boss in the U. S. A." THE WORKER wants to publish your boss. Turn your stories, appearing each week, we will find out who is the worst boss. For the best stories published THE WORKER offers 14 prizes as follows: First Prize, $100 worth of books; Second Prize, $75.50 worth of books; Third Prize, $5 worth of books; Fourth Prize, $2.50 worth of books, and ten additional prizes, each one $1 worth of books.

The contest will close on March 31st, the judges will be C. E. Ruthenberg, Elmer T. Allison and Caleb Harrison. Start sending in your stories immediately to The Editor, Worst Boss Stories, THE WORKER, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

* * *

Here are this week's stories:

FEEDING THE PARASITES

Editor "Worst Boss Stories":—It was just about 5:30 P.M. when all these workers, called "waiters," were supposed to have been on the floor, while the hired manager was going around mad. "Oh, where can those good for nothings be," meaning the waiters. He kept on repeating as some high, noble gentlemen—highbrows—were hollering for food and drinks. "Oh here they come—oh here they come. Now we will be able to feed two thousand of you gentlemen this evening," said the proud manager as the waiters came tiredly down the stairs into the Grill to work from 5:30 P.M. to 1 A.M. I stood there looking at that proud manager and the captains, who were walking around seeing that these good-for-nothing, old aristocrats got their porterhouse steaks served proper and with obedience by those tired workmen called "waiters." I said to one of the fellow workers, "These managers and captains accomplish nothing without the workers. If the workers only knew that without them nothing can be accomplished then they would not be so tired. They would be men living in a world worth while." All this happened in the Boston City Club, Boston, Mass., in the winter of 1920.

Yours for a world where the human race will not be exploited by a few, for the benefit of profit.—David Stern, New York City.

MEANEST BOSS HE EVER HAD

Editor "Worst Boss Stories":—One of the meanest bosses I ever had, was a man named Morris, who owned a farm at Red Hill, Pa.

My mother had sent me there to board. I was only a lad at that time and was paying a good price. She had gone to Florida and was leaving me there until she could send for me.

Morris put me to work pulling stones out of the ground which were nearly as big as myself. He had me begin work at about 4 P.M. Then when it grew pitch dark, he lit a lamp for me and sent me out to perform some more labor.

All this time he stormed my mail, and made me say that I was "living the life of Riley." Pray, gentle reader, remember that Morris was a heavyweight, and I was nothing but a kid, or I should have knocked him for a goal (the dear soul).

He also forced me long to ejaculate, "feet do your duty, your body's in danger," and I ran away one morning, stealing a great big cake before the assault upon my character for Philadelphia which I presume was about 50 miles away.

The Pennsylvania Dutch were a good old soul and I remember Dad's my cart up" for a feed, I got a hand-out.

If your contest includes military bosses, I can tell you a mouthful about them. I spent five years in the service, 25 months of that being in military prisons. I was in the battalion that brought Sergt. Domingo under martial-law, was captured by the enemy once,—lost in the jungles twice, and became a bandit. All these tribulations were due to onery bosses—Edward J. Irvine.

Farmer Likes "THE WORKER."

"I want to give you credit for THE WORKER, of Jan. 15th and 20th, for the two good articles on Agricultural Statistics. I hope you will give us more."—B. A. F., Ada, Mich.

Have you contributed something to the NDC Bazaar? If not, do it to-day.

The Second National Convention of the Workers Party asked every member of the party to help make possible a campaign to MAKE THE PARTY GROW.

The Party faces an unusual opportunity to do effective organization work to build up the Party organization. Conditions are ripe to add thousands of new members to the Party.

The reason why this campaign cannot be pushed aggressively is because the party's financial resources are consumed in its present activities. The organization work under way, the publication of "The Worker," takes all the money that comes in as part of the regular income.

To take advantage of the political situation favorable to the Party growth, the Party must issue new literature; it must put out more field workers; it must send organizers into sections of the country never touched before. The Party must also intensify the campaign for the Labor Party and organize a campaign for the protection of the foreign born workers.

To provide for this work—to make it possible for the whole Party organization to go forward more actively—the Second National Convention asked each Party member to purchase at least one "MAKE THE PARTY GROW" stamp during February or March.

Campaign stamps are being distributed thru the Party channels. Every branch should have a supply at its next meeting.

Every party member is urged to purchase a stamp at the next meeting of his branch. If the stamps have not reached the branch each member should pay in his 50c for a stamp and the secretary instructed to write for them at once.

Place a "Make the Party Grow" stamp in your membership book and MAKE THE PARTY GR W.

Amalgamated Local Protests Raids

Local 54, Lithuanian, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, at its last meeting adopted a strong resolution against the arrests of the 20 communists in Bertsen County, Michigan, and strongly condemned the agents of Burns and Daugherty for their part in the unsavory matter. The resolution has been sent to Michigan's Governor.

Hartford's Third Lecture

Mrs. Sadi Amter, Labor's cartoonist, will lecture in Hartford, Conn., Sunday, Feb. 11th at 2 P. M., at the Labor Educational Alliance, 287 Windsor Ave., on "Unemployment a Product of Capitalism". Mrs. Amter was an active participant in the work of the "Unemployment Council" during the last unemployment crisis and she therefore tells an interesting story from first hand knowledge.

NATIONAL DEFENSE BAZAAR

FEB. 21th—FEB. 24th

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Advertisements for Souvenir Journal must be in not later than Feb. 10th.

Imperialism Faces United Soviet Front

BY ANNA LOUISE STRONG
(Staff Correspondent Federated Press and The Worker.)

MOSCOW.—On the first day of the new year, 1923, the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic went out of existence, and a new federation, known as the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, took its place.

The word Russian is omitted from the title of this great country; it no longer applies to the Ukraine or the Caucasus or to the territory known as White Russia. The name Russia is no longer to be officially given to the vast land which reaches from the pole to the Black sea.

"Our New Year's present to the proletariat of the world," is what the newspaper, Isvestia, calls it. And the declaration made by over 3,000 assembled delegates makes it quite clear what kind of a New Year's gift it is.

"For each republic is guaranteed the right of free exit from the union, and entrance is also open to all socialist soviet republics to those existing and to those that shall arise in the future."

There were present 1727 delegates from Russia, 1229 from the Ukraine, 91 from the Caucasian republics, and 33 from White Russia. The effective votes were divided on a basis of population, irrespective of the delegates present. Russia (including Siberia) had 1212, Ukraine 384, the Caucasus, 373 and White Russia 23.

The declaration which precedes the constitution begins with the statement that the capitalist world has proved thru decades incapable of solving the question of nationality "by combining free developments of nations with the system of exploitation of man by man," that it has merely led to more complicated conflicts. But on the soviet camp it has proved possible to uproot national oppression and lay the basis for brotherly cooperation of peoples." Finally, the class character of the soviet republic "puts it on the road to unity with the one socialist family."

With the preliminary declaration for union is made, on the basis of free and equal republics, uniting to form a firm front against world capitalism.

The powers reserved to the central congress of the union are similar to those which the R. S. F. S. R. previously exercised, most recently confirmed and guaranteed. They include foreign relations, war and peace, finance, railways and post and telegraphs, trade and industrial regulations, the general regulations affecting agriculture and public domain, the general basic laws on education, health and labor.

The congress meets regularly once a year, but can be called in extraordinary session by the central executive committee, by the decision of two republics. One of the most novel features is that the congress, instead of being located in one city, as in the United States, moves from one to another of the capitals of the various republics, the order of rotation being determined by the central executive committee.

One feature of the new constitution that will interest foreign business men lies in the provision that all concessions come under the jurisdiction of the central government. Those who have been dickering with the Caucasian governments will have to take notice.

San Quentin Prison, Cal., Feb. 1, 1923.
NINE O'CLOCK AND ALL'S WELL.

Put out the lights in the prison cells,
Once more our doom the bugle knells
With its mournful call across the years and the hearts of men whose hopes are dead.

One more dread day ground out at last,
In vain we lie, in shadows cast
That Freedom's torch may through the night of slavery's chains, a beacon light.

For thus it was and ever must be
That he that would the world make free
Shall suffer and be hunted and die
Despised and cursed by God and men.

So here we lie, and here we rot
With never so much as even a thought
From those outside of a world of light,
Who go their way and forget our night.

And each man in his numbered tomb
As he lies and stares in the night's black womb
Sees there the spectres of a hectic brain,
A grisly phantom, conceived in pain.

In Quentin prison the night is Hell
After "nine o'clock and all's well."
When the grisly day once more after the bugle's blast
Hands the soul like a voice from the past.

When Californian's sun in the Pacific has sunk,
The man that lies in a prison bunk
Hears the wind by the iron door
Crying like a horrid fiend some horror before.

A barren waste of grit and sand
On which men's lives in vain are spent.
For this is the world, it drinks man's blood,
It wrecks the life and never makes good.

Another day has passed in Hell.
"Nine o'clock and all's well."
And what's the matter that we rot and die
In convict's cheap and the "HILL" class by,
Put out the lights in Quentin's Hell,
For it's "Nine o'clock and all is well."
JACK HAVEEL

Ruthenberg Speaks in Brooklyn.

C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers' Party, will speak at the Williamsburgh Forum, Feb. 11, at 10:30 A.M. on "What Has Happened to Capitalism?" The forum is held in the Royal Palace, Manhattan Ave. and Varet St., and admission is free.

Foster Reports to the Red International of Labor Unions at Moscow; Chosen Member of Executive

(Continued from page One.)

western States the premium will be the first eight months of 1922 would be $2,562,870,000, which is $7,000,000 more than for the whole of 1921.

The automobile industry is undergoing a tremendous boom. During August, 1922, it produced 372,640 passenger cars and trucks—the largest production on record, and an increase of more than 200 percent over January, 1922.

The textile industry, despite a terrific strike, is approaching normal production. During July, 1922, the receipts of wool in Boston were 71,307,000 pounds, as against 27,157,000 pounds in June, 1921. The steel industry, which has been heavily hit by the coal and railroad strikes, is nevertheless operating at 55 percent of capacity. This is more than twice the production average of last year.

As for the railroads, the Labor Bureau (a private statistical organization) says: "The railroads of the United States face what will be the greatest traffic demand in history." In the week ending September 30, 1922, they loaded 988,381 cars, which is 43,000 more than the same week in 1921, and only 3,000 less than the record week in 1920.

Receipts of the United States Post Office are a reliable barometer of American business. In 50 of the largest cities they totalled $19,543,143 in July. This is the largest July business in history, being 11½ percent greater than July, 1921.

August bank clearings for the entire United States were 14 percent higher than the same period in 1921. Postal Savings deposits are 3 percent more than a year ago. The estimated value of the corn, hay, cotton, wheat, potatoes, apples, oats, and other crops, on September 1, 1922, was $6,200,000,000 as against $5,000,000,000 in September, 1921.

This general business revival is carrying with it the inevitable rise in prices and wages. The wave of increase in the cost of living, which started at the outbreak of the world war, reached its summit in the latter part of 1920, when it totalled about 90 percent above pre-war figures.

A period of decrease then set in and, in 1922, prices had fallen to but 66½ percent above pre-war levels. Now prices are advancing again rapidly in all basic commodities. This is particularly noticeable in the wholesale branches, retail prices advancing somewhat slower.

The demand for labor is also increasing and unemployment is on the wane.

In metal mining, automobiles, building trades, shipping, textiles, and other industries, workers are in demand. Wages have taken an upward tendency. The turning point was about in May or June.

At that time United States statistics showed that in the majority of cases where wage scales were changed it was to decrease them.

But in September, of 42 industries reporting, 31 showed increases over August wage scales and 11 decreases. The most striking increase in wages was in the steel industry, where the United States Steel corporation, followed by the smaller independent companies, raised wages 20 percent, September 1, in all its plants.

Will the Labor Movement Recover?

With the stimulus given by the industrial revival, will the labor movement be able to recover the ground it has lost and to march forward again increasing its members and strength? In past years when a period of depression set in, the first thing that happened was a slackening of industry, then prices fell followed immediately afterward by wages, which in turn brought about a weakening of the unions.

Then, when prosperity began to develop, the industries would first become active, prices would rise, then wages, and finally the trade unions would expand and flourish.

Many labor men, with this typical experience in mind, are overjoyed at the present revival of industry, maintaining that it necessarily involves the recovery and re-establishment of the trade union movement.

This is the position of practically all American trade union leaders. From Samuel Gompers downward they proclaim confidently that the "open shop" drive is stopped, and the anti-union plans of the employers defeated.

But these optimists overlook one most vital factor, a new element in the situation. The capitalist class of today is not the capitalist class of pre-war times, slip-shod and willing to semi-tolerate trade unionism. Now it is incomparably richer and more powerfully organized.

And, above all, it has acquired a new militancy and an unshakeable determination to destroy Organized Labor root and branch. It is a full-grown tiger that has tasted blood. One need not be a prophet to see that, industrial revival or not, the "open shop" campaign is going right on as bitterly as ever.

The aggressive, highly-organized capitalists will carry the war to Labor without respite. And so strong have they become, as tasted blood, and organization, that the trade union movement, if it clings to its old methods and notwithstanding the help of better industrial conditions, will not be able to successfully resist them. Unless it modernizes its thinking, tactics, and organization forms, the American labor movement is in imminent danger of being wiped out.

In this critical situation no real leadership may be looked for from the old trade union bureaucrats. Being entirely under the sway of the autocrat Gompers, who has not had a progressive thought for forty years, they are hopelessly reactionary.

They cling desperately to the most antiquated forms of craft unionism, and refuse to recognize the necessity for even the most primitive type of working class political action. They even consider the yellow Amsterdam International as too "revolutionary" for the American labor movement to affiliate with.

They have absolutely nothing constructive to offer. The more the capitalists press them down, the more timid and reactionary they become. If the movement is to be preserved, not to speak of developed, it must be the work of the rebel elements in the trade unions.

They must join hands, all fractions, in a united front against the Gompers bureaucracy. Until its dead dictatorship is broken no movements in America, political, industrial, or co-operative, can amount to anything. Surging up from the bottom, the rank and file militants must make their leaders act aggressively and intelligently or sweep them out of office.

Such a united front of the revolutionary and progressive elements in the labor unions is now developing thru the Trade Union Educational League. With branches in all the leading localities and cities, affiliated with the Moscow International, the general strike, support of the Russian Revolution, industrial unionism thru amalgamation, etc.

Remarkable success is being had. The American working class, always militant in spite of reactionary leadership, is responding in the most encouraging fashion. Particularly is this the case with regard to amalgamation, which is sweeping the labor movement under the direct leadership of the revolutionaries organized in the League.

The Gompers bureaucracy, seeing the handwriting on the wall, are fighting desperately on the defensive. In America the future is bright for a united front on the industrial field, as advocated by the Red International of Labor Unions.

Ruhr Grab Is Scored by New York Toilers

By a unanimous vote at the last meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York that body joined the international protest of labor against the French occupation of the Ruhr region.

The resolution was introduced by Benjamin Mandell of the Teachers' Union. There was no debate on the resolution itself, but on a number of occasions during the meeting caustic references had been made by the delegates concerning the invasion of the German industrial territory and the vicious actions of the French military machine in its efforts to make vassals of the German working class and bind them forever to the industries of France under control of the Schneider-Creuzot concern, which controls Poincare and the French government in the same manner that Elbert H. Gary and the Steel Corporation control Warren G. Harding and the American government.

Cablegrams were sent to the Federations of Labor of Belgium, France and Germany commending their action in protesting against the invasion of the Ruhr.

There has not been any protest against the action of New York labor from the reactionary and vicious Gompers machine in control of the A. F. of L., in spite of the fact that Gompers and his clique declare that the labor movement of America is an adjunct of the capitalist class in America and the principal support of "American institutions and therefore should not meddle in European affairs." Not even Hugh Frayne, the watch-dog of Gompers for New York, was heard from on the question.

The resolution may be a sign that the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York may eventually become alive to the vital questions of the day instead of stagnating under the baneful influence of Gompersism.

Wicks Speaks, Feb. 18, at Detroit, Michigan

DETROIT, Mich.—The City Central Committee of Local Detroit, Michigan, has arranged with the National Office of the Workers Party for a lecture by H. M. Wicks at the House of the Masses, St. Aubin and Gratiot Avenues, on "The Third International and Political Parties in America," on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 18, at 2:30 sharp.

The admission to the meeting is free and a large attendance is expected as Wicks is well known in Detroit, where he has lectured on many occasions.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Fight This Cossack Rule!

(Continued from Page One)

abolishing the "Cossack" in his state says he is going to purify the "Pennsylvania Cossack". He is going to lift his moral character, make him respectable. As if it makes any difference what kind of a Cossack pulls the trigger, or wields the club, as long as it is a Cossack that does the job.

Governor Pinchot says he is going to use the Cossacks for chasing bootleggers. That is probably a harmless diversion until the next big steel or coal strike.

John H. Cook, editor of "The Register", of Red Bank, N. J., a farm paper, who has seen the New Jersey Cossacks at work, says, "The state got the state troopers, and what is the result? The state has a tremendous tax bill to pay to support the troopers, but there seems to be **no lessening in the amount of crime, little and big, nor does there seem to be any lessening in the amount of bootlegging.**"

The claim that Cossack Rule has any other purpose than to crush aspiring labor is a fraud. Pinchot, the "Progressive" in Pennsylvania, knows it. Smith, the "friend of labor" in New York state, knows it. Yet neither makes a step to abolish Cossack Rule.

One of the victims of the Pennsylvania Cossacks is Jacob Dolla, steel strike militant, now serving a term of 15 to 17 years in the Eastern Pennsylvania Penitentiary at Philadelphia. His innocence has been established. **The Worker**, with other publications, and joining with labor's organizations, has demanded his release. Every minute that Dolla stays in prison is a confession, if such were needed that the owners of steel and coal dominate the entire government of Pennsylvania. Having all the facts, knowing all the circumstances of Dolla's imprisonment, this Pinchot politician wrote:

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 31, 1923.

Editor, The Worker,
New York City, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Your telegram of Jan. 24th has been received. I am exceedingly sorry that in the rush of correspondence it has not been possible to take it up earlier. In view of the fact that you believe Dolla is unjustly imprisoned, I would be glad to have you send the information which leads you to that conclusion to the Attorney General here at Harrisburg. He will give it careful consideration.

Sincerely yours,
GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Thus the new "progressive" governor of the steel and coal cradom of Pennsylvania passes the buck on the crimes the Cossacks have already committed and refuses to clip the wings of Cossack rule for the future. Unless organized labor in Pennsylvania awakens to the danger that threatens it, huge funds will be voted by the Pennsylvania legislature during the next few weeks for an enlarged and more dominant Cossack Rule.

So also Governor Smith, in New York City, who helps keep Walter S. Ward, son of the bread trust profiteer from paying the penalty for the murder of Clarence Peters, falsified worker. The Gompers' labor official-dom cringes wherever Governor Smith places his feet, and Smith is not saying a word for the abolition of the state constabulary.

About the state militia, the first line of defense of Cossack Rule, Governor Smith says, "The state has abundant reason to be proud of its National Guard and its Naval Militia. They constitute the state's first line of defense and patriotic citizens, who give all their time and energy in the performance of military duty should be encouraged by proposals urged to benefit this important form of the State's Service."

More than a month ago the representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the New York State Federation of Labor announced they were launching a campaign to abolish New York Cossack Rule that has always been a strike-breaking, union-crushing, head-smashing instrument to be used at the behest of the bosses.

But organized labor will never abolish Cossack Rule, not to mention the rule of capitalism, in New York State or anywhere else, as long as it is down on its knees before its oppressors.

Labor will not fight its enemies effectively until it stands up straight and gets power into its hands.

That can only be done now thru amalgamation, the merging of craft unions into huge industrial unions on the economic field, the uniting of all the political forces of labor into a Labor Party on the political field.

It can be done now by presenting a united front of the native-born with the native-born workers, according to the program proposed by the Workers Party, and endorsed by the Chicago Federation of Labor, and other organizations of the workers.

Exert every possible pressure, now, upon every state legislature that has the consideration of Cossack Rule before it. To be sure! But asking favors from democrats and republicans, no matter how "progressive" they are rarely if ever, is only an invitation to get yourself kicked in the face, if not something worse.

The Cossacks rule, sharp shod in America today because labor has turned against Amalgamation in the past, because it is not now organized into industrial unions in a Labor Party, and because there is no united front as yet of the foreign-born with the native-born workers, of the skilled with the unskilled.

WORKERS OF AMERICA! Unite, everywhere, for the war against Cossack Rule. Rally for the abolition of the bosses' legalized tyranny of oppression. Rally for the crushing of the unmasked Ku Klux Klan of American industrial and political tyranny.

Seven Thousand See Russian Film

PHILADELPHIA.—One of the most astounding successes of a labor undertaking in the history of the city was achieved by the film, "Russia Through the Shadows" at the Metropolitan Opera House here on Wednesday night. Police reserves had their hands full holding the tremendous crowd that clamored for admission. A second showing had to be made the same evening, and despite the repetition great numbers had to be turned away.

30,000 on Strike to Unionize New York City Shops

A strike of 30,000 members embracing the entire membership of the Children's Dress, Bathrobe and Housedress Makers of New York, a part of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was called last Wednesday morning for the purpose of unionizing the entire industry in New York City.

Most of the workers in the industry are girls and they responded with enthusiasm to the strike call. The last strike on a large scale in which they engaged was in the winter of 1919 when they were out thirteen weeks until the employers conceded their demand for the forty-four hour week.

This strike is not expected to last very long as there is a division in the ranks of the employers, one group expressing a desire to come to terms with the union and permit the unionization of the workshops, while another contractors' group, known as the Association of Dress Manufacturers, Inc., and who provoked the strike by their refusal to recognize union conditions, declare they will not deal with the union.

The principal question on which the break occurred was that of the week work. The union insists upon week work, while the employers demand piece work.

So effective was the strike on Wednesday morning that the strikers were very optimistic, anticipating the early collapse of the employers. About 2,200 shops are affected.

Chicago Is for United Labor Front of All, Native and Foreign Born

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Federation of Labor at its meeting last Sunday considered the attack on the foreign born workers made in a number of bills now pending before Congress and unanimously approved of the campaign initiated by the Workers Party at its Second National Convention for the protection of the foreign-born workers. This proposal was endorsed by the Farmer-Labor Party at its Cook County Convention on January 14.

The Farmer-Labor Party of Chicago has already named Robert M. Buck as its representative on the provisional national council on which the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Workers Party, the Trade Union Educational League, the Minnesota State Federation of Labor and other labor groups will also be represented. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers have also been invited to send a representative to the provisional council.

This provisional council will organize a permanent national council to which the international unions and workers' political organizations and organizations of foreign-born workers will be invited to send representatives.

"Soviet Russia Pictorial" On Sale

The second issue of the SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL is now on sale on all news stands for 20 cents. It contains a remarkable number of original photographs, unobtainable anywhere else. Besides these, there are numerous articles and editorials, book and theatre reviews. No one who desires to have an up-to-date acquaintance with Soviet Russia, can afford to let the opportunity go by without buying a copy of the PICTORIAL.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Slave Labor Bill Is Now Before Congress

With free immigration a possible source of political infection and restricted immigration not bringing the promised freedom from the spread of radical ideas among the American working class, Senator Colt has introduced a bill into the United States Senate which is the capitalists answer.

No longer will the employers be at the mercy of immigration officials and a percentage immigration law. On the other hand the safety of "AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS" and the well known freedom and democracy of these United States is to be preserved. How this was to be done has been the question which has been agitating the American Capitalist for some time. The bill introduced by Senator Colt gives the answer: "CONTRACT LABOR".

Today employers and their agents, the steamship companies, are prohibited by law from selecting immigrants in foreign countries and importing them as slave gangs into America. With the passage of Senator Colt's bill this last restriction upon slave traffic will be swept away. Slaves gathered by the old method of force and deception will be brought to this land of the free, held in bondage by the employers, owned body and soul!

Babson, the economic adviser of the American capitalist class has for some time been pointing out that the bills before congress to change the immigration quotas would not help. For some time he has been advocating the repeal of the Contract Labor law and now he comes out in support of the new Colt Bill, stating "It may result in the letting down of the bars of contract labor to help the present shortage."

Every body of organized labor in America should make its protest heard. This bill is the final answer of the American Government in support of the new Colt Bill, stating "It may result in the letting down of the bars of contract labor to help the present shortage."

Every body of organized labor in America should make its protest heard. This bill is the final answer of the American Government to those who have looked to it for protection of labor. The only body which has any right to restrict or advise immigration is today not in existence. When there is an International body representing the workers of all lands then and only then will the interests of the working class govern the immigration of workers from one land to another.

Cannon Tour Meeting with Approval

Responses to the announcement that James P. Cannon, chairman of the Workers Party, who spent six months in Russia recently, would tour the country to lecture on "Russia in 1922" are reaching the National Office daily.

From the returns thus far it seems that the locals of the party are eager to take advantage of the opportunity to secure first-hand information in regard to the recent developments in Russia and give the workers of their community the opportunity to secure the same information.

The applications thus far are from the eastern section of the country. Among the party organizations which have asked for a Cannon date is Local Washington, which means that Cannon will have the opportunity of telling an audience at the seat of the government the facts about Russia today.

All the information received from Russia indicates that the Russian workers have overcome the difficulties of the hardest period of the existence of the Soviet Russia. They are now rebuilding, going forward to better things.

This view will be confirmed by Cannon from his personal observances of the achievements of the workers and peasants of Russia. The first series of meetings which Comrade Cannon will address will be announced in the next issue of THE WORKER.

Distribute 100,000 Programs

The first 100,000 copies of the Communist Program adopted by the Second National Convention of the Workers Party, have now left the party's national office and are being distributed in all parts of the country. This is only the beginning. With every order that comes in, there is the accompanying declaration, "This is only the start, we'll soon be back for more." The biggest order so far has come from Chicago, where there will be a municipal election, Feb. 27. The Workers Party has put candidates in the field, and will make an extensive distribution of literature in all its campaign. The order bringing the total up to 78,150 are as follows:

ORDERS FOR PARTY PROGRAMS

Lovington, Ky., 100; Linden, N. J., 250; Providence, R. I., 700; Bessemer, Pa., 100; West Chelmsford, Mass., 200; Mulkeytown, Ill., 100; Hoffs, Ohio, 100; International Falls, Minn., 400; Canton, Ohio, 300; Mason City, Iowa, 100; St. Louis Park, Minn., 200; Waterbury, Conn., 50; Maynard, Mass., 200; New York City, 2200; Madison, Ill., 500; Terre Haute, Ind., 1000; Philadelphia, Pa., 1200; Detroit, Mich., 1000; Kansas City, Kansas, 1000; Cliffside, N. J., 1000; Marysville, Wash., 100; Detroit, Mich., 4000; Rochester, N. Y., 1000; Los Angeles, Calif., 3000; Butler Pennsylvania, 100; Lawrence, Mass., 1000; Peabody, Mass., 1700; Collinsville, Ill., 1000; Flint, Mich., 1000; Ann Arbor, Mich., 50; Niagara Falls, N. Y., 1000; Hamilton, Ont., 1000; Rising Sun, Conn., 500; Branch Yorkville, N. Y. C., 1000; Portland, Ore., 100; Springfield, Ill. (Ill.), 500; Dickson City, Pa., 500; Lowell, Mass., 300; Warren, O., 500; Cleveland, Ohio, 500; Youngstown, Ohio, 500; Reading, Pa., 1000; Zydan, Central Falls, R. I., 1000; Local Chicago, Ill., 42,900; Total, 78,150.

Send in your order to the National Office, Workers Party, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City. Prices: 200 for $1.00; 1,000 for $5.00.

Cannon Tells About Role of Trade Unions in Workers' Republic

(Continued from Page One)

against private industrialists who endeavor to gain excess profit thru intensive exploitation of labor.

Most of the large industries are under government control and are managed by Communists. Such a business requires a great degree of managerial ability. These managers are confronted with a two-fold task: they must strive to cheapen production and turn out lower priced products and must also protect the interests of the workers and improve their condition.

The Soviet Government will not build industry upon the misery of the workers or permit foreign capital to do so.

Experience so far has shown that both the standard of production and the standard of living for the workers increase at the same ratio.

Steady Improvement of Labor

"There was an interesting comparison between the condition of the workers of Russia and Germany presented at the last All-Russian Trade Union Congress, which I attended," said Comrade Cannon.

"Figures were presented by Eugene Varga, the well-known statistician of Russia, showing that the condition of the working class in Petrograd and Berlin was about the same. That, of course, if poor enough, but there is one very significant difference. In Berlin the standard of living under a decaying capitalism is gradually sinking to lower levels, with no relief in sight, while in Petrograd and all Russia the workers' standard of living is steadily rising. According to the report the standard of living of the working class in industry in Russia is a hundred per cent above that of a year ago and of course there is continued improvement to the extent that productivity is increased."

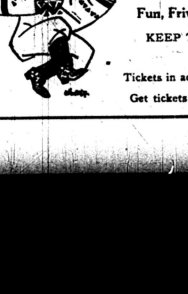
The slogan in Russia among the workers is, "Our own work is our own salvation". In capitalist nations the labor of the working class enables the exploiters of labor to gain all the benefits of improvement in productive forces, while in Russia it is the working class that gains.

Another feature that deserves special emphasis in the United States is the fact that all unions in Russia are organized upon the principle of industrial unionism and embrace almost the entire working population. We have a long way to go to reach that stage in this country, where only of thirty-million wage-workers about one-tenth of them are organized, and that only into weak and in many instances impotent craft unions.

From the discussion with Comrade Cannon we are certain that he has a store of information to bring to his meetings that will result in making his visit to any city a genuine event in the labor movement.

Have you contributed something to the NDC Bazaar? If not, do it to-day.

SOLON DE LEON
Will conduct the Study Class Work of the Brownsville English Branch, W. P.,
Each Sunday Morning, 11 o'clock
1834 Pitkin Ave.
The subject will be:
"THE U. S. WORKERS AND ECONOMICS"
Party members and non-party workers are urged to attend.



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FRIDAY, MARCH 2nd
"Where everybody will go"
Fun, Frivolity, Hilarity, Color
KEEP THIS DATE OPEN!
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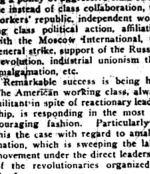
Get tickets at "The Worker" Office.



Third City Convention of the Young Workers' League, Feb. 25th

After six months of rebuilding, the youth movement in New York City, since its last convention, the Young Workers League now faces its third convention. The New York League has developed as the greatest unit of the League and at the present time has a city organization of 18 branches.

John Edwards, who has just arrived from Moscow, a delegate to the Young Communist International from the Young Workers' League, will tell of the decisions and other matters of interest to the youth movement. He will also report on the Communist International and the Red International of Trade Unions.

The convention begins Sunday morning at 10 A. M. at 47 Chty tie Street. All members of the Y. W. L. and W. P. are invited to be there.

* * *

Communist Appeal to French Troops

When the French troops were advancing into the Ruhr district, it was noted, according to a cablegram from Essen, that appeals in French posted on the walls of many buildings urged them not to do the work of the French and German iron and steel capitalists. These appeals had been put up by members of the National Federation of the Communist Youths of France and formed part of the work for which Marcel Cachin and several other Communist leaders were sub-sequently arrested in Paris. The text of the manifesto as given in the German press read:

"Soldiers! With a criminal order the pretended victors of the terrible war of 1914-18 today call upon you to aggravate the political and economic slavery of your proletarian German brothers.

"Soldiers! Do not forget that you are in the service of the bourgeois class, that the capitalists of Germany and of France have already prepared their strong bases to take in still greater profits.

"Soldiers! For you the war of 1914 has not ended. The peace that followed the armistice has become, thru the Treaty of Versailles, a capitalist conspiracy in the secret of Loucheur, Hugo Stinnes, Schneider, et al, a rich source of profits.

"And you, little soldiers! Young workers from the land, the shops and the offices! You are unconsciously making ourselves accomplices in a crime against your brothers and your fathers in France whom you will deprive of work, the proletariat of German brothers will become the slaves of forced labor, beasts of burden of the French and international capitalists.

"Soldiers! If you advance into the Ruhr, remember that you are destined to serve as a tool against the interests of the proletariat of Germany, of France and of the whole world.

"Soldiers! Workers of the land! "Soldiers! Workers of the shops!

"The capitalists of all countries are your enemies!

"The proletarians of all countries are your brothers!

"You are called upon to serve the cause of the proletariat by the Communist Youths of France.'

Workers! The Danger Threatens! Time Presses! On to the Work! Fight Together in Your Own Defense!

(Continued from Page One)

your working hours are lengthened; your crushing burden of taxation is relentlessly increased; your wages, starvation-stared you in the face. The capitalists claim fat dividends, a provocative luxury, a mighty display of their power, and complete freedom from any burden of taxation.

Workers and Peasants of France!

The depreciation of the franc is eating up the savings you have gathered together with so much care and toil; the policy of sanctions is driving you into fresh war adventures; your sons will again be torn from their work, from their families, clad in uniforms, and forced to shed their blood for French imperialism.

Working Men and Women of England!

Your bourgeoisie expresses its thanks to you by continually reducing your wages, by forcing you down to a lower living standard, and by condemning two millions of you to unemployment.

Workers of Czecho-Slovakia! Catastrophic unemployment and ever-increasing costs of living—these are the reward given you by the bourgeoisie.

Proletarians of Italy! Your best champions are being treacherously murdered by the Fascisti, your people's houses destroyed, your organizations scattered. The Fascist government robs you of your eight hour day, and gives you as a present a tax on your wages!

Workers of all countries! The imperialist war drove you into the trenches; it murdered and crippled the flower of your youth, ruined the health of your women. And the imperialist peace is devouring you entirely. Everywhere you go, unemployment, ill-nourishment, and enslavement. You, the productive elements of all countries, you are the real victims, the real vanquished, whether in war or in peace.

But your sacrifices and sufferings will be still greater if you leave the liquidation of the criminal peace, which has just suffered bankruptcy in Paris, to the originators of the imperialist war, to those guilty of the imperialist peace, and to the originators and profiteers of the collapse of the world economy, that is, if you leave this to your ruling classes.

The France of Millerand and Poincare, the France of the plutocrats, is at the gate of the Ruhr valley, ready to lay its hand on this "pledge", to cut its pound of flesh from the body of the debtor.

Capitalist England fears the union of French iron ore with German coal, irrespective of whether this union takes place by force or by agreement, or by both methods at once. It sees its dominance threatened by this possible union, as a mere British colony. But at the present moment England's hands are bound by the strife of the robbers over the Turkish booty. America, the mightiest capitalist country, keeps in the background to watch over the interests of its export trade, above all over any turn favorable to a market for its agricultural produce.

The Germany of Cuno, Stinnes and Co., is still hesitating as to how it can best sell flesh of its working masses, with the least disturbance and greatest profit to itself. It is still undecided as to whether it shall divide the spoil with France, England, or America. But it has no confidence in the possibility of the proletariat's increasing exploitation by its decisions. On the contrary, it exerts the utmost endeavor to intensify the high treason which targets the exploitation, enslavement, and misery of the German workers.

Working People of Europe! The occupation of the Ruhr district signifies a fresh war, even when no armed resistance is offered on the part of the Germans. It will increase the antagonism between the different states, and reawaken nationalist passions to the highest extremity. It will unchain reaction on both sides of the frontier, and clear the path for every variety of Fascism. It will sow the seeds of a new international massacre. And above all, whatever the solution found by the international robbers, it will inevitably have the following consequences: The working masses will work longer and harder, they will pay more taxes, they will have less to eat, and they will have to be prepared to be led to the shambles at any moment.

WORKERS! You alone can stem the tide of the threatened dangers and impending sufferings. But this can only be made possible for you if you set up a united front of self-defense, extending beyond the frontiers of your countries and the limits of your parties, thus enabling you to confront the united offensive of the bourgeoisie with an equally united defense of fraternally united working masses.

Workers of France, Italy, Belgium, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia and Germany! Unite under extreme danger!

Down with the rapacious peace of Versailles! War to imperialist war!

Down with the reparations and sanctions of the imperialist government! United and cast all the burdens of the war, all the costs of economic reconstruction, onto the shoulders of the capitalists, those really guilty of the war.

Workers of France! Combine, to raise your voices in a mighty and unanimous protest against the occupation of the Ruhr valley, against every attempt to dismember Germany, against the exploitation of German and French workers by the united bourgeoisie! Throw yourselves against the wave of nationalism! Fight for the immediate withdrawal of troops from the occupied territory! Strive for the highest taxation of capitalist property, for the payment of war debts and the reparation of the devastated regions. Organize the fight for self-defense at once in all workshops, factories, and mines, in every office, in every village!

Tell your uniformed brothers and sons that if they fight for the enslavement of German workers, they are fighting at the same time for their own enslavement.

German workers! Your enemy is not the French soldier, neither is the French worker, nor the French small peasant your enemy; these are exploited victims of the bourgeoisie like yourselves. Your common enemy is the German and the French bourgeoisie. Your most urgent duty is to fight against the bourgeoisie of your own country, whether it be of Arian or Jewish blood. At the present time your bourgeoisie is busy making agreements with its class colleagues in France as to the division of the spoil, and as to the best methods of silencing the proletariat.

Force the introduction of the control of production in the workshops, on landed estates, in the railways and in the banks. Control the prices of goods!

Until the Versailles treaty is torn by the victorious fight of the international proletariat, your bourgeoisie will force you to bear all the burdens of the war. Tear up the treaty, and force the bourgeoisie to bear the burden itself.

Form Control Committees of workers and small farmers! Set up a workers' government as a step on the way to a centralised power which will transform your demands into realities, supported by your own class organs.

Oppose the nationalism of the so-called national socialists and their allies, the Greater German parties, and all their flowery phraseology, with international solidarity, and with the common struggle of all workers against the international bourgeoisie. The international solidarity of the workers alone can save the German nation and its future, as a member of the great united family of peoples in the federation of the workers' republics of Europe and of the whole world.

Workers of Europe! The Communist Parties, and the trade unions affiliated to the Red International of Labor Unions, declare openly and unequivocally that which they have always proclaimed: They are ready to fight hand in hand with all workers' organizations in the common defense against the threats and dangers of the capitalist offensive and of a new world war.

It is the duty of the working masses to drive the leaders forward, who have hitherto aided their own bourgeoisie, to force them into the fight against the bourgeoisie, and not to throw obstacles in the way of the united front of the militant proletariat.

Workers, the danger which threatens you is immediate and immense. Time presses. On to the work! Arise and fight together in your own defense!

Essen, January 7, 1922.

Zentrale der Kommunistischen Partei Deutschlands.
Comite Directeur du Parti Communiste Francais.
Confederation Generale du Travail Unitaire.
Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain.
Comitato Exeltivo del Partito Comunista d'Italia.
Comite Directeur du Parti Communiste Belge.
Communistische Partij in Nederland.
Vykonni Vybor Komm. Str. v. Ceskoslovensku.

Ohio Frameup Against Coal Miners Fails

(Special to The Worker)

BELLAIRE, Ohio.—The attempt of the Southern Ohio coal operators to railroad active members of the United Mine Workers of America to the electric chair on framed-up charges of murder is meeting with failure.

Robert Farmer, subdistrict president of the miners and the third victim to be tried, was acquitted in the New Lafferty cases and the State immediately proceeded with the fourth trial growing out of the mine strike of last summer. Mike Museillo, the fourth defendant, was acquitted in less than thirty minutes of deliberation by the jury.

The charges were the same as in all previous cases—first degree murder with the demand for the death penalty. All four were grew out of the killing of one John Majors, on June 27, 1922, while he was on his way to a strip mine which he was operating during the coal strike.

Shortly after the killing of Majors a number of the most prominent workers in the miners' union in that district were arrested, charged with the murder and held for trial without bail. Because most of the men arrested were Italians every effort to fan the flames of race hatred was made by the kept press and pulpit of Bellaire and vicinity.

Dominick Venturato and Dan Agosti were the first victims tried and both were convicted. Venturato was sentenced to prison for life, while the case of Agosti is being appealed.

The Ohio cases are repetitions of the tactics used by the labor-hating interests in West Virginia for the purpose of destroying organized labor in the coal mines.

The mine operators have especially sought to obtain labor from the ranks of immigrants, because they hoped the inability to speak English would prevent the immigrants coming under the influence of the American labor movement. The fact that men of their own race can be found intelligent enough to organize foreign workers infuriates the mine barons, so their hirelings in control of county and state government in mine districts are instructed to legally lynch union organizers.

In addition to those already tried there are two other miners in jail awaiting trials on the charge of murder and five out on bail on manslaughter charges.

But the acquittal of the two men in one week is added incentive to the miners' union to continue the fight until every victim of thy frame-up is freed. The acquittals are taken as evidence that the campaign of slander against the union has spent its force and that the majority of people in that section of Ohio are beginning to understand the real motive behind the persecutions of the men.

LABOR FORUM
A Lecture
LUDWIG LORE
The Versailles Treaty And Its Consequences
February 11, 8:30 P. M.
JOHN REED HALL,
108 East 12th Street
Admission Free Discussion

The Failure at Lausanne

Imperialist diplomacy has failed again—this time at Lausanne. The Near East Peace Conference at the Swiss resort collapsed for the same reason that the Paris allies saw their efforts at Genoa and The Hague run into the ditch. The Angora Turks, like the Russians, refused to become the economic vassals of the Versailles bandits.

London, Paris and Rome tried to shoulder the Soviet Republic with all the burdens of the old czarist government, forgetting seemingly that a revolution had taken place in Russia. To be sure the big imperialist clique needed the money. To stabilize capitalism, the Workers' Republic had to be put in chains.

Similarly in the Near East, following the victory of the Angora Turks over the British-inspired Greeks. But three months of threatening, cajoling, abject begging at times, on the part of the Americans, British, French and Italians, have come to naught at Lausanne, and Soviet Russia scores another diplomatic victory over Western Capitalism.

The United States was in strong at the finish, with Ambassador Child, Joseph C. Grew and Rear Admiral Bristol, paying a special visit to Ismet Pasha, the Turk, at his hotel in an effort to make him change his mind. No stone must be left unturned to deliver the rich petroleum fields of the Near East into the hands of the Rockefeller world oil octopus.

Turkey remained firm during the three months of the conference, and would no doubt have surrendered more had it not been for the protests of the Russian representatives. The Turks sacrificed the closing of the Straits, abandoned a Garrison in Gallipoli, and accepted the Thracian frontier as proposed by the Allies. But this was not enough to satisfy the imperialist itch for power of Bonar Law, Poincare and Mussolini.

The allied diplomats wanted to choke Turkey to death economically, just as they are choking helpless Austria, and struggling Germany, and just as they would like to, if they could, strangle Russia.

In the words of Ismet Pasha, "The Allies wanted the new Turkish government to subscribe to vast contracts and concessions made by former regimes, especially during the allied occupation, without even knowing what they were. I refuse to accept economic slavery for my country, for the demands of the allies remove all possibility of economic rehabilitation and kill all our hopes."

The failure of Lausanne throws the Turks more than ever toward Soviet Russia. We publish on this page a statement showing that in its first flush of victory over the Greeks, the Angora Turkish Government began an attack on Turkish Communists. It is to be expected that the Lausanne developments will not only put an end to these persecutions, but will result in a definite Communist struggle for power in Turkey. That is what world imperialism fears. That is why a new war threatens in the Near East, just as in the Ruhr, in Germany and at Memel, in Lithuania.

In the words of Ismet Pasha, at Lausanne, "They (the capitalists) do not want peace." So they will get "WAR!"

One Year Old—And Growing

Effective, united, disciplined militancy in the labor unions is one year old. It is now a husky, aggressive chap looking for new worlds to conquer.

For confirmation of these statements get a copy of the February issue of the official publication of the Trade Union Educational League, "The Labor Herald" and take a look at the front cover of this "Anniversary Number". If you are not within reach of a newsstand or radical book store, just drop 15 cents in stamps to 118 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., and get a copy by return mail. Or, better still, send a money order for $1.50 and get your name put on the subscription list for a whole year.

We urge the year's subscription because the 12 months ahead are going to be more interesting than the 12 months just past, in the unfolding of the movement for amalgamation, for the Labor Party, for nationalization, for the united front of suffering as a result of foreign born workers, and those other giant issues that only militancy proposes and that reaction always opposes.

During this first year the Fosters, Browders, Krumbeins, Wangerins, Sullivans, Manleys, Mollenhauers, Kurinskys, Mericks and Swabecks have got a toe-hold on the reactionary colossus in the organized labor movement. Sam Gompers, Matthew Woll and the rest have been dishing out a lot of loafering as a result.

But what has come before is but a mere promise of the howls that will go up from the standpatters when the big drives really get under way among the railroad, metal and mine workers, in the needle, printing and other trades.

Charles Krumbein writes in this, "Anniversary Number" of the Labor Herald, that, "The Trade Union Educational League looks forward with confidence to the oncoming year."

We would like to add that the organized militants are pushing forward on a nation-wide front with an eagerness and aggressiveness born of a huge appetite to tackle big jobs, confident that the standards of decisive victory will be firmly planted on every new conservative rampart assailed.

Workers! Get into the unions! Read "The Labor Herald"! Join the Trade Union Educational League! Be a militant in the big struggles ahead!

John L. Lewis, Ourselves and the Day's Pay

BY JACK CARNEY

The appeal for a day's pay is not meeting with the response that the need for it demands. The reason is not so much due to apathy on the part of the party members as it is to a feeling of self-confidence that is being overdone.

It is true that the Michigan arrests were the biggest and most stupid frame-up imaginable; it is also true that the antics of Monsieur Whitney appear to rival those of Charlie Chaplin, but the demand for the arrests of those involved comes from a class that, while it may at times be stupid, certainly recognizes where the danger lies and those responsible for it.

Their methods of attack are not to be compared with their desire to succeed. If it were so, the numerous frame-ups could be laughed off. COMRADES, IF THE FRONT LINE FALLS DOWN WITHOUT SUPPORT FROM THE REAR THE ENTIRE FORCES OF THE ARMY ARE DEMORALIZED. That is the first principle to be understood.

It will not suffice that we have the clear understanding of tactics, that our program is one hundred percent pure; that our members are doing good work in the unions, if the party as a whole is incapable of meeting the first real attack made upon it. Let the masses witness the failure of your first defensive action and it will entail considerable time and energy to arouse in them a feeling of confidence to support you in the next. The party membership is now being tested. Its support of the Michigan case will be the test. How many have responded to the call of a day's pay? In other words, how many have stood the test?

The Michigan case is not one of personalities. The personalities involved count for little in comparison with the interests at stake. Is it worth while to fight for a united working class? Do we recognize that a united working class is essential if victory is to be ours? IF WE DON'T THE BOSS DOES. His insistent attacks upon those agencies which fight for and promote solidarity amongst masses should clearly demonstrate to us the necessity for safeguarding and strengthening these self-same agencies. All this is understood, you say. Sure it is understood. We are all agreed—in theory. But are we agreed when it comes to a practical application of our understanding? Examine the responses to the appeal for a day's pay. Find out as to whether your branch does agree that knowing without fighting is not worth a tinker's damn. Then show to the working class that your party stands by those who are attacked and supports them to the uttermost. On the other hand if you don't respond, quit condemning John L. Lewis for his treagherous act in deserting the miners of Pennsylvania.

* * *

The following branches have sent in reports on the day's pay campaign. These are in addition to the nineteen branches reported last week.

Christopher, Ill., South Slavic; Haverhill, Mass., Russian; Grand Rapids, Michigan, Ukranian; Dirtron City, Pa., Polish; Wasota, Mich., Finnish; Somerset, Pa., Finnish; Gilbert, Minn., South Slavic; Kansas City, Kans., South Slavic; Philadelphia, Pa., Ukranian; Toronto, Ont., Lithuanian; Grand Rapids, Mich., Polish; Boston, Mass., Russian; Warren, Ohio, South Slavic; McKeesport, Pa., Ukranian; Washington, D. C., Finnish; Philadelphia, Pa., Russian; Martin's Ferry, Ohio, Hungarian; Steffa, Ohio, South Slavic.

Communists in Chicago Offer Municipal Election Program

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—With candidates for aldermen in four different wards, and co-operating with the Farmer-Labor Party in the Municipal Campaign here, the Workers Party offers to the million voting working men and women of this city its platform as follows:

PROGRAM OF THE WORKERS PARTY

The city of Chicago, within the limits of which are concentrated many of the greatest industries of the country, is controlled and dominated by a gang of capitalist looters who look upon the municipal offices at the disposal of the citizens during the election period as opportunities to accumulate wealth and use the power to serve the public. The accusations now made by each set of grafters against another are merely the battleries of the political buzzards who are fighting for possession of political power in this municipality in order to line their pockets with the spoils of office.

Under the regime of these capitalist hirelings, public institutions are breaking down and the needs of the workers are entirely forgotten. The public school system is demoralized and the school board is the happy hunting grounds for the grafting contractors. The care and education of the children is lost sight of and the feeding of the prisoners and detectives and police officers are known to inflict the most brutal punishments on helpless victims while in their custody. The transit system is a disgrace to any civilized community, but instead of settling down to the task of providing the citizens with efficient transportation system, rival groups of capitalist grafters in the city fight each other because they cannot agree over the division of the spoils. The Lundin Committee, backing the old parties, plans a renewed "Open Shop" campaign.

The Workers Party, on entering the municipal campaign, declares that the evil conditions prevailing in this great city have their roots in the social order, known as the capitalist system. Under this system of production for profit and not for use, those who render no useful service to society are rewarded with immense wealth, while the useful citizens, the workers, live a hand to mouth existence with starvation continually staring them in the face. We declare that until this system is abolished and the Communist form of society established in its stead, that no worthwhile relief from present conditions can be secured. The workers must take possession of the government, build the Workers' Republic on the ashes of this robber system and usher in an era of prosperity for all those who work with hand and brain to add to the comfort and happiness of mankind.

The Workers Party believes that every advantage secured by the workers thru their own efforts puts them in better fighting trim to make further gains. Therefore the Workers Party stands for the following measures and its candidates if elected will fight to put them into operation:

1—The Municipal ownership of all public utilities, including telephone, gas and electric works, elevated and transportation lines. Administration of each of these services by a commission, the majority of which shall consist of workers employed in the service.

2—Representation of the Teachers' Union on the School Board, administration of the educational side of the school system by a Council of Teachers.

3—The right of all municipal employes to join any union of their calling and to affiliate with the American Labor Movement.

4—That city contracts be let out only to firms that employ union labor.

5—In case of strikes or industrial disputes, the mayor shall appoint special deputies from the ranks of the workers involved in the strike to maintain order.

6—The free use of all public high ways, public parks and public buildings, such as schools, libraries, etc., for the discussion of all questions affecting the interest of all workers.

7—The unemployed to be given work by the city at the trade union rate of wages and when work is not available, compensation to be given at the same rate, said compensation to be paid thru the trade unions.

8—Elimination of brutal third-degree methods by the police and the criminal prosecution of all law enforcement officers found guilty of such conduct.

Labor Condemns Arkansas Lynching

The San Francisco Labor Council, considered one of the most conservative labor bodies in the country, adopted a resolution introduced by William G Turner, member of the Workers Party, condemning the lynching of the shop striker, Gregor, at Harrison, Arkansas. When so conservative a body passes such a resolution, the angry feeling of American labor can be well guaged.

Linden "Liberator" Lecture

Mrs. Nancy Markoff, advertising manager of the "Liberator" will lecture on "What the Liberator Has Accomplished", in Linden, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 25th, at 3 P. M., at Progress Hall, Bela Buchar, local secretary, invites all members and sympathizers residing in Elizabeth to attend this lecture. Admission free.

Workers Party Has Candidates in City Elections in Chicago

(Special to "THE WORKER")

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Workers Party will definitely become a political factor in the coming city elections here with aldermanic candidates in four wards, Louis A. Cejka, in the 22nd; Abraham Jacobson, in the 24th; Harry Brooker, in the 34th, and N. F. Hohn, in the 35th.

Petitions are being circulated for the nomination of candidates in these wards and the Party in Chicago proposes to utilize every means of making itself felt among the workers.

Altho the candidates are from only four wards, the campaign will be waged upon the principle that its issues are of the workers of the entire city to support these working-class candidates.

Amidst the mud-slinging and the "political" activity of Chicago's gangsters in the camps of the old parties and the anaemic sentimental "better-than-thou" attitude of the discredited Socialist Party the clear-cut class issues raised by the Workers Party in its campaign should result in separating many workers from their apathy and also increase tremendously the activity and prestige of the party.

Russia's Industrial Revival

Is the marvel of the world. How Russia is BUILDING the New Society upon the ruins of the old has excited the interest and wonder of millions. Her economic revival under the leadership of Lenin is best told in "INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA" by A. A. Heller

A book written by an eye witness to actual developments. Twelve chapters of absorbing interest. Just published, informative and reliable.

Price $1.50 per copy. Address WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, New York City

REVOLUTION!

If REVOLUTION follows the present crisis in Germany will the workers be again

BETRAYED

as they were in 1918-1919?

This betrayal of the workers is best told by Wm. Z. Foster, in "THE REVOLUTIONARY CRISIS IN GERMANY, ENGLAND, ITALY and FRANCE."

You will understand the German situation today better by reading this invaluable pamphlet.

We are giving it free in combination with the following booklets which are just as necessary to an understanding of labor problems:

FOR A LABOR PARTY..... 10 cents
THE STATE AND REVOLUTION, by Lenin, 25 cents
A COMMUNIST TRIAL, by Ruthenberg..... 25 cents
THE REVOLUTIONARY CRISIS IN GERMANY, ITALY, ENGLAND and FRANCE, by Foster..... 25 cents

FOR A LIMITED TIME THESE FOUR FOR

50 Cents

Address THE WORKER, Room 405, 799 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Start Drive to Organize Rubber Peons

(Special to "THE WORKER")

AKRON, Ohio.—Plans are being made for an intensive organization campaign among the rubber peons of Akron, one of the worst slave towns in the United States, absolutely ruled by the rubber manufacturers, who boast that unionism will never gain a foothold here.

Akron was the scene of a bitter labor struggle just three years ago. At that time the strike was destroyed by the use of agents provocateur employed by a notorious private detective agency of Cleveland, Ohio. The aftermath of that struggle showed the union to have been officered entirely by agents of the rubber trust.

So disheartened were the rank and file of the workers who felt they had been pawns in the hands of unscrupulous conspirators that for a decade Akron has been recognized as one of the most difficult points in the labor movement in America; second only to the domains of Gary and the Steel corporation.

Arise in Spontaneous Revolt

The rubber kings, secure in the belief that their slaves were immune to strikes, have audaciously imposed a series of wage-cuts during the past two years. But on December 28 over 1,000 men in the plant of the Goodyear Company were swept into a spontaneous walk-out in answer to an announced wage cut of 12½ per cent. As not enough impetus had been gained for the walk-out to reach as there were no organizers in the field able to develop the movement into a strike, the workers were finally defeated on January 15 and forced back into the slave pen.

The American Federation of Labor now has an organizer in this field devoting his entire time to the rubber industry and the Central Labor Union of Akron has a special committee on the job for the purpose the proportions of a real strike and of forwarding the work of organization.

It is a difficult task to attempt to break the "open shop" clique in the rubber industry, but then labor advances only thru surmounting difficulties. The spontaneous walk-out is a healthy sign and proves that the workers of Akron have sufficient vitality to respond against the unrequited slavery that has been and is their lot under the sad conditions now prevailing in this locality.

Plan United Front for Spring Elections at Minneapolis, Minn.

(Special to The Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A united front of all workers' organizations in the forthcoming elections is seen from the conference just held here. On the initiative of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, delegates convened from the Workers Party, Working People's Political League, the Farmer-Labor Party and the Socialist Party, and discussed the situation. No candidates for Mayor or other officers were nominated because of the prevailing opinion that this should be done later.

The Workers Party took a prominent part in the conference. The chairman of the meeting was R. D. Cramer, editor of the Labor Review, and spokesman for the fight put up at the late lamented Cleveland Conference, for the admission of the delegates from the Workers Party. The secretary of the conference was Alderman Isaac G. Scott, a prominent member of the Minneapolis Labor Assembly, and an active worker in the Trade Union Educational League.

It is confidently expected that with the united front in the campaign, a full city ticket will be elected.

The Communist Party and Spies

In connection with the work of the defense of the Communists arrested for the alleged crime of having gathered for a convention in Bridgeman, Mich., unmistakeable proof was obtained about the activities of spies and agents provocateurs.

These findings inspire the capitalist press, and, as it becomes its station and its task, the "socialist" press in its front rank, to build up the theory of a "Party of Spies." The convention was arranged by spies; the documents were written by spies; spies detected the convention; spies arrested the conventions, and when they looked over their catch they found that all they had arrested were—spies.

If the "Call" and its many other more decent capitalist press products intended to ridicule the "great" Burns, of Linde fame, one could only dispute the quality of their method. But when they built up the theory of the man who was Thursday, in an attempt to discredit the revolutionary organization, their motives must be questioned.

From what we know of the convention in Michigan it was a Communist convention. In spite of all the agents of Burns it carried out just its legitimate work. It was arranged not by spies, but in spite of them. Its documents were not written by spies but in defiance of them. And all the insinuations of all the capitalist papers, including the "Call", will not be able to decorate Burns with the achievement of having framed a convention on the Communists out of which the prosecutors at St. Joseph, Mich., are to spin a rope to hang the Communists on.

The "Call" we might say that if its friend Burns would take his job seriously his agents could easily obtain proof of the fact that that institution obtains money from the working class public under the false pretense of being a working class paper, and a revolutionary one at that. But as Burns is engaged in the same work as the "Call", that is not working for the public but working the public, the "Call" does not run any danger and can continue its existance as a cheat.

As for the Communist Party we might say that it has its Azefs, without a doubt, tho the low standard of intelligence of the Burns institution could not possibly produce one of the danger of the original. But what of that? If a party which claims to represent the interests of the working class, will no longer be considered sufficient danger to the ruling class that the latter need not watch it and spy upon it any longer, the working class may just as well make up its mind and condemn that party as having sold out.

No fighting organization of the working class, no union, be it ever so conservative in its political conceptions, is without spies. Yes, we venture to say that in spite of the frantic attempts of the Socialist Party and its organ, the "Call" as well as the "Forward", to serve as an agent of capitalism against the working class and especially against the Communists, there are Burns agents in the S. P. After all, capitalism is a dying order. And the greater the danger of its impending destruction becomes apparent to its representatives the less discriminating they become in the selection of their tools. If a spy does not seem utterly reliable they meet the emergency by setting another spy upon the first one. Thus even the well meant services of Branstetter, "The Call" or the "Forward" are surely rewarded by Burns by setting spies upon them. As to capitalism, a Socialist Party and a Burns, a Socialist paper and a Burns agent, all are considered mere devices for the safety of its order.

And a revolutionary party, representing the order of the morrow, endangered by the poison of Burns agents from within, made the center of sinister attacks by Socialist papers from without, has only one course left to pursue—travel the road of revolutionary duty. Revolutionary principles, clear policies and united action, that is the road.

Socialist papers may accuse it of crimes; but never of crimes against the working class. Spies may betray it; but they can never misdirect it.

Russia and the Armenians

It is interesting to watch the reaction of the conservative press in America to Russia's extension of hospitality to some 250,000 persecuted Armenians. The Armenians, of course, have long been the special proteges of the American press, so to speak.

Whenever the needs of the oil interests dictated intercession in the Near East, the "Christian minorities," and particularly the Armenians, constituted the public excuse for action.

To find that the first really great help extended to this Christian minority and promptly accepted by it has come from unmentionable Soviet Russia is, of course, disconcerting to the writers of editorial commentaries.

Admitting that the action of the Russian Government is the first constructive solution of the Near Eastern problem that has come out of Lausanne, the press hastens to add that it is not only "an act of generosity" but "a very shrewd diplomatic move," to quote the N. Y. World.

Against the background of intrigue and greed so apparent in the Lausanne negotiations, any generous act stands out with astounding vividness.

Despair is putting a little fight in the starving Austrian workers. When Ludendorff came to Klagenfurt, Carenthia, to address the National Peasant Congress, they spoiled his ambition with cries of "Germany's grave digger", "hound" and "murderer". Pan-German and nationalistic street decorations were torn down and burned. Ludendorff will no doubt strike Austria off his visiting list. He'd better stick to monarchist Bavaria under the Germany of "Socialist" Ebert.

While Uncle Sam has his sleuths watching at every port to prevent the entrance of "reds" into this country, it is charged by the Russian Soviet Government that fugitive white guardists in great numbers, crossing the Behring Straits from Siberia to Alaska, are permitted to land on U. S. soil without objection. More than that, they are permitted to dispose of looted private property of the Soviet Republic, especially great quantities of furs. The American statesman always did know his kind.

The three boils of world imperialism, the Rhineland, the Near-East and Memel are rapidly coming to a head and may burst at any moment. Or perhaps a good lancing job may be performed by the workers' revolution.

Tammany Hall, the Liberator Ball, March 2nd

We Say:
Liberator Ball,
Tammany Hall,
March Second,
That's all!

But you had better get those few words firmly fixed in your mind, so that you will not miss the big event of this revolutionary year of 1923.

Last year the Liberator Ball went up to Yorkville, to the Lyceum on 84th St., and the crowds that were turned away at that time, we are sure, will be early arrivals this year.

This year the Liberator Ball comes to 14th St., between Third and Fourth Aves. Tammany Hall is the place. "Charley" Murphy and his Indian Chiefs have promised to move out for the night to make room for the Liberator "Reds".

It is going to be a Costume Ball; which is a ball in which you may wear anything you please, the official uniform of the Scissor Bill—the Universal Overalls; or the light dancing draperies of an Isadora Duncan. You are not even compelled to hide your identity behind a mask.

Elmer T. Allison, business manager of The Liberator, announces officially that this Costume Ball is going to be the place "Where Near East Side and Far West Side meet in one glorious United Front".

Two elaborate prizes are announced, one for the best costume and one for the most original. Tickets in advance $1, at the door $1.50. Buy them most anywhere you see a poster and at the office of The Liberator, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Workers Party THIRD DISTRICT NEWS

J. POWELL, Organizer,
259 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia Open Forum

Philadelphia Local has established an Open Forum which will hold lectures on various subjects every Sunday, beginning Feb. 18, at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch Street. The meetings will start at 3 P.M. sharp with a short and good musical program.

According to Pennsylvania law no admission fee to Sunday meetings can be charged and no collection or subscription taken. All expenses will be paid by the members of the Open Forum. The membership fee is $1.00 for the whole Spring Season of 1923. It is worth a while to become a member of the Forum because not dess than ten lectures will be given during the season, and every one of them will be a live one. Comrades and sympathizers may secure the membership cards by sending one dollar to the WORKERS PARTY, 259 No. 6th Street, Philadelphia.

THE FIRST LECTURE, Feb. 18, will be given by C. E. Ruthenberg, the National Secretary of the Workers Party of America. Subject—"A Revolutionary Working Class Program."

Phila American Branch Meetings

The American branch is now holding its regular meetings every Wednesday, at 8 P.M., at 431 Pine Street. Each second meeting will be an Educational meeting, at which a member of the branch will give a prepared lecture on a Party problem. After the lecture discussion will take place. All English speaking members and sympathizers are invited to attend these meetings.

Other Activities of Phila Local

The Provisional Council for Protection of the Foreign-born workers will hold its first meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 13, 8 P.M., at 259 No. 6th Street. Every branch must have a delegate present. Also all active members must attend this meeting.

The Annual Concert and Ball of the Local will be held on Friday, March 2, 8 P.M., at Eagle Temple, 13th and Spring Garden Sts. Tickets at 60 cents each, including wardrobe, are obtainable from the branch secretaries and at the headquarters.

EDITORIALS By H. M. WICKS

New Weapon In Class War

The lengths to which the government was prepared to go in its effort to crush the railroad shopmen's strike last summer was partly revealed by Brigadier General Amos A. Fries in a recent address before the Engineers Club of Baltimore.

According to the general there were hundreds of tanks of tear gas shipped by the government to various army posts thruout the United States "for emergency use." Of course it is perfectly plain that the only emergency that could arise, requiring the use of tear gas within the confines of the United States, would be a strike. But in order that none in the audience could possibly misunderstand the motive of the government Mr. Fries emphasized the fact that these shipments took place during the railroad strike.

Mr. Fries may argue that tear gas is superior to bullets from a humanitarian point of view, inasmuch as it does not instantly kill the victims—it simply blinds them. Death does not ensue unless accompanied by some organic weakness, or unless one gets too much.

The speech of the brigadier general is the first acknowledgment on the part of governmental officials that this weapon is to be used against strikers. To those meek and mild labor leaders, who constantly repeat the capitalist litany to the effect that there is no such thing as the class war, such brutal revelations on the part of army officials may come as a distinct shock.

But to the revolutionist, who correctly visualizes strikes as symptoms of the class struggle and who realizes that the capitalist state is an instrument of coercion in the hands of the ruling class of America for the purpose of imposing slavery upon the working class, it occasions no surprise, unless it be surprise that an army officer should be permitted to expose the sinister plans of the government.

This utterance should impress upon the minds of those who claim to ignore the class war, that it is rather absurd to refuse to recognize that which so palpably exists and asserts itself in ever more vicious forms. It is also a reminder that altho some workers may ignore the class war the class war will not ignore them if they endeavor to defend their economic interests thru strikes.

The American capitalist class has never hesitated to take full advantage of every improved military device to crush labor in the past and the addition of tear gas to its anti-labor arsenal is by no means the least of its innovations. In case tear gas is not adequate the government has aeroplane bombs and liquid fire, not to mention poison gas and other instruments of "civilized warfare."

Lee May Quit Trainmen

William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, announces that he "may" resign as head of the Brotherhood in order to devote his talents to the service of a ten million dollar corporation, the proposed improved military device to crush labor in the past and the addition of tear gas to its anti-labor arsenal is by no means the least of its innovations. In case tear gas is not adequate the government has aeroplane bombs and liquid fire, not to mention poison gas and other instruments of "civilized warfare."

At present Lee is employed to serve the corporation without pay, but will retain his fat salary as head of the Brotherhood. He will not let go of one soft job until he is assured a better one. Instead of frankly admitting that his connection for the rank and file of labor extended only to the point of covering his own salary and no further, Lee hypocritically clothes his real aspiration to become a full fledged capitalist—instead of merely a labor lieutenant of capitalism—in benevolent language; he accepts the proposition only because "he believes he can effectively serve the railroad workers and the travelling public."

It is manifest indeed that Mr. Lee has so suddenly become interested in the welfare of railroad employees. He might better have evinced some of that concern at a time when the railroad labor board was slashing the wages of railroad workers, instead of viciously suppressing every sign of militancy on the part of the rank and file of his own membership who were anxious to strike in sympathy with the shopmen. At that time the valiant president of the trainmen forced his membership to work in spite of the fact that thousands of them viewed their own action as plain scabbery.

If playing the contemptible role of scab-herder and strikebreaker is manifesting concern for the welfare of the railroad workers, William G. Lee, certainly surpassed all others in devotion.

Scarcely had the capitalist press announced the prominent headlines that Lee had quit the presidency of the Trainmen, this is not so and there are a number of things to be taken into consideration before he will be out of the Trainmen—he is continually maltreated in the interest of the railroad owners. For even tho the device proves to be all he claims for it there is still the question of profits and losses to be considered.

Railroad magnates are first of all business men and do not indulge in humanitarian illusions. "There is no sentiment in business."

Before safety devices are ever installed on railroads the statisticians of the road compute the expense of the installation and maintenance of such devices. Against this they balance the cost of the number of death and accident benefits they will likely have to pay to continue operations profitably. Only when the former is preferable to continue operation with the old system and kill railroad workers and part of the traveling public Mr. Lee will be compelled to keep his job as head of the Trainmen — to the detriment of organized labor.

Schlesinger's Resignation

In an editorial in "Justice," organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, appears a eulogy of the career of Benjamin Schlesinger as president of that organization, and an alleged explanation of the cause of his resignation.

According to the editorial the principal reason for his retirement was the "slanderous attacks made upon him from the various unclean union-smashing sources."

This is palpably an effort to continue the policy of vituperative malice that Schlesinger himself inaugurated against the representatives of the rank and file of the organization who were struggling to improve the condition of the union and to rescue its control from the hands of reactionaries and enemies of trade union progress. This struggle against the machine Schlesinger had created in order to perpetuate himself in power was conducted by the group known as the "left" in the union. Against this group every device known to organized trickery was used. The Cleveland convention was one of the most loathesome exhibitions of official wrecking of a labor organization that was ever witnessed.

At this convention, held last May, Schlesinger indulged in a spectacular gesture to the effect that he wanted to resign, as a pretext for having his alleged wish ratified before the convention by those two virtuosos in palaver, Mr. Samuel M. Gompers and Abraham Cahan.

Mr. Cahan, the editor of the Jewish Daily "Forward," a notorious servant of the bourgeoisie, indulged in a cheap tirade against the militants and the rank and file and in favor of official bureaucracy.

The next task of the membership of the International is to send the balance of Schlesinger's machine into retirement to keep him company, and elect officers who will represent the union.

When a conspiratorial machine sinks so low that it must enlist the services of Abraham Cahan of the notorious Jewish Daily "Forward" and its English language echo, the New York "Call," the rank and file as a matter of self-preservation must annihilate it.—H. M. W.

Since the Protestant churches are battling over the question of the divinity of Jesus Christ, and the Jewish synagogues are the center of a struggle over the use of sacramental wine, or just plain grape juice, the kept press is kept pretty busy and has ceased to discuss the young Communists of Soviet Russia and their attack on the myth of Santa Claus.

These are busy days at Madison, Wisc., with the Berger "Socialists" and the "Republicans" tugging and hissing in fond embrace. They are going to burn "La Follette's War Record" on file in the university library, signed by a large number of professors. But there are no indications that capitalism's war on the workers will be in the least fractured.

Gompers' War on Militants in Omaha, Neb.

Editors' Note.—One of the militant centers in the American labor movement is Omaha, Neb. The workers here passed the first resolution, forwarded to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor last summer, calling for a general strike in aid of the coal miners and railroad shopmen. Gompers wants to smash this radical sentiment. Just how he is trying to do this is shown in the accompanying statement, a report of one skirmish in the developing struggle between reaction and militancy in the organized labor movement.

BY J. A. LOCHRAY
Editor "Mid-West Labor News"
(SPECIAL TO "THE WORKER")

OMAHA, Neb.—Last May, T. J. Conboy, organizer for the A. F. of L., came to Omaha, presumably to do organization work. I cooperated with him in every way possible. The most serious complaint he had against me was my introducing an amalgamation resolution in the State Federation of Labor, in September, which was carried. Tho he tried his best to have the motion reconsidered, he did not succeed, and he did not even offer to speak for his point of view.

Some of the reactionary local job holders suggested that I could be "got" thru the Stenographers' and Bookkeepers' Union of which I was a member. Gompers' consent was obtained to make an investigation of the union. This was done by Conboy in October, and in December, the Central Labor Union got a letter from Gompers authorizing them to take up our charter and giving as reasons, the fact that the union is composed of only eight members, and because I, as editor of the Mid-West Labor News, was not in accord with the policy of the A. F. of L. in the last campaign.

Altho we have sent the per capita tax to Morrison, he has not sent us any dues stamps. The executive of the A. F. of L. probably thought that the C. L. U. would take up our charter, and therefore suspend us without hearing anything official.

My reputation here is established as a progressive unionist, and I can easily secure an honorary membership in any one of a dozen different unions. But the union is being broken up because my paper has always advocated greater solidarity in the ranks of labor and has always fought for amalgamation. That is the only issue involved.

Emmett Flood, another A. F. of L. parasite from Chicago, came here just before the holidays and tried to bulldoze me into changing the policy of the paper. But there's nothing doing.

I might add that in Omaha there are several locals that are just holding a charter and that is all. These are not bothered, but the "Mid-West Labor News" and myself as editor are the bone of contention. We seek principles I advocate have been getting a little too much popularity to suit the powers that be.

These are the facts of the case, no matter what the Gompers' machine may do to twist the truth.

Holidays With Moscow Players

There will be extra holiday matinees of Gorky's "The Lower Depths" by the Moscow Art Theater at Jolson's 59th St. Theater, on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, and on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. This week Tolstoy's "Tsar Feodor Ivanovitch" is being given, and next week Chekhoff's "The Cherry Orchard".

"The Makropulos Affair" is the title of a new play by Karel Capek, author of "R. U. R." and co-author with his brother, Josef, of "The World We Live In". It is now running in Prague, but soon the Theatre Guild will present it in New York City. In this play Capek disagrees with George Bernard Shaw's "Back to Methuselah" that long life is desirable.

There was a triumphal opening of Hendrick Ibsen's "Peer Gynt", the latest Theater Guild production, at the Garrick, with Joseph Schildkraut in the title role. Included in the cast is Lillebil Ibsen, granddaughter-in law of the poet. The next production of the Theater Guild will be "The Adding Machine" by Elmer L. Rice.

Dr. Percy Stickney Grant wants to know if the "church is going to be able to stand that laughter much longer". The laughter he refers to is the mirth aroused by Jesse Lynch Williams in his play, "Why Not?", opened by the Equity Players at the 48th St. Theatre. The play ridicules the stand of the church on divorce.

"The World We Live In", the Capek play being produced by Brady, closes at the 49th St. Theatre this week and goes to Chicago.

N. Y. Central Labor Council Hears Labor Defense Appeal

At the last meeting of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council held at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street, a stirring protest was voiced against the following order taken from a confidential copy issued from the Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Office of the Intelligence Officer on October 16, 1922:

"The Intelligence Service of the Army has for its primary purpose the surveillance of all organizations or elements hostile or potentially hostile to the Government of this country, or who seek to overthrow the Government by violence."

"Among organizations falling under the above head are radical groups as the I. W. W., World War Veterans, Union of Russian Workers, Communist Party, Communist Labor Party, One Big Union, Workers International Industrial Union, Anarchists and Bolsheviki, and such semi-radical organizations as the Socialists, Non-Partisan League, Big Four Brotherhoods, and AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR."

"It is requested that you inform this office as to any of the aforementioned or other radical organizations coming to your attention under such headings as a) Location of headquarters, b) names of leaders, c) strength of organization, d) activities of the organization, e) strikes and methods of carrying on same, and f) attitude of members. We will be glad to receive copies of pamphlets, handbills, or other radical propaganda spread in your vicinity." This authorized statement from an Intelligence Officer of the U. S. Army proves conclusively that the Burns, Daugherty and other Government spies and agents are out to spy upon and eventually destroy the American labor movement.

Samuel T. Hammersmark, a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, then spoke to the assembled delegates pointing out that there is always a "boogie man" held up to scare the workers from supporting their active trade union leaders, so that the bosses can put them out of the way. Hammersmark appealed to the delegates for help in the defense of the active trade unionists arrested in Michigan last August. His appeal was received with much applause and enthusiasm.

In addition to this good news, the LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL reports that money is piling up in the One Day's Pay campaign initiated by the Workers Party.

To date the following branches have contributed: Jewish Dress Town, $34.00; John Reeder, $50; English Branch, $1.00; Bronx English, $5.00; English Harlem, $5.00; Bronx-Tremont, $5.00; Bronx County C. C. C., $5.00; German Br., Yorkville, 10.00; Russian Branch, $5.00; South Slavic Yorkville, $1.00; German Br. 1, Bronx County, $6.00; Finnish Branch, 20.25; English West Side, $1.00; Finnish Harlem, $15.00.

FUN, FRIVOLITY, HILARITY, COLOR—All These and More

Will be Present in Unprecedented Quantities at THE LIBERATOR COSTUME BALL, Friday, March 2nd, TAMMANY HALL

"It Is Impossible"

The French invasion of the Ruhr raises the question of Germany turning to Soviet Russia for aid, military as well as economic. In fact, while discussing this question, General French war premier, raised the bogey of a Russian-German-Turkish alliance.

Leonid Krassin, head of the Russian Trade Mission in London, declares it is hard to picture Russian and German soldiers side by side. He says, "It is impossible."

Of course, what Krassin means, is that he cannot conceive of Russia's Red Soldiers co-operating with the military of Ebert-Cuno-Stinnes German capitalism. The Russians wouldn't object. Those German soldiers would prove rich soil for Communist propaganda. But the German militarists would be sore afraid.

Krassin says: "I cannot conceive of a German army officer allowing one of his battalions to be quartered near a Russian battalion."

Such co-operation will only be possible when the German soldiers, sailors, workers and peasants have overthrown the rule of the social-democratic-capitalist alliance and have created their own Red Army and Red Navy. And, it may be added, that for such a union of labor strength no effort, no matter how great, will be impossible.

"We are hungry; we want bread!" chant the jobless filling the galleries of the Austrian National Assembly. And just to show how helpless it is, the Austrian parliament adjourned. No doubt it will refer the matter to the League of Nations.

To the Three Millions!

Three millions of you, Young Workers of America, were taken from your homes and put into the uniform for Wall Street's last war.

You are back in your homes now, those of you who were not killed, or didn't die from your wounds, or still languish in hospitals. You are back at work, at your jobs.if you have one, fight ing in another war—THE CLASS WAR.

You have seen your working-class brothers shot down by the bullets of the mine owners at Herrin, Ill. You have seen your class brother hanged by the bosses' mob at Harrison, Arkansas.

It is in this crisis that the World War Veterans addresses an appeal to you declaring that, "The Fascisti are organizing in America! Do you wish them success?"

The World War Veterans asks:

"The ex-soldier swings the Fascisti club in Italy. Shall he swing it here?"

Colonel Alvin Owsley, commander of the American Legion, declared recently that, "The Legion would not hesitate to take things into its own hands—fight the reds (which means the workers) as the Fascisti of Italy fought them!

Think these things over, you three millions of workers, ex service men, just out of the uniform. Consider your position in the growing class fight at home.

Desert the American Legion. It is the enemy of the workers and therefore your enemy. Join the World War Veterans. It is on the side of labor in every struggle. It is your friend, your organization. Take your stand, you three millions.

President Harding's "friends" are urging him to tour the country to show he is the real leader of the republican party. That is what Wilson tried to do in 1919. And look at him now. Harding has some poor advisers among his "friends".

An End to Their Crimes

The labor officialdom in Germany, that betrayed the Socialist revolution of November, 1918, into the hands of the Stinnes' industrial kaisers, must be in difficult straits in these days of the Ruhr invasion.

They rush from one act of treason to another. They placed their faith in Wilson and his 14 points. They enslaved the German working class to the Versailles peace. And now they perpetrate the still greater fraud of appealing to the American Wall Street congress, of republicans and democrats, for "right and justice."

The success with which these labor traitors broke the back of labor's revolt against Kaiserism may be judged from the fact that the November, 1918, revolution placed the army and government in Socialist hands. Now the capitalist Cuno rules with the "Socialist" Ebert as figurehead-president. These traitors confess the greatness of their crime when they appeal to the American congress declaring:

"We have been reduced to a nation which is chronically hungry: our infants are wrapped in paper, instead of swaddling clothes, while our women and children are succumbing to physical misery."

These are the labor officials who scoffed at the Russian Soviet Revolution. These are the misleaders who join with the social traitors of London and Paris to war on the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions.

Even today they oppose a workers' revolution. In the words of Paul Grassman, vice chairman of the executive board of the German General Federation of Labor, that Legien and Scheidemann sold to Stinnes during the revolution:

"There is something more than the Ruhr Basin at stake. If Germany is still a land of apparent order and organization, it is only because the dozen cool-headed men in charge of organized labor's ranks have prevented the workers in all lines from becoming dangerously restive. THE SITUATION, HOWEVER, NOW THREATENS TO GO BEYOND CONTROL."

That is the way Kerensky talked in Russia. He is hot-footing it around a London restaurant, as a waiter, according to a recent statement by Mrs. Philip Snowden, who wept much when the Georgian "Socialist" republic, pawn in the hands of Allied Imperialism, went down to make way for a Soviet Republic.

Herr Grassman and his cool-headed friends may soon be accommodated by British capitalism with similar "hpt-foot" jobs. The traitors to labor in Germany cannot hypnotize the workers into remaining inactive much longer.

All workers' organizations in Finland have gotten together for a united front action on behalf of the political prisoners, victims of the White Terror of 1918.

THE COMMUNIST
(Formerly The Toiler)

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Getting Ready for Recognition

A dozen militant street carmen have been shot down in Mexico City by the Yaqui Indian troops of President Obregon. Thus does the Obregon regime in Mexico qualify for recognition by the United States and other capitalist governments.

More than a score of striking street carmen were also wounded in the struggle that resulted when federal troops sought to operate the cars. It is reported that 50 prisoners have also been taken.

President Obregon has long been upheld as the darling of the liberals and the "Socialists". William Randolph Hearst has struggled long, thru his publications, for Obregon's recognition at Washington. Now the Mexico City correspondent of the New York Times tells us that, "The action of the (Obregon) government in protecting the tramways in giving service meets with the warm approval of merchants." We also hear repeated the kept press report, so familiar in this country, that, "The government is preparing to deport several foreign agitators."

It is encouraging to note, however, that workers in other industries are joining in a general strike in aid of the street carmen. The Communist movement is not very strong in Mexico. But the workers of Mexico will be compelled to rally in self-defense around the standards of the Mexican Communist Party as Obregon continues to display those attributes that will surely win him recognition from the U. S. plunderbund.

Dr. Percy Stickney Grant points with great pride to his "success" at the Church of the Ascension—the realty income has leaped from $18,000 to $65,000. No doubt that is one of the reasons why even the ultra-orthodox Bishop William T. Manning, can find no real fault with him. So he stays.

Mr. Lewis and Nova Scotia

All indications are that Mr. John L. Lewis, the mine owners' president of the United Mine Workers' Union, is piling up an avalanche of trouble for himself. And avalanches have an awful way of doing business once they got started.

Alex Howatt, in Kansas, waged a lone fight against the Lewis machine. The power of the Lewis-controlled "international executive board" broke the Kansas organization on the side of reaction. But Kansas still stands with Howatt and militancy.

Add to the Kansas developments, that will not be settled until they are settled right, the growing militancy in the Western Pennsylvania and the Nova Scotia coal fields, not to mention anti-Lewis waves in many other sections of the country, notably in his own state of Illinois, and we have the possibilities of a powerful "left wing" in the miners' union.

Lewis is using affiliation with the Red International of Labor Unions as a mere pretense for his attack on the Nova Scotia miners. He is much more worried over the fact that his man Silby Barrett, has been displaced by Alex Stewart, a rebel, as International Board Member.

After repudiation by the membership in a referendum vote, Barrett rushed off to the miners' international headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., and threw himself into Lewis' arms for protection. He was assured that the Lewis machine would continue to recognize him as board member. He returned to Nova Scotia where the coal miners refused to admit him to their district board. He then started an anti-Bolshevik tour of the district, attacking the militants, and seeking to disrupt the organization.

Thus Lewis again reveals himself, thru the actions of his henchmen, as a wrecker of the miners' union. He would certainly like to have Nova Scotia join with Western Pennsylvania, Kansas and other districts in an effort to launch a dual movement. That would give him a clear field to deliver the rest of the organization into the hands of the mine owners.

But there will be no dual movement in the miners' union. The test came at the recent meeting of the Fayette County, Pa., coal miners. Instead of launching a suicidal policy of dualism, the Pennsylvania coal miners appeal to the membership of the miners' union, "to join us in a fight thruout 'the international to right the grievances of the various districts and change the cowardly policy of the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America."

The struggle of the "left wing" within the Miners' Union for the transforming of America's greatest labor union into a fighting unit of the organized working class is on. It goes on to victory.

The "Socialist" program for settlement of the Ruhr problem has collapsed. It urged that the whole matter be referred to the League of Nations. We are now told that Hjalmar Branting, "Socialist" premier of Sweden, a member of the council of "The League", took the matter up at a private meeting of the council, and the council "duly noted his suggestions". It did not even discuss them, but decided it could not intervene. Thus crumbles another pious "Socialist" hope for relief from capitalism and its "Black International".

The work of Christ is not done on earth and up to Paris and the day of judgment for the work of Christ is not done on earth and up to Paris and the day of judgment

Murders in the Ruhr

There are indications that the French soldiery is failing to use proper discrimination in shooting up the Ruhr. Innocent bystanders are the victims of these craven murderers doing the bidding of French imperialism, as well as those for whom bullets are actually intended.

Thus, when a French corporal, at Duesseldorf, slaughters a little girl, and wounds a second, it is reported that he slipped and his rifle was accidentally discharged.

Similarly, at Mayence, when two coke trains collided, the French mercenaries turned their guns on German railwaymen, killed nine, and wounding more. It is explained that the French mistakenly thought that the Germans planned the wreck, hence the shooting.

No excuses, or apologies, however, were offered at Essen, where the Communists held a great gathering at the Municipal Hall in protest against this whole insane and criminal affair. Following the meeting the Communists marched peacefully thru Essen's main streets singing "The International." They were first attacked by the German security police, a relic from the days of the "Socialist" Noske. These German police were reinforced by French machine gun squads, and the Communists and their sympathizers were given a German-French capitalist shower bath of lead.

Capitalism might make more progress in the Ruhr if it could segregate the Communists from the rest of the German workers and exterminate them. But the struggle of Communism, in Germany, as in Russia, is so bound up with the interests of the broad masses of the workers and peasants that they cannot be separated. When the French and German imperialists murder Communists in the Ruhr, they are not accomplishing the death of Communism, but rather hurrying the suicide of Western European capitalism.

Governor Smith and Mrs. Peters

Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York, claims he does not head a "class government". Mrs. Mary O. Peters took him at his word and journeyed from Haverhill, Mass., to Albany, N. Y., to demand the prosecution of Walter S. Ward, son of the multi-millionaire bread trust profiteer.

"THE WORKER" has published articles and editorials showing the "class" nature of the justice that turns the rich man's son free, and scoffs at this working class mother. Copies of "THE WORKER", containing this material, were sent to Governor Smith with a demand for action. We have just received a reply signed by Owen L. Potter, executive legal assistant to Governor Smith, as follows:

Executive Chamber, Albany, New York, Jan. 29, 1923.

Mr. J. Louis Engdahl, Editor, The Worker,
Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir:—Governor Smith has received your letter of Jan. 27th, together with copy of THE WORKER, and he has read what you have to say about the Larkin matter and, with much interest, the suggestions you make in the Ward case. At the present time, the Governor has the matter under consideration. Very truly yours, Owen L. Potter.

That sounds like the usual stereotyped letter of the politician in office. It is what we expected to get, because we believe Governor Smith is no different from other republicans and democrats. So we are not disappointed.

But we ask the workers to remember that Ward, the millionaire's son, is the confessed murderer of Clarence Peters, of a working class family, and Governor Smith does not act.

The workers might also begin writing Governor Smith, asking why he has not released the other Communist prisoners, just as he released Jim Larkin, and as he promised to do.

Before we get thru with Governor Smith, we are going to make him admit that he is the chief executive of a "class" government, the government of the capitalist class of New York State.

The Foreign News

Foreign news as it appears in the press these days is much concerned with developments in Soviet Russia. The New York World staff correspondent measures the success of the Soviet Regime by the depth of the mud in the provincial towns, far from "comfortable Mosgow," while The Times advertises "An Exposition of the Russian Communist Party, Its Principles and Aspirations."

But for the most part the bought press contents itself with translations of anti-Soviet propaganda appearing in European "Socialist" sheets, with the Vorwaerts, of Berlin, as the chief favorite.

Thus the New York Times retells the oft-times rehashed story of the Georgian Soviet Republic upheld by the bayonets of 30,000 Red Soldiers. Why not 300,000? The same Wall Street organ calls The Frankfurter (Germany) Zeitung to its aid to discover Communist losses in the recent elections in Russia, altho the figures quoted give the answer to the lie.

It is quite a concession, therefore, to admit that the Communist dailies in Russia are gaining in circulation, in spite of the subscription price charged.

Perhaps the choicest bit of "Socialist" attack, however, to be found in the Berlin Vorwaerts is the effort directed against the Council of People's Commissars for ordering that the study of the materialistic interpretation of history, the class struggle, capitalism and the proletarian revolution be made obligatory in all the Russian institutions of higher education.

The Vorwaerts, the official mouthpiece of Kautsky, Scheidemann, Ebert and Levi, compare this to "the days of the czar when the study of the introduction to theology was compulsory".

These mentally bankrupt "Socialists" cannot see the difference between the Soviet Republic enlightening the workers on the struggle for their own emancipation, and the late czar's efforts to dope the brains of the workers and peasants with religion. No wonder French imperialism is having an easy time of it in the Ruhr, and the Bavarian Hitlers plot for a new Monarchist Throne in Berlin.

WITHOUT RHYME OR REASON

I. Won't Someone Tell Us, Please?
We thereby understand the Fourth Dimension.

Das Kapital we know by heart;
We know the Relativity Theory by Einstein;
And Coolidge, we solve 2000 problems a day.

On all scientific programs we're well posted
Nietzsche, Spinoza, Spencer we've read fifty times.

All our former college profs are now our students.
We memorize five encyclopedias before breakfast.

We know all about the millionaire's
regained youth by monkey glands
We always learn that vision could be restored
turned by means of pig eyes.
Yet of one thing we claim to know
DID ANY MEDICAL WIZARD TRAN
PLANT IN DAVE'S BRAIN "IN
COMPERS' HEADS"!! . . .

Spiritualism Commercialized.

The Bolcons take much pride
informing our esteemed readers t
it is the only publication on Ea
that has gained direct communicat
with the inferior regions. We w
the first ones to publish news d
patches from Hades and now we a
in a position to send and rece
private messages from there. New
papers desiring to subscribe to
bluffogram service or individu
wishing to communicate with th
departed friends are requested to a
our business manager for rates.
advertising reasons, we publish
following few messages that were
ceived today at gratis:

To Burns from the Czar:—Whe
have you been hiding during
reign? If I only had then as co
petent a man as you! Your syste
is far superior to ours.

To Ebert from Bismarck:—Co
gratulations! You're doing more f
capitalism with your "socialism" th
I did with my militarism.

To Daugherty, Mussolini and t
Imperial Wizard of the K.K.K. fro
Rasputin:—God bless you, my boy
You are the only remnants of civ
ization yet left. Carry on the go
work!!

—The Bolcons Hot Air
Bluffogram Service, Inc.

COUE STUFF!

When you are out of work and answ
as Ad.
And you get no reply to your letter.
Never mind—each day in every way
You are getting better and better.

If you get a job and work like hell
Catch the boss in a slave-driving sweat
Be easy—each day in every way
You are getting better and better.

If you strike and are getting hit on th
head by a cop
Who enforces the Law to the letter
Forget it—each day in every way
You are getting better and better.

Then when you're broke after six months
of strike
And in all of your friends you've a debt
Rest your brain—each day in every way
You are getting better and better.

When you're starved for a week and you
head's in a worry
When your tongue hangs like dry un
tanned leather
Be happy—each day in every way
You are getting better and better.

So, when the outlook is black and yo
curse and you laugh,
When you come to the end of your tethe
Stop smiling—each day in every way
You are getting better and better.

—Max Shachtman.

A FOURTH ACT TO THE "WORLD WE LIVE IN"

Act Four—The Cockroaches

Cast of Characters:

The Vagrant.
First Cockroach.
Second Cockroach.
Third Cockroach.

First Cockroach: "We, cockroaches are powerful. We don't need a unite front with the other insects."

Second Ditto: "Those damnab red insects want a revolution. Bu we want is power. Then we'll leav matters as they are."

Third Ditto: "Three cheers for ou cockroaches. To hell with the re insects. The world belongs to u cockroaches!"

The Vagrant: "What detestable idiotic creatures these are! Yet the do seem human. How remarkable they resemble our socialists. Indeed this is the world we live in" . . .

Bolcomsly, IRV.

WANTED!

THE WORKER will appreciate copies of the following issues: 212, 218, 232, 242, 247, 253.

Comrades having copies to spare will please send them to THE WORKER.

Communists in Turkey and Greece War on Criminal Enterprises of Nationalism and Imperialism

BY D. A. VALAKOS

In the "Voice of the Worker" (Greek Weekly of New York City.)

From Comrade Orhan's report on the Communist movement in Turkey at the Fourth Congress of the Communist International, we gather a few very interesting data concerning the movement in that country. Due to its political separation in two parts, the one under the Kemalist rule and the other the Sultan's, or rather, under the British rule, the activities of the Communist Party of Turkey were necessarily split, until recently, in two.

We shall take up the former, as it is of more interest to us. Here, the formation of a Communist Party dates back to the days when Kemalism appeared in Anatolia, which afterwards incorporated itself and became to me known as the Grand Turkish National Assembly. At the outset, the Party had to fight against both the foreign imperialism and the local bourgeoisie. Considering that the fight against foreign imperialism, the greater enemy, was of a more world-wide importance, and, on the other hand, abiding by the decisions of the Second Congress of the Communist International, the Communist Party of Turkey took the stand of supporting the Government, in so long as it was fighting against foreign domination, at the same time exacting from the Kemalists democratic reforms in favor of the workers and peasants, and endeavoring to organize the latter as a class party.

The Kemalist Government, in great need of help from Soviet Russia in the fight against English imperialism, encouraged by all means this Communist movement. At the early stage of the Russo-Turkish negotiations, the Kemalists solemnly informed the Soviet authorities that a strong Communist party exists already in Turkey, and went as far as to announce that Soviets of Turkish peasants are established and functioning in several parts of the country. And, in order further to deceive Soviet Russia, the Kemalist Government organized a distinctive army corps, the so-called Green Army, which Kemal Pasha was boastingly representing as "Red" or "Bolshevist" Army, while in fact it was entirely composed of bourgeois elements. When the first envoy of the Russian Soviets came to Angora, he then found a ready-made "Governmental Communist Party" formed out of the remnants of the Green Army, of government officials and intellectuals.

Kemal played his cards successfully. But this farce could not go on forever. The real Communists of Turkey did not for a moment cease to expose to the workers and peasants of Turkey the insincerity and bad faith of Kemal and his followers. And the mask was soon cast off. After the Kemalist triumph at Sakkaria River over the Greeks—satellites of British imperialism—the Pasha feeling himself safe from further foreign attacks showed his true colors. He started wholesale persecutions against the "dangerous" Communists. More than 200 comrades were put to jail and suffered the most brutal treatment in the hands of ferocious "Zaptiehs" ((Turkish gendarmes) who tortured the Communists with razors and sharp nails. In many places the Communists put up a heroic resistance. Our brave Comrades Soubhi and Ethem were slain in cold blood. Similar persecutions took place in the districts around Constantinople.

On the other hand, the conclusion of the Franco-Turkish Treaty, following the expedition to Angora of Franklin Bouillon, the official declarations of the Kemalist Governors, thru its London envoys, that they shall do the best to cleanse their country from the "Bolshevist plague," and, what is more important, the conduct of the Kemalists at the Lausanne Conference, where they not only defied the recommendations of the Soviets and forfeited their pledge toward Russia, but also they are doing their best to come to any kind of compromise with British imperialism, thus betraying the "National Compact" and the true interests of the people of Turkey, in exchange for privileges and profits for their class—the Turkish capitalists and landlords—all these have proved beyond any doubt the real character of the Kemalist movement, and served in opening the eyes of the Turkish masses—a fact which in time will undermine the apparent strength of Kemalism.

We now see that Communism finds no favor nor is tolerated by any bourgeois regime of the world. Our comrades of Turkey have done their best to support the policy of their government. Persecutions are the result. Our Greek comrades resisted the imperialistic policy of the Greek government. They were no less persecuted, for the same is true for every country. With or against any bourgeois government, they are despised. But not withstanding the savage onslaught of Kemalism, the Communists of Turkey will continue their bold fight against bourgeois nationalism, until they see it crushed.

This, however, has no bearing whatever regarding the stand of the Greek Communists toward the policies of the bourgeois government of Greece. We do not in the least regret the stand that we have taken in the past, when we condemned unreservedly the so-called "War for the emancipation of the unredeemed Greeks of Asia Minor," because we were and are convinced that this war confucked by both the Venizelists and Royalists of Greek, was in its true light, a criminal enterprise on behalf of imperialistic interests, and destructive to the interests of the working class. And such is even the character of the present war, with the new bosses of the Greek people, the "revolutionary" bourgeoisie, are now busy in staging.

For the Worker: One Fight! One Foe! One Front! One Victory!

THE WORKER

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Burns Real "Bomb Plotter"

Startling Facts Are Revealed by Ex-Sleuth at Chicago Hearings in Michigan Case

Washington, Lincoln and Hero Worship

By H. M. WICKS

At this time of year "hero worship" is rampant in these United States. The month of February contains the natal days of our two outstanding national heroes—Washington and Lincoln.

Panegyrics, penned by virtuosos in the detestable business of perverting history, adorn the pages of all newspapers in the country. That history which has been assiduously perverted by the time servers in university chairs, who pollute the minds of children by teaching them the great man theory, is further distorted by the factory crew of penny-a-liners on the capitalist press.

Students of ethnology can readily [illegible] by savages and barbarians of their dead ancestors by observing the tendency to throw a veil of mythology about the individuals so recently active upon the stage of history. Each biographer adds additional stories of grandeur, until finally some zealot arises to inform the gaping yokels that the subject of his adulation is responsible for everything that exists—without his having appeared there would have been no world.

* * *

Today the dominant school of history in the United States is a weird,

(Continued on Page Four.)

Plan Protest in Fight for Foreign-Born

An international protest meeting to protest against the infamous bills now pending in Congress to enslave the foreign born workers will be held Wednesday, Feb. 28th, at 8 p. m., at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave.

This is to be a real international meeting, having secured speakers in eight languages.

The slogan of this meeting will be "By protecting the rights of the foreign born workers you are protecting the interests of the American working class".

This meeting is to be the initial step in the direction of forming a broad national movement embracing not only the foreign speaking elements, but as many of the American labor unions as possible.

The entire campaign is to be utilized as a means of counter-acting the open shop drive of the employers, and to point out the necessity of independent working class political action, as one of the means to combat the capitalist class and its government.

The following speakers will address the meeting: English, J. L. Engdahl, H. M. Wicks and Scott Nearing; German, Ludwig Lore; Yiddish, A. Bittleman and M. J. Olgin; Russian, A. Chramoff; Ukrainian, M. Nastasiefsky; French, S. A. Moreau; Spanish, Wm. Massarone, and E. Bellanca, in Italian.

This meeting will be held under the auspices of the provisional committee of the Workers Party branches of local Greater New York.

Cancel the Debts!

While American Imperialism Strives to Carry Out Policy of "Make Europe Pay!" Workers in the United States Must Join Labor Thruout World for Repudiation of All Debts to Capitalism.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Against the demand of American imperialism of "Make Europe Pay!" the workers of the United States must raise the counter-slogan, "Cancel the Debts!"

Taking its orders from those higher up, the house of representatives in the national congress, by the decisive vote of 291 to 44, passed the amended Debt Funding Act that is accepted by the Bonar Law government in Great Britain.

It was like the declaration of war in 1917. The alleged statesmen voted as they were directed. There was no discussion worthy the name. The debates, summed up, amounted to this: Capitalism in Europe must be saved; this Debt Funding Act will save it; therefore we must vote for it. Or, in the words of Rep. Garrett, democrat, "The settlement of this debt will stabilize the world. Happiness, peace and prosperity will be promoted."

Rep. Meyer London, Socialist, joined in the general stampede by declaiming, "I am in such thoro sympathy with the great majority of the members in the house on this matter, that I am beginning to doubt whether I am right."

Only Moore, London is right from the "Socialist" standpoint that world [illegible] for the League of Nations, via Black Capitalist International, on every important international issue, of which the Ruhr invasion is the latest.

The debt funding act is a temporary makeshift in the world struggle between the imperialism of Great Britain and the United States. Rep. Burton, upholding the act and explaining concessions made, declared that, "It is entirely impossible for England to pay a higher amount on the way of rates than those provided here."

Great Britain is to pay 3 per cent for the first ten years, and then 3½ per cent until final payment 62 years hence, when she will have paid $11,105,965,000 to settle her present debt of $4,600,000,000.

At the same time the workers of the United States will be producing wealth to pay from 3½ to 4¼ per cent interest on the various Liberty and Victory Loans floated during the war to provide England and the other Paris allies with funds. Thus Great Britain, doing the best she can, is a bad debtor by from ½ to 1¼ per cent. This is made up by American labor to the wealthy parasites who are absorbing these tax-free securities.

Thus the United States, the dominant imperialist nation of the world today, submits Great Britain to the same test that France imposes on Germany—pay to the utmost. Moreover, the statesmen at Washington assure us that all of the nation's other debtors will be treated the same way. The debtors of Uncle Sam will be pressed to the limit. The question for the workers of America to decide is, how will they be benefitted?

Most of the world's gold supply is already in the country. Obviously Great Britain and the other debtors will not be able to pay the ten billions of dollars in gold. The alternative for England as for Germany, would be to send the products of her own sweated and underpaid labor to this country. This would add to the already large American overproduction and throw new millions of American workers into idleness and despair.

One imperialist argument offered in favor of making Europe pay, is that it will curb the imperialist and militarist aspirations of Europe. Quoting Mr. Burton again, "If we were able to cancel these debts, Europe, in a ferment, might use a very considerable share of that which would otherwise be used in the payment of the debts in military equipment which would carry a constant threat to the world".

How naive Mr. Burton must be.

(Continued on Page Three)

THIS ISSUE IS No. 263

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above, your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

First Hundred Thousand Gone; The Second Is Moving!

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary, Workers Party

The first hundred thousand of the million party programs which the National Office of the Workers Party has set out to distribute in order to inform the American workers about the principles of Communism has been shipped to the party organization.

The figures covering the program distribution made a big jump thru the splendid support given the campaign by the Chicago and Detroit organizations. Chicago ordered 40,000 programs and Detroit has taken 25,000.

These two party organizations have set the pace for all other large cities. There are at least 20 cities in the country which should distribute from 25,000 to 50,000. New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, all have party organizations which can distribute at least 25,000 programs. If Chicago distributes 40,000, New York should distribute 100,000. If Detroit takes 25,000 there is no reason why Cleveland should not take the same.

Every city central committee should make the organization of the distribution a special order of business. Every branch should take up the question.

Do not let your unit of the party lag behind, comrades! Take the matter up at your meeting. Find out what has been done and what can be done.

MAKE IT A MILLION PROGRAMS!

4 More N. Y. Politicals Pardoned

Gov. Al Smith pardoned four more political prisoners in the state of New York, on Tuesday, Feb. 13. Those pardoned were Paul Manko, Ignatz Misher, Anna Lelaman and Minnie Kalnin. In pardoning the four prisoners Gov. Smith declared:

"These people were convicted under the criminal anarchy statute and are serving various sentences from two to five years. All of them, except Minnie Kalnin, would be released under pardon during this year. The evidence upon which they were convicted is much the same as that urged upon the trial of James Larkin, already pardoned. Their offense consisted of spreading literature concerning the Communist party.

"The cases of Ben Gitlow and Harry Winitsky are now pending before the U. S. Supreme Court for a constitutional decision affecting the criminal anarchy law of New York and 35 other states.

The declaration of Gov. Smith that the prisoners were not criminals raises an important question. If they were not criminals why were they in prison? If they were not criminals it is a plain confession of governmental persecution and definitely establishes the fact that people were and are being jailed in the United States for their political opinions.

Communists long ago deliberately charged the government with political persecution, but it was emphatically denied in all quarters. But today the action of the Governors of New York and Illinois is an admission at least from some capitalist sources that our charges are supported.

With the odious expose of methods employed to "frame up" radicals by various stool pigeon agencies and the Department of Justice, under the notorious Burns, and the evidence of recurring sanity among certain prominent executives, it is an opportune time for labor to start a drive against all "criminal syndicalist" and "criminal anarchy" acts, passed for the forcible suppression of opinion in this country.

Dress Strike Splits Ranks of Employers

BY H. M. WICKS

At the end of the first week of the garment strike in the childrens' dress and house dress industry in New York, the lines of the strikers are solid, while the ranks of the employers have been shattered and are rapidly developing toward a complete route.

The jobbers in the waist and dress industry signed up with the strikers last Tuesday, practically granting every demand asked.

The fight is still continuing between the strikers affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the contractors' association, which so far stubbornly refused to settle.

The officials of the Association of Dress Manufacturers, which is one of the employers' associations, have refused to yield to the union, but many members of this group have expressed willingness to accede to

(Continued on Page Two)

Now Up to Washington!

(By Staff Writer to "THE WORKER")

CHICAGO.—A few more pages of the odious record of William J. Burns and the whole crew of private detective agencies in America were written, Monday, when Frank P. Walsh, in charge of the defense of the Communists arrested at Bridgeman, Mich., last summer, took depositions of one Albert Bailin, alias Balanow, long known in radical circles as a labor spy.

Balanow's graphic narrative reveals a long story of criminality resorted to by the private detective agencies of the country, in connivance with various police departments and the Federal Department of Justice, for the purpose of blackmailing the large industrial capitalists out of huge funds in order to continue the nefarious business of labor spy and agent provocateur.

For the first time there came to light the real source of some of the so-called terrorism on the part of the "reds" that filled the pages of the newspapers after the [illegible] Bailin stated that he was directed his "red raids" of 1919-20. Bailin relates how one T. J. Cooney, head of the "radical department" of the Thiel Detective Agency, secured a stamp bearing the name of Alfred Wagenknecht, at that time secretary of the Communist Labor Party and used it to sign threatening letters to public officials engaged in the business of baiting reds. The tracing of this letter to the headquarters of the Thiel Detective Agency by postal authorities led to the arrest of Bailin.

Bailin was never tried because he threatened to expose the practice of postal authorities of turning over private mail to private detective agencies. It was this case and the publicity attending it that first brought Bailin to the notice of the Communist movement as a spy. At that time depositions were taken from him by labor attorneys in Chicago. But this is the first time his statements have become public property, and they reveal a widespread organized conspiracy that penetrates every labor organization in the United States.

Stool Pigeons Launch Organization

If there are no organizations in existence that will issue rabid propaganda related to scare the employers of labor into contributing a slush fund to the maintenance of the thugs, gunmen and other criminal elements that make up the private detective agencies, the ingeneous exporch climbers, pickpockets and barroom bouncers at the heads of such agencies instruct their "operatives"—which is the euphon-

(Continued on Page Two)

Congress Must Act!

Burns is the real "Bomb Plotter."

This dime-novel detective is guilty of all the crimes charged in recent years against radical labor.

No other interpretation can be put on the startling facts now coming to light in the Chicago hearings in the Michigan case.

Congress has whitewashed Daughtery, Burns' pal.

It cannot whitewash Burns. His crimes are too black.

Congress must order an immediate investigation of all Burns' plots, of all the activities of the Burns and Thiel Detective Agencies against organized labor.

Congress must do this, or confess itself also guilty of the crimes revealed against its hired man, William J. Burns.

First Routing for Cannon Covers New England States

The first list of meetings at which James P. Cannon, Chairman of the Workers Party, will tell the story of "Russia Today" as learned from six months' stay in Russia has been made up by the National Office of the party.

The first meetings are in the New England States and will cover practically all the larger cities of that district. The meetings assigned are the following: March 4th, Lynn, Mass., Laster Aid Association Hall; 34 Andrews St., 3 P. M.; March 5th, Peabody, Mass., Levin Hall, 10 Peabody Square, 7 P. M.; March 6th, Lanesville, Mass.; March 7th, Peabody on "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International"; March 10th, Philadelphia Labor Lyceum, Shirley and Walnut Sts., 8 P.M.; March 11th, Philadelphia, Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St., 3 P.M., subject, "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International"; March 13th, Bridgeport, Conn.; March 15th, Hartford, Conn.; March 16th, Springfield, Mass.; March 17th, Worcester, Mass.; March 18th, Boston, Mass., afternoon and evening; March 19th, Gardner, Mass.; March 20th, Fitchburg, Mass.; March 22nd, Quincy, Mass.; March 23rd, Quincy, Mass.; March 24th, Revere, Mass., Labor Lyceum, Shirley and Walnut Sts., 1 P.M.; March 25th, Lawrence, Mass., afternoon and evening; March 26th, Providence, R. I., A. C. A. Hall, 1753 Westminster St., 8 P.M.; March 30th, New York City, Central Opera House.

March 8th, 9th, March 21st and March 27th and 28th are open dates on the New England tour. Party organizations in that district which have not applied for dates thus far can make arrangements for these open dates.

Admission to all the meetings will be by card received with the purchase of a 20-week subscription to THE WORKER at 25c. The meetings at which Cannon will speak on "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International" will be for party members and sympathizers and there will be no admission charge.

Stokes' Article Next Week

In an effort to get a larger number of bundle orders for the issue of "The Worker" containing the article by Rose Pastor Stokes on "The Communist International and the Negro," we have delayed publication of the article until next week. Send in your order now, at 3½ cents per copy, to "The Worker," Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Have you contributed something to the NDC Bazaar? If not, do it to-day.

Scott Nearing and the Workers Party

By JAMES P. CANNON
Chairman, Workers Party

Not long ago Scott Nearing took a trip thru the Middle West to see what was going on in the labor movement. Then he studied the membership statistics of the Socialist Party and the Workers Party. He put the figures and the facts together and announced his conclusions in a lecture at the Rand School, the temple of Socialism as, explained away by Algernon Lee.

First, he said: "The Socialist Party has had its day . . . . Since 1912 membership has steadily declined . . . . Thru the Middle, West recently I found the Socialist Party almost extinct."

His second conclusion was: "The Workers Party has fallen heir to the present radical political situation in the United States."

Thru the oversight of The Call's editor the lecture was printed in the Sunday magazine section on Feb. 4th. This has created a panic in the "Socialist" ranks, and some lively speculation in wider circles. Scott Nearing is just about the last piece of marketable merchandise in the depleted stocks of the Socialist Party; and if he leaves, the red flag of the auctioneer is very apt to wave where the red flag of revolution had no chance. James Oneal, with the manner of a man laboring under a heavy burden, gravely discusses the matter in last Sunday's Call. Under the somewhat optimistic title of "The Future of the Socialist Party", he drops his familiar role of the impartial historian for that of the disinterested accountant, and tries to "figure" Scott Nearing out of his conclusions.

Oneal's figures are just about as reliable as his history; to say which, it seems to me, should be a sufficient answer to him.

Scott Nearing is a significant figure. In a movement which, as yet, is too much given to loose thinking and careless, exaggerated statement, he stands out conspicuously as a tireless student, a painstaking searcher after facts, a master of simple, homely exposition. But he is much more than that. We have not forgotten the rebel professor who got himself kicked out of the bourgeois universities, the courageous fighter against the imperialist war who ran for Congress in the war years as a revolutionist. This, in my opinion, is the real Scott Nearing. This is the man who fired the im-

(Continued on Page Two)

International Bazaar for Defense—February 21st to 25th, at the Lyceum

Discuss Whether the Workers Party Has Fallen Heir to Radical Political Situation in United States

(Continued from Page One)

gination of the radical workers and took a firm hold on their affection.

It is not the Socialist Party alone that has been stirred by this lecture. Many interpretations are being put upon it by that large body of radicals who stand hesitant between the old movement and the new. The rumor is already abroad that he has joined the Workers Party. This, unfortunately, is not the case. He is not yet ready, it seems, to go the full length. He is on the way to Communism but has not yet arrived. He admits that our party is alive and going forward while the Socialist Party "has had its day" and "is almost extinct." He sees that we have the field and says we have "fallen heir to the situation." Nevertheless he still has questions and criticisms. He says we have the chance, but he is not sure that we are going to make good with it.

Tens of thousands of radical workers in America are in that position today. More than half of the former members of the Socialist Party stand outside of any political organization. The collapse of the I. W. W. as a revolutionary factor has left many good proletarian fighters without a center to call their own. The trade unions are honey-combed with virile militants who are looking for a lead.

This is the living material out of which we must build our party. We must overcome their doubt and hesitation and pessimism, answer their questions, prove our party to them by its deeds, and bring them into its ranks. Because Scott Nearing represents, in a way, the frame of mind of these workers, because of his great prestige amongst them, we are obliged to answer his questions seriously and carefully.

He says of the Workers Party:

"It is built to represent the American worker! So far the radical movement has represented the European worker in the United States. The opportunities for a radical political party are as great as, or greater than, ever before. The important problem before the Workers Party is to get radical ideas before the workers. Its second and more serious problem is to establish proper relations with Moscow. Moscow is strong; the Workers Party is weak; Moscow can dominate without any trouble."

So, it appears, he is most concerned about the "Moscow" problem, and he vaguely associates it with the familiar question of the role of the foreign-born workers in the American movement. Oneal grasps at this straw and says, with the profound air of a man announcing a great new discovery, "The movement that does not have its origin in the native workers, that does not have for its leadership native American workers who understand the psychology of the American working class or the economic history back of that class, certainly can never "fall heir" to the movement in the United States." Then he says the Workers Party cannot meet this qualification because it "accepts dictation from Moscow."

Well, we have had some discussion on this point in our own ranks; and "Moscow" played a part in the final settlement of it. I am not sure that we approached the problem from the same viewpoint. In our party discussions on this question we who fought for the idea of an "American" party had in mind a party capable of adapting itself to the conditions prevailing in America and shaping its tactics to fit the present stage of the class struggle here; being alive to the "Americanism of the native workers," taking root in the native soil, like, to a certain extent, parties are making itself on the European continent. We were not concerned with the question of the original basis of birth-place. We did not ask: "Where were you born?" but "Are you prepared to think and act in terms of the concrete class struggle in America?" In the very nature of things a movement founded only upon the initiative and principal leaders among the native workers; but not a single foreign-born worker who is ready to fight realistically should be excluded.

To take any other position is to run away from reality, to ignore the facts of American industry and the American labor movement as they are, to build a party of foreign workers; a big factor in American industry; they play a very important part in the American labor movement; and a party that is striving to fit itself to American conditions as they really are, and not merely to be "American" in the narrow, nationalistic sense, will aim to bring every intelligent fighter amongst them into its ranks.

The fraternal union of native and foreign-born workers in our party; realistic tactics adapted to the concrete situation in America; leadership of the movement, as a rule, in the hands of the native workers—that is the sound point of view finally adopted in our party. And who said the final word in favor of it? The "Moscow Dictators!"

The American movement was thoroly discussed at the Fourth Congress of the Communist International. All sides were heard. Abundant material was presented. Comrades experienced in all phases of the class struggle stated their opinions. The result was a decision which is embodied in the "Theses" adopted by the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the American movement. It is printed in full in this issue of the Daily Worker, so those who fear the influence of Moscow on the American party should read it all. On the question just dealt with here it says:

"The immigrants, including communists, who have emigrated to America from Europe, play an important part in the American labor movement. But it must not be for the movement forgotten that the most important task is to arouse the American-born workers out of their lethargy. The Party must systematically and willingly assist American-born workers, wherever the opportunity offers, to play a leading part in the movement."

Scott Nearing says we must "establish proper relations with Moscow." That is precisely what we have done. We have established proper relations with Moscow; and that has been the salvation of our movement. But our idea of proper relations does not coincide with his. An International Federation of autonomous National parties, for which he spoke in his lecture, will not suffice in this period of intensified class struggle on a world-wide scale. An International that is not centralized cannot act; and action is what counts in revolutionary times. Federalism was one of the basic weaknesses of the Second International—the International which collapsed when the first gun was fired in the imperialist world war, with most of its various national "autonomous units" rushing to the defense of their respective capitalist "Fatherlands."

No, we flatly reject the idea of a decentralized International because it is fundamentally unsound in theory and has worked out most disastrously in practice. We think in terms of an International class struggle. That struggle can be successfully waged only if the proletarian vanguard in all countries is firmly united into one centralized Communist World Party.

It is true that the Workers Party has been a "foreign-born party" in the Communist International; but that is for other reasons than fear of "Moscow Dictation." Our attitude is determined not only by theory and observation on the international field. We have had independent experience with the Communist International and we have learned to trust its leadership. We have gone to it with many tangled problems, and it has never yet failed to find a solution. The instance cited above is only one of many where the International has intervened to set our party straight in its tactics.

We who have fought for a realistic party have found our best friend in "Moscow." On the trade union question, in the struggle for the proper appreciation of election campaigns as a means of propaganda and agitation, in the fight against the dogma of illegalism as a principle—in all these controversies which have been shaking our movement to its foundations the Communist International has thrown the weight of its authority on the side of common sense.

On the basis of our study and our experience we have established proper relations with Moscow. We aspire to make of the Workers Party a genuine communist party in the true sense of the word. That is, a party which faithfully and unfalteringly defends the interests of the working class at every turn of the road; a party that is at once flexible and rigid—realistic enough to bend to circumstances and to the requirements of the given situation, yet ever firm in principle, never losing sight of the final aim of revolution; a party good enough to claim the right to be and integral section of the Communist International and strong enough—having as roots deep in the labor movement—to defend that right in the face of all persecution.

We have not yet made such a party in America, but we are on the way to it. We have contended against great difficulties. Government persecution shattered the party in its first year, driving it underground and forcing it for a long time into an illegal existence. It has been torn by internal dissension and factional controversy. It has suffered deeply from a number of splits. In its inexperience it was unable to avoid some tactical mistakes which set it back for a time. But the American communist movement has survived it all. It is fighting its way back into the open. It has overcome the worst of the internal dissension and splits, and is today more firmly united than ever before; it is correcting the past tactical mistakes and will make fewer of them in the future.

Homogenous political parties are not built in a day. The heavier the task the party sets for itself, the longer and more painful is the process by which it proves its methods and its human material in the forge of experience. It takes years to make a Communist party because it usually takes the most arduous and dangerous duties. It is the party of never-ceasing struggle; the only try revolutionary party. The hand of the whole bourgeois world is against it from the hour of its birth. A Communist party always fights against the heaviest odds. A Communist party always goes "against the current." In the struggle itself, by its victories and defeats, by faltering half-measures and costly mistakes, thru strife and persecution, it must find for itself the right road.

The four years that have passed since we organized the left wing in the Socialist Party have been trying ones, indeed. The factional controversies, the splits, the persecutions, the mistakes, have been enough to discourage all but the stoutest hearts. But we can look back now in the light of our experience and the experience of other communist parties, and see that these manifestations were not unhealthy. They seem to happen in every country. They are merely the pangs which inevitably accompany what Zinoviev has aptly called "The Birth of the Communist Party".

When we consider what we had to contend against during the past four years, we have every reason to be encouraged with our accomplishments. We can safely say now that the most dangerous formative period is behind us. Our original nucleus is still intact. The heavy blows of persecution have not been able to break us up. The best fighters in the left wing of the labor movement—the "militant trade unionists"—are moving toward us. We are about to have a serious rival in the field of revolutionary activity. We have broken with the Socialist Party opportunists and overcome the "leftists" in our own ranks which paralyzed our own movement for a time, and will sigh destroy it. The task before us is clear and we know how to perform it. We are about to have a serious rival in the field of revolutionary activity. We have broken with the Socialist Party opportunists and overcome the "leftists" in our own ranks which paralyzed our own movement for a time, and will sigh destroy it. The task before us is clear and we know how to perform it.

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Dress Strike Splits Ranks of Employers

(Continued from page One.)

the demands of the strikers. Unless the officials of the association come to terms within a short time the organization will be wrecked, as the individual members cannot long hold out against the solidarity of the strikers.

Many Return to Work

Under the agreements already signed up by the contractors and manufacturers, granting the union demands for week work, double time for overtime, the right of business agents to visit the premises where union members are employed and all the other thirty or more demands. There have been a total of almost four thousand strikers returned to work under the new union agreements signed

The Association of Dress Manufacturers, the contractors' organization, in its desperation, has issued an ultimatum to the effect that unless all the former employes return to work by Friday morning their places will be filled by scabs. This ridiculous assertion caused much merriment at various assemblages of strikers, as it is recognized as a last desperate effort of the discredited of fcials of the contractors' organization to save their faces. Unless the officers of the association can defeat the strike there is nothing for them to do but quit and abandon the organization. This fact most of the contractors are beginning to recognize

Strikers Determined to Win

Although under leadership that is far from desirable from the view point of efficiency in handling the strike and that is more interested in its own political future in the organization than they are in winning the struggle the rank and file of the membership has displayed a solidarity that is admirable.

Fortunately for the reactionary leadership of the organization it has been placed in a position where it must act with the strikers, otherwise it may face a crisis at its special convention to be held at Baltimore beginning Thursday. The leaders must support the determination of the strikers and the militant sentiment of the membership has been such that they dare not attempt to compromise with the employers as they have done so many times in the past.

Leaders Leave for Convention

In the thick of the fight the leaders of the union left for Baltimore to attend the special convention called to elect a successor to the reactionary Gompers tool, Ben Schlesinger, who retired under a terrific volley of denunciation from the rank and file of the membership, especially in New York.

Acting President Nimfo, former vice president Morris Sigman, and a number of other vice presidents who have been active in the strike have hastened away in order to keep their political pots boiling.

The reactionary and vicious Jewish Daily Forward is playing its own filthy game of endeavoring to get a President that will favor its rotten labor-faking demands to keep alive the stinking Socialist Party with its gang of hangers-on and political charlatans.

Rumors are rife that Schlesinger is in the offing waiting for the "Forward" henchmen to manipulate the convention so that he can be "requested" to resume his old job.

Rank and File Continue Fight

In spite of the vicious desertion of the "gallant leaders" who place their own political future in the organization above the interests of the membership, the rank and file will continue the fight until they have achieved victory thru the defeat of the employers association who forced the strike upon them.

Altho many militants are engaged in the fight and will not desert to their politics against the machine at Baltimore, with the result that the militant element will not have the representation it should have, they are confident that the trickery of the leaders who play into the hands of Schlesinger played, will result in exposing them for what they really are to the membership and pave the way for their overwhelming repudiation at the first opportunity to express their sentiment.

The rank and file, thru this desertion of their alleged leaders, will come to learn that they can conduct a strike to a successful conclusion without these poseurs, and that in the future they can conduct all the affairs of their organization by electing to office people who will represent them instead of being the supine lackeys of Abraham Kahan, servant of the bourgeoisie and chief pen prostitute on the Jewish Daily Forward.

The poison virus instilled into the ranks of the membership of the union by the yellow Socialist Party outfit must be eliminated and in action, such as the present strike, such officials always expose themselves. At the same time the membership realizes that it is the solidarity and determination of the rank and file and not the hesitancy of reactionary leaders that wins the fight.

Minnesota Labor Federation Supports Campaign to Protect the Foreign-Born Workers

The Minnesota Federation of Labor has declared its support of the campaign initiated by the Second National Convention of the Workers Party in appointing R. D. Cramer, editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review, as its representative on the Provisional National Committee.

The organizations which have agreed to co-operate in the organization of the provisional National Committee are the Farmer-Labor Party, the Trade Union Educational League, the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Workers Party, the Minnesota Federation of Labor. The Nebraska Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have also been invited to send representatives.

A proposal to have the Provisional National Committee meet in Chicago, Feb. 24th, is now pending before the various organizations. At this meeting a manifesto to the workers setting forth the program of action against foreign-born workers will be drafted. The committee will also address a general invitation to the labor movement to support the campaign and to send representatives into the National Committee.

Boss's Fine Put to Good Use

Luigi Antonini, secretary of Local 89, I. L. G. W. U., has sent a letter to the ALBA NUOVO, Italian organ of the Workers Party, containing $25. The money is the fine paid by a boss for violating the agreement with the workers. The workers of the shop decided to have the money turned over to the fund for the relief of the victims of the Fascisti reaction in Italy, thru the ALBA NUOVO, Room 405, 799 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Law Bludgeon Against Labor

Assemblyman Hornblower, of Sacramento, California, is attempting to introduce a bill in the California legislature for the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalist Laws of that state.

"The Criminal Syndicalist Bill," said Hornblower, "has simply been used as a bludgeon in the hands of labor, to be applied to the more radical organizations first and the more conservative unions later, if they should incur the displeasure of the large employing interests."

Foster Gives Impetus to T.U.E.L. Work in Boston

By WILLIAM SIMONS

BOSTON, Mass.—The work of the Trade Union Educational League received new impetus here when William Z. Foster, national secretary of the League, delivered a lecture here a regular meeting of the members and sympathisers.

His critical analysis of the ills that afflict the American labor movement and his pointing the way out of the slough of despair into which hundreds of thousands of former trade unionists have sunk during the past few years evoked great enthusiasm from the audience.

Accompanying Foster to Boston was Joseph Manley, Eastern Organizer for the Trade Union Educational League, who also addressed the meeting, pointing out the possibilities of the work in Boston and vicinity.

Here the work of organizing the nuclei in the unions is going on and the activity of the League members is resulting in a strengthening of the entire labor movement. Special attention is being devoted to the textile industry and the boot and shoe industry in this vicinity and all indications point to the fact that the Boston League, will definitely make its presence felt in the labor movement of the country within the next few weeks.

Meeting of Branch Officials

All branch organizers and secretaries of the Workers Party, Local New York, will meet on Saturday evening, Feb. 17, at 7:30, at 208 East 12th St. Important business must be transacted and it is imperative that all organizers and secretaries attend.

Have you contributed something to the NDC Bazaar? If not, do it to-day.

Reveal Burns as the Real Bomb Plotter

(Continued from Page One)

ious name given stool pigeons—to build a new organization that will answer the purpose.

Such an organization was created under the direction of Cooney of the Thiel agency and was known as the "Knights of the Red Star." Then some pen prostitute on a capitalist newspaper was hired to pillage all the revolutionary manifestos obtainable, add some inane inflammatory rubbish about bombs and murder and label it a manifesto of the new organization. This was then taken to the gullible employer of labor, various Chamber of Commerce and other organizations for the purpose of obtaining funds with which to destroy this new "dangerous organization."

In the case of the Knights of the Red Star, created by Thiel stool pigeons, its existence was used for the purpose of inducing J. Ogden Armour and other labor packers to put up money for an anti-red campaign.

Burns Operatives Teach Bombing

Bailin further declared that during a copper strike a Thiel operative made bombs and gave to agents to be exploded in the Guggenheim mines in order to blame the strikers.

An amusing instance of the ignorance of these vicious degenerates was revealed when Bailin related how he had met Raymond and Allan Burns, sons of William J. Burns, and Allan Meyers, head of the Burns Agency's radical department, and Meyers told him he would supply explosives and tell him how to make bombs. Meyers further suggested that Bailin should cultivate men prominent in the radical labor movement and induce them to throw these bombs in order that the Burns agency would have an opportunity to arrest these men as bomb throwers. In this connection the names of C. E. Ruthenberg, now secretary of the Workers Party, and at that time secretary of the Communist Party, and Edward Nockels, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and others were mentioned.

Not only do these leeches and blackmailers prey upon the employers of labor by creating "red" scares, but they are so dishonest that they sell the information they receive while employed by one corporation to another.

Burns On Defensive

The mass of information being secured by Walsh in his investigations into the ramifications of the Department of Justice and the chain of private detective agencies thruout the country has resulted in placing William J. Burns and his notorious agency on the defensive and exposing the so-called operatives as an aggregation of the most vile and detestable reptiles that ever crawled upon the face of the earth.

Not only do these unspeakable crooks terrorize, blackmail and bribe others to gain their ends, but they even steal from each other. Bailin relates how he sold out certain secrets of the Thiel agency to Allan O. Meyers of the Burns Agency. At the time this transaction was made Bailin showed Meyers a letter written by Cooney of the Thiel Agency charging Burns men with a series of crimes. Before he left the room the Burns man had picked his pocket and stolen the letter. Incurable crooks, they pick the pockets of their boon companions as a pastime.

It is this offal of the dregs of human society that the government proposes to use in the prosecution of the Communists arrested at Bridgman.

Walsh has accomplished a real service so far for the American labor movement for exposing the practices of the professional stool pigeons, whether employed by private detective agencies, or the United States Department of Justice and the various loath squads of the country. They are all alike and so infamous that decent people would shrink from contact with them.

Of course, the claim by some of them that they had a hand in writing any of the manifestos of the bonafide Communist Parties is an absurdity that refutes itself. Except among those counter-revolutionists and operationaries who resort to the tactics of agents provocateur themselves in order to maintain their own treacherous yellow organizations as enemies of the working class. Such organizations as the Socialist Party and its various organs of the type of the Jewish Daily Forward, the Milwaukee Leader and the New York Call, prate about the revolutionary movement being organized by spies in a desperate effort to alienate the workers from the revolutionary standard, so that the yellow socialists can serve the capitalist class in its last extremity after it has discarded its Burns stool pigeons.

Repeat "The Lower Depths"

All next week, with a special matinee on Thursday, Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, the Moscow Art Theatre will again produce Gorky's play "Lower Depths" at Jolsen's 59th St. Theatre.

* * *

Rudolph Schildkraut will appear in the title role of "King Lear" production planned by the Theater Guild for next year.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Fight Attack on Foreign-Born!

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO—The resolutions in full adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor in enlisting for the United Front of the native-born with the foreign-born workers in the United States were as follows:

"Whereas, The Farmer-Labor Party, at its Cook County (Chicago) convention, Jan. 14, pointed out several menacing efforts being made by anti-labor forces to put thru legislation directed against foreign-born workers: registering, photographing, finger-printing, passport regulations, etc., all of which has as its object to subject the foreign-born workers to the 'open shop plan and prevent them from taking part in strikes, and which has another object of trying to create a division between the native and foreign-born worker, which will weaken organized labor, and

"Whereas, Many other organizations are waking up to the dangers which seriously threaten labor from these proposed legislative measures, and other discriminations practiced against foreign-born workers, all of whom should, if at all possible, be brought together to unitedly fight against this anti-labor movement, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Chicago Federation of Labor approves of the action of the Farmer-Labor Party and authorizes the executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor to name a representative to cooperate with the Farmer-Labor Party and all other organizations working to the same end to prevent the consummation of the nefarious schemes of the open shop employers and their legislative agents."

The attack on the foreign-born workers is now before congress in the Davis, the Colt and other bills, "Bill" Burns, the detective, and other anti-radical and labor-baiting members of the Harding administration are now touring the country working up sentiment in favor of this craristic legislation.

Every organization of labor in the land should adopt resolutions similar to the above passed by the Chicago Federation of Labor. Send them to the congressmen and senators of your state, demanding that they vote against this legislation.

Appeal to Spanish Workers

The Spanish section of the Workers Party has issued an appeal to the Sepharadik (Spanish-Jewish) workers in the kimono, skirts, and children dresses industry, asking them not to scab on the 30,000 members of the industry who are now on strike in New York City. The appeal sets forth clearly the conditions now existing in the open shops, and calls upon them to join their brothers and sisters in the fight for the betterment of their working and living conditions. For the purpose of acquainting the Sepharadik workers with the situation the Spanish section of the Workers Party has called a mass meeting at 81-83 Forsyth St. on Feb. 17, 2:30 P. M. The speakers will be Comrades Cambi, Sadi Moreau, and S. Nehama as chairman.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Novy Mir, Russian Daily, Appears

The Russian Federation of the Workers Party will begin to issue a daily organ beginning with Feb. 17. The paper, NOVY MIR, bears the same name as the Russian Communist daily that was raided in January, 1920, by Palmer's henchmen, and its machinery broken. The issue of a daily Communist paper in Russian shows the advance which Communist ideas have made among the Russian workers in the last few months. Our Russian comrades are to be congratulated. The address of the paper is 208 East 12th St., New York City.

Borah to Speak for World War Veterans at Amnesty Meet, Mch. 11

The World War Veterans' New York State Division, will hold a mass meeting for the release of all political prisoners on Sunday afternoon, March 11, in the Lexington Opera House, 51st Street and Lexington Ave., New York City. The chief speaker will be Senator William E. Borah. Representing the World War Veterans will be its National Chairman, Jack Bradon, who will also speak. The chairman of the meeting will be JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, of the Community church. Admission will be free. This is the first of a series of meetings planned by the World War Veterans.

Cris Ware in Harlem

Cris Ware will give an interesting lecture Friday evening, Feb. 16, on her experiences with the American agricultural expedition to Soviet Russia. The lecture will take place at the Harlem Headquarters of the Workers Party, 64 E. 103rd St., under the auspices of the Harlem English branches of the Young Workers League and the Workers Party.

Five Years of Revolution

Dr. I. A. Goldstein will speak on "Five Years Experience of Revolution," Sunday, Feb. 18th, at 8:15 P. M., at the Workers Open Forum, Workers Hall, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx.

The Lecture will be followed by a free discussion, and a musical program. Admission free.

The Y. W. L. of the Bronx give a unique affair—something out of the ordinary

A HARD TIMES PARTY

where good clothes will be barred and old and tattered wear will be obligatory. The affair will be held on MARCH 17th at 1347 Boston Road. More details later.

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Officials Try To Split Penn Miners' Union

By H. M. WICKS
(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, PA.—So desperate is the officialdom of the United Mine Workers of America to split the progressive block in this district that no tactic is too vile for them to apply.

Since it became apparent that the rank and file, under intelligent and militant leadership, could not be browbeaten into splitting the organization, the creatures of the Lewis machine, John O'Leary and William Feeney, have waged a bitter terroristic struggle against the membership in the vain hope of forcing them to leave the ranks of the United Mine Workers and start an "outlaw" union. This is also the wish of the Steel Corporation.

Undoubtedly there is a conspiracy on foot between the traitorous officials of the miners' union and the Steel interests to establish an outlaw union in the Fayette field.

Such a consummation will eliminate a threatening element that the Lewis machine now has to contend with and also destroy unionism in this bulwark of the U. S. Steel Trust. Neither the corporation hirelings nor the labor fakirs will scruple at any alliance in order to crush their mutual enemy—militant labor.

Latest Act of Infamy

After the strikers in the coke fields had been forced by the officialdom to abandon the strike they had waged so heroically there was nothing left for them to do but apply for their old jobs. This they did and were all rejected. After becoming thoroughly convinced that there was no possibility of returning to work they drew up reports on each case and resolutions were adopted and forwarded to both the "International" and District offices with demands for continuation of relief.

Jan. 30, a committee from the Coke fields of Fayette county sought relief at Terre Haute, Ind., was denied assistance and in addition to that one David Jones, Indiana District Board member, preferred charges against the delegation for daring to seek relief. Jones, henchman of the machine, notified John L. Lewis at Springfield of his action. Lewis then called a special meeting of the International Executive Board for February 1. Jones boasted that the committee was afraid to appear, but it appeared nevertheless, much to the chagrin of the petty despots assembled.

The committee, led by Joe Geisel, of Footedale, Pa., openly charged Feeney and O'Leary before the Board with the betrayal of the miners in the coke fields. Feeney, in replying to Geisel told a bare faced lie to the effect that he was paying full relief, altho the week before he had cut it down two-thirds.

When it was apparent that the Board was not inclined to act on the case for the obvious reason that they wanted to force a split in their own ranks, Geisel accused them all of treachery and betrayal of the rank and file of the organization.

Lewis finally ordered the committee to stop seeking relief, to return home at once and go to work and to PAY YOUR DUES INTO THE ORGANIZATION. This in spite of the fact that they cannot get back to work and obtain money with which to pay dues.

The men returned and the district is seething with hatred for the infamous Lewis machine. Every effort will be made by the militant leaders to prevent a split from the International, as that would play directly into the hands of the labor-fakirs and the steel corporation.

All genuine militants are determined to remain within the organization for the purpose of consolidating their forces and directing the widespread discontent among the miners into constructive channels—that at the same time will mean destruction of the loathsome Lewis machine.

* * *

Important Story Coming!

At press time we received a telegram from our representative in Pittsburgh, Pa., that an important article was in preparation on the most recent developments in the Fayette County Coke Fields. Watch for it in next week's issue of THE WORKER.

Missouri War on Cossacks

ST. LOUIS.—The Central Trades and Labor union is on record in resolutions unanimously adopted against the proposed state constabulary in Missouri, advocated by Gov. Hyde. The measure is referred to in the resolutions as a "disheartening agency and a blow at organized labor." Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to all senators and representatives from St. Louis, city and county.

T.U.E.L. Painters Meet

The Painters' Group of the Trade Union Educational League will meet Saturday, Feb. 17, 2 p. m., at 208 E. 12th St.

Have you contributed something, to the NDC Bazaar? If not, do it to-day.

In Again, Out Again, At It Again

Alexander Howat of Kansas Released on Parole, This Time from Coal Miners of Western Pennsylvania and West Kentucky Again Dealing out Mischief within the United Mine Workers of America. Outlook for Progress Bright.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Latest reports from Kansas are that Alexander Howat is again at liberty. He has once more walked out of the jail at Columbus, Kansas. This time he won his freedom thru commutation of his sentence by Gov. Davis, who is opposed to ex-Gov. Allen's industrial court law.

Howat had 44 more days to serve of a six months' sentence imposed for calling a strike at the Mackie Mine in Cherokee County in violation of the industrial court law. He had been previously released on Jan. 20, with five former associate officials of the Kansas District of the United Mine Workers' Union.

The significant thing about Howat's continued persecution under hypocritical capitalist law enforcement, buttressed by the attacks of the Lewis officialdom of the miners' union, is that it has not succeeded in breaking the spirit of this dauntless rebel. It has not driven him into the ranks of dual unionism and despair. To be sure the kept press, thru the Kansas City Post locally, and the Associated Press nationally, has co-operated with President Lewis, of the miners' union, in an attempt to discredit Howat, and to blacken him in the eyes of the union miners.

When Howat was released in January, Lewis was in New York meeting with the mine owners. The kept press was at his call. It was then that the report was spread that Howat and his associates contemplated joining the Farrington forces in Illinois to organize a dual union to secede from the United Mine Workers of America. Farrington was in New York and immediately denied the charge. No opportunity was given Howat by the slimy capitalistic press to state his views and the impression remained that Howat had been isolated completely.

We cannot be too emphatic in declaring that Howat brands this Lewis-kept press propaganda as "a willful and malicious falsehood." Howat says of this report, "I desire that absolutely no credence be given it, or similar stories likely to be published in the kept press in the future."

Judge D. H. Woolley, who dealt out capitalist justice to Howat, recently declared that he didn't like the tone of Howat's speeches following his recent release. Neither does President Lewis, the Judas of the miners' union, look with favor upon Howat's stand, to work within the union.

The strength of the militants in the miners' union is crystallizing under the joint attack of Lewis and his aids among the mine owners, the capitalist law-makers and judges, and the prostitute press. Under this pressure it will develop into a compact and spirited fighting force that will crush reactionary officials within and open shop bosses without. Howat has been in again. He is out again. He is at it again. Miners! Stand with him!

* * *

Watch the Job Hunters

The nationalization issue is coming to a boil in the United Mine Workers of America. John Brady, president, Dist. 2, an anthracite field, has resigned as chairman of the National Research Committee that recently submitted its report on the nationalization of the coal mines.

Brophy's resignation follows that of Christ J. Golden, of Shamokin, Pa., president, Dist. 9, also an anthracite field. There remains on the committee only William Mitch, of Terre Haute, Ind., secretary-treasurer, Dist. 2.

The committee originated as a Lewis' administration measure. The report of the committee was, therefore, to have been an administration report to the 1924 convention. But President Lewis turned against the report as being the product of New York "reds." The only alternative, therefore, for Brophy and Golden, was to follow suit, or tender resignation and carrying the fight to the membership of the union. This makes nationalization an anti-Lewis administration issue, and as such it will be weighed down with all the anti-Lewis politicians in the union, who care nothing for nationalization except as a stepping stone to greater power.

The fight for nationalization then becomes a struggle also against politicians both in and out of office.

It is rather significant that the cause of Brophy and Golden has been immediately espoused by Frank Farrington, president, Dist. 12, which includes the 80,000 organized Illinois coal miners. The Brophy-Golden-Mitch report has thus far been barred by President Lewis from the columns of the miners' union official publication, "The Mine Workers' Journal." Farrington has it published in the official organ of Dist. 12, "The Illinois Miner." Farrington has always been a good administration man in the miners' union. The single exception is his present fight against John L. Lewis. To fight Lewis he stood by Howat. To fight Lewis he now stands by Brophy and Golden. But if Farrington gets Lewis' job it is certain he will no longer be for a definite program for the nationalization of coal.

Nationalization must be made a rank and file issue in the miners' union. It must not be permitted to become the football of job hunters. To win the miners' union membership for nationalization in spite of the job hunters is the task of the organized militants in the miners' union.

* * *

The Stand of Nova Scotia

It is encouraging to note the quick and decisive stand taken by the Nova Scotia coal miners on the attempt of President John L. Lewis, of the "International," to discredit them in the eyes of the great membership of the United Mine Workers of America.

There is no taint of dualism in them, as Lewis had hoped. The Nova Scotia miners have taken their stand with the Red International of Labor Unions, and they are willing to let it rest there, without carrying out formal affiliation, on condition that the question come before the 1924 international convention of the U. M. W. of A. Not even Lewis can prevent that.

It will be interesting to see, however, if the Lewis' autocracy dares proceed further against the Nova Scotia miners, if Lewis will attempt to find some other excuse for proceeding against these militants.

Affiliation with the Red International will be only one of many progressive subjects to be brought before the next coal miners' convention. We understand that a program for the militants within this union is now in preparation. It will no doubt be issued very soon. That will launch the "left wing" struggle in the U. M. W. of A. on a national scale. Western Pennsylvania, Kansas and Nova Scotia have been alone, too long, in shouldering the militant struggle in the miners' union. Let all the militants, in all the districts, fall into line, NOW!

Hammersmark Speaks for Defense Council

Samuel T. Hammersmark, member of the executive committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will speak at the Labor Defense Conference, March 2, 8 P. M., on "Labor's Fight for Freedom." The conference will take place at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th St., and is being arranged by the Labor Defense Council. The meeting is in the interest of the 20 trade unionists prosecuted as the instance of the Burns' Detective Service agents. All unions are urged to send two delegates to the conference. Credentials and contributions should be sent to the Labor Defense Council, Room 434, 80 East 11th St., New York City.

Cancel Debts! Labor Stand; Pay! Morgan's

(Continued from Page One)

if he believes his own words. But we are sure that he does not believe them. He knows, that weakening and strangling of British navalism and imperialism, thru debt payments, will mean the strengthening of United States' navalism and imperialism.

He says as much when he declares with great rejoicing that, "The whole world is now open to us and to our trade and to our enterprise".

It is difficult to say just where embattled American imperialism will turn with the vast products of the huge American industrial machine, re-inforced with the lease—second thru war loans—that it also has on the workers' efforts of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and the smaller European countries.

The capitalist world offers no new markets. Every country registers huge armies of unemployed. No nation can dispose of its own products. Soviet Russia alone offers the only possible market. And the United States' government turns its back on the Workers' and Peasants' government, which is gradually, thru great efforts, rehabilitating her own industry, so that this market will also soon disappear. Russia's fields, under intensive and machine agriculture, will soon become again the bread basket for starving Europe, more than she ever was before the war. Russian industry, reconstructed, will find a ready outlet for its products among the Near Eastern nations now dropping into its fold, and among the hundreds of millions of India, China and other Far Eastern and backward countries.

When the "farm bloc", the so-called "progressives" and "Socialist" Meyer London cast their ballots in congress for the Harding republican administration's debt funding act, they placed a lost hope in the ability of American imperialism, not only to save European capitalism by making it its slave, but even to save itself at home by keeping labor on the land and in industry at work and contented.

Labor's attitude on the world debt problem was settled when the Russian Soviet Regime repudiated the debts of the czar. That attitude was recently advanced when the Turkish Angora government, at Lausanne, refused to recognize the obligations of the late Sultan's government.

European capitalism has a ked forgiveness of its debts by American capitalism, and been relieved of its capitalist nation will repudiate its debts outright. Only a European Federation of Soviet Republics will constitute impassible debts to American capitalism, creating the basis for a new deal in world economics.

More than four years after the ending of the war, national debts everywhere are today piling higher and higher. Current statistics for 65 countries and colonies reveal that only a half dozen show actual reductions in their debts during the past year. These include such insignificant countries as Finland and Jugo-Slavia. This conditions shows no sign of improvement. The past year has seen the catastrophic fall of the German mark, and the currencies of other countries have tumbled only in lesser proportions.

Relief will only come with the complete crumbling of capitalism. It becomes the duty, therefore, of America's workers to encourage enslaved labor in Great Britain, France, Italy and other nations toward this goal. Let labor in the United States say to Europe's oppressed workers, "We don't want a cent of the blood money American capitalism is trying to wring from your agony. Seize power in your own lands and we will do all within our strength to loosen the grip of American imperialism upon your throats. We will do this until we have won all power for ourselves".

Thus, "Cancel the Debts!" is the only real workers' slogan that can and should be raised in congress. It will not be raised until Communists sit in that congress. Workers of America! Start sending Communists to Washington!

Queens Has Labor Lyceum

The Queens County Labor Lyceum Association, which owns the beautiful structure at the corner of Forest and Putnam Aves., Ridgewood, has finally secured its dance license which was held up for some time by the authorities, causing many organizations to cancel their agreements to take rooms in the building. The Lyceum is now open for bookings, and it is suitable for dances, parties, weddings and social gatherings. Ridgewood, which did not have a Labor Hall for a long time, may well be proud of its Lyceum. The hall is open for inspection by all.

T.U.E.L. Shoe Workers Meet

The Shoe Workers' Group of the Trade Union Educational League will meet Sunday, Feb. 18, 3 p. m., at 208 E. 12th St.

Frisco Bosses Urge "Lynch Law" for Labor

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Lynch law for labor, that is the solution to industrial strife now advocated by the employing class, according to the Journal, official organ of the San Francisco Building Trades Council.

"Workers on the docks, in the mines, concerned about justice the Mooney case is known and California demands," the San Francisco Journal, official organ of the Chamber of Commerce, declared this week. It recently stated officially that, "The failure of the authorities to hang the McNamaras and Mooney has made this a favored tendency among all the scamps in the country, and has done inestimable harm to the progress of the state." The occasion for this effusion of fascism was the introduction of a bill in the legislature to abolish capital punishment in California.

"The Journal is enthusiastically in favor of 'law', for labor, but it is 'lynch law' wherever bosses' interests are involved. If a striker is arrested for violating one of the orders of the county sheriff, the Journal has been agitating for their incarceration, at the same time condoning the action of a notorious mob of the sheriff of Morris, Ill., for their action in ridding Williamson County of a bunch of hired thugs who had murdered their fellow workmen and certainly that section of the 'citizens committee' of Harrison, Ark., for lynching a rail striker and deporting to mob rule of several Arkansas cities as a 'patriotic act of outraged and long suffering citizens.'"

The Mooney defense committee recently said concerning the statement of the Journal, "We thoroly agree with the Journal that California is a dreaded underworld for all the scamps in the country, but we believe that most of the scamps, particularly those who do their grafting, stealing and injuring under cover of legal technicalities, will be found among the ranks of the open-shoppers."

"It is certain that the action of the authorities in holding Mooney and Billings, in prison for six years despite positive knowledge of their innocence has done much to flood the state with professional strike-breakers, gun-men and other crooks, who feel secure to follow their calling, under the protection of the authorities, in a state notorious for its persecution of members of organized labor."

N. Y. Laundry Strike Brings 15,000 Out

By MAX SHACHTMAN

Fifteen Thousand Laundry Workers went out on strike in New York City, Feb. 10, at the call of the United Laundry Workers.

The workers demand recognition of the union, closed shop, better working conditions, reduction of hours from 66 to 44, an increase of wages of 15 per cent over the miserable $15 for men and $8 for girls, and the abolition of the vicious system of contracts between the employer and the individual worker.

The Employers' Association refused to arbitrate the matter even when the State Labor Board intervened. Instead, they were held by the court for attempt to kill. In Harlem, two men were blackjacked by gangsters, two of whom were held for assault in the 104th St. Station.

Undaunted by these assaults, the strikers are going ahead with their strike and are appealing to all housewives to support them by patronizing only union laundries. Already, 18 laundries have settled with the union.

A significant incident of the strike is the refusal of H. H. Waldman, owner of the Famous Laundry, and a prominent member of the Socialist Party, to settle with the union. He employs 25 men, all of whom are out. With characteristic miserliness he has informed the Settlement Committee that he will settle only on condition that the demands be moderated, and that if the strike is eventually lost, then the contract with the union is to be voided! This, the committee refused to consider.

The union will continue the strike against the slave-drivers, whether members of capitalist parties or of "Socialist" parties. And the New York Call, which has been filling its columns with discussion on whether business is compatible with Socialism, will undoubtedly remark on the case of Mr. Waldman, who does not seem to mix his business with his "Socialism" very much.

Lumber Barons Insist

Eureka, Cal.—"I'm sorry to do this, boys, but the Hammond Lumber Co. insists on it," said the sheriff of Humboldt county, as he raided I. W. W. headquarters here. Six men were arrested.

Tallentire on Tour for Labor Defense Council

Norman H. Tallentire, one of the defendants in the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism case who became nationally known as an organizer for the Mooney Defense is to make a tour as speaker and organizer for the Labor Defense Council in the middle west. Dates now arranged are as follows: Kansas City, Feb. 24th, 25th and 26th; Omaha, Feb. 27th and 28th; Minneapolis and St. Paul March 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th; Superior and Duluth, March 5th, 6th and 7th; Milwaukee, March 8th and 9th.

Tallentire in addition to speaking at mass meetings in all of the above towns, will address general membership meetings of the Workers Party which are being arranged for him.

Some Ball, This Liberator Ball, at Tammany Hall

Even the opposition concedes, according to the latest reports, that the Liberator Ball, to be held March 2, in Tammany Hall, will be the most brilliant event of this or any other season.

The number of notables who will appear there is astounding. Heading the grand march will be a telegram from Mike Gold from California; a cablegram from Max Eastman from China; and a radiogram from Claude McKay from Moscow. Following will be Hugo Gellert and his luxuriant moustache; Art Young with his luxuriant stomach; and Bill Gropper with his luxuriant burlesqueries. Then, Joe Freeman, with his editorial burdens sloughed off. The rest of the parade will contain the humble rank and file.

There will be longshoremen and Dadaists; Freudians and Communists; Cubists and "Socialists"; poets, artists, tailors, editors, borers from within, from without and general borers. Proletculturists, vulgarians, highbrows, low-brows, intellectuals—in fact, every and any person who is in the least interesting and merry.

The price of tickets will be one dollar more than an added half of a dollar at the door. If you would spend an unforgettable evening (and early morning) you wont fail to get a ticket for yourself—and for her.

"Liberator" Wants Help

"The Liberator" wants help from comrades who will volunteer to do clerical work, addressing and stuffing envelopes. No experience required. Report any day to Chairman, Liberator Costume Ball Committee, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Herrin Supports Labor Defense Council

By MORITZ J. LOEB

Perhaps the events in Herrin, Ill., have been an education in the class struggle for those who actually participated in the defence of unionism in the famous Herrin struggle, as well as it has been an education along the same lines to all Americans on both sides of the conflict.

Perhaps, and this is more likely the case, the Herrin miners have long understood the class struggle and that is the reason for their stirring stand, which has served as an inspiration to the entire labor movement and, in truth, the Chicago Tribune states, "A Portend" to the enemies of labor.

At any rate, the Herrin miners understand who ARE the enemies of labor. They understood that when they defended unionism last summer and they understand it now, when they support unionism, progressive unionism thru their support of the victims of the Michigan "Red Raids."

From Local No. 655 of the United Mine Workers has come a donation of $52 to the Labor Defense Council. Someone has said in support of the revolutionary instinct of American workers, "They may not be students of Marx, but let them become aware of an enemy and they'll fight him to the last ditch."

The Herrin miners knew Labor's enemies in Herrin. They know Labor's enemies in Michigan. They know that the attack on the 22 unionists in the Michigan raids was a bitter attack on American labor.

The Workers' Party because it realized the importance of the Michigan trial, not only to the Workers' Party but also to the entire labor movement has called upon its membership to support to the utmost the defense in that trial. It has been said: "We must rely to a great extent on the members of the Workers' Party to supply the money." So a One Day's Pay Assessment has been levied on every member of the Workers' Party.

This is a serious business. The Workers Party is the revolutionary expression of the American working class. When it calls for support from its members it means that support is urgent. The Labor Defense Council is in the business of defending the twenty-two men on trial in Michigan. When it calls for financial support it is because financial support is needed to win the Michigan fight.

The miners in Herrin, Ill., know what has won their court fight for them. It was the financial support of the labor movement, particularly the support of their fellow workers, the members of the U. M. W. A. They knew that money won their court fight. They know that the fight in Michigan cannot be won without money. The miners in Herrin, Ill., haven't very much money. They had just finished a five-months' strike. They have had to undergo starvation from which they are not yet recovered. **BUT THEY KNEW WHAT THE MICHIGAN CASE MEANS AND WHAT IT WILL TAKE TO WIN IT. AND THEY HAD THE GUTS TO MEET THE NEED AS THEY SAW IT. THEY HAVE AN ORGANIZATION OF ACTION.**

The Day's Pay Campaign calls the Workers Party members to ACTION. Up until January 31, nineteen branches have responded. From January 31 to February 7, the following 25 branches have made their response: Thirteen branches in New York City, reported to New York D. O.; Christopher, Ill., English; Neffs, Ohio, South Slavic; Raymond, Wash., Finnish, San Francisco, Calif.; South Slavic, Roseland, Chicago, Lithuanian; Belleville, Ill., English; Frankfort, Ill., Lithuanian; Kenosha, Wis., So. Slavic, Buckner, Ill., So. Slavic, St. Louis, Mo., Lithuanian; Beaver, Pa., So. Slavic, Astoria, Oregon, Finnish.

Is there a Workers Party member that will permit his branch to remain off the Honor Roll? Is there a member of the party who will not pay his assessment? Is there a branch or a member who cannot see the enemy in Michigan or who will not give battle to him? Must the Workers Party allow the Herrin miners to take the lead in the Michigan battle? We know your answer. But have you made it yet?

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR HONOR CARD? BUY IT! THAT IS THE ONLY WAY YOU CAN MAKE YOUR ANSWER. LET THE LABOR DEFENSE CUNCIL KNOW BY WHAT ACTION YOU MAKE YOUR ANSWER.

BUY YOUR HONOR CARD, BUY IT NOW!

Plan Program for Work in Needle Trades

By JOSEPH MANLEY

At a special meeting of the National Committee of the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League held recently, at which William Z. Foster was present, an elaborate program was approved of, which will inaugurate a countrywide campaign, covering all the needle trade centers, for the cause of amalgamation of the various needle trades unions.

A plan of amalgamation was adopted which, we will publish shortly. The National Committee selected one of their number, Ida Rothstein, a well known member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to visit the following cities.

Philadelphia, Boston, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Buffalo; spending from five days to a week in each city, and organizing Trade Union Educational League groups for the purpose of carrying on the campaign for amalgamation.

A needle trades amalgamation bulletin for the industry, published in several languages and with a national circulation, was also approved of.

The plan of amalgamation will be spread broadcast thruout the entire industry, and Organizer Rothstein will make it a special point to see that the various groups and organizations will be represented at the conference provided for by this meeting of the National Committee. This conference will be held in the near future, and a call will soon be sent out giving the exact date and location.

The purpose of the conference will be to elect a permanent National Committee, and establish the campaign for amalgamation on a firm foundation.

Metal Trades Section Meeting

The next meeting of the Metal Trades Section of the T. U. E. L. will be held Saturday, Feb. 17th, 3 p. m. at the Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 East 81st St., near 1st Avenue, New York City.

Every militant in the metal industry must make it his business to attend this meeting, so that the genial workers may again become the most militant of the American labor movement.

Have you contributed something to the NDC Bazaar? If not, do it to-day.

February Birthday Celebrations for Lincoln and Washington Reveal the Myths of Hero Worship

(Continued from Page One)

[illegible] and everywhere in the world. Never have there been wider variations in the standards of living than there are today. Never have there been such [illegible] thousands of them, live the material conditions that produce such outstanding figures are not at hand.

It is not the so-called "great men" that make history, but historical conditions, but the appearance of such men is indicative of changes that have already taken place in material life. Individuals in the past have certainly personified a certain historical tendency. But the tendency was prior to and responsible for the individual; the individual was never the creator of the historical tendency.

Heroic figures appear at times of great upheaval, such as during the transition of power from the hands of one ruling class into that of another. Before they appear, however, there has already developed within the confines of the old society the elements of a new society. The very fact that they do appear and voice demands for the destruction of the old system, is evidence that the negative force that will eventually destroy the system has become clear to thinkers of clear vision, once no idea can ever arise unless it is rooted in material life.

Bourgeois historians would have us believe that were it not for the appearance of the emperor Augustus the Roman Empire would never have existed; that Napoleon Bonaparte was responsible for the wars that bear his name; that George Washington liberated the thirteen colonies from Britain, and that without Abraham Lincoln, the emancipation proclamation would never have been written.

The Marxist declares that Augustus simply personified the fact that Rome could no longer exist as a republic and that a centralized government that came to be known as the Empire was the one way to overcome the forces of destruction generated in the futile effort of the Republic to maintain itself. Napoleon was the product of the French Revolution, and Washington and Lincoln, each in his own way, personified historical tendencies that were working themselves out in the material life of their times.

* * *

To the modern revolutionist, who views history as a series of class struggles, these outstanding figures of the past are not great men, whose appearance is accidental or the result of the will of a Supreme Being, but the embodiment of definite class tendencies. These figures appear only at certain times, in response to definite demands imposed by changes that have taken place in the method of wealth production. In every age the union will be confronted, as pointed out correctly by the report, with the necessity of developing independent political action of the workers, a Labor Party. The next step in securing the fruits of nationalization of mines would be of necessity the establishment of a workers' government. The political character of the whole problem of the working class is nowhere more clearly illustrated than with the railroad workers in Germany. The railroads there are nationalized, yet the railroad workers are among the most revolutionary workers in Germany. Their right to strike was taken away from them. They have been reduced from slaves of private corporations to slaves of a capitalist state.

The report of the Nationalization Research Committee realizes this danger and makes a number of provisions to secure industrial democracy in the management of the nationalized mines. But these provisions will turn out to be just a number of meaningless ornaments. The real power will be the president who appoints the members of the Federal Commission and the secretary of the mines. The real power will be the courts that will interpret every letter of the nationalization law. Under the convenient disguise of representatives of the consumers, heads of big corporations and corporation fools will see to it in the Commission and in the Mining Council that no example will be set for the rest of the workers in the land in regards to standard of wages and general working conditions of the miners, which will result in wholesale struggles of the mass of workers against their private employers.

But, we repeat, the struggle for nationalization will be opposed by every progressive and radical. In this struggle it will be possible to prove beyond a doubt how the high officials of the U. M. W. of A. use their office to thwart all efforts of progress of the membership of the union. It will be possible to prove to the rank and file of the organization that Lewis and his stool pigeons are after all merely champions of the cause of the mine owners against the workers.

And, last but not least, the inevitable necessity of independent political action of the working class, and the necessity for the establishment of a workers' government will be proven to the masses of workers thru the experience derived from the struggle for nationalization as well as in the administration of nationalized mines.

Bazaar Great Melting Pot, Plans Show

Gaining in momentum every day, the **Second Annual International Bazaar**, to be held at the **Lyceum**, 86th St. and 3rd Ave., **Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 21, 22, 23 and 24**, for the benefit and relief of class war prisoners, promises to exceed all expectations for attendance, variety of interests, and colorful features.

The Bazaar will be the great melting pot of the year, blending into a gala harmonious unit the costumes, things, rotten with the established order, that something must be done, and that the workers themselves are the ones to do it. Any good friend of capitalism can see in this the danger that lies ahead of the established order. The workers are prompted to action because they see and feel the wrong of the existing status. The proposed action is by no means radical. It is the uncertain movement of one not quite sure of his ground. But it is a step forward. This step once made the workers are bound to learn by their experience. The first step will merely be the opening of a gateway thru which the masses of workers will march, hesitatingly at first, but consciously and self-confident eventually, until this march rises into an irresistible stream of a conquering proletariat building a new order.

The officials of the workers' organizations do not dare to oppose open and outright the progressive tendencies. Such opposition would deprive them of their position, and, incidentally, also of their chance to serve what they love, to serve capitalism. So they agree with platonic declarations in favor of such sentiments. But that does not in the least prevent them from using all the power at their disposal to hinder and stand in the way of a practical realization of these tendencies. Thus it appears only natural that Mr. Lewis and his henchmen, Mr. Searles, the editor of the U. M. W. Journal, should attack the report.

Even the most careful perusal of the plan cannot disclose any revolutionary tendency that would justify the attack of Lewis. It is not the plan that they oppose, but the general tendencies. On the other hand it is not the plan that strikes us as particularly worthy of support, but the tendencies.

Nationalization would be a step forward. It cannot solve any economic problem the workers are confronted with. But it can serve as an excellent school that will show the workers the real road to freedom and emancipation.

Even in its fight for nationalization

Nationalization of Mines

By MAX BEDACHT

The 1921 convention of the United Mine Workers of America instructed a special committee to study the question of nationalization of the mines. This committee has now made a tentative report under the caption "How to Run coal".

The outstanding feature connected with the publication of the report is the attitude of President Lewis of the U. M. W. of A. It is the same old story. The sentiment for progressivism. They know that altho these tendencies have not as yet any revolutionary goal, they are, nevertheless, symptoms of a development moving toward such a goal. They are symptomatic of the presence of a subconscious feeling among the masses that something is rotten with the established

But these officials view with alarm the growing sentiment for progressivism. They know that altho these tendencies have not as yet any revolutionary goal, they are, nevertheless, symptoms of a development moving toward such a goal. They are symptomatic of the presence of a subconscious feeling among the masses that something is rotten with the established order, that something must be done, and that the workers themselves are the ones to do it. Any good friend of capitalism can see in this the danger that lies ahead of the established order. The workers are prompted to action because they see and feel the wrong of the existing status. The proposed action is by no means radical. It is the uncertain movement of one not quite sure of his ground. But it is a step forward. This step once made the workers are bound to learn by their experience. The first step will merely be the opening of a gateway thru which the masses of workers will march, hesitatingly at first, but consciously and self-confident eventually, until this march rises into an irresistible stream of a conquering proletariat building a new order.

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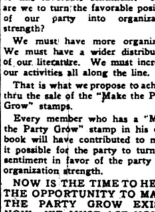
Even in its fight for nationalization

Worked 17 Years in U. S. A.; Has Nothing

DETROIT.—Deportation of Leonard Marcellino, an Italian worker who has become dependent after 17 years of labor in this country, is protested by Detroit workers who call upon the federal Department of Labor to cancel the order. If carried out the order will separate Marcellino from his wife and four minor children who were born in this country. The Polish section of the Workers' Party is especially active in aiding him.



The National Office of the party has been in touch with the party organization thru special representatives in most parts of the country during the last month.

The reports that these representatives have brought back to the headquarters are all of the same character: Everywhere the workers are in a mood for a fight against the exploiters and oppressors of labor; everywhere the sentiment in relation to the Workers Party among the rank and file of the labor movement is sympathetic. The reports conclude with the message that the party faces a great opportunity to organize the militant workers of this country and to double and triple its strength during the next year.

One of these reports is from Max Lerner, Field Organizer for the party, who spent a month and a half in New England, visiting some forty party organizations. He brought back an enthusiastic report of the possibilities of building a powerful party organization in that district.

How is the party to take advantage of this favorable sentiment? How are we to turn the favorable position of our party into organization strength?

We must have more organizers. We must have a wider distribution of our literature. We must increase our activities all along the line.

That is what we propose to achieve thru the sale of the "Make the Party Grow" stamps.

Every member who has a "Make the Party Grow" stamp in his dues book will have contributed to make it possible for the party to turn the sentiment in favor of the party into organization strength.

NOW IS THE TIME TO HELP. THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE THE PARTY GROW EXISTS NOW. WE MUST ACT NOW.

The National Office asks that each member do this one thing at once: to help make this work possible:

GO TO YOUR NEXT BRANCH MEETING AND BUY A "MAKE THE PARTY GROW" STAMP.

C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary.

S. T. A. S. R. Membership Meeting

The general membership meeting of the New York Branch of the S. T. A. S. R. will take place on Sunday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M. at the headquarters, 231 East 37th St., N.Y. City.

Many vital questions are on the order of the day and the members of the S. T. A. S. R. are requested to be present. Bring your membership card.—Organization Committee of the S. T. A. S. Rs. N. Y. Branch.

The Gifts of Rockefeller

By JEANETTE GERSHANICK

Capitalism demands a different type of mind from that of the past. It needs no philosophic speculators. It must have a staff of workers who can harness the forces of nature and who can reduce the cost of production to a minimum. Capitalism must have scientists as the "sine qua non" of its existence, and accordingly it will encourage learning for the advantages it may receive.

In the individual industrial establishment, such encouragement is quite obvious. The hiring of a trained scientist in a factory in order to reduce the cost of operation is generally recognized as a legitimate act on the part of a producer. Such fostering and aiding of the sciences does not carry with it, however, the insidious effects as the interlocking of the intellectual life of the nation by methods which are less evident, and therefore, more dangerous, as for instance the subsidizing of institutions of learning. The isolated case is not as significant as capitalism's interference with education designed to perpetuate its regime.

It is this sinister meaning which attaches to the gifts recently made and constantly being made to our higher branches of learning. Every donation to a university is another trowel of mortar added to the present structure and the workings of the human mind. Let them continue with this work. And as we hope to transfer the fund of scientific knowledge in other fields to the hands of the workers for their utilization, so let us also use this new mine of valuable information to which Teachers' College is adding for the purpose of making this the Children's Land as Russia did.

Esmond Is Released

SAN FRANCISCO. — Frederick Esmond, one of the I. W. W. members in the famous "silent defense" in Sacramento, now released from St. Elizabeth's hospital in Washington, has long been active in radical circles here, and was known for his brilliant mind. He is an Oxford graduate and a student of Wundt and Titchener.

With the Young Workers

Y. W. L. Convention Hall Changed

The Young Workers League, Local Greater New York, will begin its third semi-annual convention, Sunday, Feb. 25th, 10 A. M., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., instead of the Freiheit Hall.

John Edwards, one of the delegates from the Young Workers League to the Third Congress of the Communist International, will report to the Convention on the decisions reached by the Young Communists and the Communist International.

The agenda calls for a review of the work of the League since its organization, and from the reports of the Executive Committee it is said that great headway has been made and that in the future much more can be expected from the youngsters.

Besides reports of the International, there will be reports on the trade union, school, defense, relief, organizational, financial, foreign language branches, social, educational, and other activities of the League. More than 20 fraternal organizations have been invited.

* * *

YOUNG WORKERS' FORUM

Radicals, Liberals, Socialists, Socialist Laborites, Communists, I. W. W., Syndicalists, Bolsheviks and Menshevikis.

They all claim **Marx**. What has he written that all groups are claiming him. H. M. Wicks, one of the foremost Marxians in America, will lecture on the "Theory of Marxism." Friday evening, Feb. 16th, at 8.30 P. M., at 1844 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn.

NATIONAL DEFENSE BAZAAR

FEB. 21th—FEB. 24th

GRAND COSTUME BALL, SATURDAY, FEB. 24th

The LYCEUM, 86th STREET AND THIRD AVE.

FOR DEFENSE AND RELIEF OF

CLASS WAR PRISONERS

JEANETTE KEAN WINITSKY

Formerly of the Century Opera Company will sing on Wednesday Eve, Feb. 21st.

OTHER PROMINENT ARTISTS WILL APPEAR!

Russian Mandolin and Balalaika Orchestra
Lithuanian and Ukrainian Choruses
Folk and Interpretive Dancing

DANCING EVERY EVENING

Admission:

Evenings ..... 50 cents
Afternoons ..... 35 cents
Admission for entire period of bazaar, $1.00

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NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE,
NEW YORK DIVISION
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Telephone, Stuyvesant 9642 Norma Berman, Secretary

British Seek Halt in War's March to Ruin

The British Communist Party is conducting an energetic campaign against the new imperialistic war that threatens to overwhelm all Europe. Under the slogan of "Stop the March to Ruin!" it is pointed out to labor that it is being betrayed into new wholesale slaughters. The party demands an international conference of workers, the withdrawal of British troops from the continent, scrapping of the Treaty of Versailles, and the creation of an European United States of Workers' Governments. The manifesto reads in part as follows:

Stop the March to Ruin!
Workers of Britain! You Are Being Betrayed Once Again!

The German imperialists, backed by their lackeys of the Second International believe that, with the British troops in Cologne (surrounded as they are on all sides by French and Belgians) sooner or later "incidents" will occur, and the situation we now see developing will force Britain to take action against France. Thus, a new world war will start with Britain and Germany as allies.

The leaders of the Independent Labor Party tell you that the British troops in Cologne are a guarantee of peace. They tell you it is a check against French imperialism. Workers! it's a foolish lie. It is the old lie of the jingoes that "the best way to keep the Peace is to prepare for war."

French troops in the Rhineland, are not a guarantee of peace, but a provocation for further war. British troops in Cologne carry the same danger with them. It is madness to say that a display of military force can help towards the Peace of Europe.

We have a year's experience of a legal party, the L. P. P. This, it brief experience, indicates that even in present day America, the existence of a legal party is possible. The periodicals you publish are in the main Communist. The things published by your illegal forces are little more revolutionary than those published by the legal press, and yet the publications of the legal press circulate freely.

The present legal party is not by far satisfactory to us. The numerical proportion of the membership of the illegal Party to that of the L. P. P. is as one to two. This is not sufficient. We must establish a wider legal movement in which the proportion of the Communists as compared to the rest of the organized workers' masses must be as one to fifty or as one to a hundred. In this connection the only serious prevailing of the establishment of a labor party in America has enormous political importance. **The basis of our activity must be the Left Wing of the Trade Union Movement.** All attention and energy must be devoted to our activity among the masses of the Left Wing in the Trade Union movement. If we succeed in building a large Labor Party—at first only with a moderate political program—it will be an event of historical importance, not only for the American Labor movement, but for the Labor movement of the whole world. It will be the business of the Communists to get a strong footing in this Labor Party; to build Communist nuclei in all Labor Party organizations, and to influence the Party.

The Fourth Congress and the new Executive of the Comunist International are of the opinion that the American communists must commence a new chapter in their work. Illegality for the sake of illegality must cease. The main, efforts must be devoted to work on the legal field. This is what the Comunist International now categorically demands.

The relations between an illegal Party and a legal Party in America cannot be the same as those existing in Russia, for instance, after the first revolution, or now in Finland or Poland. The Communist Parties in those countries have existed for many years. The leaders of those parties have led the working class to revolution. The masses of the workers have seen these parties and their leaders on the battlefield, and have learnt to regard them as reliable leaders. When these parties were forced into a state of illegality, they can claim that the legal movement, as a whole, subordinates itself to them and that they are its leaders.

The situation in America is altogether different. The Communist Party there is still young and has not yet had the opportunity of leading the masses of the workers into decisive battles. Its leaders, hitherto, have not been able to come before the working classes, and win the confidence of the masses. When, under such conditions, the small illegal party claims that all other forms of the movement must subordinate itself to it, and must be led by the illegal organization, it can only lead to great difficulties and thru tactlessness may hinder the development of a broad legal labor movement. In any case, the illegal party must subordinate itself to the broad legal mass movement, must regard itself as a subordinate organization to the broad legal mass movement.

We do not believe that the moment the illegal Communist Party must be demobilized. In view of our experience of the period of the "democratic" martial law, we must by all means have in reserve an illegal apparatus, but the relations between the illegal Party and the legal mass movement must be established on the basis outlined above. Perhaps it will be possible within a year almost totally to abolish the apparatus of the illegal party, but to do this now would be premature.

The Executive does not propose that you immediately carry out such a complete reorganization. We think rather that we can for the time being be satisfied if **the illegal Central Committee and the Central Committee of the legal Party unite,** and that this enlarged Executive Committee take over the leadership of the movement. The rest will follow.

The immigrants, including Communists, who have migrated to America from Europe, play an important part in the American Labor movement. But it must not be for the moment forgotten that the most important task is to arouse the **American born** workers out of their lethargy. The Party must systematically and willingly assist American born workers, wherever the opportunity offers, to play a leading part in the movement. The Communist immigrants have brought many virtues with them to America, self-sacrifice, revolutionary courage, etc. At the same time, however, their greatest weakness lies in the fact that they desire to apply the experience they have acquired in the various countries of Europe, mechanically to **American conditions.**

In summarising our position, we say:

1. The main efforts must be devoted to work on legal field.

2. All energy must be directed toward building up a Labor Party.

3. The greatest attention must be paid to the Left Wing in the Labor movement.

4. The illegal Party shall continue to exist only as an auxiliary organization.

5. The merging of the Central Committees of the illegal and the legal parties must be brought about as soon as possible.

These are the instructions given you by the Executive. All this, however, can be carried out only on the condition that the factional struggle, the struggle between the various groups, be brought to an end. We have now to carry out a most important political measure. The party will be able to carry out this task only when it is properly disciplined, and when it marches along the path indicated, like one man. The tasks that now confront the American Party are so important that we frankly declare: He, who refuses to adopt these tactics, let him leave the Party!

The Communist International demands discipline. On this basis of its experience the Communist International assures the American Communists that, if they raise no difficulty with regard to the policy indicated above, the Communist Party of America, with the help of the Communist International, will in a short time achieve great success. The situation is so serious and the injury caused by factional struggle so great that the Executive Committee has resolved to take the most energetic measures against all those who will hamper the carrying out of the above decisions. Unity and discipline, on the basis of the decisions of the Communist International, arrived at after mature thought — this is what the Executive Committee demands from all American comrades without exception.

With Communist Greetings,

Executive Committee of the Communist International.

* * *

NOTE:—Next week "The Worker" will publish the reply of the Communist Party of America to the Executive Committee of the Communist International, as it appears in the current issue of "The Communist," official organ Communist Party.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER. KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Statement of the Executive Committee of the Communist International on the American Question Is Published Here

(From "The Communist," Official Organ Communist Party of America)

TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA, FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL:

For two years already the Executive Committee of the Communist International has been dealing with the American Communist party. On this question we have heard a number of your delegations and complete delegations from your Party. A number of special sessions were devoted by the Executive to your affairs, and have been repeatedly dealt with by the Enlarged Executive.

We succeeded in sending a special representative to America who has now submitted his report to us. Finally, at the Fourth Congress the American question was once again, dealt with by a large commission and the whole of the Congress.

Now the witness in America are the birth-pangs of a Communist Party. This birth is taking place amidst internal struggles and conflicts.

Is a LEGAL Communist Party in America possible now or not? This is the question which has to be decided. The Executive is of the opinion, unless all signs are misleading, that a legal Party in America is now possible. The Communist Party existing in America now was born during the period of the war, the period when in all the belligerent countries martial law prevailed, which in America, assumed the most stringent forms. During this period a legal Communist Party was certainly not possible in America, and under the conditions then prevailing the Party had to work **illegally.** The psychology that prevailed in the Comunist Party during the period of martial law cannot remain. It is true, that so-called American "democracy" is not a paradise for the working class. And yet even this notorious "democracy" is in a position in which it can and must do what the most reactionary government, that of imperialist France, for example, is obliged to do.

The British troops must be brought home. This is our first task. We must then help the French workers to fight their reactionary Government for the withdrawal of the French troops. The Communist Party is not interested in helping British, French, or German imperialism. Its one concern is the revolutionary struggle of the workers of all lands against the imperialists.

The Communist Party therefore calls on the workers of Britain to fight against British Imperialism and British capitalism.

Thru your Trade Unions, Trades Councils, and local Labor Parties, demand:

An International Conference of Workers

The Communist Party demands that the British Labor movement shall take the lead in calling an immediate conference of all labor organizations of the world to devise the means and declare an end to the aggression of the imperialists who are conspiring against the social peace.

Scrap the Versailles Treaty!

The Communist Party of Great Britain demands the immediate scrapping of the Versailles Treaty, which has brought misery and ruin upon the masses of Europe.

A United States of Workers' Government!

The Communist Party of Great Britain calls for a United States of Europe composed of the Governments of the toilers—the Workers and Peasants of Europe.

Withdraw All British Troops!

The Communist Party of Great Britain demands the immediate withdrawal of all British troops from the occupied territories.

For the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain, Thomas Bell, Political Sec.

PROLETARIAN LUCK

I hung a horse-shoe o'er my head,
The silliest horse-shoe ever seen!
I thought that it would bring to me
Plenty of the good, long green;
But it fell—ker-slap!—right—now!
It knocked me stiff! I hadn't thought
And put a lump upon my bean.

Edward J. Irvine.

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Labor Banks Raise Facts Vs. Fiction

FACTS VS. FICTION

BY H. M. WICKS

Mr. Warren S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, received his training in the banking business from a Dr. Walter F. McCaleb, an individual who has had years of experience in the banking business, extending from small banks to the establishing of one of the twelve federal reserve banks for the United States government. Mr. McCaleb was the organizational genius behind the original bank established by the Engineers' officials at Cleveland and he shares all the illusions of Grand Chief Stone.

Since Mr. Stone assures us that running a bank is as easy as running a peanut store and declares that the inevitable tendency of wealth is to create wealth and since he further adds that in ten years' time, thru the control of its own banks, labor can control the financial policy of the United States, we believe his astonishing proposals should be subjected to closer scrutiny at the bar of working-class economics.

It is plain to be seen that wealth and money are synonyms in the sense that Mr. Stone uses the term. Instead of defining the two, historically and functionally, he simply repeats the hackneyed phrases of the brainless copy writers who prepare advertising copy for the banks. Truly such reasoning is that of the peanut peddlar and not that of the trained economist as we shall see ere we proceed very far with our analysis.

Mr. Stone can take all the wealth, whether in the form of money, raw materials, machinery or anything else possessing exchange value and concentrate it in one place, under any conditions, and observe carefully the process by which "wealth creates wealth." He would soon discover that there is no magic power in wealth of any description that will enable it to create more wealth. Instead of increasing it would soon deteriorate and disappear, owing to the elements in nature. Mr. Stone and his chief financial adviser, Dr. McCaleb, may emphatically deny that they mean wealth of itself can increase in value. They will contend that it must be placed in banks and be used.

Very well, let us start from that assumption and imagine that the bankers of the world take their wealth and proceed to buy and sell and trade and dicker in every conceivable way, just as they do in every-day life while labor remains idle. Are these "expert bankers" so naive, so utterly devoid of human intelligence, as to believe that such a procedure would increase the value of money one mill?

To intelligently analyze any phase of wealth production under capitalism we must start from the Marxian formula that there is only one factor in human society that can create wealth in any form, that can impart value to anything, and that is human labor.

The interest that accrues from money deposited in a bank is not obtained from any productive powers on the part of money, but because that money has been used to exploit working people thru the purchase of their labor-power. And the interest on money is only realizable thru the appropriation of the products of surplus labor. Interest is created because workers labor beyond the time necessary to earn their living and get nothing in return for that surplus labor time.

All workers are now being taught the blessings of those capitalistic virtues, industry thrift and perseverance. "Everyone should save money," shout the boosters for labor banks. Thus the so-called leaders of labor repeat the identical slogans of the bankers. One of the prominent New York City labor leaders, speaking in favor of cooperative labor banks, made the assertion that labor has been standing on the side lines too long, watching the parade go by and that we should go on the band wagon by engaging in our own banking. He then pictured the amount of interest being paid by the Brotherhood bank at Cleveland, which seemed to appeal to his listeners.

A simple knowledge of the simplest rudiments of economics would be sufficient to reduce such arguments to absurdity. If all workers saved money and expected to draw interest upon it the result would be the complete negation of the banking business, for there would be no one to purchase the surplus wealth, hence no interest. The fiction of capitalist banking ideology is that all people should put money in the banks. The fact is that such a proposal, if complied with, would lead to the utter ruin of the banking business.

NEXT WEEK—"In the Tentacles of the Octopus."

Adam and Christ Myths Like Santa Claus and Uncle Sam

Editor's Note—We asked Bishop William Montgomery Brown, author of the booklets, "Communism and Christianism," to give us his views about the Manning-Grant discussion now going on in the Protestant Episcopal Church. The slogan advanced by Bishop Brown's book is, "Banish Gods from the Skies, and Capitalists from the Earth." He says that he treats the myths of Adam and Christ as he does those about Santa Claus and Uncle Sam. He writes:

BY BISHOP WILLIAM MONTGOMERY BROWN,
Author of "Communism and Christianism"

The interesting case of the Bishop of the Diocese of New York, William T. Manning, against the Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York City, the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, on account of heretical teaching, illustrates the wisdom of the proverb which advises people who live in glass houses not to throw stones.

If measured by the Bible and Church standards of orthodoxy, the Bishop falls short (technically, if not actually) as much as the Rector.

Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all.—James, 2:10.

Let me confine this comparison of, according to the representations of the Bible, literally interpreted, than the Rev. Dr. Grant, but surely he does not believe all of either; and, this being the case, the two equally great doctors are equally great heretics.

the two doctrines which constitute the bases of orthodox Christianism: (1) the doctrine of the two Adams, and (2) the doctrine of the two future lives.

Perhaps the Rt. Rev. Dr. Manning believes more of these two doctrines, the Rev. Dr. Grant, but surely he does not believe all of either; and, this being the case, the two equally great doctors are equally great heretics.

Does Dr. Manning believe that the Christian God was the father of the first Adam in accordance with the representations of the Bible?

So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him: male and female created he them.—Genesis, 1:27.

And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul.—Genesis 2:7.

If Dr. Manning does not believe these two verses in their literal sense why does he throw a stone at Dr. Grant for not believing that God was the father of the second Adam in accordance with the representations of the Bible?

But while he thought on these things, behold, the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a dream, saying, Joseph, thou son of David, fear not to take unto thee Mary thy wife: for that which is conceived in her is of the Holy Ghost.—Matthew, 1:20.

Then said Mary unto the angel, How shall this be, seeing I know not a man? And the angel answering said unto her, The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee: that holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God.—Luke, 1:34-35.

Or does Dr. Manning prefer that the first Adam was brought into the world by his fall, if so why does he cast another sneer at Dr. Grant for not believing the second Adam was raised to life to the world by his resurrection?

Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept. For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For, as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.—I Cor. 15:20-21-22.

We are passing from the age of traditionalism with its myths into the age of scientism with its facts. There are no men of science and, indeed, few educated people who believe that the first of these Adams ever lived in the realm of realities.

Drs. Manning and Grant are, then, on the same footing as heretics on account of their disbelief in this Adam; if not, the false teacher is Dr. Manning, not Dr. Grant; and, if so, he is such nevertheless, for how could the second Adam be the Christ who by his death and resurrection restored to humanity the immortality which the fall of a first Adam who never existed?

Besides the creation of the first Adam and the birth of the second, in accordance with the representations of the Bible, are alike biological impossibilities.

Moreover the heaven above the earth is not a heaven and a hell in the earth, or below it, in accordance with the representations of the Bible, are astronomical impossibilities.

Dr. Manning does not believe the representations concerning this firmament, heaven and hell any more than Dr. Grant. It is well, therefore, that he dropped his stone, and it will be well if he does not take it up again. The throwing of it would do himself more harm than Dr. Grant.

For myself I believe in both the Adams, for the people and by the people.

They (the first Adam, the second Adam, Santa Claus, Uncle Sam and all the rest) have ceased to be prosaic realities and become poetic fictions. As such they are so many parts of the great dramas of nature in general and of humanity in particular.

Speaking only of the earth, she is the virgin who, being fructified by her heavenly father, the sun, is the mother of all living creatures, every one of which feeds at her breast and is a brother or sister of all the rest.

The second Adam, the Christ, is the symbol of the working class which is ever being crucified to redeem the owning class from the hell of want and toil to the heaven of plenty and leisure.

Some wonder that I do not renounce these myths concerning the Adams, but why should I not treat them as I do the myths about Santa Claus and Uncle Sam.

My body is an inheritance. It has 107 useless organs; twelve of which have come to me from my fish ancestors. What a fool I would be if I should try to cut them out.

My soul is also an inheritance from civilized barbarism, savage and even animal ancestors, and it is full of hurtful, prosaic superstitions, but fortunately I have the power of converting them into helpful, poetic and dramatic symbols.

Thus I have done with my inheritance of the Christian interpretation of redemptive religion—the greatest of all myths, and it means ten, yea a hundred times more to me now in these days of my heterodoxy than it ever did in the days of my orthodoxy.

Among the rumors there is one to the effect that Dr. Manning is to prepare and deliver a special course of apologetic lectures in which he will undertake to state and discredit the heresies to which Dr. Grant has given expression. Unless he trifles with the field of modern science in these lectures, they will be of little interest to the faithful; but, if he enters it, he will be more likely to increase the number of heretics, than to convert Dr. Grant.

The daily press hints that this Bishop in dropping this case against Dr. Grant may have been influenced to some extent by financial considerations. If there is any truth in this, a comrade who has written to me about it, certainly hits the nail on the head in this paragraph of his letter.

"It is openly stated that Bishop Manning will do nothing more in the case, all of which reminds one of Marx's profound observation that 'the English Established Church will more readily pardon an attack on eight of its thirty-nine articles than on one thirty-ninth of its income.'"

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Lithuanian Branch, No. 2o, Workers Party, of Cleveland, Ohio, has voted for the One Day's Pay for the Labor Defense Council. Secretary C. Viscount urges, "Let us all chip in on this great campaign and save the comrades who are waiting for the 'iron glove' trial in Michigan."

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FUN, FRIVOLITY, HILARITY, COLOR—All These and More { Will be Present in Unprecedented Quantities at THE LIBERATOR COSTUME BALL, Friday, March 2nd, TAMMANY HALL

The Percy Bigwig Grant says that the Communists are going to overthrow the Government except Russian consuls. Americans are not going to overthrow Russian economics as well, and then their country will be 100 per cent on the right road.

Republican Unity for 1924

If we are to believe the political soothsayers, there is to be unity in the Republican Party for the 1924 elections and Warren Gamaliel Harding, president of these United States, is to be candidate for re-election "on his record."

This has been made definitely certain by the complete surrender, as it is claimed, of Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, to the Republican reactionaries. It is contended he will not muddy the waters of Republican solidarity by seeking the presidential nomination himself. This is easily understood. Since his revolt, with Roosevelt, in 1912, Johnson has steadily developed his efforts more and more as the stool pigeon of Republican conservatism. He is now a faithful lapdog of capitalism.

It is a rather delicious bit of political irony, therefore, that he should jockey his former "progressive" associates, LaFollette-Brookhart et al, into the corner where they now find themselves. La Follette's "People's Legislative Service" had blatantly made public a letter from Johnson denouncing the present method of nominating Republican candidates for the presidency. Johnson had endorsed the La Follette method that delegates to presidential nominating conventions be chosen by direct primary vote.

Thus the La Follette group took unto its bosom the California senator, who dodged voting on the question of Newberryism in Michigan, who lauded Sleuth "Bill" Burns before a congressional committee seeking to white-wash Daugherty, and who helps keep Mooney and others in prison in California. And the next day Johnson, like the millionaire "progressive" Couzens, from Michigan, found a haven beneath the protecting whiskers of the senate's reactionary Republican leader, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. Practically the entire program of the People's Legislative Service, sponsored by the La Follette group, is built on a few reforms in the election laws. Thus Johnson, on behalf of reaction, punctures La Follette's "progressive" bubble.

Not satisfied with this humiliation of La Follette and Co., the Senate republicans select two new leaders, a conservative and a "progressive," to help solidify their forces. The conservative is Wadsworth, of New York, the "progressive," Lenroot, of Wisconsin, who, like Johnson, was considered radical a decade ago, but who is now a bulwark of reaction, elected by the same voters who keep La Follette in office. It was Lenroot who denounced Brookhart as worse than the Russian Bolsheviks.

Thus the Cleveland Labor Conference for Progressive Political Action, that decided to stand with La Follette, finds itself dragged in the mud along with the motley crew led by the senior senator from Wisconsin. This cannot help but give new impetus to the demand in the ranks of labor for a class party of the workers and farmers. Unity in the Republican party for 1924 means a solidification of capitalism's political power against labor. It means that labor must solidify its political strength, and it can only do this thru an independent class Labor Party.

While the Communist coal miners of the Ruhr keep on singing "The International," there is no rest for either French or German capitalism. And latest reports indicate the song grows in power.

100 Per Cent Americans

It was to be expected that some trade unionists, during the war, misled by the propaganda of the kept press, minds poisoned with the insidious drugs of jingoism, and in fear of the flag-waving boas, should confess to 100 per cent Americanism.

But when the exploiters launch and carry forward an open shop campaign in the name of the flag, when "Americanism" slaughters union miners at Herrin, Ill., and hangs a union railroad strike official to a bridge at Harrison, Ark., and drives hundreds of his fellows into the hills, for protection, and children into the forests, for protection, in the dead of winter, it is difficult to understand how a trade unionist, especially a trade union official, can confess to being proud of "strictly 100 per cent pure Americanism."

That such sentiment, however, still lurks in the ranks of organized labor, a festering sore within, is shown by a letter received by Miss Nerma Berman, Secretary, National Defense Committee, from Ed. McMenamnie, secretary, Local Union No. 1, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International, that meets at Waverly Hall, 168 Waverly Ave., Brooklyn, as follows:

Brooklyn, N. Y., February 5, 1923.

Nerman Berman, Secretary,
National Defense Committee.

MADAM:—Your two letters of Feb. 1, 1923, and contents, i. e., tickets, are herewith returned. And may further add that the above named union is and always will be strictly 100 per cent pure American. Also that the undersigned was in France as a volunteer in the Army U. S. Engineers, while the skunks you are trying to raise money for was making $10 to $15 per day and dodging the draft. In other words there are no suckers in this union.

ED. McMENANNIE, Secretary, Local Union No. 1,
Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International.

We doubt whether the National Defense Committee letter ever came before this local of the Bricklayers' Union. McMenamnie's words sound too much like those of that type of labor official-dom that conveniently forgets these matters at union meetings, and then disposes of them later according to its own inclinations.

We want to point out, however, to the members of this Bricklayers' Union that the National Defense Committee is fighting the cases of workers imprisoned long after the war ended, for offering the first resistance to that open shop drive that has crushed many a labor organization during the past two years.

Mr. McMenahnie will win the applause of Sleuth Burns and all his labor-crushing crew. His boss should be proud of him. His brains, as well as his muscles, are at the service of those who exploit him. And for that, all we can do is pity him.

Premier Mussolini is evidently trying to direct popular attention away from the falling lire by directing new raids and arrests against the Communists. Bordiga is reported arrested on his return from the Fourth Congress of the Communist International, and Communist Party funds have been seized following publication of the Comintern's manifesto calling for world-wide action of the workers against fascism. There have also been wholesale arrests of party officials.

Edison may be some inventor, with the assistance of a large number of exploited assistants. And he may be able to ask a lot of questions. But when he claims that Harding ought to be re-elected and that the French are paying the Germans only a "friendly visit" in the Ruhr, he displays a rather amazing ignorance of politics from the human standpoint. Our advice to Edison—stick to your laboratory.

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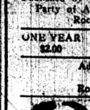

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No God But Rockefeller

The Colorado house of representatives doesn't want any interference from God in its law-making. Chaplain J. R. Kader knows this now. Official censure smothered his efforts to have the Deity guide the law-makers to the end that "greed might be overcome, and justice done among men." Rep. Cook, a former minister, in the debate on the censure, declared he didn't think the Almighty should be annoyed. Part of Kader's supplication that drew fire follows:

"Our courts are corrupt; God has been expelled from our churches; our pulpits are filled with easayists; our boys and girls are going to the dogs; our laboring men are going to work with empty pails, while our farmers starve and the middlemen wax fat on exhorbitant prices; . . . our banks are bursting with money."

Colorado elected one of those alleged "progressives," Sweet, governor, at the last elections, and evidently Kader, thought God had a chance in the czardom of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., a Standard Oil Trust property.

But when the God of Gold, who robs the workers of the mills, the mines and the fields, spat upon Kader's prayer in the state legislature and threw it out, Colorado merely repeated again what it reiterates so often, that it recognizes NO GOD BUT ROCKEFELLER.

No new Gods will rise in Colorado until the God of Labor develops a mailed fist able to crush the God of Gold and establish the rule of the many. Then no prayers will be needed in the state legislature, for labor will have become its own saviour.

Burns Likes the Ku Klux Klan

William J. Burns, chief snooper and radical head-hunter of the Harding administration, is out touring the country to work up sentiment against Communists in preparatory to the approaching trial in Michigan. One of the recently staged appearances was before representatives of 30 "patriotic" societies gathered at the Army and Navy Club in New York City.

In his attack on all dissenting opinion, Burns came out for the first time in favor of the Ku Klux Klan as an instrument for the enforcement of his brand of "law and order."

"The Ku Klux Klan should be fighting the 'reds' instead of attacking Catholics, Jews and Negroes," advised Burns, thus pressing these nightshirt horsemen to his bosom.

Mr. Burns, and back of him Mr. Daugherty and Mr. Harding, do not care how many crimes the Ku Klux Klan commit, as long as these crimes are perpetrated upon radicals, especially upon Communists.

We have long pointed this out, but we are grateful to Mr. Burns for helping make this matter clear to those who are still blind to the dangers of officially inspired fascism. We have not yet got a Fascisti government in power in the United States. But the Ku Klux Klan, the American Legion and Mr. Burns' 30 Allied "Patriotic" Societies are the unofficial Fascisti of the Harding administration, ready, according to Colonel Alvin Owsley, commander of the American Legion, "to take things into their own hands."

Workers! Remember that when, in the future, the Ku Klux Klan attacks a strike leader or political spokesman of labor, that attack is inspired by Burns. That attack has the consent of the Harding administration. Do not forget!

Kollontay Goes to Norway

All American Communists, in common with those of the rest of the world, will extend their comradely greetings to Comrade Alexandra Kollontay in taking up her new duties as Russian Soviet Minister to Norway. She will thus continue her work in Christiania, the Communist stronghold in the Scandinavian countries.

Comrade Kollontay was an exile from the Russia of the czar, living for the most part in Berlin, Germany. She was a prominent figure and an active co-worker with Clara Zetkin in the congresses of the Second (Socialist) International before the war, and will be remembered in this country for her many brilliant speeches made during a tour of the United States almost coincidentit with that of Karl Liebknecht.

Comrade Kollontay speaks many languages fluently. She has written several books and taken an active part in the internal struggles of the Russian Communist Party, also holding the post of Minister of Public Welfare in the Soviet Regime. Her extreme attitude at times, as spokesman especially of the Workers' Opposition within the Russian Communist Party, brought her into conflict with the accepted Communist position. The kept press, with great gusto, announced several months ago that she had been expelled from the Communist Party, even as it has tried on numerous occasions to create the impression that Zetkin has withdrawn from the Communist movement. But in this, as in nearly everything else pertaining to Soviet Russia and the Communist International, the kept press has been proved wrong.

Comrade Kollontay will find a fruitful field for her great energy and recognized ability in her new position at the Norwegian capital. She will be able to keep a close contact with Soviet Russia, as well as maintain a nearer approach to events transpiring in the capitalist world. We wish her well.

The Hungry Cry for Bread

While great quantities of wheat rot in the open in the grain fields of the west, the poor starve in the cities, especially the children of the poor.

The condition confronting the farmers we know. Their spokesmen in the United States Congress have rapacious grain speculators on the boards of trade refusing to buy. That keeps the price up for stocks on hand, and makes the farmer ready to accept lower prices for new stocks whenever needed. The farmer knows his problem, altho he may be blind as to the remedy.

But there is no "Hunger Bloc" in the United States Congress. The hungry have no spokesman in Washington. But the hungry have spoken in Chicago in the price war between the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. and the Piggly Wiggly Stores, as a result of which the latter, for a very short time, gave away a 16-ounce loaf of bread with every purchase. The hungry have made it known they are in our midst. According to press reports, "Hundreds of schoolboys, newsboys and 'kids' of every description stormed the 98 Piggly-Wiggly stores" in Chicago. Out of well-nigh penniless homes they came, these hungry children, knowing that with every purchase of a few cents they would get a loaf of bread FREE! How many of them must have divided their meagre purchases, coming again and again, to get two, three, four or more loaves of bread FREE! The Piggly-Wiggly stores gave away 150,000 loaves in one day and then the pressure became too great, regular customers couldn't get near the stores.

Manager C. S. Wyatt closed the doors of his stores to the hungry hordes by the simple expedient of ruling that no free loaves be given away except with 50-cent purchases. Fifty-cent pieces are not numerous in the homes of the hungry. So the one day of free bread has become anything of memory. The starving will crawl back into their retreats and hunger some more.

The price war between these two big systems of chain stores will result in time in the one being swallowed by the other.

Rockefeller settled this problem in the oil business long ago. Schwab and Gary settled it in the steel business. They have wiped out competition and prices are fixed as high as the traffic will bear.

In the East some Piggly-Wiggly stores have been going into bankruptcy. That is the favorite way of smashing a competitor.

In the end the dominant capitalist group will demand its compensation for the bread it may have given away in its price wars. Thru higher and ever higher prices it will force louder and louder the cry of hunger. Not until the workers on the land, with the workers in the city, unite against the profiteers in bread, and the profiteers in all the other necessities of life, and crush them and the social system for which they stand, will the cry for bread be stilled, because it will then be satisfied for the first time in human history. The bread price war in Chicago is a dying wail of the capitalist social order.

Chief Justice William Howard Taft has issued his proposed canons of judicial ethics. But we don't find any rule laid down whereby a poor man can get the same deal before a capitalist court as a rich man. Taft always did overlook fundamentals.

30,000 Needle Workers Strike

The frequently recurring struggles of the New York Needle Workers are developing a more and more significant character. The present strike of 30,000 dress and waist makers against the intolerable piece-work system marks a new stage in the efforts of these workers to win their own emancipation.

The needle industry is the home of the sweatshop. It is against this sweatshop tyranny, with its antiquated industrial methods, with petty contractors farming out work, that has called forth the bitter resentment and heroic battles of the organized needle workers. Here, first and three organized needle workers in the forefront of the labor movement, bravely facing the employers supported by their armies of thugs and strike-breakers.

A vast majority of the 30,000 engaged in this latest strike in the needle industry are girls and women. It is because of their fine spirit of solidarity, and as a result of their boundless enthusiasm, that this struggle is becoming successfully carried forward. We predict that the splendid militancy and the conscious aspirations of this vast army of strikers will win for them an epochal victory, establishing a milestone far on the road to the last victory over all losses.

Struggles like the present have, without doubt, had the effect of schooling the workers and developing their class consciousness. But the workers now on strike in the needle industry can only develop a portion of their power.

When all the needle trades' international unions are amalgamated into one industrial union of the entire needle industry, then and only then can such isolated and costly struggles as the present be avoided.

Needle workers! Push forward your standards to victory in the present struggle. Develop that solidarity before which the ranks of the helpless bosses crumble. A strike victory to-day means an amalgamation victory tomorrow.

State Senator Clayton R. Lusk is the champion "anti-red" baiter in New York State. He reported on progress he had made, while speaking at a Lincoln Day meeting, stating that, "Notwithstanding the tragic example of Russia, the country (U. S. A.) is drifting toward Socialism." Lusk means that the Russian example is tragic for his capitalist friends, but the workers of the United States must feel it is a good example for them to follow, since they are going in that direction, too. Poor Lusk and his Lusklets. He will soon be doing more useful work than making speeches.

American Ambassador Child, to Italy, recently gave a dinner at Rome to Premier Mussolini and his Fascisti. No doubt Mr. Child gave the Mussolini outfit some pointers on "lynch law" in America, especially as it is used against the workers.

No doubt Bishop James Oneal and Dr. Scott Nearing will develop into the star performers in a new heresy-hunting episode in the "Socialist" Church. In the words of "Vic" Berger, "Believe with me, or get out of my church."

The political quicksands of the Ruhr are pulling the French imperialists in deeper and deeper. We predict that before they hit the bottom they will be out of sight.

Day by day, the number of copies distributed, of the Communist program adopted by the Second National Convention of the Workers Party, grows greater and greater.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER".

NEW CONFERENCE FOR AGGRESSIVE ACTION

NEW YORK.—A furore was created in political circles by the eccentric conference in session at the Madison Square Garden this week. It is believed that the groundwork will be laid there for a hundred percent American labor party, that will put a presidential candidate in the field in 1924. The ultimate aim of the conference is the unity of all hundred percent organizations into an aggressive political unit.

Only 1845 delegates have reported so far. The Bolcoms were cordially requested to inform all Socialist Party locals, American Legion posts, hundred-percent-American labor unions and the Ku Klux Klan branches who are not represented at the gathering, to send immediately delegates with proper credentials to the Madison Square Garden, Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show.

NOW IT CAN BE TOLD

The chief cause of the break at Lausanne was Lord Curzon's inactfulness. He took delight in bawling out the Turks at every opportunity. On one occasion Lenot was answering the Lord's charges of Turkish persecution of minorities:

"What moral right had Curzon to accuse Turkey? All the world knows how England oppresses the peoples of Egypt, Ireland and India!"

Thereupon the noble Lord arose exultingly: "Shameful Lenot ought to be ashamed so to falsify history. The examples he brought up are not accusations of minorities. They are questions of majorities!"

Lenot never forgot this. W. C. N.

NOTICE

The Barnet Darkey Agency has asked the Bolcoms to assist them in finding a desperate radical by the name of Abe Lincolnsky alias Lincoln believed to be a Russian Jew wanted on a charge of criminal anarchy for advocating the overthrow of our government. Liberal remuneration offered for his capture.

BY FORCE OF HABIT

"Where are you running to, Bill?"

"Don't stop me. I'm on my way to my boss's funeral."

"But why the big rush?"

"He's always sore if I'm late."

THE DECALOGUE OF A PROGRESSIVE BUSINESSMAN

1. Do not steal, unless absolutely certain that you'll get away with it.
2. Do not kill, make others kill for you.
3. Honor thy father and mother, if you expect to inherit wealth from them.
4. Do not lie, unless you can make money by it.
5. Love thy neighbor as thyself, if she is goodlooking.
6. Be kind to your workers, you can exploit them more that way.
7. Love thy enemies, be friends with the labor union officials. It pays in the long run.
8. Don't consider a worker a human being. You'll never succeed if you do.
9. Support the government, the press, the school and the pulpit—they are the prime essentials of your well being.
10. Above all things remember that there is only one god: Mammon. Worship him and in His name never hesitate to sacrifice the happiness and lives of your fellow beings.

A LA OWSLEY

First Jobless Buddy (reading from the dirty Times he has picked up):—Then the National Commander fairly shouted to the Gotham Chamber of Commerce: "The American Legion is marching proudly under cover behind the army into the A. F. L. Pomeare. I am with you! Down with the Bonushevicks!"

Second Hungry Buddy: "Oh, that's Owsley!"

GOOD WORK, COUE

Doctor Coue remained but a few weeks in this country, but one can note remarkable phenomena. There were no reports of the fall of the Soviet Government in the Times last week. The Call printed no attacks on the Friends of Soviet Russia lately. There were no new plots for the overthrow of the government discovered by Burns this week. Lenin hasn't died a single time in any of the capitalist papers the past fortnight. We have also learned from authoritative sources that thru Coue's teachings a man who has been dumb for years picked up a hub and spoke. A blind carpenter reached out for his plane and saw. A deaf railroadman went out with his dog and herd. A noseless fisherman caught a herring and smelt. A diplomat past master in verdy deposited on a pile of hair and felt.

Yet unquestionably the Frenchman's greatest feat was making a socialist congressman, whom we've considered mute for several years, speak.

Indeed, these are miraculous days!.... Bolcomsly, Irv.

Unemployment Is Subject of First Communist Speech in British Parliament

EDITOR'S NOTE.—J. T. Walton-Newbold, the first Communist member of the British Parliament, in his first-speech in the House of Commons, discussed the question of unemployment, there being an army of several million jobless in Great Britain at the present time, an army that is not being demobilized. Newbold spoke in part as follows:

* * *

I represent in this House an area in which there are 13,000 men at the bureau. I represent an area which has been devastated by unemployment on a scale without parallel in its history. I am here as the representative of the working men and working women in my constituency, and of nobody else, for the purpose of bringing the grievances of the subject to the foot of the Throne, or whatever you like to call it. We are not satisfied with the attitude the Government are taking, nor is the party to which I belong cannot, be almost grateful for the way the unemployed are being dealt with, because my party does not believe you will ever enable us to carry our point constitutionally and legally. We do not take the same point of view exactly as the Hon. Member for Aberavon (Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald) or the Right Hon. Member of Derby (Mr. J. H. Thomas). We have not got the same patience or the same confidence in it. We believe that when the time comes we shall have to deal with your class as the Hon. Member who once sat for Hunting-don (Oliver Cromwell) dealt with your predecessors. There have been precedents in this country for revolution. There is no country in the world where there are as many precedents for civil war as this country, and, if you wish to challenge us again, then I shall be compelled to take up the challenge, and I say, with all the gravity I possibly can, that we do not desire to take up that challenge if we can help it. We hope, just as much as our colleagues in the Labor Party, to be able to establish this system constitutionally and legally, but we do not think that you have given us much evidence during the course of the last week that you are going to deal with it in the spirit in which we might have expected that the gentlemen of England, the gentlemen of Scotland, and the gentlemen of Wales would have dealt with the poor men and women of this country.

I was very pleased to hear His Most Gracious Majesty the King. It is the first time I have had the pleasure of being in the Public Court of Parliament. It is also the first time that an elected representative of Communism and the International has had the chance of standing at the foot of the Throne. It is not the last—not the last by a long chalk! I was glad to hear the King was interested in unemployment, I was glad to know that his Ministers are interested in unemployment; but they cannot get bread, any more than they had seen a little less money upon that tomfool show of theirs—

(Hon. Members: "Order, order!")

Mr. Deputy-Speaker (Mr. James Hope): If the Hon. Gentleman is referring to that ceremonial at the opening of Parliament, his observations are not quite in order.

Mr. Newbold: If they do not like the last—not the last by a long chalk! I was glad to hear the King was interested in unemployment, I was glad to know that his Ministers are interested in unemployment; but they cannot get bread any more than they had seen a little less money upon that tomfool show of theirs—

(Hon. Members: "Order, order!")

Mr. Deputy-Speaker (Mr. James Hope): If the Hon. Gentleman is referring to that ceremonial at the opening of Parliament, his observations are not quite in order.

Mr. Newbold: If they do not like it, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I withdraw it, but I need not, however, change my opinion as a Communist. That spectacle is a challenge. It is the challenge of Marie Antoinette: "If they cannot get bread, why do they not eat cakes? If they cannot wear shawls, why cannot they wear diamonds and pearls? If they cannot get ordinary broadcloth, why cannot they dress themselves in ermine?" Why cannot they dress themselves in purple and fine linen? These Christian gentlemen! They that do these things are in King's houses.

For the Worker: One Fight! One Foe! One Front! One Victory!

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A Challenge to Washington!

Workers Party Asks All Labor to Join in Demand for Unmasking of Private Detective Agencies

Foster First to Face Trial in Michigan

BULLETIN

CHICAGO.—The Michigan trial has been postponed to March 12. The report that Foster is the first to go to trial is confirmed. The demand for a bill of particulars has been granted.

* * *

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—The national office of the Labor Defense Council here announces that William Z. Foster, secretary, Trade Union Educational League, and editor of its official organ, "The Labor Herald", will be the first of the victims of the Michigan Raid to be put on trial. It heads this announcement on reports received from Michigan.

The trial of Foster is scheduled to start at St. Joseph, Michigan, Monday, March 5, postponed from Feb. 26, before Circuit Judge Charles E. White. Frank P. Walsh, the famous labor defender, will be the chief counsel for the defense. He will be assisted by Humphrey S. Gray, a prominent Benton Harbor, Mich., attorney. Counsel for the prosecution will include Charles W. Gore, Prosecuting Attorney for Berrien County; Assistant Attorney General O. L. Smith, of Michigan, and Max Berger, until recently an agent for the department of justice in Chicago, who has now been announced as associate counsel for the State.

Foster is perhaps the best known progressive trade unionist in the United States and has an international reputation for his constructive trade union program and for his established success as a labor organizer. It was largely thru Foster that the stockyard workers in Chicago and elsewhere were organized and under Foster's brilliant leadership the packing house workers built up a most powerful organiza-

(Continued on Page Two)

THIS ISSUE IS No. 264

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above, your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

Investigate

Congress Must Unmask Detective Agencies or Stand Guilty of Their Vile Crimes

"THE WORKER" does not attempt to pass on the validity of all the charges made by Albert Bailin, alias Balanow, in the hearings held at Chicago incidental to the Michigan Communist Trial. But there is no question that Bailin has revealed such a rotten mess that every intelligent worker will ask, "What next? What will those in power do? What has congress to say?"

Bailin's charges show definitely the diabolical relations between private detective agencies and the government, federal and state. Burns is a high official of Daugherty's department of justice, while heading the Burns' Agency. Maclay Hoyne, hunter of radicals, was state's attorney of Cook County (Chicago) while acting as treasurer of the Thiel Detective Agency. These combinations deliberately held up big business interests for huge funds to finance attacks on the organized labor movement.

The national congress, and the legislatures of states affected should immediately inaugurate thoro investigations of the inside workings of all detective agencies. THEY MUST DO THIS OR CONFESS THEMSELVES EQUALLY GUILTY OF THE CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE BURNS AND THE THIEL AND ALL THEIR STINKING CREW. We make this demand on behalf of all the victims of the United States. To show the basis for this demand we publish a report on the Chicago hearings as prepared by the Labor Defense Council, the national organization that is putting up the fight for the victims of the Michigan raids. This report is as follows:

* * *

(SPECIAL TO "THE WORKER")

CHICAGO.—Albert Bailin, alias Balanow, former undercover man for the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, the Thiel Detective Agency, the Department of Justice and the Chicago Police Department, declared in the course of a startling exposure of detective-manufactured crime that Allen O. Myers, chief of the Radical Departm ent of the Burns Detective Agency, actually offered to instruct 1im in the art of bomb-making and suggested that he throw the bomb so that the Burns agency could arrest radicals and send them to jail or to the gallows.

This direct charge was made by Bailin during the taking of depositions by Frank P. Walsh, chief counsel in the Michigan Communist cases. O. L. Smith, Assistant Attorney General for Michigan, Max F. Berger, former agent of the Department of Justice and now on the pay-roll of the Michigan Attorney General.

Bailin's testimony has sent the detectives rushing into print to deny these charges, but they only succeed in contradicting each other. The Herald Examiner of Chicago in a leading editorial calls on the detective agencies to answer the damning charges made by Bailin. They have been paid with public money it declares. They have taken thousands out of the pocket of the people of Cook County thru the State's Attorney's office and the public is entitled to know how the money was spent.

Balanow was first hired by Flannagan of the Thiel Detective Agency in 1917 to join the Cigar Makers' Union and indulge in a window breaking campaign and incite the strikers to violence. He later learned that Charles Windfield, Business Agent of the Cigar Makers' Union was another Thiel Operative. He

(Continued on Page Three)

"The Worker" Like Food for Hungry Coal Miners

Comrade Fred H. Merrick, District Organizer for Western Pennsylvania, writes: "The bundles of 'The Worker' came and were greedily seized by the hungry coal miners and read carefully, from first to last column. If they had been food, these starving men could not have shown more desire to get them. They smiled approvingly at the Russian symbol on the paper".

Red Lights Herald 10th Red Congress

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG
Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker"

MOSCOW.—The 10th All-Russian congress of soviets, meeting in the sixth year of the Russian republic, marks a return to normalcy. The congress meeting only once a year now, instead of every few months. The political upheaval which made frequent meetings necessary no longer exists.

In the second place, the first act of congress, on its opening evening, was to approve, cheerfully and unanimously, every act of the government during the past year. There was no row about it. Everyone agreed that great progress has been shown and then they got down to business. The lookers who had come in expectation of some of the old revolutionary thrill went home at reasonable hours, declaring the sessions extremely dull.

The great auditorium of the Grand Opera of Moscow was set aside for the sessions. Mounted guards surrounded it. A year ago the streets of Moscow were dark, but now the front of the theater flamed with red electric letters over the whiteness of the snowy square. Tenth Session of the All-Russian Soviets. On the other side of the square a changing sign in white advertised the government's new internal loan.

It must not for a moment be imagined that the return to normalcy is a return to the common state of a capitalist country. On the surface, life goes on much as in other countries, except that the vast majority of industrial enterprises are in the hands of the state. One million workers are employed in state industries, whereas all the private industries taken together employ about 80,000 workers, and of these about half are in co-operative establishments or semi-state trusts.

In trade about 30 per cent of the operations are private, 70 per cent by state or co-operative organs. Foreign trade is completely in the hands of the state, as is banking. All the land is state property, but about 95 per cent of it is at the disposal of the peasantry.

The Russian situation is essentially different from that in any other nation. The political power is firmly placed in the hands of the working class. There is no pretense that equality exists, either before the courts or in making contracts with the government or in paying house rents. A worker will pay one-tenth of the rent paid by a capitalist in the same house for the same kind of room; a worker will be let off in court for a misdemeanor while a bourgeois (whose superior education should have taught him better) will be punished; a cooperative will get much better terms in the way of concessions that are granted to private individuals.

This is not democracy, and does not pretend to be. But this is the first time a society has begun its own destiny. That is the new thing in Russia, that is why this year, in spite of its surface capitalism, is more truly revolutionary than even the glowing moments of overturn and seizure of power.

For this is the first year of peaceful and uninterrupted construction on a new foundation.

Will Congress Act?

STATEMENT BY THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA:

The exposure of the methods of the Burns and Thiel Detective Agencies as made in the testimony of their former stool-pigeon Bailin is a challenge to the Congress of the United States.

When labor organizations have been accused of violation of law Congress has been quick to act and appoint investigating committees in answer to the hue and cry which the newspapers, controlled by the employing class, have raised.

Now there are facts to prove that the private detective agencies, supposedly helping to enforce "law and order," have actually urged acts of violence so that they might be charged against the labor movement. They have manufactured menacing letters in order to be able to blackmail those they serve into loosening their purse strings.

The accusations against the Burns and Thiel Detective Agencies brought out in the examination of Bailin by Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee and Joint Chairman of the War Labor Board, do not stand alone. The Interchurch World Movement in its report on the great steel strike of 1919 presented a mass of evidence proving similar acts by these private detective agencies.

The head of the Burns Detective Agency is now head of a department of the government. In that capacity he has used federal operatives and federal money to interfere in the prosecution of state cases, thus adding another indictment to the charges against him as head of the Burns agency made by Bailin.

The Workers Party of America demands, in the name of that section of the labor movement which it represents, that Congress appoint a special investigating committee to uncover the crookedness, blackmail and provocation of violence by the private detective agencies. There is ample evidence to prove that other private detective agencies have followed the same methods with which Bailin has charged the Burns and Thiel Detective Agencies.

The Workers Party asks of labor organizations of this country to pass resolutions supporting this demand for an investigation of the methods of the private detective agencies.

Will Congress act? Or will it demonstrate again that it is the servant of the employing class, which in its frenzy to destroy the labor movement inspires such methods as those charged against the Burns and Thiel agencies.

Central Executive Committee,
Workers Party of America,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

What Kind of a Party?

By J. P. CANNON

What kind of a party,—that is the question. We are turning a new page in the history of the American movement and it is important that we agree amongst ourselves now as to what we wish to write upon it. Two fortunate circumstances have conspired together to give us this opportunity; the one being the favorable political development in America, and the

(Continued on Page Two)

Foreign-Born Are Victims of N. Y. Lawyers

Revelations in congress that lawyers in New York City are growing rich preying on helpless foreigners coming to this country, gave added impetus to the international protest meeting planned for next Wednesday, Feb. 28, 8 p. m., at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave.

Rep. Albert Johnson stated that New York lawyers with offices in a building he referred to as "A Den of 40 Thieves" are growing rich selling promises of congressional influence to aid in the violation of immigration laws.

Meanwhile new laws aiming at more stringent restriction which will require higher priced law breakers are being advocated in the same Congress.

The whole fight of the bosses against the foreign-born will be exposed at the mass meeting Wednesday night. There will be speakers from several nationalities as announced at the bottom of this page.

Jury Frees Philadelphia Communist in 15 Minutes

(Special to THE WORKER)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. After 15 minutes deliberations the jury in the case of John Dreher brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty". Comrade Dreher was arrested April 29, 1921, in Philadelphia along with 35 other comrades for distributing a communist leaflet, "The May Day of Revolution". The police, who had been notified in advance of the distribution, organized themselves to the size of 10,000 brave and fearless cops, and then they proceeded with unparalled daring to round up the 35 men. John Dreher was the first one to be tried in the case and the verdict of "Not Guilty" will undoubtedly have a decisive influence on the cases of the other 34 communists.

Thousands of dollars have been spent by the U. S. treasury in trying to locate the crown jewels of the late czar of Russia. The hunt ended fruitlessly in a Brooklyn graveyard. Perhaps the treasury department is thus trying to make up for the losses sustained by American business thru the state department's refusal to recognize commercial relations with Soviet Russia. Such is team work under the Harding administration.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Program Distribution Reaches 150,000

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Secretary, Workers Party.

More workers of this country have received first hand information about the Workers Party's position during the last four weeks than since the party was organized a little more than a year ago. Through the distribution of the party program in, which is set forth a clear statement of its principles 150,000 persons have gained a clearer insight as to the methods and aims of the party.

The total number of programs distributed went up with a jump thru an order for 15,000 received from Boston, Mass. Cleveland promises an order for another 15,000 which together with the daily order for from five hundred to a thousand or two will send the total up to close to 200,000 by the end of the week.

This figure is, however, not what it should be. There are now 20,000 dues paying members in the Workers Party and with an assignment of only 100 programs to each member the total distribution should reach ten times that figure. The National Office has set the goal at ONE MILLION COPIES.

The program is printed in attractive form. It is headed "The United States Today" and illustrated by four cartoons appropriate to the text. No better peace of Communist propaganda could be in the hands of the workers of this country than this program.

NO MEMBER OF THE PARTY WILL HAVE DONE HIS FULL DUTY UNLESS HE HAS DISTRIBUTED AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED PROGRAMS.

The programs sell at $5 per 1000 and 100 lots cost 50c. Every member should contribute that much to the branch fund for programs and a collective order should be sent to the National Office for enough programs to give every member 100 to distribute.

A political party grows thru work. It must take part in the struggle of the workers and it must spread a knowledge of its principles. Thru the program distribution every member of the Workers Party has the opportunity to do effective work to spread the knowledge of Communist principles.

Eager to Hear About Russia Today

The demand from party organizations for dates for the lecture tour of J. P. Cannon, Chairman of the Workers Party, indicates a great interest in the conditions in Russia today. Altho only the Eastern section of the country has been circularized by the National Office of the Workers Party, requests for dates are now coming daily from other districts.

Cannon was in Russia for over six months. He had an opportunity to study Russian conditions during the period of application of the new economic policy. He will tell from personal experience how completely the Communist determines the economic policies in Russia and the steps which are being taken to build up a Communist system of production.

The first six weeks of Cannon's tour will take him thru the New England states, New York, Eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland. Circularization of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana has just begun and meetings will be arranged in these states next. Following this arrangements will be made for meetings in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

Before the tour is finished Cannon will cover the Western and Pacific Coast states. The whole tour will take over four months and Cannon will speak at over 100 meetings at which tens of thousands of workers will hear the facts about Russian conditions today.

While the lecture which is being given most importance is "Russia Today", Cannon will also speak on "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International". This lecture, however, will only be given at a second meeting when two dates are asked for by the same city.

Protect the Foreign-Born! Mass Meeting!

Central Opera House
67th St. and 3rd Ave.

Wednesday,
Feb. 28, 8 P. M.

SPEAKERS: English, Nearing, Wicks, Engdahl; German, Lore; Jewish, Olgin, Bittleman; Russian, Chramoff; Ukrainian, Nastasiefsky; French, Morean; Spanish, Massarone; Italian, Bellanca.

Cannon Shows Communists Turning New Page in History of the Movement in the United States

(Continued from Page One)

ther the intervention of the Communist International which has prodded the party forward to take full advantage of this favorable development.

We are fighting our way, as a party, back into the open. After long argument and a push from Moscow, we are undertaking to establish and maintain an "Open Communist Party." What kind of a party do we want it to be—large or small, broad or narrow? The next future of the party depends, to a large extent, upon the answer we give to this question.

It faces us at every turn. Every time we discuss a question of policy it has to be considered. New contacts, we are making with radical trade unionists compel us to think about it. It was brought to the front again by the recent declaration of Scott Nearing, in which he bowed a very friendly attitude toward us. Some party members, myself among them, have frankly welcomed the prospect of such additions to our ranks, on the condition, of course, that they agree to our general statement of principles. Others, with equal frankness, express fears about admitting those who may not be 100 percent "Kosher" into the party, which, according to their view, already has too many "centrists." They think the party suffers now for lack of purity; we say its main weakness is that it is not big enough and not broad enough.

Which point of view is correct? The answer depends upon another question, the one asked at the beginning of this article,—What kind of party? If you have the small party idea; if you think the "million masses"—to borrow a phrase from DeLeon—can be led by a clever clique, you will very naturally fear the influx of new elements. On the other hand, if you see things as we see them, you will prop the door wide open and, if necessary, kick out the window. We try to look at the American situation as it really is, and to shape our tactics accordingly. We see the best organized and most powerful capitalist class on earth; we see a highly developed labor movement and a strongly entrenched bureaucracy at the top of it, and we say: Only a big party can cope with this situation. The greatest danger, from which we must flee as from a pestilence, is the tendency toward sectarianism, the tendency to let the party degenerate into a small, self-satisfied, exclusive circle of narrow partisans without influence on events about it and without receiving any control from them.

Scott Nearing and the large group whom he, to a certain extent, typifies and symbolizes—former Socialists, former I. W. Ws and trade union radicals—are very close to us. We can assimilate the bulk of them if we really make the effort. They have no set prejudices against us; no opposition in principle. They are separated from the party mainly by doubt, hesitation and pessimism. And they lack confidence in the party. All these difficulties can be overcome by systematic work and a friendly, sympathetic attitude on our part.

For us it is a life and death proposition to draw in these new elements; to start a definite movement toward the party within the next year. The party has big tasks before it and it must grow bigger to meet them. We must get more members into the party. We must get them quickly. Our failure to do so, with external conditions so favorable, will prove there is something wrong with us.

The membership of the Trade Union Educational League is much broader than that of our party. It embraces many elements who are far from understanding the fine points of Marxian theory. Yet it works. It is causing campers more concern than any small group of pure disciples ever did. The reasons for its success are clear enough. One reason, and not a small one either, is that it set out at the start to be a broad movement, a sweeping movement, drawing in everyone who wants to fight the labor fakers and the bosses. Another reason is that it has its feet on the solid ground of reality. The revolutionary implications of its propaganda and activity are clear, and unmistakeable; but it does not deal exclusively or mainly in the ultimate. It is taking hold of the workers in the trade unions because it has something ready and do concerning the concrete problems which press hard against them in their daily lives. Incidentally, and for these reasons, the Trade Union Educational League is a revolutionary factor of great importance. The man in the shop will listen to a little talk about the final revolution from a man who works and fights beside him in a practical way; the propagandist who hurls an abstract proclamation at him from somewhere "above the battle" gets no attention.

Everyone in our party recognizes the great importance of the Trade Union Educational League. It is undoubtedly true that with many this recognition is as yet theoretical and platonic; it does not result in any serious consequences. It is sufficient now to note this. I intend to speak about it more fully in another article. We are dealing here with theories of the party; and nothing will be gained united on the question of the Trade Union Educational League—in theory—we can proceed from a common point.

The question is: What shall be the future relation between the party and the League, and what can we learn from the experience of the League? Up to the present time we have taken it as a matter of course that the League should organize the militant left wing of the trade unions into a broad organization while the party should aim only to be a small nucleus within it, supporting it in every way and trying to exert an influence on its general policy. This theory has been pretty generally accepted and has worked out fairly well so far.

Now, since we are "starting a new chapter in our work" we ought to ask ourselves whether this theory is the best one possible, or whether this relation between the party and the trade union left wing is necessarily permanent. Undoubtedly it was the only thing possible at the start, in view of the weakness of the party and the strength of the left wing. But I am of the opinion that we can and should now take a leaf from Foster's book. I think we should set to work with a tendency purpose of making the party as broad as the militant left wing in the trade unions and identical with it. The party should not be always a small nucleus within the left wing but it should aim to become, in time, the left wing itself.

Is there anything startling in this proposal? There shouldn't be. In almost every other country the situation which I have set up as a goal to strive toward has already been reached. The Communist Party being the only revolutionary party, has quite naturally become the undisputed leader of the revolutionary left wing in the world labor movement. Everywhere, except America. Here the party was so small, so obscure, so unequal to its task, that the leadership of the left wing passed over to a non-partisan body. We must admit that this non-partisan body has done a very good job so far, with our help. But he who is satisfied for the party to be a helper in a big enterprise doesn't think always the same. And he forgets its historic mission, which is, to be the leader of the majority of the working class thru the revolution. We are far from that now. Long before we reach that point we must prove that we are able, as a party, to lead the revolutionary minority in the trade unions. The party can fill this more modest role only on one condition: that the party grows much bigger, broader, and more realistic and practical in its work.

During the six months I was in Moscow I studied the tactics of the International on this point with special interest because I already had the opinion that our party was much smaller and narrower than it needed to be and that the fault lay, partly, with our own conceptions. That opinion was strengthened and confirmed by what I learned there. The expression "mass party", which the great leaders never tire of hammering into the young Communist parties, means what the words say. The communist party must not only aim to be the leader of a mass movement; it must itself be a mass movement.

It is a great mistake to think that all the parties in the Comintern are already thoroly Communist in their activity as well as in their programs. I had a pretty good chance to see them as they really are—the actions of one or more of them were being constantly considered by the Executive Comittee—and I came to the conclusion that there are few which are "purer" in the doctrinary sense than our own. There is no group on our whole party that ever went so far to the right as the center of the French party which represented at that time a majority of the members; or the ruling faction of the Norwegian Party. Yet the International did not start a "centrist" hunt. They tolerated the exclusion only of those individuals who were clearly anti-communist—bourgeois agents in our ranks. They dealt very patiently and carefully with those who, while far from being thoroughly communists, showed the will to move in the right direction. The International tried in every way to hold on to those who, as Zinoviev said, "want to be communists."

The meaning and the purpose of this strategy became very clear to me. The leaders of the Comintern start out with the idea that we must get large masses of workers into our party and still larger masses to follow its leadership. That is the main idea behind all of their manoeuvres and they never lose sight of it. We must have the masses or they reasun otherwise we are bound to lose, no matter how good our intentions. We must break ever larger numbers from the influence of the reformists and the bourgeoisie and get them under our influence. And we must swell the membership of the party to make it a "mass party." That is the sine qua non, the condition without which the victory of the proletariat is impossible.

Germany is a smaller country than the United States and the struggle for power there will certainly be no harder than here. Yet the German Communist Party, with its 250,000 members, is not yet large enough or influential enough for the task. Zinoviev suggested to the German comrades the slogan of "A million members for the party!" Those who have the small party idea in America might very profitably reflect on this.

Zinoviev stated often, in support of the small party theory, that the Bolsheviks of Russia had but ten thousand members "at the time of the Revolution." This is true—if you mean the Kerensky revolution, which put the bourgeoisie in the saddle. But during that same speech where he suggested the slogan to the German party, Zinoviev pointed out that the Bolshevik party had a quarter of a million members at the time it led the struggle for power in October. Of course, he made it clear that the influence of the party is not measured exactly by its size. The fundamental requirement is the support of a majority of the working class. The German Party may accomplish this with less than a million members, but it will be more apt to accomplish it with them.

It is claimed that there is danger in a conscious effort to broaden the party's search for large numbers of new members quickly, and an adaptation of the party's tactics to facilitate this end. These questions are asked: "If we run after members will not centrists, even opportunists, find their way into the party? Is there not danger that our doctrine will be diluted and the party lose its firm communist character?"

To the first question we must frankly answer, Yes. As the party broadens itself it will undoubtedly attract some elements who cannot be assimilated and whom we will eventually have to discard. But we will easily cope with that danger if we have confidence in ourselves. A healthy body does not avoid disease germs; it throws them off. Besides, that danger is only incidental; it is one of many that we cannot possibly avoid if we are going to be a serious party playing a serious part in the class struggle. The real danger before the American movement at the present time is that we may allow it to remain small and doctrinaire—a little clique of personal friends and partisans, running no risks because it is afraid of them.

The second danger, that our own doctrine will be diluted, we need not fear at all. Communist principles and tactics, as taught by the great leaders, are made of the stuff of life; they live and thrive on contact with reality. They have no meaning except as they are put to constant use and to every test. Communist principles are living things. They have no significance standing alone. They are made to mix with the mass labor movement and from that mixture fruitful issue come. If you believe in the principles and tactics of communism, put them to work! Give them a real chance to show how strong they are. The result will be, not to weaken and dilute the party, but to build and strengthen it and clarify its purpose and multiply our own faith and confidence a thousand times. The movement to broaden the party, in its membership and its activities, is not a departure from communist principles and tactics. On the contrary, it is based on the desire to really begin to apply them in America.

Broaden the party! That is our slogan. It represents in a word the will of those who are dissatisfied with the present but who are filled with confidence for the future. We believe that our party, after four years of experience and with the help of the International, is finding the right road. That road leads to a bigger and broader party, working and fighting successfully in the heat of the daily struggle, and extending its influence over an ever-widening circle of conscious workers. This is not merely a pious aspiration on our part. The conditions for the making of the kind of a party we want are already at hand. The conditions are at hand for the making of such a party within a comparatively short time. We cannot fail unless we ourselves fail to understand what it is we have to do

Tactical Education of Workers Making Rapid Strides in the Mining Industry

THE FAYETTE COUNTY CALENDAR OF SHAME!

45,000 Coke Field miners called on strike and invited to join the United Mine Workers of America on April 1, 1922.

August 28th. Coal companies of District 5 signed contracts and omitted Fayette County and even mines of companies near Pittsburgh which signed up.

Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference circulated resolutions among the coke field locals demanding help from the International in September.

Oct. 9th. Wave of protest so strong that International compelled to lay assessment of $2 per member per month for relief of strikers.

Jan. 18, 1923. International Board suddenly called off the Fayette County strike over the vigorous protest of the men.

Jan. 27, 1923. Representatives of the coke field locals voted to apply for their jobs under protest.

Jan. 29, 1923, members of all coke field locals applied for their jobs under protest and so reported to the United Mine Workers of America, being invariably refused employment.

Feb. 8, 1923. The little, spasmodic relief which was being doled out at the W. Pa. Connellsville headquarters was officially annulled entirely leaving about 25,000 people entirely stranded in the middle of winter.

Feb. 12, 1923. Mass convention at New Salem unanimously expressed confidence in Progressive Miners' Group and requested them to continue the leadership of the fight to compel the International to recall the strike and renew relief.

DEMANDS!

Immediate distribution of the balance of the $2,000,000 assessment raised of which but $615,000 has been distributed in Fayette County.

Replacing the $2 a month assessment to give relief to stranded miners locked out thru the treachery of the Lewis machine and recalling the coke field strike.

* * *

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—In no part of the labor movement of America is the tactical education of the workers making such rapid strides as in the mining industry.

This is largely due to the fact that the oppressive conditions among the miners forced them first among all the workers to organize into a great industrial union.

The association of men of all nationalities, languages, religions and crafts in local union meetings has developed a spirit of solidarity and progressivism without parallel in other trades.

However, the education of most of the miners has been a matter of many years. In Fayette County, Pa., where no union existed before April 1, the miners have had to learn in a few months what it took 30 years for other workers to learn. This rapid development has not only been of value to the miners involved but is a great object lesson for the workers in other crafts who can easily learn by observation and avoid mistakes that would otherwise be made.

Machine Tricks Employed

Realizing that the miners of Fayette were not acquainted with the tricks of the union machine as were the old members of the United Mine Workers of America the Lewis gang has been using methods in the last few weeks that are educational in their value to all workers.

Each move of the machine has required the application of counter strategy by the progressive elements. The best part of this education was that the Progressive Group from District Five who have advised the miners of the Coke Region were compelled to carry out their campaigns in the open before hundreds of miners where for hours and days they would publicly advise and state their reasons and debate the problems back and forth with the miners involved. Many times the coke field miners were suspicious of the advice of the Progressives but little by little they are being won over to the philosophy of the "United Front."

"Progressives" Not Disrupters

The trump card the machine has always used in various forms is the moss covered one that the Progressives are disrupters.

When the Progressives condemned the Cleveland Agreement and Attractie Agreements as a betrayal the machine called them disrupters. This charge was disproved by Progressives leading rebel miners back to work under protest while the rank and file wanted to remain on outlaw strikes.

When the Progressives condemned the desertion of the Fayette miners and demanded systematic relief for them they were denounced as disrupters. The charge was disproven by the fact that the Progressives took such an interest in Fayette County and raised so much for relief for them that the machine was compelled in the middle of October to place an assessment for two months for the coke field.

When the Progressives condemned the calling-off of the strike on January 18th the machine howled bloody murder and charged that a big dual movement was being launched. They even planted their agents to help it along. This charge was disproven when the Progressives accomplished the impossible and called a militant angry coke field miners to apply for their jobs under protest thus preventing an outlaw movement. They immediately raised the slogan of "Recall the Coke Field Strike and Put the Miners Back On Relief."

The Crucial Moment

The most serious moment proved to be not at the prospect of an outlaw strike as the Progressives had thought but after the movement had passed that danger point.

When the union had called off the strike and incidentally all relief and thousands of families were stranded in their snow covered tents because the policy to get work for strikers now locked out, faced the terrible fate of actual starvation. There was nothing to do but to organize a general relief committee and do so they could to get help. This was an unpleasant situation where the Progressives had to show what kind of stuff they were made of. They came forward with a proposition to organize a committee composed jointly of Coke Field Miners, Progressives and the Pittsburgh Fuel and Pittsburg Miners' Relief Conference. This was unanimously agreed on at New Salem, Jan. 27th. Of course millions of dollars did not immediately roll in. Then the stool pigeons of the machine saw their chance. They began their whispered campaign of secret slander. "Don't you know that J. A. Hamilton of the Miners Relief Conference is related to the notorious Alexander Hamilton, the trusted agent of the Pittsburgh operators!" This and numerous other lies circulated freely about the Progressives, and even John L. Lewis himself told a relief committee in Indianapolis that the Progressives would get them into the penitentiary These rumors circulated for the purpose of disrupting the relief movement began to have some effect.

Progressives Faced Charges Openly

Again the Progressives proved equal to the occasion. A conference was called at New Salem, Feb. 11th. The strenuous sessions of this conference which lasted two whole days were a model for all industrial unionists to follow. Here was a practical test of the "United Front." Progressives in control of a great movement, but some of the rank and file beginning to doubt the wisdom of following their leadership. The radicals could have played hypocrites and denied that they were fighting the Lewis machine to the death. Or they could have used mechanical control and, with the majority of the miners behind them split the rebel field into two warring factions. THEY DID NEITHER.

First they boldly challenged their enemies, critics and friends, to take up the names of each of the Progressives, one by one and recite every personal story and rumor that had been circulated. This required many tedious hours but proved the wise policy. Some very ugly stories, that few knew about, were dragged into the open. Every person that had a suspicion was compelled to air it and hear the reply. The result was that after a day and a half of rehashing and rehashing the rebel field into two warring factions. Vanderveer and the convention by a rising unanimous vote declared their unqualified confidence of the entire committee of 24 representing all factions involved in the struggle, except the machine.

Next the Progressives took the floor and stated they were radicals who were fighting for a change of administration and aggressive policies in the United Mine Workers of America and they were not going to abandon these policies. They pointed out to the coke field, however, why this should help the coke field.

THE PROGRESSIVES WENT SO FAR IN THEIR ADVOCACY OF THE UNITED FRONT AS TO PLEDGE THEMSELVES THAT IF THEY COULD COMPEL THE INTERNATIONAL TO RECALL THE STRIKE AND SEND SUFFICIENT ORGANIZERS AND PROPER RELIEF INTO THE COKE FIELD THEY WOULD IMMEDIATELY WITHDRAW FROM THE LEADERSHIP OF THE STRIKE AND WORK IN THE RANKS AND HELP TO MAKE THE STRIKE A SUCCESS.

The coke field miners could hardly believe their ears when they heard these statements and they were applauded and cheered. This was the crowning achievement of the two days' sessions and hundreds of happy miners went away clear in their own minds that they at last knew what the "United Front" really meant that they knew what real UNIONISM was.

The Progressives now await the next move of the machine confident that the arsenal of the United Front contains all the ammunition needed to destroy the evils of the treachery of the Lewis machine.

Boston Plans Concert

(Special to "The Worker")

BOSTON, MASS.—The Workers Party of Boston has an international concert here, March 3, at 8 o'clock, in the Dudley Street Opera House, 113-119 Dudley St., Roxbury. One of the numerous features of the concert will be a unique Anti-Fascisti song to be sung by our Italian Comrades, and every one knows that Italians CAN SING! There is not a worker living in Boston who should find himself, on March 3, outside of the Dudley St. Opera House.

In Memoriam

Frank J. Indof, Progressive Miners Candidate in the last election for board member in Sub-District No. 5, of District No. 5, U. M. W. of A., died in Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, Feb. 15, after 12 hours of terrible suffering.

Indof was martyr to the greed of the coal profiteers. He was working where the company failed to provide the proper protection from a bad roof. Slate fell and broke his back, three ribs and one leg and crushed his chest. Altho he was a magnificent specimen of physical manhood, the doctors immediately said there was no chance for him to recover. He was conscious during the whole time, and his last thoughts were for the success of the Progressive Movement among the miners.

Indof was a tower of strength among his Slovenian Comrades. He had a winning personality and even the reactionaries whom he fought mercilessly were on pleasant social relations with him.

When the Mad House Burns

Fire has swept an insane asylum at Ward's Island, New York City. The charred remains of 15 unidentified dead fill a morgue. The total list of hopelessly insane whose lives were snuffed out totals 27.

The kept press is horrified, as we are. City and state are on the job with six investigations, as they should be. But nothing will come of it. This is only "another fire".

It is confessed that other mad houses, state institutions of every kind, school houses, manufacturing establishments, in New York, as elsewhere, are mere firetraps, death nests ready to take life easily when flames break. It would cost money to wipe out these firetraps, and capitalism doesn't believe in spending money where it is not compelled to do so. Life is too cheap.

The silly, prostitute press wrote up sympathy for these maniac dead. Thus it helps to shield from the madmen in power in this insane capitalist world. Poincare, Bonar Law, Mussolini, Cuno, Hughes are no less maniacs than the inmates of the Manhattan State Hospital. The only difference is they are on the outside, ravaging the world with their madness. Today the Poles and Lithuanians slaughter each other; there are fires of war creeping over the Ruhr, the fire of war creeping nearer and nearer the mad house in the Near East. These are but preliminaries to the next great holocaust that the capitalist madmen are bringing upon the world, when the Ward's Island disaster will be easily forgotten in the midst of new millions of dead and maimed.

Firetraps will exist even as wars will continue as long as capitalism lasts. Weep not for the dead, but protect the living by smashing this maniac social system called capitalism, that maintains a firetrap for the whole world, ready and willing to sacrifice all in its mad flames.

The "Make the Party Grow" stamp will be a badge of honor which every member should be able to show on his or her dues card.

To show why the Party is asking every member to contribute 50c we take the following:

Today in the tier of states extending from North Dakota to Texas, the territory in which the most grain of the United States is produced, there is wide-spread unrest. The farmers in these states have supported the Non-Partisan League, but have found that it is not an instrument thru which they can gain relief. Mortgages are piling up high, income is lower than ever for the working farmers of these states.

The Workers Party at present has only a few scattering organizations in these states. The opportunity to build up a nucleus of farmers who will support the party program exists in these states now.

The party is planning to take advantage of this situation. It proposes to begin organization work in this tier of states. It proposes, as soon as there is an organization to support it, to issue a farm paper in these states.

This is one aspect of the work which the "Make the Party Grow" stamp will make possible. The stamp in a membership book is a badge of honor because it means that the owner of the book has helped to do this work.

The time is past when the party can depend upon chance circumstances to increase its strength. The Workers Party will grow because of carefully planned and aggressively carried out campaigns among workers.

WE WILL MAKE THE PARTY GROW!

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

WANTED!

THE WORKER will appreciate copies of the following issues: 212, 218, 219, 232, 242, 247, 253.

Comrades having copies to spare will please send them to THE WORKER.

Foster First to Face Michigan Court as Trial Starts on March 12th

(Continued from Page One)

tion. It was largely thru Foster's efforts that the American Federation of Labor was induced to form a national committee for organizing the steel workers and when this national committee was formed, Foster was made its national secretary and treasurer.

In the brilliant campaign waged to organize the steel workers Foster was the predominating figure. It was he who undertook the major burden of the organization work and it was on him that the heaviest attacks were made by the steel trusts. Surrounded by enemies and assisted only by comparatively few trusted lieutenants, Foster lead one of the most import ant strikes ever conducted in America and in spite of the unsurmountable obstacles came within an ace of defeating that strongest organization of American capital—the Steel Trust. Ever since that time the Steel Trust, the banking trust, the packing trust and in fact all of the chief enemies of labor have sworn to "get" Foster and put him where he can no longer be of service to the labor movement.

For the last 18 months Foster has been national secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, an organization which has as one of its primary purposes the organization of all craft unions into single industrial unions of the respective industries. As secretary of the Trade Union Educational League and as editor of the "Labor Herald", its official organ, Foster has been considered by many as the leader of progressive labor movement in America.

It is no doubt because of his outstanding position in the labor movement and because of the enmity born against him by the steel trust, the packing trust and others, that Foster is chosen by the prosecution to be the first victim in the Michigan case.

From authentic sources comes the statement that individuals connected with the steel trust and with the Morgan banking houses are sending money into Michigan to support the prosecution against Foster. As has always been the case and as it now becomes evident that the Ballin exposure, the enemies of labor are always willing to spend large sums of money to send outstanding labor leaders to jail.

The Labor Defense Council, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill., the organization formed to defend Foster and his associates depends upon the labor movement for financial support. To enable it to carry on a successful defense, trade unions and individual workers are urged to support this campaign generously. Funds should be addressed to the Labor Defense Council and sent to the above address.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Last Three Days! NATIONAL DEFENSE BAZAAR, Feb. 22, 23, 24, at the Lyceum, 86th St. & 3rd Ave.

Workers! Join in Demand that Congress Turn Limelight on All Private Detective Agencies

(Continued from Page One)

testified that Cooney, head of the Thiel Detective Bureau, organized a fake radical organization called "The Knights of the Red Star", wrote its constitution and issued propaganda which he had printed and distributed. Cooney faked a membership list of the "Knights" which was used to shake down bankers for funds.

"You know there is no such organization and I know it," declared Cooney, "but we will get rich investigating it and you will get your pay raised."

The Red Raids in 1920 were pulled off with the connivance of stool pigeons and agents provocateur, declared Bailin. The plan was to call the members together at a certain time and then have them roped in by the detectives. During a raid on an I. W. W. Hall in Chicago Bailin was arrested and taken to the State's Attorney's office and there questioned by Cooney and Flanagan and asked to turn State's evidence and take his jail sentence and that he would be well paid for it. He refused. State's Attorney Hoyne, who according to Bailin, was also a stockholder in the Thiel Detective Agency, gave him a recommendation with which he obtained a job in the military intelligent department at Camp Grant.

He was afterwards employed by the Burns Agency. It was about this time that Myers offered to instruct him how to make a bomb and urged him to throw it.

He admitted working for both the Thiel and the Burns Detective Agencies at the same time. He told Raymond Burns that he was working for the Thiel concern. "Go ahead," said Burns, "and get what you can on Flanagan. Turn in your Thiel reports here. We want to take the Thiel plants away from him."

He told how the Burns and Thiel agencies haggled over the victims of the Wall Street explosion and framed up weird tales in order to connect with the money which the explosion shook out of the bankers and big business men.

He told how Myers and the Burns' Agency offered him a commission to go to Russia and poison Lenin and Trotsky; Myers agreed to supply the poison and the necessary funds, and showed him a receipt for $6,000 ex-pense money sent to another agent in Russia.

He declared that the detective agencies wanted to "get" Edward Lindsay, Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and William Z. Foster. The detectives urged Bailin to incite Fitzpatrick, Nockels, Foster, Ferguson and Ruthenberg to acts of violence.

He declared that "Jake" Spolansky, the leader of the Michigan red raids and head of the Chicago branch of the radical section of the Department of Justice, received $25 a day from the Thiel Agency for handing over government reports. This, Spolansky denies; but Bailin challenges him to make good his denial.

Bailin declared, that Flanagan, on the day before or the day after the Wall Street explosion instructed him to go to the Stagg Hotel in Milwaukee, register under the name of A. B. Rosenberg and there write a report alleging he had met a representative of the Third International named "Lechovetsky"—and state in his report that this "Lechovetsky" had informed him that "thirty Russian leaders had recently held two meetings and planned bomb explosions, assassinations and armed revolts."

Flanagan also supplied him with 300 Russian rubles. He was to mark them so that he could identify them as received from the mythical "Lechovetsky", who was supposed to spend $25,000 here fomenting rebellions and assassinating individuals. Bailin was instructed to send a copy of his report to Chief Garrity of the Chicago Police. In it he told of meeting "Lechovetsky" in the house of a man named Silbert in Milwaukee where the Wall St. bomb was discussed. On his return to Chicago, he said Flanagan sent him with another copy of the report to Assistant State's Attorney Henry A. Burger. It was up to Burger to get a Citizens' Committee together that would raise money to punish the alleged plotters.

State's Attorney Hoyne, who was at the same time Treasurer of the Thiel Agency, was trying to get an appropriation of $40,000 to investigate the "reds". He expected of course, that a fair share of this would find its way into the Thiel treasury.

Bailin also told how radicals arrested during the 1920 raids were permitted to escape by the Thiel Agency, "in order to help States Attorney Maclay Hoyne spend a $40,000 appropriation tracking them down."

He charged that five Thiel operatives constituted the propaganda committee of the I. W. W. reinforced by two Burns' men.

He testified that both the Thiel and Burns' agencies instructed him to join the I. W. W., the Young People's Socialist League, the Communist Labor Party, the U. C. and other radical organizations, incite the members to riot, distribute fake red propaganda and place in their hands rubber stamps and other supplies with which they could forge credentials in these organizations.

Flanagan of the Thiel Agency gave him a list of names to send to the Chicago Chief of Police. This was an alleged list of the membership of the United Communist Party and was supposed to have come from "Lechovetsky". The list of names was also to be sent to Isaac Ferguson with offices at 166 W. Washington St., so that his offices could be raided and the names found used against him.

Bailin was sent to track William Z. Foster in October, 1920. "I was told that the steel trust would give anything to have Foster put away. The plan was to lure Foster to a restaurant in Bloom St., New York, near the shop of the blacksmith who shod the horse that hauled the dynamite wagon in the Wall St. explosion, but Foster would not take the bait."

As Bailin unfolded the most amazing story of crime and frame-ups on the part of the Burns Detective Agency, now allied with the Department of Justice, and the Thiel Detective Agency, of which State Attorney Maclay Hoyne was treasurer, William J. Burns in Washington and his sons in New York and Chicago were frantically trying to discredit Bailin in order to save themselves from the wrath of public opinion.

Their explanations cogsisted in denying Frank P. Walsh of raising a smoke screen to cloud the issues involved in the Michigan trial which will open March 5, and charging Bailin with being a radical spy while another scion of the infamous family of stool pigeons stated that Bailin was tried and found guilty of treason by a Communist Court Martial.

Bailin defied Burns, Myers, Spolansky, et al, and said that he had further information that would reveal the true characters of the alleged protectors of society.

He further stated that Allen O. Myers who figured so prominently in St. Joseph as a lecturer on radical activities after the Bridgman raids directed him to go to the office of the Thiel Agency in New York and write a letter to the New York Postmaster couched in illiterate verbage threatening to blow up the Woolworth Building unless all political prisoners were freed. He was afterwards told to go to the I. W. W. headquarters and write a similar letter. The purpose was to show the similarity between the misspelling of the two letters. He was arrested for sending threatening letters thru the mails. It was after this arrest that he severed connections with the Burns Agency.

Bailin testified that Burns informed him prior to the last national election that in the event of Harding being elected, he would be made head of the Investigation Department of the Department of Justice and if Cox was elected, Allen O. Myers would get the job. He was sure to come out on top whoever won.

Bailin also swore that Charles Scully of the New York office of the Department of Justice is also in the employ of the Burns Agency. This amazing story is not the end. As this is being written Bailin is still on the witness stand.

The connection between the Department of Justice and the Detective Agencies, particularly the Burn's International Agency, between the private agencies, and the State officials and the plots manufactured by these detective agencies to scare the moneyed crowd into financing "Red Campaigns" was revealed in detail by Balanow. All efforts to shake this testimony were without avail. He was telling the truth and the denials of the stool pigeons only added emphasis to his story.

The labor movement is aroused over these revelations. The Labor spy has for long been a canker in the heart of the American labor movement. The plot of the detective agencies have sent many good union men to jail or sent them to their death at the hands of some detective-employed gunman. The Labor Defense Council, in its efforts to save the Communists who are scheduled to stand trial in Michigan for alleged violations of the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism act, from jail, has rendered a service to the entire labor movement of America in tearing the lid off this cesspool and bringing it to the attention of the American people.

Burns and Daugherty and those responsible for them must retire into obscurity and those who planned red raids and threw bombs, broke up labor unions and framed union men, must be punished. The Michigan cases have now taken on a new character. The individuals now on trial are overshadowed by the larger issues involved.

Frank P. Walsh, the noted labor attorney, is now putting the enemies of organized labor on the gridiron. The Labor Defense Council is financing the campaign. Money is needed. The bankers, the packers and the crooked detective agencies are trying to snatch the labor movement.

Let us hurl the defiance of labor into their teeth. Let the workers supply the funds to defend William Z. Foster, I. E. Ruthenberg and the twenty other workers who may spend the next five or ten years in prison unless the unions of war for their defense are forthcoming now. Send your contribution at once to the Labor Defense Council, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Ohio Citadel of Open Shop War on Labor

By H. E. KEAS

(Special to "The Worker")

CLEVELAND, OHIO. — This state is the center of the "open shop" war being waged by the employers' associations thruout the country.

Fifty thousand Ohio workers were last year involved in struggles in which the "open shop" was the vital issue. Some of these struggles are still going on. These strikes and lockouts affected the following crafts: "Job printing trades in every large city in the state, the milk drivers and paternmakers in Cleveland, the electrical workers in Toledo, building trades in Toledo, building trades in Youngstown and Elyria, moulders in Alliance and Massillon, street railway workers in Dayton, Erie Railroad shop workers in Marion, engineemen in Nelsonville and brick plants. Attempts earlier in the year were made to force the open shop, with partial success, in various crafts in Zanesville, Portsmouth and Springfield."

There occurred, on Jan. 2 a spontaneous walkout of the workers employed in the cord-tire department of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., at Akron, comprising about 1,000 men who were forced into action by a threatened wage cut of 12½ per cent. Akron is one of the chief strongholds of the "open shop" employers, there being little or no organization among the approximately 60,000 rubber workers now employed in the industry.

But the citadel of the "open shop" is Cleveland, largest city in the state with a population of 800,000, of whom 300,000 are either working in or are in some way connected with the iron industry.

And it in the metal trades that the American Plan Association has most deeply imbedded its grip upon the lives of the workers, for in the thousands of plants and shops, large scale or smaller, the metal trades unions have little or no organization. These unions still adhere to the old craft fallacy of individual union autonomy, separate agreements (if possible to obtain at all), separate action by individual unions, or at the most a federation or alliance of crafts which is utterly unable to bring effective pressure to bear against one of the most highly organized combines in American industry. But the workers in the metal industry will learn what effective organization means. The lesson is being hammered into them. Regardless of the obstructions placed in their way by short-sighted or dishonest leaders, the amalgamation movement is having an ever increasing influence over the rank and file in this industry. And once the lesson is fully learned, the American Plan Association employers will have the meanest battle of their greedy lives before them—and eventual defeat.

Of course our dear American Plan employers do not "snatch bread from the mouths of workers!" They just hand them a nice, neat little wage cut of 12½ percent like the Akron rubber workers got, as result of which **ONE-FOURTH OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF OHIO ARE SUFFERING FROM MALNUTRITION RESULTING IN A DANGEROUSLY INCREASING PHYSICAL DISABILITY AMONG THEM.** (Figures based upon reports of federal health service) **IN CERTAIN PARTS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, 142 OUT OF EVERY 1000 BABIES DIE BEFORE THEY ARE ONE YEAR OLD.** (Statement of Dr. Hoag, Chief of Cleveland City Child Hygiene Bureau.) "American Plan," Bah! The aroused workers of this country will one day shove the insults of the "open shop" employers down their dirty throats!

(Note: This is the first of a series of articles on Ohio industrial conditions and the status of its workers, which Comrade Keas will send in to THE WORKER from time to time.)

Package Service to Russia

A package service to Soviet Russia has been started by the Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 West 13th Street, New York City, which will enable individuals and organizations to send food and clothing to the Workers' Republic. Arrangements for the transmission of such packages have been completed by the International Workers' Aid, of which the Friends of Soviet Russia is the American branch.

The Best Ever

"Have read a few issues of THE WORKER and consider it the best labor paper I've ever read.—C. L. A., Houston, Pa.

H. M. Wicks will lecture at the Workers Party Headquarters of Borough Park, 1302 40th St., on "The Prospects for World Revolution", Friday, Feb. 23, 8.30 P.M.

Wake Up Congress!

Copies of this issue of "The Worker," showing the alliance between organized government and the private detective agencies in their common war on the aspiring workers of the United States, are being mailed to the president, to every member of his cabinet, and to all the members of the national congress at Washington, to governors of all the states, and to those members of state legislatures whose names we are able to secure. All organizations of labor should support this campaign by demanding of congress and the various state legislatures a thoro investigation of all private detective agencies. Help wake up congress! Help smash the murderous rule of the Burns, the Thiels and their armies of detectives, spies and agents provocateurs!

Help crush these enemies of labor!

Bazaar for Defense Like Big Festival

Swinging into its last three days, the SECOND INTERNATIONAL BAZAAR, for the relief and defense of class war prisoners, at the LYCEUM, 86th Street and 3rd Ave. Feb. 22, 23 and 24, is assuming the proportions of a gigantic "Cosmopolitan festival."

Representative groups sing and dance in native, costumes, yielding true old world pictures even as they reveal the greater harmony and solidarity of workers massed in defense of class war victims.

For Thursday afternoon, there is planned a troup of Hungarian Folk-Dancers of established skill. Jeanne Lewenthal will sing Italian, Russian and Yiddish folk songs. Characteristic and classic dances will conclude the program.

The Ukrainian Chorus will take the rostrum on Friday evening in a list of folk songs, such as are rarely heard. Dramatic dance by Nell and Sadi Amter will be given and the Russian Balalaika Orchestra will continue the program. This will be followed by piano selections by Irving R. Koreuman, the Russian pianist.

On Saturday, the gala festivities will be wound up with a glorious Costume Ball in which all will participate. The feature of the evening however is the Finnish Band, scheduled to render several numbers of native compositions.

There are several other surprise features in store for the patrons of Lyceum which are of tremendous interest. All are designed to intrigue the patrons and furnish an engaging background for the Bazaar.

It should be remembered, that the booths will contribute much of color and enjoyment to the four-day fete.

These will be presided over by charming young ladies recruited from various nations and dressed in old world garb.

The variety of articles being sold at the booths is endless. Through the generosity of friends of the movement a great number of desirable bargains will be ready for sale. Shopping in such an atmosphere and for such a cause will certainly be a delight.

With final preparations speeding up, and the interest of so many patrons centered on the forthcoming fete, the Bazaar should prove one of the most successful events of its kind in the history of the movement.

Russian Art Captures Brooklyn Institute After Four Years

By JEANETTE GERSHANICK

About four years ago, a lecture on Russian literature was given in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. The lecturer was enthusiastic about the intrinsic possibilities of the Russian people. He showed how the Russian Soul, as he put it, reinforced with external circumstances brought the first working class revolution in Russia. He ended up with hoping that the next country to follow would be Ireland and soon the United States. He was hissed and denounced from the audience. The ladies left in disgust. When he finished the course of lectures, he was not invited to come again as the members of the Institute would not tolerate such anti-American sentiments.

It was the representatives of the good old Long Island families which maintain this institution who put the ban on the above-mentioned lecture and on Scott Nearing and others who had been invited in the past.

But how times change! The Brooklyn Museum of this Institute is now housing the Russian Art Exhibit. The halls and exhibition rooms echo the spirit of Russia. How they clash with the galleries of the past. The very colors, the themes, the methods of presentation are defiances hurled at the staid collections representing an older order. The Russian peasant, the artisan, their pastimes, awaken all to the realization that over the seas is a life which is strange to us but beautiful.

Ladies in their limousines and with their lorgnettes drive up to see what all this excitement is about. Their daughters from the finishing schools are "interested". They are thrilled. Are their ancestors turning in their graves because their bourgeois museum is being desecrated?

Will art help to bring this nation nearer to Russia? Perhaps! But we are not for the sympathy of these Long Island families. We are more interested in the large numbers of workers who are invading this museum Saturdays and Sundays. The attendants are astounded! They have not seen the like in many a year.

Those who could not see the Moscow Art Theatre should not lose this opportunity of seeing the work of Russia's revolutionary artists. The exhibit continues until March 5.

Last Week of "Moscow Art Theater"

During their eighth and last week, starting Feb. 26, the Moscow Art Theater" will be seen at Jolsen's Theater, in a double bill consisting of Turgenieff's "The Lady from the Provinces" and three acts from Dostoievsky's "The Brothers Karamazoff".

Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" may be produced by the Theater Guild next season.

Smash These Shackles!

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Efforts are being made to hang new shackles on the limbs of labor thru the adoption of governmental measures for the regulation of trade unions. Every such measure must be energetically fought by the organized forces of the workers, wherever they appear, whether in the national Congress at Washington, in state legislatures or municipal councils.

The most active champion of this form of industrial slavery is Samuel Untermyer, millionaire New York lawyer, and stockholder in Schwab's Bethlehem Steel Corporation and other great profit-taking concerns.

Great interest has been aroused by the hearings at Albany, upon hundreds of labor delegates present from all sections of the state. The press has devoted considerable space to this question, while Morris Hillquit, the "Socialist", and Untermyer, debated the matter before an interested audience under the auspices of the New York United Hebrew Trades.

In opening the debate Mr. Hillquit stated that "I do not consider Mr. Untermyer a reactionary or an enemy of labor."

Perhaps this declaration may soothe Mr. Hillquit somewhat in regard to his own shortcomings in the labor movement. For the labor lawyer type of reactionary is the worst type. He is the enemy most to be pitied. He is the foe that must be fought most bitterly.

Mr. Untermyer's regulation proposals would have the capitalist state function as arbitrator, even to the point of insisting members be citizens. He wants it to control union apprentices, initiation fees and dues, rules governing expulsion of members and other matters that would make the trade union merely the industrial vassal of the boss. The world then be no need for "company unions." All unions would be practically "bosses' unions."

Mr. Untermyer is a capitalist social reformer. He wants a "good capitalism" wearing the mantle of purity. He does his part by handing his wife a gift of several million dollars worth of steel stock, and then hauling the officials of a bakers' union, on New York's East Side, into court, because they have opened a bakery and cut prices to put a scab bakery out of business or make it come to terms.

It is of this hypocrite that Hillquit says, "I know he is sincere." Perhaps he is, but it is the damnable sincerity that fires and betrays, that stabs in the dark. It is the alluring sincerity that is harder to fight than the Cossacks of the mine owners, the injunctions of the railroad barons or the machine fist of the steel trust. It is the same savory sincerity of a LaFollette or an "Al" Smith that keeps the oppressed workers and farmers attached to the political parties of Wall Street.

Hillquit is not important here as a member of the Socialist Party. His attack on Untermyer's diabolical legislation is not even the assault of a Second International "Socialist." It is constituted of the whinings of the Tammany Hall politicians in official position in Gompers-controlled labor in New York city and state. And as such Mr. Hillquit is a danger to labor even as Mr. Untermyer.

Speaking for the New York State Federation of Labor, at the Albany hearings, it was Hillquit the politician for reactionary trade unionism, who attacked Untermyer's plan. Mr. Hillquit did not slough off this distinction in his debate with Mr. Untermyer even under "Socialist" auspices, since the United Hebrew Trades is considered at least "Socialist" controlled.

It, therefore, remains for the Communists, as usual, to direct labor in an intelligent assault upon such legislation as Untermyer proposes.

The question is not one of "justice" between the bosses and those who work for them. So it doesn't matter, Mr. Hillquit, that there are "some judges of broad human sympathies," who "realize the nature of the direct struggle of the workers with the capitalist state, owned and controlled by the capitalist industrialist system for which Mr. Untermyer stands, and which is the real enemy of the workers, never compromising."

Mr. Hillquit outrages and drags it in the mud every principle of Socialism, even as he did at the Cleveland Political Conference. Instead of helping to rally the forces of labor in the class war against the black hosts of capitalism, he dissipates their strength in "friendly discussion" over their most vital problems.

The German betrayal all over again. Instead of pressing forward and reaping the full fruits of the German revolution, the German traitors haggled over an eight hour day. So Hillquit absolutely fails to press forward to an exposure of the full meaning of this law, which would mean a complete unmasking of his friend, Mr. Untermyer.

Mr. LaFollette has been the champion of "regulation" of industry in Wisconsin for scores of years. The big capitalists of Wisconsin like "regulation" so much that they have adopted it as their own. It doesn't hurt them to regulate themselves.

How well "governmental regulation" plays into the hands of the bosses was seen in the decisions of the Railroad Labor Board that brought on the rail shopmen's strike last summer. The railroaders have learned their mistake and now demand the abolition of this misnamed "Labor Board."

No doubt Mr. Hillquit even as Mr. LaFollette, whom his party supported in the last election, still has his eye of capturing the capitalist state at the ballot box. So he does not now attack Mr. Untermyer's proposals as class legislation, for the capitalist class and against the working class. Yet that is the only labor attack worth while.

It is not an accident that the New York Times, kept organ of capitalism should be in agreement with Mr. Untermyer, when it says that, "Both labor and capital need regulation when they express their own interests to the prejudice of others."

The New York Times knows that the capitalist state will be friendly to its "regulation" of capital, that it will be hostile in its "regulation" of its class enemy, the working class. It likes this double-edged sword that cuts only one way.

To be sure there are even capitalists who oppose Untermyer's "regulation", because they resent even this small intrusion of the state into their private affairs. The state must ever be the obedient servant of capital etc. to be called into action only when needed, otherwise to remain in respectable retirement. Thus the "dis-hard" railroad owners, in the last railroad strike, opposed even the smallest intrusion of the state in the railroad strike, except when it was needed to wield the policemen's club. And in no struggle between capital and labor did Washington show itself more servile to the industrial power vested in the bosses.

Labor must take a definite hostile stand to Untermyer and all his kind, which includes Gompers and Hillquit in the final analysis. Untermyer's reform methods must be feared and fought more strenuously than the raw, outspoken oppression of Rockefeller, Schwab, Gary and their ilk. While Mr. Hillquit says Untermyer is not an enemy of labor, he is only confessing himself a decoy of this brand of capitalist reformism.

Labor must take its stand against its bosses and against the capitalist state as its class enemies. It must not submit to the least regulation by them. It develops its own powers thru its own organizations until it has the strength to establish its own workers government until all class distinctions can be wiped away and civilization proceed to the inauguration of complete Communism.

"The Worker" Coupon Book

Kindly send me a Worker Subscription Coupon Book. I will do my best in getting subs for Worker from my fellow wage slaves and let The Worker do the rest.

A. D., Detroit, Mich.

Labor Defense Conference

Friday Eve, March 2nd
BEETHOVEN HALL
210 East 5th Street

Speaker:
Samuel T. Hammersmark
Member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago F. of L.

Topic:
"Labor's Fight for Freedom"
Send two delegates!
SEND ALL CONTRIBUTIONS For the defense of the twenty trade unionists prosecuted at the instance of the Federal Secret Service in the drive against organized labor, to
Labor Defense Council,
Room 434, 80 E. 11th St., N. Y.

A Whole Evening of Russian Movies "Russia Thru The Shadows" Nine Years of Revolutionary History

Prepared by the Friends of Soviet Russia.—National Board of Review Says: "Excellent-Splendid." All Proceeds Benefit Russian Orphan Homes. "John Reed" (Samara), "Eugene V. Debs" (Kazan)

Thursday, February 23, Blythedale, Pa., New Theatre

Mon., Tues. and Wed., Feb. 26, 27, 28, YONKERS, N. Y.

Sun., Aft. & Eve., Feb. 25, Erie, Pa., COLONIAL THEATRE

Wed., Feb. 28, Utica, N. Y., Verdi Theatre, 848 Bleecker St.

EDITORIALS . . . . By H. M. WICKS

When Can We Believe Spies?

It is but seldom that a revolutionist can quote the opinions of capitalist editorial writers except as a condemnation of them. But here is a case in point—this true of the New York World, one of the most rabid anti-Bolshevik sheets in America.

For in the issue of Feb. 15, the World carries a deserved denunciation of the unspeakable William J. Burns and at the same time raises an interesting question: When can we believe the word of a spy?

After denouncing the holding of political offenders in prison for exercising the much-vaunted right of free speech, the World observes that New York has definitely repudiated this anti-Bolshevik hysteria. In reference to Burns the writer declares:

"Considering the testimony of Albert Bailin at Chicago, this is an especially fortunate time to retire from the business. According to Bailin he was employed by the Burns Detective Agency as an agent provocateur and was personally intrusted with the faking of bomb plots and the forging of threats. If he is telling the truth, the discredit cast upon Burns and the whole cult of conspiracy hunters is obvious; if he is not telling the truth, which is equally possible, the discredit is hardly less. This is the kind of man whose word was good enough with the Burns agency to convict others. When it comes to convicting Mr. Burns, however, Bailin is dismissed as a rattlesnake, a double-crosser and a chronic maker of affidavits."

It is clear to even the capitalist editor of the World that, "As the head of the secret service he (Burns) has more to gain than anybody else if the country continues frightened."

The logical inference that Burns would endeavor to keep alive the fear of violent destruction of the plutocracy as a mere matter of business does not at all impose upon the credulity of an intelligent person. Knowing the very low degree of intelligence possessed by Burns one must indeed be gullible to believe otherwise.

As to the truthfulness of Bailin, there is not any doubt that he is an accomplished liar. That is one of the first qualifications of a detective, and his long experience as a trusted employe of various private detective agencies and the Department of Justice is ample evidence that he is a prevaricator extraordinary.

To the extent that he furnishes leads to information that can be verified from other sources against Burns and his plug-uglies and morons, to that extent is his information of service to Frank P. Walsh and his associates who are to defend the Communists in Michigan. When dealing with spies and ex-spies the revolutionist knows at the outset that he is dealing with the scum of the earth, while Bishop Manning of the New York diocese holds that Jesus was the son of God and possessed all the attributes of God.

It is customary, when entering into a discussion to first prove the existence of the thing under discussion. It seems to us that the more logical procedure would have been to first establish the existence of God and then proceed from that point. That is fundamental and must first be established before intelligent people can get excited over such a verbal battle as that between the Reverend Grant and Manning.

The existence of any thing so all-powerful as a ruler of the universe is the subject of much investigation, and right here is where the preachers are eliminated. Modern science has definitely proved that the universe exists, not as the result of conscious purposive forces, but purely as a matter of evolution. We know beyond the shadow of any doubt that the universe never had a creator and that the alleged authority upon which the preachers base their unproved assertions is nothing but a mediocre compilation of obscene filth thrown together by sundry gangs of drunken ecclesiastics at the Council of Nicea, further elaborated at a drunken brawl, known as the Council of Constantinople during the Fourth century.

Years ago the holy men used to indulge in great theological debates regarding the number of angels that could dance upon the point of a needle. Not being able to produce any angels one priest's word was as good as another's; one took sides as a matter of faith, not as the result of conviction.

The Rev. Grant-Bishop Manning controversy belongs to the same low degree of mental development that characterized the combatants over the needle question.

Theological discussions have been raging since man first created his Gods in his own image. An incidental discussion to the one now being waged in the Episcopal church took place in Babylon two thousand two hundred and thirty years ago under the rule of King Khammurabi. The basis of religion was the worship of Marduk, son of the God, Ea. Orthodox religion held that Marduk possessed all the attributes of his God and father, Ea, while Manning held that Marduk was in reality a man, altho the son of Ea. The outcome of the controversy is not known.

Marx characterized religion as "the opium of the people." In the case of Rev. Grant and Bishop Manning, it seems that they got an overdose of their own dope, have gone wild and are running amuck. Their brawl is taken up by the hop heads on the capitalist press and a helluva rumpus is raised that is on a par with two chinamen in Pell Street arguing over whether a pink elephant or a white one walked the tight-rope the night before.

* * *

According to the New York Times the latest preacher to enter the Rev. Grant-Bishop Manning case is the Rev. Howard Murray Dumbell. Still there are those who do not believe in Divine Providence! We resist the temptation for further comment.

Call for May Day!

A May Day Conference is called for March 1st, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., at 8 p.m., New York.

The call for this conference to form a United Front on May First was sent to all labor and political organizations of New York City. It read as follows:

"The First of May is International Labor Day and is observed by the workers all over the world as an expression of solidarity of the working class.

"This year, as in the past, the Workers Party seeks your co-operation for a monster parade and demonstration in Madison Square Garden. With over 800,000 organized workers in the city, at the very least 200,000 should participate in such a parade and then fill the Garden to its utmost capacity.

"A conference to formulate plans for carrying out this project has been called for March First at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. You are requested to send two delegates.

"Let us all, irrespective of our political or industrial belief, unite upon this day, and by our united strength show that from now on we mean to take the offensive against the Capitalist class.

"Hail, Labor International Holiday

"Long Live the United Working Class.

"Yours for an impressive and magnificent demonstration, Executive Committee of the Workers Party.

B. Lifshitz, Ex. Sec."

30,000 Waist and Dress Makers Vote on Strike Settlement

As we go to press a referendum of the 30,000 waist and dress makers, who have been on strike for three weeks against the employers' associations' efforts to establish scab conditions in the industry, is being taken.

A tentative agreement to settle the strike was reached Tuesday by a committee representing the Joint Board of Waist and Dress Makers, and a committee representing the Association of Dress Manufacturers.

The agreement signed by the union officials did not include the week-work system, which was the principal point involved. The despised piece work system will continue if the tentative agreement is ratified, in spite of the fact that the International is on record in favor of week-work thruout the industry.

The forty-hour week, double time for overtime, no Saturday or Sunday work, prices increased eight per cent and other small demands are incorporated.

THE LABOR HERALD
Call at Book Shop or Industrial Department, 208 E. 12th St., for your February issue of the LABOR HERALD

It's Coming! Liberator Ball! Tammany Hall!

Here it is again. THE LIBERATOR COSTUME BALL! Once a year we invite our friends to a grand party—inspiring, hilarious, original. This year the party will be held at Tammany Hall, Friday, March 2nd.

On this night all nights all comrades will discard their working clothes, set aside all cares and worries, forget problems and disputes, step into a costume, any kind of a costume, just as long as it has color and will add to the beauty of the dance, and come to make merry with their comrades, with their friends.

The Liberator Costume Ball has been a red letter event every year for writers, artists, actors, celebrities in every field of endeavor. It was just happy joyous folk! The people you know, the people you have always wanted to meet and talk to, the leaders of the radical world, the speakers whose voice has thrilled you, the writer whose articles and stories you always like to read, the artist whose drawings never failed to make a hit, the poet whose verse you love, will be there to entertain you, and dance with you and talk with you.

At midnight there will be a grand carnival parade and a prize will be awarded for the most original and one of the most beautiful costume. The prize will also be awarded to the most beautiful girl. The Liberator artists will be the judges. Only those in costume will take part in the grand parade.

Come in costume! It need not be an expensive, gorgeous affair. No, just a simple blouse with a pair of bloomers, a colorful peasant costume representing the peasant dress of some nation. There will be comrades from all corners of the earth. They will come in costume. You will come in costume, too. Can you imagine anything more beautiful, anything more inspiring than this grand parade of joyous comrades, an endless flow of bright colors, gay laughing faces, confetti, baloons, colorful streamers? You will be one of us, Comrade. You will join in the carnival parade!

Get the date fixed in your mind, MARCH 2ND, FRIDAY NIGHT, TAMMANY HALL! But your tickets now! Come up to the office of the LIBERATOR now before you forget it—Room 405, 799 Broadway, and get your tickets. Price of tickets $1.00—at the box office, night of the ball $1.50. You can also buy tickets at The Rand School, 7 East 15th St.; Manolis, 442 Grand St.; Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 W.13th St.; Tysons Longacre Building; Brownsville Labor Lyceum; and The Liberator, Room 405, 799 Broadway.

From Cover to Cover

By MAX SHACHTMAN

There was a time when the natives of the South Seas lived in unsophisticated happiness, their culture at about the upper barbaric stage, enjoying their lovely climate, calm lagoons, chanting their plaintive melodies and tranquilly eating the boiled heads of their contemporaries. They were a magnificent people, beautifully developed in physique, as all travelers attested.

But their discovery and the inevitable expansion of industrial countries has brought an ever increasing change. Syphilis and beach combers, pearl traders and priests, military governors and whores, leprosy and authors are now their burden. The variegated sky-pilots, declaring that the Almighty disliked naked bodies (in spite of the Adamian precedent) opened the way for New Jersey cotton manufacturers and made the natives don dungarees and shirts. I suppose that in a generation or two, the South Seas will have produced, or imported, their own Billy Sunday, Irving Berlin, Kit Klux Klan, Dadaism, Kandinsky compositions, Harold Bell Wright, Adolph Zukor, Reno. Others Anthologies, Harlem flats and all the other concomitants of our noble civilization, which will entitle them to a place amongst us! The Apotheosis of the Polynesian!

All this is apropos of Frederick O'Brien's latest book, "Atolls of the Sun," (Century). With a rather sentimental felicity he describes his Odyssey over these sunbaked and surf-cooled atolls. His fine characterization, and the Conradian incidents he relates, give a typical touch of Irish loquacity. He wallows, figuratively, in glorious sunsets, torpid lagoons, splendid bodies and flowered parens. But even so, he speaks of "the rise of imperial hypocrisy upon which has decayed the Polynesian." (Out there: it's good while it lasts; but it won't last long. Where are our own Iroquois, Pawnee, Sioux and the rest of Cooper's noble savages?)

So, if you like Jack London, Conrad, Cooper and Stevenson; if, in your nonage, you devoured Dana; if you were caught in the flood which carried Melville from out of his undeserved obscurity; if you like the sea and its resultable isles and long for vicarious joys—there is every reason for liking Mr. O'Brien's book. I did.

Patching Our Constitution

By JAY LOVESTONE

By a series of [illegible] the Republican majority in Congress has succeeded in [illegible] the Constitution of the United States. [illegible] the Constitution

Who Elected Who in Last Ballot Battle

A. B. Gilbert, editor of "The National Leader," official organ of the National Nonpartisan League, has a complaint to register against our editorial, "Not Enough Credit for All," in the Feb. 10th issue of "The Worker." In filing his complaint he proves our argument, that there wasn't enough credit in the last elections to go around.

The Nonpartisan League editor deprives the Farmer-Labor Party of all claim to U. S. Senator-Elect Hendrik Shipstead, of Minnesota, and even contends that the Minnesota farmers and industrial workers may go back to the old parties at the next election. So far as Victor Berger is concerned, his name was in the Nonpartisan League list that we saw, and our eyesight is still good. Gilbert writes as follows:

"Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 15, 1923.

"Editor, THE WORKER:—The editorial in your issue of Feb. 10, entitled 'Not Enough Credit for All,' is hardly fair to the organizations named. 'I can easily see where confusion can arise on these matters for those who are not in close touch with our field of work.

"Here in Minnesota, for instance, there is no organized distinct Farmer Labor party as such. What happened was that the Nonpartisan League and the Working People's League decided to use third party tactics in the election of 1922. The two organizations maintained their identity and the duly chosen delegates of the League members will decide in 1924 whether they will use third party or some other tactics.

"I think that if you will look over the Leader page again with that thought in mind you will note that we were careful to not take credit for victories outside of League territory, and even in territory where we could claim considerable credit. We did not say that Victor Berger's election was due to the Nonpartisan League.

"On the other hand, it is entirely proper for us to claim Henrik Shipstead, because it was the Nonpartisan League which brought him into political prominence and put him across in the November election. . . .

"In the matter of tactics you will note that in Great Britain labor has a labor party, but Lord Bankroll and Lady Astor get about all the country vote. In this plan of organizing the League A. C. Townley was the first man in any country to devise a practical means of disassociating a rural population from special privilege. This is possible by having the farmers organized in a group by themselves and make an alliance with labor. No other method of organizing will work here or anywhere else and I would suggest the importance of sympathy in labor circles for the important progress which we have made in the past and for possibilities of the future. The farmers do not beg labor for leadership and the leadership will be rejected if it is offered. What the League farmers are willing to undertake is political co-operation with labor, providing, of course, that labor does not make the co-operation too difficult.

"Very truly yours,

"THE NATIONAL LEADER,

"A. B. Gilbert, Editor."

We will now call upon Robert M. Buck, editor of "The New Majority," of Chicago, official organ of the Farmer-Labor Party for a few remarks.

H. M. Wicks, well known Marxist and party lecturer, will lecture for the Williamsburgh Forum, Sunday, Feb. 25, at 11 a.m. at 76 Throop Ave., Brooklyn. His subject will be: "The Revolutionary Situation in Europe." Admission free. Auspices: Williamsburgh English Branch.

Central Executive Committee of U. S. Communist Party Replies to Executive Committee of Communist International

(From The Communist, Official Organ, Communist Party of America)

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL FROM THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

1. The Central Executive Committee herewith, with the statement that the C. I. has sent to the American Party for its guidance in transforming the Party into an open party, "The C.E.C. has decided unanimously to carry out without reservation the instructions embodied in the Statement. In fact, as the C.I. has already been informed, some time before the arrival of the statement, the C.E.C. decided in favor of converting the Party into an open party. The political development of the past five months, together with the experience acquired in the activities of the LEGAL POLITICAL PARTY, have convinced the C.E.C. that the open existence of the Party is possible. The C.E.C. is pleased, therefore, that its decision has been confirmed by the instruction of the C.I.

2. We believe that the C.I. has again demonstrated its understanding of the American situation and its ability to give concrete directions for the activities of the American Party. In the past year there have been three manifestations of this clear perception of the needs of the American movement: (a) The formation of the L.P.P.; (b) The unity effected at the last convention; and later—(c) the open party.

3. The representative of the C.I. did work that proved to be not only good but of tremendous value for the future of the Party. The unity achieved has been real, for the three factions have changed during the following months and disappeared as factions. The Theses of the Convention have destroyed the dogma that the C. P. of A. can exist only as an underground party.

4. We must inform the C.I. that since the Convention, the entire Party and especially the C.E.C. of the Party has worked in fullest harmony, without any factionalism, during these months there has been no factional voting in the C.E.C. For that reason, we cannot agree with some statements made by the American delegates at the Fourth Congress, who were not aware of the changed situation in the party. This disagreement applies to all the delegates. We must state that these statements were not the opinions of the C.E.C., but were a reflection of a factional spirit of factions that no longer exist. The majority at the Convention is today a convinced supporter not only of the Labor Party but also of the open party. The Convention minority is today the protagonist in the campaign for the protection of the foreign-born workers.

The former opposition comrades are most active party workers in the L.P.P. and are doing excellent pioneer work toward an open party.

5. We wish to inform the C.I. of the important reasons that have impelled the C.E.C. to work in the direction of an open party consistently and with energy. We state openly that the reasons are not organizational reasons. Dualism between the Party and the L.P.P. has been inconvenient, but it has been historically necessary for a long time. It also is not of significance to us that some centrists have refused to join the underground party. Political reasons have determined our stand. (1) The class struggle within the bourgeoisie, in which the petty bourgeoisie and the farmers are conducting an ever sharper struggle against the big bourgeoisie. The two sections of the bourgeoisie are in bitter conflict over the treatment to be accorded to the labor movement. The cleft makes it impossible to persecute the Communists with united force and with a solid bourgeois public opinion behind it, as has been done in the past. (2) The growing solidarity of the working class. The signs of this solidarity are: (a) the tremendous labor struggles; (b) the idea of a general strike in the minds of the workers; (c) the rapid development of the Amalgamation movement; (d) the growing Labor Party movement; (e) greater militancy of the Communists in the Labor Unions; (f) greater sympathy for the Communists and the L.P.P. in the labor movement, as, for example, in the defense and the L.P. Conference; (g) the common persecution of both Communists and militant workers; (h) the L.P.P. functioning more and more as a Communist Party.

The economic foundation of the political situation rests upon: (a) the offensive of the capitalists; (b) the crisis among the farmers.

Politically, the resistance of the working masses and the rebellion among the farmers were manifested in the following important events:

1. The formation of the agricultural block in Congress.

2. The Daugherty injunction giving political aspects to the strike of a million workers.

3. The November 7th elections.

4. The formation of the La Follette group.

5. The Labor Party conference in Cleveland.

6. The Railroad Workers Amalgamation Conference in Chicago.

7. The raid on the Communists in Michigan and the reaction thereto. During the war, retaliation on the state power took place to a degree unknown in American History, but this fact came into the consciousness of the workers only thru the Daugherty injunction.

All of these facts and events were in the process of formation before the Party convention, but crystalized themselves definitely after the Convention. Hence, just as we believe that in 1919 it was absolutely necessary for the Party to become an underground organization, we believe that today the time is ripe for the open party.

6. We trust that we will be able to carry out the reorganization of the Party without a crisis. It is possible that a few sectarian elements will leave the Party. But we are convinced that no organized faction will fight against the policy of the C.E.C. and the C.I., and that we will be able to lead the Party into the open without a split. For that reason, the C.E.C. decided unanimously that within a short time we shall hold a Convention of the Party and place the question before it. The C.E.C. will go to that convention with a clear and definite resolution for the open party and will demand for the C.E.C. a mandate from the convention to declare the L.P.P. the open party, and at the same time for the safety of this Party, to transform the underground Party into an underground apparatus. Up to the convention, by means of systematic education of the membership, we wish to convince them of the necessity of this policy.

7. The C.E.C. will carry out the decisions of the C.I. not only out of discipline but because of full conviction of their correctness. All of our policies since the Party convention have been in the direction of open work. We wish to mention only a few facts: (a) Defense campaign, (b) the Fur campaign, (c) Protection of foreign-born workers campaign; (d) Amalgamation campaign; (e) Communist program for the L.P.P., (f) fraternal affiliation of the L.P.P. to the C.I.; (g) the C. R. has been made the industrial department of the Party; C.Q.R. discussions has been declared Party discipline; (h) organizational form of C.P. made to correspond to that of L.P.P. by creating the same units in the Party as in the L.P.P., and eliminating all other units; (i) elimination of dualism between the two parties by combining the directing committees of the Party; (j) the C.E.C. took the question of the reorganization of the Party and of the open party to the Party Council and discussed it there on its merits, and obtained a nearly unanimous decision in support.

All of these steps were taken by the C.E.C. before the decision of the C.I. reached us and were based on the political development of the country.

8. We believe it our duty to inform the C.I. that if opposition to the policies of the C.E.C. and the C.I. has arisen in the past and should arise in the future, it is not due only to the foreign-born elements in the Party. We believe that it is necessary for us at this point to touch upon the question of the foreign-born in the Party. We agree with the C.I. that the foreign-born elements are good elements and ready to make great sacrifices. We believe that not only this fact gives them great importance, but rather the fact that the overwhelming majority of the workers in the basic industries in America are foreign-born workers. The foreign-born workers are the unskilled elements in all sections of the country. They are the most oppressed and most exploited workers. These most exploited elements of Europe, the "scum" workers, the most backward portions of the organized workers also are foreign-born. For instance, the majority of the 500,000 Bituminous Miners. Workers in the overwhelming majority of the unions of the needle trades, which comprise about 400,000 workers, are foreign-born.

11. It is of great importance to the Party to get into its ranks not only the mass of the American workers, but also the mass of the foreign-born workers as well. This is imperative so as to give no opportunity for another revolutionary party to be formed outside our ranks and consisting chiefly of the foreign-born. We wish to state that the foreign-born workers are just as good fighters as American workers. We need only quote William Z. Foster, an authority on the American labor movement, who says: "When the historic struggle with the steel trust came, the foreign workers covered themselves with undying glory. They displayed the very highest type of labor union qualities."

9. Despite the importance of the foreign-born for our Party, we are firmly convinced that the leadership of the movement in America must be in the hands of the American comrades. We are convinced of this for the reason that (a) only a C. P. dominated by American elements will bring about the amalgamation of a movement composed of American and foreign-born elements; (b) only American leaders can eliminate the prejudices of the American-born workers; (c) only American leadership can make the C. P. a mass movement and factor in the political life of the country, and can fight on equal terms against the conservative leaders of the bourgeoisie and of the trade unions, by their command of the language and by a knowledge of the conditions in the country.

For that reason, the C.E.C. is making the greatest efforts to draw into the Party the best elements in the left wing of the trade union movement.

We wish to point out that at the present time our Party is no longer dominated by the foreign-born language federations, but the federations are an integral part of the Party and are supporting it in every way. The composition of the C.E.C. is not determined by the demands of the federations for control; and we hope that, in the future, the language federations will serve eventually as propaganda sections for the Party as a whole.

We are also combatting a European psychology that persists to a degree in our foreign-born comrades, which makes them look to Europe and their native countries for inspiration. We are drawing them deeply into the trade union work and interesting them for binding the foreign-born workers closely to the Party.

10. The organization of the L.P.P. gave the Party an opportunity to do open work as never before. The publication of the movement in America during the past few months and the imparting of a more and more Communist character to the L.P.P. have widened the field of activity and increased Communist influence in this country. We are convinced that the inauguration of an open C.P., with its obvious simplification and steps, will broaden and extend Communist activities many-fold and make the open party a powerful factor in the labor movement and political life of the United States and the revolutionary proletarian movement of the world.

Central Executive Committee of the C. P. of A., J. MILLER, Secretary.

Paul Manko Comes Back from Prison His Spirit Unbroken

By MAX SCHACHTMAN

Paul Manko, convicted under the Criminal Anarchy Law of New York, in June 1921, has just been released by mandate from Governor Smith. He was arrested because he was alleged to have given a shopmate a circular of the Communist Party. He was sentenced to from 2½ to 9 years. After the first 12 months, the beastly treatment which he was accorded by the prison authorities was such that it was necessary to transfer him to the prison insane asylum. His condition also caused his removal to the tuberculosis hospital for a period of five months.

In spite of all this suffering, or because of it, the spirit of this brave young Russian was unbroken. When the news came that he was to be pardoned by the Governor, he wrote to his wife, saying, that if the pardon was conditional he would refuse to accept it! Such revolutionary integrity would be enough to convince capitalism's henchmen that they cannot break the movement of the workers towards freedom, if those henchmen had but one idea of brain-matter.

Comrade Manko has just visited the office of the National Defense Committee, which was instrumental in his release, and there is little doubt that he will soon find his place in the continued struggle of the workers. And the Workers Party's ranks are always open for such brave fighters as Paul Manko.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

CANNON MEETINGS

"Jim" Cannon, Chairman of the Workers Party, who returned from a visit to the Executive Committee of Russian Communism, is making a four or five months tour to tell the workers of this country about the "inside" of that Communism. Comrade Cannon will speak on "Russia Today" and "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International." In the following list of meetings that are arranged he will speak on "Russia Today" unless otherwise indicated:

Boston, Mass.: Sun., Mar. 4. Lester Ash Association Hall, 34 Andrews St. 3 P. M.
Providence, R. I.: Sun., Mar. 4. Lovis Hall, 10 Peabody St. 7 P. M.
Worcester, Mass.: Tues., Mar. 6.—1097 Washington St. 7 P. M.
Lowell, Mass.: Wed., Mar. 7. 11 Northmost St., 7 P. M. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Philadelphia, Pa.: Sat., Mar. 10. Labor Lyceum, 613 North 2nd St., 8 P. M.
Philadelphia, Pa.: Sun., Mar. 11. Grand Fraternity Hall, 1026 Fitzwater St., 2 P. M. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Trenton, N. J.: Mon., Mar. 12. Workmen's Circle Hall, 944 Hamilton Ave. 8 P. M. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Paterson, N. J.: Thurs., Mar. 15. Labor Education Alliance, 207 Windsor Ave. 7:30 P. M.
Springfield, Mass.: Mar. 16. Hall announced later.
New Haven, Conn.: Mar. 17. Hall announced later.
Boston, Mass.: Sun., Mar. 18. Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., 3 P. M. "Russia To-day." 8 P. M. "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Quincy, Mass.: Mon., Mar. 19. I. P. M. of Mass St.
Fitchburg, Mass.: Tues., Mar. 20. Hall announced later.
Quincy, Mass.: Thurs., Mar. 22. Hall announced later.
Quincy, Mass.: Fri., Mar. 23. Hall announced later. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Revere, Mass.: Sat., Mar. 24. Labor Lyceum, Shirley and Walnut Sts.
Lawrence, Mass.: Sun., Mar. 25. Hall announced later.
West Concord, N. H.: Mon., Mar. 26. Hall announced later.
Providence, R. I.: Thurs., Mar. 29, 8 P.M.
A. C. A. Hall, 1753 Westminster St.
New York City: Fri., Mar. 30, 8 P. M. Central Opera House.
Elizabeth, N. J.: Sun., Apr. 1, afternoon and evening.
Baltimore, Md.: Mon., Apr. 2.
Baltimore, Md.: Tues., Apr. 3. "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Washington, D. C.: Wed., Apr. 4.
Trenton, N. J.: Thurs., Apr. 5.
Reading, Pa.: Fri., Apr. 6.
Binghamton, N. Y.: Sat., Apr. 7.
Utica, N. Y.: Sun., Apr. 8.
Rochester, N. Y.: Mon., Apr. 9.
Buffalo, N. Y.: Tues., Apr. 10.
Jamestown, N. Y.: Wed., Apr. 11.
Erie, Pa.: Thurs., Apr. 12.

Party Shows Progress at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Philadelphia

"Encouraging news of party activities comes from District 3, which embraces Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. The report is in part as follows:

Washington

In this citadel of reaction, where few dwell who have an idea organizing this side of the tenth century, we have succeeded in discovering fifty Communists and enlisting them in the Workers Party, and the membership is increasing fast.

A large number of Party programs have been distributed. Two meetings for Cannon have been applied for. The Jewish branch has collected thousands of dollars for the "Freiheit" and we are active in defense council work.

A good headquarters has been established at 1303 Seventh Street N. W., and we have a library with good literature supply.

Baltimore, Md.

Application is in for a Cannon meeting and we are endeavoring to organize a branch of the Trade Union Educational League and increase activity among English-speaking workers.

Philadelphia

The open forum is well under way. The second lecture is to be delivered by H. M. Wicks on Sunday, Feb. 25. The subject of his lecture for that date is "Prospects of the World Revolution."

A provisional committee for the protection of the Foreign Born Workers has been organized and the response of other organizations has been very good.

Preparations are completed for the Annual Concert and Ball of the local which will be held on March 2, at Eagle Temple.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

The Day's Pay!

The Day's Pay is reaching its height. Branches of all federations and from all over the country have been sending in their reports along with substantial collections. Following is the list of branches whose reports have been received during the week ending Feb. 15. Because of the short time between the announcement of the Day's Pay Drive and the actual beginning, many of the branches were unable to get under way and were therefore unable to complete their drive by Feb. 15, the day originally set for the conclusion of the drive. The collection period has therefore been extended and all branches are urged to complete collecting the assessment at once and to have their report in the hands of the Labor Defense Council no later than March 1st.—

New Castle, Pa., Finnish; Abington, Mass., Finnish; Easton, Wis., Finnish; Gary, Ind., So. Slavic; Cleveland, O., So. Slavic; Pittsburgh, Pa., So. Slavic; Cleveland, O., Finnish; Monessen, Pa., Finnish; Conde, Colo., Ukrainian; Philadelphia, Pa., South Slavic; Aurora, Ill., Lithuanian; Kenosha, Wis., English; Carnegie, Pa., Hungarian; Monessen, Pa., Ukranian; West Concord, N. H., Finnish; Bridgeport, Conn., L. S. U.; Ukranian; Woodlawn, Pa., Ukranian; Chicago, Ill., Ukranian; Boston, Mass., Ukranian; Bethlehem, Pa., Polish; Fairpoint, O., Polish; Scranton, Pa., English; Chicago, Ill., So. Slavic; So. Bend, Indiana, So. Slavic; Bessemer, Mich., So. Slavic; Cleveland, O., Finnish; Astoria, Ore., Finnish; East Chicago, Ind., Russian; Portland, Ore., Russian; Cleveland, O., Russian; Boston, Mass., Russian; Kansas City, Kansas, Russian; Kansas City, Kansas, Russian; Bethlehem, Pa., German; Boston, Mass., Russian; Woodlawn, Pa., So. Slavic; West Duxbury, Vt., Finnish; Bethlehem, Pa., Polish; Christopher, Ill., Italian; Kalispell, Mont., Finnish; Gary, Ind., Lettish; New Haven, Conn., Lettish; Pennsgrove, N. J., Lettish; Republic, Pa., So. Slavic; Mulkeytown, Ill., So. Slavic; New Rochelle, N. Y., English; Youngstown, O., English; Milwaukee, Wis., So. Slavic; Hammond, Ind., English; Chicago, Ill., Italian; Mathews, Minn., Finnish; Madison, Ill., Bulgarian; Detroit, Mich., Greek; N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa., Russian; Racine, Wis., Lithuanian; Grand Rapids, Mich., Lithuanian; Pittsburgh, Pa., Ukranian; Kalamazoo, Mich., Finnish; Manistee, Mich., Finnish; Leadville, Pa., Finnish; So. Omaha, Neb., So. Slavic; Annaburg, Mass., Finnish; Minneapolis, Minn., Ukranian; Chicago, Ill., So. Slavic; Reading, Pa., English; Ambridge, Pa., So. Slavic; Springfield, Ill., So. Slavic; Baltimore, Md., Finnish; Buffalo, N. Y., Italian; Indiana Harbor, Ind., Russian; Saginawlands, Kans., Finnish; Perkasie, Pa., So. Slavic; Fairport, O., Finnish.

The New York City Labor Defense Council has contributed $1,100 to these cases, and an equal amount, $1,100 to the New York Division of the National Defense Committee.

THREE MORE DAYS!

VARIETY—VIVACITY—VIM
at National Defense Bazaar
on FEBRUARY 22, 23, 24
in the LYCEUM, 86th Street and 3rd Avenue
NEW PROGRAM EVERY DAY!

Thursday Afternoon
HUNGARIAN FOLK DANCES,
JEANNE LEVENTHAL, FOLK SONGS,
RICHARD AND SOPHIE BLECHSCHMIDT IN A GROUP OF RUSSIAN DANCES.

Thursday Evening
LITHUANIAN CHORUS,
FINNISH DANCES,
HYMAN B. SCHUTZER, VIOLINIST,
PYRAMIDS, FINNISH ATHLETIC CLUB.

Friday Evening
UKRAINIAN CHORUS,
IRVING R. LORENMAN, PIANIST,
NELL AND SADI AMTER IN DRAMATIC DANCES,
RUSSIAN BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA.

Saturday Evening
COSTUME BALL.

Admission:—Evenings, 50 cents. Afternoons, 35 cents. For entire period, $1.00.

BIG BAZAAR BARGAINS!

The Child of Today Is the Citizen of Tomorrow
Help Build Russia's Citizenship!

Karl Liebknecht Home

The Friends of Soviet Russia is already caring for:

4 JOHN REED HOMES at Samara,
480 children.

12 EUGENE V. DEBS HOMES at Kasan,
1 Red Children's Village
430 children.

1 Home for the Blind at Samara
42 children.

OTHERS ARE WAITING—OPEN THE GATES

THIS HOME was once the dwelling of a wealthy Russian family, housing only several people and their attendants. Now close to 100 children are made happy in it.

RUSSIA'S CHILDREN ARE CALLING

Their parents have given all that the First Workers' Republic shall live. WHAT HAVE YOU GIVEN?

The Soviet Government is able to supply sufficient buildings to house the needy children. But it is not yet able to equip and take care of these homes.

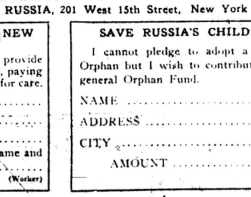
It costs $5 per child to equip and $2 a month per child to care for it. This includes food, clothing, vocational training and medical attention.

The Soviet authorities feed 380,000
The Russian Trade Unions 162,000
The Red Army 35,200
The Peasant Communes 59,000

HOW MANY WILL THE AMERICAN WORKERS CARE FOR?

Get your organization to pledge itself to equip, support and name a home. Send for plan.

Russia asks NO CHARITY. We ask that you GIVE NO CHARITY. We ask that you help Russia in her heroic effort to give her children the very best the country has to give.



These Children are housed in a Home at Yasevo

Save the Russian Children—Adopt an Orphan!
Organizations Adopt a Home!
Fill in blank below and mail to
FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA, 201 West 15th Street, New York

OPEN THE GATES TO NEW HOMES

The undersigned pledges to provide for a Russian child for One Year, paying $5 for equipment and $2 a month for care.

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY .....
Do you want us to send you name and photo of child you adopt? .....
(Worker)

SAVE RUSSIA'S CHILDREN

I cannot pledge to adopt a Russian Orphan but I wish to contribute to the general Orphan Fund.

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY .....
AMOUNT .....
(Worker)

Atty. Gen. Daugherty had ordered the release of Harry Bridges, "King of the San Francisco longshoremen," from the federal prison at McNeil's Island in Puget Sound. But political prisoners will remain in clothes at the Leavenworth U. S. Bastile and other penitentiaries.

Prisoners of the Class War

We pick up a copy of the latest issue of the "Upholsterers' Journal," official organ of the Upholsterers' International Union. Surely the Upholsterers are not in the heat of the class struggle, and their official journal is no doubt considered a dull affair.

But we change our mind as we read the first editorial. It is a plea for the prisoners of the class war, and the Upholsterers' Union has its own prisoners, Edwin E. Graves and Roy F. Hull, "still imprisoned in the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., for an alleged conspiracy against the master class."

The editor continuing says, "The Wholesale Furniture Manufacturers' Association, of Chicago, which is responsible for the incarceration of Graves and Hull, is still pressing the iron heel deep into the vitals of our martyrs and they are gloating over the pain and misery they have caused the families of our two brothers."

This struggle of the upholsterers with their bosses has resulted in pushing them into a closer solidarity with all workers. They do not, as a result, appeal for their own prisoners alone, but as follows:

"Graves and Hull are still in jail.
"Mooney and Billings are still in jail.
"Sacco and Vanzetti are still in jail."

"Others just as true to our cause are buried alive in dungeons made of stone and steel and caged like the beasts."

The membership of the Upholsterers' Union feels why other workers are going to jail. They will unite with all labor in the struggle to secure their common liberation.

The "biggest gun" of our militarists fires only 22 miles. But they still have hopes of exceeding the efforts of Germany's "Big Bertha" during the war, with its record of 75 miles. Who said disarmament? Yes, for Germany, perhaps, but not for the U. S. A.

Republican "Free Discussion"

The National Republican Club, of New York City, like other capitalist institutions, believes in "free discussion." So it holds Saturday luncheons to settle the problems of the world. It invites speakers to come before its members and talk. That is what similar clubs are doing all over the country.

"Russia?" was the subject of discussion at the last gathering. All sides were to be heard. To be sure no Communists were invited. But Capt. Paxton Hibben, Executive Secretary of the American Committee for the Relief of Russian Children, had been requested to make a few remarks.

Hibben is a Russian. He is as much American as anyone can be in this conglomerate nation. He is a cousin of Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, a powerful pillar upholding things as they are. Hibben is a graduate of Princeton and a lawyer. He was secretary of the American embassy at Petrograd, 1905-1906. He is a lot of other things respectable. But some members of the National Republican Club objected to his speaking and he was ruled off the list of participants in the "free discussion."

One of the star performers was Capt. W. B. Estes, former American spy in Russia, who leads the race with Burns and Daugherty in attacks on Communists. His hate for the Soviet Regime keeps the deposed czarists on their mettle lest they hate less than he.

Capt. Hibben says, "What the Republican Club really wanted to hear about Russia was the silly, unfounded nonsense that they heard from Capt. W. B. Estes." And that is all President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes want to hear.

Capt. Hibben is to be congratulated for being refused participation in this "free discussion." It is a waste of time talking to those who will listen to the lies of a spy, rather than to the truths uttered by one who is struggling to help save the lives of millions of hungry and naked Russian children. Their brains are petrified in the capitalist mould.

We are sure that the Captain Hibben who is denied an audience with Republican capitalists will be welcome more than ever to the growing masses of working-class militants. We thank the National Republican Club for showing, if that were needed, his worth to us.

French and Belgian francs were detlining on Thursday, Feb. 15, while the German mark decided to climb a little. Must be the German mark was getting a better hold to pull Belgian-French currency still lower. Watch the toboggan!

The Cossacks in West Virginia

All over the nation the Cossacks (State Constabulary) are being lauded by the bosses as a law enforcement organization of estimable qualities. Where no Cossacks exist, it is urged that they be organized and financed by the state governments. Where they do exist, it is urged that their numbers and power be increased. It is declared that they are a great protection for the farmers in the rural districts.

In combatting the bosses it is hoped that the forces of labor will make good use of the facts just brought to light regarding the West Virginia Cossacks.

It has been shown that the greater part of the $450,000 appropriation for 1921 was spent in two coal counties, Logan and Mingo, where the miners are unorganized. The other 32 counties cousness, "The New Republic," says. "It remaing to be seen unionized, have put in no call for the Cossacks. They didn't need them.

During the year ending June 30, 1922, the West Virginia Cossacks made 4,804 arrests, practically all of them in Logan and Mingo counties, the scene of the West Virginia mine war, where capitalism invoked all possible brutalities against the struggling workers. Among those thousands of workers arrested, there was Roy Rector, who has filed an affidavit, with hundreds of other miners, demanding that the state legislature abolish the Cossack System. Rector tells of the crimes of the Cossacks. He says that following the arrests, the Cossacks returned to the tent colony, June 2, at Lick Creek, and—

"cut the tents, destroyed the grub, poured kerosine oil in a churn of milk, broke up dishes and rocking chairs, so my wife and three-year-old baby had to go without anything to eat from breakfast until some time that night, and then she had to go to Williamson to the United Mine Workers' office to get money to buy something, and I was in Welch Jail at that time; and on the twenty-second day of the month they brought me back to Williamson and released me with no charges against me."

These Cossacks originated in Pennsylvania. Governor Pinchot is now in favor of reactivating that state. He says he is going to purify these human jackals. And that munthpiece of bourgeois right-

"Gompers works in close unity with Lewis of the miners' union. The current issue of his weekly press service carries a headline, "Miners Quit 'Red' Crowd," referring to the action of the Nova Scotia coal miners, already reported in these columns. Gompers would have the workers believe that the Nova Scotia miners have repudiated the Red International of Labor Unions, whereas they merely voted for affiliation and decided to carry the fight for complete affiliation of the United Mine Workers of America to the 1924 international convention. When Gompers sees "Red" he never does get his facts straight.

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Just when the $500,000 Schoellkopf jewel mystery is being cleared, Mrs. Oneelma De Bonsdorff, of New Orleans, starts suit for half a million damages against Asa G. Candler, Atlanta, Ga., Coca Cola king. Can't some of our millionaires place a bigger price than $500,000 on their troubles?

400,000,000 Francs for Poland

That France has absolutely no intention of retreating in her imperialist ventures thruout Europe is again shown by her loan of 400,000,000 francs to Poland, her most obedient vassal on Soviet Russia's western frontier. This loan is made at a time when French capitalism is unable to pay even the interest on her debts to the United States and other war allies, when she faces huge deficits in her budgets, when her currency is continually depreciating, and tremendous sums must be raised for the military occupation of the Ruhr.

It was Poland, taking her orders from Paris, that proved most stubborn at the Moscow disarmament conference between Soviet Russia and the Baltic states. The Polish military machine on the east, as well as the French military machine on the west of Germany, must be kept in good working order, even if the Polish and French workers become industrial serfs and the peasants are robbed of the products of their fields in the process.

Those 400,000,000 francs constitute another burden added to the heavy load of debt that is sending the French government into bankruptcy and French capitalism into chaos. French imperialism rushes to its doom.

Doctors proclaim that a Paterson, N. J., boy is going to see thru a pig's eye grafted in place of one of his own. We don't believe that capitalist justice, even if she were not blind-folded, and if she had a couple of pig's eyes in place of her own, could see anything but the piggish rights of the present capitalist social order. Let the doctors try and make her do it. We'll gladly watch the experiment.

The General Strike Grows

The greatest and most significant development in the Ruhr situation is the strike of the French Communist miners. The "Socialist" and government forces at first sought to belittle this effort, but are now compelled to recognize its strength.

While the French miners, ostensibly struggling to improve their own conditions, are displaying this solidarity with their German comrades, the German "Socialists" with the government forces are combatting similar struggles on the part of the German Communist miners in the Ruhr.

To the "Socialists" the stability of their own national capitalistms is more important than international labor action.

The French Communists have issued an appeal to the miners, dockers and railroad workers of France, England and Belgium to join in movements against their respective governments. Only in this way can the workers of these countries prove to the German workers that they are against all European capitalism.

What the French Communists contemplate is the general strike against capitalism that the "Socialists" of the Second (London) International, and of the Amsterdam Trade Union International have always talked about in theory, but have always betrayed in action.

The German Socialist-Capitalist bloc calls such a Communist strike a "French plot." The French Socialist-Capitalist alliance denounces it as a "German plot." In the meantime, however, the workers will learn that there is but one plot, the capitalist plot against labor, that must be crushed thru the general strike and all consequent united action of all workers, of all nations, against their common oppressors. The recent developments in the Ruhr tend in that direction.

Thus do the workers rally to the call of the Communist International and accept its guidance in the struggle with world imperialism.

Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, as a sort of diversion, is taking fliers in economics at the Church of the Ascension in New York City. He declares that in the small towns no one cares much about the theology of the ministers, except perhaps a few old-ladies, and that what mattered "is the economic opinion of the ministers and what they say and what they do when there are disputes between the employers' associations and the working people." We would like to ask Dr. Grant, "Why limit the application of this universal truth to the small towns?" It applies equally well to the big churches on Fifth Avenue, New York. Come clean, Dr. Grant, come clean!

No Help for England

After several days of ignorant discussion the senate at Washington followed the house of representatives in overwhelmingly approving the proposed act for funding the British debt. The senate spokesmen for the international bankers made much ado about American generosity to England, leaving the impression that the passage of this act again places European capitalism squarely upon its feet as a going concern.

The debt funding act cancels $1,660,000,000 of interest during the next 62 years. There has been no report to the effect that Morgan, or any other Wall Street banker, has pledged himself to forgive interest on British debts owing to him. No doubt that $1,660,000,000 will go a long way towards stabilizing British debts to the American banking clique. This point was not even raised by the "progressive" senators. In fact, these "progressives" were divided even among themselves. Brookhart, of Iowa, and Capper, of Kansas, voting for the bill, with Borah, Norris and La Follette against. Thus even the hitherto intact "farm bloc" split. A billion and a half dollars during the next 62 years will not help British capitalism very much, if at all. Great Britain, under pressure of her millions of unemployed, is today paying out $110,000,000 monthly in doles to her jobless. These millions are out of work, and British capitalism is crumbling because British markets in Europe have been destroyed, and France's invasion of the Ruhr is helping wreck them still more. British capitalism with the British working class is being slowly starved to death.

The Bonar-Law government in England (the other day stifled all attempts on the part of the members of the house of commons to ask questions about the debt funding procedure. The chancellor of the exchequer said no questions would be answered until the American congress had acted. Let the Communist members of the British parliament raise a cry for a workers' government and the repudiation of all debts to American capitalism. To that appeal the workers of the United States must raise their own slogan of a workers' government to "Cancel the Debts!"

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER."

Invention here discovered that electric wand can dispel clouds. But it will take a powerful electric wand to dispel the clouds of gloom that hover over the industrial districts caused by French imperialism in the Ruhr.

Borah and the War Debts

William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, went aboard the band wagon with the rest of the republicans and democrats on the question of the British war debts. He now wants it understood that the debt settlement with England shows Uncle Sam is not "the lady of the War," and that "no longer should it be said that we have driven a hard bargain."

This is the same Borah who recently demanded the cancellation of the war debts with the provision that Europe's militarist nations disarm. That was a good demand. Soviet Russia could stand by that. That is practically what the Soviet spokesmen demanded at Genoa, the Hague and Lausanne.

Borah, like all "progressives," adopts an advance idea as a platform from which to make a noise. But he deserts that platform whenever occasion warrants or demands. He has now deserted his demand for debt cancellation and the disarmament of Europe. He now argues that the United States is not a war Shylock because it demanded no new territory at the peace settlement. He explains that Great Britain and France got 2,486,000 square miles, rich with oil and minerals and other natural resources. If the United States received no territory she became the banker of the world, holding the greater part of the world's gold supply. She has her industrial machine intact, grabbing for new world markets. There are no U. S. colonies or mandates in the Near East, but the Standard Oil octopus is busy there, as in Europe, and elsewhere, supported by Washington's dollar diplomacy, in winning new markets and new sources of supply.

Borah should know, as he no doubt does, that American capitalists do not worry about holding title deeds to the lands of the earth, if they can make all nations their industrial and financial vassals. If title deeds are needed, at any time, new wars are readily declared.

This Borah incident again clearly reveals the fallacy of the position adopted by the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action. Borah is as "progressive" and militant as any old party politician in congress. But he will not hold to a working-class position, let alone a class position, even tho he may temporarily fall into one.

The workers will learn the lesson that they must raise their own slogans and carry on their own fights thru their own organizations, political and industrial. Borah is helping them learn that lesson.

Don't Pity the "Poor Railroads"

Workers on the railroads! Consider these figures for just a few moments. The owners of 18 large railroad systems pocketed more than half a billion dollars in profits during 1922. The exact figure is $507,675,273. That is after all taxes and other incidentals had been paid. That is $90,000,000 more than in 1921. Thus they increased their already huge profits of 1921, of $417,519,692, by almost another $100,000,000, even during the year that you struggled thru the greatest strike in America's railroad history, a strike that is said to have cost the railroads a quarter of a million dollars. Only one of these 16 roads has settled with your union as a result of this strike. Here are the figures:

Net railway income:

Railroad—	1922	1921
Santa Fe system	$39,938,083	$54,451,068
Baltimore & Ohio	23,735,006	21,853,547
Chi. & Northwestern	17,036,305	6,651,137
C. B. & Q.	25,152,173	29,145,007
C. M. & St. Paul	13,284,245	5,117,329
Rock Island	13,934,471	15,198,454
Erie	425,506	1,944,223
Great Northern	17,276,598	12,866,411
Illinois Central	25,121,128	24,396,770
Louisville & Nashville	17,637,714	3,874,426
Missouri Pacific	8,247,035	9,884,376
N. Y. C. System	92,877,088	91,089,927
N. Y. N. H. & H.	12,074,160	740,034
Northern Pacific	19,450,513	10,843,826
Pennsylvania system	80,182,706	40,951,096
Southern system	24,496,919	16,124,125
So. Pacific system	45,121,038	35,982,914
Union Pacific system	31,684,585	36,404,922
Total	$507,675,273	$417,519,692

That is what the railroad owners win thru standing together industrially, and thru owning the government, in city, state and nation, politically. This showing of the bosses should be sufficient to drive every railroad worker into the fight for "Amalgamation and the Labor Party", for the unity of labor in the fight against its rich, powerful and arrogant exploiters.

Don't pity the "poor railroads". Think about yourselves. And then act for yourselves.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER".

The Federal Coal Commission is going to investigate whether "civic rights" have ever been violated during coal strikes. The commissioners should go on a hunt for "Nowhere," the place where "civic rights" have been upheld. All advice from outsiders should be sent to former Vice-President Marshall, and remember he doesn't want any "oratory or vituperation," which, translated, means attacks on the mine owners.

Precedents have been found for increasing the allowance of the Duke of York, second son of the British king, from $46,800 to $117,000 in view of his contemplated marriage. J. T. Walton-Newbold, the Communist member of the British parliament, pointed out that this was being done while millions of jobless were hungry. British royalty evidently believes in spending the money while they've got their hands on it.

Theatrical if not commercial negotiations may be opened between the United States and Soviet Russia. At least the dramatic critic of Hearst's New York American suggests that, "If Moscow implores us to send a play in return for those that Moscow sent us, we might send 'Icebound,'" a Harris production at the Harris Theater, New York. Hearst had better ask Secretary of State Hughes first.

Another Communist, Hagemeister, former Bavarian deputy, has died "under suspicious circumstances," in the Fortress Prison, Niederschönenfeld, the victim of the reactionary Bavarian government. And a "Socialist" president rules in Berlin. This is the same prison that holds the brilliant author of "Mass Menschen," the Communist, Ernest Toller, also the author of two other sociological plays.

Sir Ronald Storrs, governor of Jerusalem, has arrived in this country to secure Americans interested in Zionism that Bolshevism is not rife in Palestine. But then, Storrs is here no doubt to gather funds from rich Zionists, and they are not likely to place their funds on a forlorn capitalist hope. So draw your own conclusions.

Perhaps, if they hunt long enough, they will also find the crown jewels of the late Russian czar in the Egyptian tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen. We charge the United States treasury department absolutely nothing for this tip. The Egyptian cemetery is a least yielding up more riches than the Brooklyn graveyard.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER".

BURNS' ORIGIN TRACED TO TUT'S TOMB

(By radio to the BOLCOMS)

LUXOR, Egypt, March 2.—Enormous excitement prevailing among the archeologists today when a typical Irish brick was unearthed from old man Tut's burial grounds. On the bit of antiquity disentombed were picturesquely inscribed delicate Egyptian hieroglyphics which Egyptologists at once started to decipher.

At first it was believed to be Wilson's 14 points. After careful scrutiny, however, the investigators declared that it was a gravestone inscribed by the Pharaoh's soothsayer.

They furnished the representatives of the BOLCOMS with the following translation:

"Here lie the bodies of the Pharaoh's three favorite pets: a donkey, a serpent and a jelly fish. They were beloved by King Tutankhamen for their thirst for human blood and thousands of rebellious slaves were executed to feed them. They have died from overeating, but their souls will live on forever and three thousand years hence they will transmigrate into a body of a ghoul. This ghoul by name of William J. Burns, will dwell in a far unknown land ruled by the Yellow Devil. He will have the intelligence of the donkey, the kindness of the serpent and the backbone of the jelly fish. He too, will feed on the blood of rebellious slaves and be too will."

(Board of Censors prohibit the publication of the rest of the message.—Ed.)

A Bourbon Consumé et Newspiner Name
Or How A Good Hour Of Our Most Valuable Time Was Wasted

The "labor herald" sounded the "voice of labor" when it proclaimed the "call" that the "worker" should help the true "liberator", the "communist", to go "forward" and build a "nowy mir" with "freiheit" and "justice" to all.

* * *

MARCH SECOND

(To the tune "Tomorrow")

March Second, March Second,
How happy we will be
March Second, March Second,
At the Liberator revelry.
Lordy me, what a great delight,
When we'll see that electric light
Of a dignified Marxian shaking the "shimmy" with a flapper.
And the rest of his comrades watching the great event.
I know, March Second, a sweet little rebel
Will hold, enfold me as of yore
I just can't wait for the time to pass,
When I put on my fashionable evening dress,
And send me way to that Liberator Ball
MARCH SECOND !!!...

* * *

PERSONALS!

Comrade Engdahl, the editor of that part of the BOLCOMS which is known as the Worker, headlined his editorial on the front page of last week's issue with "Cancel the Debts."

I tried it, Louis, but my creditors object.

J. P. Cannon, chairman of the Workers Party, who recently returned from Soviet Russia, relates that Comrade Lenin expressed considerable astonishment that the BOLCOMS haven't caused a revolution in this country yet.

We were flattered to hear that Comrade Freeman, the talented typefather of the Liberator, liked our "Fourth Act To The World We Live In." It may interest him to know that the regisseur of the Moscow Art Theater decided to stage it as a special matinee on the first of April.

Max Lerner, who's on a lecture tour in New England, wires us that the BOLCOMS are progressing immensely out there. You can't even buy a herring without having it wrapped in a copy of the BOLCOMS.

The editorial staff and the board of management of the BOLCOMS grasp this opportunity to extend comradely greetings to the editors of the Nowy Mir and wish their organ "dolgoletie".

* * *

A PARABLE

(Dedicated to Dr. S. N.)

In post mythologic days there dwelled in a castle on the banks of the river Revolt, a semi-goddess by the name Esapé, the widow of Utopia. Upon her the Godess of Liberty bestowed the sacred mission of awakening the sleeping monster, Masses, by bathing him in the magic waters of the river Revolt.

In due time she became enamoured of Progress and soon begot him three sons: Chauvinist, Revolutionist and a third one whom we will unalegorically call Scott.

As years went on the river Revolt deviated from its course and wend its way far from the dwelling of Esspe.

The semi-godess grew more feeble, shunned her historic mission and left the monster at the mercy of her son, Chauvinist.

Chauvinist fearing the awakening of Masses kept him away from the river of Revolt and bathed him in the muddy lake of Reform. Revolutionist tried to interfere but was chased out of the castle by his brothers.

Progress then died. Esspee drowned in the lake of Reform. Chauvinist married Despair, Revolutionist is gradually dragging the monster to the stream of Revolt.

The only one undecided was Scott. He later realized his error in remaining with Chauvinist. He left him and is now on his way to his brother Revolutionist. The he's not there yet, nonetheless Scott is NEARING . . . .

Bolcomsky, IRV.

For the Workers: One Fight! One Front! One Victory!

THE WORKER

AN ORGAN OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKING CLASS EXPRESSION

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Howat Goes to Pennsylvania

(By Telegraph Specially to "THE WORKER")

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Alexander Howat, former president of the Kansas coal miners, just released from the jails of his home state after serving several sentences growing out of his fight for the organized coal miners, will address a mass meeting of the Progressive Coal Miners of Western Pennsylvania, to be held at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., this city, Sunday, March 4, at 1 p. m. Howat will also address other miners' meetings in Western Pennsylvania as soon as the numerous requests for dates received have been arranged into a tour of the district.

Organize! Cry of Red Labor International

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR

Fraternal Delegate from Minneapolis, Minn., Trades Assembly to Second World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions

When one glances at the mass of theses and discussions in all languages the delegates to the Second Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions had to digest, the task of getting down to hard facts as to the actual progress of the Revolutionary World Labor Movement would seem almost impossible. There were, however, big outstanding features, which will inspire us all to greater zeal, and confidence in our work.

First: Organization. From all countries, especially from England and Russia, came the urge to ORGANIZE THE MASS OF UNORGANIZED WORKERS. Not as a "tactic", but as a fundamental necessity. Contempt was manifest for all ultra-revolutionists who spent their days in talking instead of working.

Especially in America the inaction of so-called militants seemed remarkable to them. With a mass of exploited men, women, and little children threatened continually with unemployment, and low wages, the number of organized is incredibly small.

The workers of all other countries found it very hard to understand this. The lesson was "read to us" over and over, "Go home and work for a stronger Union Membership help everywhere to organize the unorganized". And we know what might have been done if such an ideal had been carried out in the Mesaba Iron Range, for instance, thousands of Iron Miners disorganized by the quarrels of their leaders, all fine, militant workers, now entirely without any union organization. The same condition exists among the lumber workers everywhere.

It seemed to us from America, that if we took home with us any lasting lessons from the experiences of the union men and women, it should be this, "Use every effort to build up the Union membership."

Second: Efficiency in our Unions. From Germany we heard of the strong movement for Shop Control

Continued on page Two.)

"Not Yet!" Frantic Cry Against Seating Workers Party Delegates in N. Y. Labor Party Conference

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Against the demand of the Workers Party for admission to the Second Conference of the American Labor Party, of New York, those in control, evidently feeling themselves on the defensive, raised the hypocritical cry of, "Not yet!"

Thus the demand of the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, to "Keep them out!" had been tempered to "Keep them out a little longer!"

New York's Conference, held Saturday and Sunday, at the new building of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, at 3 East 16th Street, was in the control of the Socialist Party. It had plenty of delegates on hand from its own branches, out of all proportion to its membership. It had others from the Workmen's Circle and from those trade unions controlled by a Socialist officialdom.

The first secretary of the American Labor Party (New York) was Julius Gerber, long identified with the Socialist Party, and its present secretary is Marie MacDonald, with similar affiliations. Thus, being firmly established on the "inside," it is easy for the Socialists to maintain an iron grip on the organization.

Under these circumstances it was [illegible] that at times the opposition [illegible] to greater zeal, and efficiency of [illegible] work.

[illegible] vent of the entire delegation. This vote came from delegates of trade unions, Workmen's Circles and even a few of the Socialist Party delegates who are anxious and sincere in their desire to build up a real united front of the independent political forces of the workers, not merely a "Socialist front.",

The Farmer-Labor Party delegation was small and inconsequential, following blindly the Socialist lead. What James Oneal, for the Socialists, said in his speeches, Abraham Lefkowitz, of the Farmer-Labor Party, was sure to repeat and second in his. This was most apparent in the joint attacks on the Workers Party, and in the demand for "democracy" in Soviet Russia in the treatment of counter-revolutionaries. The only other prominent Farmer-Laborite, Jerome De Hunt, entered but little into the discussions and business of the conference's sessions.

Those delegates from trade unions who were not affiliated with the Socialist Party, and whose sympathies were not with the Workers Party, were so few and inarticulate that they played practically no part except as in the case of Delegate Lincoln Jose of the Carpenters, to profess allegiance to "100 per cent Americanism" and antipathy to anything Russian. Such a delegate usually found a seconder in someone who has been in the Socialist Party "for 23 years".

Yet there is no denial that the so-called American Labor Party, recognizing affiliation with the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, is drawing into it all elements in favor of independent political action in New York City, and that it is spreading out to build a similar organization thruout New York State. Such an organization cannot long exclude the Workers Party.

The first show of strength in the Conference was in the election of a chairman, Delegate Joseph Kucher, of the Amalgamated Metal Workers, receiving 52 votes as opposed to the 175 cast for Algernon Lee. The seating of the Workers Party delegates came up very shortly under the report of the credentials commitee on the credentials offered on behalf of Alexander Bittleman, J. Louis Engdahl, Ludwig Lore and H. M. Wicks. The motion to give the Workers Party delegation 30 minutes in which to state their case was squelched. It was decided to limit the discussion to two speeches from each side, of ten minutes each, from those seated. The case of the Workers Party was therefore presented by its sympathizers in the conference.

While all this was being settled Morris Hillquit and Victor L. Berger came in and were properly applauded. They had come to make speeches, but the delegates were too much interested in the Workers Party question to listen to them, and they left as this discussion got under way.

Delegate Kucher started off for the Workers Party declaring, "I came here to get together all of labor's forces declaring for independent political action of the workers. I came here to oppose sectarian action. We find forces in this convention seeking to create barriers between different elements in the labor movement. We must unite all our forces, otherwise we cannot call ourselves a Labor Party!"

Delegate Kucher then quoted from the report of the secretary, Marie MacDonald, that had been printed and distributed among the delegates,

(Continued on Page Two)

Plan to Make This May Day Memorable

The Workers Party has issued a call for a United Front May Day Celebration. There is two months' time to prepare for this celebration, and it should be made the most memorable May Day in the history of the American working class. Every labor organization, economic, political or fraternal will be circularized in all the principal cities of the country in order that from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian line to the Gulf the workers will on that day give an exhibition of solidarity that will equal the great demonstrations of the workers of the rest of the world on that date.

The slogans to be emphasized by the Workers Party are: "FOR THE AMALGAMATION OF LABOR PARTY AND A WORKERS' GOVERNMENT.

Party branches will ask local labor unions to send delegates for the purpose of organizing a May Day United Front Conference Committee that preparations can be made to enlist all organized workers in the demonstrations.

Investigate!

The present session of congress nears its close. No move is made to inaugurate the investigation of private detective agencies demanded by workers' organizations.

Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the victims of the Michigan raids, on the eve of the trial of William Z. Foster, at St. Joseph, declares of these spies and provocateurs of the Burns, the Thiel and other detective agencies, that:

"They infest the most conservative labor organizations. In industrial struggles they are the loudest champions of violence. When they are unsuccessful in urging others to violence they do not hesitate to commit the criminal acts themselves. The agencies which employ them boldly advertise the fact by circularizing employers. Alleged reports of spies and provocateurs are used to inspire fear in the minds of timid industrial managers."

This and much more. Yet congress allows these criminals to run at large, while men and women of the working class are being sent to prison, put on trial or hounded thru the land for their opinions. The sleekest, most—pot-bellied member of congress confesses himself no better than the most degraded tool of the Burns or Thiel agencies. Congress's failure to act admits they are of the same stripe.

"International" Machine in Despair; Lewis Gangsters Drive Merrick from Hall and Threaten His Life on Train

(BY TELEGRAPH TO "THE WORKER")

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Fred H. Merrick, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Coke Region General Relief Conference, was driven from a hall rented by the committee at Smithton, Pa., and assaulted by a group of "administration" organizers of the United Mine Workers of America. Later on board a Baltimore and Ohio railroad train his life was threatened.

The expected has happened. The United Front on the Coal Miners' battle-line has won. The President John L. Lewis-International "Machine" is desperate. Alarmed at the rapid spread of the progressive movement nationally in the U. M. W. of A. and the report that the discontent in the various districts is to be harnessed on a big scale and directed into intelligent action with a definite program which will discredit and unhorse the "gang"—the last weapon of intellectual bankrupts has been unsheathed. BRUTE FORCE IS NOW TO BE USED IN THE PITTSBURGH DISTRICT TO THE LIMIT.

Pittsburgh, where, since the Homestead strike armed thugs have created an atmosphere of fear and connivance among the wage earners, is to be the scene of riot and bloodshed which will frighten the timid workers and discredit the Progressive Movement.

[illegible] as new [illegible] the [illegible] of the Progressive [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Exposure Put Spy Agencies on Toboggan

By GEORGE MAURER
(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—What effect the testimony of Albert Bailin, given in his deposition in the Michigan criminal syndicalism trial, will have on the trial itself which is to begin in St. Joseph, March 12, cannot be foreseen. There can be no doubt, however, what beneficial effects this testimony will have on the labor movement.

For if there has been one arch labor baiter in America, that man is William J. Burns. And if there is one thing that Bailin's testimony has accomplished it is the ruining among those who have been in the habit of employing detective agencies to disrupt the labor movement, of Burns' reputation and the reputation and prestige of the Burns' agency thru which Burns has for so long been perpetrating outrages on the American labor movement. Along with the Burns Agency has gone the reputation of all of the notorious labor-disrupting" detective agencies.

Bailin's charges that the Burns Detective Agency and Burns himself have framed up "red plots" for the purpose of influencing employers' associations to pay for detective investigation, that the Burns Agency and other detective agencies are responsible for practically all violence charged to labor during strikes, that detective agencies are responsible for the bomb "plants", have been spread in practically every daily newspaper in the country. In spite of the expected denials by Burns and his associates these charges are now too well founded to be discarded as fabrications.

The labor movement has long known that detective agencies are among its worst enemies. The world now knows it it never knew before that the private detective business consists of arranging frame-ups for the purpose of extracting money from the employers and for "putting away" active spirits in the labor movement.

It cannot be proved that manufacturers associations and the like have knowingly invited criminal activities to destroy the labor movement. They have always been suspected of such activities, but those who are now simple enough to consign the whole detective agencies to fight their labor struggles will bear an equal responsibility with Burns and Co. for future crimes committed.

It is safe to say that the Bailin exposure has caused a panic among the owners of detective agencies. For every time they escape the just punishment which their crimes demand they are sure to meet with an almost total curtailment of the golden harvest they have been reaping. If the Bailin expose accomplishes nothing else it will at any rate put a crimp in the profits of the labor baiters from which they will never recover.

No one in the labor movement will mourn for the money losses incurred by the employers associations in paying for fake investigations or for breaking up radical organizations which never existed. No one will weep over property of employers destroyed by detectives in the pay of the employers themselves. But none who have the labor movement at heart will regret seeing the labor-baiting detective agencies driven out of business.

In Bailin's testimony was brought out that the activities of these private detectives were directed not only against the A. F. of L. and their organizations, but also against every kind of labor body. The Burns and other agencies it has been shown, have in their possession forged union cards of practically every trade union in existence. With these cards they have been sending their operatives into union meetings and into contact with union workers. No trade union, radical or conservative has been free from the attacks of these provocators. No trade unionist but welcomes this exposure as a means of ridding trade unionism of one of its worst enemies.

In England in the period after the war one of the worst labor baiters was Sir Basil Thompson then head of Scotland Yard, who held a similar position to that which Burns holds here as chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation. Thompson's activities were during that period particularly directed against the British labor movement and the growth of labor movement of Great Britain lead by the London Daily Herald conducted a determined campaign to rid England of Thompson. This was unsuccessful but for how that Thompson was forced to resign and the entire ring of British labor baiters was given a deadly blow which has never recovered.

As the Michigan case develops it becomes more and more evident that the struggle now being waged by the Labor Defense Council has taken a political aspect. The defense of 2 trade unionists in Michigan is a part of the struggle of the whole of the American Civil rights is only one other part

Trade Union Delegates File Protest Against Exclusion of Workers Party Delegates

Thirty-nine delegates are officially on record in the minutes of the Second Conference of the American Labor Party, of New York, as officially protesting against the exclusion of the Workers Party delegates.

The protest was presented from the floor of the convention by Delegate Joseph Kucher, of the Amalgamated Metal Workers. Delegate James O'neil, of the Socialist Party, immediately moved with a demand that the protest go into the minutes, when he surely knew that that was Delegate Kucher's intention. The protest declares that:

"We, the undersigned, trade union delegates to the American Labor Party Conference, held in New York City, Feb. 24-25, protest against the exclusion of the Workers Party delegates as an attempt to divide the forces of the workers on the political field, and as an act to sabotage the formation of a real, united Labor Party of all organizations that believe in independent political action of the workers."

Delegate Oneal had previously carried out a rather clever coup against the delegates wishing to voice their disapproval against the action of the Socialist Party delegation at the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action in December.

When he offered the resolution on this subject, while reporting for the resolutions' committee, a motion was immediately made to table it, discussion was shut off, and the resolution rejected. But immediately Delegate Oneal, under cover of replying to a statement that had been circulated among the delegates on behalf of the excluded Workers Party delegations, launched into another attack on the Workers Party, winding up with something incoherent about the "Burns Detective Agency".

The resolution that was tabled read as follows:

S. P. and the Cleveland Conference

We condemn most emphatically the conduct of the Socialist Party at the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action in having the Socialist workers and working farmers. The Socialist delegates under the leadership of Morris Hillquit fought against the organization of an independent working class political party—a Labor Party. They helped to exclude from the conference the delegates of the Workers Party and other delegates from the local unions because they feared their being favorable to the formation of a labor party. They voted against the recognition of the only workers' government in the world today—the Soviet Republic of Russia. They voted to limit the movement for the release of class war prisoners to those convicted during the war, thus ignoring Tom Mooney and the scores of I. W. W. and Communist workers convicted under the anti-syndicalist laws in the various states.

The statement of the excluded Workers Party delegation was as follows:

"The decision of the Convention of the American Labor Party of the City of New York in excluding the delegates of the Workers Party of New York City practically stated by a group in the Convention which is seeking to use the new movement of the workers and working farmers for independent political action, in order to advance its own political interferences at the sacrifice of the interests of the whole working class.

"These leaders well knew that the delegates of the Workers Party would energetically support the movement for the organization of a national independent political party of the workers and farmers and would strive to commit this Labor Party unreservedly to the protection of working class interests against the onslaught of the employers.

"We warn the workers against these same Socialist leaders, who by their action at the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, strengthened the reactionaries, thereby helping to maintain the policy of "rewarding the friends of labor and punishing its enemies,"—that is, working through the primaries of the old parties of the employers. This makes advancement to public office easier for these leaders than their place in Labor Party ranks and farmers' councils where they engage in a clear-cut fight in behalf-of the exploited and oppressed workers and farmers. This clearly shows that these leaders are want political office and not a political party of the workers.

"The action of the Socialist leaders, who aided and shielded the expulsion of the Workers Party, shows how low that organization has fallen and how willing it is to prostitute itself in order to gain favor.

"The Workers Party stands for the upbuilding of a strong political party of the workers and the working farmers—a virile Labor Party. The organization of a Labor Party has the endorsement of a large proportion of the rank and file of the trade unionists and farm organizations the country over. The betrayal of this convention and the movement for a Labor Party will not stop the nation wide demand for an independent party of the workers and working farmers.

"Daugherty injunctions, strike-breaking Railroad Labor Boards, troops on strikes and the exploitation of the farmers are driving the city and rural workers to organize for independent political action despite the betrayal by reactionary bureaucrats. A Labor Party will be organized and the Workers Party as an integral part of the labor movement, will take its place in it."

Two hundred copies of the Workers Party pamphlet, "For a Labor Party", were distributed among the delegates, with a copy of the program adopted by the Second National Convention of the Workers Party enclosed. It was noticed that the delegates were anxious to receive this literature and take it home with them.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers League Active; Meeting this Saturday

A special meeting of all militants of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will be held Saturday, March 3rd, Tasmo Hall, 85 E. 4th St. at 1 p.m.

At the first session of the new provisional committee a plan was adopted to reorganize the present machinery of the existing leagues so as to enable the militants to more efficiently take up the various problems of their trades. The proposition as formulated by the committee is in the main as follows:

1. The League units to be reorganized according to the present trade divisions as constituted in the various trade boards.

2. In accordance with this there shall be the following branches of the League in the N. Y. City: Cap makers; B. Pants makers, C. Coat makers; D. Shirt makers, E. Children's Wear.

3. The League units as above constituted to form an executive composed of men's clothing and children's wear.

Special provision will be made for representation of the foreign language locals.

Every militant of the various language and local units will come to this meeting in order to establish proper connection with his trade Secretary. Only, this specific matter of organization will be taken up at this meeting, it will meet promptly at 1 p.m. and adjourn 3 p.m. Avoid all other appointments if you are anxious to participate in the work of the League. This organization work is the preliminary to a big campaign for amalgamation

Demand Release of Prisoners!

Senator William E. Borah has postponed his intended trip to Europe so that he may be present at the meeting for the release of political prisoners, to be held March 11, 2 p.m., in the Lexington Opera House under the auspices of the World War Veterans.

The chief speaker at this meeting, which is free to the public, will be Senator Borah, who will urge the release of all political prisoners now being held in Federal or State prisons.

Hundreds of distinguished men and women, prominent in all walks of public life, have been invited to sit on the platform. The Federal Council of Churches has endorsed this meeting and is co-operating

Workers Party Still Denied Admission to Labor Party in N.Y.

(Continued from Page One)

and which took pride in the fact that the first conference, last July, at which the American Labor Party had been organized, was a representative gathering. The report stated that, "These various types of organizations represented every phase of the modern labor movement and the conference demonstrated that it could rise above the sectarian divisions and unite in behalf of a common program for the workers." No mention was made of the fact that the Workers Party had been excluded from this July conference, even as in this one.

Delegate Kucher then continued, declaring, "You must unite all forces, including the Workers Party. You all know that the Workers Party fights for the workers and that it speaks for them. If we have any differences of opinion, we must thresh them out here among ourselves. Only as a united movement can we go forward as a vanguard of labor."

Delegate Oneal and Delegate Lefkowitz after him, spoke against the Workers Party in the same vein.

"The time will come when the Workers Party will be admitted here", said Oneal. "But that time has not arrived yet".

The Oneal-Lefkowitz assault was to the effect that the Workers Party was too radical, that its admission to the Labor Party coalition would frighten away the timid elements. This drift away from radicalism was shown in the admission of the Single Tax Party delegates and placing one of its members on the Executive committee, after the Workers Party delegates had been denied admission.

Delegate Oneal's trump card against the Workers Party again was: "You take your orders from Moscow and you will always remain sectarian as long as you take your orders from Moscow."

Delegate Benjamin Lipschitz, of the Amalgamated Metal Workers, also spoke for admission of the Workers Party delegates, pointing out that service the party had given the working class since it was established.

"If you are sincere in building for a Labor Party you must admit the Workers Party", he said. "You cannot exclude one wing of the American labor movement."

When the question came to a vote 58 delegates voted for seating the Workers Party delegates with 152 voting to table the motion against.

The conference showed is inconsistencies by demanding the recognition of Soviet Russia, not the three Workers' Republic and then condemning the Soviet Government for failure to release all political prisoners. Delegates Kucher, Kelly and Lipschitz sought effectively against Oneal's anti-Soviet resolution that had been carefully propagandized in the last two Sunday issues of "The Call".

The usual Socialist resolutions were adopted scoring the Arkansas outrages, pledging support to the victims of the Michigan case, and for the repeal of the New York Lusk Laws, demanding public ownership of the nation's coal supply, protesting against French occupation of the Ruhr and congratulating the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union on the outcome of the recent strike. The resolution on the Labor Party elements, demanding an all-inclusive "Labor Party" was countered by a statement calling for a state convention to be held in May or June.

A substitute was also offered for the left resolution for the protection of the Jacob-Ilson workers.

Delegate Morris Rosen, of the carpenters' union, made an effort to increase the number of trade union members on the executive committee. This was also failed. The new executive consists of 10 members from trade unions, ten from political parties, meaning the Socialist Farmer-Labor and Single Tax Parties, two from Workmen's Circles, two from Co-operatives, and one from the Poale Zion. Those chosen were as follow:

Oisip Wolinsky of the Fancy Leather Goods Workers, Charles Hoos of the Carpenters Union, Fleischele of the Printing Pressmen, Local 23; Phdip Umstader, president of Pressmen's Union 51; Ferry of the Railway Clerks, Fred Paulitsch of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers; Salvatore Ninfo, fist vice president, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union; Sam Cohen of the executive of the International Fur Workers' Union; Pete Monat, manager of the Vest Makers; Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Joseph D. Cannon of the Paper Box Makers, representing the labor union group; Ben Howe, Abraham Lefkowitz and Jerome Gade Hunt of the Farmer-Labor party; George Lloyd of the Single Tax party and Samuel E. Beardsley, James Oneal, Morris Hillquit, Frank R. Crosswaithe, Morris Berman and Edward F. Cassidy, representing the political parties; Henry Fruchter and Meyer Gillis of the Workmen's Circle, and Jacob Panken of the Forward Association, representing the fraternal organizations. A. I. Shiplacoff of the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, representing co-operatives, and I. Zaar, representing the Poale Zion.

New York Printers Take Stand for Amalgamation

New York workers in the printing industries are issuing a publication called the "Industrialist" recently on a persistent agitation for amalgamation of all the unions in the printing industry. The paper is issued monthly and has a wide circulation throughout the U. S. and Canada.

In addition to the publication of the paper they hold regular meetings on the 4th floor of the World Building Park Row, New York.

Their next meeting will be held on Sunday, March 11 at which time H. M. Wicks will speak on the "Program for Amalgamation of the Printing Trades Unions." Comrade Wicks is an active member of the printing industry and was recently in Washington where he conferred with the officers of the International Committee for Amalgamation and will have information of interest to all workers in the industry.

At the March 11 meeting the members will also arrange to place every candidate for election to union office on record for or against amalgamation. The printers are determined that their officials must represent the membership in the rank and file and will brook no evasion of this important question on the part of those striving for office in the various unions. To get the support of the amalgamationists the candidates must be pledged to work toward their goal.

Boudin Speaks in Brownsville

Louis Boudin will speak on "Socialism and the War, 1914-1923", this Sunday, March 4, 8 p. m., at the Workers Hall, 1844 Pitkin Ave., in Brownsville.

Murders, Assaults, Rapes, Record of U. S. Troops on the Rhine

BERLIN.—Twenty-five murders, assaults and rapes are officially attributed to the now departed American troops of occupation in the Rhineland out of a total of 300 such crimes committed by the soldiers of France, Belgium, Great Britain and the United States.

The list was compiled from official records by the German department of the interior and submitted to the reichstag in response to an inquiry by a member of the body.

The 15 murders, 9 rapes and the assaults to rob credited to the American forces constitute one-twelfth of the total, which is out of proportion to the small number of Americans relative to the forces of the allies stationed in the Rhine valley. Publication of the report has affected the regret felt here over President Harding's withdrawal of Gen. Allen's command.

The offenses are given in detail with the action taken by the military superiors of the offenders. In most cases no record of any action was available. In a number of cases sentence of the courtmartial was subsequently reduced.

The double murder by Lieut. John Beggs of an innkeeper and of a woman whose only offense was that she covered the murderer's body with a cloth, was punished by a sentence of 20 years, later reduced to six years. The innkeeper, Heinrich Kaes of Sooberg, Wiesbaden, left a widow and one son. Mrs. Gross, the other victim, is survived by a husband and four minor children. The American authorities declined to grant compensation to the families. Egg had frequently stated that he would avenge the death in action of two of his brothers in the western front by taking two German lives before he left the country. He used dumdum bullets for the shootings.

A ten year sentence for rape and two other offenses was reduced to two years in the case of an American soldier who entered a widow's home in Hornhausen near Flammersfeld and tore the widow's daughter out of the bed where the two women were sleeping. The mother fled to neighbors while the daughter was raped.

The conviction is recorded of an American soldier who criminally assaulted an 11 year old girl near Bendorf. The sentence could not be learned.

No record is available of the action, if any, taken in the case of five American soldiers of whom four criminally assaulted a Niederissen girl while the fifth stood off rescuers with a revolver.

The complete list is given in Reichstag publication No. 3448, issued Dec. 16, 1922.

The Oil Can! The Oil Can Forever!

By JOSEPH FREEMAN
Editor, The Liberator

Finis! Another conference thrown into the garbage-can of history. The hollow egg-shell of Lausanne repose modestly among the broken bottles of Washington, Genoa, and the Hague. Very modestly indeed, for it did not expect much of itself; only fools could believe that the sonorous verbiage of diplomacy can solve the deep-seated conflicts between capitalism; and the pageboys of international finance who gathered at Lausanne are no fools.

Lord Curzon has packed up his Washburn Child has pocketed for some Oxonian supernumbery. Richard future conference his fake-humanitarian eloquence, to carefully cultivated in the columns of the Saturday Evening Post. Ismet Pasha, alone of all the delegates, except those of Soviet Russia, has told the truth: the capitalistic nations of the world do not want peace. He might have added, as did his Russian allies, that what they do want is oil.

The ostensible negotiations in Lausanne were about the Straits, the Turkish frontiers, and the so-called capitulations a beautiful word for rich concessions that the pitiful Ottoman Empire had granted to Allied capitalists. On all of these points save the last Turkey gave in. She agreed to the demilitarization of the Straits, allowing the allies to keep warships at her door, she gave up an important fortress at Gallipoli, she left undetermined the exact boundaries of her frontier. But she refused to accept economic slavery" by subscribing to "just contracts and concessions made by former regimes, especially during allied occupation"—in other words under ruthless pressure. And since Turkey refused to budge on the most important question before the Lausanne conference, the circus was over. For among those vast contracts and concessions were not only Mosul and Smyrna—the "open door" Britain, but, over and above all—Mosul.

Magic word! The eyes of good Christians are supposed to be reverently fixed upon Rome, of good Mohammedans upon Mecca, and of good Communists on—well, the proper place is not certain—but certain that the eyes of good capitalists are passionately riveted upon the oil wells of Mosul and among the most devout of these oil-worshippers in the Near East is our own dearly-beloved Standard Oil Company. And there are some facts for you to paste in your hat—not the one which you wear only on Sundays, but the one which you wear every day.

The first fact is the central fact of modern capitalist development. It is ousting coal as the king of fuels, especially in transportation. Oil-burning ships can sail as much faster as coal-burning ships; they reduce expenses and therefore increase profits. Oil is used exclusively in aerial transportation, its rival in land —gasolene—is used to run automobiles and motor-trucks. If there were enough of it, manufacturers would use it to run their plants more cheaply, ditto for railways; ditto for agricultural machinery. The capitalist group which will control the oil supply of the world will control the world.

Before the war the United States had almost a monopoly of the world oil supply. Its consumption has reached so high a level that it has been forced to import oil. If the United States continues its present consumption of its internal supply it will be exhausted in a comparatively short time. A worse fate threatens France and Great Britain. Experts have calculated that their present supply will be exhausted in two years.

The United States is safer. It still reigns supreme, producing sixty-six percent of all the oil in the world and controlling three-fourths of the world output. But the Standard Oil Company is making a desperate fight for the remaining oil wells on the globe, because these are situated at the center of world traffic, and who ever controls them controls the transportation of the world. Here is the international equation: Oil fields situated at the center of the world's traffic = control of transportation = sea power = world power. And world power is what the capitalist class of America, like the capitalist class of all countries, is after.

In the race for world power the United States is at present a little behind. One of the strategic oil centers of the world is Mexico. It is situated on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and supplies oil to ships bound for South America, Australia, and the Polynesian islands. AND MOST OF THE OIL SUPPLY IN MEXICO IS CONTROLLED BY GREAT BRITAIN which also holds the ace-hand in Persia, the Dutch East Indies, Roumania, Mesopotamia, and Mosul. And the last two involve Turkey.

Toward these crucial quarters of the globe the Standard Oil Company has been stretching its vast claws. Its emissary, a certain Mr. Ambry, who was recently reported to be prowling about in Angora was not there to improve his literary style that he acquired in the employ of Secretary of Oil Hughes' sent his celebrated protest to the Allies after their conference at San Remo.

By the treaty drawn up at San Remo Great Britain promised to sell France twenty-five percent of the oil which British capital would suck out of Mesopotamia and twenty-five percent of the Persian oil supply. In return France agreed to allow the British to lay pipes from Mesopotamia and Persia to the French wells along the Mediterranean.

This was obviously a "combination in restraint of trade." Standard Oil of New Jersey got its government at Washington to send a protest containing seventy-one points—going Wilson seven better. Secretary Hughes demanded an "open door" for American oil concessionaires. Another fine phrase, though not original. Stripped of its rhetoric Hughes' proposal was for the United States, Great Britain and France to form an international oil trust for exploiting Mesopotamia and Persia to the end and to divide the swag as follows: Great Britain 50 percent, France 25 percent the United States 25 percent. The rest of the capitalists could do their work on water and lick the blooming boots of 'im that's got it.

Then came with ridiculous rapidity the conferences of Washington, Genoa and the Hague. The diplomats brushed up their silk hats, and their stock emotions for peace, democracy, disarmament and the general fact of business, as usual, went on behind the scenes. The Royal Dutch Shell Company, attracted by the grace of God of all British oil wells talked business with the Standard Oil companies, while French and Belgian plutocrats talked of forming a trust against these two.

The conferences resulted in nothing. Mr. Wells visited America, Gregory Tchitcherin's photograph appeared in the capitalist press next to Rudolph Valentino, but the oil problem was not settled. Meantime the new Turkey, under the leadership of Mustapha Kemal, swept the Greeks out of Turkish territory, and had the audacity to march into their own capital. British capital thundered, Britain was able to declare war on France, following the pre-war policy of Germany, sought to strengthen Turkey against Great Britain.

Then came Mosul! And there was Soviet Russia, the ally of Turkey and herself interested in oil for the reconstruction of an industry owned by workers. Another conference, Lausanne! The Standard Oil Company sent Richard Washburn Child, later Joseph C. Grew and Admiral Bristol. There was the usual Fourth of July oratory about humanity by Rockefeller's envoy, but his concrete proposals were

An open door policy namely the privilege of the Standard Oil Company to share the oil supply in the Near East.

2. The freedom of the Straits, namely, the privilege of the allies to control the most strategic naval point for the protection of their oil wells in Roumania and Mesopotamia.

On these points Turkey was forced to yield. But when it came to turning herself into a colony of the Allies by allowing them to control her economic and judicial life and to handing over her richest resources, she balked. As we go to press there are reports of Turkish troops massing in the region of Ismid and the Dardanelles. The oil situation stands where it stood before. The struggle goes on, and it is doubtful whether capitalist diplomacy will check it by conference.

"Organize!" Appeal of Red Labor International to Workers of America

(Continued from Page One)

committees. From other countries, the story of the building of the great union co-operatives. From Russia, came the story of the actual practice of the unions in running the business of Soviet Russia.

In fact the New Economic Policy depends almost entirely upon the efficiency and intelligence of the unions. If the Government enters into a contract with a group of individuals, which they call an "Industrial Trust" the shop committee of each shop or mine, restaurant, or big store must successfully watch the carrying out of the collective agreement.

If any part of the contract is broken, they have the power to call a strike at once. In one shop I visited a large Capitaker's Co-operative Factory, run by the government and the Capitaker's Union, the comrade who escorted me thru the shop, pointed out a slight young woman who was conferring with the shop committee. "She is real boss of our shop" he said. This Shop Committee has in every factory an office, like an office of a Board of Directors in a large corporation.

Third: Efficiency This is perhaps a part of the second-lesson. "A Workers' Government is a real fraternalism that must be felt to be really appreciated. When the two young Irish delegates escaped from prison where they had been thrown with 300 other unionists by the Kemalists Lossow, the President of the Congress read a declaration about the persecution of these delegates and the Congress welcomed them with great cheers. One of them addressed the Congress in his own Irish language. It was translated by Another.

There were many Italian delegates who had suffered much from the outrages of the Fascisti. One had been threatened with death on every return. The leader of the strike of the Longshoremen of China, one of the brightest young delegates. He intended to return to China to take the weapons of the powers there. Another was Tavara Hertz Sturm represented the working women of Germany, and Bride, of Ireland, came with Monte Burtis, of England. In our Chicago delegation we had Rose Worrs, of the Ladies' Garment Workers minority Bill Knudson, Jack Johnstone and Anne Swabeck of the T. U. E. L. Ella Reeve Bloor of the Municapolis Central Trades Council, Anna Louise Strong of the Detroit Labor Unity Council, Detroit Central Labor Union, George Hardy, of the Industrial Workers of the World nobertary, Kaehler of the New York Independent Unions.

By next year we feel sure many more Central Labor Bodies will send Fraternal delegates.

Let us sum up the gain of this great conference for the delegates, or rather the lessons learned to be translated into all our future work we would say then:

1st Work harder to organize the unorganized.

2nd. Strive harder than ever for Industrial Amalgamation of all crafts in One Industry.

3rd. Work for Efficiency in our union business.

4th Fight harder against Dual Unionism.

5th Get the spirit of Internationalism and the high courage of International Solidarity.

With this organized spirit, efficiency and intelligence, we shall build the United Front against the International Offensive of Capitalism.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER. KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Howat Goes to Western Pennsylvania Coal Fields to Help Fight Against Reactionary Union Officials

(Continued from Page One)

miners, and to investigate for himself the lies that have been circulated about the Fayette County, Pa., strikers.

The district machine, acting under orders from the "International", set out to "get" Merrick. Knowing that s/he only way to stop the stream of damning publicity pouring out of Pittsburgh was to kill or cripple Merrick before it was too late, a trap was decided upon.

Feb. 12th, William Feeny went to the Ohio Convention of District Six, at Columbus, and there made a vicious personal attack for 30 minutes upon the Coke Region General Relief Committee, stating many falsehoods and attacking Merrick by name. Feeny said, they had enough organizers in District Five to take care of people such as he.

Feb. 19th, at Brownsville, International Board Member O'Leary boasted that there were 30 "organizers" in the district, and said they would stop the campaign of agitation that was going on.

It was well known that these "organizers" have been pouring into this district for a long time, some of them coming from as far West as Washington and Wyoming, and that many of them are ex-pugilists.

The plan in general was to appeal to the courage of the militants, anger them thru a systematic campaign of lies and slander, lure them to a mass meeting which they would secretly "organize", taunt the "Progressives" with cowardice, start an argument, develop it into a riot, kill and injure a number of people and charge it up to the Progressive Movement and frighten those who were timid.

Trap, Laid at Smithton

When a sub-committee of the Coke Region Relief Committee visited certain locals in the vicinity of Smithton, it was pleasantly suggested that it would be a good thing to hold a mass meeting at the German Hall, Smithton. The visitors suspected nothing and hired the hall which turned out later to be entirely under the control of the District "machine". The "gang" was notified to turn out in force. The coke field miners innocently invited Merrick to come and speak.

"Gang" Takes Possession

When the "Progressives" arrived at the meeting they found District Organizer "Tommy" Robertson in the chair, guarded by District Organizer "Jim" Malone, and the prize-slugger of the district and ex-pugilist, Board Member Mike Egan. At one side of the platform sat a 300 pound representative of "law and order," "Dunk" Larkin, the constable of Smithton. Larkin is driver boss at the Waverly mine and a pet of the "machine". During the last election he campaigned unscrupulously against the "Progressives".

The "gang" hid dangerous weapons around the platform under the watchful eye of the constable and where they could quickly get them.

Merrick was the logical chairman of the meeting, as the chairman of the publicity committee of the Coke Region General Relief Conference, which had arranged the meeting and paid the rent for the hall. However, when he saw the lay of the ground he decided not to interfere in any way but let the meeting proceed. The body of the audience were about equally divided. Merrick's followers didn't suit the "gang". Altho a number of non-unionists were in the audience this did not bother them. Suddenly "Tommy" Robertson rose and said: "This meeting is for miners and as "Brother" Merrick is not a miner I will ask him to leave the hall."

When Merrick stated that he held the receipt for the rent of the Hall, that the meeting was under the auspices of the Relief Conference and that he was a member of the American Federation of Labor, the whole "gang" made a rush for him. His organizers seized him and, assaulting and pushing, aided by their followers and guarded by Constable Larkin, shoved Merrick out of the hall. While this was going on the two factions met in the center of the hall and a riot would have occured except for the coolness of the Progressives who had been warned to avoid any bloodshed.

Merrick immediately retired from the premises. While standing in the road some distance from the building, Egan rushed up to him without provocation and using a vile epithet struck Merrick a full square blow in the face. He then ran back into the building and, seizing a club with a 20-penny pit nail thru one end or it, which he had hidden on the platform, rushed out to see whom he could slay. But no one was seriously injured and the scheme of the "gang" fell flat.

Threaten Merrick's Life

Aboard a Baltimore and Ohio train returning to Pittsburgh the "gang" attempted to assault Merrick and were only prevented thru the interference of the train crew. The torrent of personal abuse, profanity and vile epithets with which the "gang" tried to bait Merrick into a physical assault would tax the most patient. Finally Robertson offered Merrick $40 in bills to leave the train and fight him. Egan went up and down the aisles of the train loudly telling the passengers that Merrick was a Bolshevik and had made a speech at Smithton that day denouncing the government and the flag and trying to rouse mob violence against him. Finally the "gang" threatened his life when he left the train at Pittsburgh.

However, some business men on the train took the "gang" under their wing and warned them they were going too far. Under their advice they left the train at McKeesport after making numerous and violent threats.

What Is the Lesson?

Those not acquainted with the struggle in the United Mine Workers of America may ask what is the value of all this apparently useless struggle on such a plane. There is an important lesson in all this: To the intellectual **thebrist** of the class struggle this daily struggle of the plain workers is entirely too vulgar. Little do they know that the present daily struggle of the broad masses is vulgar and one reason the thugs and gangs are able to yet handle the majority of the trades unions in this country is because they are nearer to the daily life of the brutalized and oppressed toilers. The result is the message of the Progressives is too often lost in the details so far as the masses are concerned.

No advice to the masses is of any value until we have won their confidence by personally participating in their day-to-day struggles and thru that participation become mentally a useful vanguard of the working class.

Progressives Winning

In closing let it be understood the Progressives are out to win. They will wage their campaign without fear or favor. They are neither fools nor cowards. They will not be tricked into foolish encounters with thugs and blacklegs. Neither will they desert their necessary fights thru fear.

Above everything else the miners must make their display fights one general International fight thruout the United Mine Workers of America and put a new spirit into that great organization. Dualism must be fought at every turn. Victory is around the corner.

Can't Fight Bosses and Leaders, too

After fourteen days' conflict, the strike of the waist and dress makers affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union came to an end with the strike leaders compromising with the employers and virtually forcing the rank and file to accept the terms.

Before the struggle developed into open hostility, efforts were made by the officialdom to thwart the demand for week-work. From the first day of the agitation for the strike the principal demand was week-work in place of the hated piece-work system that enables the employers to restore sweat-shop conditions by putting the workers against each other and by constantly speeding-up. This system destroys the possibility of solidarity among the workers in the industry and also demoralizes the union.

For many weeks there were unmistakeable signs of widespread discontent among the rank and file of the workers. The demand for the abolition of the piece-work system was growing in volume.

In response to this demand from the rank and file many of the officials pretended to be in favor of the week work system. Julius Hochman one of the leaders of the Joint Board of Waist and Dress Makers pretended to be a radical and issued circulars and cartoons depicting the piece work system as a ritual slavery.

At a meeting of the General Executive Board of the International the representatives of the employers appeared and served an ultimatum to the effect that they would not consider the proposition of the abolition of piece work and the introduction of the week work system. After that the officialdom all of a sudden became more impressed by the attitude of the Bosses than the wishes of the Members and launched its propaganda in favor of week work.

When the actual struggle came this same Hochman did everything in his power to settle on the Basis of the Piece work terms of the Bosses.

Militants Carry On Fight

When it was apparent that week work was to be sacrificed by the officialdom in the interest of the employers, the militants began a tremendous agitation for the week work system and called upon the workers in the industry to organize for a strike. Sentiment was in favor of immediate action as the members knew that a strike could easily win and make impossible the return of sweatshop conditions into the industry.

To the referendum taken last Wednesday night the workers voted to accept the defatist agreement entered into by their officials and employers. As they considered the struggle hopelessly lost as the result of the criminal leadership.

Altho not in favor of week work they realized the futility of fighting both their own officials and the employers at the same time.

At the meeting at Webster Hall Wednesday night Hochman made the reports for the bureaucracy and the members demanded open discussion. It was apparent that the meeting was opposed to the report. Thugs employed by the machine came to the rescue of the officials and disrupted the meeting. Time after the gangsters sprang upon the platform and threatened to "beat up" Lena Goodman the chairman.

The press of the fellows, the Forward and its English language abridged edition, the Call, are praising the heroism of the leaders of this victorious strike that have so gloriously added one more to their series of victories. Many more of such "victories" and there will be no union.

What They Think of Us

Workers and their families have been classed as cats and dogs by the Community fund, delegates to the Minneapolis Farmers Labor assembly declare, in explaining why the affiliated unions have been instructed to ignore the Community fund's appeal for donations this year.

The Community fund allotted $4000 to the Trades and Labor assembly to take care of destitute workers and their families during the winter but stipulated that not a cent was to go to a family where the head of the family was on strike. Further conditions of the allotment were that no relief fund was to be collected by the assembly during the year.

The allotment to the society that wants not for the welfare of stray dogs and cats were $3690, and there were no restrictions as to what class of dog or cat was to receive aid.

The Trades and Labor assembly refused to accept the $4000 and are raising their own relief fund, which will be known as the Labor Communist fund.

A Lame Duck Goes to Peru

By WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE

The appointment of "Lame Duck" Poindexter, as ambassador to Peru, will surprise no one. The capitalists have learned nothing from the last election. The Harding administration goes merrily on doing the bidding of Wall Street.

Reactionary corporation lackeys are appointed to the Supreme Court; the shipping interests are being zealously supported; Daugherty is still in office. What care the profiteers and their political henchmen that Poindexter was repudiated by the people for reelection to the U. S. Senate only three months ago, as unfit to represent them.

What matters it that he is a "Lame Duck". "Lame Ducks" can be vigorous supporters of Wall Street, especially in Latin America where the financiers need executive officials to keep the country in subjection to the American bankers and Industrial barons.

This open and contemptuous disregard of the wishes of the masses as expressed in the vote at the last election clearly shows the character of American democracy. American Democracy is first, last and all the time for the capitalists. When the vote serves the bosses, well and good, it is respected. If not, there is the Executive Department of the government to nullify the wishes of the masses.

Should a legislature under pressure of the workers enact a law which might possibly hurt the profits of the capitalists there is the President with his veto, or the Supreme Court to undo the mischief. The whole system of American government as originally framed by the property owning Fathers of the Constitution and carefully preserved and augmented by the ruling classes since, has been made admirable to defeat the will of the people at all times, and keep intact the property rights and privileges.

The fantastic tangled system of checks and balances is nothing but an ingenious device to keep the government beyond the reach of public discontent. An instrument to serve as a counterweight to any positive action of the masses determined to private interests.

Only when the workers and farmers must change this form of government to one responsive to their will. The formation of a party of the Farmers and labor is the first step in that direction.

There was never a more favorable time than the present to extend the influence of Communism in the United States. This can best be accomplished by the building of a strong, virile party of Communism. The great strikes in three vital industries last year were only forerunners of ever greater struggles in the very near future. There is much important work to be done in order to prepare the American working class to intelligently meet the problems of industrial conflict in the near future.

As each industrial conflict tends more and more to become a political conflict, it is the imperative duty of all Communists to endeavor to build our Party as strong in numbers that we will be able to direct the militant sentiment of the working class into revolutionary channels.

To take advantage of every opportunity for Communist agitation we ask that every member spend fifty cents to "Make the Party Grow."

The "Make the Party Grow" Stamps are issued for the purpose of furnishing the finances necessary to enable us to carry the revolutionary message thruout the ranks of the entire working class of the United States.

Russia Warns Purchasers of Stolen Ships

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG
Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker"

MOSCOW—Any private persons or foreign governments that buy the Moscow ships recently stolen from Vladivostok by Admiral Stark (leader of the refugee Whites do so on their own risk after the announcement by the All Russian central executive committee.

When the red army moved into Vladivostok Admiral Stark fled with his fleet to Japan, and put the boats up for auction. The Russian government issued an order to him to return, offering full amnesty to commanding staff and crews in case of voluntary submission.

Stark thought it better and more profitable to sell the boats and dispose of one ship, the Mansur, to the Japanese government for $13,000. He tried also to sell the transport Olindias.

The Russian government announces that it will not recognize any such sale and that it maintains the right to claim these boats wherever found hereafter. It demands of all governments whose ports they enter to take all means for detention of the criminals and the return of the boats, the staff and the crew to Russia.

The order may not prove immediately effective but as Russia is recognized by more and more governments the ships are likely to have a diminishing value which may discourage purchasers.

Support the Day's Wage

The Czecho-Slovak Branch of New York City has voted to collect a day's wage from all its members for the Labor Defense Council. The branch consists of 60 members. Other branches in the district are following this lead.

Doesn't Like Stale Reading

"I have been taking Socialist papers, but they are getting too stale to read. I like a paper with real revolutionary expression in it, which I think The Worker has."

A. E. J., Warren, Pa.

Vandervelde Hits Belgian Coal Strike

Emil Vandervelde, minister to the King of Belgians and notorious yellow Socialist, is still serving the master class of the world, according to a New York Times despatch from Brussels.

Belgian coal miners under Communist leadership, have declared a strike for higher wages and shorter hours. Vandervelde always anxious to serve the capitalist class, denounced the strike as an attempt to cripple the governments of Belgium and France because of the invasion of the Ruhr, and declares the strike a part of the Communist plot that resulted in strikes in France.

Vandervelde, notorious servants Vandervelde warned the workers against striking for a raise in wages on the grounds that the government would have to pay for it. If he had endeavored to understand Marxism instead of devising new methods of betraying the working class into the hands of imperialism he would not repeat the vulgar economics of the prostituted university chairs to the effect that workers are exploited as consumers.

In spite of the Vandervelde Eberts, Hendersons, Longuets and other flunkeys of capitalism the working class is turning to the Communist International and the Revolution.

Protest Sacco Frame-Up

WORCESTER, MASS.—A protest meeting against the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti was held in this city attended by several hundred workers, mostly Italians.

The meeting was arranged by the Workers Party and the speakers were William Simons, district organizer for the Party and A. Presti, editor of the Italian Communist paper, Alba Nuova, who was on a speaking and organization tour thru the New England States.

Special emphasis was laid on the propaganda to protect the foreign born workers in America from the brutal assaults of the minions of capitalism.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Moscow Soviet to Workers of All Countries!

The Moscow Soviet newly elected by the Red Army soldiers, and hand and brain workers of Moscow, sends its greetings to the workers of all countries. In the year 1923 proletarian Moscow gathers, firm and unshaken, around its tried and trusted leader: The Russian Communist Party. After five years of experience the working class of Moscow is convinced that, whether in conflict or in organization, the shortest way to victory is the way of the Communist International and its Russian section. After suffering the torments of starvation, cold, war, blockade, and devastation, the workers of Moscow are beginning to feel the approach of better times, of an improvement of their material position. We hope to be able to obtain even greater cultural and economic success during the next few years. The working masses of the countries of Europe and America, on the other hand, are exposed to the constant attacks of the ruling bourgeoisie. All the rights and liberties already won by the proletariat are threatened with annihilation. The terror of international fascism forces not only the Communist parties into illegality, but places even the broadest masses outside of the law. The proletariat is confronted with the untold misery of possible wars unless the bourgeoisie is made to feel the mighty arm of the proletariat at its throat. The cause of the proletariat can only be saved by the united front of the proletariat, by determined armed struggles against capital and by complete renunciation of open and concealed opportunism. The Moscow Soviet appeals to you, in the name of the hundreds of thousands of working voters, to tread this path, the sole path to salvation and victory, the path of international proletarian revolution.

Help "The Worker" Find the Worst Boss in the U. S. A.

This week we publish more stories in our hunt for The Worst Boss in the U. S. A." THE WORKER wants to publish your story about your boss. Thru your stories, appearing each week, we will find out who is the worst boss. For the best stories published THE WORKER offers 14 prizes as follows: First Prize, $50 worth of books. Second Prize, $25 worth of books. Third Prize, $5 worth of books. Fourth Prize $2.50 worth of books, and ten additional prizes, each one $1 worth of books.

Henry Ford Is "Worst Boss"

Editor, "Worst Boss Stories":

When a Slave asks for a job in one of Ford's plants you receive a load of paper and told to fill it out. When you read it over you begin to wonder whether or not you are already dead and Santa Peter wants to know whether or not to admit you to Hell.

You have to answer a pack of questions that read something like this:

Where have you worked for the last ten years?

Why?

Did you ever visit Switzerland?

Are you married?

If so why?

If not why?

Where is Kaffaraffe?

and a host of others.

After wading thru these questions the slave of by answers them satisfactorily, is hired.

Then he goes thru a pair of shoulders Lim out in eight hours a day! More than eight starts a day! An hour short and you're left a stable sense of contentment.

So it seems to me that Henry Ford Boss of the World is Henry Ford.

J. Hurwitz, Boston, Mass.

Hits 'Top Boss" at Mine

Editor, "Worst Boss Stories":—The worst boss I ever saw is a top hat at the mine where I am working at the present time. He goes to the hoisting engineers and tells him to hold the 12 o'clock whistle two minutes late every day and blows it two or three minutes earlier at 12.30 each day. The same thing occurs at 4.30 each day. He takes the place of one or two top men. There isn't a factor in him. If they are blocked on the incline at the shaft and there is a bunch of men there, the eager will let eight men go up and they will tell him not to send up anything as long as they are blocked. He will put a carfull of props on the cage to block the bottom completely so the men have to freeze for an hour at the shaft and a half at a time unless they want to climb up the airshaft which is wet, muddy and full of black damp. I would like to see a boss I never saw. I'm worst thing about my boss is a fellow by the name of Thomas Jenkins, who is employed at Coal Run No. 2 in W. Springfield, Pa.

From Cover to Cover

By MAX SHACHTMAN

"We are experimental moralists showing by experiment in what ways a passion acts in a certain social complex." Thus wrote Emile Zola on the disputed and argumentative and forgotten bible of the Naturalists, "The Experimental Novel".

The novels of Zola is well exemplified in "Nana" just published by A. A. Knopf in a beautiful format but unfortunately marred in spots by poor translation. Zola portrayed a character Roxanette in the Flaubert "L'Education Sentimentale" and made of her a symbol. Nana Nana is a woman on whose breasts and thighs all Paris, young and old, but [illegible] into [illegible] and [illegible] until [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

American Negroes Present the Race Problem to the Fourth Congress of Communist International

(Continued from Page One)

members and attend its sittings, the other as member who was elected in the first meeting permanent Chairman of the Commission.

The original draft of the Thesis (presented by the Chairman to the Congress) was returned, upon a motion by Comrade Radek, for "clarification and amplification", his criticism being that the document was "too Marxian in its phraseology". This pleased the American members of the Commission and the member from British South Africa, who were no ardelers for the "Marxian phrase" and who wanted particularly to make it a simple statement that any man reading a newspaper could read and understand. A small subcommittee, elected by the Negro Commission produced the Thesis in its final form, the full text of which, purported to be taken from the Minutes, follows:

Chairman: I call upon Comrade Sasha to report on the decisions of the Committee on the Negro Question.

Africa Next Imperialist Prize

Sasha (America): Comrades, the thesis on the Negro Question which was returned for clarification and amplification I shall now read to you and trust that it will be unanimously adopted by the Congress.

1. During and after the war there developed among the colonial and semi-colonial peoples a movement of revolt, which is still making successful progress against the power of world capital. The penetration and intensive colonization of regions inhabited by black races is becoming the last great problem on the solution of which the further development of capitalism itself depends.

French capitalism clearly recognizes that the power of French post-war imperialism will be able to maintain itself only thru the creation of a French African Empire, linked up by a Trans-Sahara Railway. America's financial magnates (who are exploiting 12,000,000 Negroes at home) are now entering on a peaceful penetration of Africa.

How Britain for her part dreads the menace to her position in Africa is shown by the extreme measures taken to crush the Rand Strike.

Just as in the Pacific the danger of another world war has become acute owing to the competition of the imperialist powers there, so Africa looms ominously as the object of their rival ambitions.

Negro Workers Aroused

Moreover, the war, the Russian Revolution and the great movements of revolt against Imperialism on the part of the Asiatic and Mussulman nationalities have roused the consciousness of millions of the Negro race whom capitalism has oppressed and degraded beyond all others for hundreds of years, not only in Africa, but perhaps even more in America.

American Negro Has Important Role

2. The history of the Negro in America, his work for, as important role in the liberation struggle of the entire African race. Three hundred years ago the American Negro was torn from his native African soil, brought in slave ships under the most cruel and indescribable conditions and sold into slavery.

For two hundred and fifty years he toiled a chattel slave under the lash of the American overseer. His labor cleared the forest, built the roads, raised the cotton, laid the railroad tracks and supported the Southern aristocracy. His reward was poverty, illiteracy, degradation and misery. The Negro was an all-round slave. He rebelled. His history is rich in rebellion, insurrection, underground methods of securing liberty; but his struggles were barbarously crushed. He was tortured into submission and the bourgeois press and religion justified his slavery.

When chattel slavery became an obstacle to the full and free development of America on the basis of capitalism, then chattel slavery crashed with wage slavery, chattel slavery had to go.

The Civil War, which was not a war to free the Negro, but a war to maintain the industrial supremacy of the North, left the Negro the choice of peonage in the South or wage slavery in the North.

Equality to Kill and Be Killed

The sweat, blood and tears of the "freed" Negroes helped to build American capitalism, and when, having become a world power, America was inevitably dragged into the war, the American Negro was declared the equal of the white man to kill and be killed for "democracy".

Four hundred thousand colored men were drafted into the American army and segregated into "Jim Crow" regiments. Fresh from the terrific sacrifices of war the tortured Negro soldier was met with race persecutions, lynchings, murders, disfranchisement, discrimination and segregation. He fought back, but for asserting his manhood he paid dearly.

Persecution of the Negro became more widespread and intense than before the war, until he had "learned to keep his place". The post-war industrialization of the Negro in the North and the spirit of protest engendered by post-war persecutions and brutalities (a spirit which the suppressed flames into action when a Tulsa or other inhuman outrage cries aloud for protest) places the American Negro, especially of the North, in the vanguard of the African struggle against oppression.

Communists Hail New Negro Spirit

3. It is with intense pride that the Communist International sees the exploited Negro workers resist the attacks of the exploiters, for, the enemy of his race and the enemy of the white workers is one and the same, Capitalism and Imperialism. The International struggle of the Negro race is a struggle against Capitalism and Imperialism.

It is on the basis of this struggle that the world Negro movement must be organized: in America, as the center of Negro culture and the organization of the Negro people; in Africa, the reservoir of human labor for the further development of Capitalism; in Central America and the West Indies, Colombia, Nicaragua, and other "Independent" Republics, where American Imperialism dominates, as Porto Rico, Haiti, Santo Domingo and other islands washed by the waters of the Caribbean Sea. The Negro question, one of our basic class problems, has aroused the protests of the conscious Negro and the revolutionary white proletarian everywhere; in South Africa and the Congo, where the growing industrialization of the Negro population has resulted in various forms of up-risings; in East Africa, where the recent penetration of world capital is stirring the native populations into an active opposition to Imperialism.

Struggle Against Imperialism World-Wide

4. It is the task of the Communist International to point out to the Negro people that they are not the only people suffering from the oppression of Capitalism and Imperialism; that the workers and peasants of Europe and Asia and of the Americas are also the victims of Imperialism; that the struggle against Imperialism is not the struggle of any one people, but of all the peoples of the world; that in China and India, in Persia and Turkey, in Egypt and Morocco the oppressed colored colonial peoples are rising against the same evils that the Negroes are fising against — racial oppression and discrimination, and economic industrial exploitation; that these peoples are striving for the same ends that the Negroes are striving for — political, industrial and social liberation and equality."

Comintern Will Support Negro

The Communist International, which represents the revolutionary workers and peasants of the whole world in the struggle to break the power of Imperialism; the Communist International, which is not simply the organization of the enslaved white workers of Europe and America, but equally the organization of the oppressed colored peoples of the world, feels it its duty to encourage and support the international organizations of the Negro people in their struggle against the common enemy.

Special Duty of Communists

5. The Negro problem has become a vital question of the world revolution; and the Third International which has already recognized what "valuable allies" are tendered by the Proletarian Revolution in the colored Asiatic peoples in semi-capitalist countries, likewise regards the co-operation of our oppressed black comrades as essential to the Proletarian Revolution and the destruction of capitalist power. The Fourth Congress accordingly declares it to be a special duty of Communists to apply the "Thesis on Colonial Questions" to the Negro problem.

6. (1) The Fourth Congress recognizes the necessity of supporting every form of Negro movement which tends to undermine or weaken Capitalism or Imperialism or to impede its further penetration.

2) The Communist International will fight for race equality of the Negro with the White people, for equal wages and political and social rights.

3) The Communist International will exert every effort to compel trade unions to admit Negro workers to membership or, where the nominal right exists, to agitate for a special campaign to draw them into the unions; failing in this, it will organize the Negroes into unions of their own and especially apply the United Front tactic to compel admission.

4) The Communist International will take immediate steps to hold a general Negro Conference or Congress in Moscow.

United Front of All Labor

Comrades, I want to add a word on the Negro Question. On the clause dealing with the Negro and the trade unions. In the American Federation of Labor no Negro is nominally admitted to membership in most unions, but there is absolutely no effort made save in extremely few cases to draw the Negro into the unions.

In the United States we can bring pressure to bear upon the American Federation of Labor to support the Negro workers. There we must enter into a definite campaign to accomplish this thing. Campaigns should be carried on in every country concerned, clearly, definitely, faithfully, and if we fail it will be our duty to organize the Negroes into separate unions, bring together the white and colored workers who are willing to form a united front and carry on anew a campaign to compel inclusion.

In the industrial field, where the black and white workers toil side by side, and suffer together thru the industrial oppression of capitalism — there chiefly can we hope to create that unity, that understanding, that binding tie, that will bring them thru common organization into the struggle.

The Congress is taking a wonderful first step in moving to hold a general Negro Conference or Congress in Moscow. But our chief work (as Sections) lies in getting the industrialized Negroes into the unions where they can fight together with the white workers for their equal emancipation. We must not allow this Thesis to become a dead letter, but must carry it into life, and make the Negro worker a vital part of the Communist International.

The Resolution was unanimously adopted.

Cridis is due America for introducing the question of a Negro Commission. I understand there was no opposition to the motion in the President's chair; it was offered, and the creation of the Commission was voted unanimously and immediately named.

The Negro Question is not one that was suddenly precipitated at the Fourth Congress. Jack Reed had reported on the American Negro at the Second Congress. Last year a comprehensive report had been received by the C. I. Executive. The question was being considered. Nor is the idea of calling a general Negro Conference or Congress in Moscow some time in the near future, an inspiration of the Communists in Asia, in Turkey, in Egypt it is the Communist International that inspires the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed colored peoples, and it is the logic of the struggle that dictated the tactic.

Besides presenting the above Thesis to the Congress for action, the Negro Commission made a report also to the Presidium, more private in its nature, as befitted action by the C. I. This report was detailed, containing the following recommendations for the organization of the Negro Conference, with a recommendations with a recommendations with a recommendations

Ruthenberg Nails Lie of Labor Fakirs

The following correspondence is made public, as very likely the lie "nailed" is being used elsewhere:—

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 13, 1923.

C. E. Ruthenberg,
Secretary, Workers Party,
New York City.

Dear Comrade Ruthenberg:— I wish you to answer the following question: At a meeting of my local union, in debating the question whether or not we were to support financially the Labor Defense Council, the special organizer of the I. L. G. W. U. made a statement that you "scabbed" at the Printz-Biederman Co. Cleveland, while the I. L. G. W. U. conducted a strike there. Please answer. Comradely yours, S. Cohen.

Ruthenberg's Answer

New York City, Feb. 14, 1923.

Dear Comrade Cohen:— The statement made by the special organizer of the International Ladies Garment Workers that I "scabbed" at the Printz-Biederman Co., Cleveland, during a strike conducted by the International Ladies Garment Workers is a plain lie.

This lie was put in circulation at the Cleveland Convention of the I. L. G. W. U. last year, by Schlesinger, after my speech there in support of the Left Wing to endeavor to break the effect of that speech.

The strike in question during which I am supposed to have worked at The Printz-Biederman Co., was in 1918. During the year 1918 I was in the Stark County Workhouse at Canton, Ohio, serving a sentence of one year for speeches in opposition to the conscription law. The reactionary I. L. G. W. U. machine which spread this rumor was certainly very careless in selecting the time during which I was supposed to have "scabbed". But it happened that the only strike at The Printz-Biederman Co. was during this period when I was in prison.

The facts about my connection with The Printz-Biederman Co. are the following: From September, 1914 until June, 1917, I was in the employ of that company holding the position as head of the Correspondence Department and later as head of the Maintenance and Supplies Department. In June, 1917, we were carrying on an active and aggressive campaign against the war and against conscription in Cleveland and I was given the choice by the management of the Printz-Biederman Co. of either stopping the speeches which I was making against war and conscription, speeches which were being made on the Public Square before audiences of from five to ten thousand people, or giving up my position. I refused to be coerced by the threat of loss of job and was fired.

During my ten years of activity in the revolutionary movement in Cleveland the I. L. G. W. U. organizations of that city have had no constant support. I have made numerous speeches at their meetings and during strikes. Even during the period when I was in the employ of The Printz-Biederman Co. as part of the executive department of that concern I made speeches at I. L. G. W. U. organization meetings at which efforts were being made to organize the employees of The Printz-Biederman Co. For making such a speech at an I. L. G. W. U. mass meeting in East Technical High School I was called on the carpet by the management of The Printz-Biederman Co.

Let me say in conclusion that officials of a union who spread such dastardly lies as the one repeated at your meeting are certainly hard driven to hold their jobs. Officials of this type, ready to resort to such methods are of the kind who are constantly betraying the labor movement and the sooner they are got rid of the better for the organized labor movement.

In the present instance this rumor is being spread because the Workers Party program of amalgamation in the needle trades is gaining great strength and these reactionary officials see their jobs slipping away from them. The program of our party for amalgamation and more militant unionism will win in spite of all that these betrayers of labor can do thru lies such as that which you bring to my attention.

Fraternally yours,
Executive Secretary, Workers Party.
(Signed) C. E. Ruthenberg.

A SYMPOSIUM ON
"Modern Literature"
by **Joseph Freeman**, Editor of "The Liberator." **John Edelman**, Sonia Edelman, and others, at the
LABOR FORUM
JOHN REED HALL
208 East 12th Street
Sunday, Mar. 4, 8:30 P.M.
Admission free. Discussion

Prepare for May Day! Build the United Front for Labor's International Holiday!

MANIFESTO OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA

On May First the workers of the world will again celebrate Labor's International Holiday. Tens of millions of workers will unite in great mass meetings and huge demonstrations in a spirit of unity of the workers in the struggle against exploitation and oppression.

Since May Day last year Labor in the United States has passed thru a period of tremendous struggle. For months, more than a million workers were out on the strike lines enduring hardships and suffering in order to prevent the employers from destroying their unions and reducing their standard of living.

In the struggles of the textile workers, the miners and the railway shopmen, Labor learned that it can tackle of the strongly organized employers and win better conditions only if its organizations are solidly united.

The Railway Shopmen fighting alone, while nine other railway unions served the bosses, showed the railway men the need of amalgamating their unions into one industrial union of railway employees. The weakness and disorganization of many textile unions on strike showed the need of the textile workers forming one great industrial union of the textile industry. The miners in their fight needed the help of the railway men and the fact that coal was hauled by union railwaymen while the miners were on strike showed the need of an alliance between the miners and the railwaymen.

AMALGAMATION OF THE CRAFT UNIONS INTO POWERFUL INDUSTRIAL UNIONS WILL MIGHTILY STRENGTHEN LABOR IN ITS STRUGGLE AGAINST THE EMPLOYERS.

During the great strikes of last year Labor found that the strongest weapon in the hands of the employers and its greatest enemy was the government. It found that in every strike it is powerful arm of the government reached out to break the power of labor in the fight against lower wages and open shop. The Government used the Railway Labor Board, it used the courts, it used police and it used soldiers, all for the purpose of breaking the power of Labor. The Daugherty injunction, which still stands, is the most flagrant example to prove that the Government is an instrument of the employers to break labor.

Let every union in this case of political power against Labor is for Labor to enter the political struggle against the employers. Labor must fight its battles politically as well as upon the industrial field. While the bosses hold the Government, Labor cannot hope to make any great gains upon the industrial field.

A POLITICAL PARTY OF LABOR—A LABOR PARTY—UNITING BOTH INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND WORKING FARMERS MUST BE THE ANSWER TO THE OPEN USE OF THE GOVERNMENT TO CRUSH LABOR.

With the power of Labor thus organized the way is open to establish in place of the present capitalist government, which openly uses its power to dictate to the workers in the interests of the bosses, a Workers' Government which will use the governmental power to dictate to the capitalists in the interest of the workers.

Let us build a united front of labor in the United States for the celebration of May Day this year.

Let every union every political organization of labor unite for great mass demonstrations of the strength and unity of Labor.

Let us shout:

AMALGAMATION, A LABOR PARTY AND A WORKERS' GOVERNMENT

Workers Party of America.
C. E. Ruthenberg,
Executive Secretary.

Buying up the Libraries

By JEANETTE GERSHANICK

It is becoming almost impossible to keep up with the gifts made by Rockefeller to various institutions. He has built churches, he owns his newspaper publicity, and is the greatest contributor to educational activity in this country. One wonders whether this will all lead for surely one cannot be the chief benefactor of a country without affecting its opinions and its very life.

A contribution of six million dollars has just been made to the New York Public Library to meet its very urgent demands. This library was erected by the City of New York, being given over the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden collections. While it has been known as a public library, it is not such in the full sense of the word, for it has always depended considerably upon private donations.

The deficit in recent years had become an acute one; it was operating the reference department, perhaps the most important in the library, under a heavy loss. Not only this but it was impossible to keep up with the growing needs of the public. Many books could not be bought and the necessary work of preserving the existing collections could not be done. In addition, the library was under staffed and in some departments, the cables of the attendants has far inferior to that of the public.

All this in America's richest city, the home of the arts and representative of America's culture. While millions were slipping into graft channels annually, the large public library next to the Congressional in Washington was left penurious and unable to carry on its work. Instead of being recognized as one of the greatest contributions to the future and supported from the public treasury, it has been forced to go a beggaring.

Gradually the library will have to drop the name "public" and be just another addition to the Rockefeller endowments. The Board of Trustees may have to show its appreciation and the form in which this will be done will be of great importance. We will be lost or forbidden books be increased so that untruthfulness to the present order will not be encouraged. With the radical librarians late to Lenin their hands and attempts to organize them as workers into a union. This attempt to do so failed a few years ago because of apathy among the workers. What will be the effect if the attempt is once more made and the employes recall who their chief benefactor is?

With the price of gasoline going up and the profits from the toil of the Rockefeller slaves continuing, it is safe to assume that there will soon be an announcement of another gift. Our schools, colleges and libraries are in constant need of money and the work of maintaining them is being left to private hands. This is and should be the most important activity of the local and national governments. Education should be a public matter and not left to the kindnesses of some millionaires who are robbing Peter and then paying Paul. Learning should not be dependent upon the profits from industrial exploitation.

When will the workers wake up to the evils in the present system which makes their economic masters also their intellectual and physical ones?

CANNON MEETINGS

J. P. Cannon, Chairman of the Workers Party, who returned from Russia recently, after a six-months study of Russian conditions, is making a tour of five months tour to tell the workers of this country about the life of their Russian comrades. Comrade Cannon will speak on "Russia Today" and on "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International". In the following list of meetings thus far arranged he will speak on "Russia Today" unless otherwise indicated:

Lynn, Mass., Sun., Mar. 4, Lassier Aid Association Hall, 34 Andrews St., 3 P. M.
Peabody, Mass., Mon., Mar. 5, Levin Hall, 15 Peabody St., 8 P. M.
Lanesville, Mass., Tues., Mar. 6, 1097 Washington St., 8 P. M.
Peabody, Mass., Wed., Mar. 7, 11 North Lead St., 8 P. M. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Philadelphia, Pa., Sat., Mar. 10, Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown Sts., 8 P. M.
Philadelphia, Pa., Sun., Mar. 11, Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St., 3 P. M. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Bridgeport, Conn., Fri., Mar. 12, Workmen's Circle Hall, 306 Fairfield St., 8 P. M.
Bridgeport, Conn., Tues., Mar. 13, Workmen's Circle Hall, 306 Fairfield St., 8 P.M. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
New Haven, Conn., Mar. 14, Labor Lyceum.
Hartford, Conn., Thurs., Mar. 15, Labor Educative Alliance, 32 Wells Ave., 7:30 P. M.
Springfield, Mass., Mar. 16, Hall announced later.
Boston, Mass., Sun., Mar. 18, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., 3 P. M.
Boston, Mass., Sun., Mar. 18, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., 3 P. M. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Cordaville, Mass., Mon., Mar. 19, 8 P. M. 65 Main St.
Fitchburg, Mass.: Tues., Mar. 20, Hall announced later.
Quincy, Mass.: Thurs., Mar. 22, Walnutta Hall, Liberty St., So. Quincy.
Quincy, Mass., Fri., Mar. 23, Walnutta Hall, Liberty St., So. Quincy. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Revere, Mass.: Sat., Mar. 24, Labor Lyceum, Shirley and Walnut Sts.
Lawrence, Mass., Mon., Mar. 25, Hall announced later.
Portland, N. H.: Mon., Mar. 26, Hall announced later.
Providence, R. I.: Thurs., Mar. 29, 8 P. M., A. C. A. Hall, 1753 Westminster St.
New York City: Fri., Mar. 30, 8 P. M., Central Opera House.
Elizabeth, N. J.: Sun., Apr. 1, afternoon and evening.
Baltimore, Md.: Mon., Apr. 2.
Baltimore, Md.: Tues., Apr. 3, "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Washington, D. C.: Wed., Apr. 4.
Trenton, N. J.: Thurs., Apr. 5.
Reading, Pa.: Fri., Apr. 6.
Binghamton, N. Y.: Sat., Apr. 7.
Syracuse, N. Y.: Sun., Apr. 8.
Rochester, N. Y.: Mon., Apr. 9.
Buffalo, N. Y.: Tues., Apr. 10.
Cleveland, O.: Wed., Apr. 11.
Erie, Pa.: Thurs., Apr. 12.

Lore Speaks in Harlem

Ludwig Lore, editor of the New Yorker Volkszeitung, will lecture on "The German Communist Party" at the regular meeting of the Harlem English branch of the Workers Party, Thursday evening, March 8.

La Follette, Oil and the Presidency

By BEN GITLOW

There is a lot of talk in Washington that President Harding will be renominated by the Republican Party in 1924. However, if a large section of the Republican party represented by such men as Borah and LaFollette have their way someone else will be the party's choice. That is why in Washington at the present time a number of Republican politicians are energetically grooming themselves for the presidential nomination.

Prominent among these is Senator LaFollette. The Wisconsin Senator is an imposing figure. He is the liberal among liberals in Congress. He is the political leader of the American Middle Class. The farmers and small business men from practically all sections of the country enthusiastically follow him. For years he has been heralded as the bitter opponent of the vested interests and big capital. He has championed many of labor's fights and is today indorsed by Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor. The state of Wisconsin, Victor Berger and the whole Socialist Party of the State support him. A more popular political figure than Senator La Follette cannot be found. If the Republican Party wants to nominate a man who will fill the bill as the people's choice then he is the man.

The Republican Party representing politically the big capitalist interests of the country among whom the most influential are the oil interests must however first be sure that whatever man it nominates that man will be acceptable to the big capitalists especially those of oil. The politicians who are striving to reach the White House besides building up their popularity among the so called common people who in droves can be expected to deposit their votes at the feet of some idol are in various ways trying to win the approval of Standard Oil and its echoes. Blessed is the senator who can go forth in search of greater honors if his arduous uphill grind has been well lubricated by the holy and exceedingly precious oil for easily the path to the White House is paved with petroleum.

La Follette has his eye on the White House. He would like to get the Republican nomination for president. That he is the logical choice is not enough. He must assure the Republican Party that he is also the logical choice. LaFollette, the terror of the vested interests, must prove to them that they have nothing to fear from him if he is to get into the graces of the oil interests and thus make possible the wining of the Republican nomination.

That LaFollette has his eye also on 26 Broadway, New York City, Headquarters of the Standard Oil Company. That is why LaFollette has conducted the investigation of the oil men in a manner to please them. The oil men have met LaFollette the terrible Turk time tested servitor monopoly buster, etc., and like him.

Oh! Yes! They expect LaFollette to denounce them in his report, but as William Hard expresses it he was urbane and benign in his personal demeanor towards them. The oil men are perfectly willing to have LaFollette indulge in a few cuss words against them.

That costs them nothing and does no harm. This may perhaps only further increase the popularity of LaFollette. The oil men however are satisfied and pleased. LaFollette has proven to them that he is not to be feared but instead can be trusted as a friend.

LaFollette is paving his way to the White House with gold. He is their dupes, especially the poor farmers and workers, who support him will wonder how it was they were betrayed.

Brower in "The Bronx"

Charles Brower will speak on "From Versailles to Lausanne," covering special emphasis on the financial entanglements of the United States and Europe. Sunday, March 4, 8:15 p. m. at the Workers Open Forum, Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston Road, the Bronx.

ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND

Editor, The Worker:— Enclosed you find $1 for six months subscription of The Worker. I have read a few of your papers, and I don't think there is another one that could take its place.

August Ball, Hoboken, N. J.

A Hard Time's Party, What!

It's a new idea — come in the ragiest rags you own. Old clothes, old shoes, nothing dressed up; anybody coming in "classy clothes" will be out of luck and out of place. They're giving away prizes for the best costume and you know what fun there'll be. WHEN? March 12th, St. Patrick's night. Will you be there? WHERE? At 1347 Boston Road, Bronx, Headquarters of the Y. W. L.

EDITORIALS . . . By H. M. WICKS

For a Genuine Labor Party

At the Second Conference of the American Labor Party, its organization created last summer, but as yet confined to New York City, the Socialist Party elements were in absolute control, with remnants of the Farmer Labor Party playing second fiddle.

Realizing that the rank and file of labor, no matter where it is found, is really desirous of the creation of a mass party of labor in the United States, the Workers Party sent delegates with credentials.

The actions of James Oneal, of the Call, menial for the Hillquit-Cahan machine, and Abraham Lefkowitz, of the Farmer-Labor Party, in regard to these Workers Party delegates is a disgrace to Labor. Their vacuous diatribes against the Communist movement of the world proved that they will not hesitate at anything in order to endeavor to set themselves up as self-appointed leaders of the workers on the political field.

So cowardly were they that they even refused the delegates of the Workers Party an opportunity to state their case before the conference, in spite of the fact that most of the delegates seated were members of the Socialist Party.

Not only did they refuse to hear the duly accredited delegates of the Workers Party, but they restricted debate to two spokesmen for and against seating, and limited each speaker to ten minutes. Fortunately a number of Communists from trade unions were there, and as the fakirs could find no valid excuse to refuse to seat them, the delegates had a chance to hear a twenty minute defense of the position of the Workers Party.

Oneal attacked the Workers Party with the time worn harrangue to the effect that the Communists had split the labor movement of the world. He neglected to mention that we merely isolated the Scheidemann-Berger-Hillquit Socialists of the world so they could not again betray A.L.P. the working class as they did during the last imperialist butchery. He also forgot the efforts that have been made by Communists for the united front of all the workers against the exploiters of the world, how those efforts were sabotaged by the Vandervelides, Hendersons and Longuets of Europe, because they knew their deluded followers would discard them as leaders of labor the moments they became traitors to the working class in action. For the same reason Oneal fights the Communists in America. He knows he is not a match for them. He knows that he dare not appear upon a public platform and debate the issues of the day with them. Only last summer I dared him to debate the merits of Communism and like the miserable poltroon that he is he refused to debate, knowing full well that the record of such a debate would damn him and the Socialist Party as deserving of nothing but the loathing and execreation of intelligent workers.

The old charge that the Communists split the Socialist Party was again hurled against us. Oneal did not have the decency to admit that he himself, was the individual who prosecuted the case against the Socialist Party of the State of Michigan, after the national executive committee of the Socialist Party had counted the ballots for the National Executive Committee election and declared that they had been overwhelmingly defeated for reelection. They expelled Michigan because the membership had the intelligence to defeat Victor L. Berger, the Socialist editor of the Milwaukee Leader, as National Executive Committeeman.

Furthermore various federations were suspended because they, too, voted against the reactionary executive committee of the Party. These disorganizers against the rank and file of their own Party, wrecked the Party rather than surrender their own jobs. That is the history of the Socialist Party split in a nutshell and no amount of verbiage can efface the record of treason to the membership of that Party.

Oneal's tirade was supposed to be a reply to Delegate Joseph Kucher, of the Amalgamated Ladies Workers. Delegate Benjamin Lifshitz, also a metal worker, replied to Oneal.

Then Abraham Lefkowitz, the ornament of the Farmer-Labor Party, came forward with a tirade against Communists in America. He showed his brand by asserting that agents of William J. Burns had written part of the program of the Workers Party. Since he was the last speaker there was no opportunity for further interpellation. No fabrication was too vicious for him to hurl at the Communists in order to prevent their admittance to the conference.

The whole set-up left it showed that there were 58 in favor of admittance of the Workers Party delegates and 150 opposed.

In spite of the vicious assaults of these wretches, the Workers Party will continue its fight for the creation of a genuine Labor Party.

* * *

The Utmost in Infamy

James Oneal, editorial writer of The ... w York Call, has become the official popularizer of the diatribes em... ing from the camp of the Socialist Revolutionists. Having established ... enviable record as a perverter of American history and as a virtuoso in mendacity, he now rifles the pages of counter-revolutionary counter-Soviet Russia, adds a touch of his own individuality and publishes it in The Call.

During the trials of the Social Revolutionaries in Russia we thought their apologists in this country, like Oneal and the Call, had plumbed the last possible depths of perfidy in their assaults upon Soviet Russia. But just as there are immensities in the universe into which even the most powerful telescope can penetrate, so are there immensities of depravity that the human mind cannot measure.

In the Feb. 18, magazine section of the Sunday Call, Oneal repeats and amplifies the role of Assistant Prosecutor which the Social Revolutionaries in their defense when the Soviet government proved to the world these traitors were actually in the pay of Allied Imperialism. The excuse for Oneal's latest effusion is the publication of a book from the press of Russia now in Berlin alleged to be a refutation of the findings of the Moscow court. The head of the Berlin Committee is Victor Tchernoff, former minister of agriculture in the Kerensky government, as a member of the executive of the Social Revolutionary Party who demanded intervention in Soviet Russia on the part of the Allies in the early days of 1918. Tchernoff is the sole Socialist Revolutionary of the revolutionary proletariat, when hopes still burned in the hearts of the Allied Imperialists that they could crush the workers' government of Russia.

Tchernoff is now living in Berlin and receiving money from Allied and German capitalists for the purpose of carrying on counter revolutionary propaganda against Soviet Russia. This is the creature that furnishes Oneal with his "historian", with his ammunition to hurl against the Communist movement.

It is not sufficient that the Soviet government spared the lives of these traitors to the cause of Allied Imperialism after they had been convicted of murder and terrorism out of their own mouths, and after overwhelming proof of their taking money from the French military mission had been presented. These unspeakable traitors to the working class murdered Volodarsky and Uritsky and endeavored to create mutiny in the ranks of the Soviet army in order to open the way for an armed invasion of Russia by the Allied forces. Did Oneal protest against the murder of these two leaders of the revolutionary proletariat of Russia? Did he denounce the act of terrorism against Lenin, when the hand of the French imperialism, thru the medium of the Social Revolutionaries, reached out to strike him down? Not by a damn sight!

Oneal calls the Social Revolutionaries, now in prison for their crimes against the working class, "socialists." Yes, they are socialists of the identical type of himself and his cohorts, Hillquit, Schlesinger, Cahan and Berger. And the defense of the Social Revolutionaries exposes the leaders of the Socialist Party of America as participants in the gross attack of this country in case it should seize power as did the workers of Russia.

Already the Socialist party leadership has stigmatized itself as a Scheidemann aggregation by using police against its enemies in Chicago in 1919. Oneal confesses to love in democracy, yet when the reactionary machine of the Socialist party was defeated in a democratic Party election in 1919, he was a member of the executive committee that expelled and suspended sixty thousand members for daring to vote against the Scheidemann. Another ornament of that party, Seymour Stedman, played the part of a stool pigeon and agent provocateur while trying to steal the House of the Masses from the Communists in Detroit.

As to the Social Revolutionaries, the working class will draw its own conclusions and will decide for itself whether it will believe Victor Tchernoff, tool of French imperialism, Kerensky-wavelide, minister of the King of the Belgians, assassin of the working class in the World War, and today a scullion of capitalism; Mr and Mrs. Philip Snowden, vilifiers of the Russian Revolution; and even the lowest, most stupid ignorant of that type, James Oneal, or the words of the leaders of the triumphant proletariat who thru five years of travail and immeasurable heroism have blazed the way for the hosts of labor thruout the world in their weary struggle toward a better society.

Pass 200,000 Mark in Program Distribution

Over fifty thousand programs distributed the past week! And this just in the ordinary routine work of organization, there having been no special occasion for such distribution. We are now on the hundred thousand of a million we have determined to distribute.

Altho passing the two hundred thousand mark was beyond our estimate of last week, still it is not sufficient considering the resources of our party. Each member should be determined to personally distribute not less than one hundred copies of this program.

Not only does the distribution of this program familiarize thousands upon thousands of workers with our Party and its activity, but the Program itself is a revolution as an educational document, by its clear application of Communist principles to conditions in the United States today. This is a program that stands upon its merits and cannot be successfully attacked by either reactionary labor fakirs or yellow Socialists or pseudo-Marxist sectarians.

In our trade unions and in every other place where workers assemble we must distribute this program. It is not sufficient to take part in the every day struggles of the workers alone. We must familiarize them with the program of communism.

The program sells at $5 per thousand; 50 cents per hundred. Every member can easily contribute 50 cents to the branch fund and thereby enable the branches to obtain large lots for distribution.

Let us all go to work in order to reach THE ONE MILLION goal in the next few days.

With the Young Workers

Martin Abern, a delegate for the Young Workers' League of America to the Young Communist International is being toured thru the East. Many young workers are being reached by his enthusiastic message. He has been having successful meetings thru the districts of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In the coking coal regions the young workers were very enthusiastic and an increased interest and activity can be expected there in the future. In Danstown, Pa. the Young Workers' League has been drawing in the English speaking youth. The capitalist seeing their influence over the young workers, tried to arrange all sorts of affairs on the same dates as the League in order to counteract the League's growing influence.

The Monessen comrades were out in full force to greet the delegate from the International. The meeting in Philadelphia was a decided success and out of it has been born an English branch of the League. In Reading the comrades of the Workers Party are working hard and a league will arise very shortly.

Coming into New York Martin Abern was welcomed by several hundred members of the League. After a report on the problems confronting the Young Workers' League the comrades resolved not to stop in their gallant efforts to build up the biggest league in the country.

Comrade Abern will proceed with his meetings thru Massachusetts and then start westward, finishing the Eastern trip at Chicago on March 25th. From there he will go to the Middle West cities.

The remaining immediate dates are as follows: March 2, 3, Providence, R. I. Mar. 4-5, Boston Mass. Mar. 6, Lawrence Mass. Mar. 7, Lawrence Mass., Mar. 8, Lynn, Mass., Mar. 10, Maynard, Mass., Mar. 11, Gardner, Mass., Mar. 12-13, Worcester, Mass., Mar. 14-15, Rochester, N. Y., Mar. 20, 21, Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 22-23, Erie, Pa., Mar. 25, Chicago, Ill. Upon comrade Abern's arrival in Chicago he will be immediately toured to Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Paul, Superior and several Michigan cities.

* * *

Interesting Y. W. L. Convention

Seventy delegates from 15 branches of the Young Workers League, with four delegates from the Canadian New York Workers Party, one from District No. 2, W. P. and eight fraternal delegates from other young workers organizations constituted the Third Local Convention of the Young Workers League of New York.

The Convention was extremely serious and intensely hardworking. It was pointed out that not only was a United Front of the Young Workers desirable but that it was absolutely necessary. With 18,000 child workers in New York City it is the duty of all young workers organizations to make a unified fight against this evil and to bring it forcibly before the adult workers. The incoming executive committee was instructed to call a conference of all young workers organizations for the purpose of organizing the fight against Child Labor.

* * *

Circle 1, Bronx Branch, Y. W. L., is starting the season with a real hike. Sunday, March 4, at the hour of eight in the morning we shall march forth from our headquarters, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx, and tramp up to White Plains. We shall build a fire and have hot soup and roast weenies, and anybody who wants to have a real good time will be welcome.

* * *

Ad Bs. Those who, at the unearthly hour of 8 o'clock, Sunday morning, are just turning over lazily in bed, will be OUT OF LUCK. Circle 1, Circle 1, Bronx, waits for no man, OR WOMAN.

* * *

Helen Keller Home for Blind

NEW YORK. — On the banks of the river Volga, in Soviet Russia, the words "Helen Keller" are being painted over the palatial entrance to the former residence of a noble family, now occupied by 65 blind boys and girls. It is the newly established "Helen Keller Home for Blind Children," supported with American funds thru the Friends of Soviet Russia.

THE WORKER

Published by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America, C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City

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"Charley" Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, is over in England telling the boobs who will believe that America's capitalists profited very little by the recent war. No doubt "Charley" is trying to cheer them up for the next blood-letting.

In Memory of E. C. Gregor

The Civil Liberties Union performs a very useful purpose in trying to revive labor fights when they are dead, or trying to energize them when they lag. That is what it is trying to do now in the lynching of E. C. Gregor, at Harrison, Ark., in showing that the proposed investigation of the Arkansas legislature has been side-tracked by officials of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad.

These will probably be the last words said in memory of Gregor, just "another labor martyr." The power to secure action rests with the organized workers of Arkansas, and they have not budged.

We remember now that Gompers uttered a feeble protest at Washington. The railroad brotherhoods, mostly affected, promised funds, and thru their official publications told about this attack on their Arkansas members in great detail. The reporter for a capitalist newspaper got his picture on the first page of "Labor," the official publication, at Washington, of the 16 standard railroad organizations. He was complimented on his courage in bringing out the facts of the lynching of Gregor, and exposing the terror against the railroad strikers. And there the matter slumbers.

Governor McRae, of Arkansas, refuses protection to the strikers who wish to return to their homes. He knows that it was not a mob that murdered Gregor, but a well-organized band of assassins headed by railroad officials, whose names are known.

It may be well for all workers to remember that the trade union officials who do not lift a finger for Gregor and his fellow victims, are the same reactionaries who oppose amalgamation and every other progressive measure advocated for labor's advancement. They are the best agents the bosses have on the inside of the trade unions. The most effective tribute that the great masses of the workers can pay to the memory of Gregor, now fading into forgetfulness, is to get rid of these lieutenants of the capitalist class.

The Socialist Party national executive committee has decided to send Eugene V. Debs to the World Socialist Congress in Hamburg, May 21. We hope Debs goes, and keeps on going until he reaches Moscow, where all American Socialist delegates to Europe has yet gone, not even unofficially.

The Heir to Radicalism

We have lately had a sort of three-cornered discussion between Scott Nearing, James Oneal and J. P. Cannon as to whether the Workers Party, in Nearing's words, had "fallen heir to the radical political situation in the United States."

But, after all, it was only a discussion. It remained for the Second Conference of the American Labor Party, of New York, to completely reveal again the complete abdication by the Socialist Party of any really radical working-class position.

In its own hand-picked conference, jammed with delegates from the many paper Socialist branches in New York City, the Workers Party, nevertheless, managed to muster support running from 25 to 40 per cent of the entire delegation.

The Socialist Party spokesmen flaunted this wavering and fluctuating control in the face of the really working-class elements in the conference, its seating such non-descript elements as the Single Tax Party, while barring the Workers Party delegates.

Take a look at the results of some of the ballots. Kucher, for chairman, received 52 votes, against Lee's 175; on the question of admitting the Workers Party delegates, the ballot was 58 in favor and 152 against. This Socialist control even refused the challenged Workers Party delegation the right to the floor for a statement and was rebuked by the ballots of 70 delegates, retaining only 135, a loss of 40 under the 175 cast for Lee but an hour before. The vote for the Socialist effort to condemn Soviet Russia for its treatment of counter-revolutionaries fell below 100.

Lefkowitz and Oneal made much of the charge that if the Workers Party was admitted, large numbers of the trade union delegates would walk out, refusing to remain in such a "red conference." As a matter of fact, if a roll call had been taken, it would no doubt have shown that a majority of the trade union delegates were sympathetic to the Workers Party.

It will thus be seen that the Socialist Party has lost all claim to any kind of radicalism, let alone working class radicalism, in its chasing of Single Tax rainbows. The definite class elements in the Labor Party conference were those sympathetic to the Workers Party. There can be no real Labor Party in New York or anywhere else, without recognizing affiliation of the Workers Party, the heir to American working-class radicalism.

At the Labor Party Conference last July there were 28 delegates sympathetic to the Workers Party. In this second conference there were 58 delegates for a real Labor Party—a real united political front. The Workers Party, even on the outside, is winning the Labor Party for the working class.

Gov. "Al" Smith of New York said the greatest thing he ever did they could all be presidents of the United States if they wanted to. Those boys cannot have had much of a chance at it, for none of them ever got a look past Smith's coat-tails. Governor Smith has now come out with a plan which would no doubt make him president if it could be put over. The plan publishes the Tammany Hall politician's remorse in all its nakedness.

An Opportunity to Celebrate

Militants in the labor movement have good cause to go to Tammany Hall, in 14th St., this Friday night and celebrate. That is the time when all Communists, their friends and sympathizers will raise jubilant cheer the fact that the Workers Party has taken over "The Liberator," one of the best known of the vanguard publications of the American working class for the past decade.

Communism is rallying the best of the intellectual forces throughout the entire world. This is not only true of novelists, playwrights, artists and poets, but also of historians, educators, noted spokesmen for all the sciences, in fact, Communism is giving a new interpretation to all science, art and literature.

Under Communist influence, "The Liberator" will become the expression in the United States of this phase of the developing world social revolution. It will become a publication more and more sought after. You will have to read it whether you agree with the Communists or not, just to keep in touch with what is going on in the world.

This spirit of the New Day will permeate the celebration and jubilee of "The Liberator Costume Ball" this Friday night. It is the spirit that is conquering everywhere. It is the spirit that wins.

With this celebration the annual festival of "The Liberator" takes on a new significance. It will be your misfortune and your loss if you do not attend.

Secretary of Labor Davis is trying to discover some scheme by which he can deprive Isadora Duncan of her American citizenship. Davis doesn't like the things Miss Duncan says about the U. S. A., but since Miss Duncan is an American citizen by birth, with antecedents in this country ante-dating those of the Pittsburgh banker "Secretary of Labor," he will no doubt have a hard job on his hands.

To the British Labor Party

British imperialism has sentenced 172 spokesmen of the oppressed in India to the gallows. They were picked from 228 placed on trial. This legalized murder is being perpetrated by British rule in the name of "law and order" and of "good government."

One would think that the British Labor Party, the backbone and ribs of the Second (Socialist) International, that has been so vehement in its demands for "democracy" in Soviet Russia, would be on the job in this instance. But the British laborites, with 143 members in Parliament, are as inactive on behalf of their oppressed comrades in India, as they were and still are in supporting the militants in Ireland.

Thus we find M. N. Roy, for the Communist Party of India, addressing an open letter to the Executive Committee of the British Labor Party, declaring:

"If you fail to act in this tragic moment, you will go down to history with the blood of the Indian peasantry upon your head, and you will stand charged with the betrayal of those principles of 'freedom and democracy' has you claim to advocate. At the same time, we appeal directly to the British proletariat to repudiate your leadership in case you fail to act, thus condoning this legal murder by infuriated imperialism".

It may be depended on that Thomas, Henderson and Clynes will keep the British Labor Party in line for that English "100 per cent patriotism" that permits real rebels to go to the gallows without lifting a finger in their defense. With these there must also be listed the American Hillquits, Bergers and Oneals.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., announces the purchase of rare French tapestries for the magnificent sum of $1,100,000 and the Standard Oil Co. of N. J. announces an advance of 1½ cents a gallon in the wholesale price of gasoline for New York and the New England states. It is fine to have someone else pay for our luxuries. John D. has taught his son how to do it.

The Farmer-Labor Party Quits

The national committee of the Farmer-Labor Party has voted to withdraw from the Conference for Progressive Political Action. We feel that this is a tragic mistake. Such action may even be the death knell of this organization that has served some purpose in breaking the grip of Gompers' nonpartisanism upon the masses of the workers.

No doubt the Farmer-Labor Party's national committee harbors a fond hope that it may yet rally the forces of the workers on the land and in industry for independent political action under its own standards. But this is a lost hope. There must be a united front of America's workers politically, and the basis for that United Front is laid in the activities of the Stone-Johnston Political Conference, reactionary as its actions may be. Organizations that champion isolation are doomed to sectarianism and sterility, demoralization and decay.

The Farmer-Labor Party laid claim to the governor of Oklahoma and the United States' senator from Minnesota, as a result of the recent elections. As a matter of fact, the democrats claim Governor Walton, of Oklahoma, and the Nonpartisan Leaguers, as pointed out in these columns last week, say Senator Shipstead is theirs. This sort of labor competition is suicidal. Only definite results can be secured thru common action of all workers united in a class Labor Party.

Gompers will greet with joy the action of the Farmer-Laborites. Johnston will receive the news with pleasure. It is hoped that the promised convention of the Farmer-Labor Party will overturn the French government. Communism is feared by the capitalists of all countries. The only paper still published at Essen is Socialist.

Ordered suppressed a month ago by the German Cuno government, the Communist daily at Essen, Germany, has now been stopped by the Poincare-French government. Communism is feared by the capitalists of all countries. The only paper still published at Essen is Socialist.

Premier Cuno of Germany says he can hold out to July. That's like the man who fell off the top of a ten-story building. On passing the fifth story he yelled, "All right so far." Wait until the Cuno outfit hits the bottom.

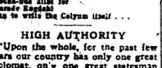
THE TRIALS OF A COLUMNIST
Writing a column was fun for Ed Sullivan, Broadway wit, when he felt like it. But now, with WORRY, Ed finds it difficult to write about anything, because he has to write it. Ed finally decided to take a vacation. The only reason he didn't is that he find it much harder to invent a bona-fide alibi for Commander Eastman than to write the Column itself . . .

HIGH AUTHORITY

"Upon the whole, for the past few years our country has only one great statesman, OR, one great statesman —President Harding."
"Who says so?"
"He does" . . . .

BOLCOMS ART SUPPLEMENT

It is a sorry publication nowadays that does not treat its readers regularly to specimens of cubistic art. A well known artist of the impressionistic school has painted especially for the BOLCOMS, the following masterpiece, entitled "The Passage of the Jews Thru the Red Sea:"



What, you can't see the sea? Your ignorance is perfect—the sea has been driven back. The Jews? They have crossed over already. The Egyptians? Can't you understand?! They will be here directly. How simple, suggestive and unpretentious . . .

BOY, PAGE BURNS!

Bolcomsiy Irv.

Sh-h-h this is Kachooski talking. I am come direct from Lee-nine and Sammy Gompers. Sh-h-h-h.

In the February issue of "Young Worker" there is a satirical play. "From Office Boy To President." At the HARD TIMES PARTY to be given by the Bronx Branch of YWL on March 17, we will perform this play. I am Kachooski and therefore do I come to ask your invaluable aid.

Sh-h-h-h! I need a bomb. You are intimate friends with Big Bill Burns. Sh-h-h. Therefore can you get me that bomb—and while you're at it just have him swipe a red flag for you, and then you'll meet me underground (in the subway) and hand it over. Because I was sent by Lee-nine and Gompers. Good references. Eh? I, KACHOOSKI, ah come direct from Moscow to blow up the Amalgamated Pretzel Company—now will you please supply me with the bomb? Big Bill will. Big Bill will be more than pleased to do this little bit for you, for me and for the cause by Congress thru permitting outrageous tax evasions and frauds and the high protective tariff.

Sh-h-h-h. Gi'me a reply thru your unerring BLUFFOGRAM.

Bolcomsiy,
SMAX-ICO, B. M.

FORGET-ME-NOT

The Capitalist is paleo,
The capitalist is blue;
You're always in my mind—
And you know what to do . . .

MNEMONIC

"How was the memory course?"
"Wonderful. Before I started, I could scarcely remember my name. Now I can even remember that we have a socialist in Congress." . . .

PERSONALS

By Miss Gossip

(This is a permanent impertinent feature of the BOLCOMS. Let Miss Gossip know all the scandals about your local labor leaders, politicians et cetera. All matter will be treated confidentially.)

The Teachers' Union has decided to present Mr. Lefkowitz with a dollin . . . to give his chin a rest . . .

The American Liebor Party is looking for an experienced pugilist to act as chairman at its next conference. Must be well insured.

Oreal insists on calling the Call a rocialist paper. Why not? New York still calls itself "new." . . .

Eureka! We just found out that there is a town named after Wm. J. Burns—Marblehead, Mass.

The Research Department of the BOLCOMS informs us that it was not Edison that invented the first talking machine. No, indeed. The first one was made long before his time—when Hilliquit was born.

Bolcomsiy, IRV.

P. S.—Will see you at the Liberator Ball.

The "Reds" Worry Sam

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

The Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly is being wrecked very decidedly these days by Organizer Sam Scott, American Federation of Labor, who the fifteen months has been detailed on this job by the "grand old man" of the labor movement.

Organizer Scott is undertaking the reconstruction—as one might think from his title. It is beneath the dignity of the Gompers henchmen to splash dirty dirt on the unorganized workers and ask them to join up. The job is reserved for the rank and file; the "organizers" merely ride herd on the local bodies to see that no deal with unorthodox tendencies infects the movement.

It is for this reason that at a time like the present when the labor movement of the United States is almost flat on its back, slowly recovering from the deadly effects of the open shop offensive, Organizer Smith appeared before the executive board of the local assembly last Wednesday evening with a resolution accompanied by a demand for its adoption. The resolution as submitted denounced "boring from within" and pledged the assembly to do or say nothing to which the executive council of the A. F. of L. could take exception. Inasmuch as this would have resulted in the complete stagnation of the mental processes of all delegates to the assembly the executive board inserted amendments in certain places where the text was particularly objectionable and referred the same to the delegate body.

Organizer Smith, during the heated discussion that ensued, lasting until after eleven P. M., stated the position of officialdom quite frankly. To the executive board he had already said that having elected a considerable number of sympathetic congressmen and senators the executive council of the A. F. of L. now felt its position to be somewhat safer and could devote more time to purging the organization of the "reds." On the floor of the assembly he referred specifically to the Workers Party and communism as an organization and doctrine which were under the ban. To the pertinent question asked by Frank Miner "Is the socialist party exempted because it has made its peace with the Gompers machine?" Smith made no reply.

It is believed here that the resolution as adopted will not be satisfactory to the A. F. of L. machine and that further demands will be made upon the Minneapolis assembly which is one of the most progressive labor councils in the country, having long been looked upon by Gompers with a disapproving eye.

From Smith's utterances it is quite evident that the amalgamation movement is causing the bureaucrats a great deal of worry and that they sense the difference between this organized move of the radicals for industrial unionism and a labor party in the existing unions and other movements which have merely resulted in removing their opponents from posts of vantage.

The local labor paper, The Minneapolis Labor Review is one of the targets of the attack now being made by Smith and the few reactionary unions in this city. It is a well-edited, progressive paper, supporting the worker's against every attack on the part of the capitalists and always stresses the class nature of the struggle. It has given the amalgamation movement much publicity and has also taken up the cudgels for the defendants in the Michigan case. It carries the Federated Press service and this constitutes the list of its crimes against the Labor movement as viewed by the Gompers group. The threat made by Smith to revoke the charter of the assembly has resulted so far in rallying the progressives around the Labor Review.

The Country Needs a Rest!

By JAY LOVESTONE

The country needs a rest! And the good, shepherd of the American people, Gamaliel the First, will give us a vacation. President Harding has announced to for nine months the Congressional windmills of Washington will be shut down. There will be no extra session of Congress and the new legislative body will not be convened until its "Constitutional" birthday, in December, arrives.

Harding is right. The country does need a rest. The Sixty-Seventh Congress has worked overtime for the American capitalists. It has cost the nation over $14,000,000,800 in tribute to the employing class. The railroad contractors have received an outright bonus of $6,000,000. The shipping magnates have been given a bonus of $50,000,000. Over $500,000,000 have been handed over as an outright gift to the railway capitalists. This is merely the bonus allotted to them by the Esch-Cummins law and does not include the millions spent by the Government in breaking the shopmen's strike for the employers. The reduction of the Bureau has saved the profiteering industrial barons at least $100,000,000 annually. The Excess Profits Tax has put into the pockets of the capitalists $450,000,000. Of course we are not attempting to tabulate the millions granted to the employers by Congress thru permitting outrageous tax evasions and frauds and the high protective tariff.

Why the Long Vacation?

But why is our good shepherd Gamaliel so anxious for a rest? Is it because he is tired? No. Harding has proved himself to be an untiring worker for the employing class. He is not tired. However, the President knows the country is tired. Samuel Gompers is convinced we need a vacation. The last election has given him a severe jolt and the army of political cripples that has besieged Washington, the horde of lame ducks, is a harrowing reminder to him that the country has been "done" for as much as it possibly could have been done for in the lifetime of one Congress. In this, Harding is undoubtedly right. The Sixty-Seventh Congress has proved itself to be the blackest Congress we have ever had. Its strikebreaking activities were not even camouflaged by the usual confusion of empty reform legislation.

Harding is now in a tight corner, politically speaking. He is faced with a repudiated, discredited body of legislators. To attempt to continue this group of political inebriates in harness would not get the reactionary Republican barrage very far. This is particularly true in view of an approaching Presidential election. And to convoke a hostile Congress—the Sixty-Eighth—would mean political suicide at this time!

What the interests of the powerful employers demand now is a rest for the country. The country must be given the "much-needed" opportunity to cool off. The people must be given a chance to forget their "radical" ism. So speak the reactionaries of all stripes. And Harding is their spokesman for this occasion. At the same time the capitalists must reform their lines for a new onslaught on the city and rural working masses. Harding must reorganize his machine to crush whatever opposition may manifest itself to his strikebreaking policies in the Sixty-Eighth Congress. This will require several months.

In the meanwhile the country will be without a Government. That is, we will be denied the luxury of having even a greatly unrepresentative Congress governing us. The capitalists will not take any chances in increasing the ire of the masses and fanning the flames of discontent into organized protest by overworking the lame ducks. Therefore, all Government power will virtually be lodged in the hands of Harding from March to December. He will be the Government during this period. He will rule the country without even the slightest danger of interference or question by ducks, lame or otherwise.

This is the boldest example of executive absolutism resorted to by any capitalist Government today. Bonar Law would not dare to prorogue the British Parliament and put it out of business for nine months. Not even the militarist Poincare could deprive imperialists of France of their Chamber of Deputies for so long a time. Yet America, boasts of being the greatest democracy on earth. Yes, America is the greatest employing class democracy on earth. The American capitalists are the most powerful capitalist dictatorship today. Harding's executive absolutism is only one of the numerous inherent features of the powerfully centralized tyranny of the employing class over the working class. Harding's arrogating to himself the powers of Government under the pretense of giving the country a rest and under the disguise of giving the people a chance to cool off is only a link in the long chain of evidence completely condemning the Government, American capitalist democracy, as the working man's worst dictatorship of the owning class over the working class.

Foreign-Born Workers to Be Imported, Registered and Distributed as Slaves

By C. S. WARE

Congressional leaders have announced that there will be no new immigration law passed by the present Congress. They have not stated that there will be no amendments to the contract labor clauses. Under the titles of "the want contract labor" bills introduced in this Congress the attack upon the foreign-born workers has assumed new and ever more vicious proportions. Through the hearings on the many suggested changes the answer from the employers associations has been consistently "We want contract labor".

All types of contract labor have been called for, under all sorts of safety devices even to contract agricultural workers, under bond as per bill H. R. 11750, which calls for the admission of "Aliens experienced in Agriculture upon filing with the American consul at the port of embarkation a statement of such experience and a sworn declaration of intention to either settle upon the public land of the United States and occupy and farm the same, or to purchase, or to cultivate, and improve other land available for such purpose, provided, that such alien shall deposit the sum of $200 for himself and each adult member of his family, and $50 for each minor child admitted hereunder. Said sum or sums to be repaid to such alien or his successors in interest upon satisfactory proof that said declaration has been complied with; otherwise said sum or sums to be applied to the cost of deporting such alien and his family for failure to comply with said declaration."

Under provisions such as this, labor free from the taint of political redness can be brought into the country, registered and placed. At the moment when it shows any sign of disturbing the peace of the capitalist profit system it can be deported at its own expense. Americanization in its most effective form! Import slave labor, register it with care, place it under state laws which keep it ignorant and divided.

The American industrial system is based on the exploitation of the immigrant from the time he is enticed from his home to the time he is discarded as part of the humane wreckage attendant upon the grinding out of profits.

Thirteen per cent of the white population of America is foreign born. According to Hauck and Sydenstricker 58 per cent of the industrial forces of America are foreign-born workers. From 60 to 70 per cent of the workers in the clothing, mining iron and steel, meat packing, and leather manufacturing industries are foreign born. Against this group, comprising the majority of the workers in the basic industries, the capitalist class is waging a vicious offensive.

Already there are laws written upon the statute books of many states which discriminate against foreign-born workers and serve to keep these workers in the most abject living and laboring conditions.

For example, in the State of Nebraska the foreign born have no right to hold meeting except for religious purposes. In many states the foreign-born worker, in case of accident, does not receive the same compensation as the American citizen in a similar case. In many states foreigners cannot be employed for public works. In many other states the foreign-born worker can only be employed if there are no American workers to be found. In the State of Idaho the foreign-born worker is not accepted for work in a factory unless he has his first citizenship papers. In Missouri the foreign born have no right to own property, or the ownership is limited either in terms of years or amount of property, or are without the right of succession.

The object of the capitalists in forcing worse working and living conditions upon the foreign born is to create a division in the working class. To effectuate they seek by agitating against the foreign-born workers to foster this division. They aim to promote a hatred of the foreign-born by the native-born by creating artificial dissensions along national lines. An especially significant instance of these tactics of the employing class are the "red raids" of 1920, followed by the deportations and intimidations carried out against the foreign-born as a preliminary to the open shop campaign, and onslaught upon the whole working class. In the great steel strike of 1919 and the recent national mine and textile strike it was the foreign-born workers who constituted the majority of those on strike, and bore the brunt of the capitalist attack upon the American working class.

In preparation for the struggles ahead the employing class is today preparing a new offensive against the foreign-born workers. This offensive is merely part of the organized campaign to intensify the oppression and exploitation of all the workers—native and foreign born. It is the task of all workers regardless of their place of birth to unite and present one front to the common enemy in the common struggle—The fight against the robbery of their labor, work by those who own—The fight against capitalist exploitation!

For the Worker: One Fight! One Foe! One Front! One Victory!

THE WORKER

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"Death or Freedom," Sacco

Class War Prisoner on Hunger Strike

By KARL PRETSHOLD, Written Specially for "The Worker"

DEDHAM, Mass.—In Dedham jail "Nick" Sacco paces his cell and waits for freedom—or for death. Three times every day since February 15th food has been brought to his cell and three times a day it has been taken away untouched. Nick is on a hunger strike. A strike for complete freedom—freedom obtained if necessary thru death.

For more than 34 months, nearly three years, Sacco has been in prison for a crime he did not commit and his hunger strike is his protest and bid for freedom. He has lost faith in the courts of America and the possibility of workers securing justice in them. Wearied beyond further endurance and driven to desperation at the delay in securing his freedom he resorted to the only weapon at hand, the hunger strike.

The jailers don't understand why he keeps it up so long. Other prisoners have refused food for two or three days at a time when they were not feeling well, but to continue for a week, ten days, twenty days, that is beyond them. Sacco doesn't try to explain to them, he refuses to eat and smiles his slow tolerant smile.

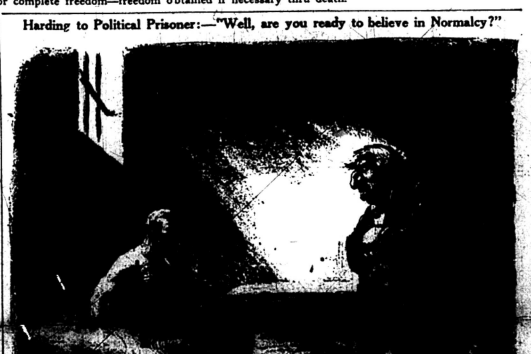
When he began the hunger strike on February 15th he told his friends, who advised against it, why he intended to protest.

"It is now 34 months that I am in prison for a crime I did not commit", he said.

"I refuse to permit my imprisonment to continue without voicing a protest. I refuse to eat till I am released. I think that is the only way. I will obtain my freedom if necessary thru death. I am innocent and I will be free.

"Workers in America cannot obtain justice in American courts. Look at Tom Mooney! He will spend the rest of his life in prison for all the courts of America care to do or can do. No one in America believes him guilty, yet he is in prison and will probably die there. For my part I would rather die protesting than continue in prison any longer."

Harding to Political Prisoner:—"Well, are you ready to believe in Normalcy?"



NEWS NOTE—Following the adjournment of Congress, President and Mrs. Harding left for Palm Beach, Fla., for an extended vacation. Consideration of the cases of political prisoners will be put off for a few months longer. This question must not be allowed to interfere with the President's golfing.

Unity of All Labor, Aim of International

By ARNE SWABECK

(Delegate of the Trade Union Educational League to the Second World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions)

How the Amsterdam Trade Union International crowd collaborated with the capitalist offensive in launching a violent campaign of expulsions of militant unionists, and the locals supporting them, was illustrated by the report of the Executive Bureau of the Second Congress of the Red International Labor Unions.

It was substantiated by the delegates; with particular references to these dastardly schemes in their respective countries. "The enemy is on the left", was the battle cry adopted by this wrecking crew, who openly feared that the inevitable [illegible] and thus resolved rather to sacrifice the labor movement. While they had been extremely inactive in resisting the capitalist offensive, they became insolent, aggressive and energetic whenever the issue was to fight the revolutionary workers. Clearly it could be seen that these attacks were essentially nothing else but a reflex of the social battles between capital and labor.

The Amsterdam International being on the other side of the barricade is training its heavy guns at the labor movement. However this policy is a logical deduction of their position; for any other policy would make it difficult for them to save the capitalist system.

The Amsterdam attack upon the trade unions is not limited to national boundaries. At its last congress in Rome, held jointly with the secretariats of the international industrial federations, it adopted a resolution to the effect that revolutionary unions must have no place in these industrial federations. This resolution has since been rigidly carried out. During the last year the Russian Unions were either expelled or refused admittance to the international federations of their respective industries. The formal motive for the expulsions was that these unions are connected with the Red International of Labor Unions. The real reason, however, is that they have been actively participating in the upbuilding of a Workers Republic, that they are connected with the Soviet Government, that they are permeated with the spirit of Communism and constitute the basis o

(Continued on Page Six)

Some Junk!

KANSAS CITY.—When Harrison George, political prisoner, had served his full term at Leavenworth federal penitentiary, he was given the regulation shoes, suit and overcoat as his "coming out clothes."

The material was next to worthless and he did not want to bunko a shivering Russian by donating the flimsy government prison overcoat for Russian relief so he put it up for auction at a radical bazaar.

The overcoat was knocked down for $12 as a souvenir and the sum sent to the Friends of Soviet Russia for relief work in Russia.

Cite Hostility, Ask New Court in Michigan

(Special to "The Worker")

venue for William Z. Foster and 21 other labor men accused of criminal syndicalism is asked on the ground that opinion in Berrien county has been inflamed against the men and that Judge Charles E. White has been endorsed for re-election by some of the hostile groups. The motion will be argued March 7.

The Republican county convention denounced the defendants as Reds and at the same time endorsed White, who is to be trial judge. The local American legion adopted resolutions demanding a fair trial but also denouncing "conspirators" against American institutions.

In filing a bill of particulars against the defendants, as directed by the court, the prosecution has listed 192 pamphlets and documents seized at the place where the alleged communist convention was held. These are relied on as evidence that the Michigan criminal syndicalism law was violated. The usefulness of the bill to the defense is impaired by the assertion of the prosecution that it is incomplete.

O. L. Smith, assistant attorney general of Michigan, in charge of the prosecution, is repeating the lauiliar tales of "startling revelations" about attempts at wholesale slaughter and reigns of terror to be instituted by the communists as a result of the convention of Aug. 21, 1922. He has promised to reveal the revelations when Foster, the first of the defendants goes on trial March 12.

The air is still full of charges and evasive denials that secret money from outside the state is to pay the expense of the trials for Berrien county.

Hit at Coal Profiteers in Herrin Trial

By McALISTER COLEMAN

(Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker")

MARION, Ill.—"The defense will show in this case," said A. W. Kerr, chief counsel for the Illinois Mine Workers, in his opening address to the jury in the second of the Herrin trials here, "that the real murderers, the men with wicked, malicious hearts who came into Williamson county last June were those armed guards of Lester's who brought with them instruments of death and destruction.

"The miners' union was the pride of the county. It had raised men from the status of slaves working 14 to 15 hours a day at the rate of 23 cents a ton. W. J. Lester, the strip mine operator, said, 'We will mine coal with blood if necessary,' and he did. Lester and a small army to the operators' combination of Illinois.

"The Williamson county miners' local showed him every courtesy when he first came here. He was allowed to strip coal so that he might load the moment the cessation of work was at an end. But we will show that even when he was working his mine near Herrin under agreement with the union he was contracting in Chicago to bring down his private army with weapons of war."

Kerr insisted that while loading of coal was lawful, the methods employed by Lester was unlawful.

"Coal is not mined with high powered rifles, machine and riot guns." Kerr told the jury, "and Lester and C. R. McDowell, his ouelegged superintendent, knew that since invasion with such weapons was unlawful, these men came with the avowed purpose of offending, insulting and brow-beating the people of the community with a show of force. They hoped to make money out of the misery and deaths of the people of Williamson county and to break up the miners' union here. Lester boasted that he would make $7,500 a day out of the mine. The Herrin rioting had its origins not in the firing on a truck near Carbondale as the prosecution said, but in the greed of Lester."

Kerr cited acts of violence on the part of Lester's gunmen committed days before the rioting and told the jury that two groups are watching the case, those who hope to see the union broken and those who hope to see the end of the use of gunmen in industrial disputes.

Urge 15,000 Hear Borah at "Garden"

(By F.S.R. Press Service)

If New York matches the record of Chicago and Boston in its reception of "Fighting Bill" Borah, U. S. senator of Idaho, Madison Square Garden, tho it is the largest gathering place in the city and holds 13,000 people, will not be large enough for the occasion. On March 18th he will speak in the Garden on the question of immediate recognition of Soviet Russia.

The meeting will be under the auspices of the National Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with and Recognition of Russia. William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists, who is on the national advisory committee of the Labor Alliance, will preside.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 266

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above, your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

Communist International Urges Unity Against Persecution of U. S. Radicals

The Workers Party has received a cablegram from the Communist International as follows:

Sent today following cable to Industrial Workers of the World, Chicago. Give widest publicity.

Communist International greets brave members of your organization who are fighting against capitalism and government oppression on Pacific Coast.

The recent Portland and Sacramento convictions and wholesale arrests in San Pedro, Calif., do honor to the courageous I. W. W.

The appeal of the I. W. W. of that region for a united front of all workers is to be commended. The Communist International has called upon all militant workers everywhere to unite in the struggle against capitalism and oppression. There should be a united front of all class-conscious working-class organizations in America against all exploitation and oppression, and we note with pleasure the splendid efforts of the Workers Party towards this end.

Fraternal greetings to all revolutionary workers in American prisons.

Long live the unity and class solidarity of the American working class!

* * *

The Workers Party stands with the Communist International in its appeal to the workers of the United States to form a united front against persecution and oppression of the workers and against the whole capitalist system of exploitation. The Workers Party has upon numerous occasions shown its willingness to form a united front with all workers who are ready for the struggle against capitalism. It is now prepared to work with and fight with the members of the I. W. W. who, like the Communists, are oppressed and persecuted by the capitalist government.

The Workers Party is with the Communist International in its admiration for the valiant fighters against capitalism in the I. W. W. The Communist International expresses its admiration and solidarity with these workers in spite of the fact that officially the I. W. W. in its last Convention lined up against Communism and the Communist International, thus betraying the revolution.

The national Convention of the I. W. W. expelled those members who were for affiliation with the Red International of Labor Unions. This convention lined up with the yellow "Forward" in its attack on the Friends of Soviet Russia, which is fighting for the only Workers Republic in securing relief for the workers and peasants of Russia whom International Capitalism is trying to starve into submission.

The policy of "dual unionism," of drawing the militants out of the existing trade unions, is not the policy of the Communist International nor of the Workers Party, altho both are fighting for industrial unionism thru amalgamation of the trade unions.

The Communist International and the Workers Party is for the militant fighters in the ranks of the I. W. W. in spite of reactionary measures of the national convention of the I. W. W. The militant fighters who have been the backbone of the I. W. W. cannot be for these things because no revolutionist can support such betrayals.

Therefore, the Communist International expresses its sympathy and solidarity with the fighting members of the I. W. W. who are victims of the ruling class. The Workers Party shares their sympathy and as a fraternal organization of the Communist International is prepared to demonstrate its sympathy in action thru a united front with the persecuted members of the I. W. W.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Same Here!

By W. FRANCIS AHERN

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The coal miners' federation is demanding that steps be taken to arrest the evil of irregular employment in the industry in Australia. A minimum 30-hour week is suggested.

The miners' manifesto says: "The fact cannot be disputed that the coal miners of Australia can produce in 30 hours a week all the coal the country would possibly use, provided they are allowed reasonably steady work."

Cannon Rouses Great Enthusiasm

(BY TELEGRAPH TO "THE WORKER")

BOSTON, MASS.—The first meeting of James P. Cannon's tour, at Lynn, was a big success. A good crowd heard with enthusiasm the inspiring story of the First Workers' Republic, which still stands firm as a rock after five years of struggle.

Cannon spoke for two hours and answered questions for another hour. The speech was packed with facts and enlivened with humorous and dramatic anecdotes. His thrilling account of the parade and demonstration of the whole working class population of Petrograd and the Red Army on the Fifth Anniversary of the Revolution stirred the audience to a deep feeling of solidarity with those daring ones who have fought so long and so bravely and who still have faith and courage to fight on. After the meeting a new Workers Party branch was organized.

* * *

A list of the meetings at which Cannon is scheduled to speak will be found on Page Five. Arrangements for his routing in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana are now being made.

Celebration of Paris Commune

The workers of New York will celebrate the Paris Commune with a big concert and mass meeting Friday, March 16th, at 8 p. m., at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Lexington Ave., New York.

The concert will be given by the famous Russian quartet, who will play compositions from Wagner, Beethoven, Chaikowsky and Russian folk songs; by the Mandolin Orchestra of the Workmen's Circle, which is very popular among the workers, while the International Chorus will sing revolutionary songs. Music also by the Owsena Congress Prize and Drum Corps.

Tickets are on sale at the local office of the Workers Party, 108 East 12th St., The Freiheit, 47 Chrystie St., Volkszeitung, 15 Spruce St., and all party branches.

Release Prisoners! | Great Amnesty Demonstration Addressed by U. S. Senator BORAH | JACK BRADON, Chairman, World War Veterans, and Other Speakers | LEXINGTON OPERA HOUSE, 51st St. and Lexington Ave., SUNDAY, MAR. 11, 2 p.m.

In Capitalism's Bastilles: Mooney, Billings, Sacco, Vanzetti, Blankstein, Kovacs[illegible], Dolff, Ford, Suhr, Bental, Chaplin and Hundreds of Others

All-Russian Educational Conference

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR
Delegate of Minneapolis, Minn., Trades and Labor Assembly, to the Second World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions

Among the many conferences held in Moscow, while we were there none were more important than the Educational Conference of the Commissars of Education from All Russia. And one of the most honored delegates was our old friend, Santeri Nuortva, Commissar of Education of Soviet Karelia.

"If any misinformed comrades hold the idea that the appointment to Karelia was in the nature of an exile for Nuorteva, they should get rid of it at once. While he was in Moscow he was perhaps the busiest man there. His advice was sought continually by the Executive Committee of the Educational Department and his experience in foreign affairs was appreciated so much that he was again appointed as the head of the Anglo-American Foreign Department.

He did not seek this position, as his work of building schools and establishing a modern system of education for the people of Karelia seemed to him the most vital thing he could do. But he finally promised to return to Moscow after setting his affairs in order in Karelia. He came to see us often to talk over old times and the stirring new times. He is the same eager, keen and loyal comrade, very fond of life and music. One night I saw him at one of the beautiful operas with his friend Martin Anderson Nexo, and Kuusinen's young daughter (Kuusinen was Executive Secretary of the Communist International.)

He was beaming as usual and brought Nexo over to the box where we were to visit with us. Just after I had returned to the hotel, I met them in the hall with their arms full of bundles. They were laughing like boys.

"Please let us come in" and make some coffee for us, Mother," they cried. This was one of the many "coffee parties" we had together.

He had to go to Petrograd, and we thought he had returned to Karelia. During the great week of Celebrations of the Fifth Anniversary of the Revolution, we were standing one day in the front row of the huge grand stand erected for the review of the Red Army before the Winter Palace in Petrograd. When one beautifully trained regiment passed by, carrying a large red banner to be presented that morning to a great military school, the commanding general, who was about to make the presentation, looked very familiar to us. Suddenly some one called out "There's Nuortva!"—and like the usual impetuous Americans, we began to cheer and call, and some of us even rushed down to grab his hand. So, dear comrades, you can understand that the justification of our comrade is complete. But his honors have not changed him. He is as simple and loyal as ever.

After the Petrograd celebration, he returned to Karelia with his wife to prepare to move to Moscow, to again take charge of the Foreign Department. There he found the President of Soviet Karelia very ill, and things in such a shape that it was impossible for him to leave this struggling little "new" Republic.

He sent me an urgent message by a courier asking me to come to Karelia and see them all, as he could not return to Moscow. This I could not do, to my great regret, on account of the expense of railroad fare, but I know just how overworked he must be just now with all the re-construction problems so pressing in that northern country. But this is certain, that, above all and thru all, Nuorteva will be planning and working for the education of the children of Karelia and that his interest and hope is stronger than ever for the World Revolution, for more than most comrades, Nuorteva understands the true meaning of Internationalism, and his life is one continual expression of love and loyalty to that great cause.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Mussolini Jails Serrati

Maximo Serrati was jailed by the Mussolini-Savoyard dictatorship in Italy, on March 1st and released on March 3rd. Italian "justice," unlike American "democracy" does not release prisoners on bail, so there is great significance in the fact that Serrati spent but two days in prison, that all those arrested with him, with one exception, have also been freed.

The New York Times Correspondent hailed the arrest of Serrati as "striking proof of the decline of the Communists' power in Italy." "Five months ago Serrati seemed to hold the country in the hollow of his hand," said the organ of American Fascism. "He could call the workers out on strike and cripple the nation by lifting his finger. A Government daring to touch him then would have run the risk of almost certain revolution. Now he is arrested without one hand being raised in his defense."

It seems, however, that the New York Times spoke too soon. Only fear of consequences by the Mussolini government, could have won freedom for Serrati and his associates.

The thing that sticks in the crop of the Italian Fascisti Dictator is that the Communist International has launched an international attack on Fascism everywhere. Serrati came home to Italy after attending the Fourth Congress and securing affiliation of the majority Italian Socialist Party with the Comintern. The anti-Fascisti proclamation of the Communist International was issued in Italy, signed by the Italian delegation to Moscow, and published in the Avanti, now the Communist daily at Milan, of which Serrati is the editor.

The Fascisti were not spared in this proclamation. The Italian workers were urged to forget their internal differences and unite against the Mussolini outlaws. The workers were told that they were being reduced to the condition of Chinese coolies under Fascisti rule.

Italy's bourgeois order now turns in its tracks, like a bear at bay, and fights back under the high-sounding charge that the delegates to the Communist International had gone to Moscow "to solicit the financial help of a foreign State against the Italian nation."

It is very evident that Italian labor and capitalism are locking horns in a new and greater struggle. The Mussolini government is, no doubt, face to face with a live or die crisis. May we hope that the fate of Italian Fascisti rule will also seal the doom of Italian capitalism.

There's chaos in Wisconsin. Political families are splitting over the question of abolishing the state militia. Mrs. Belle Case LaFollette is for abolition. Her husband, U. S. Senator Robert Marion LaFollette, is against. Socialist Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, of Milwaukee, is with Mrs. LaFollette, while Socialist Congressman Victor L. Berger is with his political pal, the senator. Perhaps Mrs. LaFollette will jump to the pacifist Socialist Party and Berger into the republican party with LaFollette. Who knows? Strange things happen in Wisconsin!

The National Civic Federation has organized a committee to furnish American voters with "facts" about the nation's international relations. The only facts worth while constitute the truth about the conduct of the United States toward Soviet Russia. And the truth on this subject isn't in any member of the National Civic Federation, not even with "Sammy" Gompers on the committee. What we may expe . is another wave of anti-Soviet propaganda.

How the "progressives" have fallen. Former Gov. Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri, one of the "originals," when muckraking was part of the profession of politics, is leading the fight in the supreme court to declare minimum wage legislation unconstitutional. He denies even the small protection of capitalist law to helpless women and children workers in their struggle with the bosses.

Efforts are being made to increase the salary of congressmen from $7,500 to $10,000. And now that congress has adjourned, it is going to take a nine months' vacation. Ten thousand dollars for three months' work isn't bad. And still these congressmen will tell you that railroad workers and even the better paid railroad men who make less than that many hundred dollars working almost every day in the year, are overpaid.

Aldermanic candidates of the Workers Party, the Farmer Labor Party and the Socialist Party failed to weather the recent Chicago primaries, in which the two highest candidates in each ward enter the final elections in April. Looks as if Chicago's workers need a Labor Party to unite their forces.

The congressional "lame ducks" are waddlingly wending their way homewards from Washington these days. But there is another election next year and many of them will be again in their usual places, if the workers do not rally for independent political action in a Labor Party of their own, for the selection of their own representatives.

"Old Parties Applaud Meyer London" says headline in New York Call. The lone Socialist congressman certainly earned the applause from the source from which it came, and the end of this session of congress would not have been complete without it.

Hunger holds from 20 to 33 per cent of America's school children in its grip, says a Treasury committee on foods and nutrition of the national child health council. Better start a famine relief campaign for the boys and girls of the United States.

George Harvey, U. S. ambassador to London, at a banquet, asked God to bless the Prince of Wales. Gosh, yes, the American ambassador even promises to let God use his knee breeches while he is doing the job.

King Alfonso, of Spain, denies he will abdicate. He says he is not a deserter. No, but he will be a fugitive if the workers get after him, and chase him out of the country.

Imperialist France is showing itself more and more willing to open trade relations with Soviet Russia. Must be another confession that the Ruhr fiasco is working on France, internally.

Mexican Communists in War on Alcohol

By CARL BRANNIN
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

VERA CRUZ, Mexico.—The effects of alcohol are becoming better understood by the workers of this country, the pulque, mescal, tequila, aguardiente and other forms of booze are still consumed in large quantities by the proletariat—as well as by the comfortable classes.

A recent issue of El Pronte Unico, the daily organ of the Tenants Union (communist) of this city carried the following statement in large type:

Alcohol—Consumed in a stove produces heat.
Consumed in an engine produces power.
Consumed in the stomach produces disease and death.
Workers, surely you do not wish to compete with the stove and the machine.

It is reported that the railway workers of Monterey have been instrumental in blocking a move of the saloonkeepers to repeal the law closing such drinking places on Saturday nights and Sundays.

Rail Strike Shows Price Workers Pay

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
Editor, The Labor Herald

The railroad shopmen's strike, begun on July 1st of last year, still drags its weary course. Approximately half of the shops in the country is still affected by the struggle. Prospects of anything like a real settlement grows less and less. Only the indomitable courage of the rank and file makes possible the continuation of the battle.

It is a bitter price indeed that the shopmen are paying for their faulty form of organization. Had they been properly organized, so that all the railroad crafts could have stood together, this great strike would never have happened.

But as it was, wit the unions divided against each other, solidarity depended upon the whims of reactionary labor officials like Grable, Fitzgerald, and others. Consequently united action was impossible in the crisis. These men double-crossed the rank and file and encouraged the companies to press on in their offensive against the shopmen.

The Great Northern Settlement

In the past month or so, several roads have "signed up", including the Great Northern. Efforts have been made, notably by the railroad paper Labor, to make it appear that these settlements are important victories. While the unfortunate fact is that they are very little short of complete surrender.

How little the shopmen had to say in drafting the Great Northern "agreement" is shown by the fact that it was negotiated by O. E. Schoonover and P. C. Bradley Chairmen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen respectively.

Under the "agreement", the union men have no rights whatever. Their unions are not recognized, the presumption being that the company unions will be the ones to deal with the company for the men hereafter. The men are to be taken back just as the company needs them, supposedly in the order of their seniority, but in reality just as the bosses see fit.

A Light in the Darkness

The one hope for the railroad men and the one cheering prospect in the present welter of reaction, is the organization movement centering around the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Railroad Industry. This movement constantly grows in power and greater unity. Everywhere the rank and file are waking up to its true significance.

At the famous amalgamation conference in Chicago, Dec. 9th and 10th, 1922, the International Committee was instructed to write to the presidents of all the sixteen unions, inviting them to participate in a general amalgamation convention.

Only three have replied, Ryan, of the Carmen, Kline, of the Blacksmiths, and Fljordal, of the Maintenance of Way. The latter alone endorsed the proposition.

This lack of response has moved the International Committee to proceed to the next step in bringing about amalgamation. It is now taking a national referendum on the proposition among the 12,000 local unions of the sixteen Standard organizations.

This will serve to still further arouse the rank and file to the necessity for amalgamation and to crystallize into action the sentiment already existing among them for this vital measure.

Every militant in the railroad industry will do his utmost to make effective the work of the International Committee. Our unions must be remodeled, their reactionary leadership swept away, the workers given new hope and new ideals, and a general renovation in the labor movement brought about.

Kill State Cossack Legislation in Indiana

(Special to "The Worker")

INDIANAPOLIS Ind.—The vigorous protests of organized labor resulted in killing three bills introduced into the Indiana State Legislature in one week, calculated to impose a state constabulary ("The Cossacks") upon the workers. Since the mine strike of last summer the employers of the state have been demanding a state police force to be used against strikers; their model being, of course, the notorious aggregation of murderers known as the Pennsylvania State Police.

Danger of the passage of such a bill is postponed for a time, because the politicians in the legislature were afraid of arousing the antagonism of the voters at home.

The corporations have begun a widespread publicity campaign for a state constabulary, and labor is preparing a counter campaign.

Investigate!

Congressman Sinclair, of North Dakota, introduced a resolution in congress calling for an investigation of the Burns detective agency, and while the resolution was not passed, it served to bring to light many disgraceful facts about the Burns gang. But they didn't get all the facts and the resolution failed to pass. Now the Chicago Federation of Labor has taken the matter up, and has issued the following resolution, calling upon the workers to investigate the crimes of the Burns, the Flynns, and the other strikebreaking detective agencies which are preying upon the workers for a price—the price that they can force Big Business to pay.

Congress has adjourned, but state legislatures are still in session, especially in New York and Illinois, where the private armies of sleuths have been most active in attacking organized labor.

The New York Central Trades and Labor Council was among the many labor unions and central bodies to rush for demand for an investigation to congress during its closing hours. Its demand was as follows:

"WHEREAS, the public press had printed broadcast statements as the effect that William J. Burns, head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Federal Department of Justice, has been accused of misusing his public office in the interest of his own private detective agency, and

"WHEREAS, these charges would seem to have been proved by the testimony revealed in the exposure by witnesses examined by Frank P. Walsh, Counsel for working men prosecuted at the instance of Burns under a syndicalist law in the State of Michigan, and

"WHEREAS, it appears that Burns has been illegally using federal funds to prosecute this state case which he and his associates are accused of having framed in order to justify their charges of incendiary radical activities, and

"WHEREAS, this campaign of Burns against alleged "reds" is only part of his campaign undertaken at the instance of great employing interests against organized labor thruout the country, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that the Executive Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicinity, do hereby condemn these activities alleged on the part of Burns, and be it further

"RESOLVED, that we call upon the Congress of the United States to immediately appoint a committee to investigate the activities of Burns and his associates, and to have that investigation of such a sweeping character as to take in all detective agencies operating thruout the country, and be it further

"RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the New York representatives in Congress."

* * *

In commenting on this resolution the editor wishes to point out that the bankers and employers who are subsidizing Burns and his tools in their dastardly work, will not cease in their efforts to send these workers to jail. It will, in fact, bring more money into the pockets of Burns et. al. It, therefore, behooves Labor to come out boldly not only with a mere statement of support such as also with the dollars and cents required to free these men.

Contributions should be sent to the Labor Defense Council, 166 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., or Room 434—80 E. 11th St., New York.

A Few Questions, Gentlemen of the "S. P."

By MAX BEDACHT

Repeatedly and in numerous organizations the Socialist Party, and its champions, introduced resolutions condemning Soviet Russia for shooting their dastardly work, it will not cease in their efforts to send these workers to jail. It will, in fact, bring more money into the pockets of Burns et. al. It, therefore, behooves Labor to come out boldly not only with a mere statement of support such as also with the dollars and cents required to free these men.

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Halt Gallows With Strike, Hope in India

The Communist Party of India is calling upon the workers of that country to unite in a general strike to save the lives of 172 peasants condemned to death by British imperialism. The appeal issued to the labor unions of India is as follows:

* * *

WORKING MEN AND WOMEN:—The world has been shocked to hear of that prostitution of justice which has condemned to death one hundred and seventy-two of the men arrested more than a year ago after the revolt of the exploited peasantry in the District of Gorukhpur was drowned in blood. These men are to be executed with the sanction of "law," ostensibly because of their participation in the riot at Chauri Chaura, in which 22 policemen were killed. 172 men, the majority of whom are poor cultivators, driven to revolt by the pressure of unbearable exploitation by the government as well as the Talukdars, are condemned to death in revenge for the lives of 22 policemen who fell in upholding "law and order." In other words, the crime of these men was that they dared to assert their right to live, and challenged the authority which orders them to toil and starve perpetually. At Chauri Chaura was the scene of a revolt not only against the government, but also against the established order of society, against the sacred right of property, of landlordism. Hence the hand of repression has come down there in its naked brutality, first as armed forces rising upon an unarmed mob, then in the wholesale arrest of all implicated, and lastly as this legal massacre. This cannot be denounced too strongly.

While 172 brave soldiers of freedom are standing at the foot of the gallows, the National Congress, which called upon the peasantry to act, remains silent, content with expressing pious horror at this "barbarous violence," which overshadows the "atrocious violation of Non-Violence" at Chauri Chaura. Those who have exhausted their vocabulary in condemning the Government have counted today pathetically hope that an appeal to the higher courts will save the lives of these men. Not a finger is raised, not a step is taken, to rescue these men from the jaws of death. They are left to the mercy of a merciless enemy.

The reason for this inactivity and indifference of the Congress is obvious. We do not desire to expose that reason here. What we want at this moment is to take some vigorous, effective steps to save these comrades of ours from the gallows or lifelong transportation, to which at best the sentence can be reduced by the High Court.

Workers of India, it depends on you to save these men. No idle resolutions, no expression of horror, no criticism of imperialist justice will be of any avail. These men stand at the door of death as a result of their courage in responding enthusiastically to the call of Non-Cooperation, and they can be saved only by effective Non-Cooperation, which no power on earth, not even the people but you, the producers of everything, the life-blood of Society can declare to enforce the demand for the release of your condemned comrades.

Workingmen and Workingwomen of India, Demand the release of the Chauri Chaura victims. UNDER THE THREAT OF A GENERAL STRIKE. Do not permit the upper-class leaders to sabotage this urgent action in defense of your class and in protest against the barbarity of Imperialist justice. Such an action on your part will have the sympathy of and will be supported by the revolutionary proletariat of the world.

Workingmen and Workingwomen of India: Declare a General Strike and save the noblest sons of freedom.

For the Communist Party of India,
(Signed) M. N. Roy.

He Likes 'The Worker'

"The Worker" is a dandy.—Ingmar M. Iverson, Madison, So. Dak. "We are trying to recruit some members for the Workers Party out here in South 'Dakota'."

Jap Workers Hear of Michigan Trial

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—The Japanese General Federation of Labor, Tokio, has come splendidly to the support of the Labor Defense Council. One of the most oppressed labor movements in the world, itself under terrific oppression from the Japanese Government for daring to defend the rights of the exploited Japanese workers is doing everything it can to defend the militant workers of free America. A letter received by the Labor Defense Council follows:

"Comrades:—Having read your appeal dealing with the 'Michigan Raid,' we, Japanese workers, voice our indignation against the American ruling class and its hirelings. As you say, 'An attack on the militants is an attack on the labor movement.' Your fight is our fight and our fight is your fight. We rally with your brave and bitter struggle for free speech, free press and freedom of assemblage. However, we regret, we are now not in a position to give you material support and to subscribe to your Labor Defense Fund because as you know not only are we very poor, but also are we preparing for a life and death fight against repressive legislation here.

"We stand in the same position as you. We ask you to rally to our campaign and promptly start a vigorous fight. Raise the strongest united front against the world-wide white terror.

"(Signed) K. Matsuoka, Sec'y."

The laws referred to in the above letter, are the: "Trade Union Bill calculated to smash all existing trade unions in Japan, the "Bill of Conciliation of Small Tenant Disputes" aimed at the violation and nullification of the rights of the poor peasants in favor of the large landlords, and the "Anti-Radical-Social-Movement Bill," a bill similar to the various American State Criminal Syndicalism Laws aimed particularly at the militants, with the additional clause prohibiting any international affiliation on the part of the Japanese workers.

French Imperialists Get Prostitutes for Soldiers

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
European Director, Federated Press

DORTMUND, Germany. — The chief of police here showed me one of the first orders issued to him after the French occupied the city. It concerned the measures to be taken for assuring the troops the proper number of houses of prostitution. "A certain number of these houses," it says in order, "which upon consultation between the local and the military authorities shall be more specifically designated, shall be reserved to the soldiers under the conditions enumerated below." Then follow a number of provisions of a hygienic nature.

The demands made in some cases upon the German authorities are outrageous. One of the labor women in the Duisburg city council showed me the infants, expectant mothers, patients and persons over 70 years of age a minimum of 22,000 liters (4840 gallons) of milk daily, but only 6,000 liters reached the city, and of this amount, the army of occupation requisitioned about 1,300 liters.

The Belgians demand 40,000 mattresses, 60,000 blankets and 100,000 bedspreads, to be furnished by May 1. The requisition means that each Belgian soldier and officer would have more than two mattresses, four bedspreads and three woolen blankets.

The infiltration of about 100,000 foreign troops into one of the most densely populated sections of Europe, with its 4,000,000 inhabitants, or as many as are scattered over the whole of Switzerland, is no small thing for this congested area.

At Mustheim, two French officers with their ladies boarded the crowded street car on which I happened to ride. Immediately the natives bristled. It's bad enough to have the troops here," they said with one accord, "but when in addition they bring their women with them to eat up what little food there is left in the district—why, that is too much."—The outlook in the Ruhr valley is gloomy.

Howat Takes His Stand with Militants in Miners' Union

(SPECIAL TO "THE WORKER")

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Alexander Howat, released finally from the Kansas jails for violation of the Kansas Industrial Court Law, spoke Sunday afternoon, March 4, at the Labor Lyceum here, before a large and enthusiastic mass convention of the Progressive Miners of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America.

By this address Howat demonstrated that he stands in the forefront among the men who are destined to lead the American labor movement to its rightful position at the head, instead of at the rear, of the labor movements of the world's industrial countries.

Many a man for less grievances than Howat has against the International Union of the United Mine Workers, has deserted not only his organization, but the entire labor movement as well. Many under far less provocation have declared war upon their organization, and endeavored to destroy it by working for the building up of a dual movement. Many a man has been unable to see any grievances other than his own, and has attempted to secure individual redress regardless of the grievances of others. But not so Howat.

Howat in his speech placed himself squarely on record as opposed to actions such as these. While unsparing in his condemnation of John L. Lewis and the International officialdom, he displayed no bitterness, nor pleaded for factionalism to cease, and for all forces to unite to better the conditions of the miners and their families. Far from deserting the general Labor Movement, Howat called upon all workers to unite to bring about in the nation the conditions deserved by free men and women.

Much to the disappointment of the "gang", of which there were a dozen or so in the meeting, Howat came out decisively against dual unionism, in the statement that, "If I never get back into an organization until I start a dual union, I will stay on the outside".

The description of the Kansas affair quite naturally took up a large part of Howat's remarks, but not to the exclusion of other issues. Chief among these was the coke region betrayal. Speaking from firsthand information secured by a visit to the coke region during the preceding week, Howat stated that he had never seen a more determined spirit than among the coke region men. He criticized Lewis for allowing the signing of the infamous agreements with the Hillman Co. and others, by which part of their mines were placed under contract without requiring them to include their coke region holdings. He stated that the coke region operators, the same as any other operators, can be forced to recognize the union, pledged to the men of the coke region his full support in their efforts to establish unionism, and appealed for immediate and continued assistance from all organized miners for the region which it is admitted made possible such victory as was won in the 1922 strike. Howat called upon all Progressive Local Unions to pass resolutions urging the International to get back of the coke region with its full power and influence.

Howat's experience makes him particularly qualified to support the policy of independent political action by the working class, and he spoke unequivocally in favor of a party controlled by the workers, in industry and on the farms. He stated that if laws are to be respected they must be worthy of respect, and the only way to insure the passage of laws worthy of respect by the working class, is to have a strong party controlled by the workers.

In his scathing denunciation of the Kansas Industrial Court Law, which he declares is now a dead letter because of the refusal of the Kansas miners to obey it, Howat showed that he is not one of the cringing labor leaders who can be intimidated into permitting the rights of the workers to be trampled under foot by the employer who, unable to put across his schemes in a direct struggle with the workers, takes refuge behind an unfair law passed by any means, legitimate or otherwise.

Referring particularly to the question of anti-strike laws, Howat declared that the fundamental right to strike cannot be taken from the men by any law. Strikes, Howat declared, are undesirable, but if needed, then the workers should resort to them without hesitation.

Referring to the report that he had called 764 strikes in 30 months, Howat branded it as false, but declared that he would be willing to call that many strikes if necessary to insure the miners their right to strike.

Detroit Labor Orders Truth About Michigan Raids Told Workers

(Special to "The Worker")

DETROIT, Mich.—Organized labor here has taken a definite and decisive stand in support of the trade unionists shortly to go on trial in Michigan under the criminal syndicalism law. Upon the introduction of a resolution bearing on the case, a stirring debate was held at which it was pointed out that the Michigan criminal syndicalism law could easily be used against the trade union movement and that it was significant that in the Michigan State Law Code the law is placed under the heading—"strikes."

The resolution which was unanimously adopted follows:

WHEREAS, There are twenty odd members of the Trade Union movement under indictment and awaiting trial at Bridgeman, Mich., for the alleged violation of the "Criminal Syndicalist Law."

WHEREAS, The Criminal Syndicalist Law" is a remnant of the wartime legislation that is intended to prohibit the constitutional right of Americans to Free Speech and Assemblage, and

WHEREAS, The present arrests are an outgrowth of the farcical efforts of the Burns' Agency and other labor - wrecking organizations to shake down the employers of the country and frame those who would dare to champion the cause of Labor. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Detroit Federation of Labor appoint a committee to fully acquaint the Detroit unions with the facts in this case and appeal for all possible assistance from the local labor movement in the name of the Detroit Federation of Labor and the Labor Defense Council, and be it further

RESOLVED, That all delegates to the Detroit Federation of Labor be requested to aid this committee in all ways and to the extent of their ability, and particularly when members of the Committee appear before the delegates' local union.

Militants in labor organizations throout the land might well secure the adoption of similar resolutions as William Z. Foster goes to trial in Michigan.

Metal Workers to Hold Meeting in Newark, N. J.

Patrick McClellan, of the United Labor Council, is to address a meeting of the metal workers under the auspices of the Amalgamated Metal Workers at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 So. 14th St., Newark, N. J., on Friday, March 23, at 8.30 p.m.

The meeting is announced as a part of an organization campaign of the Amalgamated Metal Workers of America.

Non-Union Miners Strike

By Sidney Warren

(Federated Press Correspondent)

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The walkout of non-union miners following the Cumberland mine disaster, which cost 33 men their lives, has ended in failure. The men have returned to work. The disaster was due to defective ventilation and could easily have been remedied. Every miner in Cumberland knows this and has known it for years but being unorganized he was at the mercy of his employers.

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of the

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Labor Banks Face Billions of Capitalism

Fifth Article

By H. M. WICKS

The main bank of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is located at Cleveland, O., and we are informed that it started with a capital stock of $1,000,000, and that after three years it now has assets of $15,547,000, which includes deposits, furniture and fixtures, etc. When we consider the fact that the banking power of the United States, according to the last report of the Comptroller of the currency (June 30, 1921) represented by combined paid-in capital, surplus and profits, deposits and circulation of all reporting banks, including national and state and the twelve federal reserve banks, is $48,219,900,000 we get a faint idea of the futility of attempting to beat the banking combine at its own game.

When we further consider the history of banking in the United States and realize the terrific momentum acquired by the banking system the puny efforts of Stone & Co. would appear ludicrous were it not for the tragedy that their experiments held in store for organized labor if it places its finance in the hands of these adventurers. The banking power of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, was $24,240,100,000. In the seven year period intervening up to 1921 there was an increase of $23,879,800,000, or 98.1 per cent.

This same Dr. Walter F. McCaleb, who has had a hand in a number of labor banks, including one for the Non-Partisan League in North Dakota, is now active in New York City organizing the Federation Trust Company, sponsored by the Central Trades and Labor Council, the New York State Federation of Labor and the New York Building Trades Council. Mr. McCaleb appeared before a meeting of workers the other day in New York and bombastically made the same insane assertion, attributed to Mr. Warren Stone, of the Engineers, to the effect that labor could control the financial system of the United States in 10 years thru these cooperative banks.

Since the banking power today is over 48 billions, and considering the fact that its increase in the seven-year period 1914—21 was almost 100 per cent, we can look forward seven years hence, if the banking system grows at the same ratio, and see the stupendous amount of close to 100 billion.

In the course of a few years this figure would mount so high that the human mind could no longer grasp its enormity by the ordinary practice of arithmetic. As the astronomers, in measuring the immense distances of the universe as we know it, had to abandon exact numbers and measure distance in terms of light-years, so we would eventually be compelled to measure the banking power of the United States were it possible to continue its present pace. Fortunately for mathematicians, at least, the system cannot persist long enough to develop the necessity for astronomical figures in dealing with finance.

In face of figures already existing the assertion of Stone and McCaleb to the effect that labor with its few millions can conquer the billions of Wall Street in ten years appears as some weird nightmare of a delirious mind. It does not require a profound knowledge of history and economics to know that such an eventuality is not within the realm of possibilities in ten years or ten thousand years. (Continued next week.)

Coal Miners' Relief Worker Is Arrested; Held 24 Hours, Freed

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Within a week to a day from the time that Fred H. Merrifield was arrested by the Mine Workers' officialdom's sluggers, J. A. Hamilton, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference who was appointed the tragic sisuation of the stranded miners in Fayette County was arrested on a charge of "suspicious person" on Liberty Avenue and locked up for 24 hours.

Hamilton had been active in arranging the Howat meeting at the Labor Lyceum during the afternoon and had gone down street on his way home when, after having been followed for some time in a taxicab, he was placed under arrest.

As soon as an attorney began an investigation he was released and it was shown that the charges were so ridiculous that he was not arraigned for a formal hearing.

Workers in other parts of the country may expect such reports from Pittsburgh for some time but the relief and publicity work will go on without fear or favor.

Let the Miners Run the Mines!

Nationalize the Mines—Establish Workers Control and a Workers Government

The private ownership of the mines by the coal companies has proven a collosal failure. Under control of the coal barons the mines produce big profits for the owners, but that is all.

The miners who dig the coal at the daily risk of their lives receive low wages and are compelled to work under bad working conditions. The prices charged the consumers for coal are exorbitant.

If there was no other reason for declaring the private ownership of the mines a failure, the fact that in three years the miners have been obliged to go on strike twice to defend their standard of living would be enough.

Every miner knows that a strike means hardships and suffering for himself and his family. A strike brings in its wake violence and bloodshed when the armed thugs employed by the coal barons get in their dirty work. A strike means long legal struggles to save the workers upon whom the bosses try to put the blame for the work of their own plug-uglies, as in Herrin and in West Virginia.

In 1919 the half-million miners of this country were obliged to go on strike to fight the greedy bosses. In 1922 the same half-million miners had to go out again to defend themselves against a wage-cut and to save their organization.

A system of producing coal which twice in three years compels a half-million miners to go thru such struggles has proven itself a failure and should be swept into the discard.

The coal companies have proven themselves unfit to carry on the work of the mines in other ways. Their management of production is wasteful and inefficient. Because of their inefficiency the miners have work only about half the time.

The coal companies try to make the miners pay for their inefficiency by keeping down wages. They endeavor to make up for their wastefulness by saving on the safe-guarding of the miners. They charge exorbitant prices to pay for their wastefulness and to grab enormous profits, and then try to put the responsibility on the "high wages" of the miners.

The only way out of this situation is thru nationalization of the mines. The mine must cease to be the private property of the coal companies.

The United Mine Workers and Nationalization

The 1921 National Convention of the United Mine Workers instructed President Lewis to appoint a Nationalization Research Committee to draft a plan for the nationalization of the mines. This committee has recently made public a report containing a plan for nationalization.

This plan proposes that the government purchase the mines at a cost of $4,500,000,000; that a government commission control the budget and policies; and that a coal mining council be established in which the coal miners, technicians of the coal industry and cousumers will be represented.

This moderate plan for nationalization has met with the united opposition of the reactionaries in the United Mine Workers. President Lewis and his handyman, Editor Searles, is bitterly denouncing the proposal. The struggle over this plan has become a struggle between the Lewis machine and the progressives in the miners union.

In this struggle every rank and file member of the union, every progressive should line up in support of the nationalization program. It is the same Lewis machine which stands in the way of the United Mine Workers becoming a more effective fighting organization, the same Lewis machine which betrayed the miners of Fayette and Somerset Counties after their splendid fight in support of last year's strike, which is now trying to stop the movement for nationalization of the mines.

The Workers Party and Nationalization

The Workers Party does not believe that nationalization of the mines will solve the problem of the coal miners while a capitalist government is in power at Washington.

A government that called upon the governors of all the states to fill the coal fields with soldiers so that scabs could get out coal, which uses courts, injunctions and soldiers against strikers, would make the lot of the miners even worse if it owned the mines.

Nationalization of the mines with a capitalist government in power is not enough. The workers must become the government. They must be the government which carries thru the plan of nationalization.

The Nationalization Research Committee has pointed out the need of a strong labor representation in the government if the nationalization plan is to mean anything. It has pointed out the need of a Labor Party to carry on the political struggles of the miners and other workers.

Altho convention after convention of the United Mine Workers has declared for independent political action by the workers the representatives of the United Mine Workers sent to the Cleveland Conference last December by the Lewis machine voted against the formation of a Labor Party, betraying the instructions of the convention.

The Workers Party is for nationalization and for the formation of a Labor Party. It urges the members of the United Mine Workers' Union to give their support to both these proposals, which the reactionary Lewis machine is fighting. But the Workers Party would be remiss in its duty if it did not point out that nationalization and a Labor Party can only be steps toward the real means of relieving themselves from the evils under which they now suffer.

WORKERS' CONTROL

Nationalization of the mines must be accompanied by Workers' Control. The workers who do the work of the coal industry must take over the management of that industry.

The union must have power to decide upon wages, hours and working conditions. It must have absolute power over the safeguarding of the mines. Modern science can eliminate most of the dangers of coal mining. It is only the greed of the employers which makes necessary the yearly toll of lives lost in mine "accidents."

Workers' Control means that the workers in the coal industry, those who actually dig the coal and those who perform the technical work of the industry will themselves direct the work of the industry, with only such supervision as is needed to safeguard the interests of other groups of workers.

THE WORKERS' GOVERNMENT

The only means of achieving the nationalization of the mines and Workers' Control is thru a Workers' Government.

As long as the coal barons have the power of the government at Washington behind them there can be no relief from the present intolerable conditions in the mining industry.

It is the government which upholds and supports the present system of private ownership of the mines. It is the government which uses its power against the union when it is fighting for better things for the mine workers.

If the mines could be nationalized with the present government in power the government would use its power even more directly against the workers. It is a capitalist government and would do that in the interest of the capitalist class as a whole.

The government in power must be as completely a workers' government as the present government is a capitalist government before the mine workers can emancipate themselves from the low wages and bad working conditions which exist at present in the mining industry.

Such a government would make the mines the property of the workers as a whole and establish workers' control.

MINE WORKERS!

FIGHT FOR NATIONALIZATION AND A LABOR PARTY!

BUT REMEMBER THAT IS ONLY A BEGINNING:

THE GOAL MUST BE A WORKERS' GOVERNMENT AND WORKERS' CONTROL OF INDUSTRY.

Central Executive Committee,
Workers Party of America,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

Try Sellins Slayers In Penn Court

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Three and a half years after the bestial murder of Mrs. Fanny Sellins, organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, by deputy sheriffs, three of the thugs are now on trial.

The murder of Mrs. Sellins on August 26, 1919, was one of the most shocking crimes ever perpetrated against labor by corporation hirelings. A strike was in progress in the small town of West Natrona, when a squad of deputies, owned by the Allegheny Steel, Coke and Coal Company, fired upon a group of strikers and sympathizers standing on top of a hill. Mrs. Sellins and Joseph Strolski, an aged man who was a spectator, were killed. After shooting Mrs. Sellins the depraved deputies then beat her head into a pulp with their guns and clubs.

Now, at last, a farcical trial is being held for these assassins, as the result of the constant agitation of the miners to force the state authorities to act.

Since the Steel corporation owns this section of the country it is plain that this trial is a mere formality to silence the demands for justice on the part of the miners' union. Since the union miners refused to "forget" the case it is to be "properly disposed of" legally, which means that the defendants will be whitewashed by a capitalist court.

Anna Leisman Dies Victim of New York Prison Conditions

The state of New York killed Anna Leisman, one of the political prisoners recently released by Governor Smith. Last Sunday, about two weeks after her release, her funeral was held, she having died ten days after her release as the result of weakness from exposure suffered while in prison. She had served nine months of a savage sentence imposed upon her by the court when she was pardoned.

She was convicted on framed-up testimony supplied by the notorious bomb squad of New York City. According to her defense at her trial last summer, she was distributing advertisements of a May Day Meeting when arrested. As the detectives knew they could not railroad her on the evidence they obtained from her person, they secured a number of propaganda leaflets issued by a Communist group called "May Day of the Revolution", and accused her of distributing them. Her sentence began last August.

Comrade Leisman was 45 years of age, had been in this country 11 years and was a member of the Workers Party and the United Hat Makers, besides being active in various Lettish organizations. The National Defense Committee is arranging to hold a memorial for her in the near future.

Among the speakers at the funeral were Marion Emerson, member Central Executive Committee, Workers Party; and Rose Barron, for the National Defense Committee. Kate Gitlow, as well as Minnie Kalnin, who went to prison with Anna Leisman, were also at the funeral.

Y. M. C. A. Loves Russian Czarists

EVERETT, Wash.—Favoritism to counter-revolutionary Russians by the local Y. M. C. A. as against unemployed American ex-service men has been revealed here thru a letter by President E. L. Scott of the Y. M. C. A. Scott decribes how the Rev. Edgar M. Rogers of the Trinity Episcopal church has been "nobly befriending" four former members of the czar's army and got them homes in the Y. M. C. A. dormitory. They were given jobs in local mills at a time when six service men were told there were no jobs to be had.

Knit Goods Strike Ties Up Industry

At the end of the first week of the general strike of the Amalgamated Knit Goods Workers in New York, the ranks of the employers are breaking while the workers are daily gaining in strength.

Altho the employers' group, organized under the name of the Knitted Outerwear Manufacturers' Association, has declared that it will not yield to the demands of the union, since last Monday there have been many employers besieging headquarters of the strike committee for the purpose of settling on the basis of the union's demands.

The burden of the struggle has been carried on by the militant elements, who have been continually on the job and doing the vital work for conducting the strike.

I. Ladinsky, manager of the union, in general charge of the strike, is optimistic about the outcome and is sure that the bosses will capitulate before many days.

An amusing incident connected with the strike is the foolish efforts of the representatives of the yellow Socialist organ and enemy of the working class, the New York Call, to capitalize the strike for its own nefarious purpose. Instead of assisting in the actual struggle of the workers, Call speakers have been endeavoring to advertise their publication.

Forttunafly the workers know the Call well enough not to be deceived by such shabby pretenses and the rank and file will win in spite of the meddling of political adventurers from the discredited Socialist Party.

Sunday, March 11th, at 11 a. m., H. M. Wicks will lecture at the Williamsberg Forum, at 76 Throop Ave., Brooklyn. The subject will be: "The Present Situation in Europe." Admission free.

Ida Rothstein Goes on Tour for Amalgamation in the Needle Trades

As a part of the campaign for amalgamation being conducted by the International Committee of the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League, arrangements have been made to tour Ida Rothstein, one of the best known members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, thruout the United States and Canada where garment workers are organized. Comrade Rothstein will deliver lectures and do organization work.

The purpose of the meetings will be to familiarize needle trade workers of the seven needle trade international unions with the program of amalgamation that is now being spread broadcast by the Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L. All militants in the towns indicated below are urged to attend the meetings and render every assistance possible. Also the militants interested are urged to get in touch with the above committee at 208 E. 12th St.

This campaign is a prelude to calling a national conference of all needle trades militants that will take place in New York City on May 5th and 6th. The following are the places and dates to be covered by Comrade Rothstein:

Philadelphia, March 11-15; Baltimore, 16-18; Pittsburgh, 19-20; Cincinnati, 21-22; Louisville, 23-24; Indianapolis, 25-26; Chicago, March 27 to April 4; Cleveland, 5-6; Detroit, 7-8; Toronto, 11-12; Rochester, 13-15; Montreal (Canada), 16-18; Boston, 19-22.

The Union of Technical Workers, Painters and Sculptors of Mexico adopted a thoroughly Communist Program declaring their adherence to the Red (Moscow) International, their belief in the need of a Proletarian Dictatorship and their determination to work for the destruction of the present system and the establishment of a new order.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Olgin Raps Court Attack by Yellows

Officials of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, calling a well deserved denunciation of the rank and file of their own organization, in a desparate effort to buttress their tottering prestige, have appealed to the district attorney to summon M. J. Olgin, editor of the Jewish Daily Freiheit, to furnish evidence of assault by gangsters upon the militants in the union, stories of which were published in the Freiheit.

The representatives of the interests of the rank and file or the "left-lists" in the Furriers union have been subjected to a veritable reign of terror by organized gangsters. So desperate have been the assaults upon the left elements that many of them felt they were taking their lives in their hands to continue agitation against the reactionary joint board.

After being summoned to a capitalist court to furnish evidence upon which the articles in the Freiheit were based, Olgin, in a hot retort to the Joint Board of Furriers, challenges them to permit the question and all the evidence to be submitted to a Court of Representatives of Workers, elected in an impartial manner.

This challenge will undoubtedly be declined, as the one thing a yellow socialists detests is open debate before the working class.

The court attack is quite plainly a part of the campaign of the reactionary Jewish Daily Forward, controlled by the Hillquit-Cahan clique, against the Freiheit, as this paper is fast alienating the support of the Jewish workers from the discredited Forward.

Declare Foreign-Born Workers Integral Part of U. S. Working Class

(Special to "The Worker")

CLEVELAND, O. — The resolution adopted by the great mass meeting here, protesting against the proposed legislation tending to restrict the rights of the foreign-born workers, was as follows:

"We, the foreign-born workers of Cleveland, Ohio, hereby proclaim to the workers of this country that we are an integral part of the working class of America and that no laws aiming at suppression of the foreign-born workers will separate us from the army of American-born workers.

"We call upon the foreign-born workers in this country to rally around the militant element who agitated and lead in the struggle against the proposed measures which tend to enslave the foreign-born workers. Only by the united force of all the workers can we resist the capitalist offensive against the organized workers of this country, an offensive with the purpose to create an antagonism among the working class of this country and keep the workers divided.

"Foreign-born workers! The power of the working class is in organization. The workers cannot afford to linger, but must immediately rally under the banner of the revolutionary organizing among the masses Party of America.

"We call upon the workers to support the Workers Party press, the only press in this country fighting against all repressive measures that strike at the working class of this country."

This resolution might well serve as the basis for similar protests to be adopted elsewhere.

Defense Benefit at Peabody, Mass.

PEABODY, Mass. — The Labor Defense Council of this vicinity will give a concert and ball, Saturday, March 17, 7 p.m., at 67 Tremont St., Finnish Hall.

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Millions of the famine stricken in the hunger regions of Russia were fed thru the united efforts of the Consumers Co-operative societies during the past year, according to a report received by The Co-operative League of America.

THE WORKERS' REPUBLIC
The articles in this series are released through the Friends of Soviet Russia Press Service

THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT OF MODERN TIMES

By Dr. JOHN HAYES HOLMES

The most remarkable thing that I saw on my visit to Moscow this past summer was the evidence on every hand of the great efforts being made to rebuild the shattered social structure of that unhappy land.

"Come back here in two years," said a Soviet official as he made a good-bye on the eve of my departure, "and we will show you the finest capital in Europe."

What the statesmen of our Western world have completely failed to do — namely, to control and direct back toward restoration the destructive forces let loose by the war—these Russians have accomplished. In this achievements they have perhaps saved not only their own country but all of Europe. I believe this to be the greatest achievement of modern times, and one which is certain to rank the leaders of Soviet Russia among the supreme statesmen of history.

An Invitation to the Proletarian Party

C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party, has extended an invitation to the Proletarian Party to unite forces. The invitation was sent thru its executive secretary, John Keracli, and is as follows:

Dear Comrade Keracli: — In the name of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, I am extending to you the formal invitation to join the Workers Party.

The Workers Party has demonstrated during its eight years of existence that it is a genuine Communist Party. It has become a section of the Communist International, and it has been recognized by the Communist International as a fraternal organization. The program of our organization is a clear statement of principles and the constitution provides for a centralized Communist form of organization.

The Proletarian Party has declared itself to be a Communist organization. It has declared its sympathy with the Communist International. On the basis of these declarations we are of the opinion that the members of the Proletarian Party should become a part of the centralized, Communist Party, The Workers Party of America.

We recognize in the membership of your Party an earnest self-sacrificing group inspired by the determination to help realize the goal of the Communist movement. However, as a separate organization, with its present membership, the Proletarian Party cannot play an effective part in the class struggle in the United States. As members of the Workers Party, which now embraces 20,000 members, the members of your organization can render very important service. We believe that this service could be very great indeed along the line of assisting in carrying on the educational work within the party.

The Communist movement in this country is making new steps in advance. After years of persecution it is again openly carrying on its work. The consolidation of the Proletarian Party with the Workers Party will be another step forward.

I request that you bring this matter before your National Committee. Details can be taken up thru a conference of representatives. For unity of all Communist forces in the United States, I am fraternally yours,

(Signed) C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary.

The Memoirs of a Provocateur

BY JOSEPH FREEMAN

The memoirs of the notorious Russian provocateur Kaplinsky, which are appearing serially in the Freiheit, throw light on some important aspects of the class struggle. They reveal not only the psychology of a certain type of provocateur, but, what is particularly valuable to American revolutionists just now, they emphsize the importance of political action.

Kaplinsky was one of the original founders of "The Bund", in 1897. Two years later he was arrested by the Russian secret police, and under the pressure of their power and chicanety, became a provocateur.

For ten years Kaplinsky was one of the most energetic workers in the Bund, where he served as spy for the Ochrana. In 1909 he was discovered. When the Bolsheviks came into power he was tried for his crime against the revolution, found guilty and shot. In his memoirs, which he wrote to justify his duplicity, he seeks to explain how he became a provocateur. The conversation in which he was asked to serve as a spy for the Czar's government is illuminating. The speaker is Zubatov, head of the political section of the Ochrana, one of the most charming and sly and vile scoundrels in the police of Europe.

"I know," Zubatov said to Kaplinsky, "that you consider me a beast who deprives people of their liberty and causes them great suffering. But I am really a man of ideas, and I assure you that I suffer in my own conscience because I am forced to arrest hundreds of people, many of whom are innocent.

"This is really a very important point, and for this reason: revolutionists are nothing more than a little group of ideologists who exploit the economic miseries of the masses in order to make trouble. Should revolutionists be deprived of this excuse for agitation; in other words, should the workers be given the freedom to fight openly, not for any political basis, for their economic demands, revolutionists would have no success whatever among the masses.

"By thus breaking the hold of the revolutionists on the masses we shall attain two aims — in the first place we shall give the workers a chance to better their economic condition; and in the second place, we of the secret police will not have to arrest ideologists. For this work I need men who are acquainted with my theories and are capable of carrying them to work; namely, capable of creating among the masses a movement based purely upon economic demands."

Of course, Zubatov considered Kaplinsky such a man, and by flattering his intelligence and character succeeded in getting him first to consider, later to take up, the work. The important point of his story, however, is the shrewd recognition by Zubatov, that no movement among the workers is worth a pinch of snuff unless it is a movement consciously aiming at political power. It was this same Zubatov who formed a group of "independent" workers to compete with the Bund—a species of split-politics carefully cultivated by the secret police. Provocateurs recognize the futility of "economic" demands without a political basis. It is imperative for workers to recognize that, too. Only by seizing the political apparatus of the state can their economic demand find any fulfillment in reality.

Among the Magazines

That excellent result of the combination of Communism and Art, THE LIBERATOR, for March, is now on sale at all news-stands. Due to the "new policy" of the magazine, it now contains, besides the usual literary contribution, articles on the situation of the workers' struggle, from St. Joseph to London and back to the militant miners of Alex Howat's district in Kansas.

The March issue also contains the first instalment of Floyd Dell's "Out line of Marriage", written in the engaging style of his "Were You Ever a Child?", and which promises to be a very interesting series of genuine contributions of the eternal question.

There are poems of superior worth by Simon Felshin, Lydia Gibson, Charles E. S. Wood, Gwendolen Haste (Winner of last year's National Poetry Prize) and George Sterling; and there are book reviews which are scarcely to be equalled anywhere, including the astounding review of the Open Shop activities of the bourgeoisie.

An article by Ella Reeve Bloor on Martin Andersen Nexo; one by Max Bedacht on the 8th Congress of American communists; London correspondence by R. W. Postgate, and editorials by Robert Minor complete this issue of what is universally conceded to be the best radical review, artistic and political, which exists in the United States . . . or elsewhere.

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The "Labor Herald" Has Meat

The LABOR HERALD, which Lozovsky calls the most interesting review in the international movement, contains features and articles which are of paramount interest and moment to any worker who desires to know what the militant elements in the American labor movement are doing. The March issue just out is filled with **Meat**, and no militant can afford to do without it.

The insignificant price of the magazine, 15 cents, makes it impossible for anyone to buy it, and it may be obtained from any member of the Trade Union Educational League, or from the national headquarters, 118 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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The March "Pictorial"

The March issue of the SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL contains, besides the regular features, additional articles by Isadora Duncan, Attorney Charles Recht, Anna Louise Strong and others. There is an interesting biography of the "super-spy" Azev, and a calender of the March 8 revolutions. Especially fine are the photographs of the Moscow Art Theatre and its members, and of American Communists in Russia.

No one can afford to be without this excellent "Graphic Monthly Review of Russian Affairs", and it is surely worth the 20 cents which it costs.

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"The Young Worker"

One of the best features of the March issue of the YOUNG WORKER, official organ of the Young Workers League, is a lengthy report of the recent congress of the Young Communist International, by Martin Abern, who was delegated to the congress by the Y. W. L. The YOUNG WORKER now having assumed a more popular tone by its short stories, articles and editorials, is sure to have an increased sale. It can be obtained from all members of the League or from 2317 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill., for 10 cents.

Sea of Words Helps Drown Ship Subsidy

By JAY LOVESTONE

Sunk beneath a sea of words! This is what befell the Ship Subsidy of the Harding Administration. And in this wreck of the hopes of the shipping interests there was much available flotsam in the political careers of scores of Congressmen and Senators. Today a great flock of lame ducks are desperately fighting with each other in the depths of the muddy political waters of Washington for the few stray morsels not yet devoured by the Republican Administration.

Fights for Shipping Capitalists

One year ago the president launched an offensive on the high seas of oratory to secure a bonus for the shipping interests. This was part of the Government's general program of bonuses for the powerful capitalist interests. The president marshalled all the forces of the Government to secure a subsidy for the shipping magnates. The railroads, the banks, the mineral interests, the great manufacturing corporations have all been handed bonuses in some form or other by the 67th Congress. And the capitalists of the highways of the ocean were not to be left out in the cold when hundreds of millions of dollars were being handed out freely.

But the Shipping Trust did not fare as well as its sister trusts on the land. The consideration of the Ship Subsidy Bill came too late to avoid arousing opposition after so many bonuses had been granted to the giant industrial interests. After the most resolute opposition that any bill had won in Congress in a long time the House passed the Ship Subsidy Bill by a vote of 208—184. Despite the fact that the House consisted of scores of lame ducks, Congressmen whose repudiation was in no small measure due to their sympathy with this Act, and despite the fact that the Administration had a majority of 167 the Bill received only a majority of 24.

At that the Bill as passed by the House does not meet with the approval of the president and the hopes and expectations of the shipping barons. As proposed by Harding in his message of November 21, 1922, the Government would guarantee the shipping capitalists a subsidy of about $30,000,000 a year for fifteen years. Under these conditions the kings of industry and finance would consent to purchase the millions of tons now owned by the Government and operated by the Shipping Board. Needless to say the capitalists would also receive the Government fleet at an insignificant fraction of the price the Government paid for it during the war period. This policy of the Government was opposed by the sale of 2,276 ships on September 12, 1922, at $750,000 or approximately what the United States paid for each one of these ships. But the House, ignoring the president's proposal, required Congress to authorize the annual appropriations out of the subsidy fund. The shipping capitalists were disappointed at this change in their program. They feel that this does not give them sufficient assurance of continuity and to enable them to purchase safely the Government ships.

Harding, as spokesman of the shipping interests, stands for a privately owned, privately operated, and publicly subsidized merchant marine. He consistently and desperately fought for this. He strained every effort to make deals with legislators to put over this program. But it was talked to death in a filibuster.

The Conflict of Interests

The Ship Subsidy Bill has been a bone of contention, a casus belli between two conflicting economic interests. The strong industrial magnates have rallied to its support. The Standard Oil and the United States Steel Corporation welcomed the idea of the Government granting them a bonus for carrying their oil products in their own bottoms. The shipping interests in general took with great glee to the idea of a Government guarantee for fifteen years. Against these big capitalists were arrayed the forces of the farmers and organized labor. The American Federation of Labor saw in the Bill a menace to the already crippled Seamen's Act. The farming masses that had been suffering so much from high railway freight rates, outrageous prices for industrial products, and a general, severe depression, were lent upon putting an end to the orgy of bonuses granted to the powerful capitalists. The farmers who are compelled to pay high prices for everything they buy and to receive low prices for everything they sell could not see any reason for the Government granting hundreds of millions of dollars to the very people responsible for their miserable conditions.

The blow thus administered to the Harding administration is indicative of the recent growth of small-capitalist progressivism. For the present, atleast, a halt has been brought to the orgy of bonuses granted to the capitalists by the Government.

From Cover to Cover

By MARY MARCY

There is a fascination about the Past (Boston, Pub. Co.) by R. W. Postgate. Here we have a collection of excellent sketches of such unfortunately forgotten "minor" figures in the movement for the freedom of the working class, as Blanqui; Ferre, who was chief of police under the Commune in '71; Admiral Parker, who led the Nore mutineers; James E. Smith, who changed from revolutionary to religious mystic; and who was "the brains of the Grand National Trades Union"; and the two Louis' of '48, Blanc and Pujol. The biography and criticism of the works of Blanqui (worth the price of the book) is an audacious figure, who originated the phrase of "dictatorship of the proletariat" and "arming of the proletariat" and the disarming of the bourgeoisie", who dragged out his hectic existence in prison and out, is treated with a fine knowledge, not only of Blanqui, but of the social period of his activity; and Postgate has the keenness to observe that the Spartacus Bund was based on Blanquist principles. The three sketches of incidents under the Commune are interesting and written with skill. The resume of the history of the Commune, however, falls below the one printed in the same author's "Revolution".

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Then there is "A World History for the Workers" (Labour Pub. Co.) by Alfred Barton, which attempts to condense even Wells and write history from a Marxist aspect. There you have it: from the Nebular theory to the NEP, of the Bolsheviks. There is much lost by the attempt to sandwich in and occasionally the interpretation becomes even hazy.

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All of which brings us to "Secrets of Menshevik Georgia." (Communist Party of Great Britain) by J. Shapir. This pamphlet, based on authenticated documents, clears away the tear-dust of a "Democratic, peaceful" Georgia, which is always brought to the table when the communists attempt to form a united front with the themselves of the passing of the "perfect I. L. P. State" as the lank prop of the Second International. J. Ramsay McDonald, called it. The sordid tale of the collusion of the Georgian Mensheviks with Denikin, with the British Gen. Carey, with the French Col. Bertrand, in sincere desire to suppress any Bolsheviks, is told by Comrade Shapir in a manner which defies contradiction. It is an indictment nearly as damning as that of the international Menshevism.

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"The American Labor Year Book, 1921" (Rand School), altho it has appeared at a very late date for a year book (they were too busy kicking out Glassberg and Trachtenberg to publish their books) still contains very much valuable material for all students of the movement, which is inaccessible elsewhere. Significantly enough, the American radical movements are written of with catholicity while the American movement is limited to the exclusion of any notice of the Communist Party, or of the Trade Union Educational League . . . Significantly enough.

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The best, most impartial and exhaustive study of the I. W. W. remains "The I. W. W." by Paul F. Brissenden, a new edition of which has just been issued by Longmans, Green and Co. The volume is too well known to need comment, but it is to be hoped that a new edition will contain something regarding the influence on the I. W. W. of the Russian Revolution, the American Communists, the Unity Committee within the I. W. W., and most important the T. U. E. L. Something should also be said about the loss of prestige, and the falling of the organization into the hands of anarcho-syndicalists, and an almost complete detachment from the Marxist theories which they, occasionally at least, professed to hold.

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The story of Dr. Frederick von Gunmacher in "Atlantis" was that of a mad love for an eerie child-dancer, with a final regeneration from insanity by the love of a noble woman. In "Phantom" (B. W. Huebsch) the story is essentially the same. Lorenz Lubota, a hunchback clerk is driven to madness, to theft, almost to murder and then to prison, because of a wild infatuation for the daughter of a rich merchant. Like the Doctor he is restored to sanity, to happiness, by the sincere love of another woman. The story is told with such a complete hiding of all the obvious artistic tricks, as to amaze one. Its apparent artlessness is the supreme art of the famous author, Gerhardt Hauptmann.

Get Dolled Up on $4,662 per Year

By HARRY GODFREY

If you are out of work, or if your wages aren't enough to pay the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker, or if any such little thing is troubling you, the reason probably is very simple. You don't pay enough attention to appearances. Appearances, consisting of clothes and details of that sort, the "success" articles agree, go far to make or mar your chances of getting on.

Now, to get you gotta be well dressed. And here's how to do it. The Custom Cutters' Club, composed of tailors from all over the country, and which soon will hold its convention here, has given us the recipe for being well dressed. All it takes, according to the club's budget, is $4,662 a year. That will dress you properly. Why don't you do it?

Labor Film Has Censorship of Famous FSR Film

(By F.S.R. Press Service)

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Executive Council of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor has adopted a resolution vigorously condemning the State Board of Motion Picture Censors for its interference with "Russia Thru the Shadows," a film distributed by the Friends of Soviet Russia.

N. Y. SEES RUSSIAN FILM.

NEW YORK.—Lexington Theater would have been filled even if it were twice its present size by the crowd that came to see the seven-reel film, "Russia Thru the Shadows," at its first public showing in New York. As it is, great numbers had to be turned away. The enthusiasm which marked the showings in Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities, was evinced in New York, too.

FOR THE RUSSIAN ORPHANS

SHAFT, Pa.—Local 1398 of the United Mine Workers of America in this town has voted fifty dollars toward the support of destitute children in the Workers' Republic. In transmitting the amount to the national office of the Friends of Soviet Russia, the treasurer enclosed an additional $5 as his personal contribution.

Back Stage with Folks of Moscow Art Theatre

By NANCY MARKOFF

I sat on a bench back stage of the Moscow Art Theatre waiting for Constantine Stanislavsky. I had come to invite him and his fellow artists to attend the Liberator Ball. The actors and actresses kept dropping in, some to make ready for the afternoon's performance, others for a little chat. The greeting between these people was the one thing that caught my interest. We in America nod our heads in recognition even if we have not met in weeks. These people who see each other every day and sometimes twice a day have a hearty greeting for each other every time they meet. The greeting is accompanied with a hearty handshake and a kiss on the hand for the women. I watched to see if the kiss would be omitted, but it was there every time.

Stanislavsky walked in. He is a far more imposing figure off the stage than on the stage. Even if you did not know who he was, you at once felt that you were in the presence of the dominating force of the Moscow Art Theatre. I waited a few moments expecting the young man in the office to tell him that I was waiting to see him. But instead, Olga Chekhova, a middle-aged youth nodded to me and said "Here he is". So I was again reminded that Russians are different. Some of them, especially foreigners, call Stanislavsky "I walked up to him, introduced myself and stated the nature of my visit.

Stanislavsky does not speak English. He called upon Madame Chekova to act as interpreter.

"We are truly very sorry," she said, "But it is impossible. I can't stand this American way of living. Two performances a day and after the performance we are invited to social functions. I have no time for anything. I do not read—I have not read anything since I am here—as this cannot continue. I am very sorry, but really we can not come."

Applause, social position, publicity, these American values had no meaning for this great Russian actress. She has had no time for reading, so her life was wasted in this country of ours and she resolved that there would be no more social functions that she caught up in her reading. Can anything be more characteristically Russian?

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The Moscow Art Players will repeat "The Lower Depths" at Jolson's Theatre during the week of March 12. They go to Boston for the week of April 2.

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Chauve-Souris in Final Weeks

As a finale to its long and phenomenally prosperous engagement in New York, under the direction of Morris Gest, Balieff's Chauve-Souris has entered upon a repertoire season at the Century Roof Theater, under which the Russians will disclose in rapid succession the most favored numbers of their various programs, prior to their departure for the summer in Paris.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER: KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Big Meeting in Fight for Foreign-Born

Speakers in seven languages opened the national campaign for the protection of foreign-born workers at a great mass meeting in Central Opera House, New York City, the first of similar gatherings planned for all the big cities in the nation.

While the attack on the foreign-born, inaugurated in congress by the Harding administration, has been effectively squelched for the present session, plans are under way to meet the new assault that will come with the meeting of the new congress.

The workers of the country, foreign and native born, will be aroused to fight the schemes of the bosses for registration, finger printing, picture-taking, cancelling of naturalization papers and for deporting militants in the labor movement.

Among the speakers at the New York meeting who will also speak at other gatherings, were Ludwig Lore, editor of the Volkszeitung; I. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker" (New York); M. J. Olgin, editor of the Freiheit; Frank Bellanca, editor of the II Lavoratore, the official Italian publication of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; H. M. Wicks, labor editor of "The Worker"; Alexander Bittleman, secretary, Jewish Section, Workers Party; Alexander Chramoff, editor Novy Mir, and Michael Nastasiewsky, editor Schodenni Visti (Ukrainian daily).

Resolutions were adopted calling for a united front of all workers against this repressive legislation that is interpreted as an attack preliminary to a new open-shop drive.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER: KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

MONSTER MEETING
FOR THE
DEFENSE
OF
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
Leader of the Great Strike in 1919
Organizer of the Packing House Workers and the Leading Militant in the American Labor Movement.
Who is being prosecuted by the Department of Justice at Chicago in behalf of the
SECRET AGENTS
of Harry F. Daugherty and William J. Burns.
Friday, March 23, 8 P. M.
in the GREAT HALL of the
Central Opera House
25 EAST 39th STREET
SPEAKERS:
ROBERT M. BUCK, Editor of the New Majority, Chicago.
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN, Editor of the Freiheit.
SAMUEL T. HAMMERSMARK, Organizer Youngstown District in the Great Steel Strike.
CHARLES RUTHENBERG, Secretary, Workers Party.
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN.
JEROME T. DE HUNT, Chairman
Admission 25 cents
Entire Proceeds for the Defence
Tickets on sale at:
Stern's Jewelry Store, 1317 Wilkins Ave.; 1886 Pitkin Ave., 30 East 41st St., 16 East 103rd St., 10 Siegel St., 133 West 31st St., 80 East 125th St.
Auspices of the
LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL
Frank P. Walsh, Chief Counsel
Room 436 80 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.

Don't miss the March "LIBERATOR"

FLOYD DELL, author of The Briary Bush, begins a powerful series entitled, "The Outline of Marriage."

Max Bedacht, treats of Communist tactics in "Are the Communists Ready?"

"An Imperial War," by R. W. Postgate, reviews the successes and failures of capitalism in Great Britain.

Ella Reeve Bloor writes a biographical sketch of Martin Anderson Nexo whom she met in Moscow recently.

Mary Heaton Vorse, writes of the Kansas miners in "Courage."

"An Open Challenge," by C. E. Ruthenberg, reviews the Michigan Communist cases.

Oscar Cesare, just back from Moscow, draws the cover.

Robert Minor furnishes a double-page cartoon on the Ruhr situation, Gropper a full page frontispiece.

Editorials, poetry, book reviews make up one of the best LIBERATORS of recent date.

Get it of the news stand or subscribe, $2.00 a year.

THE LIBERATOR
799 Broadway New York City.

LABOR FORUM
LOUIS BOUDIN
will speak on
"Socialism and the War, 1914-23"
Sunday, Mar. 11, 8 p. m.
JOHN REED HALL
108 E. 12th Street
Admission free. Discussion.

Labor Must Be Partisan in Its Politics

By BEN GITLOW

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, loves to print eulogies from old party politicians, of himself and his officialdom, in "The American Federationist," official monthly publication of the A. F. of L.

Thus in the current issue we find many printed greetings to organized labor from senators, senators-elect, governors and other happy recipients of the support of labor's ballot.

In the eyes of Gompers and his satellites the pronouncements of these politicians are of the first importance to the organized workers in the country. Evidently Gompers believes that their publication is sufficient indication that the political policy of the American Federation of Labor has been vindicated. The prominence given the greetings proves that the leaders of the American Federation of Labor are satisfied with the political leadership of men who are not responsible to organized labor.

Further on in the same issue the political policy of the American Federation of Labor is explained by Gompers in an editorial as follows: "Labor is partisan to principles not to parties. The success of last November was a success for principles. American Labor's great political strength is its non-partisan political policy. No partisan party fight could have gained so magnificent a victory."

This policy of the American Federation of Labor on the political field is a policy of keeping impotent the political power inherent in organized labor. Labor is partisan to principles, says Gompers, not to parties. If such a policy were to be followed on the industrial field the American Federation of Labor would be smashed in a very short time. Suppose the American Federation of Labor would have declared that the principle of the eight hour day should be handled on the industrial field in a non-partisan manner, that it would not organize the workers as partisans for the eight hour day but instead would follow isolated capitalists who would make declarations in favor of the eight-hour day.

Labor on the industrial field is partisan. It drafts a declaration of its principles, adopts a program of action thereto and then organizes the workers in unions as a class to carry the program out successfully.

Political parties are the political partisan organizations of capital. The republican and democratic parties are the political parties of the capitalists, the anti-labor union forces in the country. Gompers' political policy avoids attacking the political parties opposed to organized labor.

That is why politically organized labor in this country is a lamb. It follows blindly, under Gompers' command, individual politicians in the Republican and Democratic parties. It follows LaFollette, who cleverly utilizes organized labor in the political struggles of the small business men. It follows Senator Johnson, in California, whose political machine there still keeps Tom Mooney and others in jail because they are loyal labor union leaders. It follows Governor Smith in New York, even tho in 1919 he utilized the state police against the steel strikers. And so on.

American Labor's great political strength is its non-partisan political policy says Gompers. Where is that political strength. I fail to see it. Is the cause of the workers championed by representatives directly responsible to organized labor? Not at all! Has the American Federation thru its nonpartisan political policy been able to protect the rights of organized labor against the anti-labor politics of the Republican and Democratic parties? Government by injunction still continues, the Coronado decision is still in force and the power of the government is still brutally being used against workers on strike.

Organized labor on the political field must become just as partisan as it is on the industrial field. It must organize politically to carry out its principles. Its representatives on the political field must be just as responsible to it as its representatives on the industrial field. Organized labor, if organized politically, will become a giant. Organized labor cannot combat the force of the capitalists unless it is able to meet the political organization of the capitalists with the political organization of the workers. This means a Labor Party in the United States. The road to power lies thru a well-solidified labor organization, industrially, and a Labor Party, politically.

The 13th Conference of the Second District, Lithuanian Workers' Literary Society of America, held in Brooklyn, N. Y., has adopted resolutions protesting the raid and prosecution of workers in Michigan.

Bureau of Technical Aid Issues Statement to Members of Society

The Central Bureau of the Society for Technical Aid to the Soviet Russia has issued a statement to the membership as follows:

COMRADES: The Technical Aid has not, during recent months, fulfilled its mission of giving aid to the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia. Its membership has gone down and its committees have not been successful in Russia. This has been due to bad policies pursued by the Central Bureau and to the fact that the direction of the work of the Technical Aid was in the hands of an inefficient Bureau.

The bad policy was in the advocacy of mass emigration to Soviet Russia, which was in opposition to the desires of the Soviet Government itself. The Technical Aid organized large communes, which could not possibly succeed in Soviet Russia because too many men were sent with the machinery brought to Russia by these communes. Because of this there has been widespread dissatisfaction among the members of these communes and they have failed to give the help to Soviet Russia which properly organized units could give.

The Central Bureau was inefficient because it did not see it. It sent to Russia many persons who had no other desire than to aid themselves and who were not interested in aiding Soviet Russia. The Central Bureau was also not strong enough to keep personal self-seeking and personal business out of the work of the Technical Aid.

To meet this situation the Central Bureau has reorganized itself. There have been excluded from the Central Bureau Wilga, Rubin, Finkelberg, Soubkov and Gorelik who were responsible for the wrong policies and inefficiency in the conduct of the work. The Central Bureau now in charge of the work of the Technical Aid now consists of the following comrades: A. Jakira, B. Rosenblatt, editor of Novy Mir; Radjmanovich, Antonuk, A. Nastasievsky, editor of Ukrainian Daily News; Rose Karsner, Osadchey, John Pepper and C. E. Ruthenberg. To these will be added two members of the New York Branch of the Technical Aid.

The re-organized Bureau will immediately put into effect new policies which will make of the Technical Aid Society an effective instrument for the aid of Soviet Russia. These policies will include the following measures:

1. There will be no liquidation of the Technical Aid. It will not be combined with the Friends of Soviet Russia. It will exist as an autonomous organization carrying out the policies laid down by Soviet Russia and the Communist International.

2. The school in New York, which the old Central Bureau permitted to break up, will be maintained. It will be re-organized so as to train real experts to go to Soviet Russia. It will also be made a training school for those workers who remain in the United States so that they can become more efficient in the labor movement here.

3. The Technical Aid will not in the future agitate for mass emigration or for sending of agricultural communes to Soviet Russia. It will train and send small agricultural groups and especially organized industrial units which can give real help to the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia.

4. It will lay the emphasis on the sending of machinery and capital to Soviet Russia, and only such experts are needed.

Thru these new policies the Technical Aid will become a great help to Soviet Russia, which it could not be in the past, due to the wrong policies and inefficiency of the old Central Bureau. The re-organized Bureau calls upon all members of the Technical Aid to give their loyal support to the Central Bureau in its efforts to make the Technical Aid what it was organized to be and to eliminate all self-seeking and personal interests from the organization.

Central Bureau, Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia.

Eastern Conference of T. U. E. L. on May 6th

The Eastern office of the Trade Union Educational League will send out a call for a conference in New York City on Sunday, May 6, of all militant trade unionists in sympathy with its program. The Eastern District extends from Pittsburgh to New York and from Boston to Washington.

Tremendous sentiment for the program of the T. U. E. L. is sweeping the district and of late such a conference has become a necessity, because of the rapid progress being made in this entire section. At present Leagues exist in all principal cities, and members of the League and their sympathisers have been clamoring for a conference in order to coordinate the work thruout the district upon the basis of information regarding industrial conditions that will be obtained thru such a meeting.

All indications are that the conference will be a huge success.

A month ago: "France Says Germany Wants to Fight."

To-day: "France Warns Germany to Stop Its Policy of Non-resistance."

"Roger Bloomer" Makes History for the American Stage and Equity Players

By JOHN DALE.

The Equity Players have started to make history with the production of "Roger Bloomer" at the 48th St. Theatre. We do not want to belittle in the least the three preceding plays offered by the actors in their own theatre. But the present offering from the pen of John Howard Lawson so far surpasses in theme and execution anything yet offered, that it should be put down as the first chapter in the story of this theatre without a profiteering manager. What has gone before has just been prologue.

Henry Hutt takes the difficult title role and interestingly portrays a character that is not new to young American manhood. "Roger Bloomer" has been brought up to the age of 18 in Excelsior, Iowa, not unlike any other dull American town of the middle west of 30,000 population. The boy's father is a Woolworth on a small scale and has plenty of money, that he wants to lump into his son's lap. But Roger has ideas of his own and the trouble starts. It is decided not to send him to a state university, where there are too many "Socialists", but to Yale, where he can make friends, millionaire friends. Roger takes the entrance exams. for three days and then leaves in the lurch French, the sciences. Then he quits. He refuses to write the necessary "Bies" in answer to questions in the history exams. He is dismissed in disgust by the examiner citing capitalist ethics from his throne. Roger tells his father and his mother of his failure and then leaves in the night for New York. He finds that the rebel with ideals isn't given an ovation upon his arrival in the great city. Thousands of other idealists have made the same discovery, are still making it.

To be sure, there is a girl. She worked in the father's store. He had the spirit to get out and had gone on to New York before, giving Roger her address. Roger has his experiences with his capitalist uncle, with the girl, with the human derelict still young, yet already shaking hands with death as he goes shooting for snipes along the gutters with the youthful street walker. "$5 in silk, $10 in skin" until he comes to the home of the girl. She tries to get him a job where she works in Wall St., but refuses her. He sinks and sinks until we see him dropping into a drug store for poison to end it all. But he fails even in this. The beggar finds him and takes him home to the girl who develops the true metropolitan spirit. She wants to fight the whole town with the man she loves, and steals $5,000 worth of bonds to help give him a technical education and put him on his feet. Young Roger rebels at this, and forces her to take it back. She does, but runs into the arms of her boss, late at the office, who offers her marriage. She refuses his millions. She refuses the offers of Roger's friend from Excelsior, who is at Yale, and has found him in New York, a friend who has accepted life as it is, who makes friends among the millionaires, and is introduced to their clubs. But she wants the good things of life, rather, the soul things, the silk things, and when she learns that Roger is unable, and probably always will be unable to provide them for her, she takes poison and dies. Roger is blamed for her death and thrown into prison, where the discontented always find themselves at one time or another. This prison scene, especially Roger's dream, is more profound that the jail scene in Eugene O'Neill's "The Hairy Ape". All capitalist society passes in review in Roger's dream—education, police courts, business, the "straw man" social climber, the degraded of the streets, the love of the pure but lusty-loving woman.

Roger is more fortunate than most young idealists who get into prison. His father comes on from Iowa and gets him released. We are led to believe that he goes forth to fight his battle anew, still seeking the truth.

"Roger Bloomer" is the first American play of its kind we have seen. It is an ambitious effort. It tries to bare the problems confronting the youth of today who refuses to be bound by the conventional moral code of the present social order. In fidelity to detail it strives towards Moscow Art Theatre perfection. It should not want for enthusiastic support.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER: KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

World War Vets Plan for Great Throng at Meeting for Prisoners

"I will let nothing interfere with my coming to the meeting," Senator William E. Borah has written to the committee in charge of the mass meeting at which he is to speak for the release of the political prisoners, at Lexington Opera House, 51st St. and Lexington Avenue, Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

The meeting is being held under the auspices of Post 722 of the World War Veterans, S. S. Beldner, secretary, 344 East 8th St., Brooklyn.

Committees of volunteers workers are calling on the various labor unions and other sympathetic organizations and report widespread interest. It is expected, in view of the importance of the topic on which Sen. Borah will speak, that the attendance will more than fill the house.

Many labor organizations have voted to send delegations to represent them at the meeting, some of them reserving boxes for this purpose. The affair is also receiving the active support of a large number of local clergymen and religious bodies, chief among them being the Federal Council of Churches and the Methodist Federation for Social Service.

In addition to Senator Borah's address, short speeches will be made by one of the political prisoners recently released from Leavenworth, and by Jack Bradon, national president of the World War Veterans.

Admission to the meeting will be free but, in view of the unusual interest that has been manifested, arrangements have been made for the sale of reserved platform seats at $2.00 each, and boxes, seating eight persons, at $25.00 per box. These reservations should be secured at once from the Borah Mass Meeting Committee, 167 West 12th St., Suite 1, Stuyvesant 4542, or after 6 p.m. Chelsea 9478. Checks should be made payable to Paul F. Brissenden, treasurer.

CANNON MEETINGS

J. P. Cannon, Chairman of the Workers Party, who returned from Europe recently, after a six-months study of Russian conditions, is making a four or five months tour to tell the workers of this country about the life of their Russian comrades. Comrade Cannon will speak on "Russia Today" and "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International." In the following list of meetings thus far arranged he will speak on "Russia Today" unless otherwise indicated:

Philadelphia, Pa.: Sat., Mar. 10, Labor Lyceum, 4th and Brown Sts., 8 P. M.
Philadelphia, Pa.: Sun., Mar. 11, Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St., 3 P. M. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Bridgeport, Conn.: Mon., Mar. 12, Workmen's Circle Hall, 306 Fairfield St., 8 P. M.
Bridgeport, Conn.: Tues., Mar. 13, Workmen's Circle Hall, 306 Fairfield St., 8 P. M. Subject: "The Degeneration of the Communist International."
New Haven, Conn.: Wed., Mar. 14, Labor Lyceum, 38 Howe St., 7:30 p. m.
Hartford, Conn.: Thurs., Mar. 15, Labor Education Alliance, 207 Windsor Ave., 7:30 P. M.
Springfield, Mass.: Mar. 16, Liberty Hall, 782 North St., 7:30 p. m.
New Haven, Conn.: Sat., Mar. 17, 7:30 P. M., Workmen's Circle Temple Hall.
Boston, Mass.: Sun., Mar. 18, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., 7:30 P. M. "Russia Today." 2 P. M. "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Quincy, Mass.: Mon., Mar. 19, 7:30 P. M., Main St.
Chelsea, Mass.: Tues., Mar. 20, Hall announced later.
New Bedford, Mass.: Wed., Mar. 21, 7:30 p. m. Labor Temple.
Quincy, Mass.: Thurs., Mar. 22, Mainattis Hall, Liberty St., So. Quincy, 8 p. m.
Quincy, Mass., Fri., Mar. 23, 8 P. M. Mainattis Hall, Liberty St., So. Quincy. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Revere, Mass.: Sat., Mar. 24, 8 P. M. Labor Lyceum, Shirley and Walnut Sts.
Lawrence, Mass.: Sun., Mar. 25, 7:30 P. M. Needham Hall, 180 Essex St.
East Concord, N. H.: Mon., Mar. 26, Hall announced later.
Worcester, Mass.: Tues., Mar. 27, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull St.
Attleboro, Mass.: Wed., Mar. 28, 8 P. M. Millstone Club, 237 Belmont St. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Providence, R. I.: Thurs., Mar. 29, 8 P.M. A. C. A. Hall, 1753 Westminster St.
New York City: Fri., Mar. 30, 8 P. M. Central Opera House.
Baltimore, Md.: Sun., Apr. 1, afternoon and evening.
Elizabeth, N. J.: Mon., Apr. 2.
Elizabeth, N. J.: Tues, Apr. 3, "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Washington, D. C.: Wed., Apr. 4.
Trenton, N. J.: Thurs., Apr. 5.
Reading, Pa.: Fri., Apr. 6.
Binghampton, N. Y.: Sat., Apr. 7.
Syracuse, N. Y.: Sun., Apr. 8.
Rochester, N. Y.: Mon., Apr. 9.
Buffalo, N. Y.: Tues., Apr. 10
Jamestown, N. Y.: Wed., Apr. 11.
Erie, Pa.: Thurs., Apr. 12.
Cleveland, O.: Fri., Apr. 13.
Akhtabula, O.: Sat., Apr. 14.
Pittsburgh, O.: Sun., Apr. 15. Two meetings.
Monessen, Pa.: Mon., Apr. 16.
Johnstown, Pa.: Tues., Apr. 17.
Warren, Pa.: Wed., Apr. 18.
Akron, O.: Thurs., Apr. 19.
Cleveland, O.: Sat., Apr. 22.
Cleveland, O.: Sun., Apr. 23.

Establish United May Day Front

At a meeting in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., 80 delegates representing unions, fraternal organizations, and Workers Party branches, constituted themselves as the May Day United Front Conference, in response to a call previously issued.

The following committee of 17 was elected and instructed to send representatives to all organizations not represented at the first conference to induce them to send delegates to the second conference which is to take place on March 25, same place. The committee consists of Weingart, Beyarski, Johnson, Petrell, Wilson, Kucher, Gizzi, Salesieff, Perlis, Finkelstein, Litken, Levy, Ragozin, Marshall, Lifshitz, Felshin and Pistman.

Poor Old France

Too stupid to know that the bricks he has thrown will some day come back.

EDITORIALS . . . . By H. M. WICKS

Trade Union Fakerism

Major George L. Berry, notorious labor fakir, absconder of trade union funds and arch-reactionary who heads the pressmen's union, recently declared before a labor body that the courts are adding the greatest conspiracy in history to break down the labor movement, as their decisions against labor helps the radical and revolutionary elements in this country.

It is true that the court decisions hurled against labor restlts in aiding the revolutionists. The Daugherty injunction and other judicial assaults upon labor have exposed the democracy of the United States government as a fraud and convinced thousands of workers that the only solution for their ills is the path of revolution, the overthrow of the government of capitalism and the creation of a government of the working class. Berry objects to the court injunctions, not that they crush the aspirations of the rank and file, but because they aid the revolutionary movement. He knows that recognition of the class character of the government undermines the conservative leaders of labor, who constantly preach to the workers that revolution is a wicked thing that should be abjured.

Like other apostles of reaction in the labor movement, Berry also charges the revolutionists with conspiring to destroy the labor movement. George, himself, has had considerable success as a dis-rupter of labor. The condition of his own organization eloquently testifies to his ability in that line. He succeeded in breaking up his own union, not because of radicalism, but because this valiant labor leader, patriot and American Legion official could not pillage the treasury of the organization for his own nefarious schemes.

Whether he has another grievance against courts, in addition to the charge that they assist the radicals, as one of the courts convicted him of misuse of funds of his own organization and ordered him to pay back what he had stolen.

George is the connecting link between the Gompers machine and the American Legion and at the present time is supporting the wrecking thug and ball-nit, Alvin Bowler, head of the Legion, in the campaign to create a Fascisti movement in America. The swashbuckling exhibition of Mussolini in Italy appeals to the reactionary labor leaders and super-patriots in America. They imagine it will be easy for them to repeat the performance here. They ignore the fact that the revolutionists have also learned a few lessons through observation of the Italian experience and will smash the American Fascisti in the moment it shows its fangs.

The reason George objects to some of the existing courts is because his idea of courts to deal with militant labor is the Fascisti brand. As a labor leader he is a lallapalooza!

Foreign-Born Workers! Your Fight Is Here!

The Workers Party as the vanguard of the working class of this country is blazing the way for a widespread struggle to protect the foreign-born workers brought to these shores by the avaricious industrial capitalists. The response to our demands for this agitation has been splendid so far and soon the entire labor movement will be aroused to the necessity of fighting for the protection of the foreign-born workers as a matter of self preservation. The interests of one group of the working class are not dissimilar from those of another. The moment a worker from another nation arrives on American soil he should become the concern of the American labor movement. From the first he should be made to realize that the labor movement is ready to defend his interests along with all other workers.

As a matter of fact our agitation for protection of the foreign-born workers receives a readier response among native-born workers than among the foreign-born themselves. There is a strong tendency among the workers from other lands to remain isolated from the great mass of American workers. They congregate in certain localities and set up a community life on the basis of the social traditions of their former "fatherlands". We have in every great industrial center our "Little Italys", "Little Russias", and so on. The foreign-born workers establish nationalistic clubs, even tho they pretend these clubs are sometimes revolutionary, where they maintain intimate connections with the politics of the land they have abandoned, but remain totally in the dark in relation to the problems of American political life.

In our every day agitation among organizations and press there is the strong tendency of different nationalities to insist upon devoting all their energy to fighting the battles of the working class across the seas. One would sometimes think they were only a branch of the revolutionary movement in Germany, or Italy instead of America. There is constant agitation for relief of various European organizations. Worthy as such work is, it should never be the major task of even a part of the American movement, except in case of a threat to the existence of a victorious proletariat, as in the case of the famine in Russia.

While the American working class is defending the foreign workers that find their way to these shores, at the same time we must emphasize the fact that in every country the working class must use its energy and resources to fight its own capitalists. The class struggle in every country assumes the form of a national struggle and since the foreign-born workers in this country are now part of the American working class, their place is in the American labor movement, fighting side by side with the native-born Americans in the every day struggle against the assaults of the capitalist class.

So while we do our part toward protection of the foreign-born workers, we demand that they do their part toward us by joining the trade unions in America, supporting the revolutionary political party, the Workers Party, and in general entering into every struggle here.

Foreign-born workers! You must cut the umbilical chord that binds you to the land of your birth. The workers of the countries from which you came must carry on their fight. You can help them best by building a strong movement in America.

We are internationalists and not nationalists for the reason that we recognize the class struggle as a world-wide struggle of all the workers of the world against the capitalist class of the world. If one part of that world-embracing battle line is weakened thru the defection of revolutionary energy into impotent channels, the entire movement suffers. By settling the fight here with our own capitalist class we can do far more for the fight in other countries than trying to fight the battles of the European workers from this side of the Atlantic.

Nail Lewis Slander

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, undoubtedly thought he had definitely disposed of the rank and file demand for affiliation with the Red Trade Union International that has crystallized in a number of districts, by his vicious assault upon that organization contained in a reply to District No. 26 (Nova Scotia, Canada) when the executive board of that district demanded application for affiliation with the R. I. L. U.

Altho the district executive board complied with the request of Lewis and the International Executive to withdraw their demand, they still continue the fight for support of the Red International. In a letter replying to the International Board, J. B. McLachlan, secretary of District 26, assails Lewis for his unfounded assertion that the Red International is trying to destroy the labor unions and insists that Lewis cannot point to one iota of evidence to substantiate his charge.

Another slander of Lewis was that the Red International is an outgrowth of the O. B. U. This is such an absurdity that it refutes itself. His ignorance of the O. B. U. was shown by his assertion that it reached its apex of power in 1918, when, as a matter of fact, it was not organized until 1919.

Lewis exposes his total inability to speak for labor or to enter any controversy over questions of International affiliation by repeating the outgrowth of the Gompers' machine in its desperate effort to keep American labor in ignorance of the world revolutionary movement.

Letters to the Editor

Ex-Politicals Speak

Editor, "The Worker":—Many people are asking what they can do for the political prisoners. Sympathy alone, no matter how sincere, is of little use to them. It is ACTION they want.

There is one thing that all interested persons living in and around New York can do right now to help the movement—by asking that these men —namely, attend the mass meeting at which Senator Borah is to speak at Lexington Theater, Lexington Avenue and 51st Street, next Sunday, March 19th at 2 p. m., advertise the meeting among their friends and do all they can to help make it such a smashing, record-breaking success that the official in Washington (and the unofficial persons in Wall Street) who are keeping these men in prison will have to pay heed to the growing, insistent demand for their immediate and unconditional release.

A. V. Arnava, Ted Fraser, Archie Sinclair and Pierce C. Wetter, Ex-political prisoners.

Printers to Meet Sunday

Militant workers in the printing industry, comprising compositors pressmen, stereotypers, bookbinders, photo-engravers, press feeders and binders workers, will meet on the fifth floor of the Workers' Building, Sunday, March 19, for the purpose of increasing activity for amalgamation in this industry.

At this meeting H. M. Wicks will speak on a "Practical Program for Amalgamation of the Printing Trades Unions."

While there is the usual official opposition to amalgamation from the photo-engravers' and pressmen's union, the best elements of the rank and file are for it and the amalgamationists are endeavoring to arrange a series of debates with trade union officials opposed to amalgamation.

Organize Ford Workers

In line with a membership drive started here by the bakers', butchers' and other unions of the Amalgamated Food Workers, the New York hotel workers' branch of the organization has begun a campaign to organize completely the hotels and restaurant workers of the city. More than 5,000 members of the branch have been organized into 300 squads for distributing literature and picketing unorganized shops. A 4-page bulletin is being issued weekly in English, French, German, Italian, Greek and Spanish, and special bulletins are printed also which deal particularly with conditions in specific hotels and restaurants.

Greek Ball and Entertainment

Monday night, March 19, at the Palm Garden, 150 E. 58th St., (between Lexington and 3d Aves.) the New York branch of the Greek Federation, Workers Party, has its fifth Ball and Entertainment, for the Benefit of "The Voice of the Worker", the only Greek revolutionary paper in the United States.

All comrades and sympathizers are urged to ask all the Greeks they know to come to the ball. Tickets in advance $1, at the door $1.50. For additional information apply Greek Federation, Workers Party, 629 6th Ave., New York.

Activity In Philadelphia

The open forum lectures are to continue every Sunday afternoon, at 3 p.m., at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St. Season membership cards on sale at 25 cents each. At least seven more lectures will be held this season. Send for Tickets to J. Powell, 250 N. 20th St.

The Trade Union Educational League is also active and will hold an open forum lecture on Wednesday, March 14, at 8 p. m. District Representative Golden of the International Association of Machinists will lecture on "The Structure of the American Federation of Labor."

Polish Federation Tours Gebert

The Polish Bureau of the Workers Party has arranged an extensive tour of the country for B. K. Gebert, editor of the Polish Daily Głos Robotniczy. All Polish branches of the Party are requested to arrange for at least two days' meetings.

All communications concerning this tour must be sent to W. Kulerzeki, Room 405, 799 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Lore to Speak at Bronx Forum

Ludwig Lore, editor of the German-language Communistische Daily, the Volkszeitung, will lecture in English on the Fourth Congress of the Communist International at the Open Forum, Workers Hall, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx, Sunday, March 11, at 8.15 p. m. General discussion follows the lecture and admission is free.

Ludwig Lore Lectures

Ludwig Lore, editor of the New Yorker Volkszeitung, will lecture at 208 E. 12. St. March 14, at 8.30 p.m. sharp, on "The Results of the Treaty of Versailles".

Railway Clerks Mass Meeting

The railway and steamship clerks will hold a mass meeting Wednesday, March 14, 8 p.m., at Bryant Hall, 723 Sixth Ave., near 42nd St.

THE WORKER

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A Billion Dollar Phone Trust

In the growth of greater trusts in the United States, the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. has quickly leaped into the lead by proposing to increase its capital stock from $750,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.

The phone trust has therefore out-raced the United States Steel Corporation capitalized at $950,000,000. The phone octopus does not weep about hard times. Its net income during 1922 climbed up to $66,170,428, while during the previous year it profiteered only to the extent of $54,002,704 compared to a beggarly $5,486,058 in 1900. With only two exceptions the profits of the phone monopoly have gone up and up, during the last quarter of a century.

In no industry has there been such rapid development during the past decade as in the use of the telephone. During the past year over 600,000 new stations were installed by the Bell System, bringing the total to more than 14,000,000. The number of connections daily was 38,000,000 or an average of about one for every three inhabitants.

The phone trust like other monopolies is trying to popularize its profiteering by spreading its minority stock thin among a large number of holders, especially its exploited wage slaves. On Dec. 31, 1923, it boasted 248,925 stockholders. But this in no way lessens the grip of Wall Street, which thus gets the use of the workers' savings, as well as their brains and muscles.

Labor in the phone business is plundered as much, if not more than in any other industry. It is among the least organized. Attempts of girl operators to build unions have been met with brutal opposition. The billion dollar phone trust rears its towering structure of new wealth on the shattered nerves of thousands of overworked "hello" girls. Here is a giant problem calling for solution worked "hello" girls. Here is a giant problem calling for solution worked "hello" girls. Here is a giant problem calling for solution not only in the organization of labor in the phone business, but in complete workers' control over this rapidly developing necessity in modern life. American labor cannot afford longer to be prostrate before this huge capitalist octopus. It must fight.

It is reported that even the Paris emigres, the most bitter of the Russian counter-revolutionists, now admit the stability of the Soviet Regime.

La Follette's Harmless Sting

Only the familiar LaFollette nostrums appear in the report of the Wisconsin senator dealing with the Standard Oil monopoly. "Regulation" back in the badger state, in its earliest days, knew such recommendations as "uniform bookkeeping," "compulsory system of reports," establishing "real common carriers," adjusting freight rates, regulating exports, opposing price manipulation and hitting at agreements.

This little LaFollette farce winds up with an eighth recommendation that the "department of justice," save us from it, institute a "rigid investigation" into other questionable practices.

There isn't even the slightest suggestion that private ownership in the oil industry be deposed by a single iota. This report helps one understand why LaFollette's conference last December, in Washington, rejected even the popular demand for the nationalization of the railroads.

Big business fears LaFollette less than the cattle in his own Wisconsin barnyards fear the flies flitting from mare's nest to mare's nest. His recommendations are without sting. They rouse from W. C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, the slight ejaculation, "Unfair."

Senator LaFollette says, "the people of the country must be prepared before long to pay at least $1 a gallon for gasolene," such is the power of the Rockefeller octopus to squeeze its victims. But John D. can push it up to $2 or more, and still LaFollette will offer no effective remedy.

Let the workers take stock of LaFollette's puerile report on the Standard Oil Trust and see how far he is away from any really working-class solution of problems that confront the nation today. Let the workers open their eyes. Know La Follette for what he is, and unanimously desert his leadership.

Russian Food for the Ruhr

French power is collapsing in the Ruhr. The Bonar Law government in England, which has given a half-consent to the Poincare imperialistic ventures along the Rhine, are being defeated in one by-election after another.

In the meantime Soviet Russia is not inactive. It is significant that the Russian trade unions have telegraphed the German shop committees that they are ready to ship 9,000 tons of foodstuffs to the starving Ruhr miners.

The cables report that Karl Radek has an article in Pravda, official organ of the Russian Communist Party at Moscow, claiming that shortly after the armistice brought an end to the world war, the Russians offered to send food into Germany.

But Hugo Hause, an independent Socialist, was then director of food in the new German Republic, and he chose rather to turn to President Wilson and the capitalist United States.

The "Socialist" President Ebert, of Germany, and the German social-democratic party, with which the independents have now re-united, will no doubt even now turn anywhere but towards Soviet Russia for food, even for the Ruhr miners. It remains to be seen whether the workers will be powerful enough to force the "Socialists" to permit food to come into the country, food from Russia's great granary that is now getting back to normal after the famine.

In the words of Radek, one of the most far-seeing of the Soviet spokesmen, the German workers now, just as in the days of the armistice, have an opportunity to unite with the Russian workers and peasants in beginning a new era in history. The only question is—can the "Socialists" of Germany hold back the masses who must now know that their salvation is to be found in the leadership and thru the struggle of the German Communist Party?

The New York Republican Club got off the touchy subject of Soviet Russia at its last luncheon by discussing plans for beautifying New York. The discussion was confined to Central Park and Riverside Drive. It was carefully kept away from any sordid contact with the slums.

Give Them Back Their Dirt

Into the faces of the capitalist sycophants, especially those of the press and the pulpit, tradncers of the Russian Soviet Revolution, we hurl back the dirt of their most recent, self-confessed social crime.

Frederick Schneider was a contractor-builder of homes in New York City. He made money out of it. He became a millionaire. He inherited the vices of riches. For the past eight years he had been living with Mrs. Anna Buzzi, without being separated from his wife. Thru some course of reasoning he had decided on a reconciliation with his family. Mrs. Buzzi stopped him with a bullet. He is dead. She is in prison.

Schneider was a prodigal lover according to all reports. When he went to war he corresponded with both his wife and Mrs. Buzzi. Reports also came to New York that he was "running around with women" in Baltimore. It also seems that Mrs. Buzzi, in addition to being jealous of Mrs. Schneider, was also fearful of her keeper's confidential secretary, Dorothea Heu. If there ever was any real love inhabiting these sordid surroundings, it must have chilled its tent long since and departed.

This is just another salacious story of "the two-home system," with other women, and sometimes young girls, on the side, that works its way to the surface of life in the great metropolis, and to a lesser extent in every city in this capitalist land. Polygamy is outlawed but it is practiced in greater or less degree by our best and most wealthiest citizens, staunchest upholders of the present social order.

Before he tumbled into his grave, murdered, Schneider had bought 16 lots in the Bronx, and had planned to build new "love nests," costing $1,800,000. All at handsome profits.

In the meantime, in the densely populated working-class districts of the great city, large families divide small rooms in crowded tenements. Fathers here do not know, let alone practice, "the two-home system" of polygamy.

Yet it is the Schneiders, and all their profiteering crew, who denounce Communism as destructive of morality. The churches of the Schneiders and the Buzzis charge Communism with threatening to break up the home. The parasites of the Schneiders and Buzzis points the finger of scorn at Soviet Russia, where they know the tower of profits has been pulled down, and with it the "two-home" order.

The hypocritical Schneiders and Buzzis hate the new morality, the new religion, the great aspirations that are coming out of the poverty and misery of the tenements. It isn't much longer now that they will be able to label Communism with their own private crimes. Daily the masses grow better acquainted with the viciousness of the present social order thru the revelations of the inner lives of their oppressors, the Schneiders, the Schoellkopfs, the Stillmans, the Stokes, the Whitneys, the Vanderbilts, the McCormicks and all their vile and wealthy "equals."

No oppressed class has ever had the foulness of its masters presented to it so completely as does the yellow press of today. It is time the stench became stifling. It is time the swift retribution of an enraged working class should destroy the lecherous social system that winks at, where it does not uphold the vices of its choicest spokesmen. It is time the workers put their heel upon the neck of capitalism and all its crimes.

Save, Save, The Boss's Friend!

BY ROSE PASTOR STOKES

"Boss Judge Lobster Quarrel" read the headline in the Times, their standard organ of Labor Gompers. "Decision in favor of the employers." This is the theme song of Gompers' Executive Council. What's the matter with their champion? What's disquieting them? I was further told that the American Federation of Labor executive council decides to enter into "active co-operation with the International Federation of Trade Unions." Well, NOT the Red International of Trade Unions; not even the Yellow Amsterdam International. It is something distinctively Gompersian. It is the International "Labor" Organization of — Geneva!

The A. F. of L. Executive Council notes with pleasure the "awakening interest" in this organization by the "Employers of the United States," invites them to send representatives to the next annual gathering," and pats itself on the back for its treacherous part in organizing this instrument for the betrayal of labor.

The headline looked good, but the news under the headline reveals Sam Gompers arranging again for a little International Lion and Lamb Show where the Lion will be given the opportunity to solve the Lamb's problems! Instead of learning that labor in America will grasp the idea of Labor in international fellowship we learn that Gompers' tongue will cleave, once again to the toe of the Boss's boot! How much longer will the organized working class stand for leaders who betray them to the bosses for the unsavory privilege of tasting a little high-grade shoe polish?

John Farmer Goes to Washington

By HAROLD WARE

Any farmer who studies rural credit or any other "farm" legislation learns that it is designed to help the "Agricultural Interests" but exclude the working farmers. The War Finance Corporation was a typical example of "remedial legislation." Their report shows that they loaned Banking, Financing and Export and Live Stock loaning companies $217,014,000 and only $7,541,000 to farmers' co-operatives.

I sat in the gallery of the House of Reprobates last week. It is not an inspiring sight but I stuck it out long enough to learn that another political gold brick bill was about to be passed. After being in session nearly two years a discredited Congress gets a jumble of three bills put together by the House Committee on Banking and Currency. Th's panicky eleventh hour apology has since been signed by our worn-out President who is going out to Florida to fish and forget the farmer. After John Farmer gets a close-up of th's Cred't Bill in action he wont let Harding forget.

Under the new law, Wall St. controlled Federal Reserve Board has the power to continue the "deflation" which squeezed billions from the farmer. It allows the Banks to charge "up to 10 per cent interest" on farmers' papers discounted. Compare that with the 3½ per cent charged England in the Debt Refunding legislation. John! But then, England is a good "risk", and even the farmer himself knows he is "bankrupt."

I met farm organization men from different parts of the country. Their descriptions of the farm conditions are practically uniform. The farmers are literally "down and out".

Last year the average labor income of all farmers was only $100. With the high prices necessities they cannot pay even the interest on their aggregate debt of $15.000.000.000. They are behind in their taxes. The farmer cooperatives cannot compete with the highly centralized monopolies of the Middlemen. They are forced to buy and sell in markets controlled by the big capitalists. The product both raiser producer and city worker consumers. Thus they must produce at a loss. United States Department of Agriculture investigations show that all staple crops sell from the farmer for less than cost. Wheat, for instance, costs in the principal grain states $1.00 to $1.50 to market at $1.18. Other crops are equally unprofitable, and there is no prospect of better conditions in 1923. America's refusal to recognize Russia has aggravated the effect of Europe's unstable financial condition on farm exports. Hundreds of thousands of farmers are being "carried" by Banks who have not formed any policy as to the next step. What that step shall be must be known soon for more than 100 country banks were busted during the last 45 days. Indications are that there will be wide-spread evictions from the farms; resulting in either increased tenancy, or great deflation of land values, to get a new crop of "owned farmers", or it may mean that this is the beginning of industrial exploitation of the land by the Capitalist class.

Farm Editors and "Leaders"

In spite of these conditions which create great pressure from the rank and file of farm organizations upon their leaders we find a tendency in them and how about affiliation with Union Labor in the common fight.

One editor of a large Farm paper says, "We don't like the idea of farmers working together for any length of time with Union Labor or Big Business." No doubt that worthy's rank farmer wants to continue the isolation of the rural masses. That ignorant, individualistic sectarianism is happily being dissipated in spite of the misleaders and middlemen-controlled Farm Press.

John Farmer is rapidly learning in the famous school of hard knocks that Big Business means Capitalism. That the same capitalists exploit both farm and city. That liberation from their oppression lies in effective unity to finish the job started at the doorways of State and Federal Legislatures until the workers and working farmers go together with all the American Labor Party.

PROTECTIVE LAWS

For the comfort of all those yellow, pink and other shades of reformers who, after many decades of legislative lobbying and political wire pulling in the various state legislatures of the bourgeoisie, are beginning to lose heart because they have not moved as fast as they'd liked it putting good laws on the statute books—and also for the vindication of those in the same camp who claim that we are moving fast in the direction of liberal reform, we reprint the following brief item from the bottom of the front page of one of our capitalist contemporaries:

Laws for the protection of bear have been placed on the statute books of 13 States in the last eight years.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Trade Union Educational League Is American Representative of Red International of Labor Unions

(Continued from Page One)

the Soviet State and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

Wherever the revolutionary minorities, within the old unions, lined up the rank and file members behind their concrete policies and thus promised to capture the leadership of the organizations, immediate expulsion would follow. In France for instance, in 1920 when the unions were still strong and the revolutionary syndicalist council gained many support, the old standpatter- began their campaign of expulsions and provocations. Also it must be admitted that some of the militants when facing such serious situations lost their head and became too easily provoked. Finally in December, 1921, and January 1922, this method culminated in the expulsion of a whole block of unions, thus forcing the split. The division was about in half approximately an equal number going to each side.

A serious obstacle in the road of the arch-gaunt-French imperialism had been removed and it could freely carry out its ruthless policy of strikebreaking and abolition of all the gains won by the workers thru their organization. All attempts since made by the revolutionary group (C. G. T. U.), which adheres to the Red International, to form a united front of all organized workers to resist the capitalist offensive have been rejected by the reactionaries. The congress approved of the united front tactics in France and appealed to all French workers to bring about trade union unity in spite of their reluctant leaders.

The reports showed Germany to be the only country which had not lost in trade union membership. However, this need not necessarily be ascribed to any greater potency of the unions or better leadership. It was mainly brought about by two factors.

First, the great pressure upon the workers by the terribly increased exploitation brought about by the process of depreciation of the currencies, the constantly decreasing real wage and the increased cost of living. The workers were compelled to remain in the unions.

Secondly, by the judicious application of the tactics of the Red International by the German militants. When the German capitalists, after the war, again attempted to regain their equilibrium the yellow socialist trade union leaders made their compact with them to rebuild the old capitalist structure upon the ruins brought about by the war and the Versailles Treaty, at the expense of the workers. All obstacles had to be removed and a campaign of expulsion of Communists was launched, often leading to expulsions of whole unions who supported them. However, these expelled members immediately began a struggle for reinstatement. No dual unions were allowed to be established, nor were the expelled unions allowed to disband. They refused to recognize the expulsion and appealed to the rank and file over the heads of the officialdom for reinstatement.

These tactics were a great success. Most of the expelled unions have been able to force their way back into the mass organization in this manner and also to check the campaign of expulsions. But it has become a great lesson to the rank and file and greatly strengthened the Communist militants thruout the German trade union movement. At its last congress the metal workers industrial union, numbering 1,800,000 members, definitely went on record against expulsions.

The extent to which the Communists have gained support within the German trade unions can best be illustrated by the movement for the establishment of workers' control in the industries. This movement is expressed by the shop councils (Betriebsrate) and led by the Communists. It has been given especial impetus by the glaring inefficiency of the trade union bureaucracy, as it is a distinct rank and file movement in opposition to the policies of the reactionaries. These shop councils held a national congress in Berlin, almost simultaneous with that of the Red International in Moscow. About 1,500 delegates attended representing 4,000,000 organized workers, despite the fact that the bureaucrats had threatened to expel all participants as well as their supporters.

In Czecho-Slovakia, when the Communists were elected to the important trade union offices, all the reactionary machinery was set into motion. The Chemical Workers and Wood Workers unions, comprising a total of 110,000 members, were expelled in one day, the result being two national movements with the majority following the militant policies. In Italy the employers used extensively the method of blacklisting all militant workers and close the factory gates to them. Thus the yellow leaders, working hand in hand with the Fascisti murder brigands, were not slow to take advantage of by the process of simply dropping all such members from the books and inability to pay dues. In this manner about 400,000 workers have been eliminated. Similar experiences were related at the congress from most of the European countries. Only in Soviet Russia the trade union movement is making great strides forward, strengthening the morale, discipline and understanding of the tremendous tasks of their members. They are working energetically to build, and perfect the economic structure of the country, for only there is it possible for the workers to better their own conditions by increasing production.

Under the slogan of political neutrality, which in reality would mean nothing but neutrality in the class struggle, even the standard bearers of petty bourgeois ideas, the anarcho-syndicalists joined in the general onslaught upon the Communists who were active in the unions. Ideologically their furious attacks became linked up with that of the yellow reformists and the capitalists, despite the fact that these revolutionary phrase mongers at the time of the organization of the Red International adhered to it and professed full support to the Russian revolution.

Against these dastardly betrayals of the trade unions, the Red International congress held forth the slogans of the united front and trade union unity. By practical plans these slogans were worked out to fit the realities of the movement. The congress again went on record against the immediate formation of new international federations, despite the fact that the doors of the federations controlled by the Amsterdam crowd have been closed to many unions thruout the world. However, it decided to strengthen the international industrial propaganda committees so that they may work for the realization of complete unity on the international field.

No secessionist tendencies were tolerated by this congress. Irrefutably the fallacy of such methods were brought home to the delegates. The strengthening of the existing mass unions was considered as the first duty of the militants; thereby strengthening the working class and the social revolution. Yet it was made clear that the revolutionary workers before unity can be realized must be guaranteed at least a minimum of protection. And the congress stated its readiness to realize trade union unity on condition that the liberty of propaganda be guaranteed to the minority, reformist or revolutionary, on the basis of strict discipline during actions against the capitalists.

The question of relations between the Red International of Labor Unions and the Communist International was solved to the satisfaction of all, by a resolution offered by the delegates of the French C. G. T. U., practically the only opponents of the former organic relations between the two Internationals. Henceforth these relations are to be of a voluntary character.

Many special problems peculiar to the various countries had to be settled at the Second Congress and where conflicts between contending theories prevailed they were handled firmly and decisively. All adherents of the Red International in the United States, whether being minorities within the larger unions or organized in the smaller independent unions, were told to do their utmost to bring the structure of all revolutionary trade union activities. According to the program of trade union unity it was pointed out to these independent unions that the campaign of amalgamation could only become complete when they enter actively in the struggle for unity of all unions and attempt to re-enter the A. F. of L. as organized groups. When some of their advocates held that this body was too conservative for them and could not be reformed they were told: "If that is true it merely indicates that you must give up for the time your hope of social revolution, since without the nucleus in the trade unions the revolution is impossible."

That the Trade Union Educational League has become a real factor in the American labor movement was acknowledged at the Second Congress. Its work was highly commended. Altho no shortcomings were overlooked, it was pointed out that its policies were correct and a militant and revolutionist, including those in the independent unions were urged to put their shoulders to the wheel and make an ever more aggressive campaign for the complete realization of its policies. The league was made the official representative of the Red International of Labor Unions in the United States.

On the great fundamental principles there was no difference of opinion at this congress. It adjourned with unanimous decisions on all important points. The delegates from Japan, China, the Dutch Indies, America and the European countries departed pledged to work for establishment of real unity, of all workers against the growing capitalist exploitation and to re-invigorate the existing trade unions with a true spirit of understanding of their mission—the liberation of the working class.

OBITUARY NOTICE

DIED

CONGRESS.—At Washington, D. C., March 4, 1923, SIXTYSEVENTH U. S. CONGRESS, formerly servant of John D. Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan and idle tool of Daugherty, Wilson and Anti-Labor men. His death will be deeply deplored by his helpless orphans, Borah Bill, Ship Subsidy Bill and World Court of Justice Bill.

Friends, enemies, relatives, creditors, defeated and successful candidates et al., are requested to attend a requiem mass and concert tonight, at which the nearest relatives of the deceased will officiate. Lenroot will render a solo entitled "I'm the Only Congressman Alive Who Can Be Defeated," Borah will paid snubbing" and Johnson, Borah and La Follette will render a ballet extraordinaire to the tune, "It Pays To Be A Radical!"

A Line From His Excellency

Florida, Mar. 16, '23.

Dear Irv,

Am continuing my third year vacation down here. Have spent a fine and fun having a splendid time. Plenty of bootleggers around. I hope your readers are not getting to fine and away. I hardly deem my absence is noticeable—what difference does it make where I'm playing golf? I heard you people in New York are having cold weather again. I advise you to stay where you are and keep cool here. The weather is splendid. Hoover informs me that there'll be plenty of coal by the Fourth of July, so why worry?

Bolcom$.

Warren G.

THE WORKER

AN ORGAN OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKING CLASS EXPRESSION

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Pick Jury in Foster Trial

Michigan Prosecutor Challenges Right of American People to Revolution

The Issue in the Michigan Trial—Slaves or Freemen!

In this cartoon, Robert Minor, the famous Communist cartoonist, among those facing trial in Michigan, shows what the bosses of America would like to do to the workers. "Slavery or Freedom" is the big issue raised by the Michigan indictments, and is a challenge to every worker in America to get behind the Michigan defense and join in the fight for his emancipation.

Outline Plan of Michigan Trial Defense

The Workers Party has issued a statement outlining the defense planned for the Communists who will go to trial in Michigan. This statement is issued to set at rest misleading and false speculations indulged in from day to day by the kept press.

The Workers Party of America strongly protests against the newspapers' persistent, gross misrepresentation of the policy of the defense in the trial of the Communist workers in Michigan for violation of the State anti-Syndicalist law.

The press has been spreading the utterly false report that the defense will contend that the "proceedings, meetings, and program, were largely planned by the Burns Detective Agency and that the delegate were [illegible] of the fact happened at Bridgeman, Michigan. The defense will not contend anything of the kind. In view of the fact that several of our active members are involved in this case, the Workers Party completely repudiates the charge that private detectives or Government agents had anything to do with the proceedings, program, or meetings at Bridgeman. Every resolution, every decision, every document, every statement that was adopted at Bridgeman was written and adopted by the Communists present. It is true that a Government stoolpigeon was present at the Convention as a delegate. This spy, a Mr. Morrow, alias Ashworth, did not write a word of any document, was on no sub-committee and did not even utter a word or participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

It must be made plain, however, that it is not a special privilege of the Communist organizations to have a spy in their midst. Government and private spies and stoolpigeons infest the labor unions and labor organizations. The Communists are fully aware of the plans of the capitalists and their Government to plant spies in all labor organizations. The Communists take far greater precaution than the average labor organization does to keep out such dastardly agents of the employing class and its Government. The Communist organizations are, therefore, far less infested with spies, provocateurs, and stoolpigeons than most workers' organizations are.

The Communist workers on trial will wage only one kind of defense. The Communists will take full responsibility for everything that was done at the Bridgeman Convention. Throughout the trials the defendants will maintain that they had a full right to assemble and to discuss the problems and struggles of the working class. The defendants will fight for the right of all workers. Communists included, to the freedom of speech and assembly. The militant workers on trial will not shrink one inch from the defense of their right to believe in and propagate their Communist principles.

This and this only will be the defense policy of the Communists. The Workers Party of America urgently requests that the press give the fullest possible publicity to the above statement and, once for all discontinue the campaign of misrepresentation in the trials of the workers now going on in Michigan.

C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Secretary, Workers Party.

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
(By Special Wire to "The Worker")

COURT HOUSE, St. Joseph, Mich.—The right of the American people to revolution as a method of changing their government and achieving social changes is on trial in the court room here where William Z. Foster is on trial as the representative of the Communist movement in the United States. This was clearly brought out in the clash between Attorney Humphreys Gray, the colleague of Frank P. Walsh in the defense, and Assistant Attorney General O. L. Smith, representing the state of Michigan, in the examination of jurors.

"Would you be prejudiced against the defendant," Gray asked of a prospective juror, "if it appeared in the evidence that he believed that no great social changes have been achieved in past history without a resort to force, and that it was his belief that when a majority of the workers and farmers of the United States demand a change which will abolish the private ownership of the industries of the nation by the Capitalists, even tho they are in the majority, this change will not be achieved without a resort to force, because the capitalists will resist?"

"The juror thought that such view might prejudice him, and Attorney Gray flashed back, "Then you believe that the Declaration of Independence should be suppressed because it advocates the fundamental right of the people to revolution, if necessary by force."

Attorney Smith was on his feet at once objecting to such an interpretation of the Declaration of Independence. Gray offered to read a letter written by Thomas Jefferson on the subject in answer to which Smith shouted, "We object to getting the influence of Thomas Jefferson on the minds of this jury." Gray proceeded with examination of the juror along a new line asking:

"You know that in Hungary the Communists gained power without any violence, the Karoly Government surrendering to the Soviets there in 1919, but later the aristocracy and the capitalists, with the help of the Roumanian army, made war on the Soviets and overthrew them, and in Finland the Socialists elected a clear majority of parliament but their government was later overthrown by the capitalists by force of arms, and in this country the Socialists elected members of the New York Legislature who were excluded by their political opponents. Knowing these things, would you be prejudiced against William Z. Foster if it appeared that he and the Communists generally said that the struggle of the workers and farmers against the capitalist system could not be won without force, altho they did not advocate any acts of force or violence at this time, but merely made the historical forecast that force would be necessary."

The Prosecution again objected to the form of the question claiming that Mr. Gray was asking if the juror would be prejudiced if the defendant had done the very thing that he was charged with. In answer, Gray drew a clear distinction between the advocacy of the use of force now or in the immediate future and stating or bring in a charge of advocacy in the state of Michigan by some intricate interpretation of the "Assembling with" clause of the indictment. This issue was not, however, deduced as the issue was not clearly drawn.

"Do you know proletariat means people who work?"

"If evidence shows Foster to have been leader and spokesman of 300,000 steel workers during the great steel strike of 1919, would that prejudice you against him?"

"If Foster is shown spokesman against the beef packers in Chicago, would that prejudice you against him?"

These questions asked by Walsh cause workingmen and women, small merchants and farmers to sit forward in their seats and strain their ears.

"If evidence shows that prosecutors deliberately provoked violation of law in order to convict another for it, would you give credence to that man's word?" was a question which electrified the courtroom and effected visible change of atmosphere among an array of nationally famous strikebreakers, who sit in a long row behind the prosecutor.

Thus, little by little, the cloud of technical verbiage raises and shows that there is being fought out the question of whether a revolutionary workers political party shall be allowed to exist in the open, or whether such parties must exist underground.

"Do you believe the Criminal Syndicalist law a good one and should it be enforced?" Prosecutor Gore categorically asks each venireman. All must answer "yes", or say "no", and leave the jury box.

Meanwhile the community is being flooded with printers ink paid for by [illegible] interests that know [illegible] facts not yet distorted.

Minor Writes on Court Duel

(Special Wire from Robert Minor to "The Worker")

COURT ROOM, ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—As the duel develops between Frank P. Walsh, attorney for William Z. Foster, and Prosecutor Charles W. Gore, backed by a big corps of Burns men from Chicago and New York, onlookers are beginning to realize that a national political battle of deep significance is being fought here.

The jury that is being selected must express itself on the issue of whether the United States is to be a land of certain political liberties or whether those liberties are to be abolished permanently.

This fact begins to dawn upon the more acute, while the dullest begin to scent that at least some strangely fundamental question touching all men's lives is being dealt with.

For the United Front of Labor

A Call to Action by the Workers Party

To All Labor Unions, All Organizations of the Working Farmers, the Farmer-Labor Party, the Socialist Party, the Proletarian Party, the Socialist-Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World:

A new offensive is being organized against the workers. The employing class is preparing a new Open Shop drive, more intense and more widespread. Everywhere we see the employers solidifying their ranks, reforming their lines, and reorganizing their army for the new onslaught on the laboring masses.

Capitalists Are Amalgamating

This is the golden age of business mergers. Billions of dollars of capital are amalgamating. The railway capitalists are uniting; witness the plan for dividing the country into 19 great railway systems, and the proposal to merge the western railways into four great systems. The copper capitalists are uniting; witness the Anaconda-Chile and the Calumet-Hecla mergers. The oil capitalists are closing their ranks; witness the Mutual-Merritt oil merger. The bankers are getting together; witness the $65,000,000 consolidation of the Industrial Bank and the Manufacturers' Trust Co. of New York. The textile capitalists are amalgamating; witness the $250,000,000 alliance of the Wool Trust with the Consolidated Textile Co. The packers are uniting; witness the $600,000,000 merger of the Armour and Morris Cos. The American Telephone and Telegraph Co. is organizing a billion dollar corporation, the largest in the world.

The objects of these mergers are obvious. The more concentrated the ownership and the more centralized the control of capital is, the more easily can wages be lowered, the longer can the employers hold out in strikes, the better equipped are the bosses to control the press and the government, and the more ruthless they can be towards the workers. Having amalgamated, the giant trusts will be more easily able to manipulate and raise the cost of living. Because of increased prices the workers and working farmers will find it much harder to make ends meet.

And the great flood of stock dividends totalling over $2,000,000,000 in the last year is only an advance notice to the workers that the capitalists are preparing for huge profits. In the words of the National City Bank, "A stock dividend is usually a preparatory step to a larger distribution of earnings in the future". The employers are preparing to force the industrial workers and working farmers to grind out more profits for them. The working masses are to

(Continued on Page Four.)

THIS ISSUE IS No. 267

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above; your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

Program Distribution Close to 300,000 Mark

The orders for the program of the Workers Party, adopted at the Second National Convention, are rolling into the party headquarters faster than ever. Total orders received at the time of going to press run close to the 300,000 mark.

The program of the Workers Party adopted by the second convention has been called the clearest statement of the Communist principles made in the United States. One of its strongest recommendations is that it deals with the experiences of the workers of the United States, illustrating the principles presented with facts from the recent labor history of this country.

THE PARTY HAS SET OUT TO DISTRIBUTE A LEAST A MILLION PROGRAMS. There should be ten millions distributed. Every worker in the United States should know the facts of the life of the workers as set forth in this program, which is called, in the pamphlet form "The United States Today". It is a pieture of the United States—a picture in which is delineated in clear cut lines the facts about the oppression and exploitation of the workers.

The program is printed in four pages half the size of this paper and is illustrated by four cartoons. The price is $5.00 per thousand, or 50c per hundred. Party branches and members who have not ordered their supply should do so at once.

Minor Writes on Court Duel

(Special Wire from Robert Minor to "The Worker")

COURT ROOM, ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—As the duel develops between Frank P. Walsh, attorney for William Z. Foster, and Prosecutor Charles W. Gore, backed by a big corps of Burns men from Chicago and New York, onlookers are beginning to realize that a national political battle of deep significance is being fought here.

The jury that is being selected must express itself on the issue of whether the United States is to be a land of certain political liberties or whether those liberties are to be abolished permanently.

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"Fascisti" in Lawrence, Mass.
(Special to The Worker)

LAWRENCE, Mass.—A meeting in Italian to protest against the infamous acts of Mussolini and his black-shirt hordes in Italy, and addressed by C. Presi, editor of the New York Communist organ, Alba Nuova, was attacked by bands of hoodlums, calling themselves American fascisti. All of the gangsters were Italians and were under the leadership of rowdies and suspicious elements of the Italian population who support a local publication which espouses the cause of Fascism in America.

When the crowd was shouting, "down with Fascism, down with Mussolini!" armed ruffians invaded the hall. There was a free for all fight in which chairs, knives and even pistols were freely used. A riot call was sent in, but when the police came the hall was deserted.

Next day, as usual, the kept press of the city, instead of stating the facts, published screeching headlines to the effect that "Red Orator Provokes Riot By Attack Upon U. S. Government."

Sacco Near Death

By KARL PRETSHOLD
(Special to "The Worker")

DEDHAM JAIL, DEDHAM, MASS.—The condition of "Nick" Sacco is very serious on this the 27th day (March 13) of his hunger strike. The prison physician doubts that Sacco will be able to attend the hearing on motion for a new trial, for himself and Vanzetti, on Friday.

Sacco spent most of yesterday and today in bed, getting up only to see his wife who visits him every day. For 27 days both Sacco's wife and his many friends have urged him to eat, but he has refused to listen to their pleas, and seems as determined today to continue his hunger strike as he was when he began Feb. 15.

The jail physician reports his pulse, respiration and temperature as sub-normal. Since he began his hunger strike his weight has dropped from 147 pounds to 127 pounds.

$10,000 Wanted for Bail!

THE WORKER has received a telegram from Moritz J. Loeb, secretary Labor Defense Council, 166 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill., in part as follows:

"TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS NEEDED FOR BAIL."

This is needed for those who surrendered to the court at St. Joseph, Mich., on Saturday. All those able to help furnish bail should get in touch with Loeb at the Chicago office, or with Bert Miller, secretary of New York Council, Room 404, 80 E. 11th St., New York City, AT ONCE!

Workers! Join Throngs Going to Madison Square Garden this Sunday Night | U. S. Senator Borah Will Urge That the United States | Recognize Russia!

Railroaders Hit Again by 'Labor' Board

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
Editor, The Labor Herald.

The U. S. Railroad Labor Board has just handed down a decision restoring the eight hour day, with time and one-half pay for overtime, to 15,000 members of the Signalmen's Union.

The workers demanded increases in wages but these were denied by the Board. The three railroad representatives voted against the decision.

One labor member, A. O. Wharton, did not vote for it, but filed a dissenting opinion in which he maintained increased living costs called for higher wages.

How the capitalist interests generally look upon this decision is shown by the notorious Chicago Tribune, valiant champion of reaction. This paper says frankly that the restoration of the eight hour day was as "a reward to the Signalmen for their refusal to join the shopmen's strike last summer."

It expresses the hope that similar action will be taken in the case of the Maintenance of Way and the Clerks. All over the country at the present time substantial bonuses are being handed out by the railroad companies to those individuals who betrayed their fellow workers by refusing to strike.

Can it be that they are going to pass around a few of these bonuses to the organizations whose officials betrayed the shopmen much more dastardly than did the men who actually scabbed?

For many years past William G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, has been a curse to the organized railroad workers. Movement after movement among them for better conditions he has wrecked with his reactionary conduct. To tell the story of his treason would be to recite the principal causes of all these defeats of railroad men. He has been a faithful representative of the companies.

But at last it seems that we are to be rid of him. Among those who know what's going on, it has long been an open secret that Lee was slated for a good job by the companies when his period of usefulness to them in the union had passed. That point is just about reached. He has openly run his course.

At the last convention of the B. of R. T. he was elected by only four votes, and opposition against him is constantly growing. He dare not face another convention, so it is up to his masters to give him his reward now.

Hence the timely announcement that he has accepted the presidency of the Steigelmyer Manufacturing Company, a $10,000,000 corporation to manufacture automatic train control devices. No doubt Mr. Lee will prosper well in his new venture, with the support of the companies. Like his predecessor, Morrissey, he will get his Judas' silver. Good riddance to him, say we.

Young Communists Stiffen Morale of Russia's Red Fleet

BY ANNA LOUISE STRONG
Staff Correspondent Federated Press and "The Worker."

MOSCOW.—Six hundred young communists of military age have gone to the Baltic fleet as volunteers, to stiffen the morale of that organization. The fleet was the one question which Russia refused to settle in the recent disarmament congress in Moscow, stating that it was a question in which larger powers were involved than the little border republics. Russia wishes to protect her own ports and territorial waters, in which even at the present time she is having difficulties with Great Britain.

In 1920, Russia passed a law declaring a 12-mile territorial zone on the waters surrounding her, in order to protect her northern fisheries and the port of Petrograd. Britain refuses to recognize Russia's rights, any farther than three miles out, according to an old custom which has never been definitely fixed by international law, but which has been assumed for several decades by Great Britain and not much contested by other nations.

British ships fishing off Murmansk within the 12-mile zone were arrested by Russian authorities. Great Britain promptly sent a warship to protect those ships, and they fish now continuously under her armed protection, within sight of the Russian coast. The Russian foreign office has repeatedly warned Britain to take her ships away, but without result. The Russians feel that the presence of even one submarine in their harbor in Murmansk would give them the power to tell foreign vessels to keep off.

Norway, whose interests in the northern fisheries and seal is greater than that of Britain, has agreed to negotiate the question with Russia, but Britain refuses.

Communists Throw Challenge in Face of Michigan Authorities

(Special to "The Worker")

ST. JOSEPH, MICH.—On the eve of the beginning of the trial here Monday of William Z. Foster, Executive Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, and ten of the Communists named in the Indictment, the Communists and sympathizers have been unable to arrest previously, without the consent of the authorities involved.

The ten Communists who came into court to challenge the prosecution in the Bridgeman case were Jay Lovestone, Robert Minor, Rose Pastor Stokes, Charles E. Ruthenberg, Alfred Wagenknecht, Gil Green, C. E. Stedman, Max Schachtel, A. J. Schplenberg, Rebecca Shelkovitz, Edgar Owens and John Reiliam, all of whom have taken a prominent part in the work of the Communist movement in the United States during recent years.

Commenting on the surrender of the Communists, C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary, Workers Party, issued the following statement in the name of the Workers Party (Communist) of America:

"The surrender of ten leading Communist workers to the Michigan authorities at St. Joseph has the full approval of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America. Others named in the indictment charged with participation in the Bridgman convention will undoubtedly follow the same course if they can be assured that bail will not be fixed at the savage figure of $10,000 for each defendant.

"The Communists are not surrendering themselves to the Michigan authorities because they have any faith in the justice of the capitalist courts and prosecuting authorities. They have had too many experiences with these institutions showing the willingness of judges and prosecutors to ignore their own laws and rules in order to put Communists in prisons.

"The Communists do, however, have faith in the working people of this country. The time has passed when governmental authorities can put Communists in prison on trumped-up charges. The working masses of this country have learned by bitter experience in the strikes of the past few years that the government which persecutes Communists is the same government which attacks the workers on strike and these workers are ready to fight with the Communists against such persecution.

"The surrender of the ten leading Communist workers in addition to the 22 others already under bond in the Bridgman case is part of the Communist defense in that case. The Communists are keeping away from the Michigan persecution. They do not intend to play the part of defendants but to put their prosecutors on the defensive. Burns and his gang of private detective crooks are already running for cover because of the exposure of their methods in this case.

"The Communists will uphold their right to openly and publicly advocate the political principles which they support during the St. Joseph trial. The Communists have nothing to hide. They desire nothing more than the opportunity to submit their principles and proposals for a change in the existing social system to the judgement of the working people of the United States."

Prospective Jurors Bewildered by "Rights of Revolution" and "Soviet Government"

(Special to "The Worker")

ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—The first day of examination of jurors called in the trial of William Z. Foster for participation in the Communist Convention at Bridgeman, Michigan, indicated both the character of the prosecution and the line which the defense would take. Prosecutor Charles W. Gore examined the jurors on the question whether they believed that the accumulated surpluses of private property should be defended by the government, and Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the defense, demanded of each juror whether he or she believed in the fundamental right of revolution as set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

Prosecutor Gore took about an hour examining the men called to the jury box. One of the jurors expressed such definite prejudices that the prosecutor was obliged to ask that he be excused. Two women were taken by the other woman, so that there are now three women and nine men in the jury box who have been tentatively accepted by the prosecution. The jurors are farmers, small business men and housewives.

Prosecutor Gore carefully examined each juror on the question, "Are you a member of a union?" "Do you believe in the soviet form of government?" "Do you believe in the principle of private property and do you believe that the government should protect the accumulated surpluses of private property?" "Do you favor violence and armed insurrection to change our government?"

All the jurors, of course, believed in private property, altho one or two advocates of municipal ownership appeared. All were opposed to the soviet form of government and none confessed to membership in a union. None of them favored violence and armed insurrection.

Attorney Walsh electrified the courtroom by meeting the challenge of the right of revolution by his first question to the jurors, "Do you believe in the fundamental right of revolution," he asked, "as set forth in the following words, 'every human being has been endowed by the creator with certain inalienable rights' to their right to alter or abolish it. "Do you believe that this fundamental right of revolution stated in the Declaration of Independence is the right of the people tho carrying it out might involve the use of force?"

The jurors thus far questioned by the defense all avowed their firm belief in this fundamental right to revolution. Thus contradicting what they had answered when questioned by the prosecution.

Something of the same character happened in regard to the soviet form of government. All the jurors were opposed to it when questioned by the counsel for the defense, none of them seemed to know what the soviet form of government was.

Only two of the panel questioned by Attorney Walsh up to the close of court Monday had been tentatively accepted by the Defense. Three others confessed to prejudice under the skilful questioning and were excused by Judge Charles E. White. Three of the defendants who surrendered on Saturday gave bail today making four out of the ten who have been released on bail. The other six are free on their own recognizance for a few days more until bail can be secured.

Win Opening Clash in Michigan Trial

(Special to "The Worker")

ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—The Defense in the Communist case, in which William Z. Foster went to trial, Monday, won a sweeping victory on Saturday when the prosecution withdrew three of the four counts in the indictment against the seventy-five men and women who attended the Bridgeman Convention.

Evidently this action on the part of the Prosecution was the result of information that if these counts were not withdrawn the motion of the Defense to quash the indictment would have been upheld.

The indictment as originally drawn charged the defendant with advocating, teaching and circulating publications advocating and teaching the doctrine of criminal syndicalism, and with voluntary assembling with an organization which advocated the doctrine of criminal syndicalism.

The first three counts were withdrawn and the only charge which now remains is that for voluntary assembling. Attorneys for the defense look upon the withdrawal of the three counts as an admission by the Prosecution that it has no evidence to prove that the defendants did anything to violate the criminal syndicalist law of the state of Michigan in that state. From all appearances the Prosecution intends to endeavor to prove that in some other state, or in some other country the Communists advocated or taught certain ideas, and then to endeavor to send them to prison because persons who held these beliefs met in the state of Michigan, altho they did nothing to violate the law of the state except to meet in the state.

Attorney Frank P. Walsh says: "It is something new in the history of even political prosecution in the United States to prosecute for merely holding a meeting within the borders of a state where there is no charge that the defendants violated any other section of even such a law as the criminal syndicalist law within the state."

The defense feels that the new form the case has taken will make it even more clearly a case of persecution of political opinions and not for crime which will rally to the support of the defendants a larger element of the working people in the country.

Women Denounce War.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the recent arrests and a conference of the Lithuanian Women's Progressive Alliance of America, District No. 6, held at Mahoney City, Pa. The resolutions concluded with, "Long live Free Humanity thru the abolition of classes by means of the Dictatorship of the Workers."

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

All Workers Balloting on Labor Party

The Trade Union Educational League has launched a campaign among the Members of Labor. It is a nation-wide referendum of the whole trade union movement on the subject of a Labor Party.

Every local union in the United States is being sent letters and circulars outlining the arguments in favor of a Labor Party and requesting a definite expression regarding the same.

All told, fully 35,000 local unions will be circularized. It is the biggest single stroke of educational work yet undertaken by the League.

Not to speak of the political necessity for a militant independent party of the working class, the Trade Union Educational League holds that it is impossible to have a successful trade union movement in this country until Labor has declared definitely for a Labor Party.

The Gompers' political policy of rewarding our friends and punishing our enemies is fatal to the labor unions. In the first place it has demoralized the workers, scattering them among the old parties and making of them a political zero.

The whole governmental machine, local, state, and national is in the hands of the capitalist enemy, that uses it without scruple to crush labor ruthlessly. Whatever the workers are able to gain by their strength industrially is taken away from them by their weakness politically.

Worse yet, the Gompers' policy opens wide the union doors to all sorts of capitalist political crooks, who poison the organizations with corruption and master-class economics.

The workers will never be able to think or act intelligently as proletarians so long as their trade unions are linked up with capitalist political parties. This is a fundamental of unionism. A Labor Party is one of the most vital needs of the American labor movement.

Our bankrupt labor leadership refuses to recognize this patent fact. The arch-reactionary, Gompers, is content to go along from year to year with the working class almost totally disfranchised by his stupid political policy.

And the alleged progressive leader, Johnston, as little, if any, better. His Cleveland conference was a stench in the nostrils of all honest unionists.

For spinelessness, lack of vision, and betrayal of the mandates of the rank and file, it was without parallel. All it could do was to reaffirm the utterly discredited Gompers' policy.

The Trade Union Educational League scorns such pitiful leadership. It knows that it does not represent the wishes or aspirations of the organized workers. Hence the present national referendum.

Leisman Memorial at Parkview Palace on Wednesday, March 28

March 28, at Parkview Palace, 110th Street and 5th Avenue, a memorial meeting will be held in memory of Anna Leisman, who died on March 1, ten days after her release from Auburn Prison.

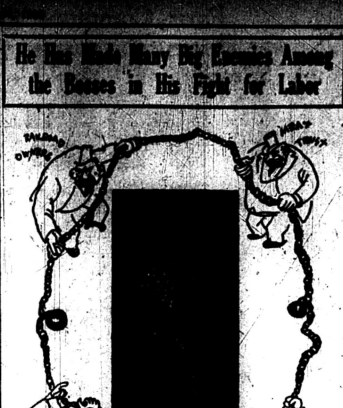
Anna Lelsman died on the fighting lines of the Class War. There is no question but that her death was the direct result of her incarceration. Lack of clothing, exposure to cold, insufficient air, vermin and germs, and miserly food undermined her health to such a degree that she could not muster enough resistance to fight pneumonia contracted shortly after her release.

For 20 years Anna Leismen was active in the Revolutionary movement of Latvia and America. Her work in the union as well as on the political field was of a quiet and constructive nature. She does not stand out as a prominent figure in the role of speaker or organizer, but as a true and tried comrade who was ready to give her life in the fight of the workers with the capitalist class for the establishment of a Workers Republic. Comrades and friends! Anna Leisman is a martyr of the Class War, and in tribute to her you are duty bound to attend the Memorial Meeting on Wednesday, March 28, at Parkview Palace.

Jeanette Kean Wimitsky will sing. Addresses by prominent speakers will be made. The Lettish Orchestra and chorus will follow. Come en masse. Admission 25 cents. Auspices: National Defense Committee, New York Division.

KUM IN RAGS
KUM IN TAGS
but not in Velvet Gowns to the
HARD TIMES PARTY
Given by
YOUNG WORKERS' LEAGUE
Bronx Branches, 1347 Boston Rd.
on St. Patrick's Day
MARCH 17th, 1923, 8 P. M.
Admission 35c.

He Still Has Many Big Battles Among the Bosses in His Fight for Labor



The big bosses have their eyes on St. Joseph, Mich. They are watching the outcome of the trial where William Z. Foster is on trial. They are doing this because they hate Foster. They know him thru his efforts to organize the workers in the industries they now own. They would like to see him sent to prison for a long term. What do you workers say? Give your answer by responding heroically to every appeal addressed to you by the organization that is conducting Foster's defense, the Labor Defense Council, 80 E. 11th St., New York City, with its New York office, Room 434, 799 Broadway.

Marx Dead 40 Years; but His Ideas Live On!

KARL MARX
May 5, 1818.....March 14, 1883

By MAX SHACHTMAN.

Karl Heinrich Marx was born in Treves, May 5, 1818, the son of a German-Jewish rabbi, who in 1842, embraced Christianity. Karl, the only child of the rabbi, who showed any genius, finished grammar school, spent a year of revelry in the University of Berlin (1836). He threw himself in his studies, made the acquaintance of Hegel's works, and of Bruno, Bauer, and Friedrich Koppen. In 1841, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on him at Jena.

He hoped to obtain a professorship, but the Prussian universities were not tolerant of free opinions, and what remained was Journalism, his first venture into which was made by articles in the liberal Rheinische Zeitung. His essays attracted very much attention, and on the retirement in October 1842 of Dr. Rutenberg, the editor of the Zeitung, he assumed the chief. After having joined with the Left Wing Hegelians: Feuerbach, Arnold Ruge, Bauer, Strauss and Moses Hess.

After giving up the editorship, he moved to Paris, where he issued (1844) the first and only one of the Franco-German Year Books founded by Ruge. He was beginning to criticise the Utopianism of Cabet, Weitling, Proudhon, and Dezamy. Engels was rescued by him from Owenism, and then formed a friendship which lasted with but few interruptions until Marx's death. The latter now began an exhaustive study of political economy, history and Socialism, with the result that in 'The Holy Family' he definitely broke with the Hegelian mysticism, demolished Bruno Bauer's "idealism" and, later, Arnold Ruge's disbelief in a ptoletarian revolution.

The activities of Marx were cut short by his expulsion from Paris, in January 1845, by the French Government at the instigation of Prussia. He left for Brussels, where, in 1847, he published his great criticism of Proudhon's shop-keeper's economies, "The Poverty of Philosophy", which resulted in a break with the historically reactionary philosophy of the "theoretician" of Anarchism. Marx's damning criticism was the preliminary to the Communist Manifesto.

The revolutionary wave of the '40s resulted in the transformation of the League of the Just, an organization of German workers with headquarters in London, to the League of Communists, at whose second congress (London, November-December, 1847) Marx and Engels commissioned to formulate a program. A comparison of Engel's draft of the Communist Manifesto (edited by Edward Bernstein in his "Grundsätze des Kommunismus") with the actual manifesto, shows the immense intellectual superiority of Marx over Engels. The program was adopted, and soon after the French Revolution of '48 broke out. Marx, on the invitation of Ferdinand Foclon, left for Paris, but did not remain, for he took Engels and the members of the League of Communists into the Rhineland, and there established (June 1, 1848) the Neue Rheinische Zeitung. The articles he wrote in it have, as Max Beer says, supplied the Bolsheviks in their tactics. The financial strain and government persecution forced Marx to return to Paris in time to see the triumph of the counter-revolution and be banished to Brittany; he left, instead, for London where he remained to his last day.

The '50s were hard for Marx. His only source of regular income was a sovereign per article to Horace Greeley's New York Tribune. (Can you imagine Lenin as Moscow correspondent for the New York Times?) His happiest years were the '50s. He was eased by a legacy from Wilhelm Wolff, to whom he inscribed the first volume of "Das Kapital", and by Engels' generous support.

The International Working Men's Association was formed in London, September 1862, Marx delivering the Inaugural Address. He expected much from the International, writing to Engels that "in the next revolution, which is perhaps nearer than it seems, we (Marx and Engels) have this powerful machinery in our hands.". The International, however, after passing from the hands of Proudhoun to those of Marx, was split by the former's forces, and Marx exiled it to New York where it died meekly. Its back-bone had been broken by a dual organization formed by the Bakunists, who denounced Marx as a Pan-German, and were in turn called Pan-Slav. Neither side, of course, had any justification for that.

It is a sign of Marx's revolutionary spirit, altho he had described the idea of the establishment of the Paris Commune after Sedan, and strongly advised against such a step, when the Commune was declared, he became its most energetic supporter; and when it fell in its own blood, he wrote his magnificent "The Civil War in France, 1871" and, later, "Class Struggles in France", the epilogue of the Commune and the First International.

His last twelve years were filled with struggles against bodily disease. Even Karlsbad did not help. As he saw his principles taken up by Guesde, Hyndman, Liebknecht, Plechanov and the other pioneers, he became worse. Added to his bronchial Catarrh, inflammation of the lungs, liver troubles and spasmodic asthma, came the death of his wife and of his eldest daughter, Mme. Charles Longuet.

He died March 14, 1883, in the presence of his weeping friends, Engels and Paul Lafargue, being both spoken at his funeral three days later. Engels edited the two remaining volumes of "Das Kapital", and Kautsky the three volumes (not yet translated into English) of his historical studies on surplus value.

* * *

There is really no adequate biography of Marx in English. For a man who had and is still having such a gigantic influence on his times, they all seem insufficient. Spargo's is a joke; Loria's misrepresentations of his economic theories, as is Beer's, who is, however, much better informed; Liebknecht's is merely reminiscenses, while Lafargue's is still untranslated.

Marx has the misfortune of all great revolutionaries. His "followers" have grown respectable and are uneasy at some of the more bold words of the master. 'The Critique of the Gotha Program, though printed in the United States now for twenty years ago, is ignored; his remarkable address to the League of Communists on revolutionary tactics, is comparatively unknown, his numerous articles, pamphlets, correspondence and essays are known only to Geiger, London and Franz Mehring collection.

Yet, despite the renegade disciples, despite the innumerable professors from Bernstein to Tugan-Baranowsky, who have "disproved and demolished" Marxism, despite the fact that his grave at Highgate Cemetery is overgrown with weeds, the ideas of Marx manifest themselves in the irresistible, inevitable march of the proletariat towards Communism. The entire philosophical system of Karl Marx belongs to the last oppressed class of History. It is their key to the future.

Borah Is Kept Busy on Eve of Russian Trip

By ROSA LADDON
Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker"

WASHINGTON.—Senator Borah's office is now the busiest establishment on Capitol hill. Since the announcement Feb. 17, that the Idaho Senator was contemplating a trip to Russia to study at first hand conditions in the new republic for whose recognition he has often pleaded in congress, he has been besieged with inquiries from every quarter.

There is much talk and study in Washington about the invitation recently officially extended to Borah by the Russian government to visit that country, which, if he should go, would afford him unrestricted opportunities for investigation.

It is stated, upon good authority here, that the Russian government will welcome any individual or group of senators and representatives who desire to visit Russia for an impartial investigation of present political and economic conditions there.

Those who believe it is time for the United States to recognize Russia, holding that a government which has endured for more than five years must have the support of its people, find great encouragement in Senator Borah's statement—published in the Washington Post, said to be semi-official organ of the administration—that he believed "recognition by all the leading powers would be an accomplished fact before December."

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

What Books Do You Read?

WHAT SHALL I READ—is a question which perlexes the man and woman whose reading time is limited. The average worker has little time to devote to study, even the study of his own union and class problems. All the more reason that such time should be devoted to the best literature on the labor question. The books listed below fill the need of the busy worker who knows the value of such theory and knowledge of labor's problems.

The Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engels	10
Dictatorship vs. Democracy, Leon Trotsky	50
Bughouse of the American Labor Movement, Wm. Z. Foster	.25
Class Struggles in America, A. M. Simons	.10
For a Labor Party	.10
Program of the Communists, Bucharin	.10
The Railroaders Next Step, Amalgamation, Wm. Z. Foster	.25
The Revolutionary Crisis in Germany, England, Italy and France, Wm. Z. Foster	.25
The State and Revolution, Lenin	.25
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Engels	.25

Cloth Bound at 40c each.

Collapse of Capitalism, The, Kern. Cahn
The End of the World, Flammarion
Evolution of Man, Seeliger
Evolution, Organic and Social, A. M. Simons
Evolution, Social and Organic, A. M. Simons
Feuerbach: The Roots of the Socialist Philosophy, Frederick Engels
Law of Biogenetic, The, J. H. Moore
Life of Jesus, The, Ernest Renan
Militant Proletariat, The, Austin Lewis
Origin of Species, Charles Darwin
Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State, Frederick Engels
Positive School of Criminology, Enrico Ferri
Revolution and Counter-Revolution, Marx
Social and Philosophical Studies, Labriola
Socialism and Modern Science, Untermann
Theory of Life, The, Haeckel
Value, Price and Profit, Karl Marx
Woman Under Socialism, August A. Bebel
World's Revolution, The, Untermann

ADDRESS:
Workers Party
799 Broadway New York City

Debs Urged to State His Unity Stand

Eugene V. Debs, who is now campaigning for the Socialist Party presidential campaign in Chicago, is called upon to make a declaration on the question of a united working class political front, in a letter addressed to him by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker".

In his Chicago speeches Debs claims he is for the united political front. Yet it was the Cook County (Chicago) Socialist Party that deliberately broke unity with all other working class elements, and brought demoralization into the present electoral struggle.

In the words of "The Voice of Labor", official organ of the Workers Party in Chicago:

"Eugene V. Debs talked very optimistically of the unity of all radical elements. He appeared to speak for the Socialist Party. Yet all the actions of the Socialist Party are against unity of any sort.

"In the present municipal campaign they spoiled any possibility of united action by springing a surprise candidate on the politically conscious workers of Chicago, with the result that in the aldermanic contests neither the Workers Party, the Socialist Party nor the Farmer-Labor Party elected a candidate. There was a division of working class political action with a vengeance".

The letter addressed to Debs by "The Worker" is as follows:

Letter to Debs

Eugene V. Debs,
c. o. Local Cook County,
Socialist Party,
1501 Warren Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade Debs:—I have just received the Saturday, March 10th, issue of "The Chicago Socialist", and have just completed reading, with great interest, your speech on the second page. Under the sub-head, "Co-operate with other Parties", I find the following statement of yours: "I am in favor of co-operation with other parties that represent the workers, but the Socialist Party must preserve its identity as the uncompromising working class party."

The facts show that the Socialist Party position is in direct conflict with yours. The Socialist Party delegates at the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action spoke and voted for the exclusion of delegates of the Workers Party. The same situation developed in the recent New York Conference of the American Labor Party, which is reported on the first issue of the "Chicago Socialist" that I have before me. The closing statement is as follows: "The application of the Workers Party was denied by a vote of 330 to 85. This follows on the action of the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, which also rejected the application of the Workers Party, which seems to have as few friends as it has members."

Let me make just two corrections in this report: The vote was not 330 to 85, but 352 to 58, showing that more than 25 per cent of the trade union delegates were in favor of seating the Workers Party delegates; the official figures of both, the Socialist Party and the Workers Party, will show that the Workers Party has by far the larger membership.

May I also add that the tactics adopted at Cleveland and New York have been carried out at St. Louis, Mo., and Washington, D. C., the only exception to the general rule being a special Congressional election in San Francisco, where all working class political forces were able to get together and work together.

I, therefore, put the question to you, "Are you in favor of the Socialist Party position at Cleveland and in New York, St. Louis and Washington, D. C., especially in New York where the Workers Party was excluded, and such a non-working class element as the Single Tax Party admitted?" I feel that in justice to yourself you should make a public declaration on this question at the present time.

Fraternally yours,

J. Louis Engdahl,
Editor, The Worker.

Communist Polls Big Vote

In the recent primary election in Chicago, the Workers party was only able to put forth one candidate, Comrade Louis A. Cejka, for Alderman, in the 22nd Ward. The Socialist Party, with its usual disruptive tactics also put up a candidate, Morris Seskind, of the Chicago "Forwards". In spite of the latter's endorsement by the Municipal Voters' League, which was daily featured in The Daily News and the Tribune, the Communist candidate polled over 22 per cent of the vote cast, while Seskind, representing a party which has been in the field for over 20 years, failed to poll more than 15 per cent of the vote. Comrade Cejka received over 1200 votes in the Ward, a sign of the progress being made in Chicago by the ideas of the Workers Party.

Howat Describes Treachery of "International" Machine

BULLETIN

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Alexander Howat, speaking to a large audience at the Labor Lyceum here at a mass meeting of the Progressive Miners of District No. 5, graphically described the vicious tactics of President John L. Lewis and the machine in control of the United Mine Workers of America, in its assault upon the Kansas miners.

His narrative of the crucifixion of the 12,000 members in the Kansas district revealed this dastardly deed of the Lewis machine in all its cruelty.

Under the passage of the Kansas Industrial Court Law, which declared strikes illegal, Howat and the other officials of the Kansas District that in their opinion this law should be fought with all the means available. The Kansas miners agreed with this proposition, and while they were determined to fight this law in the courts and at the ballot-box, they were unwilling to admit that what they considered the inalienable right to strike could be taken away by any law. The convention therefore pledged the support of the entire membership to Howat and the other officials in a fight to the finish to show that this law could not be enforced and that it could not prevent strikes.

In accordance with this policy, the administration of the Kansas District proceeded to call strikes the same as if the Law did not exist. As a result, Howat and other officials were arrested and jailed Sept. 30, 1921. This was followed by a protest strike of 12,000 Kansas miners which, after continuing over four months, was abandoned by the men upon the advice of Howat and the other former district officials, who still retained the entire confidence of the men even tho they had been expelled from their official positions by the International twelve days after being sent to jail. Howat stated that by this strike the Industrial Court Law was so thoroly discredited that it is a dead letter even tho still on the statute books.

The Kansas miners feel that by this action they have performed an invaluable service to the entire Labor Movement. They feel that had the Industrial Court Law in Kansas been successful it would have been taken as a model by other states and the shackles of industrial slavery firmly riveted on the whole working class of the United States. As a result of the failure of the Kansas law to prevent strikes, the movement for anti-strike laws has been stopped. Therefore the Kansas miners believed that they were entitled to the full moral and financial support of the International Union in their struggle, and Howat stated that he wrote to President Lewis requesting such backing. To this request Lewis returned an evasive answer and in the September 1921 International Convention denied ever having been appealed to. The expulsion from office of Howat and the other officials was followed by their expulsion from the United Mine Workers for life, and the revocation of the charter of the Kansas District, which left the 12,000 miners outside the pale of the Organization, to fight unsupported against one of the most iniquitous laws ever placed on the statute books.

The International then began a campaign to break down the miners' resistance to the Industrial Court Law. The notorious Van Bitner, who had been driven from the Presidency of District No. 5, in Western Pennsylvania by the outraged membership, was sent to Kansas as the special representative of John L. Lewis and, so Howat stated, soon became the virtual General Manager of the Kansas mines. Men were imported, and a few mines got into operation. Van Bitner allowed the operators to abolish the conditions for which the Kansas miners had fought for years, and the operators agreed that the Provisional District which was set up was a fine organization.

After the calling off of the successful four-month's strike, the Van Bitner policy became that of punishing the friends of Howat. In this Howat stated that no coal operator was ever more cruel, brutal or oppressive than was Van Bitner.

The strikers had been expelled and to get back into the unions had to join as new members. The operators told them that they could not get their jobs until they were members of the union, and then when they applied for membership, Van Bitner told them that they could not join until they began working in the mines.

Those succeeding in getting back in the mines, thousands of Howat's supporters were not permitted to join the union for months. Five thousand friends of Howat were deprived from voting in the election Dec. 12, 1922, for officers for the reorganized District, because they had not been members long enough, and 1500 men who had been elected by the constitutionally necessary three months, were kept out by a special International ruling that three months and twelve days membership was required.

In conclusion Howat stated that he is seeking only for justice at the hands of the International for him self and co-worker, of Kansas.

When Howat rose to speak he received a tremendous ovation, the audience rising to its feet and giving three cheers for Howat. His remarks were time and again interrupted by tremendous applause.

One cannot believe that the International Officials will long be able to resist the pressure which the rank and file, as indicated by this meeting, will place upon the International for the granting of justice to Howat and the other expelled officials.

Amalgamated Bank Shows Speed

CHICAGO.—Unusual speed, even by prewar standards, has been achieved by the Amalgamated Trust & Savings bank in transmitting money to Russia. The money is repaid in Russia in American dollars.

Eight days from Chicago to Odessa is the record made by the bank thru an arrangement with the Russian-American Industrial corporation of New York. Both organizations are controlled by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. To direct points like Moscow money is delivered in far less time. Money sent from Chicago on Feb. 5 was delivered in Moscow by cable on Feb. 8.

Demand Howat and Others Ousted be Reinstated

The following resolution was adopted amid great cheers by the audience, representing eighty local unions in all sections of the Pittsburg District:

WHEREAS, Alexander Howat, former president of District No. 14, of Kansas, and other officials of that District were expelled from their official position, and,

WHEREAS, no charges have ever been preferred against them, having never been given a trial or an opportunity to defend themselves in any way, and,

WHEREAS, they were expelled in violation of the International Constitution with no cause whatever for so doing, and,

WHEREAS, they have been out of the organization now for the past 17 months.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that we the Progressive Miners of the Pittsburgh District in meeting assembled, representing eighty local unions of District No. 5, urge the International Executive Board to reinstate Brother Alexander Howat and the other expelled officers to their former standing in the organization with all rights and privileges belonging to them, the same as they enjoyed before their expulsion from office.

U. S. Negroes Refuse to Dig Coal for Imperialist France

By HARRY GODFREY

George S. Daugherty is a former deputy police commissioner of New York City. Now he, with his brother, Harry V. Daugherty, runs a detective agency which maintains a private uniformed police and which advertises to do "industrial plant observations."

Several weeks ago Harry V. went to Europe. When he came back he brought with him a money-making scheme, the biggest strike-breaking project ever essayed by a member of the gentry which has coined millions in that gentle trade; nothing less, in fact, than a plan, all worked out and agreed upon with a Paris "labor agency," to send thousands of American Negroes as strike breakers to dig coal under the protection of French bayonets in the Ruhr.

For this, Daugherty, or the Daugherty agency, was to receive 50 cents per ton each Negro provided. It was a gorgeous plan. The only trouble was that it struck several snags immediately after the jubilant announcement was made by the gentlemen who would have profited.

According to Daugherty, it was found that not more that a handful of Negro miners could be found who was willing to dig German coal for France, even at wages equivalent to $7 a day and with board and lodging thrown in.

Word was received here from Washington just about the time Daugherty gave out that statement to the effect that the government would take a "thumbs down" attitude if the project were brought before it.

So now it seems as if the Daugherty detective agency will have to worry along on what it can make from its private police, its "shadowing," its "industrial plant observations," and from its supplying of "large bodies of men for industrial organizations" of which Daugherty told the French labor agent.

In passing, it may be said that Harry V. Daugherty rather "spilled some beans" in talking about his negotiations to ship a shipload of Negro strike breakers to the Ruhr. In talking over the project with Louis Jouseran, French labor commissioner in the Ruhr, he said that Jouseran told him that the Arabs that France has been taking to the Ruhr to dig coal have proved miserable failures.

Crowds Cheer Cannon's Talk on Revolution

The [illegible] P. Cannon, chairman of the Workers' Party, is proving a gratifying success. Even the small crowds show an enthusiasm and a desire to advance their knowledge in the revolutionary movement is growing.

In Philadelphia, Pa., last Saturday, Comrade Cannon spoke on "Today and After Five Years of Revolution," to over 500 people at the Labor Lyceum, and the Philadelphia comrades are unanimous in proclaiming it the most inspiring and informative lecture they have yet heard on Soviet Russia.

He showed that in spite of the lies of the metropolitan press and the network of fabrication that has been woven by the yellow Socialist Party and other servants of capitalism in this country concerning the Soviet government that Russia is definitely on the upward path toward economic reconstruction.

"The position of Russia is steadily improving, while all other European countries are descending into complete disorganization," said Comrade Cannon. "While the condition of the masses of Russian workers and peasants is constantly improving, the condition of the workers in all other European countries is rapidly becoming worse."

The influence of the Communists in the trade union movement was also described. Facts and figures were presented to prove that over 90 per cent of the delegates to the Fifth All-Russian Congress of Trade Unions were members of the Communist Party, which is convincing evidence that the vast majority of workers today as in November, 1917, staunchly support the policy of the Bolsheviks.

Counter Revolution Is Dead

"The fact that the counter revolution is dead was clearly demonstrated at the world famous trials of the Social Revolutionaries," declared Cannop. This trial was held while he was in Soviet Russia. He witnessed the tremendous demonstrations in Petrograd when the entire population rose as one man in mass identification of the Social Revolutionaries on the anniversary of the murder of Volodarsky."

The description of the valiant Red Army, which has defended the Revolution against the external enemy, thrilled the audience and gave them a true perspective of the indomitable will of the masses of Russian workers to support the Bolshevik government to the last drop of blood in their bodies. This is the first army in all the history of the world where the rank and file knew precisely what they were fighting for.

Questions Very Interesting

The period for questions at the close of each meeting brought out some illuminating facts. One person in the audience asked if persons were shot for their political opinions in Russia. Cannon replied that no one was molested for his opinions, but that a few had been shot for attempted assassination of government officials.

Another individual declared he heard that the Soviet government depended entirely upon violence to maintain its power. It developed that the questioner had been reading some tirades against Russia by Ben Schlesinger, tool of Abraham Cahan, of the notorious apostle of reaction, the Jewish Daily Forward, and former president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Cannon denied the assertion and then added that, "Ben Schlesinger should be the last person to talk of violence, for he does not even know how to run a labor union or preside at a convention without resorting to violence against representatives of the rank and file of the membership." Evidently there were some garment workers present who remembered Schlesinger's performance at Cleveland for this thrust evoked thunderous applause.

The Philadelphia meeting certainly showed a rejuvenation of the movement in that city and the comrades there are enthusiastic about prospects for future activity upon the basis of the interest aroused by the Cannon meeting.

Police Brutality Exposed at the Gary, Ind., Wreck Trial!

THE USELIS JURY DISAGREES!

By Jack Carney

GARY, Ind.—In this town, dominated by the United States Steel Corporation, there have been many instances in the past, but the special agents of the corporation have never before been exposed in the alleged wrecking of the Michigan Central train near Gary last August, [illegible] Captain Quinn, of the Michigan Central Railroad, admitted on the stand that his company would pay $5,000 for the conviction of those responsible for the wreck.

It is a well established fact that the wreck was caused by defective equipment and was not the work of wreckers.

Worker Beaten By Police

The Gary police were aiding the Michigan Central against the strikers and arrested Uselis and after a series of most inhuman beatings claimed he had confessed to complicity in the wreck.

Dr. H. M. Hosmer, major in the medical corps during the war, testified that he examined Uselis on August 30, 1922, and that the man was so terrified that he cried like a child when he asked him to strip so he could be examined. He had been beaten so inhumanly by the police that his mind was shattered and he thought the doctors were going to administer more beatings. Finally, a union man showed Uselis his card and the victim submitted to examination. The doctors testified that his eye was blackened, his legs, neck, ribs, arms and head fearfully beaten and bearing great welts. There was a recital of fiendish cruelties that beggar description, exposing the police as the vilest of vile degenerates. He could not take a full breath due to the pain. A hemorrhage resulted in a great clot of dried blood in his ear. Dr. Hosmer testified that these injuries could have been received by blows either from a hose, black jack or iron bars or clubs.

Complete Alibi To Be Established

A complete alibi will be established for Uselis by the defense who view the whole trial as merely an effort of the Michigan Central detectives and the Gary police to save their faces for arresting, assaulting and beating into a stupor union men they picked for victims during the strike.

This story is the backbone of the great steel trust and Gary & Co. boast that within their feudal domains there can never be any unionism.

It is up to the shop men of the nation to watch this case and to defend Uselis against this frame-up, which seems to threaten the right of workers to organize into unions in every part of the United States in spite of Garyism combined with the Michigan Central aggregation of private thugs.

Attorney Paul Glazer, who long ago earned the execration of the Steel trust because of his determination to support the interests of the working class, is defending the case and is bringing to light facts that are seldom known outside the immediate circle of those affected.

Engdahl Speaks for the Rochester "Amalgamated"

(Special to "The Worker")

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—More than a thousand members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers heard J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker" tell the story of "The Bureau Detectives and the Spy System" at the regular Friday night "open forum" here. Engdahl congratulated the members of the "Amalgamated" in Rochester on their good fortune in having Paul Blanshard as their educational director, stating that his work rivalled even the educational efforts in New York or Chicago.

The Rochester educational meetings are held in the union's own building. There is a musical program before the evening's address. The children brought along by fathers and mothers have a separate program in a separate hall, that is, until the final number of the evening, which is usually a movie comedy.

"The Amalgamated" in Rochester, therefore, has made a real community center of its educational meetings, with the result that standing room is at a premium. The band program is separate hall, that is, until the final number of the evening, which is usually a movie comedy.

"The Amalgamated" in Rochester, therefore, has made a real community center of its educational meetings, with the result that standing room is at a premium. The band program is a

Workers Party Issues Call to All Radical Labor for United Front Against New Open Shop Offensive

(Continued from Page One)

be compelled to increase by many billions of dollars the already gigantic tribute they pay to the owning class for the chance to live—with a mere existence.

Misleading the Working Farmers

On Oct. 24, 1922, the agents of the Packing Trust, the International Harvester Trust, the railway kings and the United States Chamber of Commerce met in Chicago to organize a campaign to win the working farmers over to the side of Big Business.

These exploiters of the rural toiling masses are trying to separate the working farmers from the industrial workers. Having themselves forced the farming masses into bankrupt.y they are attempting to deceive the working farmers with the hackneyed fraud that their salvation depends on the further reduction of wages and the continued deterioration of the working conditions of the industrial masses.

The Government is Preparing.

What is more, the Government is becoming evermore absolutistic—and industrially it is becoming evermore involved in the European imbroglio. At the same time conference there were American Government "observers" to protect the interests of Rockefeller's Standard Oil Trust in the lifting of the Mosul Oil Fields. Ambassador Harvey is opening by playing Morgan's game of Lombard Street, the Wall Street of Europe. Harding, elected on a platform of opposition to the League of Nations, has made a complete right-about-face and is now advocating that the United States "participate in European "affairs". For the working masses of America such a policy can mean only one thing—a greater army and a more powerful navy—the iron heel of a militarist dictatorship, and war with its high cost of living, and millions of maimed and killed.

Dividing the Workers

Just as the Democratic Wilson Government prepared the ground for the great Open-Shop drive of 1920-1921 by a ferocious onslaught on the foreign-born workers, resulting in unbridled brutality and hundreds of arrests and deportations of innocent men and women; so today, the Republican government is preparing the new attack on the whole working class by a preliminary drive against the foreign-born workers. Secretary of Labor Davis, and Senator Colt, [illegible] Department of Labor, are preparing for the passage of the Johnson bill, providing for the deportation of foreign-born workers. The Department of Justice is preparing to deport workers by raiding their meeting halls, photographed, and fingerprinted. The aims of this capitalistic drive against the foreign-born workers are plain. First, the exploiters want to lower the standard of living and the conditions of employment of millions of our workers who happen to be foreign-born. Then they will blame and attack these worse oppressed and more ruthlessly exploited foreign-born workingmen to the native workers for the degrading conditions they themselves have forced upon these laborers. The capitalists are thus hoping to sow dissension in and divide the ranks of the working masses in order to crush more easily all the workers—native and foreign-born alike.

Dangers of 1924 Election

Both dominant parties are actively preparing for the coming 1924 Presidential elections—preparing to foist another reactionary administration on the workers. There is talk of the Republican Party renominating the strikebreaker, Harding. In the Democratic Party there are plans afoot to nominate for the presidency, the reactionary Underwood, who applauded the notorious strikebreaking Daugherty injunction, and who opposed the passage of the anti-child labor law.

The Present Situation

The present situation in Hungary with smoke and fire, is very clear. The workers cannot defend themselves successfully. But in order to resist the capitalist onslaught successfully, the workers must overcome several obstacles which make it successful defense impossible today.

First of all, most of the workers who are unionized, they are organized into craft unions which are entirely out of date and such as fighting organizations are the conditions of the highly trustified modern capitalist industry.

Also, the workers are divided amongst themselves into foreign-born and native. The multitude of languages, the Babel of Tongues further tends to foster differences among the workers.

Finally the workers are not organized politically to meet their enemy. We do not have a powerful mass party of the workers—an independent working class political party, unreservedly committed to the protection of the interests of the industrial workers and working farmers.

The Workers Party knows that the complete liberation of the working class can come only thru the revolution; that is, thru the setting up of a Soviet Government of the workers and working farmers based on their mass organizations. Only thru such a government—the dictatorship of the working class—will the workers be able to abolish wage slavery and build up a Communist society.

But the Workers Party is aware of the fact that today the overwhelming majority of the working class is not yet sufficiently class-conscious or convinced of the necessity of Communism. As militants we cannot sit idly by and wait for the final conflict. The workers must immediately organize a vigorous campaign of defense against the increasingly menacing attacks of their employers.

A Program of Action

The Workers Party therefore proposes that all working-class organizations, labor unions, workers' benefit organizations, working class political parties and working farmers' political and economic organizations get together to present a united, common front against the common enemy—the employing class. To achieve this united front of labor, the Workers Party proposes, that all working class organizations, regardless of political differences, get together and marshal their forces on the basis of the following immediate program.

1. Amalgamation.

Immediate concrete steps should be taken to amalgamate the present craft unions into fighting industrial unions.

2. For the Protection of the Foreign Born Workers.

All workers in America, native and foreign-born, have but one enemy—the employing class. The separation of the American workers into English and foreign-language speaking is one of the greatest obstacles to unity of action and class consciousness in the ranks of the working class. The employers capitalize this condition to advance their own ends of exploitation and oppression. All the workers must get together against their common enemy and oppose the attack of the employers on the foreign-born workers, especially attacks which are only preliminary to and an integral part of the onslaught against the working class in America.

The International Labor Movement

The struggle of the working class is international. The workers of America cannot wage a successful struggle against their own exploiting class and at the same time put their trust in organizations that have been and are hampering and betraying the struggles of their brothers in other countries. The American workers must therefore repudiate the Second, Two and One-Half, and Amsterdam Internationals.

4. Recognition of Soviet Russia.

The workers of Russia have won their strike against their Czarist oppressors, capitalist exploiters, and the foreign imperialist invaders. The workers of Soviet Russia have succeeded in ending the rule of the land- and moneyed tyrants. They have established a Government of the city workers and poor farmers. And this Government is growing ever stronger, despite the blockade and wars of the French and British imperialist lords of finance and industry.

The American workers must help the Russian workers maintain their victory and in this way help themselves. We must fight for the full recognition of the Soviet Government. The workers of America must aid their Russian brothers in their efforts to rebuild their country and resist the attacks of the foreign capitalist plunderers.

5. For the Removal of Governmental Obstacles.

The organization of the American Government is replete with the most clever and effective devices to block the development of a powerful, militant working class movement. We propose the removal of all such Governmental obstacles now hindering the workers in their struggle against the exploiting class. The united workers should fight to abolish:

a) The Supreme Court and the veto power of courts over legislation.

b) The United States Senate.

c) The veto power of the President.

e) The present Committee system in Congress stifling even the faintest voice of protest that a workers' representative might raise.

f) The present 48-States system of Garden Sti.

law serving as a big loaf for the centralized dictatorship of the employing class. It is a device of Government confusing and making more difficult the struggles of the workers for remedial legislation and further buttressing the whole notorious system of checks and balances on which the American Government is based.

6. For a Labor Party.

In the struggle of the workers against the employers the government fights the battles of the exploiting class. The class struggle is therefore a political struggle. The workers must organize an independent working class mass political party consisting of all workers' and working farmers' organizations, regardless of political differences, and unreservedly committed to the protection of the interests of the industrial and agricultural working masses. The organization of such a mass labor party is indispensible to the establishment of a Government of, by and for the city and rural working masses—a WORKERS' GOVERNMENT.

A CALL TO ACTION!

New and most serious dangers are confronting the workers. Unless the workers organize to meet the new offensive of the employing class they will lose every vestige of their hard-won gains of many years of bitter struggle. They will be completely enslaved by the victorious employing class dictatorship.

The Workers Party calls on the workers of America to unite for their common defense. We must pit the unity of the laboring masses against the unity of the exploiters and oppressors! We must match the solidarity of the working class whose ideal is freedom, with the solidarity of the employing class whose aim is exploitation and tyranny! The workers must marshal their forces and close their ranks in defence of their unions, their ideals and their lives!

The Workers Party calls upon all the organizations of the workers and the working farmers, to join into one mighty army, to present one common front—a united front—against the one common enemy—the employing class!

Engdahl Speaks in Philadelphia

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker", will speak at the Commune celebration of the Philadelphia Workers Party, Sunday, 3 p. m., March 18, Machinists' Temple, 1239 Spring

Attempt to Terrorize in Knit Strike

Faced with defeat, their ranks breaking under the magnificent solidarity of the knit goods strikers, the employers group is resorting to the use of armed gangsters who rove the strike districts assaulting and slugging workers on the picket lines.

The strike is now in its third week and the workers' organization, the Amalgamated Knit Goods Workers Union, under the leadership of I. Lederman, has increased the effectiveness of the strike from day to day, while the ranks of the employers have been depleted by many of the individual employers deserting and accepting in full the demands of the union.

This desertion of their ranks has infuriated the "open shop" employers so they have resorted to the employment of hordes of gangsters, who in automobiles and on foot assault individual strikers. In one instance a meeting of strikers in Williamsburg was attacked by armed thugs and a number of strikers near the door violently assaulted, the sluggers making their escape before the other members realized what had happened. Joseph Sachs, one of the prominent "open shop" employers is charged with having personally led an assault upon strikers at 76 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, and a warrant for his arrest has been secured by the union, tho so far he has not been apprehended.

The left elements, mostly young workers, are taking the lead in maintaining the morale of the strikers and their agitation has been so effective that none in the ranks has yielded to the rosy promises of the individual bosses, who have tried to break the ranks of the strikers.

A stirring leaflet entitled "Your First Strike" was issued by the members of the Young Workers League, and has been widely distributed among the strikers and has had a tendency to keep the younger elements, who are in reality experiencing their first struggle against the employers, solidly in line.

Fur Union Officials Desperate in Court Fight Against Freiheit

In a desperate effort to stop the avalanche of criticism heaped upon them by the representatives of the militant members of the Furriers Union, the officials of the New York Joint Board of Furriers are frantically appealing to a capitalist court to come to their assistance.

After declining to defend themselves in a labor court against the exposure of their use of thugs by the Jewish Daily Freiheit, the officers of the Furriers' Union are acting the part of agents provocateurs by appearing in court and declaring before the District Attorney that the Freiheit contemptuously refers to the court as "capitalistic". The District Attorney declares he will "investigate" the article in question. Evidently Morris Kaufman, international president of the Furriers, imagines the courts of law in the United States are not capitalistic, but that they exist for the purpose of assisting the gallant leaders of labor in their valiant efforts to keep reaction enthroned against the rank and file of labor.

At a meeting of over 100 members of the Waist and Dress Makers' Union, the action of the officials of the Furriers' Union was condemned in a sharp resolution.

A Dogma of History

By H. M. WICKS

Almost three quarters of a century ago Marx and Engels proclaimed a new theory for the interpretation of history. Altho no bourgeois apologist has ever been able to refute the doctrine of these orig nators of the scientific basis of the modern Communist movement—which it has wrought storms of criticism from every source, capitalist or reformist labor—still it has not been applied or understood by any appreciable number of those who claim to speak in the interest of the proletariat.

It is not at all difficult to understand why the reformist Socialists have not embraced this mighty weapon and turned it upon the capitalist class; for historical materialism is a weapon—not merely a means of interpreting history better than before, but of making history. The Socialism that dominated the movement in the United States was essentially of a petty bourgeois character. Historical materialism with its revolutionary implications would have wrecked the bourgeois conceptions of the Socialist leaders, so they ignored it for many years.

* * *

When, at last, as the result of the World War and the Russian revolution vindicating the predictions of historical materialism, it became the fashion to embrace this doctrine, a whole crop of pseudo-Marxists sprang up. Those who had carelessly dabbled in Marxism suddenly became oracles. Quoting a few phrases from the historical writings of Marx was a favorite pastime. There, being but few who understood the fundamentals of this theory, there were few to dispute the shabby pretenses of these who professed an understanding of Marxism.

Even James Oneal, editorial writer of the New York Call, began to speak learnedly about the modus operandi of history. Tho he had long before demonstrated his total incapacity to deal with even the simplest facts of history in American labor movement, he endeavored to apply his scant knowledge to those derived and complex factors that produced the catastrophic action of the World War.

History is not a simple thing, but simpletons and those of a primitive type of mind constantly endeavor to reduce every effect to one simple cause. Just as primitive man in the dim past translated his ignorance into one word and called it God, so the pseudo-revolutionists of our day, endeavor to reduce history to one factor—but today they call it OIL.

* * *

Around the question of oil a new dogma of history is being formulated. The new "historians" account for every political movement since the discovery of naphta as a conflict over the question of oil supremacy.

Important as the question of control of the world's oil supply has come to be, since the close of the War, it certainly played no part in the gathering storm of the crisis that culminated in that titanic struggle. Had the war been fought over the question of oil the United States would not have fought on the side of Britain, but against her, for it is these two nations today that are engaged in the struggle for control of the oil supply of the world.

A plain historical fact, however, does not deter the editorial writer of the Call from proclaiming on Friday, March 9, that the late War was a war for petroleum.

Surely no one with even the faintest perception of history could make such an abysmal blunder with the exception of the spurious historian, Oneal. This is quite typical of the low degree of understanding possessed by those who furnish the intellectual fare dealt out by the Call.

* * *

To intelligently explain the origin of the world war involves an understanding of the social and economic forces at work thruout the world, covering the entire epoch since the close of the Napoleonic wars. It was capitalist imperialism with its myriad of economic interests, generating conflicts between nations in every part of the world that caused the War, and among all the economic factors leading up to the final clash of arms, the question of oil played no part whatsoever.

The importance of oil in warfare became general knowledge only during the latter days of the world war. Before the war Britain had realized the importance of oil in naval warfare and had converted its fleet of coal burning engine and since supremacy on the sea is necessary for the continued existence of Britain as a world power, certain capitalists of England were secretly contriving to control the world's oil supply. This was not war against the Standard Oil Company of the United States, which had been supreme and unchallenged in the world. Very subtly this monopoly of oil lands was proceeding when the war broke out as the result of a complex of economic forces designated in their totality under the general term capitalist imperialism.

Had the United States been aware of the sinister plans of Britain it is quite probable that the question of the partition of the world's oil supply would have been settled before this government would have consented to enter the war, even to protect the billions of Morgan.

* * *

It was only after the War, when Standard Oil began to search for new fields of exploitation that it discovered that Britain had succeeded in getting control of most of the oil supply. From first place in the business of oil monopoly the American Standard Oil Company then found itself a very poor second. The British combination of Royal Dutch Shell and its subsidiaries, had successfully blocked the expansion of the Standard in every part of the world.

In the immediate future the question of oil will play a dominant part. It was the material factor in the struggle of the Turks and Greeks, respectively tools of France and Britain. It was on the order of the day at Lausanne. It will be a dominant factor in the further development of relations between Britain and the United States. It is responsible for the United States viewing with approval the occupation of the Ruhr by France, while Britain gnashes her teeth and tries to neutralize America by agreeing to a debt funding proposition.

* * *

But in spite of the importance of the question of oil, historical materialism cannot be reduced to a dogma wherein one simply investigates the potentialities of petroleum and immediately proceeds to write a brochure on current history. Petroleum must be considered in relation to the sum total of economic factors involved in modern imperialism, and certainly the mere memorizing of a few Marxian phrases and distorting them to apply to the oil question will not suffice for an explanation of the complexities beneath the surface of national antagonisms today.

The dogmatist may console himself with his vain imaginings of profunding as he proclaims the gospel of oil in place of the conflicts between nations over the appropriation of the surplus created by the working class.

* * *

In the near future we will face a war that in form will be over the question of petroleum, but in substance will be a continuation of the imperialist struggle that produced the world war. Thus we can speak of a war for petroleum, but surely any one who visualizes the future war in such belongs in the category of intellectual eunuchs, who might function as a perverter of history in the Rand School of Social Science, but who surely has no business endeavoring to enter the realms of historical materialism.

Peer Gynt

With Joseph Schildkraut

Reviewed by Nancy Markoff

Go to see Joseph Schildkraut in "Peer Gynt", Henrik Ibsen's masterpiece, being given at the Shubert Theatre by the Theatre Guild. From the first scene in the play where we meet him, a carefree dreamer in rags, revolting against all responsibility, and as we follow him thruout his career, right up to his return home a broken old man tortured with the ever existing problem, "What is this we call life", we feel the grip of this wonderful drama and the masterful interpretation of it. For Joseph Schildkraut's interpretation of Peer Gynt is real.

Louise Closser Hale as Peer's mother will live a long time in my memory. The scene in which she welcomes her wayward boy home and in which they play a game at make believe, is equal to anything done by the best of the players of the Moscow Art Theatre.

The Theatre Guild is to be complimented on this great achievement in artistic setting and production. Peer Gynt surpasses all the other plays they have put on this season and is a worthwhile contribution to the American theatre.

* * *

Germans Don't Appreciate Selves

The Germans must learn from the Russians how to appreciate themselves sufficiently to make America anxious to make their acquaintance. In other words the German managers should sit at the feet of the Russians and learn the gentle art of publicity.

If the Russians had as good an offering to give to the American lovers of music as the Berliner Opern-Gesellschaft, now at the Lexington Opera House, the American public would have felt their presence in this country.

All lovers of music should avail themselves of this opportunity to hear Wagner's operas by this able cast of German singers.

* * *

Moscow Players Go on Tour

The Moscow Art Theatre, upon completion of its engagement at Jolson's Theatre, New York, March 31, will play in Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia. According to revised plans the Moscow Players will open at the Great Northern Theatre, Chicago, April 2, for an engagement of three weeks; to be followed by two weeks at the Lyric Theatre, Philadelphia, and then two weeks at the Majestic Theatre, Boston. Next week there will be a repetition here of "Tsar Feodor Ivanovitch"...

* * *

It is announced that the Theatre Guild is planning a theatre of its own on Broadway at the cost of $500,000. One of the first plays that will probably be offered in the new home will be "Masse Mensch", by Ernest Toller, the German Communist, still confined in Niederschonenfeld, a fortress-prison for politicals. It was planned to offer this play this year, but the time was too limited to give it a fitting production. The present offering of the Guild, Hendrick Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," having moved to the Shubert Theatre. "The Adding Machine" opens at Garrick, March 19.

* * *

"Roger Bloomer" Gets the Hook

"Roger Bloomer" was given the hook by the Equity Players at the 48th St. Theatre, for some inexplicable reason, and departed for the Greenwich Village Theatre. "The Chastening" is now being produced in 48th St., with "Why Not?" promised to return next Monday.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

5th BALL AND ENTERTAINMENT
For the benefit of
"THE VOICE OF THE WORKER"
(Official Organ of the Greek Federation of the Workers Party)
MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1923, at 8.30 P. M.
Palm Garden
150 East 58th Street, between Lexington and 3rd Aves.
DRAMA, COMIC, MONOLOGUE IN GREEK, AND DANCING
TILL 3 A.M.
Tickets, in advance $1.00 at the door $1.25
For English-speaking comrades 50c
All comrades are asked to urge their Greek friends to come to this Ball.
For more information apply:
GREEK FEDERATION, 629 Sixth Ave., New York
(Phone: Fitz Roy 4126)
Under the auspices of the N. Y. Branch of the Greek Federation.

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We have obtained a shipment at such low cost that we can give them away free to subscribers.
Subscribe to the Pictorial now—while these art objects last.
The magazine has created more enthusiastic comment than any labor publication in recent years. Its authoritative records of the Russian Famine Relief Campaign, its articles on politics and art of the highest, most interesting character.
[illegible]

Unions Join United Front for May Day

Many unions are responding to the Second Conference for a United May Day Demonstration, among them being Locals 1 and 9 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. The proposition will also be taken up by the Joint Board of the Waist and Dress Makers.

The militants in New York are leaving no stone unturned to make this the greatest May Day demonstration ever held in America.

An executive has been elected and has sent communications to other unions and labor groups asking them to attend a second conference that will be held March 25 at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St.

It is appropriate that such a demonstration should be held in view of the ever increasing sentiment for amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions and the general tendency of labor to close its ranks to meet the assault of the capitalist class. The slogan of the demonstrations on May Day will be the questions of amalgamation, a labor party and a workers' government.

The Harlem (N. Y.) English Branch Workers Party, announces its second contribution to the Day's Pay Campaign, amounting to $31.

Don't miss the March "LIBERATOR"

FLOYD DELL, author of The Briary Bush, begins a special series entitled, "The Outline of Marriage."

Max Bedacht, treats of Communist tactics in "Are the Communists Ready?"

"An Imperial War," by R. W. Postgate, reviews the successes and failures of capitalism in Great Britain.

Ella Reeve Bloor writes a biographical sketch of Martin Anderson Nexo whom she met in Moscow recently.

Mary Heaton Vorse, writes of the Kansas miners in "Courage."

"An Open Challenge," by C. E. Ruthenberg, reviews the Michigan Communist cases.

Oscar Cesare, just back from Moscow, draws the cover.

Robert Minor furnishes a double-page cartoon on the Ruhr situation, Gropper a full page frontispiece.

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AMERICANISM
A World Menace

by W. T. COLYER

Preface by TOM MANN

W. T. Colyer, formerly a member of the Communist Party of America, was deported to England. He has written a daring book upon America and its boasted "democracy." The New York Times in a recent review gave it more than one page. We have imported only a small shipment and orders should be sent at once.

$1.50 a copy

Address WORKERS PARTY,
799 Broadway, New York

As to Labor Banks

From The Labor Herald, Official Organ of the Trade Union Educational League

The failure of cooperation as a movement of its own is almost complete in the United States when compared to the great and flourishing cooperative movement of other countries. Incompetence, graft, and a general lack of solidarity on the part of the workers has made it practically impossible for the cooperatives to grow. The situation has reached such a stage, apparently—if we are to have cooperative institutions the trade unions themselves must take the matter in hand and bring the cooperatives into existence.

The tendency for the unions to do this is one of the most pronounced features of our present-day movement. The recent rapid growth of labor banks is the most striking example. Every friend of conciliation welcomes these banks and helps to establish them. But a note of warning must be sounded. In the hands of progressive officials such banks will be constructive and helpful institutions, but in the hands of reactionaries they will do great harm. We view with alarm the founding of banks in various industrial centres by A. F. of L. hide-bound reactionaries. Any one who thinks that such banks will be used in the interests of the workers has his economic A. B. C's still to learn. On the contrary, we can expect such reactionaries, strengthened by great financiel power, to use this power in every possible way to prevent the growth of progressive sentiment in their organizations.

A move which is bound to cause much unfavorable sentiment is the recent affiliation of Warren S. Stone to the Empire Trust Co., as a director of that body. No good can possibly come from such an alliance, which, in a crisis, will inevitably be turned against Labor. Such class-collaboration must be fatal to the workers' interest. Labor banks, yes, but in the hands of progressives, not reactionaries.

Two New Jersey Conferences For Protection Of The Foreign Born.

Friday, March 23, 7.30 p. m., at 41 Bridge St., Paterson, N. J., there will be held a conference, delegated from all progressive organizations and unions in the city of Paterson.

A similar conference will be held in Passaic, N. J., Sunday, March 25, at 3 p. m., at 162 Madison St. The purpose of these two conferences will be to formulate plans for an intensive campaign against the bills now awaiting the next session of Congress for the enslavement of the foreign-born workers.

Farmer-Labor Party Convention

CHICAGO.—The national executive committee, Farmer - Labor party, is basking on holding a national convention of the party in Chicago, July 3. If the motion carries, Jay G. Brown, national secretary, will be authorized to invite all labor, farm and political groups to send representatives to this convention with authority to take necessary steps toward complete unity of the political forces of the entire working class.

Johnston Wants to Settle

NEW YORK.—The unions are willing to negotiate at once with the railroads which have not settled the shop strike, and which were censured by President Harding's recent letter to a Jersey Central shopman, according to William H. Johnston, president, International Association of Machinists.

Labor Can't Beat Bankers at Own Game

Sixth Article
By H. M. WICKS

We challenged the assertions of Dr. Walter F. McCaleb to the effect that labor could control the banking power of the United States in ten years, at a meeting held for union printers in the city of New York, and mildly suggested that he had better study the simple fundamentals of economics before he appears before other audiences of working people with his inane claims.

The eminent doctor became exceedingly hostile and after finding himself unable to reply to the questions hurled at him, began reciting the story of his life.

His autobiography was interesting inasmuch as it exposed this expert for the labor banks as a typical petty capitalist. At college he obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy, which accounts for his learned ignorance of everything worth knowing. When one emerges from an American college saturated with the hallucinations of speculative philosophy he may be able to feign intelligence among the cultured imbeciles of the educated bourgeoisie, but he is totally unfit to enter into controversies with working people who possess a knowledge of Marxian economics.

The absurd proposition of McCaleb, Stone and the other half-wits and charlatans trying to impose labor banks upon the trade union movement of America, can be easily exploded by considering for a moment the fact that it takes the average worker in less than two hours to produce commodities equal in value to his daily wage and that the extra six hours he works constitutes surplus-labor time, for which he receives no compensation whatever. This surplus-labor time produces surplus value, which is the amount the capitalist class takes from the working class without rendering any service whatsoever to society in return.

By way of illustration, let us imagine that the average wage is $5 per day. Two hours' labor time is required to produce commodities equal in value to the $5. The first two hours is what Marx calls necessary labor time. Instead of stopping work at the end of two hours, the worker continues on the job an average of six hours more. The six hours constitute unnecessary labor time, or surplus labor time, and it is during these six hours that the exploitation of labor takes place. Every worker, under the condition described, would therefore produce commodities equal in value to $15 per day in addition to his wages. Now the absurd proposition of the apostles of labor banks is that the workers, after paying their living expenses out of their $5 will still have enough left over to go into the banking business and in 10 years time put the fellows obtaining the $15 off the labor of every worker in industry out of business.

There is another phase of the question of savings accounts of workers that has been conveniently overlooked by the labor bankers, and the eminent doctor of philosophy who is their chief adviser. That is the commodity nature of labor-power and the fact that it is subject to all the laws of other commodities. If labor receives sufficient wages to enable it to save a portion of this wage, that is proof that the price of labor-power is greater than its value, and since the inexorable tendency of commodities of every kind is to exchange at their value, it follows as day follows the night that the price of labor-power will gravitate to the level of its value, which is the equivalent of the food, clothing and shelter necessary to enable the slave to live and multiply day by day, support a family in order that there may be another generation of wage-slaves to replace him when he goes to the scrap-heap. If all the workers were to practice that capitalist virtue of thrift, by voluntarily reducing their standard of living, in order to place money in the banks, it simply means that wages would sink to the level of the actual amount necessary to live during the first period of unemployment that followed such "thrift".

When a worker is unemployed and his family are facing the horrors of privation he does not stop to consider whether he can save money out of his wages, he only wants a chance to work so that he can live and support his family, therefore he takes the first job that will guarantee him a so-called living wage, which is the value of his labor power. Not all the beguiling wheedling of all the apostles of labor banking can ever change that fundamental feature of capitalist production nor can all the doctors of philosophy on earth successfully refute this fundamental law of capitalist production.

(Continued Next Week)

Amnesty Day, April 29.

CHICAGO.—Selection of April 29 as General Amnesty Day is announced by Harry Feinberg, secretary, General Defense Committee, 1001 W. Madison St.

MAKE THE PARTY GROW 50¢

To the Members of the Party—Have you the badge of merit represented by the above facsimile of the "Make the Party Grow" stamp in your dues book?

We call the stamp a badge of merit because the money derived from the sale of the stamp will help us to get results like this:

On Wednesday, March 7th, we received from our field organizer in Pennsylvania an application for a charter for an English branch of the party. The signers of the application were the president of the Central Labor Council, the secretary of that body, the president of the miners locals and half a dozen of the delegates of the central labor body of the city.

On the day before the National Office received a letter from the vice-president of a central labor body in another city of the same state, who is also president of a local union, asking for information about how to organize a branch of the party.

There are hundreds of such opportunities in existence to strengthen the party, to sink its roots deep into the organized labor movement, and make it a powerful influence among the working masses.

The party needs organizers and workers to reach these workers who are ready to join our party and work with us. The "Make the Party Grow" stamp will provide the money for the work.

PUT ONE IN YOUR BOOK WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY AND JOIN THOSE WHO HAVE DONE THEIR SHARE TO REALLY MAKE THE PARTY GROW—NOT ONLY IN NUMBERS BUT IN STRENGTH AND INFLUENCE.—C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary.

CANNON MEETINGS

J. P. Cannon, Chairman of the Workers Party, who returned from Russia recently, after a six-months study of Russian conditions, is making a four or five months tour to tell the workers of this country about the life of their Russian comrades. Comrade Cannon will speak on "Russia Today" and "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International". In the following list of meetings thus far arranged he will speak on "Russia Today" unless otherwise indicated:

New Haven, Conn.: Sat., Mar. 17, 7:30 P.M. Workmen's Circle Temple St. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Com. Int."
Boston, Mass.: Sun., Mar. 18, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., 7:30 P. M. "Russia Today." 2 P. M. "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Cambridge, Mass.: Mon., Mar. 19, 7:30 P. M., 46 Main St.
Quincy, Mass.: Tues., Mar. 20. Hall announced later.
New Bedford, Mass.: Wed., Mar. 21, 7:30 p.m. Labor Temple.
Quincy, Mass., Thurs., Mar. 22, Mahaiatte Hall, Liberty St., So. Quincy, 8 p. m.
Quincy, Mass.: Fri., Mar. 23, 8 P. M. Mahaiatte Hall, Liberty St., So. Quincy. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Revere, Mass.: Sat., Mar. 24, 8 P. M. Labor Lyceum, Shirley and Walnut Sts.
Lawrence, Mass.: Sun., Mar. 25, 7:30 P.M. Needham Hall, 180 Essex St.
West Concord, N. H.: Mon., Mar. 26. Hall announced later.
Worcester, Mass.: Tues., Mar. 27. A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull St.
Worcester, Mass., Wed., Mar. 28, 8 P. M. Millstone Club, 217 Belmont St. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Providence, R. I.: Thurs., Mar. 29, 8 P.M. A. C. A. Hall, 1753 Westminster St.
New York City: Fri., Mar. 30, 8 P. M. Central Opera House.
Elizabeth, N. J.: Mon., Apr. 2.
Elizabeth, N. J.: Tues., Apr. 3, "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Washington, D. C.: Wed., Apr. 4, Liberty Hall, 9th and B Sts. N. W., 8 P. M.
Trenton, N. J.: Thurs., Apr. 5.
Reading, Pa.: Fri., Apr. 6.
Reading, Pa.: Sat., Apr. 7.
Syracuse, N. Y.: Sun., Apr. 8.
Rochester, N. Y.: Mon., Apr. 9.
Buffalo, N. Y.: Tues., Apr. 10
Jamestown, N. Y.: Wed., Apr. 11.
Erie, Pa.: Thurs., Apr. 12.
Conneaut, O.: Fri., Apr. 13.
Ashtabula, O.: Sat., Apr. 14
Pittsburgh, O.: Sun., Apr. 15. Two meetings.
Monessen, Pa.: Mon., Apr. 16.
Youngstown, Pa.: Tues., Apr. 17.
Warren, Pa.: Wed., Apr. 18.
Akron, O.: Thurs., Apr. 19.
Canton, O.: Apr. 20, "Russia Today." Apr. 21, "The Fourth Congress of Com. Int."
Cleveland, O.: Sun., Apr. 22.
Cleveland, O.: Sun., Apr. 29.

Destitute Amid Their Orchards

YAKIMA, Wash.—Hundreds of farmers are leaving the fertile Yakima valley, nationally known for its orchards and apples. Household goods are being sold to buy food, and ranches are selling for just enough to get families out of the district.

This was revealed recently by Y. C. Mansfield, of the Farmers' League, who has proposed that the farmers be paid $3 a day for their labor by the government.

Another Anti-Soviet Lie Nailed

AUSTIN, Tex.—Russian scientists are not starving creatures in rags clinging despairingly to their microscopes in obscure garrets, according to observations of Prof. H. J. Muller, department of zoology, University of Texas, who visited Russia by monoplane from Berlin last year.

"I found the reality different," Muller declares. "The Russian scientist I saw was busily engaged in his laboratory, actively interested in his scientific work and getting results and desirous above all of getting into touch with the work that the west is producing."

Famines Have Always Happened in Russia

Why Does the World Know About This Famine?

In Russia

famines have been a common occurence since the year 1891.

During the Czar's regime Cossacks were always sent to the afflicted area with instructions to force the peasants not to leave their villages.

In this manner thousands died but the world knew nothing about it.

To-Day

the Soviet Government has thrown open the best buildings to the sufferers. It has attempted in every possible manner to save the unfortunates.

It has appealed to the workers of the world for assistance in this gigantic undertaking.

That is why the whole world knows about THIS famine. That is why we know that.

There Are Two Million Orphans.

a large number of whom are a direct result of the famine.

The greater portion are the toll paid for the capitalist war and blockade waged against the First Workers' Republic.

ADOPT AN ORPHAN. $5 for equipment; $2 a month for upkeep.

Fill in blank below and mail to

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA, 201 West 13th Street, New York.

OPEN THE GATES TO NEW HOMES

The undersigned pledges to provide for a Russian child for One Year, paying $5 for equipment and $2 a month for care.

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY .....

Do you want us to send you name and photo of child you adopt? .....

SAVE RUSSIA'S CHILDREN

I cannot pledge to adopt a Russian Orphan but I wish to contribute to the General Orphan Fund.

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY .....
AMOUNT .....

The Farmer and the Labor Party

By ALFRED KNUTSON

The conditions under which the American farmer has been forced to work and earn his living in the past, has made it rather difficult to get to him the idea of socialism.

For decades he has been taught diligently by the capitalists that his prosperity depended largely upon getting a deed to and "owning" a piece of land. As long as there was plenty of cheap land to be had and before the rise of the mortgage system to its present tremendous proportions, the banker and the mortgage company were able to fool the farmer into believing that what they said about land and land ownership was true.

As a consequence his mind became saturated with the idea of capitalistic property rights, and the Socialist who ventured to warn him of the insecurity and futility of such "rights" was called a dangerous dreamer. His debate with the Socialist came to an abrupt end because he knew, in a concrete way, that he had so many acres of land worth so much per acre, which might be disposed of for cash whenever he wished.

Today, however, all this is changed. It is quite possible now to talk to some farmers about a different system of landownership, such as rent, for example, as proposes to make the occupancy and use the sole title of the land. Today, also, a discussion of having the national government take over and operate banks, railroads, coal mines, flour mills, terminal elevators, and warehouses, etc., will get a respectful and even enthusiastic reception at almost any bona-fide farmers' meeting.

What is the reason for this change? The truth is that the farmers of America today—easily 75 per cent of them—are absolutely bankrupt, and this fact of bankruptcy coupled with low prices of farm products and the inability of the poorer class of farmers (at the present time these constitute the majority) to borrow any more money from the banks, cause them to lose respect for capitalistic property rights and to lose faith in the present system of marketing agricultural produce. Large masses of farmers cannot earn enough to pay taxes and interest on their land, and it is an utter impossibility for them to pay anything off on the principal. Nor can the farmer sell his land because very few can pay the price. For this reason it is freely acknowledged among farmers today that the so-called owners of land are worse off than the tenants. The ownership of land under capitalism has actually become a crushing burden, and it is therefore little wonder that the farmer is beginning to look for a real solution of his difficulties.

Outside the Workers Party there is not a single organization in the United States at the present time that shows any capacity for solving these problems for the farmer. All existing farm organizations and political parties are endeavoring to help the farmer out of his dilemma without seriously interfering with the present system of property rights which, of course, we know cannot be done. The capitalist mortgage system must be abolished, every bit of debt cancelled, and the marketing facilities for agricultural products nationalized, before there can be talk of any real relief for the farmer. Labor rights instead of property rights must become the governing principle even for the farmer. The realization of such a plan will, of course, injure banks and loan companies, but what of it? How about the seven million farmers in the country? Are they of less consideration than the few thousand bankers?

The farmer needs a Labor Party as much as the city worker does. There are signs that the two big working class groups are beginning to realize that their interests are identical, that they see in the capitalist a common enemy. Sheer necessity force them to co-operate with each other. Of course, it should be observed that there is not now very much sentiment among the farmers of America for a labor party. This is to be expected. However, the very fact that there is real necessity for establishing such a political party among the exploited farmers is sufficient guarantee that sentiment can be developed for it by means of intelligent organization and propaganda.

May the Labor Party come quickly. The farmers will join it, because there is no organization or political party in the country today that has the capacity to give expression to the real needs and aspirations of the agricultural classes.

The Technical Aid

Statement by the Workers Party.

During the past weeks two groups have been fighting each other within the Technical Aid Society.

This conflict has not merely been fought inside the organization but has been carried outside of the organization.

We believe that this conflict hinders the constructive work which the Technical Aid Society should be doing.

For this reason—we—in harmony with the Communist International are opposed to mass emigration to Soviet Russia, and are at the same time strong in our support of the activities of the Technical Aid in behalf of Soviet Russia.

We Call upon all Comrades:

1. All Party comrades who are members of the Technical Aid shall cease carrying on this conflict.

2. The new and old bureaus of the Technical Aid shall unite in comradely spirit.

3. The convention of the Technical Aid shall be postponed pending the final decision of the Communist International.

Since it is an impossible condition that in one party two discussion clubs rule, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America emphatically demands that comrades cease carrying on this conflict.

All comrades who are active in the Technical Aid shall not forget for one instant that first of all they are party members, and first of all they must therefore obey party discipline.

(Signed) C. E. Ruthenberg,
Executive Secretary.

The Worker in "the South"

Dear Comrades:—Enclosed find check for $5 for five subs to "The Worker". Among the subs I have sent in, a few are Negroes and for every one, I know 25 read it. If it is not worn out. They sure like it, but cannot afford to get it for they are the worst off of any of the wage slaves.

The bosses here pay from 83 Cents to $1.25 per day for their labor. Most of the workers get less than $1.25 and have families to keep, and living is just as high here as any place. These same slaves pay taxes and as they constitute 60 per cent in South Carolina and North Carolina they are not allowed to vote. Comrade Stokes' article made a hit with them.—F. W. Dietrich, Laurens, S.C.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Paris Commune Celebration

March 16th, 8 P. M.

at

NEW STAR CASINO, 107th St. and Park Ave.

with the following program

RUSSIAN QUARTET
Arcadi Berkenheltz, famous Violinist will play a four solos,
David Ornstein, 2nd Violinist,
Harry Dick, Cellist,
Samuel Shankran, Pianist.

INTERNATIONAL CHORUS will sing Revolutionary and Folk songs,

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE Mandolin Orchestra, will play some of their favorite selections.

Speakers:
H. M. WICKS
M. J. OLGIN
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
ALEXANDER CHRAMOFF

Tickets only 35 cents on sale at

Local Greater New York Workers Party,
208 East 12th Street

The Freiheit
47 Chrystie Street

Volks-Zeitung
15 Spruce Street

The Laisve
46 Ten Eyck Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

FREE SACCO and VANZETTI

SAVE SACCO WHO IS ON HUNGER STRIKE

MASS - MEETING

To protest against the continued incarceration of the Class-War Prisoners will be held

Tuesday, March 20, 7.30 p. m.

at

BEETHOVEN HALL, 210 East 5th Street (near 3rd Ave.)

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Chairman

Speakers Norman Thomas, J. Louis Engdahl (in English), Frank Bellanca and G. Intruso (in Italian), Alexander Chramoff (in Russian).

Auspices: National Defense Committee, Workers' Defense Committee, Italian Defense Committee, Workers Party, Local Gr. New York.

THE WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Managing Editor
H. M. WICKS, Labor Editor
ROBERT MINOR, Cartoonist
ART YOUNG, Cartoonist
ELMER T. ALLISON, Business Manager.

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Workers' Victories in Peace

The London Correspondent of the New York Times is shedding tears because E. F. Wise, rated as one of the leading economic experts of the British government, has quit his job and thrown in his lot with the Russian Soviet Republic. In the language of the Times' man, Mr. Wise gives up a "good position, excellent prospects and a pension," when he can find no information as to the stability of the Russian Workers Republic "to render such a sacrifice justifiable."

We judge that Mr. Wise knows exactly what he is doing. He has been sitting in at international conferences for the last few years, and he knows the economic outlook for Europe and the world. He believes that Europe cannot recover until Russia recovers. So he is now the economic adviser of the Central Union of Russian Co-operative Societies.

Mr. Wise points out that last year Soviet Russia exported a million tons of goods valued at $60,000,000 and this is just the beginning. He declares that if American agricultural implement firms would extend one or two years' credit to the peasants of Russia, now, as they did before the war, there would be an immense demand for the products of the American farm implement industry.

The stand taken and the declarations made by Mr. Wise are merely an indication of which way the wind is blowing in Eastern Europe and in Red Silseria. The Soviet Republic is rapidly getting on its feet, the wheels of industry are moving ever faster and faster. What Mr. Wise admits, and what the great capitalists know, deep down in the bottom of their black hearts, all the imperialist world must soon admit,—that workers' rule in Russia is victorious in peace, even as in war.

"Down with the King!"

We have been assured by the labor lieutenants of British capitalism that the King can do no wrong to labor. They say that labor is oppressed under America's industrial czars, as well as under British royalty.

This is all very true, but at least America's workers are saved the spectacle of their yellow officials donning silken knee breeches to wait upon a puppet king, under the guidance of a Lady Astor, warming them, "Pull up your stockings."

There was James Henry Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen; John Robert Clynes, president of the National Union of General Workers, and Philip Snowden, all staunch supporters of the Second (Socialist) International.

In fact, the New York Socialist daily, The Call, tells us that, "The king has interpreted the handwriting on the wall as meaning that the day may not be far distant when Britain may have a labor government and that he thus desires to become personally acquainted with his possible future ministers."

No doubt the Second Internationalist "Call" expects some Judas labor leader in England to play the role that Branting now finds himself in before the Swedish king, altho we have not yet heard that Branting has donned silken knee breeches and stockings. The Call even professes that, "It fell to the lot of Lady Astor to burn the bridges between capital and labor."

We have not noticed that British Communists have been invited to meet the king. They will not be invited because they will stand faithfully by their slogans, "Down with the king! Down with capitalism!" until there shall be no more kings, until capitalism shall have been swept away, and all human beings stand erect as equals.

Isadora Duncan Loses Her Citizenship

There is a breath of relief soughing thru the departments of government in Washington, D. C.—Isadora Duncan is no longer a citizen of these United States.

The department of labor, headed by the Pittsburgh millionaire, Mr. Davis, has ruled that Miss Duncan made the mistake of marrying the Russian poet, Serge Essenine, on April 1, 1922, instead of after September 22, 1922, the date of the passage of the Cable Women's Separate Citizenship Bill.

This, of course, saved the department from ruling upon the important question of whether Miss Duncan's remarks while in this country could be made the basis for the withdrawal of citizenship. The government has played the role of a coward as usual. Yet this same government will, no doubt, use this indefinite ruling as the basis for further attacks on the citizenship of native-born Americans.

It will be interesting to watch the antics of America's capitalist officialdom when next Miss Duncan seeks to come to these shores. A big effort will, no doubt, be made to keep her out. If she is kept out, America will be the loser, a heavy loser, and not Isadora Duncan.

The War Veterans and Amnesty

The World-War Veterans are to be congratulated on the success of their amnesty meeting held at the Lexington Opera House, Sunday. It was a great throng, and Sam Scarlett, deported after five years at Leavenworth Prison, put the spirit into the gathering that could not be expected from U. S. Senator Borah.

We repeat the reminder, however, that we did not urge the World-War Veterans to broaden their amnesty demand. We had understood that the Lexington meeting was to be for all the class-war prisoners. We came away with the feeling that attention had only been given to the cases of the war prisoners of the Industrial Workers of the World, leaving out even the Wobbly victims of the state criminal syndicalism laws. No word was uttered about Mooney and Billings, Ford and Suhr, Sacco and Vanzetti, Dolla and Bentall, not to mention the Communist prisoners.

The World-War Veterans should be something more than an organization of soldiers of the late conflict who discovered that it was not "a war for democracy." If this organization is to live as part of the labor movement, it must take an active part in the daily class conflict, taking a stand for all the prisoners, and declaring its position in definite terms on all working-class issues. It blazed the path in this direction when it issued its declaration warning the workers of this country against the development of an American Fascisti. It must not follow the rather lukewarm declarations of even a U. S. Senator Borah, the prosecutor of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, in the war of the western mine owners on the Western Federation of Miners; also one of the few members of congress who fought the woman suffrage militants to the last, even showing them the door of his senatorial office. It is easy to talk about amnesty for the war prisoners now, more than four years after the armistice. Even Borah talks for it.

But the World-War Veterans must broaden their fight, and put the militancy of the present into their struggles. Then their organization will grow and become a power. Otherwise it will disintegrate and decay.

Armour and Co. has swallowed Morris and Co., and the new food trust is capitalized at $500,000,000. With a few more swallows the Armour monopoly ought soon to rival the billion dollar capitalization of the phone trust.

Free Speech in Logan County

The Civil Liberties Union is again to be commended on the performance of another real service rendered the labor movement. It has sent speakers into the "closed" territory of Logan County, West Virginia, and held a meeting on the steps of the county court house under the nose of the mine owners' sheriff, Don Chafin, sworn enemy of the miners' union.

We hope that the miners' officials will take every advantage of this offensive against the anti-union coal barons, and use this opportunity to the utmost to carry on the work of organization.

Some years ago, in the heat of the miners' strike along Paint and Cabin Creeks, we were told by the international executive board member of the United Mine Workers, in charge of the strike, that all West Virginia could be organized by flooding the state with organization literature, by carrying on a real propaganda campaign. It was such a campaign that made the steel strike possible. We wondered why such a campaign was never launched in West Virginia, but could never find an explanation until we learned that this executive board member had later turned mine owner.

The Civil Liberties Union has shown the miners' union what is possible, not only in West Virginia, but in every other mine field in the land. The way can be opened, if the miners' officials wish, for reaching every unorganized mine worker in the land. Surely every oppressed coal miner can see the necessity of organization. It is now the turn of the Lewis administration in the United Mine Workers' international organization to make the next move. It is organization or destruction for the coal miners' union. The international officialdom that will not carry on the work of organization to the utmost should and must be driven into the discard.

*

Alexander Schreider, one of the spokesmen of the Left Social Revolutionary Party of Russia, fears that the so-called unity conference of the Second and Two and One-Half Internationals, Hamburg, will result in too much of a love feast. He protests against the exclusion of delegates from Communist Parties. Schreider no doubt sees the Second (London) Internationalists leaning upon the remains of the Two and One-Half (Vienna) Internationalists, who are bidding farewell to any radical pretensions they might have had in the dim past.

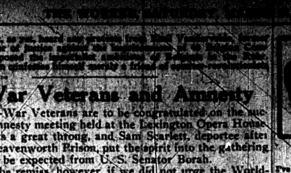
Belasco Ibanez, from his beautiful villa on the shores of the Mediterranean, decla s that his "Four Horsemen" will again ride over Europe because "literature is international, science is international, trade is international, but politics is not international, but narrow and nationalistic." Ibanez ought to study up on the Communist International, that is teaching international politics to the workers of the world, the International that will send his horsemen on a vacation forever.

We are not surprised at the charge of treason launched by the Italian Fascisti government against our comrade, Menotti Serrati, communist member of the Italian chamber of deputies and editor of the Communist daily, Avanti. Conviction means a sentence to prison for life. But we would say that the Mussolini dictatorship is merely turning on the gas and taking its own life. It has its own way of committing suicide, not uncommon to capitalist tyrants.

"There is not the slightest chance of the government being overthrown," declares Lieutenant Commander Kenworthy, member of the British Parliament, who is returning to London from Moscow to urge British recognition of the Soviet Republic. American congressmen will teach the same conclusion when they go to Russia, if they can study conditions there without prejudice.

French imperialists have not been able to silence the Paris Communist daily, L'Humanite, by sending its editor, Cachin, to prison. They are now hot-footing it after the business manager, allowing the paper to bring to destroy the morale of the country. No doubt Poincare and his gang feel they are losing the confidence of the country, something that anyone with a little common sense could have told them before the French army advanced into the Ruhr.

Proclamations in The Ruhr



(Proclamation of the Communist International to the Workers of the World.)

The text of the proclamation is as follows:

To the Workers of the World!

And Poincare is at Essen.

And Poincare is at Dortmund.

And Poincare is at Bochum.

And Poincare is at Gelsenkirchen.

And Poincare is at Recklinghausen.

And Poincare is at Dusseldorf.

And Poincare is at Duisburg.

And Poincare is at Hamborn.

And Poincare is at Hagen.

And Poincare is at Hamm

For the Workers! One Fight! One Goal! One Fight! One Victory!

THE WORKER

AN ORGAN OF REVOLUTIONARY WORKING CLASS EXPRESSION

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Labor Rallies Behind Foster

Much Written-up Case of Burns-Daugherty Prosecutors Proves "Dud" in Michigan Court

Debs Out for Program of the T.U.E.L.

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—"The workers of this nation need to be industrially organized without any further delay," writes Eugene V. Debs in the April Labor Herald. "It is the crying need, the urgent demand of the working class.

"That does not mean that dual unions should be organized. Not at all! I should be the first to oppose any such program. The lessons of the past experience warn against any such further attempt.

"The Trade Union Educational League, under the direction and inspiration of William Z. Foster, is in my opinion the one rightly directed movement for the industrial unification of the American workers. I thoroly believe in its plan and its methods, and I feel very confident of its steady progress and the ultimate achievement of its ends. Of course, I also believe in political unity, and the necessity of the working class building up an independent political organization.

"The urgent, imperative need of thoroguoing working class unity was never so glaringly manifested as it is today. Recent lessons growing out of the defeated steel strike, the defeated mine strike, and the defeated railroad strike, are tragically in evidence in the appealsthey make to the workers of the nation. Each of these strikes that resulted in such disastrous failure could and should have achieved a clean-cut victory. The grievances in each instance were sufficiently flagrant to arouse the attention of the entire nation, and the conditions were as favorable for the successful outcome of the battles as they could possibly be.

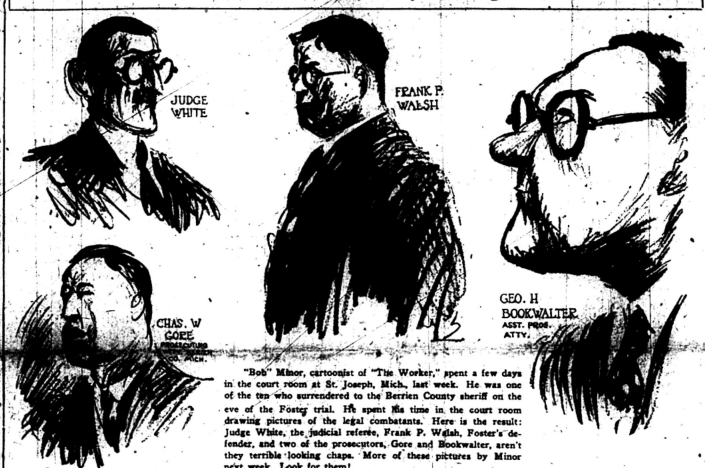
"The only reason that the brave soldiers who fought these heroic battles against starvation went down to ignominious defeat thousands of them having been rewarded with the blacklist in return for their lost jobs, is that they fought under a craft union instead of an industrial union standard, and consequently became the prey either of their misleaders, or of the designs of their masters and exploiters.

"Craft unionism today is not only an obsolete form of organization, but characterizing it bluntly it is a crime against the working class. Its sole purpose in the present industrial development is to keep the workers divided, arrayed against each other for the benefit of their masters and misleaders."

Shoe Workers Meet.

The Shoe Workers Group of the Trade Union Educational League will meet Saturday, March 24th, 3 P. M., at 208 East 12th St., Room 1.

As "Bob" Minor Saw Chief Combatants in Michigan Communist Trial



"Bob" Minor, cartoonist of "The Worker," spent a few days in the court room at St. Joseph, Mich., last week. He was one of the ten who surrendered to the Berrien County sheriff on the eve of the Foster trial. He spent his time in the court room drawing pictures of the legal combatants. Here is the result: Judge White, the judicial referee, Frank P. Walsh, Foster's defender, and two of the prosecutors, Gore and Bookwalter, aren't they terrible looking chaps. More of these pictures by Minor next week. Look for them!

Starding revelations, promised and heralded by the Burns-Daugherty attack on the Communist movement thru the trial of William Z. Foster, at St. Joseph, Mich., are falling on deaf ears as the prosecution offers its "Harry Orchards" and "Ortie MacManigals" for the approval of court and jury.

Thru the "pay-triotic" energy of R. B. Whitney, erstwhile professor at exclusive Harvard University, head of the 100 per cent American Defense Society, the whole case of the prosecution had been spilled long ago thru the "exposures" of the Boston Transcript, and associated publications, and later thru the New York Herald, and any kept sheet that would buy its stuff.

In fact, the Burns Detective Agency, in full charge, it seems, of all the testimony in the case, has been peddling it around for the past six months to any capitalist sheet that would buy it, with the result that the "Michigan Trial" viewing the offerings of the prosecution, has the bad taste of "the morning after".

Wherever mass meetings of workers are held thruout the land, and the name of William Z. Foster mentioned, and the Michigan trial discussed, there is great enthusiasm for the secretary of the Trade Union Educational Leage, and the editor of its official organ, "The Labor Herald". Every indication is that, altho some reactionary officials may seek to use kept press reports of the Michigan trial to create prejudice against the militants, nevertheless, the great mass of the workers are with those whom Burns, Daugherty and other hireling prosecutors of the open shoppers, would victimize and send to prison, for their loyalty to labor.

This week's testimony has definitely shown that the Burns-Daugherty department of justice, at Washington, with the Burns Detective Agency as its ally, was definitely back of the Michigan case, manhandling the Berrien County sheriff's staff, and the Michigan attorney general's office to suit its will, which is the will of William J. Burns and the big bosses of American industry.

Judge Rules that Everything Is Admissable at the Communist Trial in Michigan

By EDGAR OWENS

(Special to "The Worker")

COURT ROOM, St. Joseph, Mich.—The star of the State's star witness, Federal detective Francis Morrow, became somewhat dim when he attempted to identify the questionnaire of W. Z. Foster, defendant in the Communist trial here.

Even after admitting that Foster was 15 feet away from him and that about twenty people were between him and Foster when the latter was alleged to have been filling out the questionaire, and that it had been deposited upon a table among 74 other and like questionaires, Judge White allowed it to be received and read to the jury. Morrow testified that Foster was industrial director of the Communist Party, stating that he knew this to be a fact because it had been announced at the convention and had been previously reported thru party channels. He produced a bundle of documents one of which he handed to the prosecutor, who offered it as an exhibit.

It was at this time that he again got his wires crossed. He had testified that all party documents came thru the mails. The exhibit was a bi-weekly news letter and the paragraph which the prosecution wanted to introduce referred to Communist activity on behalf of the striking coal miners and called for maximum support on behalf of the West Virginia miners in their so-called treason trials, which followed their conflict with the coal barons. Other documents, read to the jury over the objection of Attorney Walsh, where the Communist party program and constitution, an article from the March issue of "The Communist" entitled "Our Prisoners", and an article in the July number of "The Communist" entitled "The Vice of Purity".

The prosecutor offered the theses and statutes of the Third Congress of the Communist International and the "A B C of Communism" by Bukarin. Judge White has ruled these to be admissable.

(More Trial News on Page 2)

Minor Among Speakers for Foster Meeting at Central Opera House

Robert Minor, one of the defendants at the Michigan trial, who has recently returned from St. Joseph, Mich., will be an additional speaker at the Foster Defense Mass Meeting, in the Central Opera House, this Friday night. Efforts were also being made to get Alex Howat, of Kansas, who has been speaking among the coal miners of Western Pennsylvania. For additional information see announcement at bottom of this page.

Montana Won for Unity of Labor Unions

(Special to "The Worker")

BUTTE, MONTANA.—The Montana State Federation of Labor is the twelfth state labor body to indorse amalgamation. It adopted unanimously the amalgamation resolution introduced by Clem Bukard, representing the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly. The resolution had previously been indorsed by that body and urges the creation of industrial unions for each industry by amalgamation of the existing craft and occupational unions.

"The Butte Bulletin" will be continued as the official organ of the Montana Federation of Labor.

The Board of Management of "The Bulletin" announces that William F. Dunne, formerly Labor Editor of "The Worker," has been placed in charge of "The Bulletin." He has already assumed the business management and his editorial duties will begin with the next issue.

NEXT!

State federations of labor have adopted amalgamation resolutions as follows:

Colorado
Indiana
Michigan
Minnesota
Montana
Nebraska
Ohio
Oregon
South Dakota
Utah
Washington
Wisconsin

The most recent addition to this column is the Montana State Federation of Labor.

Who Is Next?

MOSCOW.—A big meeting of Russian non-party workmen just took place in the Grand Opera House here and passed a resolution greeting the Russian Communist Party. About 4,000 persons took part in the meeting.

Prejudice is that bias toward wrong and falsehood that prevents a man from seeing right and truth.

Reactionary Mine Officials Stop Meeting

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Made desperate by the tide of sentiment sweeping District Five, United Mine Workers, as a result of Alexander Howat's meetings around Pittsburgh, the Lewis machine staged one of its most disgraceful examples of rowdyism when they succeeded in stopping a big mass meeting in Charleroi, Pa., Sunday afternoon, March 18, and prevented Howat from speaking.

Mass Meeting Protest

Their conduct proved that the Lewis machine regards Howat as its most dangerous foe in the miners' movement today. The reaction from the rowdyism on this occasion is tremendous. The crowd was overwhelming in the approval of Howat and many doubters were made permanent enemies of the machine by the conduct of the gang.

As a result of the rowdyism on this

(Continued on Page Two)

Alex Howat Plans Tour of East for Benefit of Fayette Coal Miners

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Lewis machine has adopted a policy of preventing Howat from speaking before the miners of America. They have broken up the meeting in District Five and attempted to break up a second meeting. They are spending money like water to maintain a pay-roll gang of thugs and rowdies.

There is only one way to answer them. Call for dates for Howat from all over the country immediately. Howat is starting a tour of the Eastern part of the U. S. Protest against his persecution by staging big mass meetings and demonstrations. Proceeds go to the benefit of the Fayette County miners who are locked out since they were practically deserted by the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America January 18, 1923.

Rush all requests for dates to J. A. Hamilton, Secretary, Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Workers! Support the Labor Party Referendum of the Trade Union Educational League

The Trade Union Educational League has taken its first big step in the campaign to popularize independent working-class political action. It has sent out 15,000 letters to practically every local union in the United States. These letters each contain a leaflet outlining the position of the League regarding a Labor Party and a ballot whereon the multitude of local unions are requested to express their opinion on the commitment of the whole labor movement to independent working-class political action.

The communication points out the need for not only a united political movement, but also for a strongly built industrial movement, the two issues being linked together. A quotation from the letter follows:

"Amalgamation and a Labor Party! These are the supreme needs of the labor movement at the present time. On the one hand, we must amalgamate all our craft unions into a series of powerful industrial organizations, and on the other hand, we must discard our present antiquated political policy of rewarding friends and punishing enemies and organize a militant Labor Party capable of defending our political interests. The recent great strikes of shopmen, miners, and others, with the Government entirely on the side of the employers, shows the absolute necessity of a Labor Party. The future progress of the entire labor movement depends upon the accomplishment of these two basic and vital measures, Amalgamation and a Labor Party."

In order to learn the sentiment of the rank and file of the labor movement generally on the proposition of independent working class political action, each of the 15,000 local unions is requested to vote on the following proposition:

Resolved; That we endorse the formation of a Labor Party by the whole trade union movement, to be based upon direct representation from the local unions, and to include as affiliated organizations all existing working class political parties."

Wide-spread interest has been aroused by this unusual referendum. Labor papers from New York to California have carried long stories about it, and have commented favorably upon the project. In thousands of unions it is becoming the subject of conversation. Does the labor movement need a Labor Party? Do the rank and file want a Labor Party? The referendum will give the answer.

Every union man should see that this referendum is brought to the attention of his local union. If the members are not yet thoroly posted on the issue, they should have it explained to them in short talks by those who have studied the question. The statement issued by the National Committee of the Trade Union Educational League gives the conclusive arguments to bring forcefully home the lesson of the need of a Labor Party. This statement is now available in leaflet form at a small price; a few of these distributed at a local union will quickly clarify the issue and bring the organizations enthusiastically into line.

Every reader of THE WORKER should join at once in this great educational campaign. Talk about Amalgamation and a Labor Party. Raise the issue in your local union. Distribute the leaflet issued by "The League." Introduce the resolution cited above. Send to the vote of your local union to the Trade Union Educational League. Let us act all together; as a result the demand for a Labor Party will soon be as widespread and insistent as the demand for amalgamation.

Foster Defense Mass Meeting! | Central Opera House, 205 E. 67th St. Friday, March 23, 8 P.M. | Workers! Attend! | Speakers: Rob. M. Buck, Editor, New Majority; M. J. Olgin, S. T. Hammersmark, C. E. Rothenberg, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Jerome T. Dollard

Rail Heads Balk Efforts at Solidarity

By WILLIAM E. FOSTER,
Editor, The Labor Herald.

The general calibre of the men to be found at the head of some of our labor organizations, as well as how little attention they pay to convention instructions, is well exemplified by the farcical amalgamation negotiations carried on between the presidents of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and of the Switchmen's Union of North America.

At the 1922, Toronto Convention, of the B. of R. T., a resolution was adopted calling for the amalgamation of the B. of R. T. and the S. U. It specifically stated, "Inasmuch as the yardmen of this country are organized into two separate orders, which in the past has had a harmful effect, and their interests would be better served by uniting into a single and stronger organization, this Convention is in favor of making an offer to the Switchmen's Union looking to the merger of the two orders.

Shortly afterward President Lee, "merely for your information," sent this resolution to President Cashen. The latter wrote demanding further information. To this Lee said, "I am unable to give you any additional information other than contained in the resolution. . . The only argument I remember presented to the convention by those supporting the resolution, was that in the interest of trainmen and yardmen, one organization only should be arranged for."

Taking his cue from Lee's deliberate sabotage of the amalgamation resolution, Cashen backed away from the proposition altogether, saying, "In the absence of a definite understanding as to the intent of this resolution, the Board finds itself in the position where it is unable to take action. It is our opinion that the intents of the resolution has for its end the absorption of the Switchmen's Union by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. This apparent intent is totally at variance with the fundamental principle on which the Switchmen's Union of North America is based." He then plumps for 100% unionism complete. With such reactionary leadership, how can railroad men make any progress?

The plutocrat's rapacity stops only at the labor capacity of the worker —and oft-times not even there.

Special May Day Issue of "The Worker"

"THE WORKER" will issue a "Special Edition" for International May Day, 1925. This issue will be dated Saturday, April 28, and will be put out long enough in advance to reach all May Day Meetings, no matter in what section of the country they are held.

There will be articles by all the best writers in the world Communist Movement. There will also be articles and cartoons dealing with special conditions in the United States.

The world solidarity of labor is rapidly growing stronger and stronger. The different manifestations of this development during the past year will be reviewed in this issue. Every branch of the Young Workers League, every local division of the Trade Union Educational League, should get a bundle of this issue of "The Worker" and distribute it as part of this year's May Day Celebration. Send all orders at 3 cents per copy, $3 per 100, to "THE WORKER", Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Attorney Sees Dr... Justice Plot Back of Raids

Department of Justice and that the Bureau of Investigation may try to force a conviction in the city to a more agreeable prosecutor.

Sleuths Conveniently Forget.

Wolf testified that he had never heard of Allen Moyers, general manager of the Burns' detective agency until the day following the raids at Bridgeman. This, in spite of the fact that he had been a Pinkerton detective for about eight years preceding July 1919, when he became an employe of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, of which Mr. Burns is the directing head.

In fact, all the Burns' federal detectives denied they had ever heard of Moyers, the manager of the Burns Agency, previous to the Bridgeman raids. Yet it was quite evident from Wolf's testimony that Moyers had advance information concerning the raid, as he appeared at St. Joseph from New York City the morning following the raids.

After the raids, according to the testimony worked out of Wolf by Mr. Walsh, the seized material was at all times accessible to the federal agents who had keys to the room in which the material was kept. Meyers also had access to the documents but the witness could not remember whether or not Meyers had examined any of them while alone in the room.

Walsh asked Wolf, "Did you not say to the Berrien County Board of Supervisors that Berrien County will not be put to any expense for what has taken place, and what will happen in these cases. The money will come to pay all expenses. The source from which it will come I cannot say at this time, but it will come?"

Wolf denied making such a statement and when he was asked if Max Berger had not done so he reiterated that he had made no such statement.

Mr. Walsh based his question on an affidavit which he held in his hand. Incidentally an affidavit making such a charge and signed by Delegates Hamill and Representative Ketcham, Congressman from this district, was filed by a member of the Berrien County Board of Supervisors and was one of the grounds upon which the defense based its motion for a change of venue.

The second affidavit is a matter of public record. This is significant when it is realized that Michigan has a statute forbidding the use of outside funds for a public prosecution. Mr. Wolf was excused shortly after the noon recess much to his relief.

The next witness was Francis A. Morrow. Morrow announces himself as a "federal employee". He was a delegate to the Communist convention last August and is counted as the State's star witness. He testified that he was a duly elected delegate from Philadelphia, and gave "expert" testimony regarding the structure of the Communist Party and attempted to explain its functions.

Morrow Well Schooled

He was generally ready with his answers before Prosecutor Smith had fully framed his questions, which gave the impression that he had been thoroly rehearsed. He identified "the call for the convention," which Judge White allowed to be read into the record over the strenuous objection of Mr. Walsh. He identified a number of documents which were read into the record. Mr. Walsh objecting. He told of how Duffy of the Grounds' Committee had dropped the roster of delegates which he had picked up and bid for this trial, a statement so raw, and palpably a falsehood, that it called forth a smile even from those on the inside of this prosecution.

The Battle to Get a Jury

(Special to "The Worker")

ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—The first prospective juryman to admit he once was a member of a labor union was Frank Gore, and dismissed from the jury box. Foster will be tried for unlawful assembly under the criminal syndicalist law. William Gatchell, who said he was a former member of the Cement Finishers' Union, Chicago, now farmer, was dismissed. Another man who said he was a member of a union, and had read Marx very closely, was questioned by Prosecutor Gore, under guidance of Max Berger, "anti-bolshevist expert" from Burns' Department, Chicago.

"Do you believe in the fundamental right of the American people to make revolution as expressed in the Declaration of Independence," was a question asked each venireman by Walsh. Prosecutor Gore countered with, "No; you believe criminal syndicalist law a good law and should be enforced?" incessantly today as yesterday. Also Foster's leadership in steel strike and packing house workers were prominent factors in asking jurors whether they were prejudiced. Prosecutor Gore today asked juror whether he understood steel workers had better working conditions now and whether he attributed improvement to Foster's activity, if so whether it would tend to prejudice him in favor of Foster.

One retired capitalist, living on investments, this morning admitted fixed prejudice. He was excused. Another business man admitted fixed opinion, he also was excused.

A roar of laughter was created by a juryman who said he had talked with a storekeeper, who declared his show window had fallen in and thought it was because Communists were in town. Juror said this had not prejudiced him.

The case takes more and more a social atmosphere as auditors catch threads of deeply political ideas and class struggles thruout the world. Walsh frequently refers to First, Second and Third Internationals, and international associations of business men—such as the chambers of commerce, asking whether prospective jurors realize that all phases of life have become of international scope, and whether they believe workers have same right to organize international associations as capitalists have.

THIS ISSUE is No. 268

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above, your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

Big May Day Conference Meets Sunday, March 25

The next meeting of the New York May Day United Front Conference will be held Sunday, March 25, 2 P. M., at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St.

A number of the large locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Locals 1, 9 and 25, and Locals 2, 5, 54 and 103 from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have already elected delegates for the conference.

All branches of the Workers Party are urged to participate in the conference thru sending accredited delegates to it.

$5,000 Bail!

At least $5,000 more bail is needed to secure the freedom of the comrades who surrendered recently in Michigan. Among those still awaiting bail is Rose Pastor Stokes, who was one of the ten who voluntarily returned to St. Joseph, Mich., and gave themselves up to the authorities who claimed they had been looking for them in all parts of the country. Those able to do so should bail should get in touch with Morris J. Loeb, secretary, Labor Defense Council, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill., or with Bert Miller, Secretary, New York Office, Room 434, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

Attend this Memorial Meeting!

Comrades, friends and sympathisers are asked to set aside Wednesday, March 28, and attend the Memorial Meeting at Parkview Palace in memory of Anna Leisman, martyr of the Class War who died March 1, 10 days after her release from Auburn Prison, a victim of jail maltreatment.

Pay respect to the memory of one martyred comrade. Protest against the government of the exploiters. Pledge yourself to work for the establishment of Workers' Rule, in spite of persecutions. Attend the LEISMAN MEMORIAL MEETING, Wednesday eve., March 28, at Parkview Palace, 110th St. and 5th Ave. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. Jeanette Kean Whitney will sing. Lettish Orchestra will play. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Chairman. Admission, 25 cents. Auspices: National Defense Committee, New York Division.

Help Get Throngs Out to Attend the Cannon Meetings

Every reader of "The Worker" is urged to help make the James P. Cannon meetings in his town the big success it ought to be. These meetings are being arranged on a subscription basis, every admission ticket being good for a subscription to "The Worker". The bigger the meeting, the more readers won for "The Workers".

Thru these meetings thousands of new readers ought to be won for your paper, and the basis laid for the building of a more powerful Workers' Party organization in hitherto unorganized territory.

If you are a reader of "The Worker" and not in touch with the Workers Party in your town, now is the time to get into the party, and help strengthen its official organ.

If there is no Workers Party organization in your town, this is the opportunity to get it going. In some cities long contributors have made a success of the Cannon meeting, getting the hall, putting out the publicity, selling the sub cards, in fact, putting it over much bigger than in some cities where strong committees had been on the job.

Write for terms, find out what you can do to help by addressing Elmer T. Allison, Business Manager, "The Worker", Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. The list of Cannon dates arranged so far will be found on Page Five.

Mooney Must Get 500,000!

Help "The Worker" Find the Worst Boss in the U.S.A.

This week we publish more stories in our hunt for "The Worst Boss in the U. S. A." THE WORKER wants to publish your story about your boss. Next week, we will find out, who is the worst boss. For the best stories published THE WORKER offers 14 prizes as follows: First Prize, $10 worth of books; Second Prize, $7.50 worth of books; Third Prize, $5 worth of books; Fourth Prize, $2.50 worth of books, and ten additional prizes, each one $1 worth of books.

The contest will close on March 31st. The judges will be C. E. Rothenberg, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Caleb Harrison. Start sending in your stories immediately to The Editor, Worst Boss Stories, THE WORKER, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City. Here are this week's stories:

WORST BOSS EDITOR: The scene was laid in the office of a gas

station. Setting: The employment agency sent you over here, kid. You're an operator, eh? We don't need no assemblers . . . . Can you operate a power pressing (a youth of 18) answered somewhat dubiously . . . I've learn . . . I think I can work it."

"You THINK you can work it! . . . Anybody here can opritate a power press?" (With a growl of job seekers in the office.)

No reply.

"See here." (This to the youth.) Charlie by name.) No thinking. Are you sure you can operate the press?"

"Yeh, I'm sure."

"You're sure, eh? All right, go down in the cellar and tell Phil you're the new power press hand."

The boss turned to the next applicant and Charlie walked down to the dim and dirty cellar.

Ten minutes later and Charlie was up again with blood dripping from a mutilated hand and with a deadly pallor on his face. The boss was cursing: "Don't you know enough to keep your damn fingers out of the machinery. Why the hell did you tell me you worked for a year on a drill press? (The poor boy had of course said nothing of the kind.) Why the hell—" But Charlie had already fainted and was being rushed by his fellow slave Phil to the nearest doctor.

Three weeks later, at 8.30 A. M. Charlie was being lectured at by the boss: "See what comes from lying. But the doctor patched you up all right, didn't he? What's that, you can't use your thumb? Oh, that's all right, just give it time. You learned a lesson, anyhow. And I'm giving you back your job, too, after all the trouble you gave me . . . Phil 'll show you how to run the press right. You better go downstairs, it's after half past eight. You say you can't use your thumb? Aw, it's all right, it'll limber up. You don't have to use your thumb on the press anyway." And the boss walked into his private office. And Charlie walked downstaire to the power press. But a moment later the boss was out of his office, and yelling after Charlie: "Hey, you, wait a minute. You're right. That thumb aint in a condition to use. I guess you're right." He looked into a closet for a moment and then turned back to Charlie: "You're right, but this'll fix you up all right." And he patiently adjusted a rubber finger-cap over Charlie's wounded thumb. "That'll fix you up fine. All right, Phil's waiting for you."

And Charlie, dumb slave, walked down the cellar stairs, and the boss muttered after him: "Did you ever hear? Can't use his thumb, he says, the damn kid, after all the trouble he's given me." So too did the boss mutter at the end of the week when he fired Charlie for being too awkward about the machinery."

And after a fashion the boss's slaves muttered too. And their mutterings, now silent, will soon become roaring, and their thoughts will become deeds, and then bosses will no longer mutter, because there will be no bosses.—T. Herberg, Brooklyn.

A Canadian court has now held that the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is an illegal organization, operating in restraint of capitalist trade. Perhaps this will set a few more of the 100 per centers thinking the members of this aristocratic labor union to thinking, if that is possible.

"Harding Horsehoat Runs into the Mud," says a headline about the president's pleasure trip down in Florida. Well, that's where the ship of state in Washington, D. C., has been for a long time. So now it has company.

The White Terror still rules in Jugo-Slavia, and last Sunday's elections have passed off safely for the Belgrade friends of the Paris allies.

If labor loved itself as much as President Harding loves his golf, the capitalist game in America would be up, with the workers the winners.

Philadelphia Labor Falls Into Line

PHILADELPHIA.—Another influential trade union body has taken action in support of the victims of the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism cases. The Philadelphia Central Labor Union at its meeting recently endorsed the Labor Defense Council and issued credentials to its organizers. J. P. McCarthy who made the appeal before the central body has been appearing before local unions in Philadelphia soliciting support. Many unions in the city are helping financially and have passed resolutions demanding the dismissal of the case to the Governor of Michigan.

Deserting the Fayette Coal Miners

(SPECIAL TO "THE WORKER")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The following statement can now be authoritatively made:

The present Lewis administration of the United Mine Workers of America and a committee of its grand executive board, the Fayette County Committee, are the only committees, after close investigation, recently visiting the Fayette district, to find a healthy condition and recommend that the strike be called off. The Lewis committee has also recommended that the strike benefits be withdrawn, as unnecessary and unwarranted. Their report was made to the executive board which was called Dec. 30, 1924, in Pittsburgh. Lewis, in addition, has been quoted in the press as having made a report to the executive board.

Poems by Communist in German Prison

THE WORKER has just secured three sonnets written by Ernest Toller, now imprisoned in the Fortress Niederschönenfeld, in Bavaria, Germany, because he was one of the members of the Munich Soviet, at the time of the establishment of the short-lived Bavarian Soviet Republic. Toller is author of "Maschinen Stürmer", "Masse Mensch" and other plays being produced by the Incorporated Stage Society, in London, and that the Theatre Guild is planning to put on in New York City. The three sonnets are as follows:

* * *

PRISON NIGHTS

The nights are full of silent tears, there
Are infant's timid tapping at thy wall.
Like a migrant, Will sorrows press thy hand?
Ah no; thy hand encounters but the stones.

Grease and rebellion soothing in the night.
And wild desire that for the woman's form.
Sleep, all trembling from enfolded
sleep,
By mocking phantoms fondest thy dreams
distorted.

The air and night teemeth with image unruly.
Like velvet butterflies that faint and fade
In depths of ever kissing mysterious things.

Love melodies then'll never hear again
As then youthful notes them now they dis-
charge.
Where is no road to follow, no return.

* * *

A PRISONER GIVES HIS HAND TO DEATH

At first the cry of the unfortunate;
Then curses ringing thru the noisy halls,
The call of nurses sounding the alarm.
And then to offer the death-wreck her fat hand.

Why hast thou given thy hand to Death,
O friend?
Was it the sounding of the beaten ones,
The sob of hunger, or the years that sat
One bodies gnawing at the bars that gnaw
The stiffening corpses? Was it then the
steps
That thronged above our heads with ceaseless
noise,
Or yet the silent mockery of these walls
All sorrow-draped, O, nightmares, that op-
press
We cannot tell. This only he we know
That must hurt other pain, and that so
pledge

Surely untied us, YOU and I; apart
Thou shalt remain; my loss is in the night
Of this drear edifice; and we do freeze,
Frozen in the symbosis of a hurtful cold.

* * *

FORESTS

Forests appearing as horizons far
That with the breath of evening wake to life
Have my desire doth enter into thee
—Mankinds my captive address can sur-
mount!

I broke my face upon the tree bark,
And my hands to cure their leveled
stems;
O poetry, that an outcast dost I am
The anguished death-cry of the hunted beast
I scream.
Forests, O temples of the oppressed,
O pines that are my country's harps, ye
Healers of sorrow, round your joyous child

The wordless forecast of my far-off land
Thou shalt I elded in your markers deep
List to the lofty humming of your soul?

Do They Prepare?

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES

A WHITE GUARD "T"

The N. Y. Chapter of the Knights of Columbus have bought seven tenements at Eighth Ave. and 51st St., where they are going to erect a twelve-story building for their "general welfare and educational work". The new building will contain "one of the finest auditoriums in the city, gymnasiums, swimming pools, restaurant, 300 living rooms, class rooms for the educational work and meeting rooms and offices to house a large percentage of the Councils of the Knights of Columbus in Manhattan and the Bronx." This promises to be a new, purely White Guard type of "Y".

FOR 1924

The Appropriations Bill for 1924 now before Congress calls for the expenditure of 85 cents on every dollar of Federal taxes to pay for war. To develop and maintain land forces it calls for $340,341,396.28.

THE MILITARY IRON HEEL

House Committee Resolution 78 asks for a commission to investigate the best and most practical methods for "drafting all the resources of the United States, human and material, for national defense, so that in event of future wars every man and woman may be rallied under the flag for assignment to duty for whatever service, military or civil, the individual is best fitted, and every plant, agency, and facility may be called to universal service, all in sublime sacrifice for the country . . ." To make the above "popular", no doubt, a little joker is attached which reads "and not a penny of war profit shall inure to the benefit of private individuals, corporation or combination."

IN JERSEY

The Haddonville and Mount Ephraim Detective and Pursuing Association is an "amateur police" organization composed of 750 solid citizens; among them seventeen "pursuers". They are practicing, like so many of these "civic bodies", for "combatting crime" upon petty crime cases, in perfect themselves for later emergencies when a rising working class will demand their attention. "In the event of a crime being committed, the pursuers organize posses of men and block off and capture estaping criminals. Crime has been at a minimum within the area covered by the posters announcing a good cash reward for the capture of any person committing a crime against any member of the association."

TEACHING HOW TO SHOOT.

How can the children of the Boy Scout movement be taught to shoot straight and yet not be given guns, which may prove a stumbling block thru the objection of parents and of children? They seem to have solved that problem in Chicago. There the Boy Scouts are being encouraged in the practice of archery. Bow and arrow make no noise, need no bullets, and give perfect practice for straight shooting, steady nerve and hand and good muscle. Time enough to put the gun in his hand later. The bow and arrow Douglas Fairbanks used in his Robin Hood picture are offered by a Chicago paper for the best essay on Archery, only members of the Boy Scouts participating in the contest.

From Cover to Cover

By MAX SHACHTMAN.

Henry Noel Brailsford, an erstwhile liberal who was shocked at the horrors of the aftermath of the War, turned socialist, joined the Independent Labor Party, became editor of their main organ, and went another book. "After the Peace", (Thomas-Selizer). It is a gloomy picture of post-war Europe, and is illumined by occasional flashes of keen insight. But like all who try to combine the bewildered honesty of the liberal with the irresolution of the mild socialist, his conclusions, his attempted remedies, are woefully weak. The statement that Capitalism can no longer feed Europe, may be "startling" to the editors of the New Republic, but it's humbly suggest that we have had some sort of a suspicion to that effect for some time. . . .

After all, might not all the gloom be dispelled by having Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of Mr. Brailsford's party, attend another reception in silk breeches and long stockings, and shake the hand of his most gracious majesty, George V, Rex Britannicus, India, Ireland, Egypt, Mesopotamia and the House of Morgan.

Fritz Adler, leader of the 2½ International and of the Austrian Social Democrats, has in conjunction with the Christian Socialists, framed an Election Law, directed solely against the Communists. The Act provides that all imprisoned or interned under previous laws, including those of Horthy, are disfranchised for three years. The formation of Communist Party organizations, thanks to Adler and his consorts, is accompanied with the most severe consequences for the members.

THE WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER. KEEP, IT IN CIRCULATION

Wage Cuts Planned by Mine Owners

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Now that the United Mine Workers' Organization has deserted the coke region miners, the operators can be expected to begin wage cuts in order to win back as much as possible of the huge fortunes spent in strikebreaking activities.

During the past week a cut of $2.50 per day was put into effect at the Smiley plant near Fairchance, and when some of the men who quit in protest applied at another plant, they were told that the same was going to be done there.

Along with this goes the effort to weed out the militants from among those who, forced by starvation, had gone back to the mines before the strike was called off, or who, loyal to the Union, had applied for work as ordered by the International, and succeeded in getting back. At the great Buckeye plant 25 men were discharged a few days ago because it was discovered they still claimed membership in the United Mine Workers.

Thus is increased the number of jobless in the region, which is already largely due to the inability of a part of a great many to get their jobs back. Besides applying for their former places, thru a committee representing them and the other members of their Local Union, President Woods and Treasurer Wisdosh, of Fairchance Local Union, went as individuals to get their old places and were told that the mine was not getting enough cars to keep the men busy that were already employed.

The answer of John O'Leary and William Feeney to those who complain that they are unable to get work in Fayette County is that many mines in the union district are in need of men. John Sinko, of Brownfield, called their bluff in this matter. He visited several mines whose names Feeney gave him, and was turned down flat. The truth is that the mines in the union districts have for months been badly overcrowded. There were plenty of miners in the union districts in normal times and thousands migrated there from the non-union territory after the Cleveland Agreement.

In face of these conditions which demonstrate that the policy of the United Mine Workers' organization as followed by the Fayette miners in the January convention has been an utter failure, Feeney and O'Leary continue to repeat the discredited formula "Get your jobs back; keep up your local unions; pay dues; if you can't get work in the coke region, we will move you to the union field in District No. 5; don't come back for any more relief as we won't have any more for you." Such pittances of relief as are secured by the locked-out miners require on their part a long and humiliating argument with the men in charge of the relief headquarters, which without doubt would have been discontinued weeks ago had it not been for the action of the Progressive Miners and Pittsburgh Miners Relief Conference in giving publicity thruout the country to the treachery of the union.

Under the pressure of the militants aroused by this publicity, the International has not dared to leave the field entirely, but in order to make a show of activity, has moved its coke region headquarters across the river from West Brownsville where they had been for ten months, to Brownsville, in Fayette County. They have also announced that the strike is to be continued at several plants near Brownsville which are adjacent to unionized mines. But the seriousness of this proposal can be judged from Denbo, one of these mines, where the strike was carried on during the last week of February by eight married and a few single men. For this group, supporting a strike and not being helped merely until they could get jobs, the Headquarters gave during this week the princely sum of $56 to supply 16 adults and 30 children.

If William Z. Foster should wish to write an additional chapter to his booklet on "The Bankruptcy of the American Labor Movement," he would have no trouble in filling it with splendid examples from the actions of the officialdom of the United Mine Workers in their efforts to liquidate the coke region strike.

"Theology," says Anatole France, "treats of the unknowable with minutest accuracy."

The "Italian Fascisti" in America

The New York Times announces in all seriousness that in Boston has been organized a branch of the Fascisti movement, the counterpart of similar organizations in other large cities in this country.

No loud outcry is raised by The Times against the banding together of these American counterparts of Mussolini's assassins and assassins in the homeland. No demand is made upon the department of justice for the extinction of this terror crew with headquarters in New York, in touch with G. Bastianini, the political secretary of Mussolini.

These "Fascisti" in America, getting their inspiration from the Mussolini dictatorship in Italy, have already a long list of crimes to their credit. The prevention of the Carlo Tresca meeting at Waterbury, Conn., was followed by the shooting up by these hoodlums of the meeting addressed by Antonio Presti at Lawrence, Mass.

It is encouraging to note that the forces of organized labor have been quick to realize the danger. This was shown at the mass meeting held at the Amalgamated Temple, in Brooklyn, where more than 2,000 Italian workers, tailors, shoe makers, carpenters and other building tradesmen, barbers,—pledged themselves to combat Fascism as a regime of "terror and assassination".

The situation demands an immediate and complete united front of all radicals among the Italian workers in this country, —unity of Communists, Socialists and Anarchists, against the common enemy, the American brand of Mussolini's Fascisti, who together with all nationalities in their war upon the organized labor movement.

If Mussolini can organize his Fascisti in this country, then Horthy, of Hungary, can come here and organize bands of White Terrorists, and the Bavarian Hitler can send his emissaries into our midst and organize royalist Germans for the restoration of the Kaiserdom.

The 100 per cent American open shoppers stand ready to utilize these reactionary organizations, no matter of what breed, for their own vile purposes, even by incorporating them bodily into the American Legion or the Ku Klux Klan.

All labor must unite now to combat the spread of Fascism in America by helping the Italian workers in this country scotch the Mussolini snakes already in our midst.

Needle Trades Must Amalgamate, Is Declaration of T. U. E. L. Militants

The International Committee of the Needle Trades' Section of the Trade Union Educational League has declared in emphatic terms that the present craft form of organization must give way to a departmentalized union embracing all the workers in the needle trades under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

In a four-page leaflet that is being distributed thruout all the needle trades' unions in the United States and Canada the militants of the Trade Union Educational League have pointed to the defects in the present form of organization. In place of decisive action in case of strikes against the employers the organizations in the needle trades, not involved in the actual struggle, now extend "moral" support and sympathy. Neither sympathy nor morality ever won a strike. What is needed is power to combat the employers.

The leaflet points to the consolidation of the various manufacturers with the "open shop" forces in the United States, and points to the necessity for the workers closing their ranks in order to effectively combat the open shoppers. Furthermore the tremendous problem of organizing the unorganized can never be successfully solved until there is one union in the industry that can make an irresistible appeal to all workers, and can show by its achievements that a wide breach separates the conditions of the unorganized and organized workers.

Not Federation, but Amalgamation

The futility of federation is clearly depicted by reciting the history of the Needle Trades Alliance in its impotence against the employers.

There is widespread demand for amalgamation among the rank and file of all the needle trades unions. The leaders of certain unions, realizing the extent of this demand, have tried to pervert the sentiment into the abortive channels of a Needle Trades Federation. This propaganda on the part of the reactionary officials is merely an effort to thwart the will of the membership and prevent effective organization.

Of particular interest is the section of the leaflet dealing with the structure of the departmentalized union proposed by the Trade Union Educational League group, which is partly as follows:

"The departmental type of organization settles the long-continued argument between industrial unionists and craft unionists. The old-fashioned industrial unionists, in seeking to achieve the required solidarity of labor, proposed a general type of organization, mixing the trades together. The skilled worker rebelled at this prospect of losing his craft identity, and sought to bring about solidarity, of which he also perceived the necessity, by setting up various kinds of flimsy alliances between the craft unions, which the industrial unionist rightly condemned as ineffective. So the craft unionist and the industrial unionist remained at loggerheads, with little chance for agreement. But now comes departmentalized industrial unionism and satisfies the essential demands of both. With its broad, well-knit industrial form it develops the great power sought by the industrial unionist, and with its specialized subdivisions it gives the craftsman the expression and protection without which he would not go into any general combination of labor. Departmentalized industrial unionism is the most effective, therefore the most scientific form of labor organization yet developed."

New England Granite Cutters Understand the Big Strike of Red Russia's Workers

By WILLIAM SIMONS

(Special to "The Worker")

LANESVILLE, MASS.—Red Russia on strike against the capitalist world—this the granite workers of this town could grasp, for they had just passed thru a seven months' fight against wage slashing. The Red Army as the pickets, and workers' control of industry and government as the goal, recalled to the granite workers their own bitter fight against increased exploitation. The Lanesville workers gathered in the Finnish Hall felt that the Russian workers were waging a struggle in the interest of all workers, wherever they happened to live.

Comrade James P. Cannon got his message across, thru his earnestness and forcefulness. He does not wait for inspiration, but is constantly perfecting his lecture. He approaches his lecture tour like an artist, taking his mining pains to make every sentence fit in. The writer considered it a rare privilege to hear the talk on "Russia Today."

As a result of the meeting, the establishment of a Scandinavian branch in Lanesville is a probability.

No reply has been received (March 9) by the Russian trade unions to their offer of 9,000 tons of food for the starving workers in the Ruhr. The reactionary social-democratic officialdom stands in the way.

Indianapolis City Council Stops Pickets

[illegible] the city council in 1921 [illegible] by the city [illegible] and [illegible] workers have fought this law bitterly as an [illegible] many of the most powerful [illegible] of the struggle between the capitalist class. The ordinance also outlaws the labor union boycott.

Even [illegible] labor-hating employers of Indianapolis have succeeded in getting two of the lower courts to place their O. K. upon the ordinance. The Associated Employers of Indianapolis have begun a nation-wide campaign for the purpose of inducing other communities to adopt similar ordinances.

In the intense fight that was carried on against this ordinance the unions resorted to every method known to them that they might be able to inform workers in struck concerns that they were being used as strike breakers. The ordinance prohibited the display of banners so the pickets had letters sewed in their shirts reading "This Place Is Unfair To Organized Labor." They were arrested for this, sentenced to pay a fine and the circuit court upheld their conviction. The cases are being appealed to the State Supreme Court.

After this victory for the employers their association began circularizing other cities in the country urging them to adopt similar ordinances. A copy of the Indianapolis ordinance is sent to councilmen and other legislators advising them to introduce it in their city councils. It is one of the most vicious legislative assaults yet made upon the labor movement and provides as a penalty a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $1,000, to which shall be added imprisonment in the county jail or state penal farm for a period not less than 30 days nor more than 2 years.

It even goes so far as to prohibit individual members of a union from talking to a scab concerning the nature of his employment or even mentioning the fact that there is a strike in existence in the place of his employment.

The labor unions of Indianapolis are determined to fight this ordinance to Indianapolis "to the limit," as they know its success means its rapid spread to other cities. Many of the large International Unions have their headquarters in Indianapolis and transact millions of dollars worth of business in the course of a year and in case the ordinance is sustained they all propose moving from the city as a rebuke to the scab herding employers and their hireling city council.

Textile Conference to be Held May 5th and 6th

The General Amalgamation Committee of the Textile Industry, composed of rank and file militants of the various textile unions, is launching a huge campaign for amalgamation of all the unions in the industry.

Nowhere are the workers more ruthlessly exploited than in the textile industry. Wages are at a starvation level, working conditions are extremely severe, and only a fraction of the 1,600,000 textile workers are organized.

The formation, recently, of the Federated Textile Unions of America, a loose alliance of some of the larger unions, has only served to awaken the workers more keenly to the imperative need for organization, and for the consolidation of the workers' forces thru the amalgamation of all the conflicting unions in the textile industry into one mighty industrial organization, with interlocking directorates corresponding to the main sections of the industry.

The General Amalgamation Committee of the Textile Industry will issue a call for a National Conference of the militants of all textile unions, to be held in New York on May 5th and 6th for the purpose of organizing a militant vanguard in the amalgamation campaign.

All together for amalgamation.

MOSCOW.—The railway workers of Rostov-on-Don have collected 9,000 gold roubles for the relief fund of the Polish communists kept in prison by the Polish Government.

U. S.-British Agreement Breaking Point in Oil Conflict

[illegible] the Royal Dutch Shell. It tried to influence the French government to permit it to enter Mesopotamia, but British again played the winning hand by ignoring the San Remo agreement with Frnfica on April 25, 1920, that ceded to the British oil interests the exclusive right to develop this marvelously rich field. The American government protested and demanded the "open door" to Mesopotamia, which demand Britain contemptuously ignored, forcing San Remo agreement.

Capitalist Hypocricy

The hypocricy of the American government was never more clearly revealed than in its application of dollar diplomacy to oil. In the case of Mexico it wants to have absolute control and is striving by every form of diplomatic trickery to bring that government under the undisputed control of American capital. But in the case of Mesopotamia and Persia it demands the "open door."

Secretary of State Hughes has threatened to invoke the Monroe doctrin in the case of Argentine, altho it could hardly be applied to economic penetration, but only to the attempt at political control thru armed force. Nevertheless, the government of the United States knows well that Britain has her hands full endeavoring to maintain her industrial supremacy against France. Britain also attempted to palliate the United States by agreeing to the debt funding proposition, in preparation for open warfare against France. Under these circumstances the Harding administration feels that it can with impunity kick the Royal Dutch Shell out of the country.

While the United States thru the Fall decision can twist the tail of the British Lion today, it is certain that this act is only the prelude to an open break between the two countries in the near future that will again revive the bloody imperialistic conflict over the domination of the earth.

Our late affy is today economically our enemy, and economic conflicts are the explosive forces that burst into World wars. In the next war our imperialists will be devising sentimental slogans to beguile the American workers into the human slaughter house in defense of the interests of Standard Oil, just as Woodrow Wilson coined the slogan "Make the World Safe for Democracy" to conceal the sordid interests of the House of Morgan in the late war against Germany.

Amalgamation and the Labor Party

This is a permanent feature of THE WORKER. In this department each week is published the best material sent in on the question of "Amalgamation and the Labor Party." Three prizes are awarded each week, by a committee consisting of William F. Dunne, H. M. Wicks and Joseph Manly. Keep articles under 300 words and send them in Amalgamation Editor, THE WORKER, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Western Canada Favors Amalgamation

The Alberta Federation of Labor (Western Canada), assembled at Medicine Hat, unanimously endorsed a resolution demanding amalgamation, and urging the Dominion Trades Congress "to promote the necessary work for the amalgamation of existing unions into industrial unions, one union for each industry." A resolution endorsing the Red International of Labor Unions failed by just a few votes.

Amalgamation in Japan

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER

TOKIO.—The greatest labor organization ever formed in this country is the result of the amalgamation of the two main agricultural labor unions.

Between 45 per cent and 50 per cent of all farmers in Japan are tenant farmers. Disputes between tenant and landlord have increased so that drastic measures are contemplated by the government to keep the young men on the farms.

AMALGAMATION GROWS

The Ohio Federation of Labor was the tenth state federation to endorse the principles of amalgamation or industrial unionism in preference to the present craft unionism. The convention indorsed "the principle of organizing all workers in the same industry into one industrial union in each department." The resolutions adopted called upon the American Federation of Labor to call a conference for the amalgamation of all the unions in each industry into one single organization "which shall cover an industry;" and in addition the convention recommended specifically a merger of all the 12 railway unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The state federations which have taken the same action on industrial unionism include Minnesota, Wisconsin, Washington, Iowa, Indiana, Nebraska, Michigan, Utah, Nevada, Oregon and Ohio. It will be seen from this list that Ohio appears as the first near-eastern state to line up with the radical western states on this much discussed question of organization.

In addition to the state federations, several powerful international craft unions have indorsed the plan, such as the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Employes, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, the International Association of Machinists, and the International Association of Fire Fighters.—Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

Lewis's Gang Pilloried by Alex Howat

(Special to "The Worker")

CANONSBURG, PA.—The attempt of the henchmen of the president John L. Lewis machine of the United Mine Workers of America to intimidate the militant workers at this territory in order to stop the Howat meeting here last Sunday essentially failed.

Alexander Howat, former head of the Kansas miners and leader of the notable struggle against the infamous Industrial Court law of Governor Henry J. Allen, had been advertised to speak under the joint auspices of the Chartiers Valley Central Trades Assembly and the Canonsburg Labor Defense Council on behalf of the Fayette County Miners' Relief and the Labor Defense.

Before the meeting a gang of officials of District 5, United Mine Workers, led by one Fagan, District President, and Tom Hughes, executive board member tried to intimidate the officials of the Central Trades Council, and threatened to disrupt the meeting if Howat said anything against John L. Lewis, discredited president of the miners' union, and equally guilty with the unspeakable Allen for the imprisonment of Howat.

Fagan and Co. were informed that the committee in charge would conduct the meeting and that they would brook no interference from anyone and that they were determined to see that the meeting was orderly.

The meeting was opened by S. Baker, President of the Central Council and when Howat arose to speak he received a rousing ovation. He related the story of his expulsion and his fight against the Industrial Slave Law with telling effect, causing round after round of applause from the audience.

A resolution was adopted calling for the reinstatement of Howat in the miners' union with all rights and privileges enjoyed previous to their expulsion.

During the discussion of the resolution Fagan jumped to his feet and challenged Howat to debate him. The chairman refused to consider such a challenge, declaring it was out of order, but Howat arose and immediately accepted the challenge, declaring that the debate could be held right there. Then the owner of the hall interrupted and asserted that the hall had not been rented for that purpose and that no debate would be held.

Fagan and Co. continued to interrupt, but when the question was put the resolution was adopted unanimously. Many former Lewis supporters, who attended the meeting, were so disgusted with the tactics of the machine henchmen that they denounced them in disgust and declared that they would support Howat to the limit hereafter.

The visit of Howat to the Pennsylvania field is the worst blow so far delivered at the Lewis machine, and all the retainers of the misnomer ity of the labor movement, big and small, are scurrying for cover and trying to conceal their treachery by vilifying Howat, whose plain intimidation will not work. Everywhere the rank and file is anxious to learn the facts about the actions of Lewis in the Kansas expulsions and as soon as they learn, they immediately desert the Lewis standard.

The net proceeds of the meeting were divided so that 75 percent went to the Fayette Miners' Relief and 25 percent to the Labor Defense. Max Lerner spoke for the Labor Defense and received a rousing ovation.

Rose Wortis to Report to Needle Trades Workers

A joint meeting of all Needle Trades Leagues, Trades Union Educational League, will be held at Cassino Hall, 85 East 4th St., Saturday, March 24th, 1 P.M.

All League members of the Cloakmakers, Waist and Dress Makers, Furriers, Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers, Coat Makers, Vest Makers, Pants Makers, Children's Clothing Workers, White Goods Workers, Custom Tailors, also Italian, Lithuanian, Russian and Hungarian Leagues of the Needle Industry are urged to attend.

Rose Wortis, Delegate from the T. U. E. L. to the Red Trade Union International, will report to this meeting. Plans will be announced for the holding of a monster Needle Trades Amalgamation Mass Meeting.

A Whole Evening of Russian Movies "Russia Thru The Shadows" Nine Years of Revolutionary History

Prepared by the Friends of Soviet Russia.—National Board of Review Says: "Excellent-Splendid." All Proceeds Benefit Russian Orphan Homes. "John Reed" (Samara), "Eugene V. Debs" (Kazan)

Saturday, March 24th, Spokane, Wash. The Auditorium

Sun. Aft. & Eve., March 25th, Columbus, O. Memorial Hall

Wednesday, March 28th, Chicago, Ill. Orchestra Hall

Mon. & Tues., Mar. 26 & 27, Minneapolis, Minn. Metropolitan Opera House

Wednesday, March 27th, DAYTON, Ohio

Thursday, March 29th, East Chicago, Ind. Orpheum Theatre

Saturday, March 31st, Cincinnati, O. Emery Auditorium

Grafters in Russia Face Death Penalty

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG
Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker"

MOSCOW. — A graft trial has opened in Moscow which may end in the death penalty for some of the 28 defendants.

Conspiracy on the part of several high officials in the Centrosoyus (Central Cooperative), together with a business man named Shane, is charged, with intent to defraud the state for private gain, by diverting large sections of the state fish business into a private trust named Ribac.

Shortly after the new economic policy began, more than a year ago, Shane began business with about $100, and within a few weeks was operating with 20 times this sum. He made connections with officials in the Centrosoyus, which had at that time the monopoly contract for disposing of all fish caught by the government fisheries, which are the main large scale fisheries in Russia.

Thru his confederates, Shane learned regularly the price at which the Centrosoyus was willing to sell fish, and then offered this fish himself at a higher price to the local cooperatives, while his confederates kept back the offers from the Centrosoyus. When Shane got orders he handed them over, as if coming direct from the local cooperatives, got permits on that basis, thus inserting himself as middleman and pocketing the difference in price. He also kept for long periods the sums advanced by purchasers, speculating on money which had been sent to the Centrosoyus.

A few months later, becoming richer and bolder, the group organized Ribac, a private fishing corporation, which aimed to control the market of Moscow. They intercepted goods sent to the Centrosoyus and handled the business themselves, even stealing letters which might have implicated them.

Graft of this kind, involving officials in control of public business and privileges, is regarded in Russia as "economic counter-revolution and treason."

The criminal code carries penalties as high as death to the principal participants, especially if they have been trusted officials.

Boston Strike Is Won by Solidarity of Rank and File

By WILLIAM SIMONS
(Special to "The Worker")

BOSTON, Mass. — The strike of the garment workers here has just been won. It took the workers just ten days to defeat the bosses. The strike was under the direction of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The fight was won on the picket line. The rank and file worked as trained soldiers in the conflict and in spite of the police protection furnished scabs in and about the buildings affected by the strike and the series of assaults upon pickets by gangsters in the employ of the bosses, the strike from the first was so effective that there was never any doubt as to the certain victory of the workers.

The strike was really for the purpose of establishing the union thruout the jurisdiction; demands were made for increase in wages, pay for legal holidays and overtime at double rates even for piece workers and the establishment of the eight-hour day in all shops.

The most active members of the strike committee and the various picket lines were members of the Workers party.

Now that victory has been achieved in this immediate struggle, the energy of the militants will be devoted to the task of propagating amalgamation of unions in the needle trades industry.

Spend Much for Schools

By CARL BRANNIN

JALAPA, Mexico. — More than one-third of the entire budget for the state of Vera Cruz is spent by the department of education for the establishment and maintenance of schools—in round numbers 2,000,000 pesos ($1,000,000) per year. In the past two years 742 new schools have been established, 622 of which are in the country districts for the benefit of the children of peasants. These figures are independent of the schools maintained by each municipality and those of the federal government.

LABOR FORUM
"WHAT TO ADVOCATE, BIRTH CONTROL?"
By MARY WARE DENNET,
Secretary Voluntary Parenthood League
SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 8 P. M.
at JOHN REED HALL, 204 E. 12th St.

EDITORIALS — By E. B. WILCOX

Unite For Communism

Frisco's Labor Czar Abdicates

For years the San Francisco labor movement has been cursed with a reactionary machine under the domination of P. H. McCarthy, a typical labor lieutenant of the capitalist class. The employing class always felt secure with the destinies of labor in the hands of McCarthy and his gang. He was their paid flunkey from the days of the graft prosecution, and devoted most of his energy to besmirching the names of radicals in the labor movement. There was no crime too vile for this creature to perpetrate against militant representatives of the interests of the rank and file. It was he who, as president of the California branch of the Civic Federation, a notorious crime and labor-spy organization, sanctioned the use of the state militia against Tom Mooney. It was McCarthy who furnished Adolph Germer, former secretary of the discredited Socialist Party, with information regarding the Mooney case that led Germer to admonish the Party members to go easy on the protestations of Mooney's innocence. It was McCarthy who blocked the endorsement of the Mooney defense by the San Francisco Labor Council. In every sense of the word this creature was the Czar of the San Francisco labor movement. His corruption of the labor movement covered a period of years. But at last he was proved to be a strike-breaker, a blackmailer and, a traitor to the working class.

McCarthy was caught selling out the labor movement of Frisco for $10,000 to a notorious scab-protecting and open-shop concern, the other day. Even his own mercenary associates who were part of his machine had to finally repudiate him after vainly trying to conceal the perfidy of their chief. The only thing left for the scoundrel was to abdicate his throne, which he did. Now comes an opportunity for militant labor to assert itself and wipe out the last vestige of the McCarthy machine by relegating to oblivion every member of that machine.

Vale the Social Revolutionaries

The remnants of the Social Revolutionary Party in Russia recently held a meeting by special permission of the Soviet Government and officially dissolved their organization.

Thus is concluded the history of the petty bourgeois Party that became a handmaiden of the French military mission in Russia in an effort to destroy the working-class revolution and crush the Russian workers into the strong hands of the Allied White Terror.

Now that the Party in Russia has, of its own accord, written its valedictory there is none that will begrudge it that privilege, unless it be Victor Tchernoff who still sits in Berlin in the employ of the propaganda bureau of Allied Imperialism and pens fifth rate libels against the Soviet. The end of the Social Revolutionaries sealed their moral and political doom. Until all the Social Revolutionaries sealed their moral and spiritual demise, so there was nothing further left for them to do except to close their record of treachery to the international proletariat by officiating at their own funeral.

Their only mourner in this country is the Socialist Party of America, whose leading theoretician, James Oneal, will have to locate some other intellectual lower out of which to pilfer material for his pusillanimous philippics against the revolutionary movement.

The Rev. Grant Lauds Rockefeller

In spite of disagreement between Rev. Percy Stickney Grant of the Church of the Ascension and Bishop William T. Manning of the New York Episcopal Diocese, over the question of the birth of Christ, there is one God whose omnipotence and omniscience and omnipresence they never doubt whose omnipotence and omniscience they never doubt whose omnipotence and omniscience they never doubt whose omnipotence and omniscience

Gene Debs in A Call for the United Front Stand Against of All Labor on May Day, 1923

Hillquit et al

Eugene V. Debs in a letter to the editor of "The Worker", states that he would have voted to seat the Workers Party delegates to the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action. His statement also covers admission of the Workers Party to the recent conference of the New York American Labor Party.

In this Debs is in absolute disagreement with Morris Hillquit, Victor L. Berger, James Oneal and the other Socialist Party opponents who, at Cleveland and New York, spoke and voted against admission of Workers Party delegates.

Thus Debs takes a stand near to Scott Nearing who recently declared that the Workers Party had fallen heir to the radical situation in the United States. Debs' letter to "The Worker", exhibiting in some parts a bitterness foreign to his customary declarations, is as follows:

* * *

Chicago, Ill., March 17, 1923.

J. Louis Engdahl,
Editor, "The Worker",
799 Broadway, New York City.

MY DEAR LOUIS:—Your favor of the 12th inst. in duplicate has been received. In answer to your inquiry, it may be that the Socialist Party delegates at Cleveland and New York voted as they did in order that the delegates of the Workers Party might not suffer humiliation and imperil their revolutionary reputation by affiliating with "yellow-legged renegades", "agents of the petit bourgeoisie," and "traitors to the working class."

As to myself had I been a delegate of the Socialist Party I should have voted to admit the delegates of the Workers Party notwithstanding their organs and speakers having screamed themselves hoarse in their denunciation of the party I represented. This would have been my answer to their silly screeds and their vicious calumnies.

The wonderful meetings we are holding out this way and will hold elsewhere including New York, consisting of all the hitherto discordant elements among the workers, give assurance. I think, that the matter you bring to my attention will be adjusted in due course and meanwhile you will excuse me for declining to waste your time as well as my own in senseless and fruitless controversy.

With all personal regards and all wishes for a united working class, I remain, as ever,

Yours fraternally,
EUGENE V. DEBS.

No doubt Debs keeps but little in touch with developing events in the labor movement. If he did, we wonder if he would not more nearly agree with us that such "Socialists" in the labor movement as the Schlesinger officialdom in the International Ladies' Garment Workers, who have buttressed by the Hillquits and Cahans, as they delivered themselves into the camp of Gompers, Woll und Co. of the American Federation of Labor, clearly deserved the title of "yellow-legged renegades".

He must know by this time of the actions of the "Socialist" Kaufman officialdom, in the Furriers' Union, in New York City, in appealing to the district attorney's office for support against the militants in his organization, and against the Jewish Communist daily, "Freiheit". If such are not the "agents of the petit bourgeoisie", in beating back progress, we would like to know what they are.

Debs has been selected by the Socialist party national executive committee to go to Europe this summer. There he will meet J. Ramsay MacDonald, spokesman of the British Labor Party in the House of Commons, who recently donned silk knee breeches and silk stockings, in order that he might wear correct attire in wining and dining with his Royal Majesty, King George V. Even the stomachs of veteran parliamentarians in the British Labor Party were turned at the sight, and have made their protest. Debs has often bitterly denounced Gompers and others of his ilk for banqueting with the big industrial kaisers under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. We would like Debs to answer whether he thinks a "Socialist" in a similar role is less a "traitor to the working class".

Of course, Debs may thipk that pointing these things out, as they develop from day to day, may be "silly screeds" and "vicious calumnies". The raw truth often hurts. Controversy may be distasteful, but it is sometimes the only way of discovering the truth.

Four Points of Disagreement

We may point out that Debs finds himself in disagreement with the Socialist Party officialdom on several important issues:

FIRST:—On the question of the admission of the Workers Party to a coalition of labor's independent political forces as already pointed out.

SECOND:—Debs favors Amalgamation as it is conceived and being fought for by the Trade Union Educational League. The Hillquits and the Oneals, supporting the "Socialist" officialdoms of such unions as the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and the Furriers Union oppose this effort.

THREE:—We do not doubt that Debs is opposed to such trading with the old political parties as the Wisconsin Socialists indulged in when they refused, last November to run a candidate against La Follette, thus assuring the election of Berger to Congress from Milwaukee. Debs is no doubt opposed to this expression within and drift of the Socialist Party toward the Johnston-Keating brand of pompartisan politics championed by them at Cleveland, an underhand sabotage of the growing sentiment for an all-inclusive Labor Party.

There remains, of course, the big issue of international affiliation. The Socialist Party is today ostensibly affiliated with the Two and One-Half (Vienna) International. Hillquit, Berger and Oneal will no doubt follow the Vienna International, at the forthcoming Hamburg Conference, into the camp of the Second (Socialist) International, of Scheidemann, Henderson, Vandervelde, Branting and the other war traitors and collaborators in capitalist governments.

Debs has been chosen as a delegate of the Socialist Party to the Hamburg Conference. The question arises, "Will Debs allow himself to be used to lead what remains of the Socialist Party membership back into the Second International, that has declared for a truce with capitalism and is participating in capitalist governments in various countries?"

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

New York Division

Financial statement covering period between July 1st and Dec. 31st, 1922:

RECEIPTS:	
Donations and collections	$4,130.92
Mass-Meeting Dues	1,707.40
Entertainments	1,277.40
Loans	300.00
Total Receipts	$16,441.70
DISBURSEMENTS:	
Relief to prisoners	$3,491.75
Legal Defense	1,142.50
Bail Bonds	4,107.50
Attorneys' fees	50.00
Expenses and Outings on account of Defendants	18.15
Defending advertising	1,271.70
Other Disbursements:	
Office rent	150.00
Secretary's salary	300.00
Loan to Labor Defense Council	500.00
Total Disbursements	$16,022.07
Deficit as per last statement	167.69
	$16,189.76
Balance in hand of Treasurer	$251.94
Balance in hand of Secretary	20.00
Total	$271.94
Balance on hand	$271.94
Total Receipts to the credit of period	16,441.70
Total	$16,713.64

Total Disbursements, which were found to be correct, duly audited and approved for the Auditing Committee.

Signed: Rose Baron and Max Hagen.

Roumanian Federation Joins the Party

The Roumanian Federation consisting of about 200 members and ten branches has affiliated with the Workers Party. This organization that has joined the Workers Party as a body since its formation last year. The Workers Party is more and more embracing all the revolutionary bodies.

Thru unity with the Proletarian Party, negotiations for which are pending, the unity of all revolutionary elements accepting the leadership of the Communist International will be completed.

Workers of New York Send Commune Day Greeting to Lenin

Jumping to their feet and cheering, the monster audience of New York's workers attending the annual celebration of the Paris Commune, 1871, in New Star Casino, approved the sending of a cablegram to Nikolai Lenin, premier of Soviet Russia, as follows:

"Great gathering celebrating anniversary of Paris Commune sends you, and all our comrades in the Red Workers' Republic fraternal greetings, hoping for your early recovery and return to activity in helping press forward the world social revolution".

Among the speakers were M. J. Olgin, H. M. Wicks, Alexander Chramoff, William F. Kruse and J. Louis Engdahl. Revolutionary songs and choruses led the audience in the singing of "The Infernational" and other revolutionary songs.

Verblin Is Cleared by Party Committee Report

Report of The Workers Party Investigation Committee on the Verblin Case to The Central Executive Committee, Workers Party:

Comrades:—The following is the Committee's report on the Verblin Case. A detailed report for purposes of record on all phases investigated is being drawn up and will be presented at the next meeting of your Committee.

The Committee has examined into all evidence available. It has reviewed the findings of the National Defense Committee which originally investigated the alleged spy charges against Verblin and which cleared him of this charge; it interviewed the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as well as members of the Trial Committee of the Amalgamated which convicted him of the charge; it has read and investigated the confession of Baim and the circumstances surrounding the confession upon which the alleged spy charge against Verblin was made; it has interviewed or received the statements of many persons who were either directly or indirectly involved in the case and nowhere has any evidence been presented which could be recorded as justifying the maintenance of the spy charge.

The Committee's Recommendations

The investigations of the WORKERS PARTY INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE have been carefully made and we now recommend to the Executive Committee to dismiss and publicly CLEAR Verblin of this charge.

(Signed:) Wm. Weinstone, Secretary, Edward Lindgren, M. Obermeier, Elmer T. Allison, Chairman.

May Day at Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The biggest May Day celebration in Rochester's history is being planned by the Educational Committee of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The convention hall has been secured for the afternoon of May Day and it is likely that the celebration will end with a play to be presented at union headquarters.

Ohio Movie Censors Pass F. S. R. Film

(Special to The Worker.)

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Reversing their original decision that the motion picture "Russia Today" is "unfit for exhibition because it contains matter portraying scenes and pictures which tend to debase, corrupt and impair the morals of children and adults", the Ohio State Board of Censors has given a license to permit the showing in Ohio theaters.

In appealing from the original flat refusal to grant a license, the film was offered the picture as changed to meet the demands of the Pennsylvania State Board. After seeing this revised picture the Ohio Board has added additional film to the original picture, and, after a second review as originally rejected, Another fifth was sent to Columbus and was passed without any eliminations.

The Chicago Police Department also passed the film against any change upon the presentation under the provisions of the city ordinances. The picture will be shown at Orchestra Hall, May 6th.

The picture has now been passed by every public authority to whom it has been shown. It has met with tremendous popular enthusiasm. Any organization or individual desiring to help raise funds by arranging for a showing in his community should communicate with the Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 W. 13th St., New York City, N. Y.

Plan Greater Activity for Party in New England

By WILLIAM SIMONS

BOSTON, Mass.—District One, Workers Party, with headquarters here is entering upon a program of great activity. Trade Union Educational League groups are being organized in every town and city, and the membership of all nationalities is participating in industrial work as never before. May Day United Front Celebrations are being arranged and the Cannon meetings are being met with great enthusiasm, one of them, in New Bedford, being arranged by a comrade Single-handed.

Besides this, the district is raising its One Day's Pay assessment for the Michigan defendants; is buying its quota of "Make the Party Grow" stamps, and is issuing a monthly bulletin of district activities. All workers who are interested in the Workers Party, and who reside within the jurisdiction of District One, should immediately communicate with William Simons, 60 Pemberton Square, Room 310, Boston, Mass.

Workers Back Sacco and Vanzetti

BOSTON, MASS.—The Needle Trades workers of Boston filled Faneuil Hall to-day when they protested against the frame-up of Sacco and Vanzetti, who for three long years have had hanging over them the death penalty for a crime which they did not commit. Attorney Moore proved conclusively that the men were innocent and that the prosecution's witnesses had changed their testimony so often that they were absolutely unreliable.

* * *

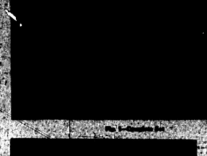
The workers produce all that is produced, and then hand it over to a gang of lordly idlers who produce nothing. Is this sensible?

70 NEW BRANCHES—600 MEMBERS ADDED TO THE PARTY

More than 600 members organized in 70 branches were added to the Party in the last six weeks, since the "Make the Party Grow" campaign began. These branches are the result of the work of special party organizers sent out by the Party organization to all parts of the country. These organizers report that the workers everywhere are eager to listen to the message of the Workers Party and ready to join in the revolutionary struggle. "The field is wide open for new propaganda and organization is the general report." A noteworthy point in this growth is the fact that this interest is not limited to any one locality or nationality." More organizers, more literature, more agitation means a greater, stronger, more powerful Party. Swell the ranks of the revolutionary army. Make the Party Grow! Purchase a "Make the Party Grow" Stamp Today!"

Russian Art Objects

as premiums with subscriptions and renewals to the Soviet Russia Pictorial



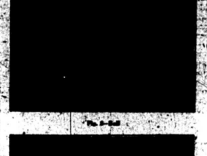


Fig. 1—Doll

Fig. 2—Box

Fig. 3—Doll

Fig. 4—Doll

These unique toys, hand-made by Russian peasants, are now the rage everywhere. Perfect gifts indeed.

Guaranteed to add a piquant Russian touch to any room.

We have obtained a shipment at such low cost that we can give them away free to subscribers.

Subscribe to the Pictorial now—while these art objects last.

The premium has caused more enthusiastic comment than any premium we have given in recent years. Its authoritative records of Russian affairs is unique in every issue. It is given in pictures and text of the highest, most interesting character.

Here are a few comments, chosen from many scores of them:

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, of the Workers Defense Union: "Colorful, interesting and at the same time instructive."

EUGENE DEBS, of the Socialist Party: "Essential to any man or woman who wishes to keep in touch with developments in Russia."

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES: "I am stirred to great enthusiasm."

A. A. HELLER, author of "Industrial Renewal of Soviet Russia": "SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL is a revelation."

UPTON SINCLAIR: "Great stuff."

How Premiums Are Distributed:

With subscriptions	You will get free
One—6 Months	Choice of 1 Object in Small Set
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RATES: 6-Months, $1.00—One Year, $2.00

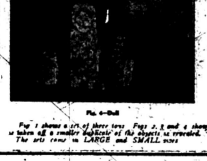

Fig. 5—Doll

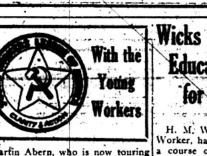

Fig. 6—Doll

Fig. 1 shows a set of three toys. Fig. 2, 3 and 4 show each of these separately. The toys are a Russian novelty. When the cover is taken off a smaller replica of the object is revealed. When that is pulled off, a third still smaller ribbon appears, etc., etc. The toys come in LARGE and SMALL sizes.

Soviet Russia Pictorial
80 West 40th Street
New York City

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With the Young Workers

Marfin Abern, who is now touring the East reporting on the recent congress of the Ybung Communist International to which he was delegated by the Young Workers' League of America, reports excellent progress. Besides building up the old branches, such as Boston, which has started out to lead the country, he has organized a new branch in Norwood, Mass., of 35 members and another in Newark, N. J., the latter being formed of the majority of the Independent Yipsels there. The meetings are excellent, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York having already been covered.

Two things in particular were observed by Comrade Abern: That the "Young Worker", official organ of the Young Workers League, is increasing in circulation and that there is a great need of a junior organization.

From Upper New York State Comrade Abern is proceeding to Chicago, the Twin Cities, and the Great Lakes district where his extensive tour will probably end.

* * *

Fine Array of Speakers for Young Workers' League Forum

Branch Five, Young Workers' League, has arranged a forum with the most prominent men in the radical movement as the speakers. This forum will be held every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at "Freiheit" Hall, 4a Chrystie St., as follows:

March 25—L. Lewis Engdahl, Editor of "The Worker", will speak on "Communism and the American Worker."

April 1—E. E. Whitney, Labor Editor of "The Worker," will speak on "Prospects of the World Revolution."

April 8—C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary of the Workers Party of America, on "Capitalism Since the War."

April 15—Louis C. Fraina, Editor of the "Villagetalker," on "The Menace of War."

April 22—Joint Meeting on "Youth and the Revolution."

Admission 20 all lectures'is free.

* * *

To all members of the Young Workers League. A general membership meeting will be held Sunday, March 25th, 10 A.M., at 47 Chrystie St. near Canal St. All members are urgently requested to attend.

* * *

New Branch in Williamsburg.

An English Arabich of the Young Workers' League has been organized in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Sunday night, March 25, at 61 Graham Ave., Simon Felshin, well known poet, who has made a tour of Europe and has an intimate knowledge of the Communist movement there, will lecture, followed by discussion. Later there will be dancing.

Readers of "The Worker", do all you can to get as many young people down to this meeting as you can.

Wicks to Deliver Educational Course for Boston School

H. M. Wicks, labor editor of The Worker, has been engaged to deliver a course of four lectures on "The Role of Labor in American History" before the Boston School of Social Science, beginning Thursday, April 5, and every Thursday evening thereafter until the course is completed.

The Boston comrades and sympathizers should avail themselves of this opportunity to learn the real facts about the history of the United States with reference to the labor movement from Comrade Wicks, who is a thoro-going Marxian, and has made an exhaustive study of the history of the United States. He never attempts to explain any historical fact without first seeking its economic origin.

The meetings will be held at the Boston School of Social Science, 21 Middlesex Street, Boston, Mass.

CANNON MEETINGS

J. P. Cannon, Chairman of the Workers Party, who returned from Russia recently, after a six-months study of Russian conditions, is making a four or five months tour to tell the workers of this country about the life of their Russian comrades. Comrade Cannon will speak on "Russia Today" and "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International". In the following list of meetings thus far arranged he will speak on "Russia Today" unless otherwise indicated:

Quincy, Mass.: Fri. Mar. 23, 8 P. M. Michelo Kelt Library Bl., the Quincy Bulletin.
Worcester, Mass.: Sat. Mar. 24, 8 P. M. Scandinavian Hall, 18 Grove St.
Lawrence, Mass.: Sun. Mar. 25, 3 P. M. Labor Lyceum, 36 Common St.
Lowell, Mass.: Sun. Mar. 25, 7:30 P. M. Russian Hall, 180 Kearn St.
Haverhill, Mass.: Mon. Mar. 26, 7:30 P. M. Labor Lyceum, 36 Common St.
Boston, Mass.: Tues. Mar. 27, A. O. H. Hall, Tremont St., 8 P. M.
Providence, R. I.: Wed. Mar. 28, 8 P. M. Swedish Hall, 27 Belmont St., Subject: "Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Fall River, Mass.: Thurs. Mar. 29, 8 P. M. Central Opera House.
Taunton, Mass.: Fri. Mar. 30, 8 P. M. Central Opera House.
New Bedford, Mass.: Sat. Mar. 31, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Pawtucket, R. I.: Sun. Apr. 1, A Lecture Hall, 3 P. M.
Providence, R. I.: Sun. Apr. 1, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Woonsocket, R. I.: Mon. Apr. 2, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Hartford, Conn.: Tues. Apr. 3, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Bridgeport, Conn.: Wed. Apr. 4, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
New Haven, Conn.: Thurs. Apr. 5, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Waterbury, Conn.: Fri. Apr. 6, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Meriden, Conn.: Sat. Apr. 7, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Springfield, Mass.: Sun. Apr. 8, A Lecture Hall, 3 P. M.
Holyoke, Mass.: Sun. Apr. 8, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Pittsfield, Mass.: Mon. Apr. 9, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Albany, N. Y.: Tues. Apr. 10, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Troy, N. Y.: Wed. Apr. 11, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Schenectady, N. Y.: Thurs. Apr. 12, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Utica, N. Y.: Fri. Apr. 13, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Rochester, N. Y.: Sat. Apr. 14, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Buffalo, N. Y.: Sun. Apr. 15, A Lecture Hall, 3 P. M.
Cleveland, Ohio: Sun. Apr. 15, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Akron, Ohio: Mon. Apr. 16, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Canton, Ohio: Tues. Apr. 17, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Youngstown, Ohio: Wed. Apr. 18, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Toledo, Ohio: Thurs. Apr. 19, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Detroit, Mich.: Fri. Apr. 20, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Flint, Mich.: Sat. Apr. 21, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Saginaw, Mich.: Sun. Apr. 22, A Lecture Hall, 3 P. M.
Bay City, Mich.: Sun. Apr. 22, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Grand Rapids, Mich.: Mon. Apr. 23, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Kalamazoo, Mich.: Tues. Apr. 24, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Battle Creek, Mich.: Wed. Apr. 25, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Chicago, Ill.: Thurs. Apr. 26, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Milwaukee, Wis.: Fri. Apr. 27, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Madison, Wis.: Sat. Apr. 28, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Minneapolis, Minn.: Sun. Apr. 29, A Lecture Hall, 3 P. M.
St. Paul, Minn.: Sun. Apr. 29, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Duluth, Minn.: Mon. Apr. 30, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Superior, Wis.: Tues. May 1, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Fargo, N. D.: Wed. May 2, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Grand Forks, N. D.: Thurs. May 3, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Winnipeg, Canada: Fri. May 4, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Regina, Canada: Sat. May 5, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Saskatoon, Canada: Sun. May 6, A Lecture Hall, 3 P. M.
Edmonton, Canada: Mon. May 7, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Calgary, Canada: Tues. May 8, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Vancouver, Canada: Wed. May 9, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Seattle, Wash.: Thurs. May 10, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Portland, Ore.: Fri. May 11, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Tacoma, Wash.: Sat. May 12, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Aberdeen, Wash.: Sun. May 13, A Lecture Hall, 3 P. M.
Centralia, Wash.: Sun. May 13, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Portland, Ore.: Mon. May 14, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Oakland, Cal.: Tues. May 15, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
San Francisco, Cal.: Wed. May 16, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
San Jose, Cal.: Thurs. May 17, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Los Angeles, Cal.: Fri. May 18, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
San Diego, Cal.: Sat. May 19, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Phoenix, Ariz.: Sun. May 20, A Lecture Hall, 3 P. M.
El Paso, Texas: Sun. May 20, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Houston, Texas: Mon. May 21, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Galveston, Texas: Tues. May 22, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
New Orleans, La.: Wed. May 23, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Mobile, Ala.: Thurs. May 24, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Pensacola, Fla.: Fri. May 25, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Tampa, Fla.: Sat. May 26, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Jacksonville, Fla.: Sun. May 27, A Lecture Hall, 3 P. M.
Savannah, Ga.: Sun. May 27, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Charleston, S. C.: Mon. May 28, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Columbia, S. C.: Tues. May 29, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Charlotte, N. C.: Wed. May 30, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Richmond, Va.: Thurs. May 31, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Washington, D. C.: Fri. June 1, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Baltimore, Md.: Sat. June 2, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Wilmington, Del.: Sun. June 3, A Lecture Hall, 3 P. M.
Philadelphia, Pa.: Sun. June 3, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Trenton, N. J.: Mon. June 4, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Newark, N. J.: Tues. June 5, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Paterson, N. J.: Wed. June 6, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Passaic, N. J.: Thurs. June 7, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
Elizabeth, N. J.: Fri. June 8, A Lecture Hall, 8 P. M.
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New York City: Sun. November 11, A Lecture Hall, 3 P.

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Now that J. Ramsay MacDonald has become a bed-fellow at the royal palace in London, it is interesting to speculate what will be the relations between Hilliard and Victor Berger's office in London during the time they are abroad this summer.

Borah and Recognition of Russia

There are several motifs driving for recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States. Millions labor demands it, knowing it will be an aid to the Russian and the world revolution. Unthinking workers feel that it will provide more jobs, as it will, thru the development of trade, so they are for it. Farmers, similarly, see an outlet for the surplus from their fields. Industrial overlords behold new opportunities to profiteer. And all the time the old party politician assures himself of an opportunity to make political capital for himself.

We give U. S. Senator William E. Borah credit for being sincere in his desires for the opening of trade relations with and the recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic. Yet his speech at Madison Square Garden, Sunday night, left much to be desired. Since 16 different nations, among them Japan, have already cleared the way, it seems that a member of the foreign relations committee of United States Senate, as Mr. Borah is, could make a much stronger fight for a thing in which he deeply believes.

Mr. Borah's address was more an apology to, rather than a defiance of the great capitalist forces in the this country that have not only successfully opposed recognition of Russia's government, but have exerted their utmost strength in an effort to overthrow the First Workers' Republic.

It can not be that Senator Borah is merely using the recognition issue as a political football to keep himself in the limelight. Those who have suspicions in that direction will watch closely his promised trip to Soviet Russia. They will eagerly scan any statement of position upon his return. They will be watching to see whether Senator Borah will support his belief in recognition with the kind of a fight that will bring it about.

The Hon. Meyer London, late lone Socialist in Congress, has broken into the pages of "The American Federationist," edited by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, with an article on the supreme court. The Socialist Party has arrived—in Gompers' camp.

These Borers from Within

It is not beyond our modesty to accept of the recognition that comes thru republication of our editorial efforts. In fact we are rather enthused by the acceptance and the spreading of our ideas. So we cannot object if the New York Call saw fit, in its Sunday issue, March 18, to plaster its inguished columns the brief article, "The Cossacks in West Virginia," that appeared on this page of "THE WORKER," dated March 3.

No doubt Brother Editor Oneal will go on a rampage. He will charge it is the underhanded work of the Communist International. Somewhere he will drag in the Burns Detective Agency. But the explanation is very easy.

When we wrote the editorial, "The Cossacks in West Virginia," we had no hope, or even desire of boring from within the columns of "The Call." But the editorial was extensively copied, by Tom Mooney's Monthly, out on the Pacific Coast, that gave it the usual credit: by "Solidarity," official organ of the Industrial Workers of the World, that did not give credit to "The Worker." So "The Call" clipped it from "Solidarity" and gave the Wobbly organ the credit in its own columns that should have gone to "The Worker"

So it goes. Yet it might be well to comment on the fact that "The Call" regularly publishes extracts from "labor" papers stating their different views. It religiously omits any views from Communist publications. That we should have broken down this wall, inadvertently, will no doubt be considered a tragedy in "The Call"-office.

Similarly the monthly magazine, "Labor Age." For a time it quoted from Communist publications. But even this slight concession to labor militancy suffered a fade out. In this we are much encouraged. The militants will thus learn to support and build up their own press. The Labor Herald, the Liberator, the Soviet Russia Pictorial, the Voice of Labor, "THE WORKER" and their other publications. At least insofar as the anti-Communist press is concerned, there is no necessity for a boring from within policy. The Communist press can take care of itself.

Communist strength in Poland has forced the release of the Communist Deputy Krolikowski from prison. Krolikowski was sent to prison for three years after having been elected to parliament by the workers of Warsaw. The Communist amnesty campaign in Finland is also making headway. The oppressors of labor in the Baltic states must realize their grip is slipping.

Harding Sends Message to Congress

In the first message to congress of President Harding, the chief executive of the United States Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, "Labor's friend," is given a free hand.

Mr. Daugherty, infamous for his railroad strike injunction, notorious as the jailer of the class-war prisoners still remaining in Atlanta's bastilles, says, "The president will be commanded and not elected because the country will demand him" which is equivalent to saying that Daugherty will be the political candidate.

Daugherty's announcement will put life into the gang that rules Wall Street isn't worrying. Governor "Al" Smith of New York is just as safe as Senator Underwood, or any other performer the democrats may trot into the political ring. Wall Street will encourage a shift back to the democratic party. It will make democratic workers and farmers again feel that they are getting something while it will delay the formation of a labor party.

The militants in the labor movement must therefore put up the fight of their lives for independent working class political action. Real push must be put behind the drive for a labor party. Instead of allowing the workers and farmers to drift from the Republican party back into the democratic party, they must be won for mass-political action. The referendum of the Trade Union Educational League offers the opportunity to do this work now. This is an opportunity that must not be neglected, that must be taken advantage of to the very utmost.

Albert Thomas, renegade Socialist, has inaugurated "Disease" Month, and Tuberculosis Week in Geneva, where the Second Assembly of the League of Nations. Pretty soon there will be a Graft Week, to stimulate the zest of the capitalists for permitting labor even to grovel in the dust before the bench.

MacDonald Dines with the King

British labor is lashing itself into a fury. It is using hard words and speaking them loudly, since the hero of the Second (Socialist) International, J. Ramsay MacDonald, went to Buckingham Palace and dined with the pet of British imperialism, King George V, and his queen.

MacDonald is supposed to be the spokesman of "His Majesty's Opposition" in the House of Commons. But in the words of David Kirkwood, Scotch Labor Party member of Parliament, "the King is the pinnacle of a system which some of us are here to smash — the capitalistic system — and it isn't possible for us to fight those whom he represents and at the same time wine and dine with them."

Evidently Mr. MacDonald has come to that point where he feels, like Branting, of Sweden, and Vandervelde, of Belgium, that the necks of the workers merely form a stepping block to a premiership. The King's invitation forced MacDonald to decide, as between labor and its bosses, and he decided to betray the workers.

It is said that the King had his tables decorated with daffodils and mimosa. It is to be hoped that British labor will bufy MacDonald's political career deep beneath the daisies with its toes turned toward the skies.

MacDonald is one of the bitterest foes of the Communist International. He hates it because it unmasked the treason he would commit, long before he ever had an opportunity to commit it. MacDonald's visit to the King should have but one result — a tremendous increase in Communist strength in the British Labor Party, resulting in the dethroning of all traitors to labor.

Having failed to secure United States Negroes as strikebreakers for its imperialist ventures in the German coal mines of the Ruhr, the Paris diplomats are turning to the subjects of the vassal state, Poland, where we hope and expect they will meet with equal failure.

Freedom in Michigan

Assistant Attorney General G. L. Smith, of the State of Michigan, is suffering great agony because the Civil Liberties Union sent out 15,000 circulars in Berrien County discussing the issues at stake in the trial of William Z. Foster at St. Joseph. He charged that this interfered with the selection of a jury.

At no time have we ever seen a more complete unmasking of the hypocrisy of kept "justice" and capitalist "law and order."

This Michigan law officer expressed no horror when every prostituted sheet of the social system for which he stands poured forth an inky flood of vast proportions maligning those arrested at Bridgeman, and villifying their cause. There has been no abatement in this attack. The Detroit "Saturday-Night," an open-shop mouthpiece, with Foster on trial, continues its rabid bellowings calling for Foster's conviction. In this it is ably supported by the familiar propaganda of the Burns Detective Agency.

The Civil Liberties Union challenges Mr. Smith to point out a single misstatement in the circular it distributed in Michigan. It is asserted that, "the right of an organization interested in the principles at stake to circulate its views anywhere is just as lawful and proper as for a local newspaper to discuss those principles editorially."

The Michigan prosecutors must have little faith in the justness of their case. They have on their side the subsidized press, the courts and legal procedure fixed by precedent and things as they are, jurors mentally incapable of visualizing a new social order, and yet they are not contented. They want even that little ray of truth, that might come thru the distribution of a small leaflet, shut out from the people of Michigan. Surely the capitalists and their apologists fear greatly for the decaying social system disintegrating beneath their very feet.

A Fundamental Error

By H. M. WICKS

Clara Zetkin Presides at Two-Day Conference of Women Internationalists Held in Moscow

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR

During the Fourth Congress of the Communist International, Clara Zetkin, the Grand Old Woman of the World Revolution, set apart two days to confer with the women delegates and visitors from many countries.

The first day was devoted largely to the discussion of the methods of organization that should be used to interest and educate women in the principles of Communism. There were women from Persia, Turkey, Egypt, Ireland, France, Germany, Poland, Finland, Sweden, America, Siberia, Bulgaria, Hungary and other lands.

Herta Sturm, the right hand woman of Comrade Zetkin, managed the discussion. Co-operative Society workers emphasized the opportunity of reaching middle class women and workers, thru their organization. Relief workers told of their work in interesting and educating the Youth thru the Famine Relief Week. Legislative work was discussed by the women from countries where Labor Parties have elected representatives.

One of the most powerful women, Marthe Bigot, came from France. She looked motherly with her good statesman-like manner, easily dominating a larger outside world, as a sympathetic mother dominates her household.

She was much interested in educational work among women in Trade Unions. The second day's conference was devoted entirely to that subject.

Minnie Burch, a forceful young woman delegate from England, told of the work of the communist unit of women for the union movement in Great Britain. A man from Poland seemed to think it rather reactionary and bourgeois (sic radical organizations even to talk about special problems of middle class women and workers, thru their organization. Relief workers told of their work in interesting and educating the Youth thru the Famine Relief Week. Legislative work was discussed by the committees, there in Germany and France, men served always with the women in charge of this special work. She showed how successful they had been in Germany in enlisting thousands of women members for the political movement by the intelligent co-operation with them in the union movement. It seemed to her a manifestation of ignorance for any Communist not to see the peculiar need of attracting the women away from the lure of the many women's organizations, constantly and unconsciously dictating and educating the working woman against the cause of working class solidarity.

Herta Sturm told us of the terrible poverty of the textile workers of Germany, and the work of Communist women on Shop Control Committees and in the unemployment organizations.

The young bride of Roderick Connolly (the son of James Connolly) from Ireland, told of the great courage of the textile workers of Ireland, and a young girl delegate to the League of Youth, from the Transport Workers of Ireland, told us of the spirit of co-operation between the men and the women comrades, and of the mass of Young Irish women intelligently and classconsciously pouring into the great struggle from the ranks of the Trade Union members.

Comrade Bloor spoke of the work of the women of America in the recent great railroad strikes, and told some incidents from the miners' strikes. She spoke also of the women of the west who erected commissary depot tents along the railroad lines and there, feeding the pickets all night long for many miles around the tents. She spoke of the work of the women in the work of Railroad and Machinists' unions, women's auxiliaries in going from house to house during the strikes, bringing up the spirits of the men strikers, and the courage of their wives.

Mother Ricardi, Rosenthal, Sp. 38 Berlin 2, 56 Hermann, and Marthe Bigot, 19 Rue Rottembourg, Paris, France, would appreciate very much any letters from American unions as to their methods of work and their educational literature. Any brief articles would be gladly received by them for their woman's magazine.

The Bulgarian and Far Eastern women are very active and put the western women to shame by their stories of persistent organized effort in spite of all their persecutions and the traditions of the slavery of the women of these countries. In India, followers of Ghandi have together with women from more revolutionary organizations instituted a feminist movement in opposition to child marriage and the seclusion of women. Ghandi has given his support to the movement and by co-operation with the work of Railroad and Machinists' unions, women's auxiliaries in going from house to house during the strikes, bringing up the spirits of the men strikers, and the courage of their wives.

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THE WORKER

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Foster Trial Nears Verdict

Great Workers' Mass Meetings in All Sections of Land Parallel Anti-Labor Trial in Michigan

Big Meetings Show Labor Backs Foster

As the trial of William Z. Foster comes to a close, the interest of organized labor in particular and of all broad minded people in general is centered in St. Joseph, Michigan and in Foster himself. Under the auspices of the Labor Defense Council, mass demonstrations are being organized in all parts of the country for the purpose of voicing the determination of labor that Foster shall not be sent to prison, and as a means of adding to the defense fund to pay the expenses of the court trial.

[illegible] William Z. Foster [illegible] organization, as a signal for wide and prolonged ovations.

Such a mass meeting was held at the Central Opera House in New York City addressed by Robert M. Buck, editor, "The New Majority" official organ, Chicago Federation of Labor; Jerome T. De Hunt, of the Railway Clerks; Robert Minor, Elisabeth Gurley Flynn and M. J. Olgin.

The task of the progressive labor movement is to distill this spontaneous spirit into actual support for the defense which will result in financial returns to the Labor Defense Council and in the bringing of pressure to bear on public opinion and on the authorities of the state of Michigan.

Hundreds of local labor unions, city and state federations, have employed the method of sending resolutions to the Governor of Michigan and the Berrien County Prosecutor, voicing their protests against the illegal prosecution against labor men and women.

This has had telling effect on the morale of the prosecution who were assured by the federal detectives when the raids were instigated that this blow at labor could be taken under the guise of an attack on only an isolated labor group.

The knowledge that the prosecution is considered as an attack on the entire labor movement has had telling effect. The governor of Michigan, who has always considered labor support as part of his political strength is seeking for protection from conservative trade union leaders, most of whom have already been discredited in their own communities and organizations.

Foster Meeting in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, MD.—The Baltimore Federation of Labor has unanimously adopted resolutions taking a stand with William Z. Foster in his trial in Michigan. A mass meeting has been arranged with Robert Minor as the speaker, on the subject of "William Z. Foster and National Labor Spies", to be held April 8, @ P. M., at the Gaiety Theatre, 403 E. Baltimore St.

Must Give Full Assistance.

From the Minnesota Union Advocate.

The trial now taking place at St. Joseph, Mich., of a number of persons for alleged violation of the so-called syndicalist laws of that state is of nation-wide interest and importance. It is the duty of every liberty-loving person, regardless of his political ideas, to render full assistance to the persons on trial.

Foster Battles the "Open Shop" Wolves

Cannon Talk and Concert Here Friday

James P. Cannon, National Chairman of the Workers Party, will address what is planned to be the biggest meeting ever held under the Workers Party auspices in New York City.

At this time, when the capitalist press is again booming with its anti-Soviet Russia propaganda, the workers of New York City have the opportunity of listening to the workers class side of the story. The subject of Cannon's lecture will be "Russia Today, after Five Years of the Labor Revolution".

Cannon brings a message to the workers of New York direct from the leaders of the Russian Revolution.

The meeting will take place at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave., on Friday, March 30, at 7.30 P. M.

In addition to the lecture there will be a musical program with the famous Russian Quartet: Arcadi Berkenholtz, famous Violinist, who will play several solos; David Orstein, second Violinist; Harry Dickstein, Cello; and Samuel Shankman, Pianist, graduate of Leipsic Conservatory.

Tickets entitle the holder to admission and also to a twenty weeks' subscription to "THE WORKER".

Tickets can be secured at the box office or at 208 East 12th Street.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER: KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Send in Your Orders for the

May Day

Issue (April 30th) of

"The Worker"

Excellent articles and striking cartoons are being secured for the Special May Day Issue of "The Worker", to be dated, Saturday, April 28. This issue of "The Worker" will be just the right kind of propaganda to spread among the sympathetic masses on this May Day, 1923.

Take up the question of systematic distribution at the next meeting of your Workers Party branch, your trade union local or other labor organization. Send all orders, at the rate of three cents per copy, to "The Worker", Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Detroit May Day Conference

Detroit workers will organize a United May Day Conference at a gathering to be held Sunday, April 8th, at 10 a. m., House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. All labor organizations that have not received invitations should nevertheless send their delegates to this meeting.

The trusts cannot be destroyed. We must own the trusts or be owned by them. Use your brains and work for Communism.

The greatest foe of liberty is not the tyrant, but the contented slave.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 269

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When You Scratch an Unhealthy Body

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN

Editor, Freiheit, Jewish Communist Daily

"Scratch a Russian, and you will find a Tartar." . . . Scratch a union official of the prevailing species, and you will find a reactionary. Sometimes the gentlemen walk about in blissful nudity, open to the gaze of an uneasy world. But it is when they are being irritated that they reveal themselves in their truest beauty.

Such an irritation was sustained by Mr. Morris Kaufman, president of the International Fur Workers' Union, thru an editorial of the "Freiheit." The scratch, to be sure, was not deep. The editorial stated a fact widely known among members of the furriers union that its mention in a labor paper seemed a matter of course. Besides, the editorial merely quoted a letter of protest signed by a member of the furriers' union shop delegates. The writers accused the "Freiheit" of failing to record the evil of the strong arm which imperils the safety of the union opposition. Names of five victims were given and indignation was vented against the system that spells ruin for the organization. The paper, in reproducing the letter, joined its voice to the voice of the union members. "The cancerous growth should be cut out by the labor movement."

Continued on page Two.)

Foster Sees Labor Spurred Forward

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Editor, The Labor Herald

It is idle to talk of Russia being conquered from within by capitalism. When we recollect also that the workers have complete control of the State, the army, the courts, the press, the schools, etc., such talk becomes absurd.

Two great facts stand forth from the present situation in Russia; first, the "economic retreat" is over, with the result that the toiling masses are gradually but surely lifting themselves out of the devastating industrial crisis; and second, the workers are firmly in control of the victorious new society.

The breaking of the Russian industrial crisis, expressed in its fundamental aspect of profound betterment in the workers' standard of living, is of major importance, not only to Europe but to all the world. It must inevitably cause such a tremendous outburst of revolutionary spirit and effort as to shatter, if not entirely destroy, international capitalism. Since the end of the war things have gone steadily from bad to worse in all capitalist European countries. But the workers, horrible as their conditions were, hesitated to rise and end the industrial system that was ruining them, because they feared an even worse fate if their revolution won.

Proletarian Russia, starving and apparently a gigantic failure, stood as a warning menace to any working class that dared to overthrow capitalism. The yellow leaders successfully preached the doctrine that the workers' society could come only by a gradual evolution from capitalism. It was fundamentally an anti-revolutionary situation.

But the dissolving of the Russian industrial crisis is rapidly giving the situation a positive and dynamic revolutionary character. Soon Russia, instead of being a horrible example and a deterrent to revolution, will be an inspiration to the workers and a powerful spur to have done with their economic masters.

All over capitalist Europe, as the industrial system disintegrates, the living standards of the workers are falling; while in Russia, with the new system evolving, the conditions of the workers are constantly bettering.

In Germany the real wages of the workers amount to only 25 per cent of their pre-war value, and still they fall; whereas, in Russia wages are already at 50 per cent of pre-war levels and are steadily increasing. This creates a decidedly revolutionary condition. When its import sinks into the minds of the workers, and this will not take long, their faith in the revolution will mount sky high and they will develop a determined offensive against capitalism.

Up till now the one factor wanting, to produce a really revolutionary situation in Europe, has been a demonstration by Russia that the revolution could be made a success. This demonstration is now just about at hand. The solving of the Russian industrial crisis sounds the death knell of capitalism.

Ruthenberg Says Court Is Capitalist But Jury Might Decide in Favor of Labor

By EARL R. BROWDER

Associate Editor, The Labor Herald

COURT ROOM, ST. JOSEPH, MICH.—"You believe this is a capitalist jury, do you not?" asked Prosecution Attorney Charles W. Gore of C. E. Ruthenberg. "You believe the Government of the United States is a capitalist government?" "You believe the Government of the State of Michigan is a capitalist government?" "You believe this court is a capitalist court?"

To all of which Ruthenberg had answered "yes," but the prosecutor was surprised when Ruthenberg answered, "The jury? That is a different matter."

Gore would not let Ruthenberg tell why the jury was a different matter, much to the amusement of the spectators, for in a few moments Walsh, over the heated objections of Gore and Smith for "the people," was [illegible] this question.

[illegible] and another.

And the jury was interested, as he finally, in spite of the continued interruptions by Assistant Attorney Smith, of Michigan, told them how it was possible for a jury, even in a capitalist court, to return verdicts in the interests of the workers instead of the capitalists, if the jury contained workers or working farmers who were not dominated by capitalist ideas or capitalist authority.

Smith must have thought this a terribly dangerous idea for the jury to have presented to them, for he fought for 15 minutes to prevent the question being answered, and then tried to have it stricken from the records, but as in so many other points in this trial, the prosecution thru its eagerness to appeal to petty prejudice had opened the way for the Defense to educate the jury.

And this trial is becoming, under the skilful direction of Walsh and the scathing testimony of Ruthenberg a veritable college in economic questions and the class struggle.

No longer does the jury shrink when the dread word "soviet" is mentioned. They know now that soviet is a council of workingmen and farmers, which runs the government in the interest of the workers and farmers, just as the capitalists run the government in the interest of the capitalists. They have been shown how it is necessary for the workers and working farmers to unite if they would prevent the capitalists from running things to the workers' disadvantage.

Where the Prosecution had misread from a document that "Communism must rule with blood and iron," the documents turn out to be an indictment of capitalism which it is shown must rule by "blood and iron" while Communism relies, not on the force of a minority group of exploiters, but upon the force of the masses of the workers.

The function of the Communists as a party is shown to be, not military adventures as the prosecution paints, but the mobilization of the power of masses for the mass action against the exploiters, and to set up a real government of the working masses.

It is not alone the jury that is getting this education. Every day numbers of students, youngsters from the schools, are attending the trial to see and hear the terrible Reds.

Buck Speaks in St. Louis

By MARTIN A. DILLMON

ST. LOUIS.—Speaking on the Michigan raid cases, Robert M. Buck, editor, New Majority, official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, at a mass meeting held here under the joint auspices of the local Labor Defense Council and metal trades council, said:

"This is the first case in the history of American criminal jurisprudence where a citizen has been brought to trial on the charges of 'assembling with.' Foster is charged with no criminal act; of advocating, nor preaching of violence. Foster is not charged with paying, writing or advocating anything; the charge on which his trial is based has been boiled down to that of 'assembling with'—the Communist Party of America."

Buck reviewed the history of American government, executive, legislative and judicial. He pointed out the usurpation of power by the U. S. supreme court to declare laws unconstitutional, and the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

Greet Mexican Party

Urging closer cooperation between the two parties, the Workers Party has sent fraternal greetings to the second convention of the Communist Party of Mexico now in session in Mexico City.

Hear CANNON! Just Back! Tell Inspiring Story of Russia To-day! After Five Years of Labor's Revolution Friday Night, March 30, 8:00 P. M. CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE, 67th St., Near Third Ave.

Michigan Trial Shows Fidelity to Principles of Workers and Bitter Enmity of Capitalism

Finns Show Success of Cooperation

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR

Few American workers have ever achieved, perhaps not even considered, the remarkable efficiency of the Finnish workers in America.

In every industrial centre of America they have established large cooperatives, owning and operating large halls for entertainments, dances, and physical culture; stores of all kinds, restaurants and bakeries.

Recently I visited the large Finnish community in Brooklyn. Here hundreds of families of ordinary workers, the majority of them carpenters, own their own apartments of seven rooms. Thru the cooperative also they now have eleven modern apartment houses, a flourishing bakery which occupies nearly a block, a restaurant, stores, etc. By a small payment into the association, these workers get their large, airy apartments in a fine healthy location for an average cost of about $36 per month. How does this sound to you 100 per cent American worker paying $90 per month for a hall bed room?

I really went over to Brooklyn to visit the Karelian Trading Corporations store at 401S—8th Ave., where they now have on exhibition and sale the largest collection of Russian handmade linen laces ever shown anywhere in America.

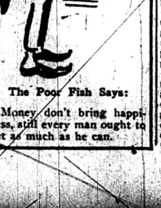
During the great famine in Russia, large quantities of wheat flour were sent to the people of Karelia, Archangel and other northern parts of Russia. In appreciation of this, the peasants of Archangel and other districts near by have sent this wonderful hand made linen lace—over 32,000 yards—about 18 miles of peasant hand work. Original, artistic, and so cheap. The wider, heavy laces easily bring $2.50 per yard in department stores—selling here for 50 to 70 cents. The average prices are from 17 to 30 cents per yard.

The proceeds of this sale will go to the Karelian Trading Corporation to develop the industries of that new Soviet Republic on the White Sea. Its rich resources of mica mines, fisheries, furs—all waiting for the coming of machinery and efficient management for their growth.

It is worth going to Brooklyn or even much further to see this rich demonstration of the artistic accomplishment of the peasant women of the North—and while there, learn all you can about the co-operative movement in your own country.

Wisdom of the Poor Fish

By ART YOUNG



The Poor Fish Says:

Money don't bring happiness, still every man ought to get as much as he can.

Communist Principles on Trial in Person of Foster in Michigan

(Special to "The Worker")

ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—At the end of the first two weeks of the trial of William Z. Foster for "assembling with the Communist Party in the convention held at Bridgman, Michigan, last August, the lines of the struggle between the Prosecution and Defense stand out clearly, and the issue in the trial has been thrown into the spot-light.

As Attorney Frank P. Walsh argued, in demanding that C. E. Ruthenberg be permitted to make a complete statement of Communist principles, "It is Communist principles which are on trial here in the person of William Z. Foster."

From the statement of the Prosecutors and their questions put to witnesses it appears that they aim to create the impression on the jury that the meeting at Bridgman was a conspiracy of a secret band of conspirators who continually preach the use of force and violence by the workers in their struggle against the capitalists. The attempt is being made to make the jury believe that Communists are bomb throwers and are continually at work to incite the workers to riot and violence.

Against this contention of the Prosecution the Defense presents the Communist movement on its historical aspects. Thru the testimony of C. E. Ruthenberg, the Marxian analysis of previous historical epochs, the class struggle within the capitalist system, the forces which are destroying that system, and the part that force plays in the great historical changes was brought before the jury. The Defense does not contend that the Communists say the workers can achieve power and dominate the government as the dictatorship of the proletariat, without the use of force, either in achieving power or in protecting their rule after it is established. The Communist viewpoint that great historical changes have never come without a resort to force is boldly avowed, but is declared that this use of force must resolve out of the social and economic conditions, that Communists are not bomb throwers nor do they incite the workers to isolated acts of violence.

On the question of the Communist Party being a secret underground organization, the Defense cites the facts of the 1920 raids on the Communist Party, when six thousand of its members were arrested, many of them brutally manhandled, altho not one was indicted and convicted of crime and only a few out of six thousand were deported.

The Communist Party, the Defense says, went underground because of the persecution. Before the Bridgman convention a movement had begun to have the Communist Party again come out into the open. There was practically a tie vote on this question at Bridgman, and because the convention was interrupted, the matter never came to a definite decision, a compromise being made by the two groups. Since the Bridgman convention even the group which opposed coming out in the open has become convinced of the necessity of this action and the Workers Party has become the open Communist Party.

The Communists, the Defense contends, therefore stand before this court openly announcing their views seeking to hide nothing about their organization, but boldly demanding their right to publicly advocate their principles in the United States.

That is how the issue stands today. The open avowal of the Communist viewpoint, the frank acknowledgement that the Bridgman Convention was a convention of the Communist Party and that he, Ruthenberg, was at the time of the Bridgman Convention a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party, by C. E. Ruthenberg, swept away the mystery and conspiracy with which the Prosecution has attempted to surround the case.

The issue has been drawn clearly. Are Communist principles criminal? It is that question which the nine farmers, the one railroad worker, the tradesman, and house wife on this jury are asked to decide. It is one of the ironies of history that the principles of a great historical movement such as that which is based upon Marxian principles should be on trial before a jury, a less competent one, than that which is to decide such a question, could not be imagined.

But the final decision will not be before this jury. It will be before the masses of the American workers and there the Communist principles will win a verdict of approval, even tho they lose before this jury.

Cross-Examination of Ruthenberg Begins

(Special to "The Worker")

ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—Cross examination of C. E. Ruthenberg, witness in the trial of William Z. Foster, by Prosecutor Charles W. Gore began Monday afternoon.

Prosecutor Gore proceeded by asking Ruthenberg questions about various documents which were in the case as exhibits, endeavoring to have Ruthenberg commit himself to the view that they were official documents of the Communist Party.

One of these documents purported to be the minutes of District Convention of the Communist Party and contained a resolution instructing Communists not to appear as witnesses in trial in the capitalist's courts.

"Is this a capitalist court," Gore inquired.

"Yes it is," flashed back Ruthenberg.

The Prosecutor then wanted to know whether the instruction to communists in regard to appearing in capitalist courts as a witness applied to him.

"I am here," was Ruthenberg's answer, "by direct instructions from the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America frankly and fully to state the position of the Communists, and am making this statement as part of the Communists' fight for the right openly and publicly to proclaim their principles."

Prosecutor Gore next asked Ruthenberg whether he was in correspondence with the Communist International, to which the witnesses replied that he had sent letters and reports to that body.

Gore sprung, what he evidently thought would be a surprise, when after asking Ruthenberg whether he spoke German, he asked, "Did you attend a meeting in New York City on Sunday, March 18, at which the question of an open Communist Party was discussed and did you translate from German the speech of a person named John Pepper."

Ruthenberg said he had been at the meeting and had translated the speeches of Pepper from the German. Reading from a document in his hand the Prosecutor then asked whether certain things had been said. Some of these Ruthenberg acknowledged as correct, others statements and others he denied as having been part of the speeches.

The meeting was a meeting of members of the former Communist Party who are members of the Workers Party and endorsed the proposal of the Central Executive Committee to fight for the open Communist Party by a vote of 34 to 4."

"Is it not a fact," Gore also wanted to know, from Ruthenberg, "that the Communist believes not only in the ballot but in any means, whether ballot or bomb, gun or torch, to accomplish its purpose." Ruthenberg answered, "it is not true."

Considerable amusement was created when Prosecutor Gore questioned Ruthenberg at length as to what he called "syndicalism" getting an invariable denial of the meaning it gave the word and then suddenly announced that he didn't mean syndicalism but sabotage.

Another prosecution witness, a young American railroad engineer, equal physically and mentally superior to the average run of witnesses in the employ of the "white" forces, is pounced on one morning upon his arrival at the court house. He had been talking with Communists during the week but they find nothing on him—neither bombs, dynamite or seditious literature. He comes in with a smile each day, following the trial closely, and loses of any adventure the gentlemen may force upon him.

The Jury—The Stools

Many groups new and strange the jurors might learn from Frank Walsh.

Another group is that of the "Communists" who have been "planted" in the Communist Party by the Department of Justice, the Lusk Committee, the Senate Committee, the Secret Service, the Military Intelligence, the Naval Intelligence, the Department of Labor, the Immigration Service, the Post Office Department, the Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the Shipping Board, the Panama Railroad Company, the Alien Property Custodian, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the Federal Board of Mediation, the Federal Fuel Distributor, the Federal Grain Supervisors, the Federal Power Commission, the Federal Water Power Commission, the Federal Coal Commission, the Federal Oil Conservation Board, the Federal Board of Hospitalization, the Federal Employment Service

Let Mussolini's Agents Stay at Home

By GIUSEPPE CAIMATI

Loading the Dice Against Foster

Outrageously distorted evidence is one of the means employed by the court attack at St. Joseph, Mich., to load the dice against Foster. Note the introduction of the above cartoon, into the trial. This cartoon was drawn by Robert Minor, co-defendant with Foster, and shows the railroad systems plunging into the "open shop." It appeared just prior to the rail strike. The bottom of the abyss, into which the trains plunge, is inscribed with big letters, "Open Shop." The whole thing is intended to show the impending disaster to railroad workers if the railroads crush the labor unions and put into operation the open-shop system. The prosecutor knew this. But he presents his malicious misrepresentation to a jury that doesn't know the difference between and "open shop" and an "open switch." And they call that "Justice!"

Woolen Trust Boosts Wages

By JOSEPH MANLEY

President William M. Wood, of the American Woolen Company, attempts to pacify his 36,000 employees, in his 60 mills, that operate in New England, New York and Kentucky.

The textile workers are amongst the most militant of any industry. At present they are making new demands for increased pay.

The letter of President Wood addressed to his employees is a typical sample of the paternalistic attitude of the modern American employer. His letter is calling a National Textile Amalgamation Conference at New York City, May 5th. The purpose of this Conference will be to launch a great campaign of amalgamation in the textile industry. All local organizations of the textile workers are invited to send delegates to this New York City Conference.

> "Let me now say to you that all the money you can earn and that we can afford to pay," expresses the policy of the American Woolen Company, and has the true Gary ring. His closing statement: "Let me now take this opportunity to tell you that it is most gratifying and encouraging to know that you have shown and are showing confidence in the management of the company. As in the past, so now, it is my own concern to take care of your interests to the best of my ability. In whatever way your success can be promoted, it will be done."

Does this overlord of industry seriously believe that his employes are showing confidence in him? Not at all, this is the bunk peddled by his publicity agents, for wholesale consumption by a gullible public, who knows nothing of the actual conditions under which the enslaved workers of this giant industry operates.

The Textile industry above all others, has been torn, for many years, with strikes and industrial struggles. Few of these strikes have been successful, tho they have been of a distinctly militant character. The cause of this is the lack of solidarity that exists between the score of separate unions, each squabbling and fighting with each other.

Child Labor, long hours, overwork and unhealthy wofking conditions, are the curse of this great American industry.

The formation recently of the General Amalgamation Committee of the Textile Industry, will go a long way to help bring about the necessary solidarity. This Committee is calling a National Textile Amalgamation Conference at New York City, May 5th. The purpose of this Conference will be to launch a great campaign of amalgamation in the textile industry. All local organizations of the textile workers are invited to send delegates to this New York City Conference.

Fight Back at Cleveland.

By ALBERT COYLE

(Federated Press Correspondent)

CLEVELAND.—With the appointment of "political secretary" and numerous organizers thruout the United States, branches of the Fascisti organization are to be set up in all of our larger cities, according to Sylvester Tamburella, who has just organized the first Fascist band in Cleveland. The head of the Cleveland organization is a local Italian banker, who served as captain of the Italian navy during the war.

Charging that Fascisti sympathizers in this country are anti-labor, that they are responsible for the recent suppression of labor speakers in Lawrence, Mass., and Waterbury Conn., and that the proposed organization in America is composed of "the enemies of labor and socialism and the tools of international reaction, were made by Anthony D. Biasi of the joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Di Biasi, who is the leading figure among the Italian organized workers in America, declares:

> "The Fascisti are beginning to organize in this country groups of the same caliber as the black shirts of Italy, which is an absolute contradiction of the established laws and the constitution of this country. As a result the Italian trade unionists have launched a campaign against the Fascisti movement, and will resent emphatically any attempt to drag Italian organized labor into the movement."

CLINTON, Ind.—The Vermillion Central Labor union has demanded of Judge Webster Thayer of Worcester, Mass., trial judge in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, that he grant a new trial for the accused men.

Preparing for the Next War!

By PAUL HANNA

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON.—Specific contracts for materials to be used in the next war are being prepared by the war departments, and will be placed tentatively with American manufacturers at an early date.

Final estimates have been made by the department of the exact amount of munitions and other supplies required to equip a field army of one million, to five or ten millions of men, for a modern campaign of six months, one year or a longer period.

Within a very short time, it is planned, tentative contracts for the needed supplies for the different sized armies will have been placed with the appropriate manufacturing concerns, with an agreement that they shall become operative the very hour that war shall be declared in Congress.

Coal Miners Are Tired of Pussyfooting

By JOHN MOSBY

Tired of the pussyfooting and mismanagement of the militant leaders of the coal miners' organization are combining together to bring about the formation of a new union in the United Mine Workers of America. They have launched a body to be known as the Progressive International Committee, of the United Mine Workers of America, with Thomas Myerscough of Local 4561, Lawrence, Kans., as secretary. This Committee will at once become active in lining up the militant elements thruout the mining districts in the anthracite as well as bituminous field. Later on a national gathering may be held.

The Progressive International Committee adopted a program, among the chief planks of which are the following: socialization of the coal fields, aggressive campaign against dual unionism, vigorous movement to organize the unorganized districts, election of organizers by the rank and file instead of their appointment by the International office, formation of a Labor Party, remodeling the constitution of the U. M. W. of A. so as to make fraudulent elections impossible, affiliation with the militant trade unionists of other countries, six-hour work day and five-day week, complete endorsement of amalgamation, not only of craft into industrial organizations but also of the latter into gigantic class unions, establishment of a national agreement to cover all coal miners, reinstatement of the Kansas miners, abolition of the "pay roll" vote at conventions, and immediate fighting alliance between the railroaders and miners.

Mismanagement and Treason

Grave discontent exists among the masses comprising the rank and file of the United Mine Workers of America. For this there is ample reason. The past several years have been marked by the most cynical disregard of the coal diggers' interests by the crowd now in power in Indianapolis.

The neglect to organize the unorganized miners of the country has become an open scandal in the union. The Union administration has found it politically profitable to allow the big, organized districts to drift along with only the faintest pretense of assistance, get them into a fight about election time, and then purchase their support with promises of financial assistance. This support never materializes in any effective way, so that the earnest and courageous miners who want to join the union, and wage vigorous battles for that privilege, are left to the mercies of the coal operators. In the meantime scores of "organizers" spend their time in the 100 per cent organized fields building political fences for the administration. Lewis is regarded to have said, in a recent moment, that it was best not to have West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Tennessee and Colorado organized fully, because such tremendous power in the hands of the union would cause the Government to suppress it. One of the crying needs of the miners is a great organizing campaign, put on by men who are in earnest about it.

Consider West Virginia, for example. A finer struggle was never made than that in District 17. But the International administration has done nothing but play politics with it. After the miners there have gone thru two years of civil war, military suppression, wholesale arrests, trials for treason, murder, and the entire gamut of capitalist oppression, largely on their own slender resources, they are finding themselves sabotaged by the International office. What success they achieved was made by their own courage, and the councils they set up themselves to organize the finances of the battle. Now Lewis is outlawing these bodies.

Food Workers: Take Notice!

The most important meeting of the Food Workers' Section of the T. U. E. L. will be held Friday, April 6, 208 E. 12th St., Room 1.

The National Executive Committee has sent us the Amalgamation Program which will be discussed and distributed at this meeting.

Metal Trades Meeting

Machinists, Tool Makers, Moulders, Blacksmiths, Jewelry Workers and Auto Workers, members of the Trade Union Educational League, Metal Trades Section, will meet Saturday, March 30, at 208 East 12th St., Room 2, at 3 P. M. in the afternoon.

One Dose of National Guardism Enough

By HARRY GODFREY

(Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker")

ALBANY, N. Y.—Only a very small number of men re-enlist after having served a first enlistment in the New York national guard. Governor Smith is worried about it. He can't imagine why they don't rush to avail themselves of the "privilege" of the "honor" of the "duty" of his "service." Adj. Gen. C.W. Berry asking that functionary to find what's wrong and do something about it.

Coal Miners Are Tired of Pussyfooting

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Packed House Hears Cannon at Lawrence

(Special to "The Worker")

LAWRENCE, Mass.—A crowd that packed Wendham Hall to the doors heard James P. Cannon speak here on "Russia Today, After Five Years of Revolution." He held the close attention of the audience for nearly two hours with his graphic story of the heroic struggle of the Russian workers.

"Russia fought for four years with her back to the wall," he said. "But now, five years after the revolution, we can tell a brighter story. In 1922 Soviet Russia started on the upward track."

As evidence of this he cited an abundance of facts and figures about Russian industry which tell the story of Soviet Russia's progress during the past year. This was a feature of the lecture which distinguished it from many others heard about Russia. Declaring at the start that he was not a disinterested investigator or "fact finder," but a Communist and a partisan on the side of the Russian Revolution, Comrade Cannon, nevertheless, gave more information about Russia than we have yet heard. The question that all friends of Soviet Russia have been asking were answered in his lecture very fully and convincingly.

Here are some of the matters he dealt with: The New Economic Policy, what it is and how it works in actual practice; the political situation in Russia today and the attitude of the workers toward the Government; the trial of the Social Revolutionaries; the Trade Unions; the Red Army; the situation in Russian industry today as compared with recent years and with pre-war times; and the great demonstration of the Petrograd workers and the Red Army on the fifth anniversary of the revolution.

It was an inspiring story, told earnestly and forcefully, and the audience responded with real enthusiasm. Analyzing the international situation, he pointed out that the struggle of Soviet Russia against the imperialist world is the same struggle that the international labor movement must wage.

"In the last analysis," he said, "the fate of Soviet Russia is bound up with that of the international labor movement. They stand or fall together. That is why every class-conscious worker is a friend of Soviet Russia. The Russian Revolution was the beginning of the world revolution, and those who are against the Russian Revolution are also against the revolution in their own countries."

Among the Magazines

Pictorial Surpasses Itself

The April issue of the "Soviet Russia Pictorial", just off the press, contains an amazing wealth of interesting pictures and articles—as fine a collection of material on the new Russia as has ever been gotten out.

There are about 50 pictures in the issue, ranging in subject matter from cartoons to Red Army photos. A group picture shows the entire delegate body at the recent Berlin conference of the International Workers Relief. One page is given over to Vladivostok: "A Drama in Seven Scenes", showing the various armies entering the city—American, British, French, Japanese, Czecho-Slovak—with the triumphant Reds as the final scene. A new portrait of Lenin, whose birthday falls on the 23rd of April, is also included.

Among the leading articles are one on Russian Trade Unionism, by Earl R. Browder; "Russia's University of Oriental Communism", by A. C. Freeman; "Petrograd Impressions", by Rose Pastor Stokes; articles by Harold Ware and Helen Keller.

Russian "Survey Graphic"

The March issue of the Survey Graphic is almost entirely devoted to Russia. It contains numerous reproductions of Russian life, especially of the cultural life of the Russian worker and peasant today. There are original articles by such well-known and authoritative figures as Lunacharsky and his wife, Lozovsky, Mme. Lenin, Mistislavsky, Morris Cohen and Savel Zimand, thru whose efforts this very interesting issue was compiled.

Machinists for Amalgamation

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The convention of District 2, International Association of Machinists, comprising the whole of Canada, indorsed the amalgamation of all the rail unions, including the running crafts as well as the maintenance of way and equipment unions. While the vote was nearly unanimous for amalgamation, the Minnesota plan, adopted by many other labor bodies, was not specifically voted on.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

The Beef Trust in Canada

By HAL WARE.

I met a Canadian farmer in Boston, Mass. He was young, with a weather-beaten complexion and experience. He comes from the St. John's district. He planted his orchard 12 years ago among the stumps. He is of the pioneer breed.

His story is typical of so many of our own farmers out in the North west. The same pitiful struggle to make 2 plus 2 = 5. A story of virgin lands, high hopes, endless labor, MORTGAGES and BANKRUPTCY.

But I want to tell you of a significant incident from his community, just as he told it.

"Last fall the majority of farmers in our country couldn't pay interest on mortgages or taxes. A lot of them would have thanked you for a ticket to get out of the whole mess. Leave it to the Banks or the Fertilizer people."

I asked who the "Fertilizer" people were.

"Why, Swift & Co. and others."

"Oh," I said, "the BEEF TRUST."

"Sure, they get us going and coming. They soak us a low price on the beef we sell and a high price on the bones we buy back. If we are good slaves and pay every cent over a bare existance to the Banks and the Fertilizer trust and the rest they will "carry" us as they have the nerve to call it.

"But let anyone eat too much, or put any money into pleasure of any kind and he gets a notice to pay up. Not long ago one of my neighbors got reckless and bought him a new buggy or something, and the Fertilizer Trust asked for payment. He couldn't pay, so they started to foreclose.

"The farmer came back with a suit for damages, claiming that the fertilizer was no good and had caused his crop failure. The Fertilizer Trust got a change of venue but it was a farmer jury in the next county just the same and they rendered a verdict for the farmer. They kidded the Trust by making the damages exactly equal to the fertilizer bill."

These farmers show another instance of a growing solidarity among farmers. They must learn next that only thru the solidarity of all workers: City Workers and Working Farmers: can they hold their land. For the Trust will "Appeal", the decision will be "Reversed" and another farmer will lose his land.

What common cell was it that caused these packs of jackals to bay and howl in unison? It was not all coincidence. What hope they had to cut-buy on the pages of the subsidized press any small particle of Communist truth that might drift into them from the Michigan Court Room!

But mingled with their hopes, there must also have been fears, abject fear of the unswerving purpose of the American Communist movement to drive ahead, to push forward in spite of all enemies. The more surrendered to the Michigan Court. Thirty-two in all await trial. William Z. Foster, the first to do battle for the principles of all, stands straight and fearless before his judge, his class enemy.

"The result of this trial means life or death to the American Communist Movement," announce the political lackeys of capitalism in Washington, in interviews with the kept press. But they hope for conviction and death, providing food for the carrion-feeding jackals.

That is what they said three years ago when J. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General, launched his nation-wide raids, and thousands were put in prison. In those days the Russian Soviet Republic was given but a few more days to live.

* * *

But how different today! American Communism, in Michigan, and everywhere, hurls its challenge into the teeth of its enemies, with all their hordes of barking and snapping jackals. And the Russian Soviet Republic! It is beyond all danger. It stands as adamant against all its foes. The hungry are being fed, the naked are being clothed, the homeless are being sheltered. Workers' Rule in Russia is daily calling on labor everywhere to witness new achievements, to profit everywhere by following its example.

It is this success, this triumph of awakening labor, that the jackals of capitalism, from Secretary of State Hughes, and Secretary of Commerce Hoover, down to the renegade Socialist, Walling, and the hired falsifier, Whitney, fear on behalf of the disintegrating social system they serve.

The brilliant victories of the Communist struggle in Soviet Russia call the workers of all lands to new deeds of valor against their common oppressors. The frantic howling of the jackals in the night, in this wilderness of capitalism, is but the herald of the new dawn, the dawning day of Communism.

Butte Copper Miners Turn Out to Hear "Bill" Dunne

(Special to "The Worker")

BUTTE, Mont.—Unorganized as well as organized copper miners here turned out in large numbers to hear William F. Dunne, former labor editor of "The Worker," speak at the high school. This great gathering was a sort of home-coming for the former editor of The Butte Bulletin, who is back again at his old desk.

Things look mighty good for a strong copper miners' union with 2,500 workers already in the organization, and increasing every day. Outside camps are watching the Butte movement, and the outlook for building up a strong metal miners' union of the Western United States and Canada is bright.

Russian Film Scores in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, WIS. — "Russia Through the Shadows", the Friends of Soviet Russia film, scored a great success here. The demand for seats was so great that local theater owners have asked for bookings, as a business proposition. They were informed that the proceeds of all showings must go for the support of Russian children.

Teachers in the Normal School here advised their students to see the picture for its historical value.

Deny Charter to Militants in Mine Union

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The latest chapter in the tragic history of the betrayal of the Fayette county coal miners ended Sunday, March 26th, when John O'Leary, International Executive Board Member, speaking for the officialdom of the United Mine Workers of America, brazenly informed the delegates from 82 local unions of the coke field, most of whom have been locked out, in a convention at Brownsville, that it is useless for them to ask for a charter for the coke field district until the district should become self-sustaining.

This is the answer of the "gang" to the noble band of miners who have suffered for ten months, every form of persecution from the operators, the police and the treacherous officers of their own organization.

Convention To Demand Charter

For these well fed, highly paid organizers to taunt, these starving miners with the sneer that they can not have a district charter because they are not self-sustaining is nothing short of a crime against unionism.

The convention was held for the purpose of demanding a charter for the coke field district. During the strike Feeny continually referred to the coke field as "District Four United Mine Workers of America."

Now when the miners themselves demand the charter every obstacle is thrown in their way.

Try To Break Up Meeting

Following their customary tactics of rowdyism O'Leary, Feeny, Hynes, Robertson, Mike Egan, et al, lead a gang of disrupters into the meeting with the intention of breaking it up. O'Leary got up and objected to the meeting being held because the "gang" had not called it.

Fortunately the workers of Brownsville for generations have been more class conscious than the workers of Charleroi and most other towns of Western Pennsylvania. They have seen the necessity of political action and have done their best to elect political officials in the town who openly support the workers in their industrial struggles.

As a result the Burgess of Brownsville is a union blacksmith. In Charleroi the workers have not been so alive to their political interests. The result was the breaking up of the Union meeting in Charleroi by the police at the instigation of the "payroll gang" of the United Mine Workers of America. In Brownsville the result was different. When O'Leary and his crowd started disorder the Burgess backed by three of the police force, reflecting the class conscious spirit of the Brownsville Central Trades Council, notified O'Leary he would see to it that the first man who attempted to create disorder and disrupt this meeting would be thrown out of the hall. Chairman John Snyder, of the coke field miners, reminded O'Leary that he was not in Charleroi and then as if to put the "gang" to shame, stated that while the coke field miners were never given a square deal by the officials they believed in free speech and these officials would be allowed to speak during the meeting in spite of their contemptible conduct.

Progressives Favor Autonomy

The Progressive Miners' Group of District Five was represented by Thomas Myercough, William Gubler, Thomas Ray and others. Ray made a splendid reply to a vicious personal attack by O'Leary and frankly admitted that he did not consider O'Leary trustworthy and that many miners felt likewise. The Progressives heartily endorsed the effort of the coke field miners to secure a district charter.

The conduct of the Fayette strike was mercilessly scored by numerous speakers. The officials were not able to successfully defend the calling off of the strike.

The meeting ended by unanimously passing a resolution calling upon the International Executive Board to grant a charter to the coke region as autonomous "District Four."

But this educational work, in order

Amalgamation and the Labor Party

This is a permanent feature of THE WORKER. In this department each week is published the best material sent in on the drive for "Amalgamation and the Labor Party." There prizes are awarded each week, by a committee consisting of William F. Dunne, H. M. Wicks and Joseph Manly. Keep articles under 200 words and send them to Amalgamation Editor, THE WORKER, 799 Broadway, New York City.

CANADIAN WORKERS FOR INDUSTRIALISM

By JOHN ROBUR

(Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker")

MONTREAL.—Without committing itself formally to industrial unionism the executive of the Montreal Trades and Labor council has gone on record in favor of closer union between the craft organizations. This action is the result of resolutions presented by the machinists and by the railroad shopmen. The machinists' proposal is for the amalgamation of unions by federation of the crafts. The shopmen urged the amalgamation of the 16 standard railroad unions into one industrial union.

While the machinists' resolution came before the trades council, it was referred to the executive. The daily press announced this as a defeat for industrial unionism, but it was in reality a victory. The declaration of policy which the executive has now promulgated contains this definite statement:

"Realizing that a greater amount of welfare, and working agreements more favorable to the worker, would be the result of a better understanding and of more unity and cooperation between the different crafts forming a given industry, the committee recommends:

"That in the opinion of this council it would be to the advantage of all parties interested, if the different crafts, forming one industry were more closely united in their efforts to obtain collective bargaining, be it thru amalgamation, federation or allied trades councils, as the wish of the workers interested or the needs of a particular industry would make available."

In sending out this recommendation, which has gone to the American Federation of Labor and to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, as well as to the local Montreal Trades and Labor council has stated that action was taken by the executive rather than by the trades council because "trades councils are nothing more than legislative bodies, having no jurisdiction whatever over the form of organization adopted by the affiliated unions, providing they are recognized by the Trades and Labor Congress; and in view of the lack of unanimity with regard to the proposal for consolidation desired as shown in the resolutions submitted to the council for endorsement,"

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A BLOWOUT AFFAIR

A blowout affair, if you want to know what the I.W.W. of Broadway is going to put on. And it will be a blowout affair! "Last Chance" Ball—The Ball of Balls—The Dance To End All Dances—Webster Hall ballrooms of the I.W.W., 119-125 East 14th Street, New York City. Avenue. Thursday, March 23rd, 8.30 P.M. Admission $.25. Get yours at the office of "The Worker".

THE YOWLS HERE

"The Yowls" have come to town. The YOWLS, many Greek Yowls, on the West Side. R. T. train to 103rd Street and make your way over there. Here will be the first meeting of the International Goulash will be served. Vegetarians will keep a strong opposition! Isadora Come along with your own knife and fork and you will eat. The Hungarian and Finnish Comrades promise to render some folk songs and the Jewish comrades will furnish a mandolin orchestra while the English speaking comrades will make all the noise. The important thing is that you be there on time.

Wagnerian Opera Goes on Tour

"Haensel and Gretel" was given as the initial offering of the closing week of the Wagnerian Opera Festival at the Lexington Opera House, 51st Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City. The engagement here ends with the following performances: Friday evening and Saturday matinee, "Martha" with Claire Dux as Guest Artist; Saturday evening, the Gala Farewell performance, the second act of "Tannhauser"; the third act of "Die Walkure", and the third act of "Die Meistersinger".

Before their return to Berlin the company will appear at the Boston Opera House for two weeks starting April 29th; Baltimore from April 30th to 10th; Philadelphia, April 20th to 24th; Philadelphia, April 25th to 28th; Detroit, April 29th to May 1st, and Cleveland, May 2nd to 5th. These are special popular price performances.

The Last of Moscow Art Theater

The Moscow Art Theater passes this week from the vision of New York, leaving it much to think over and, remember. The bold and provocative quality of their last entirely revivified our theater. It is not to be expected that the challenging note they have struck in the theater here will be unanswered. Everywhere is the reverberation of the strong and authentic note they have raised in our theater. They have given it courage to match the strength and powerful sincerity of these artists from the capital of the Workers' Republic over the seas.

The historic engagement closes here on Saturday with matinee and evening performances of "The Three Sisters".

"Chauve-Souris" Accessible To All.

At the newly announced reduced scale of prices, Balieff's Chauve-Souris now makes the Century Roof Theatre a truly democratic place of entertainment. For the last six weeks of its run, after a record of 50 uninterrupted weeks, The Century Roof Theatre raises from its high scale of $5.50 a-seat to a popular scale ranging from $3.00 to $1.00. This Mr. Morris Gest, impresario of Russian art in America, believes should make the engagement of the Chauve-Souris accessible to all.

Urge "Anathema" in English

Maurice Swartz, director of the Yiddish Art Theatre, at which Andreyev's "Anathema" has been played for some weeks, has been urged to present an English version of the play, and to sooner urged than the announcement is made that it will be put on at the 48th Street Theatre starting April 2.

Plan "The Miracle" for "Garden"

Morris Gest announces he has received a cable from Max Reinhardt, in Vienna, accepting tentatively the invitation to come to this country next November to make a series of at least four productions in English, making use of American players. The full acceptance of the arrangements on Professor Reinhardt's personal observations of conditions in the American theater when he arrives in New York, for a two weeks' visit, about the middle of April. One of the plans under consideration by Mr. Reinhardt during his visit to New York will be to canvass the possibility of making the World famous production of the spectacular drama, "The Miracle," at Madison Square Garden.

"Gang" Getting Radical

That the merciless hammering of the Progressives and the campaign of publicity which is exposing the secret methods of the "machine" is having its effect is evidenced by several things.

One of the causes of discontent for years in this district has been the failure of the district officials to back up the grievances of the men when the contracts are violated by the operators. The miners of the Rich Hill mine at Meadowlands, Pa. were almost dumbfounded last week when they went out on a Strike in protest against the bosses of that mine doing the work of union miners and were upheld by the district officials. The officials informed the men they were within their rights and would have the support of the district organization.

There are even rumors that the district executive board is considering calling a sympathetic strike at two other mines of the same company to enforce the demands at this mine. The Progressives are given credit for making the "Pay-roll" act in this case.

At the same time Fagan, Van Bittner, et al, have begun a systematic tour of District Five appearing before local unions and delivering tirades against individuals who are considered Progressives. Their speeches are full of falsehoods, misstatements and slander. Last Thursday night, at Smithton, Van Bittner made so bold as even to attack Frank Keeney, President of District 17, who was recently acquitted of a charge of treason in West Virginia in connection with the famous Logan County march, in no mistake the "machine" is going they will drive practically every official and minor official of importance whatever into the Progressive camp.

Apply For Howe Meetings

Applications are pouring in for Howe meetings from all over the United States and Canada. Make your application at once. It will be the American theater which has brought the spirit of New York for a two weeks' visit, about the middle of April. One of the main features of this visit will be a lecture during his stay. New York will be to canvass the possibility of making the World famous production of the spectacular drama, "The Miracle," at Madison Square Garden.

Kept Women and Rubber Slaves

By NICHOLAS TREMN

A beautiful young model is found dead in her apartment and her murderer is unknown. The yellow press fills pages with reports on the progress of the investigation of the culprit. A young man is suspected by the police and the district attorney, but he is released by the New York District Attorney, Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, released to give his real name to the press, clothing it, instead, with mystery by calling him "Mr. Marshall." Mr. Pecora declares that "Marshall" is not his real name, but that he has an excellent social position, and, as another figure in the case put it, "is one of the biggest men in the country."

Mr. Pecora's attitude of secrecy, attitude of the District Attorney, that he is forced to divulge the real name of the man, and of those immediately concerned, Mr. Pecora's attitude is accordingly pedantic and solicitous over the unpleasant notoriety which would be the result of the uncovering of Mr. Marshall's identity.

The latter, it transpires, is none other than John Kearsley Mitchell, a well-known member of America's financial and social aristocracy in his capacity as confidant of Edward T. Stotesbury, the Goldbergs partner of the controller of America's credit, John Pierpont Morgan.

Due to the confidence of the wealthy quickly seized for the Rockefeller family, then the amusing McCormick, then the Goulds, occasionally the Morgan hierarchy, has broken into the columns of our jaundiced sheets with the most piquant piece of scandal since the Stillman incident of recent celebrity.

Mr. Mitchell, who is no doubt a lavish contributor to organizations that fight the Communists charging they spend a large part of their time trying to break up the family, and commit all the other crimes against the moral code, was a frequent visitor at the apartment of the murdered girl, also, a good fellow, when it was a matter of a new fur coat or a pearl necklace. Miss "Dot" King, the model, was quick to recognize in him a key to the wife that is. Mitchell was not the only sponge. Yet Mitchell was the last man seen to leave her apartment before the murderer, who chased her good-night as all true believers in the Sanctity of the Home and the Sacredness of the Marital Bed, did.

The fact that the model was found murdered by chloroform, her arms tattooed, genitally, and much of her body mutilated, is not the only thing of the weird sexual sort that her murderer or murderers were attempting to take from her, for Blackmail was also in the air. Miss Dot King, it is said, threatened Mitchell, in one of which he is said to have written that it was his desire to "kiss her pink little toes". This also, you will see, is in strict conformity with the sober, restrained and pious style of our foremost moralists who are always telling the "vulgar working classes" how to act as morally as the models which are set before them: the Master Class.

Besides this, there was found under a very intimate article of furniture, a pair of silk pajamas, which are admittedly the property of Mrs. Mitchell, who, while dressed in this charming garment was wont to read to Miss King the poems of Alfred Lord Tennyson. We have heard that Demosthenes shouted his orations to the thundering seas in order to acquire a powerful voice; that De Quincey smoked opium to induce his artistic creation, and that Mark Twain smoked endless cigars in bed in order to turn out his humorous works. But I must confess to a sad ignorance of the esthetic principle on which is based the reading of Tennyson, a pair of silk pajamas, which is admitted

Plan May Day Unity Parade for New York

The delegates of 35 labor organizations, representing over one hundred thousand workers, who participated in the May Day United Front Conference, March 24th, at the 58th St. Labor Temple, decided to celebrate the First of May with a Big Parade and Demonstration.

It was the unanimous decision of the Conference that the First of May should again revive the militant spirits of the workers. The Conference also went on record favoring the United Front of Labor in its fights against the open shoppers, and for Amalgamation, Labor Party and a Workers' Government.

A Provisional Committee was elected which is functioning in accordance with the decisions of the Conference.

A committee consisting of Julius Lipshitz, Local 5, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Paul Agnelli, of the Amalgamated Metal Workers, was sent to the conference of the United Hebrew Trades, which had been postponed from March 17th to March 24th, inviting them to participate in the conference already called and functioning. It was also suggested that a joint conference be called including all the organizations participating in both conferences. The committee even suggested the forming of a joint May Day Committee as a last resort. Max Pine and the other officials of the United Hebrew Trades had the entire matter referred to their Executive Committee.

Upon the report of Delegate Agnelli it was decided that if the issue be further evaded, an appeal be sent direct to all the organizations affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades, and further that visiting committees be sent to these organizations to appeal direct to the rank and file.

The Italian Chamber of Labor has also been urged to participate in this Demonstration.

Besides the slogans of Amalgamation, Labor Party and a Workers' Government, slogans for the release of class war prisoners and against the Fascisti were also drafted.

Eleven additional members were added to the Executive Committee: Zuckerman, L. 1; Kaplan, L. 9; Goodman, L. 25 of the I. L. G. W. U.; Abrams, L. 2; Visotsky, L. 103 of the A. C. W.; Hoffbauer, of the Iron Workers; Marshen, Childrens' Shoe Workers; Zarkin, Amalgamated Shoe Workers; Steen, Hotel Workers; Von Paast, Amalgamated Tobacco Workers, and Gitlow, Public Service.

Italian Picnic on "Fourth"

All Workers Party branches and sympathetic organizations are requested to arrange no conflicting affairs for July 4, because on that day all the Italian branches of the Workers Party have arranged a grand picnic to be held in Floral Park, West Hoboken, N. J. There will be dancing, games, speeches, singing and many, many other attractions, Proceeds of the picnic will go to "Alba Nuova, official organ, Italian Federation, Workers Party.

NEW YORK NEW YORK

Everybody get busy!

The RUSSIAN DAILY NOVY MIR is inviting you to the

Grand Concert and Ball

arranged by the

RUSSIAN CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Workers Party.

It will be held at the

HARLEM CASINO, 100 West 116th Street,

Saturday Eve., March 31

Starting at 8 P. M. Ticket 50c

The Stars of the Moscow Art Theatre will entertain you.

Militant Program of Miners Halts Anthracite Secessionists

By JOSEPH MARLEY

[illegible] MASS MEETING [illegible]

[illegible] Workers Party [illegible] Pennsylvania and Mahanoy City, [illegible] membership of upwards of 40,000 [illegible]

The [illegible] arrived over the [illegible] summary of the district decisions to [illegible] the "town local" with the "colliery local". It has developed a situation that is fraught with the greatest peril to the miners' union in this great district, where the miners' union has carried on an heroic six-years' battle with the coal companies.

The "town local" is the old-style organization, a relic of the early days of the industry. Its meeting place and activities is based upon the residence location of its membership. The "colliery local" that now obtains in practically all other districts of the United Mine Workers of America has as its principle that its membership shall be based not upon where they live, but where they work.

The membership of this District of 85 per cent foreign born, mostly Lithuanian, Hungarian and Italian. The membership of many of the "town locals" is composed exclusively of members of any of the above races, especially the first. The business is all transacted in the language of the nationality and good attendances had at the local meetings because the members come to pay dues. In many of the colliery locals the attendance at meetings is poor because dues are collected at work.

Very little confidence in the District officials is felt by the foreign-born workers and any new measure, especially one that so changes the system of things, is looked upon with distrust and suspicion.

Due to the nature and location of these large mines the successful and democratic carrying on of union business, under the colliery local system, needs a progressive official dom that can inspire the rank and file with confidence; that can educate them so that they can adapt themselves to new forms. Many of the large collieries employing several hundred men are situated miles out of town with poor transportation. No satisfactory explanation has been given by the District officials, who now claim that they have "carried on a wide educational and agitation", as to how the many workers who would compose a "colliery local" in a colliery situated half way between two towns with little or no transportation between them, could meet with a fair representation, without the fear of having a handful living close to the colliery, influenced by company men and tools of the officials, dominate the affairs of the union.

The controversy over this matter has been raging for months. Of late, conventions of delegates of the "town locals" threatened by the constitutional enactment which says their members must transfer to "colliery locals" before April 1st, 1923, are meeting every couple of weeks.

The writer attended one of these conventions, Sunday, March 25th, at Mahanoy City. Delegates of 37 "town locals" participated. The active work of the convention was carried on by a handful of English speaking delegates most of them members of a committee far from capable of representing the foreign-born membership who for obvious language reasons, elected them, at the previous convention, held two weeks previous at Ashland.

The "program" of this committee was blind opposition to the "colliery locals", following the action and instructions of the Ashland convention. They had engaged the services of two lawyers to negotiate with the District officers and if unsuccessful to secure an injunction restraining the District officers from dissolving the "town locals". The committee reported that the two lawyers "had quit" and in quitting had recommended that the membership of the "town locals" seek redress for their grievances by the regular constitutional measures, such as an appeal to the next District convention.

Backing any constructive suggestion this committee bitterly attacked the District officials, charging off a financial statement of their high wages and expense accounts. One member of the committee in particular lashed himself into a frenzy denunciation of the colliery locals and lawyers and then unconditionally advocated the hiring of another lawyer who, he said, would have to be shown the "long green" (money) before his services could be secured.

Following this bitter tirade, a motion was made to "assess the locals $25.00 each". This same committeeman then arose to protest that a bond for the secretary-treasurer was unnecessary." His suggestion was followed.

A motion was carried to enlarge the committee and the chairman appointed all native-born delegates, so that one can see how democratic this "leadership" is and to what an end this revolt, under such leadership would come.

I succeeded in getting the floor for "10 minutes" over the protest of the same above-mentioned committeeman. I spoke for 40 minutes and, while admitting the probably justifiable anger, warned against the danger of secession and the lack of an intelligent leadership and program. I pointed out the many isolated fights in the various U. M. W. of A. Districts and the need of making a fight, not on a District but on a National basis. I recommended the program of the Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers of America: Nationalization of Coal Mines, Need of a Labor Party, Aggressive Organization Campaign, Alliance Between Miners and Railroad Workers, Reinstatement of Howat and other Kansas miners, National Agreements Only, Direct Election of Organizers, Amalgamation, Six Hour Day and Five Day Week, Secession and Dual Unionism, and International Affiliation.

These recommendations were received with applause and enthusiasm and had the effect of showing the assembled delegates the dangers of secession, dual organization and the need of a clear headed, militant progressive leadership, which is alone capable of understanding the national significance of all these local "district" issues, a leadership that can express the militant sentiment of a united, giant, all-powerful organization of miners.

CANNON MEETINGS

J. P. Cannon, Chairman of the Workers Party, who returned from Russia recently, after a six-months study of Russian conditions, is making a four or five months tour to tell the workers of this country about the life of their Russian comrades. Comrade Cannon will speak on "Russia Today" and "The Fourth Congress of the Communist Internationl". In the following list of meetings thus far arranged he will speak on "Russia Today" unless otherwise indicated:

Elizabeth, N. J.: Tues., Apr. 3, A Lutt ries Hall, 20 Pine St., 8 P. M.
Washington, D. C.: Wed., Apr. 4, Liberty Hall, N. St. and 9th St., 8 P. M.
Trenton, N. J.: Thurs., Apr. 5, 8 P. M. Central Labor Temple, 143 E. State St.
Reading, Pa.: Fri., Apr. 6, Farr's Hall, 8 P. M.
Reading, Pa.: Sat., Apr. 7, 2 P. M. Labor Lyceum, 7 P. M. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Communist International."
Akron, O.: Sun., Apr. 8, Empire Hotel, W. Cedar cor. Dallas St., 8 P. M.
Akron, O.: Mon., Apr. 9, Labor Lyceum, 7.30 P. M.
Akron, O.: Tues., Apr. 10, Odd Fellows Temple, Main and Market, 8 P. M.
Akron, O.: Wed., Apr. 11, Central Labor Hall, 198 State St., 8 P. M. Subject: "Communism, O.: Fri., Apr. 13, Federation Hall.
Columbus, O.: Sat., Apr. 14, 2.30 P. M. Labor Lyceum, 7 P. M. Lecture, Pa.: Sun., Apr. 15, 8 P. M. Labor Lyceum and Central Avenue.
Hammond, Ind.: Mon., Apr. 16, 8 P. M. Workmen's Hall.
Youngstown, O.: Tues., Apr. 17, 8 P. M. Labor Lyceum, 7 P. M. Subject: "Russia Today."
Akron, O.: Wed., Apr. 18, 8 P. M. Meeting of the Fourth Congress of the Comintern. Hall to be announced later.
Akron, O.: Thurs., Apr. 19, 8 P. M. Hall to be announced later.
Canton, O.: Fri., Apr. 20, 8 P. M. Canton Labor Temple, 6th and Cleveland Ave.
Canton, O.: Sat., Apr. 21, 2.30 P. M. Lyceum, 7 P. M.
Cleveland, O.: Sun., Apr. 22, 2.30 P. M. Labor Temple, 3000 E. 55th St.
Cleveland, O.: Mon., Apr. 23, 8 P. M. Hall to be announced later.
West Pittsburgh, Pa.: Tues., Apr. 24, 7.30 P. M. Labor Lyceum, 8 P. M. Subject: "Russia Today."
North Avon, Pa.: Wed., Apr. 25, 8 P. M. Hall to be announced later.
Johnstown, Pa.: Thurs., Apr. 26, 7 P. M. Amusement Hall.
Altoona, Pa.: Fri., Apr. 27, 8 P. M. Golden Eagle Hall, Old Order Home Hall.
Harrisburg, Pa.: Sat., Apr. 28, 8 P. M. Hamilton Hall.
Philadelphia, Pa.: Sun., Apr. 29, 2 P. M. Mrs. Duvall's Hall.

BALTIMORE.—Michigan's criminal syndicalism law is intended to stifle political thought and impair freedom of opinion, in the editorial judgment of the Baltimore Evening Sun.

Communists of Mexico in 2nd Congress

Call Issued for Second Congress of Communist Party of Mexico, to Be Held April [illegible], 1923.

[illegible] Secretariat of the Communist Party of Mexico, [illegible] Mexico, March 1st, 1923.

To the Communist Party of Mexico, [illegible] Mexico.

Comrades:

The Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico, in session on February 28th, 1923, has decided to call the Second Congress of the Party to meet in the city of Mexico on April [illegible], 1923.

The following shall be the order of business for the Congress:

(1) The problem of the [illegible] and workers' organizations. (2) The problem of organizing city workers. (3) The economic and political situation of Mexico. (4) Tactics. (5) The united front. (6) Election of the Executive Committee. (7) Reports of organizations. (8) General matters.

On March 28 there was a preliminary conference of the comrades of the capital, to determine their attitude toward the official communist party.

Police Net But One Experience in Life of "God of Vengeance"

By JOHN DALE

The history of the play, "The God of Vengeance", now presented to crowded houses at the Apollo Theatre, is as interesting as the story of the play itself, and as gripping as the acting of the excellent cast headed by Rudolph Schildkraut.

When Sholom Asch penned this tragedy of an obscure Jew, keeper of a brothel in one of Poland's larger towns, it is doubtful if he even hoped or dreamt that it would be translated into nearly a dozen languages, and acted on the stages of almost that many different nations.

Nor did Schildkraut, in 1910, in the Deutsches Theater, in Berlin, where he first created the role of Yekel, vision the time when he would be appearing in the same role on the English speaking stage, but a few steps from Times Square, New York.

To be sure, Schildkraut had to work his way uptown with his company. First at the Provincetown Playhouse, then to the Greenwich Village Theatre, then the leap to the Apollo Theatre, and into the police net, because somebody suddenly discovered the play was immoral. I have heard several versions of this "discovery" and none of them find their source in police stations. Police never discover anything. They just get kicked into doing things, and in this instance it seems that some rich Jews, merchant princes, bankers and others with the Midas touch, aroused the forces of "law and order" because they thought their race was being besmirched by Asch's bold realism, altho the unhappy members of any other race 'neath the sun might have been picked to walk the stage thru the same experiences.

But while the case is still "pending" in the courts, the company is out on bail and the crowds come to witness the efforts of Yekel to marry off his daughter, desperately trying to save her from the meshes of the trade in which he is engaged, a trade that her mother had followed for 13 years. He tastes all the bitter poignancy of complete failure as the inmates of his own house of prostitution make way with his beautiful daughter, to capitalize her attractions in establishing a brothel of their own.

To say that the play is immoral is but to indict the social system under which we live. But there is no danger that capitalism will be placed in the dock in the police court. That would be too much of a confession of the rottenness of things as they are. So it may be expected that the morality hounds will in time be called off from their pursuit of "The God of Vengeance".

In the meantime it is hoped that the great significance of Yekel's efforts to break with his social environment will get over to these beyond the footlights. We venture the prediction that 99 per cent of the those who come looking for smut, go away with the feeling that this is a hellish world, and that religious make-believe and commercial exploitation are two of its worst products. And that should be victory enough for Sholom Asch, and for Rudolph Schildkraut and his able, supporting company.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Close to Half-Million Mark!

The latest word from the shipping room of the Workers Party National Office states that the first quarter's drive for the 500,000 copies of the Party Program are being shipped out for distribution.

Orders of from a few hundred to twenty and thirty thousand copies of this splendid program leaflet have been received at the National Office from every part of the United States. At the present rate of distribution it is safe to say that not a single Party branch will have failed to respond to the call for a "program" leaflet campaign by April 15th.

This is the good ice for this bit of propaganda work. The distribution to date shows that every Party member is anxious to get the leaflet out into the hands of the workers. Let every Party member do his part in the matter and make a record to be proud of. See that YOUR branch sends in its order at once if it has not done so.

"Make the Party Grow!" is not a mere slogan to inspire you and other Party members. To make the Party grow means to make the Communist movement grow, to give to all its activities a greater scope and meaning. It means to give the Party more meetings, more activity in the unions. It means to build up the literature department of the Party, which is more than any other department of the Party work, the most necessary.

You can do all of these things by buying one or more of the "Make the Party Grow" stamps of your Branch secretary. Get in good standing by buying one at your next meeting. Keep in good standing by increasing your Party activity.

Manley at Bronx Forum

Joe Manley, Eastern Organizer of the T. U. E. L., will speak on "William Z. Foster: His Significance to the American Labor Movement!" in connection with Foster's trial in Michigan. This talk by his friend and co-worker of the last dozen years will be of great interest. Place and date are, Bronx Workers Hall, 1347 Boston Road (near 169th St.), Sunday, April 1, at 8.15 P. M. Questions and discussion will follow the lecture.

Reactionaries Split the Unions

When the majority of the delegates to a convention of the Esthonian labor unions recently held in Reval elected Communists as presiding officers, 43 of the workers' representatives left the hall and held a rump convention. German Communist papers assert that the seceding delegates represented only 2,800 persons, while the majority delegates represented 18,000.

The Liberator

For April 1923

Will you read and enjoy or fail to read and thus lose the enjoyment contained in the April **Liberator?**

Here is a list of the contents of this splendid number:

EDITORIALS: The Labor Party Referendum, The Revolutionary Press, Standard Oil, Henry Ford, The Slave Revolution in the British House of Commons, The Fate of the Russian Peasantry, The Ruhr Situation, and The Socialist Party Convention in Detroit.

POETRY by Alfred Kreymborg, Walter Dyrner, and Anna Wickham.

BOOK REVIEWS by Lydia Gibson and Joseph Freeman.

SPECIAL ARTICLES by Robert Minor, The Foster Trial; Floyd Dell, The Outline of Marriage; Max Eastman, The Communist Theater; Louis Siegfried, The Bishop and the Senator; Michael Gold, Philosophy for Super-Babbitts; and Joseph Freeman, A Blind Rebel in a Trap.

DRAWINGS by the following Artists: The Cover, Frank Walts; Frontispiece, Rockman Robinson, and Double Page, Don Brown.

Other Drawings by Robert Minor, Alfred Frueh, William Gropper, Lydia Gibson, Marjorie Becker, Wanda Gag and Otto Soglow.

We call your attention to the above enumerated contents as embodying the most attractive features in a monthly magazine as shown by:

1. The variety of topics.
2. The ability and renown of the contributors.
3. The even balance between politics, literature and art.

The April issue of THE LIBERATOR is undoubtedly the best which has appeared in many months. Get it at your book store or news stand or by mail. Better still, subscribe and get it without fail every month. It will grow better yet.

THE LIBERATOR

$2.00 per year—20c per pcopy

799 Broadway, New York City

"The Goose Step" Digs Deep into Capitalism

By NANCY MARKOFF

Upon Sinclair has written another book that digs deep. The "Brass Check" was received enthusiastically by radicals of every shade. Now "The Goose Step" is being hailed with approbation.

In the "Brass Check" Sinclair gave us an account of the way news is controlled by big business that owns the capitalist press. In the "Goose Step" he shows us that these same money interests control institutions of learning.

Of course, there is nothing new in the information that in a capitalist state the institutions of that state voice only such opinions and circulate only such news as tend to strengthen and advance the capitalist viewpoint. And we also know that the more uncertain the stability of that state the greater the pressure brought to bear upon the avenues of publicity for making propaganda.

We can quite easily understand with what painstaking precaution institutions of learning are fine-combed and cleared of professors who stubbornly persist in indulging in discourses on such dangerous subjects as labor troubles, Recognition of Russia, War and Bolshevism. So when Upton Sinclair says, "I have written a book which shows that our educational system is perverted to suit capitalist interests," we are prone to sit back and say: "Tell us something we don't know."

But Upton Sinclair does not generalize. He is specific—very specific indeed in his information. He says the education our youth receives is old and stodgy and false. And he proceeds to show why it is so. He proves that the "Interlocking Directorates", the money power that owns and controls railroads, telegraphs, telephones, electricity, land, etc., also owns and controls EDUCATION.

The book is an encyclopedia of names of people who direct all capitalist activity in this country. You learn that the members of the boards of trustees of universities and colleges are not scholars, but business men, and consequently all real knowledge is thwarted to further the interests of big business.

The scab is of course hailed as the greatest American hero.

Harvard Students were enlisted to break the strike of the Lawrence, Mass., Textile Mill workers and the strike of the Boston policemen.

In 1913 during the San Francisco Bay District gas and electric strike the president of the Gas Trust, a member of the board of regents, called on his university, the University of California, for help and it was then the engineering department were given credit for a full semester's work for their services as "scabs".

And they have even stooped to the conducting of a spy system. In some colleges, the professor is at the mercy of the students in his class who happen to be the sons of the influential men in the community. These boys are encouraged to spy upon the professors and make report to the authorities any radical tendency in the professor's lecture.

The book treats each college individually and links up with it the specific money interests that dictate its policy. The cases of Beard, Dana, Calhoun, Nearing, and others are cleared and the causes leading up to their dismissal exposed.

The "Goose Step" is written in an engaging style and is as interesting as a fascinating novel.

Study Lenin's Classic

Comrade Fanny Jacobs will take up Lenin's "The State and the Revolution" with her class in Communism which she conducts every Saturday afternoon at 4:30 under the auspices of the Harlem Young Workers' League Branch and the Harlem English Branch, Workers Party, at the Harlem headquarters, 145 East 103rd Street. Party members and sympathizers are invited to join the class.

What's in Foster's Books?

William Z. Foster, now on trial for "criminal syndicalism" at St. Joseph, Michigan, has recently written a number of books. These comprise Foster's thoughts about the American labor and revolutionary movements. Foster is regarded as a menace by the Kings of Coal and Steel and Railways because of what he says in these books. It is because of what Foster says in these books that he is charged with violation of the law. The Michigan trial affords these Pirates of Industry the chance they have long looked for to "get Foster."

Read these booklets and understand what "crime" Foster has committed.

AMALGAMATION—The Railroaders' Next Step..... 25c
The Bankruptcy of the American Labor Movement..... 25c
The Revolutionary Crisis in Germany, England, Italy and France..... 25c
The Russian Revolution..... 50c

Address LITERATURE DEPARTMENT, WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, New York City

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recently American Representative of the Supreme Council of National Economy of Soviet Russia, who made first hand investigations of Russia's new Economic Policy during several months stay in Russia. He refutes the charges that Bolshevism has returned to capitalism.

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Workers' Republic Still Unrecognized

Recognition has again been refused the Russian Soviet Republic by the United States Government. Secretary of State Hughes told a delegation of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom that it must not be.

The women found Mr. Hughes in mourning at the state department. He was still lamenting the loss of $187,000,000 that he claims the United States government loaned Mr. Alexander Kerensky, now a waiter in a London hotel, when ... ing a government in Moscow seeking to checkmate the ... tion. Mr. Hughes' voice grew husky as he told again, for the benefit of the women, how the Russian Communists had repudiated this Kerensky debt, and that, therefore, the Workers' Republic must continue to be considered an outlaw among nations.

To be sure, Mr. Hughes pulled another anti-Soviet card out of his sleeve, in the shape of a quotation, from one of Zinoviev's speeches, that, "the eternal in the Russian Revolution is the fact that it is the beginning of the world revolution," and Mr. Hughes fears for American capitalism.

Thus we learn that it is the $187,000,000 that keeps Mr. Hughes awake nights. It is the spectre of the repudiated Kerensky loan that haunts him and his Wall Street friends. This in spite of the fact that Senator Borah assures his fellow republicans in Washington that the Soviets will even agree to talk business on this obligation of a dead and departed regime.

But Senator Borah also points out that the United States handed the British many times that $187,000,000 in lowering the interest rate on the British war debt. It is also a small sum compared to the financial backing given by this country to Russian counter-revolutionary adventurers, from Yudenitch to Kolchak, not to mention the heavy cost of American military intervention at Archangel and Vladivostok.

If the United States would restime trade relations with Russia, factories here would receive large orders, and American workers could deposit many times that $187,000,000 in wages in their pockets, where they are now jobless and pennyless. Poverty stricken and bankrupt American farmers could take in many times that amount if they could ship their surplus crops, now allowed to rot in the fields, to the Russian market, still depleted by the Volga famine.

But the Hughes-Harding administration is interested in neither workers' wages nor farmers' crops. Its main concern is the stability of the profit system, and it sees that system menaced in the words of Zinoviev, by the Soviet Republic. So in blind and futile rage they withhold recognition from it, a recognition that lessens in importance, so far as Soviet Russia is concerned, with the passage of each new day.

Greetings! Comrade Kalinin!

Kings, premiers, statesmen of all kept brands, have visited these shores, from all the lands of the earth, and American "democracy" has kissed the dust at their feet. American snobocracy has licked the boots of the visiting aristocracy and considered itself blessed.

In the days just ahead there is going to be a new deal. The United States is to have a visitor, greater than all the rest, and she comes from the people, from the mighty masses of the Russian workers and peasants.

Ekaterina Ivanova Kalinin, the wife of Michael Kalinin, peasant-president of the Russian Soviet Republic, is coming here. She does not come in royal robes, wearing a crown and carrying a sceptre. Instead the Russian proletarian womanhood, that fights side by side with Russian proletarian manhood, for the victory of the revolution, says she has "two dresses and a coat, isn't that enough?" and she isn't going to stop even in Berlin, not for a moment, to replenish her wardrobe.

Imagine "Catherine the Great," Russia's most famed czarina, or Queen Victoria, Queen Elizabeth or Queen Mary, England's royal monarchs, coming to the United States under similar conditions. And if they had come, they would have made of their visit an occasion for self-display and regal pomp. They would, above all else, have been silent on oppressive conditions at home.

Our Comrade Kalinin comes here, not under the auspices of Chambers of Commerce, or any other exploiters' organization. Her two months' visit will be under the direction of the American Committee for the Relief of Russian Children, and she will tell all America the truth about the agony of Russia's women and children during the Allied blockade. She has been granted admission to this country by the state department at Washington on condition that she does not use her visit to spread "political propaganda." So does American capitalism fear the womanhood of the Workers' Republic.

To our Comrade Kalinin we extend our greetings, the greetings of the awakened masses of American labor. Her presence alone, in this land, will be an inspiration to those who struggle for the new day. Greetings, Comrade Kalinin! Greetings to you, and thru you to Russia's revolutionary womanhood.

Fan Call Is Issued

It is an unbelievable but true fact that the call for the convention of the American Federation of Labor, issued by President Gompers, has been received by the Workers' Party of America, the Communist Party, the Communist Labor Party and the Communist International Association, and that the call for the convention was issued by Gompers without the knowledge that any of these organizations existed.

Gompers has made an excellent organization executive in the A. F. of L. He comes from the bench, where he has learned to grind. So he has plenty of time to baste with one hand while he grinds with the other. He is a master of the art of basting.

It would seem that with this record, on top of the fact that he can no longer function within his own organization, that Duncan would be willing to retire. But reaction doesn't function that way. It just hangs on, with teeth, nails and toes. You can't get it. Note James O'Connell, deposed by William H. Johnston from the presidency of the Machinists' Union. O'Connell is still hanging on as head of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., with Johnston almost ready for a similar berth himself. There are a lot of barnacles on the ship of labor. No wonder it has such slow progress thru the seas of adversity. What it needs is a good militant cleansing and overhauling. The time for that is long over due. It is a big job, but it must be gone thru with, and that soon.

A Complete ... Communist Monthly, ... to 25 copies of "The Workers' Weekly," official organ of the British Communist Party, among his fellow students. What are Communist students in this country doing for "The Worker"?

Socialist Party not Socialist

That there are still definite cleavages within the Socialist Party is shown by the proposals urged in the agenda for the National Convention to be held in New York City, April 28. These are more fully given on the questions of the Labor Party and international relations.

What is still "left" in the Socialist Party demands a return to the isolation that prohibits "all forms of fusion or co-operation with other political parties or organizations." This is a confession on the part of these "left" Socialist elements that they feel co-operation, as interpreted by Hillquit, Berger and Oneal, means not only a coalition with other workers' political organizations, but fusion and co-operation with non-working class elements, or even anti-working class elements.

Berger will no doubt have a hard time trying to keep his political trade with LaFollette ashes during the April gathering. There may even be some delegate hardy enough to challenge the admittance by Hillquit and Oneal, of the Single Taxers to the New York American Labor Party Conference, while the delegates of the Workers Party were denied this recognition.

We feel that these "left" Socialists are wrong in their isolation attitude. Yet their fears are well grounded. They have seen the politicians within their ranks use the Labor Party coalition idea as a vehicle for trading political favors [illegible] With Tammany. The answer is that the Socialist Party is no longer even Socialist. Only the Workers Party is so organized, and so disciplined that it can maintain its organizational autonomy and class integrity in the face of the temptations offered by a growing Labor Party, presenting as it does, glowing opportunities to political adventurers and parliamentary careerists. This the "left" elements in the Socialist Party will learn in time, and as a result they will no doubt find their place in the real vanguard of the drive for the class Labor Party so much needed by America's workers.

Help Put It Over, Big!

The truth always did have a difficult time making itself heard. This was never more apparent than now, especially the truth about conditions in Soviet Russia, with every agency of the capitalist system busy propagating and expanding on every falsehood it can invent.

It is the duty of every reader of "The Worker" to start the backfire that will meet and overcome this malicious campaign of slander and prevarication. No greater effort calls for your support and hearty co-operation.

It is within the power of every one of our readers to help thru giving their aid and support to the national speaking tour of James P. Cannon, national chairman of the Workers Party. Cannon is just back from Russia. He has brought the truth with him. He has been telling it to the workers in New England. They have responded in inspiring fashion. How about the workers in your town?

Cannon comes to New York City for his meeting in the nation's metropolis, at the Central Opera House, this Friday night, March 30. Thousands of workers should turn out to hear him, to become acquainted with his message in order that they may carry it to greater numbers of their fellow-men and women who labor.

These Cannon meetings are being held on a subscription basis for "The Worker." Every admission ticket means a 20-weeks' sub for the official publication of the Workers Party. That means that the truth, driven home by Cannon in his talk, will be reinforced each week for 20 weeks by the arrival of new issues of "The Worker."

This is a task for you. You must not shirk it. Help put it over big. Defeat those who spread lies about the Workers' Republic.

Do you agree with us? Then join the Workers Party!

They Are Hungry in Berlin

By ISRAEL AMTER
(Our European Staff Correspondent)

Berlin is hungry . . . not hungry for art, not hungry for diversion, not hungry for every kind of spicy entertainment, to arouse the nerves and tickle up sensual desires . . . Not hungry for luxuries, for beer and butter, for a piece of meat, for a roll smeared with margarine.

There is real hunger in Berlin . . . possibly the hunger that preceded Revolutions.

It is cold in Berlin . . . and there is little coal—because of the Ruhr occupation. Coal is obtained from England, but at fearful prices. It is a good business for the British capitalists . . . and no doubt the British miners are delighted with the steady work they are now getting—scabbing for their fellow miners in the Ruhr, and the French and Belgian miners who have just gone on strike.

"Briquettes" are dear in Berlin, the cheap fuel must be saved on heating. But food is dearer, so Berlin children and mothers, Berlin girls and fathers go hungry . . .

It is cold and it is hungry in winter, when the cold pinches your nose and lets the wind sweep thru your body as if it were made of straw. Berlin is a city of unheated streets. It was during the war, when there was a scarcity of everything and all the food and drink was sent to the front to help German soldiers save German capitalism. There was a slight improvement after the war, but gradually that sank . . .

And now, with the American dollar the standard of the world, and the German mark not worth a fraction of a penny, with speculation running riot, with the cost of living rising daily, while the dollar has sunk in value, with milk so dear in Berlin that hardly one-quarter the amount is consumed that Berlin used before the war, with American prices for Swift's lard sold on the streets, with unemployment increasing daily, with poverty, there are all separate chapters. There is food in Berlin. For the well-to-do—those who can reckon in dollars, there is plenty food. And so much pleasure—theatres and concerts . . . Berlin's rich and the foreigners who have dollars and pounds in their pockets have a good time—a very good time. And it costs them very little, the German mark is worth so little . . . you get 20,000 for a dollar. A week ago you received 50,000!

But the workers are not paid in dollars—they are paid in German paper money that is turned out by the Government printing presses by the billions of marks a week. German workers don't get 50,000 marks a week . . . still they must live. Not that many think it not worth the trouble . . . But the habit is strong and they hope for better days.

So they are hungry in Berlin . . . the workers are, their wives and daughters and the little children. They sell matches and chocolate. The little boys, bedraggled and pale, want to run errands for you, carry your luggage . . . do anything to earn a worthless piece of paper that won't buy even a roll.

From Cover to Cover

By MAX SHACHTMAN

As a first result of the new theo... of rejuvenation by gland treatme... and of the "glands regulating perso... ality" we have Mrs. Corinne Lo... ton's "Black Oxen" (Boni and Liv... right).

The American wife of a decease... Australian politician, reputed ... and beauty by gland treatment, ... after mystifying New York's High ... Set and the Sophisticates (Mi... Atherton's substitute for "Intelligen... zia"), she reveals herself as the be... of a quarter of a century ago. B... this outwardly she has been a... tired, the European veneer of yea... has remained, and, after a self-deb... ing love for a brilliant "colyumist" ... asserts itself again and causes her ... renounce the journalist and return ... to Europe with a former lover w... offers to make her a power in A... trix—and Europe with himself.

The development of the strug... within Mary Tattlery between ... awakened desire for youthful fo... and the old desire for power, togeth... with a suggestion of political intrig... is written with finest insight. T... whole story, and it is a very good o... rushes along from scene to scen... with the assurance of a writer w... knows her subject thoroly. A... that assurance is well justified by t... character portrayal and, the expo... description of the times and t... American scene in which Mrs. Athe... ton, together with Edith Wharto... holds a supreme place.

New Anti-Labor Sheet

NEW YORK.—A new week... news magazine by the name ... Time is being extensively circulat... free for three issues to a selected l... of subscription prospects. The cha... acter of the circulation Time hop... to acquire is evident from its ref... rence to William Z. Foster as a "n... torious radical leader" and, the exp... dent Harding's advocacy of the sh... subsidy as "seeking only the natio... welfare." It also reparts as a "... fictious fact" its officially expo... lie that the Russian Government ... spending vast sums for commun... propaganda in Ireland.

Soviet Russia's New Economic Policy Is of Great Importance to Workers of All Lands

By ARNE SWABECK
Delegate of the Trade Union Educational League to the Second World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions

"Is the New Economic Policy, now in operation in Russia, a departure from the communist policy once declared by the Soviet Government? This question has been asked by many, both supporters and opponents of Soviet Russia. The capitalist press says it is; but give the lie to their contention by continuing their Anti-Soviet campaign. This is an acknowledgment of the fact that the Russian government is securely in the hands of the workers, that it is frankly pro-working class and that the whole machinery of production is controlled by the workers.

The answer to the question was given categorically at the Fourth Congress of the Communist International. The New Economic Policy is a necessary step in Russia's transition from capitalism to Communism, for, as stated by Trotsky, "We have learned in the elementary school of Marxism that there is no possibility of making one leap from a capitalist society to a Socialist one. Nor did any of us believe that it would be possible, with one leap, to move from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom. Not one of us believed that a new society could be built "twixt night and dawn."

Is Russia today operating on a communist basis? No,—the mere fact that there exists a state altho controlled by the workers and frankly pro-working class, proves this. Are the broad masses of Russian peasants and workers thinking and acting communistically? Hardly. Yet the young Soviet Republic is on the road which leads definitely to communism and that is the spirit now penetrating the broad masses. However, the revolutionary struggle never goes in a straight upgrade line, as proven by history and the progress of the policy of the Russian communists can only be understood by realizing that political necessity and economic expediency does not always harmonize.

"During the civil war period political necessity demanded the replacement of the shattered apparatus of production by a centralized state apparatus and so originated the period of "war-communism." Now peace has come to Russia, the counter-revolutionary leaders have gone, some of them to join Nicholas Romanoff and others hiding safely in foreign countries. The imperialist countries as well have realized the futility of carrying on war against Russia. The formerly acute political situation no more dictates a policy of compliance and it is possible to apply new measures according to economic expediency.

The great problem now facing Soviet Russia is the rehabilitation of industry. In the light industries already a marked improvement can be noticed. Despite the fact that scores of the police of Czarism still prevail —people clad in rags providing their scant means of big by pimping the pleasures of the bourgeois—begging is blossoming as in any of the so-called civilized countries. Activity can be noticed everywhere. Stores display their goods in gorgeous fashion, and here and there are factories with modern equipments. This, however, is not saying that during this short period the industrial mechanism has been very far developed. The workers are yet compelled to make heavy sacrifices in order to pull thru and make possible for such developments in the future. But rapid progress is being made every day. It was even possible last year, in many cities, to start an elaborate program of repairing buildings and streets and for the erection of new structures a special bank was organized in Moscow, of course, under the control of the workers. . . . And industrial production has practically the same development in the famine stricken regions. Embracing a total of 30 million inhabitants, reached 75 per cent of prewar production. The peasants are satisfied and produce for the open market.

"In contemporary Russia we are engaged in a great experiment directed by historical necessity. A new class is building up a new system, and is doing so by old methods; for the latter alone which can only be developed out of the old ones, have not yet come into being".

Thus stated Comrade Trotsky at the Fourth Congress, and it is a most important consideration. The old methods are the existing capitalist organization of economic life, of the division of products and the assignments of labor power, adjusted according to the material possibilities available and the modified requirements of the new order.

And again, speaking of the dangers of the New Economic Policy, Comrade Trotsky said: "No one will believe that when capitalism is hastening to its fall the world over, ... blossoming time is at hand in the revolutionary Russia.

To the world revolutionary proletariat, the policy embodied in the New Economic Policy is of tremendous importance, inasmuch as it will most likely have to be applied in every country, after the conquest of power by the proletariat, to more or less degree, for as Comrade Zinoviev put it: "The New Economic Policy represents the alliance of power between the peasantry and petty bourgeoisie on the one hand and the revolutionary workers on the other."

More Letters in Hunt for ... —See Page Three

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Foster Jury in Deadlock

Long Debate Over Verdict Holds Out Hope for Disagreement in Now Famous Michigan Case

Italian Labor for May Day United Front

United May Day Front Plans for New York City were given considerable impetus by the decision of the Italian Chamber of Labor to give its complete co-operation. This action, enlists the great masses of Italian workers in the May Day Demonstration being planned for the national metropolis.

Efforts are still being made to win over the United Hebrew Trades to this Joint May Day celebration, demanding unity of effort in the struggle against the open shoppers, amalgamation of craft unions into industrial unions, war on Fascism, release of the class war prisoners, a Labor Party and a Workers' Government.

Final plans for the parade and demonstration will be discussed at the next May Day Conference to be held Sunday, April 8th, at 2 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., to which all labor unions, co-operative, political and fraternal organizations are urged to send their delegates. Where these organizations do not meet they should be represented, by their officials.

Champions of Workers in Michigan Communist Trial

From left to right, we have Attorney Frank P. Walsh, famed for his labor defenses, who is defending the Communists; William Z. Foster, Secretary of the Workers Party, who explained the position of the Communist Movement, nationally and internationally, and William Z. Foster, Secretary of the Workers Party, who is one of the defendants to go to trial. Ruthenberg will tell the story of the trial Friday night, at Webster Hall, in New York City.

Invite Workers Party to Chicago Political Conference, July 3rd

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—Both the Workers Party and the Socialist Party are included in the invitation for a national coalition convention sent out by the national committee of the Farmer-Labor Party. The convention is to be held in Chicago July 3.

"Our object is to bring together all political parties that are opposed to the two old party organizations," said National Secretary Jay Brown. "It addition we want to weld into one political unit all the labor organizations that are not explicitly opposed to political action. Farmer organizations are also included and we want the women's organizations that are not auxiliaries to the old parties."

The Liberal Party, an outgrowth of the Committee of 48 which met in convention with the Farmer-Labor Party in 1919, will be welcomed to the July gathering. The I. W. W. are not included in the call, it being understood that their last convention indorsed their traditional stand against political action.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

The Ever-Growing World Celebration

From year to year the celebration of International May Day grows ever greater and greater. With the arrival of each new May Day, larger masses of workers are drawn into the swelling ranks of the international struggle for human emancipation.

This year will be no exception. It holds true for the United States, as well as every other land.

The meaning of this International Labor Holiday, its significance in this year of labor's upward striving, will receive fitting interpretation and expression in the Special May Day Issue of "The Worker", to be dated Saturday, April 28. Bundles of this issue should be distributed in every city, town and hamlet, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Canadian to the Mexican borders.

All orders should be placed as far in advance as possible, in order that arrangements can be made for the publication of this extra large edition. Send in your order for a bundle, NOW, at the rate of three cents per copy, to "The Worker", Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Wm. Z. Foster—Revolutionary Leader

By JOHN PEPPER

The American Face of Communism

There are two outstanding features to the great Communist trial at St. Joseph, Michigan: 1. This trial afforded the first opportunity to present Communism, in its entity, before the entire American people. 2. This was the first occasion in the United States for the presentation of Communism, openly, to the whole working-class, by a typical American worker, a genuine trade union militant.

The capitalist government and press succeeded in their common effort to link the name of William Z. Foster with Communism in the eyes of our working masses—to make William Z. Foster and Communism synonymous to the American workers. In reply to the question, "What is a Red?", one of the prospective jurors answered, at the outset of the trial; "An ignorant foreigner." At the end of the trial, however, American public opinion was compelled to admit that a "Red" is, in reality, no one else but a militant American trade unionist, armed with the weapons of a scientific Marxian, Communist education. At the very moment when the State prosecution put William Z. Foster on trial, on the mere charge of being a Communist, it unintentionally presented full American citizenship to the hitherto foreign labelled Communism.

Until this trial, the caricature mirrors of the Capitalist press could hide the face of Communism with the mask of the "East Side Jew" or the "imported Russian Bolshevik". The trial at St. Joseph has shown our working class the real face of Communism personified in the splendid, typical characteristics of the American workers composite in the Irish-American trade unionist, William Z. Foster. The capitalist prosecuting attorney baptised Communism "American" at the moment that he cited from Foster's book the simple, masterly formula: "To me the Russian Revolution did not seem difficult to

(Continued on page Two.)

THIS ISSUE IS No. 270

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above, your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

This issue of "The Worker" went to press, Wednesday night, April 4, with the jury still debating the verdict in the trial of William Z. Foster, at St. Joseph, Mich. The jury had been out all day and the only report from the jury room was that Mrs. Bertha Ostert, the only woman on the jury, wept during the closing argument of Attorney Frank P. Walsh, for the defense, who was holding out against the former members.

Early in the evening the jury came back for instruction from the court, but Judge White referred them to his declaration of the morning. It was thought that the jury, upon returning to its deliberations, would soon reach an agreement. At the evening session it was announced that the jury was hopelessly deadlocked.

Following instructions from Judge Charles White, the case of William Z. Foster was turned over to the jury on Wednesday morning. Conviction carried with it a sentence of 10 years imprisonment or a $5,000 fine, or both.

The jury went out at 9.45 o'clock, a. m., and the lunch hour arrived with no verdict reached. It had been instructed by Judge White that Foster was guilty of violation of the Michigan law against criminal syndicalism, at the time he attended the convention last August among lonely dunes on the shores of Lake Michigan, was a society formed to advocate and teach criminal syndicalism, and if

2. Foster assembled with the convention delegation voluntarily, or, in the words of the court, "with conscious design and purpose to further and promote the teaching and advocacy by the Communist party of the doctrines of criminal syndicalism.

Labor's Foes Prosecute Foster

In his closing address, Attorney Frank P. Walsh told the jury that Foster is being persecuted by the enemies of organized labor.

"The whole thing is a frame-up and a conspiracy to get a man who has sought to bring about better conditions to the workers," said Walsh.

Walsh told the jurors he could appreciate Foster's hopes, ambitions and ideals.

"This case is one unique in the annals of the law," said Attorney Walsh.

"It is based wholly upon the construction of words. If William Z. Foster is convicted, he is not dishonored. You can crucify him, but he will go to prison and come back out again with a clear conscience."

Quoting Plato, Socrates, Lincoln, Jefferson, Wendell Phillips, Daniel Webster and others, Attorney Walsh in his argument for the defense declared that Foster, like any one else, had the right to his beliefs, to believe in and advocate Communism, to point out and try to correct the abuses of the capitalist system and the republican form of government, and to advocate the Soviet form of government and dictatorship of the proletariat.

Ruthenberg Case Is Set for April 16th

(Special to "The Worker")

COURT ROOM, ST. JOSEPH, MICH.—With the turning of the Foster case over to the jury, Judge White definitely set the case of C. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary of the Workers Party, the next to be tried, for Monday, April 16.

Repeal Syndicalism Law, Demand of Labor

(Special to "The Worker")

LANSING, Mich.—Repeal of the Michigan criminal syndicalism law, as demanded by the Michigan State Federation of Labor, will be considered by the judiciary committee of the assembly after the first of the red raid trials in Berrien county has been completed.

President Albert Saether of the state federation appeared before the judiciary committee and was given the promise of an early hearing on the bill. The committee, however, did not wish to embarrass the prosecution in the Foster trial by conducting hearings to repeal the law under which the case is being tried.

Sentiment in favor of wiping out this war hysteria statute is expected to develop, tho sufficient strength to kill the measure cannot yet be predicted.

Ruthenberg to Tell Story of Foster Trial at St. Joseph, Mich.

C. E. Ruthenberg, who was the only defense witness in addition to William Z. Foster at the Michigan Communist Trial, will be the principal speaker at the mass meeting to be held this Friday, April 6, 8 p. m., at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St., near Third Ave. He has just come from the court room at St. Joseph, Mich., and will tell the story of this latest attack on the American Communist movement. There will be other speakers in Jewish, Russian and Lithuanian.

Minor Talks at Baltimore Defense Rally

(Special to "The Worker")

BALTIMORE, Md.—Great preparations are being made for the mass meeting in support of the Michigan Defense, to be held here Sunday, April 8, 8 p. m., at the Gaiety Theatre, 405 E. Baltimore St., at which Robert Minor, one of the 32 defendants, will be the principal speaker. Baltimore labor stands solidly back of the fight on the Michigan syndicalism law. Resolutions adopted unanimously at a recent meeting were as follows:

Baltimore Labor Gets into Line

WHEREAS, There are thirty odd members of the Trade Union movement under indictment and awaiting trial at Bridgman, Mich., for the alleged violation of the "Criminal Syndicalist Law" and

WHEREAS, The "Criminal Syndicalist Law" is a remnant of the war-time legislation that is intended to punish the unconstitutional right of Americans to Free Speech and Assemblage, and

WHEREAS, The present arrests are the result of the activities of the Michigan State Federation of Labor in behalf of the unemployed workers of that state, and

WHEREAS, The Baltimore Federation of Labor has always stood for the principle of Free Speech and Assemblage, and

RESOLVED, That the Baltimore Federation of Labor request a committee to be appointed by the President to represent labor in this case and appeal for aid, pecuniary assistance from the local labor organizations in the name of the Baltimore Federation of Labor and the Labor Defense Council, and be it further

RESOLVED, That all delegates to the Baltimore Federation of Labor be requested to aid this committee in all ways and to the extent of their ability, and particularly when members of the committee appear before the delegates' local unions.

The Local Committee of the Baltimore Labor Defense Council consists of the following: Edward Bferetz, Electrical Workers No. 28; John Ernst, Machinists No. 186; Albert F. Fieler, Painters No. 1; Charles G. Kemper, Sign Painters No. 1143; Martin Mueller, Masters, Mates and Pilots; Thomas N. Overking, Machinists No. 186; Wm. N. Purdy, Co-Operative Store; O. Raymond Riser, Sheet Metal Workers No. 218; Samuel Rudow, Mgr. J. B. A. C. W. of A.; Clarence Taylor, Carpenters No. 101; Elvin Hare, Plumbers No. 48; J. J. Boll, G. B. A. No. 9, and J. V. O'Conner, Painters No. 1.

* * *

L. D. C. Conference

The next local conference of the Labor Defense Council will be held on Saturday afternoon at 2 P. M., at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street. A complete report of the most recent developments of the trial will be given. Contributions for the defense of the Michigan cases are being sent to the local office, Room 434, 80 East 11th Street, N. Y. C.

Open Forum given by Branch 5, Y. W. L., every Sunday night, 47 Chrystie St., April 8. H. M. Wicks, Labor Editor of "The Worker", will speak on "The Prospects of a World Revolution".

Zinoviev Shows Foster Is True Friend of the Interests of America's Workers and Farmers

(Special Cable to "The Worker")

MOSCOW.—Charging that the big bosses of American industry are trying to railroad William Z. Foster to prison for serving the interests of the American working class, Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, has an article in Pravda, official organ of the Russian Communist Party, here as follows:

* * *

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV.

"The American bourgeoisie are trying to railroad Foster to jail for serving the interests of the working class. That is a matter of greatest importance to the American labor movement.

"According to the newspapers, Foster is charged with 'criminal syndicalism'. These are the old tactics employed by the capitalists in every country whenever the workers organize for the purpose of improving their conditions. Labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have often been charged with having similar objects when they have struck for better conditions. Several members of the American Federation of Labor were charged with wrecking a train in Indiana last August during the shopmen's strike, altho the derailment was proven due to defective rails. Was not E. C. Gregor, a striking railroad worker, lynched by an Arkansas mob for alleged burning of bridges, altho it was proven that the damage was due to faulty firing on the engines? The record of the American labor movement is one of persecution and attacks by the capitalist class thru the means of armed guards and detective agencies striving to destroy the labor organizations.

"What are the real facts about Foster? Foster was the organizer of the Trade Union Educational League, an organization welding together the militant elements in the trade unions and demanding improvement in the American labor movement. The Trade Union Educational League advocates amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions so as to form an organization corresponding to the development of American capitalism, and thus make the labor organizations efficient agencies for the protection of the workers. The propaganda of the Trade Union Educational League is making tremendous progress. Large organizations belonging to the American Federation of Labor are on record as favoring its program. This causes hatred on the part of the 'open shop' capitalists and the reactionary leaders of the American Federation of Labor. The Trade Union Educational League has also recently advocated the formation of a Labor Party, recognizing that the workers must have an independent party representing their interests, just as the workers in other countries have. Foster and his comrades are convinced that these are the only steps for the development of the American labor movement.

"America today is under the absolute dictatorship of Wall Street. The Government of the United States openly placed itself at the service of the capitalist class last summer when Attorney General Daugherty stated that the Government will use all its force in the maintainance of the open shop'.

"The American workers and farmers have been made to feel the dictatorship of capitalism. The radical workers advocate a government of the workers and farmers, operating in the interests of the workers and the exploited farmers, just as the capitalist government is operating in the interests of the capitalists. The militants know that the capitalists will not surrender power so readily but they are convinced that when a majority of the workers and farmers are won over to their program and properly organized, the power of the capitalists will be broken and a government of the producing classes will be established. With this program the militants organized the Workers Party which is conducting a campaign for the emancipation of the workers.

"Foster is accused of subscribing to these principles. We cannot understand how a thinking worker or farmer living in America under the oppression of billionaire capitalism hesitates to accept this program. This is called a crime in free America. We believe that the American workers and farmers will pronounce it no crime but the right of every American; not only his right, but a duty to himself and his family. Foster is a true friend of the interests of the American workers and farmers."

Hear the Story of **Foster Trial!** This Friday Night, April 6, 8 o'clock, Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., near 3rd Ave. C. E. Ruthenberg Will Speak; Others in Jewish, Russian, Lithuanian

Michigan Trial Has Shown America's Workers the Real Face of American Communism

(Continued from Page One)

understand. It is only our own labor movement carried to its logical conclusion."

From Militant Worker to Communist

William Z. Foster is the typical representative of the American militant workers. He narrated the story of his life to the Court. This story was a veritable picture of every phase of the life of the hard working proletariat. He started to work at the age of ten as an apprentice to a sculptor and wood-cutter. He then went to the type foundry from the type foundry to the fertilizer factory; and from the fertilizer factory to the steam-fitter's shop. En route West, he turned wood man in Washington and Oregon. At twenty-four he took to sea, serving three years before the mast. Then a year or so in Europe studying languages and the Labor movement. Coming back, Foster turned to railroading, joined the Railway Carmen's Union, and rose to hold every office in the Union.

Restless and inquisitive, he passed from craft to craft, went thru all the trades of the American worker. For he wanted to see with his own eyes and move the various phases of the workers' life. Slowly he grew from the status of his own individual life to become the leader of the masses . . . secretary of the Syndicalist League . . . officer of the Railway Carmen's Union . . . 1917, secretary of the Organization Committee in the Packing Industry . . . secretary of the Organization Committee of the Steel Industry in 1918, . . . and in 1921 Organizer of the Trade Union Educational League.

And even in his political development. Foster portrays all the phases of the American militant worker—Socialist Party, Industrial Workers of the World, Syndicalist League, Farmer-Labor Party, American Federation of Labor. He personally went thru all these phases of the militant worker. Along with the Socialist Party he reaped the wrong evaluation of revolutionary tactics. Then he went astray with the Industrial Workers of the World. In their midst he saw the complete failure of direct action. Here he went wrong with the Syndicalists in their denial of the role of political party and the political revolution. There, along with the American Federation of Labor, he was mistaken in failing to consider the role of the United States in the revolutionary minority. He experienced all these mistakes. However, these mistakes were never his own individual errors but always in quest of possible steps of advance for the American workers. Himself, Foster, has always been honest and militant. He could testify before the Court with the greatest justification: "Ever since I had anything to do with the Labor movement I sought to put the power into the hands of the workers."

Foster's Contribution

It is this which has permeated Foster's life so all that was good and worth while and left behind it the big harvest and worthwhile things in the Labor movement acquired an appreciation of the value of systematic propaganda. In the I. W. W. he was imbued with the dynamic forces of the method of "boring from within". From the Syndicalists he learned to belittle the pure and simple parliamentarism—parliamentary cretinism. In the American Federation of Labor he learned the great significance of the economic struggles of the workers. In the great Steel Strike, whose very guiding spirit he was, he mastered the art of directing great masses of workers. In Soviet Russia, during the sessions of the Third Congress of the Communist International, he acquired a thoro understanding of the dynamics of the proletarian revolution—the role of the Communist Party.

Field General of the Revolution

In the trial at St. Joseph we live thru a remarkable performance. Before our eyes grew before the leader of the Labor revolutionary workers. The capitalists, who are always the pace makers of the proletarian revolution, have themselves made it possible for this trial for all the working masses to look up to Foster and recognize him as their leader. Even before this event the American workers knew Foster. They knew him as a former syndicalist leader; as the organizer of the great Steel Strike; as the founder of the Trade Union Educational League, but they did not know him as the Communist revolutionist, as the mortal enemy of the Capitalist system.

This is a great historical trial. For the first time there appears before the American workers a man who is at once blood of the blood, flesh of the flesh of the working masses; a real leader of the masses, a real master, a trade unionist, a revolutionist, a Marxian and a Communist.

The bourgeois press must gnash its teeth; must grudgingly admit: "He gave the impression of sincerity and frankness . . . Foster gave the impression that he did not care much whether he went to jail or not. There does not seem to be any doubt that he is willing to sacrifice himself for the cause he believes in. And at the same time, the same New York Times must pale, and with teeth chattering with fear, grant that: "Foster made one think of the field general" of the revolution.

From every point of view the trial is a historical symbol. Foster, as the representative of the American militant workers, appears before the capitalist judiciary and a farmer jury will render the verdict on him. Here are arrayed before us the three most important classes of American society—the worker, the capitalist, and the farmer. The leader of the first, the master, a trade unionist, a revolutionist, a Marxian and a Communist, the defendant; the capitalist is the prosecutor; and the farmer will give the verdict. A historical symbol truly reflecting the historical situation! The working masses march on as the active forces of the revolution. The capitalists oppress these masses ever more fiercely thru the governmental powers of suppression. And the victory in this ever sharpening class conflict will go to that class which receives the support of the farmers.

We do not yet know whether in this first struggle between the advanced posts the farmers' jury will convict Foster: whether the capitalist conspiracy will be victorious; but Foster, free or jailed, the American revolutionary will, after St. Joseph, know that Foster is their leader. And the Workers Party salutes in his name its proud Red Flag of the Revolution!

Trial Bares Tyranny of Mine Guards

By McALISTER COLEMAN
(Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker")

MARION, Ill.—Seventeen witnesses, the greatest number to take the stand in any one day of the present case, told of the deeds of Wm. J. Lester's gunmen at the second of the Herrin riot trials. They were farmers, miners, coal company officials, taxi drivers, store keepers, men and women from all walks of life, come to tell the jury about the manner in which a nonresident coal operator invaded a peaceful Illinois county.

Several of them swore that the fighting at the strip mine began June 21 when a machine gun on the mine wall, camouflaged by bushes, began sweeping the country side and mortally wounded Jordan Henderson, an unarmed union miner, the first to fall. Others testified to listening in on telephone conversations between Lester and Supt. McDowell, the day before the fighting. McDowell boasted that he could hold off a crowd reported to be coming from West Frankfort, Johnston City and Marion. "Let 'em come," he told his boss. "We can handle 'em. Some of 'em will never get here."

Farmers and miners picking berries in the vicinity of the mine, said they were stuck up by Lester's guards who came up behind them and dug rifles into their ribs.

There was a mass of testimony to the effect that as soon as the white flag appeared on the mine wall, the flag upon which the prosecution laid so much stress, men were shot along side of it and under it shooting away at the attacking forces in the woods.

Several witnesses told of being beaten and jerked out of autos by the mine guards, who stopped machines on the public roads near the mine and dragged their occupants up to the mine office for examination.

"Tell the ——— union men we're going to run this mine if we have to run it with blood," said McDowell to one of the captives. "Tell them to keep off this road or they'll have their ——— heads blown off. See that man out there" (pointing to a mine guard sitting outside the office with a rifle over his knees). "That's old Paddle Foot, he's a dead shot. He can kill a man a mile away."

McDowell showed this witness a machine gun which stood in the mine office, called it a "real" gun and said that it worked on a tripod.

Another witness told of being held up by a guard who kept shouting "I'm a man eater. I eats 'em alive. I love hot blood. Shoot his heart out and feed it to me."

When State Senator Glen for the prosecution asked, "You weren't really afraid, were you?" the witness answered emphatically: "I was so scared I could feel my hat crawling right up off my hair."

Asked to describe the "man eater" the witness said, "He was a mean, snaggle toothed fellow."

Johnstone on Speaking Tour

J. W. Johnstone, former secretary of the Chicago Stockyards Labor Council, who has just returned from six months in Europe, including attendance at the Second World Congress of the Red Trade Union International, is touring the middle west, some of his dates being as follows: Minneapolis, Minn., April 8, 10; St. Paul, Minn., April 7, 9; Des Moines, Ia., April 11; Sioux City, Ia., April 12; Omaha, Neb., April 13, 14, 15; St. Joseph, Mo., April 16; Kansas City, April 17, 18, 19; Sedalia, April 20; St. Louis, Mo., April 21, 22; Springfield, Ill., April 24, 25; Peoria, Ill., April 26, 27; Moline, Ill., April 28; Davenport; Ia., April 29.

"Why the I. W. W. Failed?"
AN ANALYSIS
By David J. Saposs
at Labor Forum, 208 E. 12th St.
Sunday, April 8th, 8 p. m.

Communist International Sends Greeting to the "Freiheit" on Its First Birthday

Calling upon the militant Jewish workers of America to increase the circulation of the Jewish Communist daily, "Freiheit," to 100,000 for its second anniversary, the Communist International sent greetings to the First Annual Jubilee of the "Freiheit," held in New York City, Sunday, as follows:

"The Communist International congratulates 'The Freiheit' on its first birthday. The Jewish workers of America have long needed a militant organ like 'The Freiheit' to lead the struggle against the bourgeoisie and the reactionary labor officialdom and the yellow Socialists. The Communist 'Freiheit' is conducting a splendid fight against the treacherous 'Forward,' and in consolidating the 'left wing' forces for the emancipation of the American workers. The Communist International calls upon the militant Jewish workers to support 'The Freiheit' and bring its circulation to the 100,000 mark for its Second Anniversary."—

The cablegram was read to the masses gathered in the Lexington Opera House, Sunday. Hardly had Mossaye J. Olgin, editor of the "Freiheit" finished reading the cablegram, when cheers burst forth in the singing of "The International," followed by repeated salvos of cheering. There was renewed enthusiasm when it was voted to send return greetings to the Communist International at Moscow.

The Struggle in the Textile Industry

By JOSEPH MANLEY

The present struggle for higher wages raging amongst the Textile Workers of New England very well illustrates the crying need for solidarity in this great industry. The Textile Workers are permeated with a spirit of militancy, but lack the organizational strength to adequately express it.

In Fall River, Mass., a city that employs 38,000 cotton operatives, the Textile Council (a federation of six of the independent textile unions) is making a demand for a 15 per cent increase. The Textile Council while in conference with the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Fall River, were offered an increase of 12½ per cent. The unions affiliated with the Textile Council are now calling meetings to act on the 12½ per cent offer. At the same time the United Textile Workers (the A. F. of L. union) has authorized a demand for a 20% per cent increase, and says it will enforce this demand, if necessary with a strike.

President William Wood, of the American Woolen Trust, has just set the pace for the whole Textile Industry, by increasing wages of his employes 12½ per cent. This increase was made in an attempt to forstall the terrible discontent existing amongst the textile workers, and is being followed with almost mechanical precision in all the great textile centers, both in the North and in the South.

Time after time have the Textile Workers in their many unions gone against this solid phalanx of employers, and time after time have they suffered a set back after most heroic struggles. At present there are but 100,000 organized workers in this great industry that have a total number of 1,600,000.

Few realize that there are over a score of competing unions, in the Textile Industry. These many separate organizations, even the some of the independents are loosely joined in a Federation, cannot meet the solidly organized employers.

The militants in the textile industry are awakening to this great need for solidarity, and are preparing to launch a tremendous drive for amalgamating their many organizations. This campaign will be inaugurated at the coming National Textile Amalgamation Conference, to be held in New York City, May 5th. All Textile Local Unions, Independent and A. F. of L. are invited to send delegates to this Conference.

They Are Hungry in Berlin

By ISRAEL AMTER
(Our European Staff Correspondent)

There is hunger in Berlin.

There is a window just above the entrance to a house. And in that window there stand a mother, a boy of about twelve and a girl of ten. They are as pale as wax. There seems to be oh blood in their bodies. They stand there counting, assorting and tying up little bundles of pictures. Their hands move fast. They hardly notice the passers-by, their eyes are riveted to their work. They do not speak, a smile does not escape them. They must work . . . or they starve.

The sound of a violin on the streets in the middle of the city . . . This is no ordinary fiddler . . . no old rake who has lived and fiddled away his talent and strength . . . It is a young fellow with the beautiful flowing hair that musicians affect.

He stands there in the cold of the night, hungry, fiddling an air from Tosca. The acoustics are fine. The sound travels far . . . He is a MUSICIAN.

But he stands there, hungry, getting alms that will provide him with a meal . . . .

And how many American girls, without an ounce of talent, waste the money that their American fathers steal from the American workmen . . . waste it taking lessons, while this poor boy, hungry and cold, plays into the night . . . for something to eat!

An actor stops me on the streets —Hinter den Linden, where the nabobs live. He begs help . . . You help him, tears stream down his face. He has eaten nothing for two days, the union gives him too little help. He cannot even ride home to his family . . . which probably, too, is starving.

And the blind, the war cripples, the gassed and the maimed . . . The war veteran, a cripple, walking down the principal thorofare with his wife on one side, his child on the other. Waxy, with hopeless eyes, stopping to look into your face . . . the look of a dog . . . Hunger, hunger, hunger, hopelessness and hunger.

It is the hunger that precedes a Revolution. It is the hopelessness that makes wild fighters of men . . . and of women.

They still laugh at Soviet Russia in Germany . . . Soviet Russia that had to fight thru war, destruction, counter-revolution and famine. This is capitalist Germany . . . with Social-democrats in the Government.

But the workers of Germany, with their wives and daughters in the homes, in the shops, offices and professions turned into prostitutes to get bread . . . the workers of Germany are hungry . . . .

It is the hunger that precedes Revolution . . .

Stinging Rebuke Hits Socialists in Chicago

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—Another stinging rebuke was administered the Socialist Party here when its candidate for mayor, William A. Thomas, received a bare 40,000 votes, the usual Socialist strength. William E. Dever, democrat, was elected with 387,961 votes.

The Socialists entered the campaign refusing to co-operation with the Workers Party and the Farmer-Labor Party in a united political front. The aldermanic candidates of all the working class parties were defeated in the February primaries.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Anthracite Miners Fight Wage Slash

(Special to "The Worker")

CLEARFIELD, Pa.—The union anthracite coal miners in Dist. No. 2, with headquarters here, have not sanctioned a cut in the scale of union wages and will not do so, despite the Lewis commission to end this unfair practice. Accordingly a brief was prepared by Atty. J. J. Kintner based upon evidence submitted in November, 1922 by the district officers before the commission.

Mr. Kintner presented this brief to the commission this month. Upon being questioned by the commissioners, Mr. Kintner said in effect that the miners would accept a wage reduction of 20 per cent if the assigned car was eliminated and continuous work was assured. This statement, by any other relating to wages, he had no authority to make. Mr. Kintner admitted that he had spoken on this subject without authority.

"I now learn that Acting President Murray has used his repudiated statement as a basis for a lengthy circular letter, dated March 22, implying that Dist. No. 2 was willing to consider wage reductions. Mr. Murray is very well aware that District No. 2 has consistently stood for a no wage reduction policy even under the most adverse conditions, and in large measure their drive on the non-union fields during the general strike made possible success and the maintenance of the present wage rate. We will not yield that which was so dearly bought."

Canadian Bosses Unite to Fight the Militant Mine and Steel Workers

(Special to "The Worker")

SYDNEY, N. S., Canada.—The Sydney Board of Trade today called on the Canadian Federal and Provincial governments to uphold "law and order" if the joint strike of the steel workers and the coal miners goes into effect in Cape Breton. This is said to be the first step on the part of the Canadian capitalists to try to stamp out any vestige of radicalism in Nova Scotia.

It is well known that the Nova Scotia coal miners maintain an unofficial adherence to the principles of the Red Trade Union International and that the heretofore unorganized steel workers were recently brought into the Union by the energetic efforts of Canadian militants, foremost among them being members of the Workers Party of Canada.

The rebels in this part of the country do not intend to rest until they have lined up all Labor into solid, class-conscious industrial unions, and they will not be frightened by any action which may be taken by the servile tool of the bourgeoisie, the Canadian Government and its cossack-like Mounted Police. As a result the work of organization and agitation is going on unabated and with renewed zeal.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Near-East Protest Meeting

Sunday, April 15th, the Near-East branches of the Workers Party are having a protest meeting at Bryant Hall, 6th Ave. and 40th St. The principal speaker of the day will be Captain Partein Hibben; also speakers in all the Balkan languages. Caleb Harrison will be the chairman.

This Week!

Just when the MacDonalds and the Snowdens, no doubt, felt they had killed all Communist sentiment within the British Independent Labor Party, along comes the party's annual conference and affiliation with the Communist International becomes the chief topic of debate.

It will be remembered that it was a large section of the British I. L. P. that joined with the British Socialist Party in forming the British Communist Party, which today contains all the really militant elements in the British labor movement.

The Anti-Soviet officialdom of the British I. L. P. was given the trouncing of its life when it dared assert that the Communist International did not speak for the Russian workers and peasants.

It was reported at the conference that 80 of the 144 Labor Party members of parliament are members of the I. L. P., which therefore must be held responsible for the knee breeches and the silk stocking policies of the parliamentary labor bloc. No wonder the membership of the I. L. P. is turning Communist.

Then, just to show its mettle, the conference disapproved these visits to King, Queen and Lady Astor. MacDonald will no doubt charge this to Moscow influence—another "Red Plot" against "Socialist" respectability.

* * *

Gompers Stands by Lewis

Sam Gompers has come to the support of his friend, President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, in the declaration against the nationalisation of the coal industry. Gompers has his views published in the reactionary weekly, "The Outlook." He thinks all the evils in the mining industry can be eliminated by "proper collaboration of both organized owners and organized workers." Gompers would be put he "owners" first, unless it is an admission that such collaboration would be, as it has always proven to be in the interest of the bosses. Gompers' alliance with the exploiters grows with each passing day.

* * *

Let "Socialists" Learn

It is going rather hard with the world's reactionaries these days. The liberal peasant government in Bulgaria has sentenced to life imprisonment six members of the Rasolavoff cabinet that held office when Bulgaria entered the world war. Another blow to a few archbishops, priests or rabbis.

* * *

One million dollars per month is the pocketbook ache that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., takes from labor in the oil industry thru his ownership of 7,638,390 shares in nine of the Standard Oil Trust tentacles. On Sundays John D., Jr., in church, thanks God for these rich gifts, while oil slaves over the world work on the Sabbath, as well as week days, in order that these blessings may be fulfilled. The time is rapidly approaching, however, when the oil slaves will seek blessings, not in Heaven, but upon this Earth, NOW for themselves.

"Chauve-Souris" in Repertoire

In the second bill of the repertory season with which Balieff's Chauve-Souris, under Morris Gest's direction, is winding up their stay in New York, included such tried favorites of this little Russian Theatre as "The Moscow Financees", "The King Orders The Drums To Be Beaten," "As In Front Of Our Gates" and "The Three Huntsmen", not to mention, of course, the perennially delightful "Parade Of The Wooden Soldiers".

Lovestone Lectures in Harlem

Harlem will have the opportunity to hear Jay Lovestone, author of "The Government as Strike-Breaker", who will hold a public lecture on the topic: "Problems of the Workers Party", on Friday evening, April 13th, at the Workmen's Circle House, 143 E. 103d St.

Militants in Needle Trades to Meet in National Conference

The call for the National Conference of all Needle Trades Militants, to be held in New York City, May 5th, has been sent out. It is as follows:

The influence of the militants in the American labor movement is assuming ever greater proportions.

In the Needle Trades the militants can with just pride claim the honor of being the pioneers of all advanced ideas in the trade union movement of America. As far back as 1913, they organized into various groups. No matter what the name, the purpose was fundamentally the same, to solidify the workers, wrest the power of the unions from a small number of officials and place it in the hands of the rank and file.

Never before has an opportunity of realizing these aims presented itself as at present. The experience of the needle workers during the last two years when because of their existence as separate Internationals, they were compelled to carry on heroic struggles in isolated unions against the combined strength of the employers. These struggles have demonstrated to ever greater and greater numbers, the crying need of amalgamating the separate International unions into one union of needle workers.

It is the duty of the militants to crystallize this sentiment in favor of amalgamation, and lead it into definite channels.

The movement for amalgamation in the needle trades is no longer confined to one city or any special territory. Wherever there is a local of needle workers, there you will find sentiment for amalgamation. The problem that confronts our movement is how to unite the scattered groups into a national and international movement.

The recent conventions of the Amalgamated, "International", and Furriers have proven, that the movement of militants, that is not nationwide in scope, and the activities of which are not unified and coordinated, cannot hope for success.

To formulate a definite program and plans of carrying on a great campaign for amalgamation; to clarify the aims and tactics of our movement, and coordinate the activities of all leagues, a National Conference of Needle Trades Militants has been arranged for New York City, May 5th. Leagues in the various needle trades centers must by all means be represented at this conference.

This National Conference will mark the first step in a movement, that will mean nothing short of welding together the present separate unions into one great organization of the needle workers. Let all militant needle workers rally to this call.

International Committee of the Needle Trades Section, Trade Union Educational League, 208 E. 12th St., New York City, Joseph Zack, Sec'y.

Red Factory Managers Razzed by the Workers

MOSCOW,—Thirty factory managers are looking for a job as a result of a contest just ended on Who is the Best Factory Manager, in and around Moscow. It was conducted by means of letters sent to Pravda, the Moscow daily, by workers in factories, of which were invited to describe and criticise their director from the standpoint of his management, his production record and his care of the workers under him. Thirty managers have been fired as a result.

A festive banquet in the corridors of the Pravda editorial headquarters was given to the manager-winners, together with the worker correspondents who had written the most intelligent letters. Archangelsk, manager of the largest cloth factory of the Moscow Clothing Trust, stood at the head of the list, and announced in a jesting speech that this new honor would be a great embarrassment to him, "Since now that I have a reputation to maintain as the best of the best, how will I ever dare refuse a worker anything?"

Rose Pastor Stokes Tours for Defense

Rose Pastor Stokes who is well known from coast to coast as a Party worker and able speaker will tour the Eastern States, beginning April 15, speaking on the Communist Defense in Michigan. Bridgeport has been the first to apply for a meeting. Comrade Stokes is one of the thirty-three under bail and one of the ten who voluntarily surrendered to the Michigan authorities.

The Michigan defense is one of the most dramatic episodes in the history of the class struggle in this country. The bold, defiant stand taken by the Communists in support of their principles must be told to the workers everywhere. Comrade Stokes attended the trial of Wm. Z. Foster and can tell the story from personal knowledge.

Applications for meetings from branches in the Eastern District must reach the National Office not later than April 10th.

The terms for her meetings are a collection for the defense fund to be taken up, out of which the expenses of the meeting will be paid. The balance to be turned over to the speaker for the defense fund.

Branches should apply at once for these meetings and help bring the lessons of these persecutions to the great masses of workers.

Join the Union!

Every Worker in the Union by May 1st, 1923

The Industrial Committee of Local New York has decided that every member of the Party, eligible to membership in a union, shall be in a union by May 1st.

One of our duties as Communists is to strengthen the organized labor movement. This can be done only when we are all active members of the union ourselves. "Amalgamation" is one of our slogans to strengthen the labor unions, but that alone, no matter how important, is not sufficient to put the union up to the necessary fighting strength.

Every union should have within its make-up an active body of fighting spirits that will make of the union the militant organization that can challenge successfully the enemies of the working class; and can command the respect of the millions of unorganized.

When this condition is reached, the class struggle in America will enter new and higher stages and organizing the unorganized will become a possibility.

Every militant in the union, is the first necessary step in this direction. If you are a militant and not merely "a dues paying member" of the Party, you will report immediately to the Branch Industrial Organizer who will check up every Party member in their respective branches as to union affiliation and activity. All reports are to be sent to the Industrial Department, Workers Party, 208 E. 12th St., New York City.

Down in Washington

Editor, The Worker:—At the last meeting of the League for Industrial Democracy here, Comrade Evans gave me the floor to announce the Cannon meeting. After I announced it, William V. Mahoney, (a blue-law "red"?") made a motion that "here after no Workers Party member be allowed to make announcements". Nobody seconded the motion.

One League member shouted to Mahoney, "Are you afraid of too much democracy?"

Comrade Evans then pointed out that it ill-behooved Socialists to take such an attitude, as they had too often suffered from such intolerance at the hands of the capitalists.

Several League members at the end of the meeting shook hands with Workers Party members and invited us to attend all of their meetings.—Edward J. Irvine.

Mine Union Militants in New Victory

By MARGARET UNDJUS
(Special to "The Worker")

FAIRMERSVILLE, W. Va. — Two years ago the International Union of the United Mine Workers of America inserted a clause into its constitution according to which all members of the Union must immediately transfer to locals having jurisdiction (colliery locals) over the mine in which they work. This meant that all independent and language locals were to be abolished.

During the two years, officials of District No. 9, in the anthracite fields, failed to carry this ruling of the international union into effect. Not until after the last convention of District No. 9, where certain language locals offered resolutions favoring reduction of salaries of the officials and other radical resolutions, did the officials take any steps to carry out the decision of the international union. By ignoring the ruling of the international union for two years and endeavoring to apply it only after discovering that certain language locals in District No. 9, awoke to the realization that officials of the union do not conscientiously support the miners in their struggles, the officials of District No. 9 aroused the antagonism of many of the language locals. Many miners are of the opinion that the motive of the officials is to disband the progressive language locals by transferring members of such locals to various conservative colliery locals.

Conventions of the opposition locals were called. The officials of District No. 9, were present at several of such conventions. The "leaders" at the head of this opposition movement, who control the conventions are of a "jelly fish" type. They have no concrete plans on which to base their work.

"We must show our teeth to the officials of the Union", is all they have to offer to the antagonized miners.

The intent of these "leaders" is secession from the Union. Only corrupt persons who under instructions work for the expulsion of progressive workers from their union or ambitious would be "leaders". who are not capable of leadership of the workers can get the way these opposition "leaders" are doing.

The miners of one of the language locals of Minersville are more keen in detecting the fallacies of officials of the Union than their brothers in other locals. These miners refuse to be blindfolded by these new "leaders", who favor secession from the Union. On March 28th, all their local meeting, after hearing the report of their delegates to the Mahanoy City, Pa., opposition convention, unanimously adopted a motion instructing the committee of the local to make out transfer cards to colliery locals for every member of the local. A motion to contribute $400 to the courageous Western Pennsylvania miners was unanimously carried. The news of the formation of a Progressive Miner's Group was received with great enthusiasm. Several hundred miners pledged to join the Progressive Miners Group and work in co-operation with the progressive miners in District No. 5 District No. 14 and other Districts.

Telegrama sent by Alex Howat and William Z. Foster urging the miners in District No. 9 to stay in the union and to carry on the fight within the organization, to co-operate with progressive miners in other districts broke the opposition sentiment against tranferring to the colliery locals in a large Mahanoy City local. Out of 80 opposition locals, 20 have withdrawn their delegates from the opposition convention. (There are 162 locals in District No. 9. Out of this number 74 are independent locals without representation on the grievance committees.)

The newly formed progressive Miners' Group in Minersville is determined to carry its message to miners in other locals of District No. 9.

The Progressive Miners have won a victory against a split in District No. 9 of the United Mine Workers of America.

Metal Trades T. U. E. L. will meet every second Saturday of the month at 208 E. 12th, Room 2. Next meeting Saturday, April 14th, 3 P.M.

Harding Returns from Florida—Yes, and Napoleon Came Back from Elba

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Napoleon came back from Elba, and President Harding is coming back from Florida. Napoleon landed at Cannes, March 1st, 1815, and President Harding landed at the White House, March 4th, 1921.

Napoleon marched triumphantly to Paris, and President Harding is coming back with flying colors to the national capital. Napoleon, Bonaparte's banner, Napoleon, the Conqueror, was to prove first among peaceful politicians, no matter how acquisitive we may consider them. Warren Gamaliel Harding, the Ohio politician, was destined as the throne of this world by powerful political backing, in the shape of huge banking and industrial interests. Napoleon played with huge armies, sending hundreds of thousands to the slaughter. America's political czar plays golf where the sun's rays are the warmest while the conquest of the nations is planned from the office of J. Pierpont Morgan, in Wall St., N. Y. C.

In March, 1814, Napoleon suffered great military losses. Paris capitulated, the Emperor abdicated and fled the country, hooted by royalist mobs, seeking refuge for 11 months on the Island of Elba under British guns.

* * *

American capitalism, scored its greatest political victory in the election of Harding in 1920. But the President repudiated at the November, 1922, elections, stuck it out thru a hang-over congress and then fled to the warm sunshine of orange-growing Florida.

By all the promises of those political soothsayers who label themselves "progressives", Warren Gamaliel Harding, World-Caesar thru the growing power of the Almighty American Dollar, should now be coming back to his throne in Washington, a bumbled man, trying to sneak out of the 1924 republican party nomination for re-election. But the wish has usually been the father of the thoughts of Johnson, Borah and LaFollette. So it is now.

"Warren the Golfer" still stands ace high with the money lords, and the money bags of these same money lords control the Wall Street political parties. So Warren is coming back from Florida an ambitious man, seeking new triumphs on behalf of the bosses against labor.

* * *

His Imperial Lordship, Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, also seeking recuperation midst the balmy zephyrs of Florida's beaches, announced to the world that this Excellency, "Warren the Golfer", would be a candidate for re-election. Daugherty, thru the aid of his Sherlock Holmes, Detective William J. Burns, had discovered that "the country needs Harding". Yes, Workers of America, this Daugherty-Burns combination, that tried to smash the railroad and miners' union, discovered not only that the country needs Harding, but that "The country wants Harding", for another term.

So Harding has come back from Florida and he is going before the country, urged by his great financial backers, to make the demand that the "Open Shop" the big issue in the campaign.

With the Harding Houseboat Party, touring thru Florida, was Charles G. Dawes, former Director of the Budget, the Chicago banker, who helped put over the Landis award paving the way for the open shop in the Chicago Building Trades. Dawes was always with Harding whispering into his ears the business side of the war upon the Illinois Miners' Union, waged thru the trials at Herrin, Illinois.

We are indebted to the St. Augustine, Fla., correspondent of the New York Times for the information that, "Conversations with employers, bankers and railroad executives, who were spending the winter between here and Miami, have brought out a striking unanimity of opinion that if the two dominant political parties are to survive they must not escape the responsibility of meeting controversial issues. They appear to decree that the open Job is the clearest issue, the one least complicated by other considerations, and on which there can ,be no middle-ground opinion."

So that is settled. Harding is to be the dollar candidate in 1924. The considerations of labor's economic organizations is to be the issue, with the Republican Party in favor of their destruction. The planning and scheming has begun with Harding's return to the White House.

The year 1922 gave organized labor a taste of the union-smashing activities of the Harding-Daugherty republican administration. The labor crushing "Open Shop" is to be officially recognized by Washington. The demand for it is to be made the slogan of the 1924 campaign.

All this while the alleged spokesmen of labor have been flirting with these same political henchmen of Wall Street, and proclaiming that the time is not yet ripe for a third party, an independent class Labor Party of all workers.

If When Napoleon came back from Elba he ruled for a hundred days and then met his Waterloo, to end his time in exile on St. Helena.

There is but one power in America that can send the Hardings and the Daughertys, with the robber social system for which they stand, to their Waterloo and their St. Helena. That power is the solidarity of American labor. That solidarity is being developed, must be brought to great strength immediately under the slogans of "Amalgamation and the Labor Party".

Workers! Support the drive for amalgamation in your unions. Give all possible aid to the Labor Party Referendum of the Trade Union Educational League. Organize the unorganized!

That is our best possible preparedness campaign against the days ahead, when the Wall Street banking and industrial kaisers, thru their political puppets in Washington, will officially recognize the "Open Shop", and use every power of the government to force it upon the oppressed working masses.

Workers! Prepare during these dark days for the darker days ahead, so that the bright day of our emancipation may break soon with the passing of this utter blackness before the dawn.

Production Increasing in Russia

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Altho the blockade, in its various aspects, still bears heavily upon Russia, its evil effects are steadily diminishing. The revolutionaries have pierced it definitely in its three essential features, commercial, financial, political. Now they are rapidly widening these break-through points. Soon the whole structure will collapse. We can say positively that the last blockade has been broken. This steel clamp, crushing and devitalizing, has been stricken from the heart of the Russian revolution.

Side by side with the breaking of the blockade goes a steady increase in Russian industrial production. Reporting to the 10th All-Russian Soviet Congress, Bogdanov, of the Supreme Economic Council, declared that in the past year production increases in the various industries range from 150 per cent to 400 per cent, which brings the general average of production in all industries up to about 25 per cent of pre-war times.

The ratio of increase gains with the passing months. Textiles are at 70 per cent of pre-war figures, and petroleum at about 50 per cent.

In 1921, the low point of production generally there were 1,000,000 poods of cotton yarn produced; in 1922 this was increased to 2,800,000. Coal has reached 34 per cent of 1914 figures, and Bogdanov declared the final crisis practically solved. In 1914 car loadings, all kinds of freight, averaged 30,000 daily. By 1918 these had fallen to 6,000. In 1921 they mounted to 9,500, and in 1922 they went up to 11,500. Now the increase is taking place faster than ever. In 1918 production of gold stopped altogether; in 1922 it reached 30,000 pounds, and in 1923 at the lowest estimate it will be 50,000. Production in the heavy metal industry, while showing 100 per cent improvement in the past year, still lags and is very inadequate.

Moore Speaks in the Bronx

Bronx Branch, Young Workers League, announces that Richard B. Moore, Chairman of the Supreme Council of the African Blood Brotherhood, will lecture Friday, April 6th, 8 P. M., 1347 Boston Rd., Bronx, on the following subject: "THE TASK OF THE YOUNG WORKER."

Joffe Gives Interview to "The Worker"

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER
(Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker")

TOKIO.—Considering it of great importance to get workers' news to the workers, A. A. Joffe, Russian envoy extraordinary, and plenipotentiary to China, on an earthstopping tour to The Federated Press and "The Worker" in spite of the fact that he is very sick, and has refused to see other correspondents, including reporters. Joffe was ill in bed when he answered the questions put to him.

In touching on the recent conference at Changchun between Russia and Japan, he represented Russia, Joffe said: "Some good has resulted from the Changchun conference, the neither party realized its definite aims. The Japanese on one hand were at last made to understand to a small extent what new Russia is and in what tone one can speak to Russia. The Russians on the other hand, have become a little better acquainted with Japan."

Joffe's secretary, Sergius C. Shvarsalon, discussed at some length after the interview, in Joffe's name, many aspects of the Russian problems of today. He was particularly interested in telling of the educational system of Russia, which is so arranged that the boys and girls are glad to go to school and do not have to be driven to it.

He claims that many of the former capitalists of Russia, who lost their wealth during the revolution, are coming back, sincerely desirous of working for the best interest of the present Russian government. They do manual labor in many instances. Their skill, acquired in training, they are given technicians' work in the mills and factories. Gradually good will is being restored and people who at first opposed the soviets are becoming adjusted and cooperate with the government.

Shvarsalon was an officer in the Russian imperial army during the great war, and was wounded in the leg. When the revolution came he quickly found an important niche to fill, for with his education and training, his command of the important languages of the world, he has become indispensable to Joffe, as secretary in the work being done to promote amicable relations among the Far Eastern people.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

of THE WORKER, published weekly, at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1923. State of New York, County of Manhattan.

Before me, a Notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Elmer T. Allison, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE WORKER and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Toiler Publishing Association, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City; Editor, J. Louis Engdahl, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City; Managing Editor, J. Louis Engdahl, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City; Business Manager, Elmer T. Allison, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

2. That the owners are: The Toiler Publishing Association, the persons being: Elmer T. Allison, President, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City. N. Yat Elizabeth Bertram, Treasurer, 3602 Kingston Road, Cleveland, Ohio; Walter F. Bruegger, Secretary, 1548 Walnut Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

ELMER T. ALLISON,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of March, 1923.

CAROL WEISS KING,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 30, 1924.)

Help "The Worker" Find the Worst Boss in the U.S.A.

This week we begin a contest to find the "Worst Boss in the U.S.A." THE WORKER wants to publish the story about your boss. The story must be typewritten and not more than 500 words. Two prizes, open to all readers of THE WORKER, are offered. 1st prize, $10 worth of books; 2nd prize, $5 worth of books; 3rd prize, $2.50 worth of books; and then additional prizes, each one $1 worth of books. The contest will close on May 31st. The judges will be C. E. Ruthenberg, Elmer T. Allison and Caleb Harrison. Start sending in your stories immediately to The Editor, WORKER, Worst Boss Stories, THE WORKER, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City. Here are this week's stories:

THE BOSS GETS SIX-WEEK VACATION

EDITOR, WORST BOSS STORIES:—For thirty-two years I have operated all kinds of wood-working machinery and had all kinds of bad bosses. But the worst boss is the one NOW employing me and others. This boss is a woman who has the permission to go to the country for a week.

Another comrade working in the same planing mill, had permission to go to the sea-shore for three days. I was nine days "Down on the Farm" and my fellow-comrade stayed at the seashore seven days. After crowding the whole summer into the nine days, I came back to work for mill." That would be possible, if the present system of production would be scrapped, and all workmen produce for use, instead of for profits. What fellow-pays me is the "Worst Boss Ever." This winter when the majority of the men are wondering when and where they will get their next bucket of coal, our boss has deliberately gone to California for six weeks. And what makes him the "Worst Boss"? He never asked permission. The capitalistic system gives him that right. He can enjoy his vacation knowing his profits are assured. If it was not for the "Worst Boss" we ALL could go to California.—H. F., Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

"My Bosses"

Editor, "Worst Boss Stories":—Many people may not think that my boss is a boss, but she is—and a mean one too. My boss, or rather bosses are my teachers.

Sickness means nothing to them. I have to work twice as hard for being sick. They say in answer to my objections, "When I am sick I have to do the same." They waste time in class by preaching on subjects which do not interest me, or have no connection with the classroom, and then send me home with a pile of lessons in order to make up for it. Their reason for this is obvious. They do this so that I might not find time after school hours to think of such naughty, forbidden things as reading "The Worker" and the "Liberator" or to go to meetings where speakers tell the truth. My boss does not let me disagree with her about current topics. Her word is law.

The more I adhere to my convictions, and the more I argue, the lower my marks get. Therefore I shall eventually become a jellyfish and get the highest marks. My teacher tells me about freedom of speech in American History, but does not see any reason for my availing myself of that privilege. My teacher does not care that I have five others beside her, but gives me two or three hours worth of lessons and lets me fight it out with the rest of them. My orthodox friends are in for trouble. I escape. When they must stay away for religious reasons, the boss finds it exceedingly necessary to give an examination on that very day. I call that freedom of religion.

Sometimes I cannot blame her. She earns her living this way. But most of the time I find that the boss, with all her intelligence and learning, is a willing and loyal tool of the system which will always find a boss for me.—M. S., Washington, D. C.

"Tranquillity" in England

By JACK CARNEY

The present government in Britain rose to power with the rallying cry of "tranquillity", in opposition to the plea for war against Turkey made by the Lloyd George Cabinet.

As to how much tranquillity there is in Britain, under the Bonar Law regime, may be judged by the critical situation prevailing in the industrial field, where over 30,000 farm hands are resisting a reduction of wages from 12 to 11 cents per hour and an increase of hours to fifty-four per week.

On the top of the farm strike comes the announcement of a lockout of half a million building workers and the decision the National Union of Railwaymen executive has been instructed by a delegate conference of the union to declare a national strike in event of a war bonus of $1.50 being taken away from the shopmen.

* * *

The miners are also suffering from the effects of the "tranquility" of Mr. Bonar Law, according to the following question recently asked in the British parliament, by a Labor member for a mining constituency: "Is the Prime Minister aware that a further reduction in wages starts in Durham today, that the people there are going without proper food and clothing, and that there is terrible distress?"

That the situation is not very promising is seen in the announcement of the proposed government amending unemployment doles. The government realizes that to withdraw the dole immediately would precipitate revolution, as it proposes to grant the unemployment benefits for a certain period and then the unemployed person will go without food for a few weeks. By increasing the weeks without the dole the dole itself will be gradually reduced.

Following a joint deputation from the National Union of Agricultural Laborers', the Workers' Union and the Farmers' Union, visited the British premier, Bonar Law. He informed them that he could not offer them any hope. He stated that the government was not in a position to do anything, altho he knew that the wages of the farm laborers were as low as $6.25 per week for fifty hours work. Yet two weeks previous the government voted $45,000,000 to carry on a military adventure in Mesopotamia.

There is no hope of an increase in the standard of living of the British workers, for such a hope implies an increase in trade and that is not with, in the immediate view of things. British labor faces a problem no less different to that of the French, Italian, German and American workers. The country is overloaded down with war debts, find themselves compelled to reduce wages in order to obtain trade, and out of the war has come that ghastly paradox whereby skilled workers gave up their lives to drive the German workers down a standard of living that beggars description.

As a result the low standard of living obtaining in Germany the British employers are up against it, They must meet this German competition and they can only meet it one way and that is by placing their goods on the market on equal terms. In other words by reducing the cost of production, that is the standard of living of the working class.

That the British working class is growing restless is seen in the recent political victories gained by the labor party in such reactionary strongholds as Liverpool, where for the first time in history labor has sent a working man to parliament.

On the industrial field there is a growing demand for amalgamation. Solidarity on the industrial field and continued victories on the political field foretell which way the workers are travelling. At the present time they are passing thru a stage that all workers pass thru, a stage in which they believe that the position is more effective than the lancet. They will pass thru this stage and become disillusioned and finally will turn to the Communist party, thoroly purged of any faith in the methods of reformists and accept the only solution—the establishment of a social order where in those who serve society rule society.

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Labor Fights Joint Action With Bosses

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.
(Staff Correspondent Federated Press and "The Worker")

BERLIN.—There is a conflict going on behind the scenes in the German trade union movement over the question of aid to the suffering populations in the Ruhr valley.

When it became evident that the Ruhr population was in for hard times, due to the fact that the industry there is shot to pieces, that in many places postal, telephone and telegraph service has been interrupted, and railway service effected owing to the refusal of German railwaymen to work under French orders, a national collection on a grand scale was undertaken, which became known under the name "Ruhrhilfe."

For the administration of this fund, it was suggested that a committee be formed, on which there were to be representatives in equal numbers of labor and of capital. On the labor side, the General Federation of Free Trade Unions, as the largest labor body in Germany, was to have chief representation, tho also the Catholic and the Democratic unions were to be represented.

The General Federation accepted the invitation, and it has since endeavored to persuade every worker to sacrifice one hour's wages to the Ruhr cause. The daily newspapers of the Social-Democratic party, working in close cooperation with the trade union officials, supported the move by daily appeals to the workers to do their bit.

The communist members of the federation objected. They said they could not support a movement in which the bosses and the wage earners joined hands for nationalistic purposes. They agreed that the workers in the Ruhr must have support, and they also agreed that the French must be opposed. But they held that the workers must stand their own ground without joining hands with "Brother Capital."

Next the leader of the largest single union within the General Federation, Robert Dissmann, president of the metal workers' union, which numbers some 1,600,000 members, objected. He is a former Independent Socialist and a man of radical tendencies. He, too, objected to a joint fund administered with the employers. When him went a tremendous following, so that a rather lively fight has ensued between him and the group now in control of the federation.

World War Veterans in War on Fascisti Here

MINNEAPOLIS. — The World War Veterans, with headquarters in this city, have issued a warning against the Fascisti in America, which says in part.

"You comrades recall the bales of empty promises that were made to us in 1917. You also recall to date we have received nothing but these hypocritical promises. It was just thru such means that the powers that be found it impossible to organize ex-service men of Italy into an organization known as the Fascisti. They have set up a dictatorship there a hundred percent under the control of the financial interests and have sent their agents to America to organize the Italians, and others at a later day we are told.

"For what reason? Just this, comrades; the powers of Italy cannot fulfill those promises which they were to place extraordinary burdens on themselves. This, quite naturally, they will not do. They dare not further oppress their people or revolution would be sure to come, so they seek for new fields where somebody can be made to bear the burden. So they agents come to America and tell what a wonderful industrial program Italy is about to undertake, how engineers from the United States are already on the job, and with the International Chamber of Commerce in convention there.

"The financial powers of America look with greedy eyes upon the industrial program as painted by the Fascisti. Internationalists, every one of them, when it yields them gold."

Shoe Workers T. U. E. L. meets Saturday, April 7, 3 P.M., at 208 E. 12th St.

Food Trades T. U. E. L. meets Friday, April 6th, 8 P.M., at 208 E. 12th, Room 2.

A Whole Evening of Russian Movies "Russia Thru The Shadows" Nine Years of Revolutionary History

Prepared by the Friends of Soviet Russia.—National Board of Review Says: "Excellent-Splendid." All Proceeds Benefit Russian Orphan Homes. "John Reed" (Samara), "Eugene V. Debs" (Kazan)

Wednesday, April 11th, Passaic, N. J., Palace Theatre, 121-2nd St.

Wednesday, April 11th, SanFrancisco, Cal., Scottish Rites Auditorium

Thurs.&Fri.,Apr.12th&13th W.Springfield, Mass.

Friday, April 13th, Canton, Ohio, Auditorium

Sat.&Sun.,Apr.14th&15th, Cleveland, O., Engineers' Hall

Saturday, April 14th, San Diego, California

Sunday, April 15th, Pasadena,Cal., Pasadena High School

Hit Officials Who Stood by Lewis "Gang"

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Just a year ago, the Pennsylvania district witnessed remarkable and unexpected action which resulted in a few days in an almost complete walk-out on the part of the membership of the miners who had been considered unorganizable.

Those of this number who were starved back to work-weak with the fire of unionism still burning in their hearts and great discontent has been reported to exist among the newly imported men.

As nuclei for a strike this year exist the dozens of groups, including hundreds of men who were locked out by the operators and are still in the region. Consequently there have been persistent rumors for weeks that there would be another strike.

That the operators feel that these rumors are very likely to prove true is indicated by the prohibition this past week of all miners meetings in Connellsville, the city in Fayette County from which the Connelsville Coke Region takes its name, and which was the center of the strongest spirit of resistance in the last strike.

Charlerol Repudiated Burgess

Events have already shown that the actions of Pat Fagan and his "pay-roll gang," in disrupting the meeting of miners at Charleroi, March 18, and keeping Alexander Howat from exposing the crimes in Kansas and in the coke region of the International officials of the miners union, will prove a boomerang to the machine. Numerous local unions of the miners have already voted funds to assist in defraying the expenses of another meeting for Howat at Charleroi and are making careful preparations to prevent the gang from staging any exhibitions of back-alley mendacity at future meetings. Even those miners who were "on the fence" as to Howat's case have become enthusiastic in their support of him in view of the "gang's" evident desperate fear of his speaking. It has been authoritatively stated that at the Canonsburg meeting of March 11, and which the "gang" unsuccessfully tried to disrupt, 40 per cent were Lewis men at the beginning but Howat men at the end.

The sympathy for Howat and resentment against the "gang" has been accompanied by a revulsion of feeling against the disgraceful and cowardly actions of the Charleroi Burgess and the police force, who went back on their duty and pledged to promptly stop disorder in the meeting by ejection if necessary.

Instead they permitted the "gang" to create all the turmoil desired and then stopped the meeting just at the moment the collection was to be taken. This virtual assistance to the machine was so flagrant as to give rise to the report that the action of the Burgess was all arranged for by the "gang" in advance.

To the credit of the workers of Charleroi, it is said that they have decisively repudiated the actions of the police department. This department had been for some time getting more and more into bad repute because of its apparent inability to keep down gambling, bootlegging and other vice. Its behavior at the March 18th meeting proved to be the last straw, and on the following Thursday, March 22, the Committee of 100, of Charleroi, held a public Mass Meeting on the question of the Police Department, which was attended by over 400 people, including a large number of miners. The chairman, Rev. Lake, called on William Guiler, a miner and Chairman of the March 18th meeting, to make the second speech. Guiler minced no words, but accused the burgess and the policemen of violating their oath of office, by permitting the "Mine Workers' Officials, with the aid of a gang of roughnecks, hoodlums and stool-pigeons" to create a tumult and break up the meeting. Guiler was received both before and after his speech with prolonged applause.

William Feeny, International Organizer of the Miners' Union, and one of the chief disrupters of the March 18th meeting, made a sickly attempt to discredit Guiler by stating that the meeting had been in charge of a committee wearing "big red badges."

A resolution was enthusiastically adopted, with but one dissenting vote, calling upon the Charleroi Borough Council to remove from office the Burgess and policemen-for violation of their oaths of office in failing to prevent and suppress vice and crime and interference with the rights of free assemblage and free speech.

* * *

THE HOWAT TOUR

Calls for Howat meetings are pouring in from all sections. Rush your application to J. A. Hamilton, Secretary, Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Among the Magazines

[illegible] Labor Herald [illegible] Labor Herald [illegible] Labor Herald [

Cannon Gets Big Ovation in New York

James P. Cannon, chairman of the Workers Party, was given a big ovation at the Central Opera House, New York City, Friday night, March 30. This was his first public appearance in New York since returning from Russia. He came to the New York meeting direct from a tour of the New England states, and preparatory to starting on his western tour to the Pacific Coast.

Cannon spoke on "Russia Today," and made a great impression with his interesting narrative of experiences during his six month's stay in the Soviet Republic.

"The story of Soviet Russia for the first four years after the revolution was a story of desperate struggle against tremendous odds," said Cannon.

"The fight of the Russian workers did not end with their victory over the bourgeoisie within Russia. The Capitalist class of the entire world came to the aid of Russian capitalism. The Russian workers were compelled to fight the whole capitalist world.

"The Workers' Republic was blockaded and shut off from the world. Counter-revolutionary plots and uprisings inside of Russia were financed and directed from the outside. Mercenary invading armies, backed by world capital, attacked Soviet Russia on all sides. On top of all this came the terrible famine which threatened to deal the final blow. Against all these enemies—the civil war, the blockade, the intervention and the famine, the Russian workers, led by the Communist Party, fought, and fought successfully.

"In those four years Soviet Russia indeed went "through the shadows." But now, after five years of the revolution, we can tell a brighter story. In 1922 Soviet Russia began to emerge from the shadows and started on the upward track. The long and devastating civil war was at an end and the counter revolution stamped out. The great famine was conquered. The last of the invading foreign armies—except the Japanese in the Far East—had been driven from Russian soil; and the Workers' Government, freed from war necessities, was enabled, for the first time, to turn its efforts and energies to the great constructive task of building a new Russia on the ruins of the old.

"While I was yet in Russia the Red Army drove the Japanese out of Vladivostok and set up the Soviets again. And before the Fourth Congress of the Communist International was ended, we had the joy of hearing Comrade Lenin state that all the territory of Russia was at last living in peace under the Red Flag of the Soviets."

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Can't Wear White Collars?

(Special to "The Worker")

REVERE, MASS.—In spite of the fact that he had listened to the address on "Russia Today!" by James P. Cannon here, Henry J. Skeffington, former U. S. immigration commissioner, broke loose the next day before the St. Mary's C. T. A. Society, at Lynn, with a tirade attack on Soviet Russia and Communists.

The temper of his remarks may be judged from this anti-Communist declaration, "They don't tolerate cleanliness. If you are caught wearing a white collar, they stand you up against a wall and shoot you." Other statements were just as laughable.

Local comrades got Skeffington to subscribe to "The Worker", so that, if he cares to read, he may become better informed in the future.

CANNON MEETINGS

Reading, Pa.; Fri, Apr. 6, Farr's Hall, 48 Penn St., 8 P. M.
Reading, Pa.; Sat., Apr. 7, 8 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 638 Walnut St. Subject: "The Fourth Congress of the Comintern."
Syracuse, N. Y.; Sun., Apr. 8 Empire Hall, W. Genesee cor. Salina St.
Rochester, N. Y.; Mon., Apr. 9, Labor Lyceum, 7 P. M.
Jamestown, N. Y.; Wed., Apr. 11, Odd Fellows' Temple, Main and 4th Sts., 8 P. M.
Erie, Pa.; Thurs., Apr. 12, Central Labor Hall, 1311 State St., 7:30 P. M.
Canonsburg, O.; Fri., Apr. 13, Federation Hall, 8 P. M.
Pittsburg, Pa.; Sun., Apr. 15, 3:30 P. M. Labor Lyceum. Take Lincoln car No. 82 and get off at Roberts' and Center Avenues.
Braddock, Pa.; Mon., Apr. 16, 8 P. M. Finnish Hall, 126—6th St.
Youngstown, O.; Tues., Apr. 17, 8 P. M. Ukrainian Hall, 128 W. Rayen Ave.
Akron, O.; Wed., Apr. 18, 8 P. M. Meeting on the Fourth Congress of the Comintern. Central Labor Unites Hall, Cor. Main and Bachtel Ave.
Akron, O.; Thurs., Apr. 19 8 P. M. "Fourth Congress of the Comintern," Central Labor Union Hall.
Canton, O.; Fri., Apr. 20, 8 P. M. Cantan Music Hall, 1319 Tuscarawas St. E.
Canton, O.; Sat., Apr. 21, 8 P. M. Hall to be announced later.
Cleveland, O.; Sun., Apr. 22, 3:30 P. M. Some Hall, 1000 Superior Ave.
Cleveland, O.; Mon., Apr. 23, 8 P. M. Hall to be announced later.
East Pittsburgh, Pa.; Tues, Apr. 24, 7:30 P. M. Workers' Home, Cor. Electric and North Aves.
New Castle, Pa.; Wed., Apr. 25, 8 P. M. Trade Assembly Hall, 1 Perth Mill St.
Toledo, O.; Thurs., Apr. 26, 8 P. M. Association Hall.
E. Liverpool, O.; Fri. Apr. 27, 8 P. M. Golden Eagle Hall, Old Opera House Bldg.
Martins Ferry, O.; Sat., Apr. 28, 8 P. M. Hungarian Hall.
Bellaire, O.; Sun. Apr. 29, 2 P. M. Mrs. Durnac's Hall.

COMRADES:—The period originally set for the sale of the "Make The Party Grow" stamp has passed, but the reports thus far received do not show the returns which the National Office should have received if every branch had waged a campaign to have each member purchase a "Make the Party Grow" stamp.

On account of this situation the Central Executive Committee has decided to extend the period for the sale of the "Make the Party Grow" stamp for another month.

We ask of each branch that it make this month count in providing the means of carrying the constructive work of the party organization. The "Make the Party Grow" stamp was issued to finance the new party activities—field organizers, speakers, work among the farmers. The work along these lines has begun. We are securing good results. The continuance of the work depends upon every member contributing 50 cents for it thru the purchase of a "Make the Party Grow" stamp.

In order that April may count big in getting results we urge every party branch to take the following action: Appoint a committee of three, which should include the financial secretary. Have this committee examine the books of the branch and find out which members have purchased a "Make the Party Grow" stamp. Have the committee make a list of those who have not yet purchased this stamp, and bring the matter to the attention of these members.

It should be a matter of pride for every branch to get a hundred per cent return from its members on the sale of the "Make the Party Grow" stamp. The National Organization has not asked for a contribution before, which will mean as much to the organization as the money secured from the "Make the Party Grow" stamps. The party is facing a great opportunity to strengthen its organization and to increase its influence. It must send workers into the field to achieve these results.

What has already been done shows the great possibilities before us. A hundred per cent return from the sale of the "Make the Party Grow" stamp will enable us to reap even a greater harvest.

Take notice at once, comrades. Find out what the situation is in your branch, and then see that during the month of April your branch becomes one of those which has sold a "Make the Party Grow" stamp to each member.

That will make the party grow!

Fraternally yours,

C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary.

Hotel Owners Fear Radicals

As a result of the intensive agitational and organizational campaign being carried on by the Amalgamated Food Workers among the Hotel Workers, R. A. Muschenheim, of the Hotel Astor, at the quarterly meeting of the Hotel Association of New York scared the plute hotel owners with the announcement that "agitators" were organizing the slaves in the industry, and warned the bosses against the union. Let the workers keep on organizing until we have scared the bosses off the earth!

Two Labor Defense Dates

This is to notify all labor and radical organizations that two Monster Defense Affairs are being planned by the Labor Defense Council. On Saturday evening, May 12th, there will be a Spring Festival and Dance at Webster Hall, and on Sunday, August 5th, a picnic will be held at Fuhrer's Elmhurst Park. Please arrange no dates that will conflict with these two.

Package Party in The Bronx

Package Party and Dance, Saturday, April 21st, Bronx Branch, Workers Party, 1347 Boston Road. Come out!

Propose Plan for Unity of the Negroes

By JEANETTE PEARL.

Six Negro "Civic" Organizations responded to the Call for a United Front of Negroes jointly by the National Equal Rights League and Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of Howard University. They were represented by 16 delegates who attended the preliminary conference held in New York City. The Call adopted was as follows:

"The world today has come to a critical period of its existence. Our race likewise has reached a brutal situation. The promises of athelioration and of full citizenship so easily made during the critical period of the Great World War have failed of fulfillment. In this time of readjustment there is growing a very menacing spirit of animosity against the race and a determination to thrust the Negro down into the most servile and degrading status and to maintain him there forever.

"Now, while world readjustment is in progress and when every other oppressed group is exerting itself to the utmost to gain its rights and liberties, the Negro race must bestir itself, must concentrate its best thought and energy to withstand the terrible onslaughts made against it and secure its due and rightful status—equal manhood rights and opportunities in every department of life. The Race must be stimulated to utilize all available opportunities or constructive endeavor and must be brought into harmonious working relationship with the white race.

"The need is urgent, may, therefore, the assembling of a National All-Race Conference to consider the present position of the race, to ferret out and unmask the hostile forces arrayed against it, to formulate a plan of defense and protection, to discover the forces, agencies and organizations which may be utilized in that defense, to effect a United Front of the Race, and to devise ways and means for a full and complete emancipation.

"The attention of the Conference must be focussed upon the following Race prejudice; Legal discrimination; Economic Exploitation; Racial Self-Respect; Religious awakening; Moral and Social Betterment; Co-operation within the Race and between the races; Political Action; Industrial Betterment. Also such as: Lynching; Ku Kluxism; Segregation; Disenfranchisement; Unequal Enforcement of law and Peonage.

A detailed call specifying time and place will be issued later by the Committee of Arrangements. Every organization should begin at once to move in this direction, and the attention and energy of the Race should be centered upon the success. of this conference. To this end we call on that race should at last achieve that improvement of its status for which we all hope and strive.

African Blood Brotherhood, Richard B Moore, W. A. Domingo, Otto R. Huiswood, Frieda S. Wayne Brandon, Geo. A. Schuyler; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, James Weldon Johnson, Robert W. Bagnall, Richetta G Randolph; National Equal Rights League, James L. Neill, Mathew A. N. Shaw, Rev. Monroe Trotter; National Race Congress, Kelly Miller; International Uplift League D. H. R. Campbell.

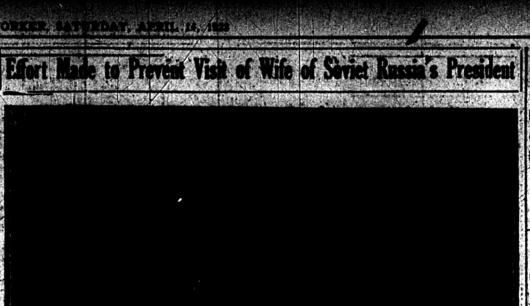
The preliminary conference was opened with addresses by Cyril Briggs, Prof. Kelly Miller, Richard B. Moore, Jas. Weldon Johnson, and Dr. Mathew A. N. Shaw presided, and Cyril Briggs acted as secretary.

They spoke on the status and difficulties of the Negro in the United States and other countries.

The time is past due for Negroes to silently and meekly accept discrimination fostered by racial prejudices. On the contrary the Negro has been relegated to a position of inferiority in modern society and in order to keep him in that inferior position, intensive efforts have been multiplied against him, so that the Negro is not only more readily exploited, but also more easily used by the struggle of labor against the white worker.

The Negro is now called upon by the leaders of his own race to cease being a submerged element in existing society; to no longer meekly accept poverty, discriminations and bitter outrages.

Effort Made to Prevent Visit of Wife of Soviet Russia's President



The Woman Patriot Publishing Co., of Washington, D. C., has again come to the front. It tried to prevent Isadora Duncan landing in her native country. It joined in a petition to Attorney General Daugherty to investigate a long list of Communists and Communist sympathizers. And now it is urging that efforts be taken to prevent the visit to this country of Ekaterina Ivanova Kalinin, wife of Michael Kalinin, President of the Russian Soviet Republic. Comrade Kalinin has been granted permission to come to this country to make a tour for the relief of Russia's orphans. The above picture shows Comrade Kalinin with her husband studying a map of Soviet Russia during the height of the famine. The insert shows two types of the Russian peasants caught in the famine, but who fought thru it to victory. There is an ever-growing Communist sentiment among the peasants.

This American Democracy; A Capitalist Dictatorship

"Many of our people are convinced that the Constitution was intended to aid the rich and powerful; that it affords unwarranted immunities to the railroads and is an instrument of oppression to the poor . . .

"We are convinced that if it should be submitted to a vote a large number of our citizens would vote in favor of abolishing the Constitution entirely."

From the report of the Special Committee of the American Bar Association, Federal Judge Martin J. Wade of Iowa, Chairman.

By JAY LOVESTONE

An understanding of the nature and structure of the American Government is indispensable to an understanding of the class conflict in which America is being more and more engulfed.

In every country where the means of production and exchange are owned by the capitalists, the employers of labor have in their hands an immensely organized power of oppression. This is the STATE. In America, where capitalism is most highly developed and the capitalists are safely entrenched, the employers of labor in control of a very powerful State having a gigantic governmental apparatus of many ramifications.

This State is the unified and centralized power of the whole employing, ruling class. Thru their State the capitalists are able to enforce the law and order of profits—maintain the present system of the exploitation of the workers.

The employers' State, the capitalist State, whether it be democratic or monarchical in form, is an intricate machine of oppression. It grips every walk of life. No worker can avoid its heavy hand. The National, State and Municipal Legislatures, the Executive Departments, the courts, the army, the navy, police, spies and detective bureaus, private gunmen and scab-herding agencies, the Employers' ex-soldier organizations, the Ku Klux Klan, the Chambers of Commerce, the numerous Manufacturers' Associations, the press, the church, the schools, the theatres, and the dominant political parties serve as extra-legal tentacles of the State stretching out in all directions.

In the United States

American capitalism is maintained by what is perhaps, today, the most gigantic organ of oppression. Vigor and dash mark its brutality, which is painfully prompt and sure in overcoming the enemy of the capitalist class—the working class. The long and severe prison sentences handed out to the leaders of the workers, "Government by injunction," military crushing of strikes, disenfranchisement of workers on account of color or birthplace, the removal or assassination of governmental officials even suspected of being sympathetic to the workingmen, tarring and feathering, kidnapping and lynching, raids and deportation, poisonous propaganda and fraudulent learning, a prostituted church, the killing and wounding of hundreds of thousands in war, ruthless exploitation, and denial of the rights of assembly, speech, and press to the workers—these make up the bountiful crop of "the greatest democracy in the world". Our "democracy" crushes the workers with an incomparable readiness and fervor. In theory, the United States Government is a model of the "pure and abstract" capitalist democracy preserved at the cost of the lives of ten million workingmen. In practice, the United States Government is the model servant of the employing class.

Our exploiters and oppressors have raised a halo about the American Government. Thru their ownership of the press, schools, churches and countless other organs of information and misinformation, they can strongly influence the minds of the workers. The average American honestly believes all the fantastic stories about the great kindness and holy glory of our "democracy". He is ready to die for it. The workingman's ideology is largely a product of his employer's skilful propaganda spread by the newspaper, church, motion picture and school room.

The reactionary trade union bureaucrats and their sycophantic allies, the reform-socialists, have rendered admirable service to the capitalists by strengthening the faith of the workers in the whole governmental machinery of the employers' State.

(Second Article Next Week.)

Insure Against Revolution

GLASGOW, Scotland.—J. Jones, Labor member of parliament, speaking at Glasgow, said the workers today are in revolt against a system which gives 15 000 pounds yearly to a duke, while the government can only afford 15 shillings' weekly for workers idle against their will. He declared that the unemployment dole is state insurance against unemployment but against revolution.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

MISSING!

To make up complete files of THE WORKER we need the following numbers—212-219-222-241-144-150.

We will appreciate it if comrades will send us copies of these missing issues.—Business Manager.

Fascisti in Mexico Force Labor Unity

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE
(Special to "The Worker")

MEXICO CITY.—The threatening Fascisti movement of Mexico is forcing a United Front of all factions in the Mexican labor movement.

I have already reported a strike of the American-owned Mexican Sewer Pipe Company, in which the pro-labor government of the municipality of Tacuba had arrested 60 scabs attempting to enter the factory. The company complained to the American Embassy and the workers responded by extending the strike, which had already lasted five weeks, to the general offices of the Company, many miles from the factory and situated in the heart of Mexico City.

In broad daylight at two o'clock in the afternoon while the general offices of the Company were closed for the afternoon siesta (all workers here get two or three hours or more for lunch) the pickets arrived, put up a red and black flag, the usual emblem of the Labor Federation hung over buildings were strikes are being conducted, and when General Manager French and his staff came back from their midday meal, they found their entrance barred. French went to the police who told him he would enter the office at his own risk. Being a citizen of the United States, he immediately went to "our" embassy.

The red and black flag continued to fly in the heart of the business district of Mexico City, a fearful portent to other business houses, until the Fascisti took a hand in the matter. They attacked the pickets and tore down the flag.

The Fascisti Party of Mexico is numerically not very strong and the Mexican labor movement was making preparations to "clean up" the Fascisti when the strike was suddenly terminated by a victory of the workers. But not before statements had been issued by various leaders of the labor movement to the effect that both factions of the movement, the so-called "Red Unions" and "Yellow Unions" would unite forces if necessary against the Fascisti.

One of the prominent leaders of the "yellow" or majority unions has given an interview to the press in which he declared:

"We have in it: past ignored the Fascisti movement because we considered it too insignificant to merit our attention. But if it tries any more stunts like this, it will find that the Red and the Yellow unions, whatever may be their differences, can unite against this common enemy."

Fight Jingoism in the Schools

BRISBANE, Queensland.—The labor government of Queensland has prohibited the saluting of the flag and the recital of a loyalty ritual by the school children in the state schools. The Labor minister for education said that the Labor government was determined to have no jingoism in the schools. He added that some of the school teachers went "over the odds" in their jingoism and it was time they were brought to a realisation of what their proper duties were as educators of the young.

Soviet Russia Fights Bootleggers

By ANISE

(Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker")

MOSCOW.—Every day the war on bootlegging and vice gathers strength in Russia. The front pages of the papers are full of projects and suggestions for getting rid of this evil.

Ruthless publicity is the order of the day in Russia. Men written in to the papers giving addresses and names of bootlegging establishments, and these are subsequently raided. To add insult to injury, occasionally the government-owned moving picture man travels around with the police, and after the victims are caught, he makes them go thru the motions of the discovery and arrest, in order to take their pictures for use in anti-booze propaganda. I have seen several such pictures, in which the victims were registering terror" with all the skill of a good actor.

FUN and PACKAGES

Package Party and Dance, Given by Bronx Branch, Workers Party, No. 1347 Boston Road.—Admission 25 Cents.

SATURDAY, April 21st

Our Program Stirs Tools of Steel Trust

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

(Special to "The Worker")

AMBRIDGE, Pa.—George Lunen, federal government agent, who snoops around this district getting police officials of small towns to prefer charges which the federal authorities dare not make themselves, got busy here recently. When arrests are made the above self styled "experts" on radicals testify against them.

Three of our Croatian comrades were the first of such tactics on the part of federal agents in this town, owned lock, stock and barrel by the American Bridge Co., a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation. The following are the names of the arrested: Geo. Maich, Paul Abradovich and Joe Pernat. They were arrested for distributing Workers Party Program, and practically held incommunicado for three days, while they were grilled by above named federal agent, who has nothing to do with state affairs.

The district office on learning of their arrest immediately dispatched Comrade Max Lerner to investigate the matter. Upon Lerner's inquiry as to the cause of their arrest he was refused information. On demanding to know he was ordered out of the town and given 15 minutes to do so. Once again he demanded to know the legal basis for the order. "My law," the defender of the law replied, and instantly placed him under arrest, charging him with "interfering with an officer."

Under federal agent George Lunen's direction he was systematically searched, even to his shoes and stockings; they also attempted to turn the lining of his coat in their ambitious effort to "find" something. As usual "sleuth" George Lunen found no incriminating evidence. Lerner was held for 28 hours and later released upon the payment of $3.90 in costs, after being found guilty. The three other comrades were released on $3,000.00 bail each, charged with violating the state sedition law. This charge carries with it a maximum sentence of 20 years and $10.000 fine.

The village policeman appeared as the prosecutor at the hearing, claiming that the pamphlet "stirred up the people", and also charged that the distribution by Boardman Robinson, on the fourth page of the Program, was also seditious. The defense desired to be enlightened how a cartpon, showing an individual in the act of laying bricks, can be misconstrued as seditious. The "prosecutor" apparently, was not a pedagogue, and refused the enlightenment, but insisted in his claim. He was sustained by the Squire in his misconstruction of the cartoon.

Fight Tyranny in Ohio

BELLAIRE, Ohio.—The organized workers of Bellaire and vicinity have officially formed the John Buksa Defense Committee to take up the active work in the defense of John Buksa, a member in good standing of Yorkville, O., local of the United Mine Workers, and secretary of the Yorkville South Slavic Branch, Workers Party, recently arrested in Wheeling, W. Va., for circulating the official program of the Workers Party, a direct violation of his constitutional rights as a naturalized citizen.

Local No. 1840 U. M. W. of A., has donated $100.

East Liverpool, O., workers report they are taking up a collection, and urge their fellow workers at other points along the Ohio river in the Wheeling-Bellaire district to follow their example.

The Liberator

For April, 1923

Will you read and enjoy or fail to read and thus lose the enjoyment contained in the April Liberator?

An outline of the contents of the splendid number.

EDITORIALS: The Labor Party Referendum; The Revolutionary Press, Standard Oil, Hawaii's Tour, The Snowden Remedies in the British Future of Commons, The End of the Social Revolutionists, The Ruhr Gold, Philosophy for Super-Rabbits, and Joseph Freeman, A Rebel Rebel in a Trap.

DRAWINGS by the following Artists: The Cover, Frank Walts; Frontispiece, Hartshorne Robinson, and Design by Don Brown.

Other Drawings by Robert Minor, Alfred Frueh, William Gropper, Lydia Gibson, Marie Boro, Wanda Gag and Otto Soglow.

The April issue of THE LIBERATOR is undoubtedly the best which has appeared in many months. Get it at your book store or news stand or by mail. Better still, subscribe, and get it without fail every month. It will grow better yet.

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Zepliak or Gregor

There is a great tumult in the world about an archbishop. He is faced with death for plotting against the life of the Russian Workers' Republic. Kept statesmen from Warsaw to Washington utter frantic pleas "in the name of humanity" that he may live. The Pope of the Catholic Church in Rome, demands his liberation "in the name of God." Such is capitalism's worry over Archbishop Zepliak. It rallies to the support of one of its greatest props—RELIGION—in order that the Dollar Temple may not collapse.

We have not heard that the Roman pope has protested against the slaughter of thousands of workers slain by the Italian Fascisti Dictatorship, nor the Horthy Terror against labor in Hungary, both inspired by his religion's ethics. Mussolini blesses his murders of workers under the Popels benediction.

And so at home. Hughes, Harding and the rest, hands dripping blood, must have had a difficult time of it writing their protests of state to the Russian Soviet Regime, lest the paper they wrote on be not stained red. There is the blood of E. C. Gregor railroad worker, hanged by a chamber of commerce "law and order" mob to a railroad bridge at Harrison, Ark. No voice has been raised by hypocritical bosses' church or state against this murder. That was a life taken that capitalism might live, that the most barbarous social system the world has yet known might endure a little longer. He was faced with no charges. He was given no trial. He died a martyr to labor's cause.

Capitalism recognizes its own in Archbishop Zepliak, and it is naturally putting up a fight for him. Capitalism sees in Gregor and his kind, enemies to its continued existence, and these may be murdered and the assassins blessed by church and recognized as heroes by its laws.

As we go to press sentence of death against Zepliak is commuted to 10 years' imprisonment. It is reported, however, that the death sentence has been carried out against Monsignor Constantine Butchkavitch, guilty of numerous crimes against the Soviet Regime, of opposing the decree separating church and state, of opposing the sequestration of church treasure to combat the famine along the Volga, of conducting Anti-Soviet agitation among the Russian people; and of communicating with the Polish government while that nation was at war with Russia. The Soviet government announces it will tolerate no interference from foreign capitalist nations in protecting the Workers' Republic against its internal enemies.

The United States government is worried sick over a just verdict returned against an Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in far away Soviet Russia. It does not give a single thought to the murder of an E. C. Gregor, just a worker, except to approve of it.

Labor is making these comparisons and will in time realize their full significance. It will then worry less about the Zepliaks and more about its own, the Gregors, and the many victims of attempted judicial assassination—Sacco and Vanzetti, Mooney and Billings, Ford and Suhr, Della and Kowalski, Chaplin and Bentall, and hundreds of others.

Buying the United States

The Russians are of the opinion that anything can be bought in the United States, even the government's consent to recognition and opening of trade relations with what it now considers an outlaw—the First Workers' Republic. So they have announced, in reply to Secretary of State Hughes' recent stand on the question of recognition, that they are willing to begin pourparlers on that basis.

Soviet spokesmen are direct in their declarations that the United States might just as rightfully pay Germany's debts, as to expect the Soviet Government to pay the debts of the Czarist and Kerensky regimes. Which Washington must admit isn't bad logic. Surely the Czarists and the Kerenskyites were greater enemies of Soviet Rule, than the Germans of Kaiser and Ebert have been or are against Washington capitalist rule.

The Russian Soviet press has given considerable space to the discussion of Hughes' latest anti-Soviet declarations. The replies have been aggressive and full of spirit, and have the Washington diplomats on the defensive. Soviet Russia is not going begging for recognition. It is the United States that will soon be in the role of beggar, on the question of recognition, and a beggar never did receive much for his wares. The price of American recognition of the Workers' Republic is falling every day. It will soon not be worth the proverbial nickel—not to mention the debts of the czar and the counter-revolution. Our tip to Washington, get busy while there is still a basis for a bargain. Absolutely no charge for this advice.

In "The Goose Step"

The piercing truth, [illegible] much that "The Goose Step" stirs up in [illegible] America's schools and colleges. No lie is too low, it is employed in keeping alive the enthusiasm and prejudices of the youth and children of the heroic days of United States history.

In order that no one get out of the step that made the Kaiser's military machine famous in its day, James Fellow, chairman of book committee of the San Jose, Cal., Library, has put the brand of his disapproval on three American histories. He has denounced them as un-American and ordered them removed from the shelves of the library.

This is what the white terror governments in Europe are doing, especially the Mussolini Fascisti Rule in Italy, and the Horthy terror in Hungary. The books banned in the California city are "The Epochs of American History," by the series of "Formation of the Union," by Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of History at Harvard University; "National Ideals of History Traced," by the same author, and "The American Revolution" by C. H. Van Tyne, Professor of History at the University of Michigan.

This follows close on the heels of declarations that evolution must not be taught in Oklahoma and Minnesota, and the action in Wisconsin that ousted all text-books not teaching the particular brand of 100 per cent pay-triotism required in this state.

"The Goose Step" in education is rapidly developing a nation of young men and women fit only to feel the lash of the exploiters and too ignorant to rebel against it. May Upton Sinclair's book bearing this name, achieve the same result for American education that Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" brought about in the struggle for the abolition of chattel slavery. The grip of the bosses upon the schools must be broken or all intellectual progress will come to a standstill in the black night of ignorance.

The Suicide of War Veterans

There were 12,000 cases of self-murder in the United States last year. The New York Times finds its headline in the fact that 70 of these suicides were millionaires and hides as detail the information that 1,000 of them were shell-shocked veterans of the late war, who had "given way to helpless despair," in the words of the Save-a-Life League.

We have no tears for the millionaires. Most of them were victims of the bitter, fiendish, animal struggle for power in the capitalist industrial world. They played the game for what it was worth. They lost.

But the nation's youth was lied to and lured into the world war, to serve as cannon fodder in foreign lands. They did not know. Late they learned. They found out that a shell-shocked war victim doesn't make a good industrial slave and so he is cast on the scrap heap by a cannibal social system that feeds on its own young.

Yet the youth of the land might now consider the prospects for the next capitalist world war, in which the United States will play a greater role than in the last, in which there will no doubt be millions, instead of thousands American slain.

World Communism alone struggles for the ending of all wars it sends forth its demands for peace today and every day thru the Russian Soviet Republic. There is a response from the growing Communist movements in every land.

Those 1,000 suicides each year of shell-shocked war veterans, victims of "helpless despair" should be a spur urging every young worker in this country to get in touch with and help carry forward the struggle of Communism in America. Hope displaces despair in the march toward the new social order. Join the growing procession!

Militancy in "The East"

Militant workers thruout the nation are watching the Eastern District Conference of the Trade Union Educational League planned for New York City, May 6th. They want to know, what this conference should show, the progress that militancy has been making in "The East" during the past year.

The two greatest conferences of militants, so far held, have been the gatherings of the railroaders at Chicago, and the miners at Pittsburgh. The New York Conference will be general in its nature, including the needle, textile, boot and shoe, leather, metal and railroad trades. It will bring delegates from the territory reaching from New York City to Pittsburgh, and from Boston to Washington, probably the most compact industrial section of the whole United States, with its millions of cruelly exploited and poorly organized workers.

It should not be necessary to point out the importance of this meeting of labor's advance guard. It will bake history for the whole American working class. It will mark the speeding up of the drive for amalgamation, for a real Labor Party, thruout the entire East.

No militant group anywhere thruout the Eastern District can afford to remain in contemplative-rested. There is yet time to act. A few weeks remain during which even the smallest vanguard at the most isolated outpost in the working class struggle in this district can take up this question of representation and put a delegate on the job.

Militant workers of "the East"! The militants of the entire nation are watching you. Make good on this May 5th Conference and you will inspire with new enthusiasm the militant cause thruout the length and breadth of the land.

Buying the United States

The Russians are of the opinion that anything can be bought in the United States, even the government's consent to recognition and opening of trade relations with what it now considers an outlaw—the First Workers' Republic. So they have announced, in reply to Secretary of State Hughes' recent stand on the question of recognition, that they are willing to begin pourparlers on that basis.

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When the Smile Disappeared

The editorial smile boasted by the "Call" lived a short life. It was a venom [illegible] more revealing than ever. This face of the "Socialist" [illegible] in new efforts to frighten Communism, which causes new hatreds to wrankle still more within them. Debs and Upton Sinclair, and Helen Keller, and many others stand solidly with the Friends of Soviet Russia in the relief efforts of this organization.

The Call dare not discuss the stand that Debs, Sinclair, Miss Keller, and the rest have taken, and that they still hold to. Instead The Call garbs itself in the slimy skin of a snake and hisses something as follows: "We only observe that this morbid offshoot of capitalism is the lunatic fringe of the labor movement." That will make comical reading for the growing numbers of militants in the powerful left wings of the miners' railroaders', steel, textile and clothing workers' unions.

Thus, for instance, Captain Paxton Hibben, executive-secretary of the American Committee for the Relief of Russian Children, can easily answer for himself when he is attacked in the April 1st issue, first page, of The Call, in an article that oozes gall in every syllable. We quote the opening paragraph only:—

"Apologists for the Communists in the United States are beginning to marshall their forces in a heavy phalanx, and to go before the people in public meetings, and in the press wherever they can get in, seeking to take the 'r' out of revolution when used by the Communists."

Thus Captain Hibben, who has waged a valiant fight against the attacks of Hoover and other foes of the First [illegible] public is now denounced as an "apologist" by this yellow "Socialist" organ for a speech he made before the Single Tax Forum in New York City, in support of the Michigan Defense. We wonder who will be the next target of this venal "Socialist" hatred that knows no bounds.

Who Is Alexander Howat?

By JOHN DORSEY

Among the most outstanding characteristics of our trade union leaders are their lack of principles and their general spinelessness. In their company Alexander Howat is as a lone pine in a landscape of sage brush. He is honest and fearless.

His connection with the labor movement has been one long struggle against terrific odds for the principles that are within him. Howat is a striking example of the kind of labor man we stand most in need of, one who has the integrity to advocate something worth while, and the courage to fight for it.

Alexander Howat was born in Glasgow, Scotland, September 10th, 1872, of a coal-mining family.

He came to the United States when three years of age. His people settled in Illinois. Here he went into the mines at the age of 10. Three years later he went to Kansas, where, with the exception of one year that he spent working on the mines of Scotland, he has been employed ever since in connection with the mining industry. He was elected President of District 14, including Kansas and three Missouri counties, in 1902, and has been re-elected for each succeeding term, until the present.

One of the strongest characteristics of Howat is his unswerving opposition to dual unionism. He is an old experienced fighter in the organization and has no sympathy whatever for the elements that say nothing can be done.

He has learned from past fights that where the militant elements put up even a little fight an organization effort they are bound to get results.

In the capitalist press recently stories appeared to the effect that Howat, upon his release from jail, would start a dual organization in opposition to the United Mine Workers.

This was a lie cut from whole cloth and was circulated by his coal-operator and union bureaucracy enemies to discredit him.

What Is a Militant?

By JAY FOX

A militant in the labor movement is a fighter for the freedom of his class, a soldier in the army of industrial progress. Does this soldier of labor carry arms? He certainly does. He packs around a pocket full of redhot pamphlets and a head full of high explosive arguments designed to prove to you and me why we should be even as he.

The militant worker is not merely a man dissatisfied with things as they are. He is not just a grumbler.

The world is full of grumblers who growl at the boss, the wages and the hours, but never do anything to remedy the evils of which they complain. The militant is not of that ilk. He sees clearly the wrongs inflicted upon his class by the robber system of industry under which we are compelled to live. He examines the machinery of capitalism carefully to see where the defect is, for he generally has no other thought than that a few changes in the system will insure justice to labor.

But after a more examination of capitalism he is forced to the conclusion that no amount of alteration would insure labor a square deal.

He finds that the capitalist system was originally designed as a means of exploiting labor and robbing the workers of the product of their toil and therefore cannot be altered to serve the ends of justice.

Then he looks around for plans of a new system of labor and a way to get it into operation and having found it, gets busy at once telling you and me the things he knows as the Trade Union Educational League.

When you see a labor union with a punch in it, look behind the punch and you will find a bunch of militants.

Editor of "The Liberator" Suggests Books for Workers to Read and Tells How to Read Them

By JOSEPH FREEMAN
Editor, "The Liberator"

To get the most out of books it is necessary to be free of two illusions. Perhaps the most common of these illusions is that books are infallible. Greater than his respect for law and government is the average worker's respect for the printed word. He will swallow at grind what he would scorn to listen to in conversation. Hence the facility with which newspapers and "experts" are able to spread all sorts of superstitious bunk about the world we live in. Books are valuable only in so far as they provoke thought. They are written by human beings, with all the virtues and vices of human beings; they are the expression of desires, fears, and prejudices which are colored by the culture of the class from which the writer springs. This point is particularly important. Just as the rulers of the middle ages bamboozled the masses into believing that the Bible is the "word of God" so the industrial barons of our own times, who control the press and the universities, try to bamboozle the masses into believing that economics, philosophy, and history are impersonal, disinterested studies of life. Science, no less than religion, is often a mask for tyranny. It is therefore the workers' first duty to himself to think out carefully everything he reads, to test it by the light of his own reason, to compare theories and stories with his own experience. He must suspend his natural reverence for "authority". He must remember that books are merely elaborate conversations, requiring a careful and critical attitude.

The second illusion is that there is a mysterious and fundamental difference between literature and propaganda. If there is a difference, it can be stated thus: literature is propaganda in favor of accepted ideas; propaganda is literature in favor of new ideas. All the important books which have ever been written have some message; they are based upon some definite philosophy of life, some distinct conception of good and evil, right and wrong, justice and injustice. Rousseau's *Social Contract* is a tract in favor of individual liberty; Milton's *Paradise Lost* was written, as the poet himself says, "to justify the ways of God to man"; Victor Hugo wrote *Les Miserables* to paint the miseries of poverty; Machiavelli's *Il Principe*, taught in the literature courses of most universities, is an essay on the dictatorship of princes; Trotzky's *Dictatorship and Democracy* is just as great literature; and because it discusses the dictatorship of workers it is more important for workers to read.

With these two illusions out of their minds workers can approach the following books which are frankly critical of the present order of things. They are books which provoke thought and which give a picture of the world that will stand the test of examination and that can be borne out by the experience of workers.

It would be a good thing to begin with the syllabus on *Contemporary Civilization* gotten out by the Columbia University. This will furnish a good background, since it deals with the physical nature of the world, some psychology and some history. It should be supplemented with James Harvey Robinson's *Mind in the Making* and John Dewey's *Human Nature and Conduct*. Both of these books will give the worker an idea of how human beings behave, the origin and nature of their feelings and ideas. They will begin to understand why the world has been so slow in making progress. Knowing something about the nature of man and the nature of man's environment, they can now take up Well's *Outline of History* which is an interesting and fairly accurate account of man's career in this environment. They will observe that the two great factors of modern civilization are religion and capitalism; and they can begin to read something about these two forces in detail. *Christ and Anti-Christ*, by Friedrich Nietzsche will prove a good mental purgative for those minds which are still constipated with the pussilanimous and hypocritical morality preached—but never practiced—by the various churches.

There are any number of vivid pictures of capitalism in the United States. *Main Street* and *Babbit* by Sinclair Lewis; *Moon Calf* by Floyd Dell, *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair; *The Iron Heel* and *Martin Eden*, by Jack London; *The Genius*, *The Titan*, and *The Financier* by Theodore Dreiser; and *The Harbor* by Ernest Poole are imaginative and accurate studies of American life under the rule of the machine and stock-holders. They paint the scene not in abstract generalities but in concrete pictures of the lives of families and individuals, and therefore dig down to the very vitals of our civilization.

One ought now to begin analyzing the picture of dullness and oppression which these novelists paint. Veblen's *Theory of the Leisure Class* and Engel's *Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State* will cast a bright light on the workings of this monstrous machine which passes by the name of "civilization." *The History of Great American Fortunes*, by Gustavus Meyers; *The American Empire*, by Scott Nearing; and the report of the Steel Strike issued by the Interchurch Movement will give one a detailed analysis of the workings of capitalism. The nature of the American forces and of American "higher" education is exposed by Upton Sinclair in *The Brass Check* and *The Goose Step*; and war, which is one of the standard features of capitalism, can be realized in the pages of Henry Barbusse's *Under Fire* and Andreas Latzko's *Men and War*; and its nature understood in Bertrand Russel's *Why Men Fight* and Norman Angell's *Great Illusion*.

All these books paint a picture of horror, of oppression, of great splendor on one hand and great misery on the other, of superb opportunities wasted and international crimes perpetrated—a picture of a race endowed with creative capacity finding itself on the verge of bankruptcy. Is there no way out? Are the masses of the world doomed to wander in darkness until the race dies out? By no means! A new world is waiting around the corner. It is partly etched in Martin Anderson Nexo's *Pollo the Conqueror*; partly in Mary Heard's *The American Labor Movement*; also in Sidney Webb's *History of Trade Unionism* and his *Decay of Capitalist Civilization*. Bertrand Russel has glimpses of the new world in his book *Proposed Roads to Freedom*—but since this is a summary of certain great ideas it might be well to read one of his original sources—*The Communist Manifesto* by Marx and Engels which in the history of the human race must rank with the Sermon on the Mount. And after this one ought to read about the first great practical attempt on the part of the masses to build a new creative free world on earth—Soviet Russia and what it has done and Thru the Russian Revolution by Albert Rhys Williams are perhaps the two most interesting books on the Russian Revolution. There are dozens of others almost as good and in their pages workers may find not only dynamic ideas but a hope and a courage which will eventually blast capitalist civilization to its rotten base.

"Harding perplexed by Daugherty boom", says newspaper headline. He is just about as perplexed as Julius Cæsar was when they presented him the Roman crown, once, twice, he refused, then thrice, and he grabbed at it. Only Harding won't refuse even once. He is too good an office boy of imperialism.

Hundred Per Cent American Justice
By Ellen Winsor

To keep out of jail:

1—Be a shipbuilder and during the war rob a government.

2—Profiteer in food while your country is at war. For this you may be fined. Remain calm. The government will pay your fine later.

3—Conspire to defraud the government on wartime contracts.

To get into jail:

1—Attempt to better your living conditions or to raise your standards of living in any way.

2—Tell your employer the food is rotten or that the bunkhouse is the lumber camp is lousy and sour.

3—Demand a living wage from your boss.

Four reasons for pres dential pardons:

1—Conspiring to set on foot a military enterprise directed against a foreign country. (Jacobsen, pardoned for this, Dec. 23, 1921.)

2—Providing doctored eye-glasses to draft registrants, so as to get them off under the draft. (Kennedy, pardoned for this, Dec. 23, 1921.)

3—Leaving the country unlawfully, luring a war, in order to sell plans for a new gun to the German consul in Switzerland. (Toebe, pardoned for this, Dec. 23, 1921.)

4—Attempting to blow up munition ships. (Capt. Robert Fay, pardoned for this, Dec. 23, 1921.)

CAPITALIST PHILANTHROPY

Let the crafty millionaires
Provide a Creep home
For the "Small Salaried Girls."
Murmuring among themselves—
"Working class
Is greedy, offensive
But these white collar slaves
We hold a little longer
Than the privileged
Patient, meek and grateful.
When they get a raise
We can point with pride
To our home
Virtuous girls live!
Not only that
But we're saving
And after the days work
Has the privilege
Of washing her clothes
In the basement!"

—D. D.

IF YOU HAVE TEARS, PREPARE TO SHED THEM NOW!!!

"Warning: People subject to nervous breakdowns or to the habit of fainting are advised not to read this issue of the Bolcevik.

We realize that this will cause many a fair lady to faint, and myriads of tears to be shed, nonetheless, it is our unfortunate duty to warn you. Please remember, that the most thrilling and breathless hunt, the most exciting adventure is inevitable; as exciting, fear can you prevent it from reading the following tale of thrill.

No, it is not the fall of the Soviet Republic, nor the assault of Wall Slakjeher—these are but trifles in comparison with the misfortune that befalls the heroine.

We won't keep you in suspense any longer, but tell you at once that you must now be. Hence be it known unto ye all that: Should you (1) First call up your family physician, have ready a pitcher of ice water and a few bricks and when you are fully prepared, read and weep: "The Bolcevik will be discontinued for a few weeks!!!"

Hoping that no serious injury has been caused by this announcement, we remain

Balcomely yours,
The Committee.

All contributions are requested to send in their contribs as usual, it sufficient in number the fourth issue of the Bolcevik will be published.

Tennis, Golf, Baseball

King Gustav of Sweden is getting into the public eye as a tennis player. But let the workers of America keep their jealousy concealed as long as President Harding sticks to his golf, and the 1923 baseball season is nearly here. The 100 Per Center will not consider the king's tennis a challenge to "Amerika Ueber Alles".

THE WORKER

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Burns Fears New Exposures

Minor Charges Detective Agency Organized Spy Service for German Imperial Government

(SPECIAL TO "THE WORKER")

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In panic fear the Burns-Daugherty forces here, this week, first stopped a mass meeting, that was to have been addressed by Robert Minor, one of the defendants in the Michigan Communist case, and then raided the headquarters of the Workers Party and the Labor Defense Council, and made sixteen arrests.

It is known definitely that this new outburst of activity on the part of the Burns Private Detective Agency—U. S. Department of Justice sleuths, is the result of terror in the ranks of the Burns-Daugherty forces in the face of new exposures that will make the confession of Albert Ballin a passing incident.

Robert Minor had already spoken at Labor Defense Council mass meetings at Philadelphia and Baltimore, and had promised to rip the hide off the Burns-Daugherty aggregation in his Washington address.

No doubt, "Sleuth" William J. Burns and Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty had already read the April issue of "The Liberator," of which Minor is the editor, and in which it is charged:

Built Kaiser Spy Service Here

"There is a partnership between the United States Government officials and the William J. Burns International Detective Agency.

"The Burns Detective Agency's business is selling secrecy by any method that will work. During the World War THE BURNS DETECTIVE AGENCY ORGANIZED A SPY SERVICE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE GERMAN IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT. The frame-up was for the purpose of involving the United States government in a violation of its then neutrality against Germany. Gaston B. Means was the Burns agent who directed the frame-up from 'under-ground' headquarters in the Great Eastern Hotel in New York. The Hamburg-American steamship Co. was the agency thru which the German Imperial government paid Burns."

This blast hit the Burns-Daugherty outfit at about the same time that Judge White was dismissing the jury in the trial of William Z. Foster, at St. Joseph, Mich., after it had repudiated the private detective agency's attack on the Communist movement.

It is to be regretted that the officials of the Typographical Union, here, fell into the Burns' trap and aided his suppression of the Minor meeting, thru refusing the use of the hall rented in Typographical Temple for the Labor Defense Council rally.

Ten arrests were made of workers who did not know the meeting had been called off and came to the hall anyway.

Additional arrests were made at the Defense Council headquarters, among the victims being Edward J. Irvine, local secretary of the Workers Party. One of the most "dangerous" documents found was a letter from William W. Weinstone, assistant secretary of the Workers Party, urging organization work even among the unorganized, voteless, white-collar slaves in the various departments of the government.

This new attack was made under cover of hysteria raised as the result of the meeting addressed the previous week by James P. Cannon, chairman of the Workers Party. The kept press for days, in screamer headlines, claimed that Cannon in his speech and gloried in the execution of Butchkavich, in Soviet Russia, and that the audience had applauded. The fact is that Cannon did not mention the execution in his speech. It came up in a question after his talk, and his answer was that, from his experiences in Russia, he was sure that Butchkavich had received a fair trial, and that the penalty imposed was a just one.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

See Anti-Communist Attack Collapse in Ruthenberg Trial

Every power of the Daugherty U. S. Department of Justice and the Burns Private Detective Agency will be brought to bear in an effort to secure a conviction in the case of C. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary of the Workers Party, who goes to trial in St. Joseph, Mich., Monday, April 16.

This is so because the attack on the Communist movement, that failed so miserably in the trial of William Z. Foster, stands or falls in the trial of Ruthenberg. In any case, even if Ruthenberg is convicted, which is not expected following the Foster jury disagreement, there will be no further trials until the Ruthenberg case has gone thru the United States Supreme Court, which may take years. If Ruthenberg is acquitted, or even if there is a disagreement, the Burns-Daugherty conspiracy against the Communist movement collapses, and the remaining cases will no doubt be dismissed, even as the attack on the Herrin, Ill., coal miners has been dropped.

Foster Verdict Triumph for Communism in United States

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

Compared with the outcome of similar prosecutions in the past the jury disagreement in the trial of William Z. Foster and the Communist Party is a great victory for Communism in the United States. The jury, by the force of the official dom-

inance of the capitalist class, refused to convict the Communist leaders. It thereby registered the fact that the class struggle is too strong in the United States to be overcome by the forces of the capitalist class. The jury thereby registered the fact that the capitalist class is unable to overcome the working class by the use of the machinery of the capitalist state.

The Communist Party has from the beginning of its existence taken the position that the capitalist class would not surrender its power without a struggle, and that the ultimate phase of the struggle between workers and capitalists would involve a resort to force. This viewpoint was also stated openly from the witness stand.

The charge of Judge Charles E. White, admitted that this statement of Communist principles was not a violation of the Michigan Criminal Syndicalist Law. He said, that the prosecution must prove:

"Not alone that this party taught the theory that the social forces now in operation would of their own momentum bring about an encounter of forces between opposed social classes, but also that the party taught and advocated crime, sabotage, violence and terrorism as the method or one of the methods of accomplishing the changes in the organization of society desired by the Communists."

And he stated further:

"The word 'sabotage' as used in this statute means malicious injury to property; the word 'violence' means criminal acts of violence; the phrase 'other unlawful means of terrorism' means acts of a terroristic character constituting crime under the laws of this State."

Under these instructions it is surprising that there should have been any struggle in the jury room and that a disagreement was the final result. For these instructions fully unfold the Communist right to do everything which they have done in the State of Michigan or elsewhere in the United States.

The Communist Party has never advocated acts of violence or acts of terroristic character constituting crime under the laws of the State of Michigan or any other State. What the Communists have done, and what they insist is their right, is to express their view, based upon historical precedents, that no privileged class has ever given up its power without a resort to force and that the class struggle between workers and capitalists will follow this historic precedent. This is something entirely different from advocating acts of crime, sabotage or acts of terrorism which are crime under the criminal law.

This was also the view taken by those members of the jury who stood out for an acquittal of Foster.

"The prosecution didn't prove that the Communist Party advocated violence," Reussel Durm, one of the jurors who voted for acquital, said. "That was the only thing we split on. We all agreed that Foster attended the Bridgeman convention, knowing what was going on there and sympathizing with the movement."

The Michigan jury in part at least seems to have understood the distinction which Judge White made. The fact that a distinction was made in the Michigan case is a decided victory for Communism. The Communists, now organized in the Workers Party, will continue their struggle in Michigan and elsewhere to establish their right freely and publicly to state their viewpoint, even including their viewpoint in regard to the part that force has played and will play in the class struggle.

They will maintain in the trials to follow the Foster trial as they have during that trial, the principles of Communism and the right of Communists publicly to proclaim those principles in speech and press.

Bosses' Hopes Blasted

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Unquestionably the fact that we were able to split the jury in my case represents a real victory for us. When we went into Michigan to begin the case we found a community that had been thorouly propagandized by the Department of Justice and other willing tools of the great capitalist interests. But after four weeks of the trial a wonderful change took place in public sentiment.

Just as the jury was split in two over the issue, so was the public at large. Great numbers of the local citizenship became fully convinced as the evidence developed that we were making a real battle for the rights of free speech and free assemblage.

Much credit for this remarkable shift in opinion is due to the able way in which our attorneys brought out our case, and likewise to the frank and fearless testimony of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg. He gave the citizenry generally a liberal education in Communist history, principles, and tactics.

With the prevailing state of public opinion, which is highly favorable to us, I doubt very much if the prosecution can convict any of the defendants in Berrien County. What the exploiters of the country calculated would be a crushing defeat of the revolutionary forces will doubtless turn into one of the most notable victories for progress in recent times.

Daugherty Plots Open Shop War

The Bareface Dancers

The "New York Call" joins "The Times" and "The Herald" in the profession of "Red"-baiting for the benefit of capitalist reaction.

Gary Would Have Fascist Tyranny Here

(Special to "The Worker")

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The threat of an "open shop" war against all American labor grows. No denial comes from President Harding, back from his Florida golf tour, of the declaration by the banker, "Hell and Maria" Charles G. Dawes, that the Republican Party is planning to take an open stand for the smashing of all labor unions.

Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty stands by the press reports that he is in favor of the Republican Party taking a stand for the anti-union shop.

These facts glare out in bolder relief as the U. S. Supreme Court hands down another labor-crushing decision declaring the minimum wage law for women and minor girls "unconstitutional."

And the cables tell us that over in Rome, Italy, Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, the "open shop" leader among the industrial kaisers of this country, banquets with Benito Mussolini, the Fascist Anti-Labor Dictator of Italy.

It was in Rome that the International Chamber of Commerce held its sessions with the biggest delegation from the United States, headed by Julius Barnes, president of the United States "open shop" bosses' Chamber of Commerce. The publicity for the gathering at Rome was handled by Ivy Lee, premier press agent and confidential adviser of John D. Rockefeller.

This crowd is coming back to the United States to back up the "open shop" plans of the Harding-Daugherty-Burns administration here, that speaks politically for the industrial and banking czars of America.

"Open Shop" Gary, in an interview at Rome, said: "We Americans can learn something by the movement which is taking place in Italy," which causes "Labor," official organ of the railroad workers, to ask, "Is Fascismo about to be introduced in this country by the great captains of industry led by Gary?"

Prof. Harry F. Ward, for the Civil Liberties Union:—"Our earnest hope is that the prosecution may see the wisdom of dropping these cases in Michigan. Such action would have the salutory effect all over the country of assuring the open conduct of the Communist movement.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 271

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above, your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

N. Y. Call in Conspiracy Against Russia; Also in War on American Communists; N. Y. Socialists Hold Underground Meeting

The leaders of the right wing of the Socialist Party realize with increasing fear that not only is the Workers Party winning greater and greater prestige in the working class movement, but that the honest workers within the Socialist Party itself are ever more dissatisfied with its reactionary leadership.

This reactionary officialdom realizes that in its own Socialist Party there exists a strong left wing that is friendly towards Soviet Russia, and demands a united front with the Workers Party.

It was this fear and this realization that inspired the holding of a secret meeting on Thursday, March 29, to determine the future policies of the New York Call.

The managers of the Socialist Party and of the New York Call have decided in this conspirative, secret meeting to cure the 'too revolutionary" views of their own membership thru an open counter-revolutionary policy of "The Call."

We have absolutely trustworthy and authentic information on the proceedings of this conspirative meeting. The following representatives were present:

Members of the managing board of the New York Call.

Four representatives of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Two representatives of the Jewish Daily Forward.

One representative of the Rand School.

The managing editor of the New York Call.

The participants in this meeting made a bitter attack upon the managing editor of the New York Call, David Karsner, because he does not fight the Communists sufficiently in the paper, and because the paper is too friendly toward Soviet Russia.

At the end of the debate the following resolution was accepted:

1. **The New York Call should in the future ignore Soviet Russia, wherever possible. The paper should reprint all news and cables from the capitalist press, if they are unfavorable to Soviet Russia, but the editors are to rewrite the cables, so that their source shall not be recognized.**

2. **The New York Call should begin a systematic attack upon the**

(Continued on Page Four)

Militancy at Work Among Steel Slaves

By WALLACE T. METCALFE

(Special to "The Worker")

WARREN, Ohio.—There are 135 delegates, representing a membership of 8,000 members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, in session here at Robin's Theater.

Following in the wake of the great steel strike and convening in the very heart of the steel industry, the committee on arrangements saw to it that the American plan advocates had plenty of representation at the opening session. Evan J. Thomas, secretary of the Warren Board of Trade, the open shop organization in the steel valley, spoke on "Warren and its Diversified Industries." Following the turning over of the keys of the city to the delegates by the mayor, the convention went into formal session in the Ohio National

(Continued on Page Four)

Down with Imperialism and Fascism!

MANIFESTO OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA

WORKINGMEN AND WORKINGWOMEN:—

Do you know what is going on in Europe? Do you know that international intrigue in the Near East is threatening your lives, your safety, your interests? Do you know that the Fascism of Italy, the victory of reaction and capitalist dictatorship over a fighting working class, is spreading like a forest-fire over the entire world, threatening the existence of every republic in Europe,

(Continued on Page 4)

Stop the Attack on Soviet Russia | **N. Y. Call and Forward in Alliance with N. Y. Herald and Times in Their Attack on the First Workers Republic** | **Hear the TRUTH About Butchkavich** | **THIS FRIDAY NIGHT, APRIL 13, 8 o'clock, Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St.** | **SPEAKERS: Minor, Engdahl, Lore, Bittelman—Others in Russian, Polish, Ukrainian**

Mrs. Olson Tells Why She Voted for the Acquittal of Foster in Michigan Communist Trial

By JAY LOVESTONE

In telling why she voted for Foster, the fact that Mrs. Minerva Olson did not get lost in a sea of words. Mrs. Olson, the only woman juror, is a 4-foot-ten-inch American lassie consisting of forefathers in the days of the Revolutionary War.

Her statement in the New York Times is very instructive to the workers. It is typical of that fast-disappearing rarity—genuine American liberalism, Jeffersonian democracy at its purest.

Against Railroading Foster

"The stage-setting of the prosecution seemed over-employed with such a display of detectives and undercover men that it appeared more like trying to railroad Foster than like prosecuting him . . . ," said Mrs. Olson. In her opinion that was the reason why half the jury voted for acquittal. This is an example of the old-time American fair-play. During the Civil War and the Revolutionary days when the mass of the workers were completely helpless under the iron heel of dictatorship of the big capitalists, this American fair-play did not exist. Its reappearance in Michigan merely reflects the letting-up in the capitalist-rule of blood and iron brought about by the recent political and industrial pressure of the American workers and working farmers. We had the same Americans trying Communists in 1920 and sending them to jail. The Communists are just as revolutionary to-day as they were then, but the conditions have greatly changed. In 1920 showing fair play to the Communists was a crime as detestable as the horrible crimes only Communists could commit.

Mrs. Olson's Clear Understanding.

Mrs. Olson showed her clear understanding of the significance of the Foster trial when she said: "I could look away from the courtroom when the trial was on, and see conflicting forces contending for the mastery of human rights. The trial was far bigger to me than merely determining whether Mr. Foster was guilty or not."

"Other members of the jury saw the same things. It was really a big battle for human rights . . ."

This statement is especially significant to the workers in man. The jury in the Foster case was a typical farmers' jury. And the above sentiments and subsequent actions truly reflected the role of the farmers in the class struggle we are living in. The center of gravity of class relations today is in the struggle between the capitalist class and working class. In this great struggle the farming masses are bound to get worked with when to pitch in their lots. This spirit of indecision characterizing the attitude of the farming masses is clearly reflected in the "hung" jury—in the farmers' jury that refused to hang Foster, the militant leader of the workers.

Right to Revolution Vindicated.

And Mrs. Olson, whom obviously no one could accuse of being an "ignorant foreigner," went further. "Agitation may not be altogether pleasant, but we must remember that it is the agitators who have brought progress into the world. Do not think that I took the side I did because I am an Anti-Red. I am not. My forefathers were here in the revolutionary days of 1776. My great-grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary War. Perhaps for that reason I have some of the revolutionary spirit. I am for progress, not stagnation."

This view of the situation proves that Mrs. Olson is worthy of the place of a national figure achieved by her thru the trial. It is a courageous and honest statement. Nevertheless, sycophantic professional and editorial press agents of the employing class have been talking themselves blue in the face as to the inherent "peaceable" characteristics of the American masses. American history gives the lie to the prating of these lackeyettes. The great American masses have never refused to stand fight for the bitter end when their rights were at stake. America was born out of revolution—an armed revolt against the British ruling class. For a time during and after the Revolutionary War the working masses who were bled in the battles were a real political power. They were only later cheated of their political influence by such reactionary "Fathers" as Madison and Hamilton.

What is more, there has not been a single statement of importance involving a fundamental change in property relationships that was put over without recourse to force. The 14th, 15th and 16th Amendments are the only amendments involving a fundamental change in property relationships; and the Civil War was fought to compel the Southern ruling slave-holding class to obey the new law and order as laid down for them by the amendments.

Let Workers Greet Mrs. Olson.

The working men and working women of America owe a debt of gratitude to Mrs. Minerva Olson. Even to-day, with the capitalist reaction somewhat checked by working-class resistance, it requires great courage and honesty of purpose to express the truth with such fearlessness and lucidity as Mrs. Olson has expressed. Let every reader of "The Worker," let every friend of every reader of "The Worker" in every labor organization write to Mrs. Olson, at St. Joseph, Mich., in appreciation of her integrity and in honor of the well-deserved national fame she has now won.

Hibben and Holmes Hit Hughes' Ban

Paxton Hibben, Secretary of The American Society for Relief of Russian Children, joins with Rev. John Haynes Holmes in a protest against the action of Secretary of State Hughes in excluding Mme. Ekaterine Kalinin from entering the United States. They said:

By PAXTON HIBBEN

"The decision of the administration to exclude Ekaterine Kalinin and to arrest and deport her when she arrives in New York is truly political, and has nothing whatever to do with the execution of Mgr. Butchkavitch. The opposition to her coming to appeal for the Russian children has been deliberately manufactured at considerable expense by the National Civic Federation and the American Defense Society, two organizations opposed to the first amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

"There was never anything political in Kalinin's mission to the United States. Permission for her to come as a special representative of the Russian Red Cross was first requested on March 7, 1922. The State Department therefore had ample time to investigate before granting permission for her to come here and to satisfy itself as to the non-political nature of her mission. The reason given for excluding Kalinin that it is in protest against the execution of Father Butchkavitch, is under the circumstances mere subterfuge. Condemning thousands of Russian children to death from hunger as a protest against the execution of a follower of him who said, 'Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you,' is a great idea. Our government is to be congratulated on having thought of it."

By REV. JOHN H. HOLMES

"The action of Secretary of State Hughes in withdrawing his permission to Mme. Kalinin to come to this country to plead the cause of the starving Russian children is an outrage as cruel as it is dishonest and hypocritical. I have nothing to say in defense of the execution of the Roman priest in Moscow and much to say against it, but has our pious government ever taken notice of such executions in other countries such as England, Ireland and India? And how does our government have the face to conduct itself thus towards Russia when the persecutions of our own political offenders is of its hands?

"Let the worst be said that can be said about the Moscow government in this case. It has nothing to do with Mme. Kalinin nor she with it. It has no remotest connection with the starving Russian children, and Mme. Kalinin's mission in their behalf. Mme. Kalinin is a noble and tender woman crossing land and sea on an errand of mercy. To deny her hospitality to her is to shut the spirit of Christ from out our borders."

Next Week! The May Day Issue!

Next week's issue of "The Worker" will be our 1923 May Day Issue. This is really our last call for bundle orders. No extra copies will be printed. Only the orders on hand when the April 28th Issue of "The Worker" goes to press will be filled. So take our advice. Rush in your order NOW!

There will be articles by William Z. Foster, Earl Browder, Robert Minor, Joseph Freeman, C. E. Ruthenberg, Joseph Manley, Jay Lovestone, Rose Pastor Stokes, J. Louis Engdahl, William W. Weinstone, John Pepper, Ludwig Lore, Moissaye Olgin, Alexander Chramoff and a host of others. There will be cartoons by Minor, Art Young with pictures galore.

We repeat our advice. Send in an order for a bundle at three cents per copy to "The Worker," Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Civil Liberties Union Announces Court War to the Limit on Burns

The arrest of the 16 alleged radicals in Washington, D. C., last Monday night, taken in two raids conducted by city police and Department of Justice agents, is "an effort to make a crime out of the expression of political opinion," according to the officers of the American Civil Liberties Union, who wired their attorneys and representatives in Washington to extend legal aid to those arrested.

A telegram to Gilson Gardner, the Union's Washington representative, read: "Press reports arrest sixteen alleged radicals in Washington by Department of Justice agents. Is this an attempt by Burns to continue persecution of Workers Party, following his defeat by Foster jury in Michigan? Otherwise we can see no significance in it."

A statement on the arrests given out by Roger N. Baldwin, director of the Civil Liberties Union, said: "Reports coming to us from several places in the country indicate that Department of Justice agents are making a concerted effort to take into custody on one charge or another members of the Workers Party. In Wheeling, W. Va., they have just forced a prosecution under a peace-time sedition act of a man who was distributing Workers Party programs on a street car. These action programs go freely and legally thru the United States mails. There is no reason for a man to be prosecuted for distributing them. The arrests in Washington look like the same kind of an effort to make a crime out of the expression of political opinion. Federal detectives have to hold their jobs and justify their charges about the 'Reds.' We see nothing in the matter except a plain case of free speech. William J. Burns and the federal agents have done their best to make a high crime out of holding Communist opinions. Anyone he attacks in this issue can count on us for legal aid and defense funds. We will go the limit in the courts to stop this untimely and unnecessary persecution."

Facts Expose Hypocrisy of Capitalist World Protest Against Soviet Russia

By JACK CARNEY

"What is going on there is not a religious persecution, but punishment of the Government for political treason," declared the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, in last Sunday's sermon dealing with the execution of Monsignor Butchkavitch.

The speakers' bulletin of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic declares that the protest of the various governments has "the tinge of hypocrisy" when Magner and Father Griffin, were murdered that "the silence of the grave fell on nearly all our pulpits."

What are the facts in the case? Monsignor Butchkavitch, alleged to be connected with the Polish nobility, utilized his position as a high member of the Roman Catholic Church to bring about the overthrow of the Soviet Government. If he had succeeded he would have brought about the murder of thousands of Communists, and the return of Soviet Russia to Czarism. The capitalist governments "warned" Soviet Russia against the execution. If Soviet Russia had heeded the warnings then the world would have said she was cowardly. Soviet Russia, on the other hand, was neither cowardly nor blind to the consequences that might have followed the success of the attempts of Monsignor Butchkavitch and his fellow-conspirators to overthrow the Soviet Government.

Only those who are opposed to capital punishment as such have a right to object to the execution of Monsignor Butchkavitch. Imagine the representatives of the ruling class of America objecting to the execution of a priest. Nine years ago, this month, in the State of Colorado many tents were saturated with oil while women and children were sleeping within them, and set on fire. In those days bloody, riot-filled Lawrence was the consequence—and as they were the lives of members of the working class. The United States should object to the execution of Butchkavitch!

In South Africa, a few weeks ago several men were executed because they protested against the lowering of the living standards to those of the black workers. Thousands more were sent to prison, and while thousands were assembled in the Trades Hall of Johannesburg the government had airplanes drop bombs on the buildings, and many were killed. South Africa should object to the execution of Monsignor Butchkavitch!

In India there were 172 natives sentenced to hang. Their crime was that of agitating to secure a little more of the freedom they were supposed to enjoy. In addition thousands were sent to prison for life. The British government in India should object!

We have to recall the Paris Commune and the bloody actions of the French Government of that time and later day actions. The French Government should object!

It is not so much the execution of the reverend gentleman that the ruling class objects to as to what he was executed for, namely his loyalty to capitalism. If he had been executed for agitating to secure a little more of the freedom they were supposed to enjoy, in addition thousands were sent to prison for life. The British government in India should object!

It is a significant event when those who attempt to betray the working class into the hands of the ruling class can be brought into working-class courts and tried for their acts.

Interest in T. U. E. L. Conference

By JOSEPH MANLEY

In the large Textile and Shoe centers of New England great interest is being displayed in the coming Eastern District Conferences of the Trade Union Educational League.

At Providence, R. I., on Saturday, April 7th, I attended a meeting arranged by J. P. Reid, a militant of many years standing, in this great woolen center. The meeting was mostly of textile workers, who are awakening to the great need of solidarity and amalgamation in their industry.

In Providence are the large mills of the American Woolen Company are the basic industry. President "Billy" Wood has attempted to pacify the present discontent amongst his employes by "voluntarily" granting an increase of 12½ per cent. This is having the effect of still further encouraging the workers, and they are organizing "Textile Councils." These textile councils will, no doubt, blossom into real unions, but at the present time they are a movement of the rank and file who utterly distrust the officials of the many textile unions now in existence. Several of these unions have had their day in Providence, and with their petty quarrels and fights have lost the confidence of the rank and file.

The plan of amalgamation now being spread in the textile industry by the General Amalgamation Committee to creating a lot of interest in this city. The Providence meeting at which I spoke, decided to have textile militants present at the coming Textile Conference to be held in New York City, May 5th.

Communists on Isthmus Build Party

(Special to "The Worker")

MEXICO CITY.—The Communist party of Central America is functioning with headquarters in Guatemala. The principal element entering into its formation was the Unificacion Obrera Socialista or Socialist Labor union. This makes the seventh communist party to be formed in Latin America, the others being those of Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Brazil, Bolivia, and Mexico.

Party Congress in Russia

(By Rosta News Agency)

MOSCOW.—The congress of the Russian Communist Party is fast approaching. The Pravda, official party organ, in view of the nation-wide importance of the resolutions to be adopted by the congress, has issued a leaflet calling attention to the question of education among the peasants, reforms of taxation and strengthening the relations between the worker and the peasant. Several articles deal with the question of necessary reforms in the Commissariat of National Inspection somehow similar to state control which was raised by Lenin in a recent article in the "Pravda." He suggested the idea of having closer relations between the Commissariat and the Communist Party organizations.

In connection with the national economic reconstruction of Russia, Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, the "Pravda" says that the Communist Party has succeeded in establishing a firm basis for the proletariat in industry. Now the pre-war days know how to adjust urban and rural economy, and how to unite the worker and the peasant.

With the Young Workers

Young Workers League Branch Organized in Newark, N. J.

After a determined effort by the National organization of the YWL to organize a Newark branch of the YWL out of the best radical elements in the Independent Young People's Socialist League, an offshoot of the Young People's Socialist League, the local comrades have succeeded building up a strong branch there. The comrades who are members of the YWL have succeeded in having the IYPSL donate $25 to the Labor Defense Council.

The branch is well on its way and has already organized a weekly forum. Thursday, April 19th, at 8.30 p. m., at the Newark Labor Lyceum 704 S. 14th St., Newark. William I. Kruse, once National Secretary of the Young People's Socialist League and a member of the Provisional National Committee of the YWL, will lecture on the "Problems of the Young Workers." Thursday, April 26th, at the same hall, J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker," will lecture on "The Workers Movement—Where Is It Leading To?"

The young workers of Newark are invited to attend the forum. The admission is free.

Australian Youth Organize

SIDNEY, New South Wales.—A young communist league is being formed at Sidney, and later on other branches will be formed in Australia. Membership in the league will be confined to people between the ages of 14 and 26. Members will attend study classes and join trade unions, where it is stated in a manifesto just issued, there is plenty of work for them to do on behalf of the communist movement.

Sure Thing! Yale Doesn't Like "Goose Step"

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Upton Sinclair's name is "synonymous with profession, with cheap and insolent violation of fundamental proprieties," writes an enraged student in the News, the student paper of Yale University. The student, who signs the initials L. M. B., protests against the publication for sale of The Goose Step, Sinclair's "Brass Check of Education," to go on in the bookstores.

"It is a volume," he writes, "the main object of which is to prove that the colleges and other educational institutions of this country are owned and operated in a commercial way by reactionary capitalists with the one object in life of grinding down the worthy and honest laboring classes. It is a book full of such rant and cheap and insolent violation of fundamental proprieties, writes an enraged student in the News, the student paper of Yale University. The student, who signs the initials L. M. B., protests against the publication for sale of The Goose Step, Sinclair's "Brass Check of Education," to go on in the bookstores.

"It is a volume," he writes, "the main object of which is to prove that the colleges and other educational institutions of this country are owned and operated in a commercial way by reactionary capitalists with the one object in life of grinding down the worthy and honest laboring classes. It is a book full of such rant and drivel as to rival even his notorious 'Brass Check,' a volume of such filthy and obvious mud slinging as to affect its readers with nothing but nausea."

World Trustification of Capital

By GEORG CHICHERIN

Commissar of Foreign Affairs for Soviet Russia

If I am to sum up the results of my recent observations of foreign affairs, I must first say, speaking generally, that the most important feature of our period is the concentration and trustification of capital on an international scale.

In some countries the process of concentration was already greatly advanced. Now we find, behind the scenes of events, a constant motive force consisting of a struggle towards the international alliance of the national trusts, towards the international extension of national trusts and their growth beyond national frontiers.

The fusion of these elements, support what is left of the National Bloc in Germany they join the Orgesh organizations or simply vote for the extreme right; in Italy they form one of the motive powers for the complicated phenomenon of Fascism. Their furious activity keeps war ever in the foreground and helps, even if leads to direct military action.

But their is no immediate danger of a new world war. The mutual forces of a world war can only be fundamental antagonism between leading economic groups, and these last have still to undergo a long process of development before the relations become so acute as to provide the possible conditions for a world war.

Before the war the situation was different, at that time, large industry supported militarism, while the petty bourgeoisie supported pacifism; but now, large industry is, as a rule, the upholder of pacifism, and the petty bourgeoisie, which is reduced to a state of misery by capitalism. The numerous delegations of the Eastern nations in Lausanne, saw in the Soviet republic their sole true friend, and this alliance became closer and closer in the course of the Lausanne conference.

Many of the native newspapers of the Eastern lands showed the diplomatic successes of Turkey in Lausanne to be due to the diplomatic support of the Soviet republic, the presence of whose delegates lent a firm security to Turkey up to the end of the conference.

The Soviet republic played its historical part as friend of all the oppressed peoples, all people whose existence is in danger, or who are threatened with attack.

A Visit from Earl Browder

Earl R. Browder, Associate Editor of The Labor Herald, has just paid us a call, still enthused over a visit among the coal miners of Ziegler, Illinois, where he was one of the speakers at the 25th Anniversary Celebration and Inauguration of the eight-hour day in the coal mines, in 1898.

Our readers will remember the story that appeared in "The Worker," Dec. 30, telling how T. R. Sullivan, of St. Louis, Mo., Organizer, District 10, Workers Party, was beaten up by mine owners' thugs and driven out of this same Ziegler at the point of a gun in the hands of "His Honor," Mayor Bill Hogan.

Well, Hogan is no longer Mayor, reports Browder. He has been ousted from the City Hall, and a worker, a barber, C. M. Carr, sits in his place. Carr declares that "The Workers Party has complete freedom of propaganda in this coal mining town."

It was Mayor Carr that acted as chairman and introduced Browder, as representative of the Trade Union Educational League, at the great throng that attended the mass meeting that succeeded the Eight-hour Day Parade. Browder spoke. So did Ella Reeve Bloor, just returned from the Second World Congress of the Red Trade International, at Moscow, and more recently from St. Joseph, Mich. where she was one of the 10 who surrendered to the Berrien county sheriff. Other speakers were State Senator Sneed, who has been putting up the coal miners' fight in the state legislature, and Duncan McDonald, former secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Miners' Union. The celebration was held by Ziegler Local No. 992, U. M. W.

Ziegler was the last stronghold of the open shoppers in the Illinois coal district. It was a citadel held against unionism by the Leiter interests. Leiter was famous for his wheat corner in Chicago that sent the price of bread sky-high. He now owns a great part of the state of Montana, and has a great mansion in Washington, D. C. But Ziegler was taken over by the miners' union, the mine barons' city-administration has been deposed, and the city is now a workers' fortress against the bosses.

MOSCOW.—"Invite us as witnesses in the case," Bukharin and Zinoviev, two of the outstanding Russian leaders, have written to M. Jinsselain, examining magistrate in the trial of communists and syndicalists arrested in Paris. The evidence against the arrested man includes a speech by Bukharin, and the French Communists urge that they be called to discuss the subject matter of the speech in the interest of justice.

Plan New Appeal in the Mooney Case

SAN QUENTIN, Cal.—A new appeal in the Mooney case is being planned by the chief victim of the San Francisco frameup. Mooney has asked Superior Judge Louderback for a copy of the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Thatcher, which showed that Oxman, the chief witness against Mooney and Billings, was in Woodland with the Hatchers at the very hour of the Preparedness day bomb explosion which he claimed to have seen Mooney throw. It was Oxman, who was discovered to have written his friend Rieger in the east, asking him to come out and testify against Mooney, altho he had not been in San Francisco at the time of the explosion. Oxman was afterwards tried for perjury, but acquitted by a picked jury. The Hatcher testimony will be the basis of Mooney's next appeal from his sentence to life imprisonment.

Davis Urges Immigrants Be Selected

By WALLACE T. METCALFE

(Special to "The Worker")

WARREN, Ohio.—Secretary of Labor James Davis continued his campaign against the foreign born here by urging selective immigration, or none at all. He charged that during the last generation 14,000,000 immigrants have come to this country, 8,000,000 of them undesirable.

Secretary of Labor Davis came here to address the 48th Annual Convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

The Secretary of Labor believes as he put it, that too many "rag peddlers" are coming into the United States, and not enough workers for the industries.

Referring to the trials of the "reds" in Michigan he asserted that every American should unite to run out those who talk revolution. This statement coming from the "Honest guest" at a national convention of steel workers concerning in the heart of the Kingdom of Steel is intended to subdue the rising demand for organization amongst the steel workers. The workers in this industry consist mostly of "foreigners" and only the militant amongst them would be classified by Davis amongst the 8,000,000 undesirables.

"Forward" Is Still Fighting Relief Work

(By F. S. R. Press Service)

Close upon the announcement by the Friends of Soviet Russia that it has started a duty-free package service to Russia, the Jewish Daily Forward has come out with a "warning" regarding packages. It advises, instead, the sending of money thru private banks.

In view of the fact that the Forward ran the well-paid advertisements of private package transmission agencies, which charged enormous rates and failed to make delivery, this change of front is only too significant. It is very frankly a move to interfere with the F. S. R. work for the Russian people.

In a statement issued by the workers' relief group after the news of the Forward attack, it is pointed out that the Soviet Government made arrangements with the F. S. R. for the sending of packages precisely because these "private agencies were operating and exploiting the workers again and again and the victims came to the F. S. R. headquarters with their troubles. They always always brought with them the Forward advertisements upon which they had acted.

The very fact that the Government has made arrangements at this time for package transmission, the F. S. R. statement shows, is proof that it believes that service necessary. At the recent conference of the International Workers Relief, Mme. Kamenova, the sister of Trotsky, speaking in an official capacity, expressed herself in favor of food and clothing packages from abroad.

In sending money, the F. S. R. recommends the Amalgamated Bank of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, rather than the private banks so beloved by the Forward.

Lectures on Communism

The Bronx English Branch of the Workers Party has arranged a series of three lectures on "What is Communism?" These will consist of "The Collapse of Capitalism" by Ludwig Lore, editor of the Volkszeitung, April 15; "Communism, and Organized Labor" by Alexander Bittelman, secretary of the Jewish Federation, April 22; and "Communism and Working-Class Political Action," by Max Bedacht, of the Central Executive Committee, at Workers Hall, 1347 Boston Road (near 169th St.), 8 p. m.

International Protest Week

Against the Ruhr Invasion, the Spead of Fascism and the Versailles Treaty

Speakers: Minor, Engdahl, Lore—Other Prominent Speakers in Russian, Polish, Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Finnish, Jewish and Italian

Thursday, April 19, 8 P.M.

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE

205 E. 67th St., near Third Ave.

Yellow Scabs in Rochester Taxi Strike

(Special to "The Worker")

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—This city is in the second week of a taxi cab drivers strike, provoked by the Yellow Taxi, Company and other concerns working in harmony with it against the union. The walk-out of the drivers was unanimous and for several days only the few union cabs were in evidence on the streets. Then a gang of recruits from the notorious Yellow Cab Concern of Chicago was imported and the fight began in earnest.

From the first day of the arrival of the Chicago gangsters, recruited from the Red Light District of that city, extreme violence has characterized the strike. One of the union drivers who had the union label on the windshield of his car was viciously assaulted by four imported scabs. One of the scabs was arrested, the other three escaped. At his hearing it was proved that he had a long criminal record, including burglary, picking pockets and bootlegging and had served a number of terms in various penitentiaries.

The local kept press that has been printing reams of matter to the effect that the imported thugs are really not scabs, but civic benefactors, are having a difficult time reconciling their moral indignation against the strikers with the criminal record of one of the representatives of the Chicago Yellow Cab Company.

Every day crowds of spectators gather near the depots and various taxi stations to watch the brawls in the street incited by the Chicago gangsters. A couple of days ago another gang of thugs was brought in from Philadelphia, so that the streets of Rochester are fairly overrun with professional outlaws who are resorting to the well-known tactics of the Yellow Cab Company in Chicago: traveling in hordes and endeavoring to terrorize all other traffic, insulting women and girls who walk on side streets, and trying to provoke fights with rival cab companies.

However, the authorities of Rochester, unlike the Thompson city administration in Chicago, do not yet look with favor on this invasion of thugs, and the public in general is deeply resentful of the depredations daily perpetrated by the scabs. The tension is reaching the breaking point and any day the scabs may face an aroused citizenry and be forced to beat a hasty exodus for already groups are discussing the advisability of running them all out of town in the traditional manner used in such localities—with a coating of tar and feathers and on rails.

Workers in Landslide Vote for Own Political Party

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

It's a landslide. Sentiment among the nation's workers for a class Labor Party is overwhelming. The demand for a political united front against the two old parties is practically unanimous.

This is the showing from the early returns on the Labor Party Referendum, now being conducted by the Trade Union Educational League among the 35,000 local unions of the organized American labor movement.

More than 200 reports have been received from 34 different crafts in 25 unions. All the rest reported unanimous sentiment for working out political action.

"We feel that this proportion will hold good for the rest of the referendum, that will not be completed for another month," declares Earl R. Browder, associate editor of the Labor Herald, monthly magazine of the Trade Union Educational League, and is supervising the balloting.

One of the first returns came from a lodge of railroad conductors. It had written across the face of the ballot, "No Foster for us!" But the same mail brought back the unanimous vote of another lodge of railroad conductors of 300 members, also the unanimous "yes" of a lodge of locomotive engineers.

Browder claims that some of the four rejections already listed resulted from the fact that the local secretaries sent the ballots back without even bringing them before their memberships. He says this is true in at least one case where the ballot came back the next day, with no time for a union meeting intervening.

Local 39, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Chicago, with 12,000 members, is the biggest local to favor the referendum. This local has always been one of the most militant in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. The Herrin, Ill., Miners' Union, under the oppression of the combined open shoppers of Illinois, cast a unanimous ballot.

One of the big victories is the favorable vote won at the convention of the California State Building Trades Council. The Labor Party referendum was brought up here by a group of delegates and carried to victory in spite of officials who continually trail with the old parties.

Among the crafts that have already reported are the sheet metal workers, electricians, teamsters, tailors, machinists, steam operating engineers, metal polishers, vessel makers, molders, miners, painters, carpenters, laborers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, railway carmen, street railwaymen, leather workers, press men, brewery workers, millwrights, blacksmiths, cigarmakers, paving cutters, plumbers, laundry workers, pipe fitters, bricklayers, ladies' tailors, marine engineers, bookbinders, pile drivers and maintenance of waymen.

The 34 states so far represented in the balloting are New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, California, Oregon, Kansas, New York, Illinois, Utah, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Virginia, Oklahoma, Indiana, Kentucky, Iowa, Tennessee, Washington, Alabama, Georgia, Michigan, Montana, Wyoming, South Carolina, North Dakota, Maine, Texas, Nevada, Connecticut, West Virginia and New Hampshire.

In addition to the local unions, the referendum has been upheld enthusiastically by dozens of central labor unions, the district councils of various crafts, and many system federations on the railroads.

"The object of this referendum is purely educational," says Browder. "The League is not advocating support of any existing political organization. We are offering no leaders to the workers. It is being carried forward because we feel it has great educational value."

In connection with the referendum the League is issuing a leaflet entitled "A Political Party for Labor" of which several hundred thousand have already gone out. A dozen orders for these leaflets are in every day. One subscription union telegraphed in its order to get the leaflets on time. Copies of the referendum ballot, as well as bundles of the "Labor Party" leaflet may be secured from the offices of the Trade Union Educational League, 118 N. La Salle St., Chicago 12.

Rush Your Returns to "The Worker"

This week we publish the first canvass of returns in the Labor Party Referendum of the 35,000 local unions in the country, being conducted by the Trade Union Educational League. We are anxious to publish complete returns each week and would appreciate it if the union secretaries or union members would send in a copy of their report to "The Worker", Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City, at the same time that the original is sent to the office of the TUEL. Any interesting facts with regard to the referendum would also be greatly appreciated.

Workers Hit Splitting of Local Union

One of the most glaring illustrations of how far reactionary bureaucrats are willing to go in order to maintain themselves in power has been furnished recently in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union by the split-up of the Ladies Tailors and Sample Makers Local 3.

The workers of this local do identical work. One part of the year they produce sample garments, and the other part of the year they produce garments to order for the rich. Very often the same firm produces both kinds of garments, employing for both kinds of work the same workers. It would appear that these workers should belong to one union.

But the reactionary bureaucrats do not decide problems of the trade in accordance with the interests of the workers. Having lost control over the three big clothing centers—Philadelphia, Chicago and New York—the last trump-card of the reactionary bureaucrats remained the cloakmakers Joint Board of New York. And even here the lefts are in control of two of the biggest locals that are part of the Joint Board. Thus, in order to maintain control over this body for another year, they decided to break up Local 3, so as to secure additional representation on the Joint Board.

To apply such tactics at a time when even old American conservative unions are lining up for amalgamation, is beyond comprehension. When the workers all over talk about amalgamation of craft unions into big industrial combinations, these "Socialist" leaders are busy breaking up craft-locals into sub-craft divisions without paying the least attention to the effect that this may produce upon the fighting ability of the union.

In view of the above, we, the active union members of the Cloakmakers' Local 3 and of the I. L. G. W. U. in mass meeting assembled, adopt the following resolution:

"Whereas, a sub-committee of the general executive board of the I. L. G. W. U. had split Local 3 of the sample makers and ladies tailors without even consulting the membership, and

"Whereas, such division of workers doing identical work undermines the strength of the union and the conditions of work in the shop,

"Therefore be it resolved

"That we condemn this action of the general executive board as being contrary to the fundamental principles of unionism, and appeal to all members of the I. L. G. W. U. to support our opposition to the continuation of such criminal policies which, if allowed to continue, will ruin the entire organization."

T. U. E. L. Lecture Course

The Trade Union Educational League, Eastern District, is organizing a series of six lectures dealing with the history and problems of Organized Labor in America. Jay Lovestone will conduct the course. It will begin April 13, Friday, 8 p. m. at 208 E. 12th St.

In the course of the lectures the following topics will be discussed:

1. **Labor in the Colonial, Revolutionary and Pre-Civil War Periods.**

2. **The Rise of National Organizations.**

3. **Structure and Policies of Typical Labor Organizations.**—Kinds of unions, organizational machinery, methods of struggle, industrial remuneration, closed shop, union label.

4. **Problems of Organized Labor.**—Scientific management. Methods of industrial peace, protective and restrictive legislation, immigration, women and child labor, unemployment, the industrial reserve army and the unorganized, trade education and employers' associations.

5. **Decisive Battles in American Labor History.**—Such as the railroad strikes of 1877 and 1894, the Anthracite strike of 1902, and the National strikes of 1922.

6. **Recent Tendencies.**—A city and rural workers' alliance. Consumers and Producers' Co-operatives. Amalgamation. The Labor Party.

Repeal Anti-Picket Law.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—J. W. Catick, the labor candidate, is the new mayor of this railroad town. An ordinance prohibiting picketing, enacted by the city council last summer, was repealed by popular referendum.

Help "The Worker" Find the Worst Boss in the U. S. A.

This week we publish more stories in our hunt for "The Worst Boss in the U. S. A." THE WORKER wants to publish four more stories about bosses. Thru your stories, appearing each week, we will find out who is the worst boss. For the best stories published THE WORKER offers 14 prizes as follows: First Prize, $10 worth of books; Second Prize, $7.50 worth of books; Third Prize, $5 worth of books; Fourth Prize, $2.50 worth of books, and 10 additional prizes, each one $1 worth of books.

The contest will close on May 31st. The judges will be C. E. Ruthenberg, Elmer T. Allison and Caleb Harrison. Start sending in your stories immediately to The Editor, Worst Boss Stories, THE WORKER, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City. Here are this week's stories:

Editor, Worst Boss Stories:—Here are samples of a few bosses, but the last one is, in my opinion, the worst. I am a Carpenter and have had plenty of bosses.

Boss No. 1, an old Englishman, (I was green in America), shows me how to do things. At the same time he tells me how much of it is to be done in a day (to set 22 sets to one day). Saturday comes and the Boss says, that as long as I can use my right hand, I shall put on locks. Of course I do that (being hungry). Saturday comes and the Boss pays me $1.50 per day instead of $4.

Boss No. 2. Talked about a very good man to work for, doing the best kind of building. I get a job on one of his apartment houses. My work is very much liked, all kinds of fancy trimmings. Best of hardware is intrusted to me. Everything is all right. I like the job. The Boss-Super and foreman are tickled. One Friday at lunch the super brings me my pay envelope. The poor boob spied me smoking a cigarette, had no courage to tell me not to do it, so he exerted his power thru the Super.

Boss No. 3. Pennock Company, Builders, of Philadelphia. Building a fine church. I get a job on the fancy trim. I have to put on-picture moulding. The boss furnishes a 15-foot step ladder. This is to be done in the minister's future drawing room. At present it's a stock room. Nails, carpenters' tool boxes, all other kinds of junk. I got up the ladder to proper height and it broke in two under me. Of course I fell in the mess of all the junk in the room. The next thing I knew was in the Emergency Hospital all bruised and right arm dislocated. After a short stay they told me in the hospital that I could go. Next Saturday, when I came after my pay I found I was 73 cents short. After long inquiry the head super explained it in this manner: I fell off the ladder at 10.30 :12 o'clock was quitting time for it was Saturday and we here only pay for services rendered.

Yours for a world of no bosses and no exploited.—S. S., Washington, D. C.

Boss No. 4. Was a contractor in Philadelphia. Was putting up a new building. The boss furnishes a 15-foot step ladder. This is to be done in the minister's future drawing room. At present it's a stock room. Nails, carpenters' tool boxes, all other kinds of junk. I got up the ladder to proper height and it broke in two under me. Of course I fell in the mess of all the junk in the room. The next thing I knew was in the Emergency Hospital all bruised and right arm dislocated. After a short stay they told me in the hospital that I could go. Next Saturday, when I came after my pay I found I was 73 cents short. After long inquiry the head super explained it in this manner: I fell off the ladder at 10.30 :12 o'clock was quitting time for it was Saturday and we here only pay for services rendered.

Yours for a world of no bosses and no exploited.—S. S., Washington, D. C.

Red Toilers in Ruhr Fight Both German and French Bosses

Perhaps the biggest bit of inspiring news coming out of the Ruhr Valley is the account of the successful gathering of the Shop Councils' Congress, at Essen, in the heart of the invaded territory, held under Communist inspiration and direction.

This congress of 669 delegates, of whom 462 were German Communist Party members, adopted resolutions denouncing the German bourgeoisie just as bitterly as Premier Poincaré, of France, and the French capitalists. It appealed for the unity of the German and French working classes in a war upon capitalism in general and the German and French government in particular.

An indication of this rapidly growing Communist sentiment among the German workers was reported last week by Louis P. Lochner, our Berlin correspondent. He showed the revolt of the whole German labor movement against the program of collaboration with the capitalists in the raising of relief for the workers in the Ruhr. "Even with the exploiters was urged by the Socialists and their publications, but the workers refused to stomach this alliance. Among those who oppose this Socialist policy is Robert Dressman, president of the Metal Workers' Union, with 1,000,000 members.

In the heat of this internal discussion in the German labor movement, with the drift toward the Communist viewpoint, 8,000 tons of Russian wheat have been reported to have arrived at Hamburg, the gift of the Russian trade unionists to the militant workers in the Ruhr.

Within the Shop Councils' Congress at Essen, representing workers in the principal industries in Rhineland-Westphalia, was not a regular gathering of delegates called by the national leaders of the trade unions, it was considered representative of the sentiment of the Ruhr workers, as the delegates were chosen from among the regular members of the official Shop Councils by the votes of practically all of the persons employed in their bailiwick. The meeting was called by the National Committee of Twenty-three, picked several months ago by the Communists. The response to the call showed the strength of the Communists in the Rhineland, as 462 of 669 delegates were Communist Party members, and the meeting was opened with an address by a fraternal delegate from the Communist Party of France, whose plea for united action against Poincaré and Cuno moved the delegates to great enthusiasm and sounds of cheers for the French Communists and their anti-invasion activities. Some of the features of the resolutions, as given in the Berlin Rote Fahne, were:

"The workers of the Ruhr district are aware of the intentions of Poincaré and Lubcheur. They regard Poincare and his agents as their class enemies, just as are Stinnes, Krupp and Klockner, with whom there must be no compromise.

"In order to prevent the working class from being robbed of the fruits of its victories in future struggle, it is necessary to put an end to all cooperation with the working masses and the bourgeoisie and to draw a clear line between the organizations of the workers, clerks and petty officials and the bourgeoisie and its Government. All co-operation and coalition policies must be dropped.

"There must be energetic mass action for the wiping out of the Treaty of Versailles, against the enslavement of the working masses under the form of reparations and for the evacuation of the Ruhr and the rest of the occupied German territory. The bourgeoisie alone must be made to bear the burden of making good the damages and destructions of which it alone is guilty."

The delegates decided to extend the organization of workers' defense unit and control committees, and the Socialist delegates went so far as to warn Germans in other parts of the country from contributing to the "Ruhr relief fund" until its administration was put under control of the Shop Councils.

Railroaders Also Hold Conference

A conference of the Eastern District of the Railroad Industry will be held at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street, New York City, beginning Saturday, May 5th, at 9:00 A.M. and Sunday, May 6th, under the direction of the National Committee to Amalgamate the 16 Standard Railroad Organizations. The purpose of this conference is to work out a plan of action so that we can build up and perfect a strong amalgamating movement in the East and to solidify the ranks of the workers.

Militant Building Trade Workers

A Provisional National Committee of the Building Trades Section, Trade Union Educational League has been formed. A revised program of amalgamation of all building trade unions is off the press. Now is the time for all of us to get busy for amalgamation.

Secretaries of local building trades groups, as well as militant workers where no such groups have been organized should send their addresses to J. W. Johnstone, 118 S. LaSalle St., Room 10, Chicago, Ill.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Manley Finds Many Militants Active in New England States

(Special to "The Worker")

BOSTON, Mass.—Joseph Manley, Eastern Organizer of the Trade Union Educational League, spoke at a very successful meeting held here last Sunday.

Judging from the many reports of the various industrial sections, real substantial progress is being made. The Needle Trades especially made a splendid report of the progress of their campaign for amalgamation. All arrangements are being completed for a successful Mass Meeting for Organizer Ida Rothstein, who is expected shortly in Boston. She will meet the many needle trades militants and take up plans to definitely commit their organizations to amalgamation.

Manley reported to this meeting on the plans for the coming conference of the Eastern District. It was decided to call a special meeting for the purpose of electing delegates to this Conference. A determination was apparent to have every industrial section, such as Building, Needle Trades, Printing Unit, Leather, Boot and Shoes, fully represented.

Meetings have been arranged for Manley in the various nearby cities and there is every prospect of New England and its giant industries being well represented at this coming gathering of militants to be held in New York City, May 6th.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Fascisti Ambassador to United States Is Very Warmly Greeted at Rochester

By H. M. WICKS

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Prince Gaetini, Fascisti ambassador to the United States from Italy, met a warm reception from the Italian workers when he visited this city as the guest of the local feudal baron, George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak Company, and departed two days later with the firm conviction that the present is an inopportune time to endeavor to start a Fascist movement in Rochester.

When the announcement was made in the keep press that the emissary of the blood-streaked Mussolini and his black hordes was to visit Rochester the rebels in the ranks of the local Italian workers immediately issued a call for all Italian workingmen's societies, fraternal benefit societies and labor unions, to participate in a conference in order to formulate definite plans for the combatting of Fascism.

The response was unanimous from all workingmen's organizations and a vigorous letter was written to the local press denouncing the Fascisti government of Italy for its reign of terror against organized labor, and emphatically declaring that every source of the energy of the Italian workers in this city would be used against anyone attempting to inaugurate a similar movement here.

When the ambassador came to town he was secluded in the home of the establishment of George Eastman and issued a veiled statement to the press to the effect that he had no desire to create a Fascisti movement in the United States. That the man is an impostor and liar was evident from the feverish efforts of a number of the local Italian business men to organize a local Fascisti movement simultaneously with the appearance of Prince Gaetani. The movement of Italian workers was openly called an anti-Fascisti movement, and by anticipating the movements of the reactionaries inspired by the Chamber of Commerce, they were able not only to defeat the immediate organization of a Fascisti movement but their agitation has created a solid front of all Italian workingclass organizations. But altho the immediate danger of local Fascism is passed, the leaders of the movement have decided that it would be a grave mistake to disband the organization that has been created, so they are passing from a negative to a positive phase of their movement and have decided to create a local Italian Chamber of Labor to fight in the interests of the Italian workers, abolition of be anti-Fascisti, protection of foreign born workers of mutual aid to local strikes.

The whole movement has been organized and directed for the most part by local Communists members of the Workers Party, and the spirit and life of the workers participating is the imbued from of the Italian organizations both with favor upon the propaganda of Communism and evince a desire to know more about it.

Blacksmiths Moulders, Machinists, Tool Makers, Jewelry Workers, Auto Workers attend the meeting of the Metal Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League this Saturday, 3 p. m., April 14th at 208 E. 12th St., Room 2. Election of delegates to Eastern T. U. E. L. Conference.

A Whole Evening of Russian Movies "Russia Thru The Shadows" Nine Years of Revolutionary History

Prepared by the Friends of Soviet Russia.—National Board of Review Says: "Excellent-Splendid." All Proceeds Benefit Russian Orphan Homes. "John Reed" (Samara), "Eugene V. Debs" (Kazan)

Thurs. & Fri., April 12 & 13, W. SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Empire Theatre

Friday, April 13, CANTON, O., City Auditorium

Sat. & Sun., April 14 & 15, Cleveland, O., ENGINEERS' AUDITORIUM

Wednesday, April 18, FRESNO, California

Thurs. & Fri., April 19 & 20, Los Angeles, Cal. Philharmonic Auditorium

Wednesday, April 25, San Francisco, California

Sunday, April 29, DENVER, C

...Cal's Conspiracy

...ship, party, nation, or class. There should be no mercy in dealing with this contemptible thing. Out with it!"

In the same number of the N. Y. Call there is an editorial which makes it cowardly, hypocritical, veiled attack upon Soviet Russia in connection with the death sentence passed upon the clericals in the Moscow trial. And following this another one discussing the imprisonment of six Bulgarian ministers. This editorial is given the title "Punishment. Why this contradiction? Simply because the Soviet government is a government of the workers, and is therefore hated by the yellow traitors, and the present Stambulisky government of Bulgaria is a labor-hating government, and for this reason it has the sympathy of the traitors of the N. Y. Call.

The issue of April 6 is almost completely taken up with counter-revolutionary propaganda. An article appears with the following heading:

"Soviets Apologize for Ban on Workmen's Circle Delegates."

There is a second article with this title: "Two Russian Government Heads, Bribed, Sent to Death." There is a third article with this heading: Central Trades Flays Russian Czar's Slaying."

The climax of the campaign of miserable slander against the Russian revolution was reached by the N. Y. Call in its issue of April 7.

The N. Y. Call prints the lying article of the Moscow correspondent, Mr. Francis McCullagh, who has recently been expelled from Moscow because of his slanders and lies against Soviet Russia. And to show how low the N. Y. Call has sunk in its own prostitution, we reprint the editorial introduction to the counter-revolutionary article taken from the New York Herald:

"Eyewitness Finds Prelates' Soviet Trial Religious Only.

"No Evidence of Revolutionary Plot Adduced Nor Political Reason for Persecution Found.—Defense of Priests Was Martyrs' Defense of Christian Church, Says Correspondent.

"By special permission of the New York Herald, The Call publishes today what purports to be a first hand account of the trials of the Roman Catholic prelates condemned to death by the Soviet Government of Russia. The New York Herald staff correspondent, Francis McCullough, is no longer in Moscow. The Herald states that he is across the border and free to tell things he has seen, which few are able to do in Moscow unless their viewpoint is in entire accord with the Moscow regime.

"McCullough's dispatch gives a vivid picture of the trials which preceded the execution of the Roman Catholic vicar general, Father Butchkavitch, which occurred a few days ago, an event that shocked the people of two continents and laid a heavy burden upon the friends of the Russian revolution to defend the Moscow government as being dedicated to the proposition of freedom for the individual and intellectual tolerance.

"The Call cautions the readers of the following dispatch to the Herald to bear in mind that its author may not be in any accord with the Soviet government. Certainly it cannot be said that the New York Herald or Frank A. Munsey's evening paper the Sun, have evinced either sympathy or understanding of the economic and political principles which are the fabric of Russia's revolutionary endeavor. Be that as it may, an understanding of and sympathy for the cause and effect of social revolution does not carry with it blind and unreasoning hatred of the persons identified with the church or any other group.

"Editor, New York Call."

The article reprinted from the N. Y. Herald speaks of the counter-revolutionary priests as of the most sympathetic martyrs, and of the Russian officials as of the most miserable blood-thirsty dogs.

McCullough, the professional liar and the editor of the N. Y. Call, the professional sentimentalist, are showing good team-work in their concealment of the counter-revolutionary sins of the Archbishop and his vicars.

The Holy Trinity

It is no mere coincidence but it is rather a open manifestation of the secret alliance which exists between the N. Y. Call and the capitalist press, that on the same day, on April 7, when the N. Y. Call reprinted the lengthy article from the N. Y. Herald, on that same day the New York Times quotes the N. Y. Call as follows on the Foster trial.

"The New York Call, organ of the orthodox Socialists, pays this tender tribute to him (Foster) and his friends:

"In the history of the organized labor struggle of this country there has never appeared a more assinine or inept group than this collection of furtive Communists. It cannot stand the withering blight of publicity thrown upon its activities during the past four years."

"This long trial has made the blight of publicity still more withering. All labor, all sane socialism, is the better for this new exposure of the little squad of disgraced Communists skating on the edge of the law."

The N. Y. Call stands today in the ranks of the most reactionary bourgeois newspapers. It goes arm in arm with the N. Y. Herald, the Daugherty newspaper, and the N. Y. Times, the newspaper of big business.

And during all this campaign of slander against the Communists and the Russian revolution, we find in the N. Y. Call nothing but friendly words towards the reactionary and traiterous labor-leaders. The N. Y. Call does not say a word about the fact that Eugene V. Debs, the veteran revolutionary, expressed his solidarity with the defendants in the Michigan trial. On the contrary it quotes the jeers and insults of Matthew Woll against Foster. There is not a word in the N. Y. Call mentioning that Eugene V. Debs, the honest militant, indorsed the policies of the Trade Union Educational League, but on the contrary, the Call indorsed the policies of Gompers and Matthew Woll. The N. Y. Call has not a word to say about the fact that Eugene V. Debs is an enthusiastic adherent of the Russian revolution, tho it glorifies at the same time Martov, the Menshevik leader, who hated the Russian revolution.

The N. Y. Call has songs of praise for Ebert, the chief betrayer of the German working class. It has not a word of condemnation for the British labor leaders who dine and sup with the English king in fancy costume.

The N. Y. Call has become altogether a prostitute. But we ask Eugene V. Debs and Scott Nearing, and every honest worker, who is still within the Party, how long they will allow their names and work to be used as a cloak for this prostitution?

We ask Upton Sinclair, author of the "Brass Check," which mercilessly exposes the prostitution of the capitalist press, when will he join us in exposing the prostitution of the New York Call?

Reactionaries Win Fight in Steel Convention

(Special to "The Worker")
By WALLACE T. METCALFE

WARREN, Ohio.—The anti-Gompers minority in the convention here of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which elects their first big victory then forcing the seating of Delegate Bygott, of Canonsburg, Pa. The delegation had been out for two days over Byland's membership in the Trade Union Educational League. He was seated by a vote of 76 to 48, with 11 delegates not voting. This vote indicates the militant spirit now permeating the convention.

Big Response for May Day United Front

The call of the Workers Party for United Front May Day celebration has brought the greatest response in the history of the movement. In all parts of the country great celebrations are being arranged with the Party slogans as the unifying force.

Our movement will make another big step forward on May Day. It will demonstrate its increasing strength and influence among the workers.

Amalgamation—A Labor Party—and a Workers Government!

These are the steps toward our goal, the emancipation of the workers from capitalism and the ushering in of a Communist society.

Workers of The Fascist Fire Is Spreading!

(Continued from Page One)

threatening, above all the rights and the interests of every working class and every working class organization in every country?

Has the world war taught you that no country, however self-sufficient, can stand alone? Have you learned from the events that followed and from the conditions it has produced, that we too, here in America, are vitally concerned in the political as well as in the industrial future of the rest of the world?

Today the eyes of the world are turned to the occupation of the Ruhr district, where coal fields and iron works supplied the industries of Germany with their raw-material for production, by the army of the French, Workingmen and women in every country of the world have protested, and will continue to protest against this flagrant violation of peaceful national relations. They protest, however, not because the national rights of the German people have been violated, not because the French have robbed Germany capitalism of its inalienable right to the mines and the railroads that lie in the borders of their German fatherland.

Their protest is directed not against the French Government alone. They realize that the occupation of the Ruhr is only an episode in the great drama of international imperialism that is being played on the world stage. They know that the Ruhr invasion, tho it commands the attention of every thinking person in the world because of the imminent danger of open warfare, is no more significant and dangerous than a score of other international complications that are being fought out with a bitterness of purpose and a show of threatening violence that clearly reveal how much the interests of the warring capitalist groups are involved.

While German workingmen are killed in the industrial centers of the Ruhr district, and the French working men are being thrown into prison for protesting against the military adventure of their own rulers, while French officers are precipitating riots by inhuman provocation of the self-controlled and disciplined German masses, France, England and America are waging a determined war for supremacy in the oil fields of the Near East.

American workers, the Ruhr situation is not a European question. Its problems are problems that will be adjusted between the two nations immediately concerned. Its future will not be settled by the people of France and Germany.

The Ruhr situation is one move in the game that international capitalism is playing. The Ruhr question is only one step of the great war that is being waged, under cover and peacefully today, with fire, with murder and horrible cruelty tomorrow, for power and profits.

The provocative attitude of the French ruling class in the Ruhr today, its unwarranted attacks upon workingmen who dare to protect their own interests, are no worse than the effronteries of the Fascisti in Italy, than the Hitlerites and monarchists in Germany, than the Ku Klux Klan in the United States.

There is in the world only one potent force against this powerful array of international imperialism, the international Communist movement—The Third International. At a conference held in Frankfurt two weeks ago, attended by delegates from the German, the French, the Italian, the Belgian and the Czecho-Slovakian Communist parties, the workingmen of all nations were called upon to assemble everywhere in tremendous protest meetings in the week of April 15—22 against the Ruhr invasion, against international imperialism as its cause, against international reaction and fascism as the most dangerous enemy of the revolutionary working-class.

No working class on earth has more reason to participate in this protest than we, the workers of America. American capitalism is rapidly becoming the dominant figure of world imperialism. We must strengthen our forces to prepare the American working class to resist capitalist reaction in its worst and most powerful form. We must join hands with our brother-workers in Europe because the battlefield between capital and labor has become endless in extent, international in scope.

Join your comrades in Germany and in France in a vigorous protest against the Ruhr invasion!

Join your comrades in Italy in their fight against international fascism!

Join your comrades in Russia in their fight against international imperialism!

Join, with all your might, in the protest of the Communist International's action against world-capitalism!

Central Executive Committee of Workers Party of America,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Sec'y.

Militancy at Work Among Steel Slaves

(Continued from Page One)

Guard Armory which was donated to the committee on arrangements to be used for the convention sessions.

President M. F. Tighe, of the Amalgamated Association, assured the good folks had nothing of War. That the organization of which he is President is the most conservative yet "progressive" trade union in the United States. Speaking about the first Workers' Republic he stated that had trade unions been allowed to function in Russia under the Czar there would have been no Bolshevism. This "blessed assurance" was given ample space by the local press that termed Tighe's utterances as intensely patriotic.

The leader of this one-time great union made no mention of the thousands of unorganized steel workers. He had no word for those men who but a few years ago put up the greatest struggle ever waged by workers in the steel industry and who were betrayed in their struggle by the Amalgamated Association returning to work, thereby breaking the steel strike. Tighe made no mention of that prisoner of Pennsylvania, Jacob Dolla, a member of his union, now rotting his life away in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. Instead he approved of the very order of things that are slowly but surely sapping the very life of the union he professes to cherish so dearly.

Samuel Gompers, the "Grand Ole' Mon" of the American Federation of Labor, as one sturdy puddler puts it was unable to attend. In his place Patrick F. Duffy, general organizer of the A. F. of L., spoke. He told the workers to use their heads for something more than hat racks. Referring to the Lockwood Committee of New York City, that probed the building trade tie-up in New York, he charged the Department of Justice with side-tracking all evidence brought out against the Steel barons. Speaking further, Duffy charged the present administration with being responsible for the past long season of unemployment and that the present administration will come up for re-election on their Open Shop Record. Attorney General Daugherty can find plenty of time to issue injunctions against striking railroad workers but finds no time to prosecute the steel barons.

James H. Nutt, secretary of the Manufacturers' Bar Association, pleaded with the delegates not to get "hysterical" and to look on both sides of the question. President Tighe spoke very feelingly of the fine labor record of Mr. Nutt.

The Amalgamated Association faces a very difficult future and in spite of the militants who are endeavoring to build up the union into a real fighting machine capable of taking in the unorganized steel workers, the officialdom pledges itself to go hand in hand with the open shoppers, believing that the sops thrown their way will subdue the ever increasing demand for organization of the steel slaves.

The name of William Z. Foster was on many lips and the subject of many conversations, and before the convention ends the heroic battle being waged by this former leader of the steel workers against the force of capital will find its way to the convention floor, and in spite of the great mass struggle that is put upon the stage in the plays of the Capek brothers, "R. U. R." and "The World We Live In".

Dudley Digges as the unfortunate "Mr. Zero" gives a marvelous interpretation of the pathetic and helpless slave. Both figures, who is displaced by an aiding machine. He is especially magnificent in the trial scene where he unfolds the vacuum lives of those whosoil in offices.

Too much cannot be said of the excellent work of the entire cast and the attractive staging.

* * *

Third Bill of "Chauve-Souris"

Balieff's repertory season of the Chauve-Souris on the Century Roof, under Morris Gest's direction, has swung around to its third program in which are revived some of the most celebrated of the Balieff offerings.

It will be good news to many that Tchekhoff's uproarious farcical sketch, "The Dentist", may be seen yet once again before Balieff and his troupe vanish over the sea. This classic bit of horse-play has all the greatness that Tchekhoff has revealed in his more serious work.

Tighe and his heroic band of strike breakers who betrayed the steel workers under Foster, there will be action taken by the convention to stand with Foster and the other Michigan defendants.

Mass meetings have been arranged by the militants and delegates will address the steel workers in the valley explaining to them the need of a real militant union of steel workers. The officialdom of the Amalgamated Association sees the handwriting on the wall and a hard fight is in store for the militants. There will be no desertion of the union but rather a cleaning-up.

The loyalty displayed by the rank and file in this union makes them deserving of better things. Notwithstanding the fact that non-union mills pay on the average a wage scale 12½% higher than the union scale the rank and file have stuck to their union and are fighting a bitter fight against their reactionary leaders to wipe out their disgraceful action taken in the steel strike.

Open Amalgamated Bank

Saturday, April 14, will see the opening of the first labor bank in New York City, to be conducted by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The bank is at 14th St. and 4th Ave. Saturday afternoon, from 1 to 5, a large band of music will liven the grand opening. All workers are invited to attend.

"The Adding Machine"

By JOSEPH DALE

[illegible] Theatre [illegible] Elmer Rice [illegible] Adding Machine" [illegible] Dudley Digges [illegible] Mr. Zero [illegible] Mr. Rice has done for Mr. Zero, the office slave, what Eugene O'Neill did for the ship stoker, serf of the sea, in "The Hairy Ape", and what John Howard Lawson seeks to do for youth held in bondage, trying to break from [illegible] ties, in "Roger Bloomer". Yet all three of these plays approach their tasks in such widely varying fashions that it is impossible to compare them.

Thus the first scene of "The Adding Machine", where Mrs. Zero lectures her husband to sleep, is Moscow Art Theater realism, that wouldn't [illegible] anything in the plays mentioned. The novelty of a graveyard on the stage, with the dead rising from their tombs and conversing with easy diffidence, adds another powerful touch.

Mr. Rice holds out little hope for his victim of society, aside from assuring him that it is a "rotten system". So, even after he is dead, poor Mr. Zero is hustled back to earth chasing alluring "Hope". Thus Mr. Rice does not attempt to picture

BROOKLYN COMRADES, ATTENTION!

Russia Thru the Shadows

A Seven-Reel Motion Picture of

Soviet Russia's Great Struggle

will be shown

Wednesday Evening, April 18, 7 P. M.

STONE THEATRE

Stone, near Pitkin Aves. Admission, 50 cents.

Friday Evening, April 20, 7 P. M.

AMALGAMATED TEMPLE

17-27 Arion Place (2 blocks from Myrtle Ave. Station)

(SPECIAL RUSSIAN MUSIC) Admission, 35 cents.

LABOR TEMPLE

14th Street and Second Ave. Tuesday, April 24th, 7 P. M.

Admission, 35 cents

The Government-STRIKEBREAKER

A DAMNING ARRAY OF ASTOUNDING FACTS

By JAY LOVESTONE

EVERY WORKER MUST READ THIS BOOK IN ORDER TO JOIN INTELLIGENTLY IN THE ORGANIZED STRUGGLE AGAINST THE BOSSES

THIS BOOK SHOWS:—

How the Government Power in the Hands of the "Open Shop" Movement is being used to Destroy the Labor Unions and to Fasten Upon the Workers of the United States a Regime of Blood and Iron such as has Never been Known in History.

How the Railroad Strike Was Broken.

How the Coal Miners Were Swindled.

How the Workers are Tricked with the Fraud of "Government Impartiality"—with the Government Entirely in the Hands of Wall Street.

How the Labor Unions are Hemmed in by Government Power and Slowly Strangled to Death.

How the Army is Now Openly Considered as a Weapon of Wall Street to be Used Against the "Enemy Within"—the Working Class Struggling for Life, Liberty and Happiness.

How the Workers Are Betrayed by the Courts.

How Injunctions can now be Used by ANY Employer to Destroy ANY Union.

How the Right to Organize is Rapidly Being Lost.

How the Right to Vote is Practically Forfeited by the Working Class.

READ THESE STARTLING FACTS

WORKERS WHO WANT TO EDUCATE THEMSELVES—THOSE WHO WANT TO KNOW THE FACTS—THOSE WHO WANT THE KNOWLEDGE THAT WILL GIVE THEM POWER TO TAKE THEIR PART IN THE STIRRING DRAMA OF THE AMERICAN LABOR STRUGGLE—cannot afford to be without this amazing book

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No one who wishes to keep informed about the development of the governmental attacks on labor can afford to miss this brilliant pamphlet.

For those who want to aid in the defense of the men and women now being prosecuted, it is an absolute necessity.

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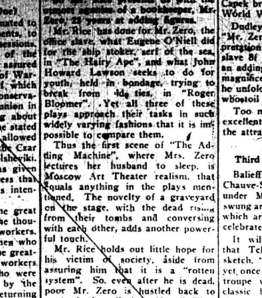

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Cannon Hits Morality of Kept Press

(Special to "The Worker")

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Speaking here to an audience that filled Liberty Hall, James P. Cannon, National Chairman of the Workers Party, defended the action of the Russian Soviet Government in executing the counter-revolutionary priest, Butchkavitch, and bitterly denounced the "moral" campaign in the capitalist press as a hypocritical mask behind which is concealed a sinister offensive against Soviet Russia.

"American workers must be on their guard," he said," and remember the lessons of the World War. Whenever the capitalist press begins to talk about 'Morality' and 'Civilization' it is a pretty safe assumption that something crooked is on foot.

"We are not bloodthirsty," he said, "but we shed our tears for the thousands of humble Russian workers who went down to cruel death in the long struggle against the counter-revolution. If the Soviet Government had not taken a firm and ruthless stand against the counter-revolution, it would long since have gone down and with it would have fallen the hopes of the world proletariat for another generation.

"The enemies of the Russian Revolution best cloaked their designs under the mask of Socialism, but the Soviet Government tore off that cloak, and, in the trial of the Social Revolutionaries, revealed the 'Socialists' as partners of the white guard and agents of the French Government. Now the time-worn device of religion is resorted to; but the purpose is the same.

"The cause of Soviet Russia is the Cause of Labor the world over. The measures the Soviet Government finds it necessary to take to defend itself however stern they may be must and will be defended by all class-conscious workers who recognize the Russian Revolution as the greatest plunge forward the human race has taken in all the centuries."

CANNON MEETINGS

Pittsburg, Pa.: Sun., Apr. 15, 2.30 P. M. Labor Lyceum. Take Lincoln car No. 42 and get off at Roberts and Center Avenues.
Monessen, Pa.: Mon., Apr. 16, 8 P. M. Finnish Hall, 525-4th St.
Youngstown, O.: Tues., Apr. 17, 8 P. M. Ukrainian Hall, 525 W. Rayen Ave.
Akron, O.: Wed., Apr. 18, 8 P. M.: Central Labor Union Hall, cor. Main and Market Aves.
Akron, O.: Thurs., Apr. 19 8 P. M. "Fourth Congress of the Communist International" Labor Union Hall.
Canton, O.: Fri., Apr. 20, 8 P. M. Canton Magic Hall, 210 Tuse St. E.
Canton, O.: Sat., Apr. 21, 8 P. M. Hall to be announced later.
Cleveland, O.: Sun., Apr. 22, 2.30 P. M. Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut Ave.
Cleveland, O.: Mon., Apr. 23, 8 P. M. Hall to be announced later.
East Pittsburgh, Pa.: Tues., Apr. 24, 7.30 P. M. Workers' Home, Cor. Electric and North Aves.
New Castle, Pa.: Wed., Apr. 25, 8 P. M. Trade Assembly Hall, 1 North Mill St.
Yukon, Pa.: Thurs., Apr. 26, 7 P. M. Association Hall.
E. Liverpool, O.: Fri, Apr. 27, 8 P. M. Golden Eagle Hall, Old Opera House.
Martins Ferry, O.: Sat., Apr. 28, 8 P. M. Hungarian Hall.
Hefft, O.: Sun, Apr. 29, 2 P. M. Mrs. Dornack's Hall.
Chicago, Ill.: May 1st. Hall announced later.

Education Necessary To Build Effective Labor Organizations

(By Federated Press)

The preliminary program of the third annual convention of the Workers' Educational Bureau of America to be held in New York City, April 14 and 15, has been issued.

"Leaders of labor as well as working people generally," says the convention call signed by James H. Maurer, president, and Spencer Miller, jr., secretary, "have come to appreciate that, whereas organization and co-operative effort is necessary to express collective aims, education is necessary to make organization responsible and effective."

An invitation is extended to all affiliated trade union colleges, study classes, students' associations, trades unions and co-operative societies. The convention will be held in the auditorium of the New School for Social Research 460 West 23rd St. John L. Sullivan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, will preside and the address of welcome will be by Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York.

The speakers include Prof. Harry Overstreet, College of the City of New York; Samuel Gompers, John Brophy, F. E. Schwarztrauber, chairman Portland Labor College, Tucson Bennett, Brookwood Workers College.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER: KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

LABOR FORUM
208 E. 12th St., New York
SUNDAY, APRIL 15, 8-o'CLOCK P. M.
Symposium on "Sex Equality as it will be brought about" by National Women's Party, Adolph Strelau; Socialist Party, Gertrude Weil; Klein; Workers' Party, Jeanette D. Pearl.

The Political Policy of the Workers Party

A STATEMENT TO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE PARTY.

COMRADES:—In order that the members of our Party may effectively support the policies which the Central Executive Committee is endeavoring to put into effect it is necessary that they be informed upon the principles which there have underlined the present and the guiding principles which there have underlined the guiding principles.

During the past month the Central Executive Committee has confined on a campaign for the organization of the Labor Defense Council, for the organization of the Labor Party, for the organization of the Foreign-Born workers and for the United Front of Labor political and industrial organizations on the basis of the proposals laid down in the United Front Manifesto. Are these campaigns separate and distinct moves on the part of the Party, or have they a guiding principle which binds these various proposals together?

Some units of the Party and some Party members have felt that the Central Executive Committee was initiating too many campaigns—that it was making too many demands of the Party organization for new efforts to reach the workers outside of the Party with proposals for common action. Have there been too many campaigns or has there been only one campaign?

The purpose of this statement is to show that there has been only one campaign which has taken different forms as new issues arose, that there has been a guiding principle underlying all the actions determined upon by the Central Executive Committee during the period in question.

This guiding principle, the motive behind the various proposals urged by the Central Executive Committee, has been to bring the Communists closer to the working masses. The Party cannot wield an influence over the masses; it cannot be the leader of these masses in their everyday struggles so long as it was cut off from these workers. In order to live and grow, in order to fulfil its mission, the Party had to become something more than a sect which stewed in its own juice, resulting in periodic explosions which tore the Party asunder. The Party had to find ways and means to break down the wall which separated it from the workers generally. It had to develop ways and means thru which to surround itself with an ever widening circle of friendly or sympathetic workers.

All the campaigns initiated by the Central Executive Committee during the period above referred to have had this one end in view. The Labor Defense Council campaign, the Campaign for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers, the United Front proposal, what are these but means thru which the Party associates itself in common struggle with broader masses of the workers and wins their friendship and support?

To say that this is the object of these campaigns is not to say that the objective of each of these campaigns itself has been reached. It is just because in each instance the Party proposed measures of vital interest to the whole working class and carried on a campaign in support of these measures together with other working-class groups, that its proposals have resulted in breaking the isolation of the Party and building around it a circle of friendly workers. It is by fighting side by side with the workers in support of measures in the interest of the workers that the Party establishes its influence and leadership.

THE NEXT STEPS

The above explanation has been made because the time has come to combine the various campaigns which are underway into one United Front Movement embracing all of these issues.

The Party organization has now before it three United Front proposals:

1. The organization of local and state Labor Party Conferences to be made up of representatives of trade unions, labor political parties and other organizations of workers.

2. Local Councils for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers to be organized on the same basis.

3. United Front May Day Conferences organized for the celebration of May Day, made up of the same groups.

The Central Executive Committee realizes that it would be an impossible task for the Party organization to build up three separate United Front organizations in each city. It was necessary to carry on these campaigns separately in their initial stages, but the time has now come when they can be combined, and a United Front Movement created on the basis of all these issues.

To achieve this end the Central Executive Committee urges the Party organization to take steps to maintain the United Front organization created around the celebration of May Day on the basis of the Issues listed in the United Front Manifesto of the Party of which a copy is enclosed.

This manifesto should be brought before such United Front May Day celebration conferences, the issues discussed, and a vote secured to maintain the conference for the purpose of carrying on a campaign in support of the measures proposed in the manifesto.

In the places where no work has been done to build up the United Front May Day Conference and no such organization has been created on the basis of the Labor Party or Protection of the Foreign-Born Campaigns, work should be begun at once to secure the support of trade unions, labor political organizations, sick and death benefit societies, and workers' organizations of any other character.

The way to organize United Front conferences is to have those members of the Party who are members of unions, and other labor organizations and societies, to bring the United Front Manifesto before such organizations and urge the endorsement and the sending of delegates. Wherever local speakers are available they should be organized systematically to canvass the unions. Letters of invitation, accompanied by a copy of the manifesto should also be sent out to all organizations.

When United Front conferences are organized they should immediately begin work in support of the measures proposed in the United Front Manifesto. Where local elections occur nominations should be made and a campaign carried on. Mass meetings in support of the idea of a Labor Party, and Protection of the Foreign Born, etc. should be arranged and literature distributed to familiarize the workers with these issues.

LOCAL ISSUES

It is not enough, however that the Central Executive Committee outline the facts and issues on a national scale. Every Party organization must find ways and means to give a local application to such issues as that of the Labor Party or the Protection of the Foreign Born workers.

The Party organization must study the life of the workers locally. It must use local examples to show how the United Front is used against the workers. It must find instances of discriminations against the foreign-born workers locally. It is only by getting close to the masses of the workers, by knowing the facts about the conditions under which they suffer that we can hope to interest them and secure their support for our proposals. Each Party unit should have a committee especially directed to study the facts about the life of the workers in their locality and to make use of these facts in carrying on their work.

IMPORTANT. The policy of the Central Executive Committee is the only policy then which the Party can be made a powerful factor in the life of the workers of this country. The Central Executive Committee relies upon every Party unit to carry on active work in support of this policy.

Fraternally yours,
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary Workers Party.

Near East Protest Mass Meeting at Bryant Hall

Monster Protest Mass Meeting by the Near East Branches and Federations of the Workers Party this Sunday, April 15, at 2.30 p. m., at Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Ave., near 42nd St., to protest against the imperialistic tendencies and the White terror in the Balkan States. Among the Speakers Capt. Paxton Hibben, who is announced with conditions in the Balkan, also speakers of all the Balkan languages. J. Louis Engdahl, Chairman.

Robert Minor will lecture in Harlem this Friday evening, April 13, instead of Jay Lovestone, as announced. The subject of Minor's lecture will be the same "Problems of the Workers' Party." The public as well as Party members and sympathizers are invited to attend this lecture which will be held at the Workmen's Circle headquarters, 143 E. 103d St.

Defense Council Conference on April 20th

The capitalist press has been giving widespread publicity to the story of the now famous Michigan trial. It has attempted by every means in its power to give a false impression of the men who are on trial, and what they stand for. The story of the trial was shaped in such a way as to mould public opinion against the defendants.

The labor movement of New York City, however, values these stories of the capitalist press at their true worth, and therefore an opportunity will be given for the representatives of organized labor to hear the case at the next local conference of the Labor Defense Council, Saturday afternoon, April 20th, at 2 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. Organizations are urged to send their delegates. Further information can be obtained at the Labor Defense Council, Room 434, 80 E. 11th St.

Italian Labor Unites in War on Fascism

By GIUSEPPE CANNATO

The appearance of the first signs of fascist organization in America has spurred the Italian workers of New York City to take firm and united stand in defense of their rights. Up to this time the anti-fascist activity and propaganda had been carried on independently by the various radical groups and bore mainly on the infamous activity of the fascisti in Italy. The sentiment for concerted action, however, has been growing steadily and the attempt to organize fascist groups in America has led to the formation of a vast anti-fascist UNITED FRONT.

The Italian Chamber of Labor, an independent body representing all the Italian local unions of New York City, has taken the lead in this movement by calling a preliminary conference, held on Tuesday, April 3, at the Italian Labor Center, 231 East 14th St., New York City. Over one hundred enthusiastic delegates representing local and central bodies of the Workers Party, Socialist Party, Industrial Workers of the World, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the Mosaic and Terrace Workers, the Amalgamated Foodstuff Workers, the Journeymen Barbers, etc., participated in the meeting and approved unanimously the plan of action proposed for an anti-fascist campaign.

The activities discussed will include a vast propaganda campaign by means of the printed as well as the spoken word in all the Italian centers of this country. Speakers will be rushed across the country in order to present the fascist movement to the workers in its true light. Active and corrupt daily press has consistently held to the great masses of Italian workers as to the character and aims of the Fascisti. This lying propaganda will be counteracted by the publicity planned. The movement will not limit itself to enlightening the Italian worker as to the danger of the fascist plotters and activities to organized labor, but will present this problem to American labor also.

The fascist groups in America will face the middle class elements which in Italy has given it some semblance of political stability. In America the movement must degenerate into subsidized agencies of gunmen and scabs, manoeuvered by American capitalists to destroy American labor organizations. The Italian Chamber of Labor and the new Anti-fascist United Front will bring this aspect of the situation to the highest consideration of the American Federation of Labor in order to force official action in the matter.

Besides these purely defensive steps, the labor organizations represented have decided to launch an offensive against the fascist regime in Italy, because of its savage oppression and persecution of the Italian organized workers. The immigrants living here will be told to boycott Italian products, withdraw all remittances and deposits from all Italian state institutions, and to refuse to recognize the official representatives of the Fascist regime in America. The Harding administration, which has persistently refused to recognize Soviet Russia, will be made to realize that the Italian workers in America at least, do not consider the Mussolini regime a lawful and legitimate one, for it is maintained by systematic violence and armed forces against the will of the producing classes.

The Committee formed will also launch a campaign for funds to aid the victims of fascist banditry, the widows and orphans in Italy, the imprisoned and the refugees from the anger or terror of the Italian reactionaries.

It is expected that at the next meeting many more organizations will send delegates. The Committee will organize permanently and will authorize the formation of local Committees in other cities which will work together with the Central Committee in New York. The United Front of Italian Labor in America against Fascism will then be an accomplished fact and Signor Mussolini will have something more to worry about.

Harrison at Boston Defense Meeting

(Special to "The Worker")

BOSTON, Mass.—The disagreement of the Foster furor has fired the members of the Boston Labor Defense Council with enthusiasm and they are doing all possible to make a success of the meeting they arranged.

Caleb Harbison, one of Foster's co-defendants, is to speak Sunday Afternoon, April 15th, at 2.30 p. m. at Scenic Auditorium, Corner Berkley St. and Warren Ave., Boston.

The intensification of the activities of the Trade Union Educational League in Boston and vicinity has increased the support given by workers to Foster and the other militants.

The International Fascist Movement

By JOHN PEPPER

The Fascisti movement covers international scope. It is therefore clear that the only real international organization of the working class, the Communist International, had to declare war against it.

The Fascisti possess the government in Italy, with Mussolini at the head. In Hungary Horthy controls the government with Horthy at its head. In Bavaria does not as yet possess the power, but it possesses certain sections of the working class (as for instance the Italian Fascisti) among whom there are many Syndicalists, the Awakening Magyars with their Christian Socialist workers, and the German National Socialists who include many sections of the Bavarian workers.

The Social composition of the Fascist masses is therefore not directly bourgeois, and yet they are nothing but a tool in the hands of the capitalist class, for the violent suppression of the workers. The Fascisti are today, on an international scale the bloody oppressors, not only of the Communists, but also of the workers in general. And the leaders of the Fascist movement,—Mussolini in Italy, Horthy in Hungary, Hitler in Germany, are the paid agents, the kept prostitutes of the bourgeoisie.

Today, the Fascist movement is making big progress, yet nevertheless, it is doomed to die. It can temporarily rule in Italy and Hungary. It may even be able to come into power temporarily in Germany. But it cannot retain power, for it cannot change the present society. Chaos and disorder, unemployment and misery are on the increase everywhere. The old order which reigned before the war can be restored only thru complete disorganization of the working class. The Fascisti who are not directly interested in the economic process of capitalist society have the following program: disruption of the working class, destruction of the big cities, restoration of the purely simple clear relationships. But the capitalist class knows well that it wishes to exist as a class it must also reckon with the existence of the workers.

Only in two ways can order be established: either thru the complete victory of the capitalist class or the complete victory of the workers. The complete victory of the capitalist class is impossible because the elimination of the working class is impossible. The complete victory of the working class is possible because the elimination of the capitalists is possible.

Fascism is therefore a short and bloody episode in the history of the gigantic class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class. The only turn which is possible for Fascism is that the masses of Fascismo will again come over to the ideas of the militant proletariat. The Mussolinis, the Horthys and the Hitlers will be hanged by the victorious working class on the very same gallows which they had set up for the working class.

Failure in Chicago Election Shows Great Need for Labor Party

(By Federated Press)

CHICAGO.—Failure of the three labor parties in Chicago to agree on a common candidate showed its effect in the municipal election here when William A. Gunnea, Socialist candidate for mayor, polled less than 6% of the total vote of 713,015. Cunnea received 40,841, about one-third the votes credited to him when he made his surprising race for state's attorney some years ago. William E. Dever, Democrat, was elected mayor, receiving 387,961 votes to 284,213 for Arthur C. Lueder, Republican.

The Socialist nominating meeting took place the day that a conference was called by the Chicago Federation of Labor, to consider united political action in Cook county. With the Socialists already in the field neither the Farmer-Labor party nor the Workers party took further action for the mayoralty campaign just passed.

Aldermanic candidates of all three labor parties were, eliminated in the primaries.

The political situation was scrambled even more for labor by a huge turnout of trade union officials for Dever, the Democrat.

The Socialists polled a little under 6% of the total vote in the second district special congressional election, where Morton D. Hull, millionaire Republican, was elected. Seymour Stedman, Socialist, received 3955 votes out of a total of 104,780.

Alma Gluck Adopts Russian Orphans

(By F. S. R. Press Service)

NEW YORK.—Alma Gluck Zimbalist, the world-famous soprano, has adopted four Russian orphans thru the Friends of Soviet Russia. She will care for their upbringing and education, she told New York reporters, as if they were indeed her own children.

The four youngsters assigned to her will be put into a Children's Home established by the F. S. R. where, if Alma Gluck's plans for a European trip materialize, she will be able to meet them personally. The concert star has three children of her own, which accounts for her keen mother-love.

Howat Talks at Charleroi, Pa., April 22

Alexander Howat has definitely decided to meet the opposition of the "machine" and their subservient station by making a general tour thru the eastern part of the United States, starting April 10th, from Pittsburg, Kansas, thru Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he will tour the notorious District No. 5 for some time, ending up at a great Protest Meeting in Charleroi, Pa. April 22nd.

Protest Meeting at Charleroi, Pa.

It will be remembered that on March 16th, the "machine" was successful in causing the police to break up a miners' meeting in Charleroi, and prevent Howat from speaking.

This so enraged the Progressive Miners that they determined to hold a great Mass Meeting to protest against the conduct of the "machine" and the suppression of free speech by the Burgess of Charleroi.

Every miner and worker who respects the principles that Howat stands for will plan to be present that day.

Howat Going East

From Pittsburgh, Pa., Howat plans a tour thru the Anthracite to Nova Scotia and return. All local unions interested should apply for dates to James A. Hamilton, Secy., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Strike in District No. 2

In spite of the open opposition of International organizers in Dist. No. 2 (C. M. W. of A.) Pres. John Brophy's District) the Executive Board has started a new drive for organization in Somerset County, Pa., and some 11,000 miners are involved in the strike.

The International organization is particularly hostile to this move by the Progressive element in Dist. No. 2, because the miners are close to the Fayette miners in Dist. No. 5, who were practically deserted by the stalling off the strike last fall. The contrast between the treatment of these two groups of miners is a glaring illustration of the two policies advocated at the present time in the U. M. W. of A.

Fayette Resolution from Illinois

The following resolution was adopted by Local Union No. 4701, U. M. W. of A., Marissa, Ill., shows how the treachery of the Lewis machine towards the Fayette miners is beginning widely advertised. Other local unions should immediately follow the example of the Progressive Miners.

WHEREAS, the miners of Fayette County and Coke Region have been out on strike for more than ten months, and,

WHEREAS, the National Officials have now ordered them back to work without a contract being signed, and,

WHEREAS, the National Officials have refused to grant Charters to 42 Local Unions of the Coke Region, and,

WHEREAS, from reliable reports we learn that Officials of the National organization have been active in splitting the Coke Region miners,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that Local Union No. 4701 of the U. M. W. of A. in regular meeting do hereby condemn such action of said officials, who have taken an obligation to have all mine workers of the U. M. W. of A., be it further,

RESOLVED, that we demand that our National Officials immediately issue charters, free the striking miners of Fayette County and the whole of the Coke Region, and be further,

RESOLVED, that we ask local unions of District No. 12 to adopt similar resolutions and have same published in the Labor press.

(Signed) Dan E. Stinger, Pres.
(Signed) John Hacker, Secy.

Lore Speaks Downtown

Ludwig Lore, Editor of the Volkszeitung and an authority on German questions, will deliver a talk on "The Versailles Treaty, the Ruhr Situation and the Menace of War," Sunday evening, April 15 at 47 Christie St. Auspices, Branch 2, Y. W. L.

Kaplan Speaks in Brooklyn

Sunday, April 15th, at 3 o'clock, at 1373 43th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Nat Kaplan of the New York Young Workers League will speak on "Youth under Americanism." Admission free. Everybody welcome.

Dance at Freiheit Hall

Entertainment and dance given by Branch 5, Y. W. L. at Freiheit Hall, 47 Christie St., Saturday, April 14. Admission 25 cents.

The New Russia!

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SATURDAY, May 5th

THE WORKER

Published by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America, C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary. Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

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Crucifying the Helpless

Minimum wages for women and minor girls in the District of Columbia (Washington) have been declared "unconstitutional" by the United States Supreme Court. Those 12,500 women and girl workers, in the shadow of the nation's capitol, are thrown more helpless than ever into the clutches of grinding exploiters.

This decision of these capitalist judicial lickspittles is logical. They nailed the children workers of the nation to the cross of greed when they declared the Anti-Child Labor Law "unconstitutional." Now they have crucified the women and girls of the District of Columbia, helpless victims in the industrial struggle. Their economic organizations are weak where they exist. For the most part they have none. They have no political rights. The decision at Washington will be made the basis for wiping out minimum wage legislation in 12 states that now have such laws.

Justice Sutherland, former United States senator, is a pillar of the Mormon Church, and tool in the hands of U. S. Senator Reed Smoot, reactionary senate leader. Sutherland and those with him were not afraid to speak for their class and against the nation's workers. Justide Sutherland wrote the decision against the women workers and is proud of the dirty job.

But there was Justice Brandeis, heralded as a "progressive" and friend of labor in his day. He did not act in the case at all because he had once been a counsel in a case of minimum wage legislation, especially in Oregon. Then his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Brandeis, is secretary of the District of Columbia minimum wage board. The big business connections of Mr. Sutherland and his associates didn't halt them in the crucifixion ceremonies.

Sam Gompers issues his usual lament, of course. It is his reaction from the job he expressed when Brandeis was placed on the Supreme Court bench. He says little about his amendments to the constitution, proposed a year ago.

There is only one attitude labor can take toward the Supreme Court. It must demand its immediate abolition. That fight can be effectively waged thru a class Labor Party enlisting the support of every working man and woman in the land. The Supreme Court tyranny must be met with organized action on the part of the workers. Either the Supreme Court or labor goes down. It is for the workers to say which it shall be.

They Want to Ignore Foster

Among those who sat up nights hoping that William Z. Foster might be sent to the Michigan Penitentiary, as the result of his trial at St. Joseph, were Gompers, Wolf and Co., of the American Federation of Labor.

Now that the jury has disagreed, and Foster is still at liberty, instead of being out away to rot in prison like Mooney in California, Matthew Woll, on behalf of the A. F. of L. officialdom, announces the anti-Trade Union Educational League politics of the future. Foster is to be ignored. Gompers and Woll, and the other "labor lieutenants" of capitalism say they are going to forget Foster.

Not in the subsidized issues of the kept press that carried this news to the world is it stated that it isn't going to be so easy for them to forget. The Labor Party Referendum of the T. U. E. L. is getting practically the unanimous support of all America's organized workers. The six needle trades' unions in Cleveland, in conference, unite in support of the Needle Trades Program of the T. U. E. L. The British labor movement thru its official organ, The Daily Herald, sends greetings to Foster on the victory verdict in Michigan. Foster with Alex Howat as invited to speak at the May Day Demonstration of the Nova Scotia, Canada, coal miners, pioneers in the United Mine Workers' Union for affiliation with the Red International of Labor Unions, of which the T. U. E. L. is the American representative. Foster's ideas for the reorganization of the steel workers are being pushed to the front in the convention now being held of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers at Warren, Ohio. And so the story goes. Wherever there is progress in the American labor movement, there the Trade Union Educational League is active.

So one will object if Gompers, Woll and Co., bury their heads in the sands of reaction, in an effort to ignore the work of the militants. But we doubt that the open shoppers will allow them to sleep so peacefully. The enemies of labor will soon be urging these faithful tools of theirs to new attacks on the militant workers of the nation. But their attacks are not to be feared. Every new assault will drive new masses of workers into support of the militant industrial and political program of the Trade Union Educational League, that spells emancipation for all labor.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER".

Opportunity for Steel Workers

Unrest in the Steel Industry has been met by Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, with an 11 per cent increase in wages. The steel bosses thus ape the New England textile barons, who have been boosting the wages of their workers to a like extent.

Gary's wage increase, which has been duplicated by other steel corporations, brings the wage of the steel slave up to 40 cents an hour, or $4 for the 10-hour day. The highest war wage crept up to $5.06 for the 10-hour day. The steel workers are, therefore, $1.06 short of what they won at one time from the bosses.

Unrest is aided by a scarcity of labor. The steel bosses, no doubt, in addition to quieting discontent also hope to win workers from other industries, from the railroads, for instance, with their 23 cents an hour wage.

This creates a favorable situation for the steel workers, an excellent opportunity to carry on a great campaign of organization. Militants and the representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, at Warren, Ohio, are trying to impress this fact upon an inert, reactionary officialdom.

"An eight-hour day with 10-hours' pay!" is an organization slogan that should sweep the steel industry from Pennsylvania to Colorado, from Minnesota to Alabama. It would be another tragedy in the many years of cruel agony of the workers in the steel industry if they missed the present opportunity to organize their forces against the tyranny of the steel bosses.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER."

The Next Step at Herrin

The second trial of union coal miners at Herrin, Ill., has resulted in an acquittal and all the untried indictments have been thrown out of court at the request of the prosecutor.

The Illinois Chamber of Commerce charges it can get no more justice in Williamson County, Ill., than the Daugherty-Burns open-shop sleuths were able to get for their masters in Berrien County, Mich. In the attack on the miners, as in the Foster trial, the bosses are registering their wrath against the farmers on the two juries.

We have already urged that there should be a next step at Herrin, Ill. This should be the bringing to trial of the mine owner, Lester, and his open-shop crew of scab herders and mine guard procurers.

In his failure to put over the attempted legal assassination of the Herrin union miners, C. W. Middlekauff, Special Assistant Attorney General of Illinois, who pushed the prosecution with $75,000 of open-shopper's gold, failed to mention the wanton slaughter of three unarmed union men on the day previous to the killing of guards. The abbr of the bosses' lawyer for failure to send the union miners to the gallows, in the words of the miners' attorneys, "ignores the invasion of Williamson County by armed guards equipped with high power pistols and rifles, riot shotguns and machine guns and the daring challenge to the citizenship and law enforcing officers of that county." In these things the "law and order" mobsters in high places show they have no interest. It would hit too near home.

Yet it is now the duty of the militant Illinois Mine Workers' Union, with its nearly 100,000 members, to push this fight to its logical conclusion, to secure the indictment and trial of Lester and those allied with him. If it fails in this it will have weakened its position against the day when the bosses will rally their forces to strike again.

Rough Waters in England

Financial doctors bolstering up the sick capitalist system have perceived a peculiar thing in England as the classic example of imperial sound. Some time back after the war, in 1922, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. During most of the last year, and even now, the "New Haven" finds the railroad shopmen. For the year it showed a deficit of $4,865,768. The New York Times headlines the blame on "Motor/Truck Competition" but President E. J. Pearson, among other causes, also is forced to admit, that the deficit was due to "increased fuel costs growing out of the coal miners' strike, and increase in operating costs as a result of the shopmen's strike." The New Haven had better sent'e with its shopmen, or it will go broke completely.

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When Money Talks

No more money gifts unless the theory of evolution is barred, is the announcement of H. S. Dulaney, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Goucher College, who is a good spender on orthodox institutions. At the same time Prof. Ralph G. Demarre, of Kentucky Wesleyan College, refuses to retract his teachings of evolution, and faces expulsion. There are people who just wont get into "The Goose Step" stride, not even when money does the talking. There is hope in that.

This Week!

By THE ONLOOKER

In Rome [illegible] Dictator

Pope Pius XI, head of the Roman Catholic Church, announces he will make no protest against the execution of his agent, Buchkevitch, by the Soviet Government. Too much protest might cause the masses to remember the slaughter of Francisco Ferrer, in Spain, by the Roman Catholic Church, because, like many martyrs before him, he held liberal views on the question of education. The Catholic Church, Greek and Roman, ever loved the darkness, but it will no doubt be more careful in the future before burning its fingers in contact with the Soviet Regime of Russian Workers and Peasants.

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Fear Truth from Kalinin

The National Civic Federation has joined the White' Guard elements protesting to Secretary of Labor James J. Davis against the visit to this country of the wife of Michael Kalinin, president of the Russian Soviet Republic. This organization evidently afraid that Comrade Kalinin will breathe some truth about how the Catholic religions, Roman and Greek, kept the Russian masses in slavery to czars, bankers and landlords. Latest reports are that Secretary of State Hughes has barred Comrade Kalinin's admission to this country. The fear grows!

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Hearst Buys Two More

William Randolph Hearst, thru his purchase of the Baltimore American and Baltimore News from Frank A. Munsey, now has publications in 15 cities. Hearst's flood of "sex and blood" literature now pours from New York, Atlanta, Fort Worth, Washington, Rochester, Syracuse, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Seattle and Baltimore. If Hearst can't get the people to vote him into political office, he'll at least force them to read his papers and magazines, and go to look at the "movies" he puts out, because there are so many of them.

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Needle Trades Amalgamat on

Representatives of six needle trades unions in Cleveland, Ohio, have voted for amalgamation according to the program of the Trade Union Educational League. These unions are the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the United Garment Workers, the Journeymen Tailors, the Carriers' Union and the Hat and Cap Makers. Cleveland is one of the big clothing centers of the country, and it is encouraging to see the workers [illegible] together for a strong, solidified organization.

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Doesn't Pay to Fight Labor

That it doesn't pay to fight organized labor, is the confession of the financial report for 1922, of the New Haven, New York and Hartford Railroad. During most of the last year, and even now, the "New Haven" finds the railroad shopmen. For the year it showed a deficit of $4,865,768. The New York Times headlines the blame on "Motor/Truck Competition" but President E. J. Pearson, among other causes, also is forced to admit, that the deficit was due to "increased fuel costs growing out of the coal miners' strike, and increase in operating costs as a result of the shopmen's strike." The New Haven had better sett'e with its shopmen, or it will go broke completely.

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An Open Letter to David Karsner

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Thru the whirligig of developments in the labor movement you have become managing editor of The New York Call. Your restless soul, that more than ten years ago, couldn't stomach the restrictions of Victor Berger's Social Democratic Party, but satisfies itself amidst surroundings even larger, would find nauseating.

Or perhaps you are not satisfied? You have just wandered into the wrong pew temporarily.

You never did enter much into the political struggle. The care-free individualism of the Industrial Workers of the World appealed to you much more than even the lax discipline of the old Socialist Party. You found greater interest in the "Wobbly" trial, in 1918, in Chicago, than in the trial of the Socialist officials the same year. You were attracted by the individual personality of William D. Haywood even as you are drawn to Eugene V. Debs. This in itself indicates an encouraging mental revolt and revolutionary integrity.

We will, therefore, leave politics out of this discussion. It is something foreign to you. It is something that does not find a response in your nature altho you are the managing editor of a purely political publication. You have read much. You have evidently tried to develop a philosophy of your own. I feel that at least a part of the basis of that philosophy is freedom of action; freedom, at least, for thinkers, and writers and artists. And that brings me to the point I wish to make.

Your paper is supported by the present officialdom of the Workmen's Circle. Tell me, what purpose does this officialdom serve by refusing the Workmen's Circle Mandolin Orchestra the right to play, as they desire, at a Communist gathering. Two instances recently. The Communist Celebration at the New Star Casino and the First Annual Jubilee of the Freiheit" at the Lexington Opera House.

Your paper is supposed to be the present management of the Jewish Daily Forward. Tell me, what purpose does this management serve by forbidding to Socialist Party members appearing at the Freiheit celebration. Is this any different than the Russian Black Hundreds fighting against the Moscow Art Theatre, or trying to suppress the plays of Gorki, Andreyev and others?

Your paper is supported by the Jewish Trades, New York City Central Body.

Tell me, what purpose does its manager, Robin Guskin, also member of the board of managers of The Forward, and president of the Workmen's Circle, serve by, successfully intimidating Satz, thru his membership in the Actor's Union, of which Guskin is manager, when the Forward blacklist threat failed?

These instances of the Workmen's Circle Mandolin Orchestra, and Ludwig Satz, the comedian, are but two among many others where the officialdom has exercised its management of their English-language organ, seek to straight jacket that intellectual freedom that must obtain if ever the worlds working class is to develop a culture of its own that will displace the degrading capitalist culture of today.

I was just wondering how you [illegible] in the atmosphere created by those who fear for the existence of the Call little dictatorship, and especially they must needs resort to such diabolical suppression as is outside the realm of even capitalist democracy, when I read in the Call of today's [illegible] of police.

Thus in closing, during its recent [illegible] campaign, the Call solicited funds for strikers, barring the sale of the "Debs Magazine" at meetings addressed by Eugene V. Debs himself, because it did not carry the [illegible] of the editor of the Call. Thus [illegible] in Irwin [illegible] Labor Lyceum, [illegible] Socialist party [illegible] the Call [illegible] the editor [illegible] Socialist party [illegible] day [illegible] even [illegible] Socialist party [illegible] Call [illegible] Socialist party [illegible] Call [illegible] Socialist party [illegible] Call

Read the May Day, 1923, Manifesto of the Workers Party—See Page Three

THE WORKER

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War on Communists Weaker

Opening of Ruthenberg Trial Shows Foster Victory Verdict Has Taken Pep Out of Michigan Prosecution

Ask Workers Party to Join Unity Effort

An official invitation has been received by the Workers Party, urging it to send delegates to the National Convention of the Farmer-Labor Party to be held in Chicago, beginning July 3, "to take such steps as may be necessary to bring about complete unity of the political forces of the entire working class."

The invitation states that "an earnest effort is being made by the Farmer-Labor Party to bring together the various groups and organizations—industrial, agricultural and political, with a view to trying to work out a method for uniting the workers of hand and brain, of farm and factory, on the political field—a method that will be acceptable and secure the allegiance of the great body of workers in the country."

It is declared that "in sending delegates your organization commits [illegible] nothing. If plans can be [illegible] your organization, time will be saved if authority is had to express such approval and join officially in such further steps as may appear proper and feasible."

The invitation was signed by Jay G. Brown, national secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party, of which John H. Walker is the national chairman. The national executive committee consists of William H. Johnston, M. Toscan Bennett, William Kohn, John Fitzpatrick, H. Rose Brock, Max S. Hayes and John C. Kennedy. Johnston was the chairman of the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action that refused admission to the Workers Party delegates.

The invitation is now being considered by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party.

Militancy Is Growing in Strength at Convention of the Steel Workers

By WALLACE T. METCALFE
(Special to "The Worker")

WARREN, Ohio.—Resolutions on the Dolla case, the Labor Party, Amalgamation and Political Prisoners are still to come before the convention here of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

A bitter fight has been raging within the convention between the rising hosts of militants and the reactionaries led by the Tighe machine.

The rank and file in the "A. A." are bitterly assailing the Czar-like censorship maintained by Editor Davis of the Amalgamated Journal. The editor of this alleged labor paper confines his columns to society notes and has but little space for discussions of direct interest to the members in his union. Knocking the lid off this censorship is now being done by the militants.

The "A. A." officials, in their daily news story to the capitalist press, announce that they are about played out. The plute press affirm this by announcing the care worn looks gracing the exalted and almost spiritual faces of the officialdom.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 272

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Here's Michigan Prosecutor and His Anti-Communist "Experts"

Some Types Seen at the Trial of C. E. Ruthenberg at St. Joseph, Mich., by the Communist Cartoonist, Robert Minor.

CHARLES G. SCULLY
New York City Special Agent of Daugherty's Department of Justice

GEORGE H. BOOKWALTER
Assistant County Prosecutor

JACOB SPOLANSKY
One of Burns' Labor Spies

Prepare Big Plans for May Celebration

Elaborate preparations for an immense May Day Celebration in New York City by the United May Day Front Conference are now nearing completion. Plans will be announced in detail in a few days.

In spite of the interference of elements in the labor movement hostile to a real United May Day Front, the executive committee of the May Day Conference, in conjunction with affiliated unions, is making arrangements for a parade and numerous mass meetings.

If a permit is granted the day's celebration will begin with a parade starting at 10th St. and 2nd Ave., and another group at 103rd St. and Lexington Ave., to terminate at Lexington Theatre and the Central Opera House, where mass meetings and concerts will be held. In the evening there will be another large meeting and concert at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

Still Slandering the "Lefts."

After a few weeks of very hard work, the leaders of the United Hebrew Trades have finally succeeded in getting together a number of "their" delegates and have used the Conference called by them to celebrate May 1st as a means of attacking the left elements in the American Labor Movement.

They went as far as ignoring the decision made by their previous conference, held March 24th, where a Committee of the May Day United Front Conference appeared and invited them to form a joint May Day Committee representing both conferences as a means of avoiding a split in the ranks of Labor on May Day.

(Continued on Page Two)

The Workers Party and May Day

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary, Workers Party

May Day—the day which inspires fear in the hearts of the capitalists and hope in the workers—the workers the world over—will find the Communist movement this year stronger in the United States than at any time in its history.

Three years ago the Communists of the United States were driven underground, their organization destroyed. They had no relation to the broad working masses and there was no sympathy for their party. They were outcasts, despised and ignored.

May Day of 1923 will find all this changed. The Communist movement, which Palmer and the various state governments which participated in the 1920 persecution, thought they had destroyed, is again carrying on its work in the open. Thru the Workers Party it is publicly advocating the principles of communism and winning the support of the workers for these principles.

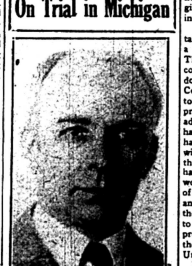
The Communists organized in the Workers Party are no longer the outcasts of the labor movement. Thru their work in the every day struggles of the workers, thru their programs of action and leadership they have won the confidence and support of an ever widening circle of sympathizers.

To-day the Communist movement is on the road to becoming that powerful influence in the labor movement of this country which will influence the millions of workers and give them leadership and direction in the struggle against capitalism.

The inner changes which have taken place in the Party have been a vital factor in achieving this result. The Communist movement in this country is no longer satisfied with dogmatic re-iteration of fundamental Communist principles. It holds fast to this principle—it will never compromise on the question of publicly advocating these principles. But it has also learned to apply them. It has learned to make its beginning with the present mental attitude of the workers of the United States. It has learned to realistically study the workers of this country and the facts of their life and to base its policy and tactics, its methods of reaching the American workers that their road to freedom from exploitation and oppression lies thru Communism, on the conditions as they exist in the United States.

Every worker who is a Communist can celebrate May Day this year secure in the confidence that the movement he supports has made great strides forward, that the road is clear for greater achievements, that in the United States as elsewhere in the world the future belongs to Communism.

On Trial in Michigan



C. E. RUTHENBERG

Tikhon, Aid of Denikin, to Trial, Apr. 23

We shall be told that the trial of Dr. Tikhon, the Russian Patriarch, April 23, is another attack upon religion. There will be no comment made upon the fact that these men have put on the garments of peace in order to more effectively conduct the campaign of war, rapine and destruction.

When Tikhon was elected Patriarch, in 1918, he denounced the Soviet Government. He openly assisted Denikin, Wrangel and others. When the Soviet Government sought to bring the Church under the control of the civil law Tikhon urged armed resistance. Many of his dupes died, as did the members of the Red Army, who found it necessary to combat the insurrections started by Tikhon.

Suppose Archbishop Hayes, New York diocese, leagues himself with an anti-Wall Street force, openly urges support for it and helps to keep it going. How long would he remain Archbishop of New York diocese? What would the United States Government do? Suppose that he urges his congregation to flout and disobey the law, even going so far as to advocate armed resistance to it and that many lives are lost in suppressing such resistance? What would happen? Need we tell you? Substitute Patriarch Tikhon for Archbishop Hayes.

It is easy for so-called American "liberals" to denounce Soviet Russia, where workers and peasants charged with the responsibility of safeguarding the lives of millions of people. They know that on the outside the imperialists of the world are waiting for an opportunity to overthrow their government. They also know that if their government is overthrown what the consequences will be.

The Russians will conduct their trials in their own way. And more power to them.

We are glad they have the courage to face the situation as they see it and refuse to allow outsiders to frighten them into doing something else

Cahan Dictator of "The Call" as Karsner, Editor, Resigns; More Light on Anti-Soviet Plot

The last issue of "The Worker" carried the story of the secret meeting of the yellow socialist officialdom of New York, on March 29, which decided upon an openly counter-revolutionary policy against Soviet Russia and the Communists.

The resolution adopted at this meeting called for reprints from capitalist papers of all news unfavorable to Soviet Russia, but rewritten so as to conceal its source.

The resolution furthermore declared for a systematic attack against the Communists, seizing every opportunity to carry it on. As a result of

Continued on Page Two.)

Stokes' Tour Arouses Great Interest

The tour of Rose Pastor Stokes on "The Communist Defense in Michigan" has aroused great interest among the workers. Requests for meetings with Comrade Stokes have been received from more than 25 cities up to the present time. During the months of April and May she will cover the following cities: New Haven, Bridgeport, Worcester, Providence, Fitchburg, Gardner, Lynn, Clinton, Lancuse, West Concord, Springfield Boston, New Bedford, Waterbury, Elizabeth, Passaic, Paterson, Philadelphia and New York.

They Try It Again!

(Special Wire to "The Worker")
By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY
Editor of "The Voice of Labor"

COURT ROOM, ST. JOSEPH, MICH.—The trial of C. E. Ruthenberg opened here with a punch gone out of prosecution by the failure to convict William Z. Foster. In place of the tense situation of the Foster trial, the proceedings in the court room run along in a sleepy fashion, the prosecution's questioning of jurors shows the effect of the reverse in the Foster case, lacking any aggressiveness and almost apologetic at times.

The first juror helped to deepen the impressions of a lost cause, which seems to be in the mind of the attorneys for the state. Prosecutor Charles W. Gore got the name of this juror as Ray Toney, a farmer of Berrien Township, who owns his own farm of 108 acres, and then proceeded to inquire, "Do you believe the Criminal Syndicalist Law is a good law?"

"I do not," flashed back Mr. Toney.

"Do you believe the Criminal Syndicalist Law should be enforced?" continued Gore.

"I do not," was the answer.

"Have you a fixed opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant?" was Gore's next question.

This incident at the very beginning of the trial of Ruthenberg seemed to knock the wind out of the prosecution's sails, and the questioning of the next juror showed even less aggressiveness.

Mr. Gore showed a peculiar conception of the right of free speech when, after asking a prospective juror whether he believed in free speech, which was answered in the affirmative, he went on to inquire, "By free speech you mean, I suppose, within limits?" He did not add who was to fix the limits.

A new question asked of the jurors by Prosecutor Gore was whether the juror believed that this prosecution was a violation of the right of freedom of speech, freedom of assemblage, or freedom of press guaranteed by the Constitution. Evidently some glimmering that has entered into the head of the prosecutor, and he wants to make sure that the jurors do not agree with him.

Out of the first six prospective jurors examined by the prosecution four were farmers, one a machinist and one an ex-policeman and prison guard.

Forgot About Convictions

The drowsy atmosphere of the court-house, where the State of Michigan, aided by diverse individuals, from the stool-pigeon Francis Morrow to the foxy visaged Max Berger, is making its second attempt to find a victim for the State Criminal Syndicalist Act, was suddenly disturbed when Assistant Attorney General Smith hazarded the information that there were no convictions in this country under the espionage act during the war for mere expression of opinion.

Attorney Gray, for the defense, was questioning a talesman when the eruption occurred. The defense tried to get an expression from the prospective jurors whether or not the fact that Ruthenberg was convicted under the espionage act for expressing opposition to war would create a prejudice in their minds against the defendant.

Frank P. Walsh was immediately on his feet and informed Mr. Smith that he could bring proof of numerous cases during the war where men and women where convicted for

Continued on page Two.)

Militants in Maryland Put Up Big Fight

(Special to "The Worker")

CUMBERLAND, Md.—The machine gang of the Maryland State Federation of Labor, assisted by the united capitalist press of Washington, D. C., Baltimore and the state, succeeded in defeating resolutions for amalgamation and the Labor Party.

The resolution calling for amalgamation was signed by eleven delegates. The sponsors of the resolution were allowed five minutes to state their side, the opposition one hour. Every foul tactic known to that experienced school—"the machine" was brought to bear. Visions of Lenin and Trotsky dictating to America, plots, scares, etc., etc.

Due to the lack of organization, on the part of the militants, the resolution was defeated. It was felt that the break had been made and that future conventions would find the machine compelled to fight for its existence, rather than sit back and merely laugh at those who question its record.

A resolution calling for the endorsement of a labor party suffered a worse fate than that of amalgamation. Those delegates who sponsored the resolution were intimidated, with the result that only five voted for the resolution.

During the five days that the federation was in session not one constructive proposal was initiated. Instead, the time of the convention was wasted by listening to speeches from the local mayor, clergymen and yes gods—the president of the chamber of commerce.

The report of the officials told of defeat after defeat, with the usual hopes. They told of how legislation, sponsored by them, had been left to die in committee. The president urged the convention delegates to continually look for "our friends and then success would be assured."

An international organizer of the railroad shopmen made an appeal to the convention. He asked, that the federation pledge its sympathy to the railroad strikers, and that the Western Maryland R. R. be boycotted. After a stiff fight the matter was referred to the Executive Council.

At the close of the convention a successful meeting of the Trade Union Educational League was held in Baltimore, attended by many delegates. It was felt all around that next year would find the militants better organized and prepared to battle with the machine.

Hatters in National Convention Hear Holland Urge Labor Party

By H. M. WICKS

The pressing demand from the rank and file of organized labor for the creation of an independent Labor Party has joined James P. Holland, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, out of his lengthy slumber and at the Eighth Convention of the United Hatters of America, which opened in New York Monday, he declared himself in favor of the creation of such a Party.

This declaration of Holland came as a mild surprise to those who are familiar with the position of the State Federation of Labor on the

(Continued on Page Two)

Cahan "Dictator" of "The Call" as David Karsner, Editor, Resigns Over Anti-Soviet Policy

(Continued from Page One)

the publicity at their very next meeting. WHEREAS, The Forward has been exposed by the resignation of the ex-editor of the N. Y. Call published a declaration of war against the communists, and

Whereas, Scores of this meetings and subsequent meetings of the socialist officialdom which confirmed its policy of denunciation of the communists has been brought to a climax by the resignation of David Karsner, Editor of "The Call."

Karsner has resigned as a direct result of the furore aroused by the publication by that paper of the libels against Soviet Russia written by the British secret service spy, Francis McCullagh. The resignation of the editor has brought to light the full facts concerning that Socialist daily's adoption of a new policy, by which it cooperated with the arch-reactionary New York Herald in spreading the British police agent's propaganda. From the best of sources in the New York Call office we have obtained the following facts: The New York Call Association held its Annual Stockholders Meeting on Thursday, March 28, occurred meeting of the Board of Management to consider the matter of Karsner.

At the meeting a resolution was introduced by Algernon Lee, which, in the light of the introductory remarks, would bind "The Call" editor to change the policy of that paper and to adhere as closely as possible to the policies of the Jewish Daily Forward as a model.

In the debate the sense of the Board was expressed to the effect that the New York Call could not keep alive without the financial assistance which was expected to be obtained from Abraham Cahan, as editor of the Jewish Daily Forward. It was pointed out that by following Cahan's lead and gaining his approval, not only could immediate financial assistance be obtained, but the policies themselves would lead to success and independence.

Among the arguments that was used in favor of this move was the effect that the Call must on every possible occasion undertake a militant and aggressive fight against the revolutionary elements in the trade unions and against the Communists on all fields.

A committee of three, of which James Oneal was one, was appointed to see that Karsner put into effect the Board's new policy. Almost immediately Oneal handed to Karsner for publication an editorial composed of scurrilous denunciation of the Communists on trial in Michigan. Karsner refused to accept that the William Z. Foster trial on trial at that moment and that the jury had not yet brought in its verdict. He requested Oneal to let the editorial wait for publication until after the return of the verdict. Oneal refused, and the editorial was published on March 21.

Karsner had trouble with the Board on one occasion because of his refusal to publish the report of Friends of Soviet Russia, which was a complete refutation of the lies of the British police agent. He had given instructions to publish the report in the form of a boxed article on the front page, the Board wanting to publish its pronouncement in a much smaller, less prominent manner, by putting it on an inside page.

On the morning of April 6, the City Editor of the Call laid on Karsner's desk a copy of the New York Herald carrying McCullagh's first article, purporting to be a recital of the events of the Butchkavitch trial, and ordered that this article be published in full on the front page, the Board wanting to exploit its pronouncement in as much publicity as possible, by putting it on the front page.

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Karsner scanned the article and said, "Yes, it would, exactly." He then ordered its publication.

On the day of publication several letters of violent protest from Socialist readers of the Call were delivered at the office. These increased with every mail delivery until "The Call" office was literally deluged with protests from Socialists all over New York City and vicinity. One Socialist wrote, "I have been a reader of the Call for years, but I will not continue to be a reader of a paper which prints such lies about Soviet Russia." With the appearance of the article, "The Call" board became alarmed.

A regular meeting of the Board was scheduled for that afternoon, Saturday, April 6. At the meeting Karsner was censured by unanimous vote of the Board for having published the article. His defense was this: That he had been against the policy from the beginning, but that he had undertaken to carry it out on orders, and the publication of the McCullaugh article was in direct and complete accord with the policy that had been laid down by the Board for him to follow.

In the quarrel which ensued, Karsner gave his resignation as editor, to become effective a few days later. "The Call" Board compiled an apologetic paragraph disavowing the policy of publishing such articles, and ordered Karsner to publish this statement in box on the first page of the next edition of the paper. Karsner refused to publish this statement, saying that it was because some of the daily readers do not buy Sunday papers.

For the last week he has not been in the office when he holds the financial life of "The Call" in his hand. Abraham Cahan, had not been heard from. On Sunday, Karsner received a telephone call from the Jewish Daily Forward office and was informed that a messenger from Abraham Cahan was coming down to see him. This man soon arrived and told Karsner that Cahan wanted to know why in the hell "The Call" repudiated the publication of the McCullaugh article. Karsner told his story to Cahan's messenger and then quickly telephoned to members of "The Call" Board who could be reached, telling them that Abraham Cahan protested against any repudiation of the McCullaugh articles. Each member of the Board whom he could reach quickly agreed that under this circumstance they did not want the Board's disavowal to appear in the Monday edition of "The Call".

The New York Herald has published an admission of the membership of McCullaugh in the British secret police in the following words: "His personal knowledge of all parts of Europe drew him into the British Secret Service and he acted as an intelligence officer first in Serbia and then in Siberia."

The reactionary "Abe" Cahan, and the yellow Socialist Forward dictates the policy of "The Call". It is a policy of war against Soviet Russia and the Communists. In this war the Socialists gladly ally themselves with the capitalist agents. It is the duty of all workers to boycott these prostituted sheets.

Court War on Communism Loses Its Pep

(Continued from Page One)

merely expressing their disapproval of it.

Mr. Smith's spurt of intellectual activity subsided and the court-room again resumed its calm.

Walsh and Gray took turns at questioning the talesmen, during this process Judge White tried to kill time by writing something which appeared to cause him considerable amusement. Perhaps he was drawing a sketch of Prosecutor Gore, who had a hard time trying to keep his eyes open and would not succeed but for an occasional prod in the ribs from the radical expert, Max Burger; stool pigeon Morrow sat alone. There were none too mean to do him the honor of associating with him.

Mr. Louis Rahn, Benton Harbor shoe merchant and treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce, member of the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, was decidedly of the opinion that he could give Ruthenberg a fair trial. He heard Allan B. Myers and several other anti-Communist lecturers speak; but in spite of that he could hold the scales of Justice even. He admitted under Walsh's examination that at the time of the Bridgman raid he had an opinion as to the guilt of those arrested, but appears to have developed a better judicial poise since March.

Had Discussed "Amalgamation"

Ora Scherer, of Niles, Mich., the only union member in the Jury panel was peremptorily challenged by the prosecution after he admitted that he was acquainted with the plan to amalgamate the sixteen standard railroad organizations. That proved his downfall.

"Have you read William Z. Foster's Amalgamation — The Railroads' Next Step?" inquired Prosecutor Gore.

"I have never read the book, but I have heard the proposition discussed by three or four fellows who probably did not know any more about amalgamation than you or I," replied Scherer.

Thereupon, Gore voluntarily confessed that his knowledge of amalgamation was extremely limited. Scherer, however, was too good a union man in the eyes of the prosecution, so in spite of his definite statements that he was unprejudiced, he was not acceptable to the State.

Attorney Gray gave the Jury a short course in economic history, tracing the development of wealth production in modern society from the individually owned tool to the gigantic productive machinery which today is owned by groups. Most of the Jury seemed to be very interested.

Fear Coming of Soviets

Prosecutor Gore lectured the jurors on larceny, murder and treason. He claimed that the Communists assembled at Bridgeman advocated larceny in that they urged the workers to take over the industries and run them for their benefit.

"Does any one of you gentlemen believe that this republic—should be supplanted by a Soviet system?" was a favorite question of the prosecution.

"Does any of you believe that any other class except the working class should have the right to vote?" was another, as a rule.

Another juror fell by the wayside when the defense exercised a peremptory on O. E. Servis, who has performed every servile task for the bosses that could be thought of and is now employed as a detective. He wore a poker face thru the proceedings.

No Women on Jury

The prosecution will not have a woman juror to worry about this time. There are no women in the Jury panel.

Defense Attorney Walsh educated J. H. Harmon in American history, particularly the Revolutionary War and the Civil War. Mr. Harmon is a retired business man.

Workers Party Gets Quick Action on Spy Working for Daugherty

J. Spoza has been expelled from membership in the Italian Federation of the Workers Party as a spy. It was he who furnished a concoction of lies to the Department of Justice to the effect that a meeting of members of the Workers Party, held in New York City on March 18, was in reality a meeting of a part of the Communist Party. It was this fabrication that was sprung as a "surprise" by the prosecution against the testimony of C. E. Ruthenberg to the effect that the Communist Party is no longer in existence.

Spora has been under suspicion for some time, and when his fake report was published along with a vacuous boast to the effect that Wm. J. Burns agents were still in close touch with the Communist movement a thoro investigation was officially carried out in the Party with the result that he was soon exposed to be of the same vicious and ignorant type of the common stool pigeon. His expulsion immediately followed.

Spoza never had any influence whatsoever in the Party and undoubtedly held his position as stool pigeon by falsifying reports that were believed by the various fink agencies he was connected with. That the Workers Party was not the first victim of Spoza was brought to light when an investigation of his previous activity in the radical movement revealed the fact that he was at one time a member of the I. W. W. and that he also worked for some time with a defense committee connected with the Matteotti, the Italian publication in New York.

Joint N. D. C. and L. D. C. Festival at Webster Hall

May 12, all elements of the Labor movement in New York will gather at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., celebrating the victory of the various trials at Michigan, discussing in detail the trials and pledging support to the working class in all its struggles. The National Defense Committee and the Labor Defense Council will hold a joint SPRING DANCE AND FESTIVAL for the defense of the 30 men and women involved in the Bridgman cases and for the defense and relief of the New York cases. Funds are badly needed and we urge all those who are really interested in the fight for workers freedom to get back of this affair, sell tickets, distribute posters and advertize the Spring Dance from now on until May 12th. A surprise is in store for every one who attends—a feature so striking and attractive that we fear to announce it, lest we may not be believed. Remember a good time and a fine purpose on May 12th at Webster Hall. Tickets 50c. at door, 75c. Tickets and posters may be obtained at the office of the Labor Defense Council, 80 E. 11th St., Room 434.

Caleb Harrison Denies New York Call Statement

In editorial attacking the Communists, the "New York Call" stated that Caleb Harrison is reported to have left the Workers Party in disgust. The following letter of Harrison denies it and should be given publication since some workers read the "New York Call" may take their statement as the truth.

"The New York Call"
112 4th Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Karsner:—In your editorial of April 11th, somebody rushed into print asserting that there is a rumor that Caleb Harrison left the Workers Party in disgust.

I hope you will be as eager to publish the fact that I did not leave the Workers Party and do not intend to do so.

Let the fact be known by publishing this letter.

(Signed) Caleb Harrisoe.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Education of Workers, Aim of Convention

By JAQUES LEMAIRE

The third annual convention of the **Workers' Education Bureau of America**, held in New York City, April 14 and 15, was the first convention since the agreement has been signed between the original officers of the Bureau and the Executive officers of the American Federation of Labor establishing organic connection. And all thru the proceedings the convention felt the strangling grip of the dead hand of the American Federation of Labor leadership.

Again and again on the floor of the convention and at the banquet the theme in the Symphony played by Matthew Woll, John P. Frey and the lesser leaders who came as delegates, was to give the poor workers who were unable to become educated when they were young, because they had to go to work, a chance to acquire education now.

In order to insure the permanency of such a perversion of the idea of workers' education the representatives of the A. F. of L., in the negotiations before the agreement had been signed secured the following interpretation of workers' study classes: "Definition of Labor Educational Enterprises as those initiated and controlled exclusively by Trade Union bodies" and "Definition of Dual and seceding unions ineligible".

It was on the latter point that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' educational enterprises, which were represented last year, were not represented this year, and it was by virtue of the former that the application for affiliation of the Rand School was denied by the Executive Committee, and that of the Workers Educational Association of Detroit, which is indorsed by the Detroit Federation of Labor, deferred by the committee for further action.

The Committee on Membership reported on the application for affiliation of the Workers' Educational Association of Detroit, Mich., with the curious statement that the Committee had been informed that the application was referred by the old Executive Committee to the incoming one, when there was a convention intervening.

Cyril Lambkin, representing the Detroit organization, called attention to the irregularity of such a procedure, and asked that the Convention itself, being the supreme power, decide upon the application because of the principle involved.

After a recital of the fight, however, was averted by John P. Frey who immediately obtained the floor and declared this to be an administrative matter only which should be referred to the incoming Executive Committee, which was approved.

The fight of the trade and file delegates were with to see all workers educational bodies included in the Workers' Educational Bureau of America broke out with fury when the Committee on Officers' Reports, headed by Delegate E. Holman, of Minneapolis, Minn., brought in a report directly challenging the narrow definition of workers' educational enterprises. Immediately upon the conclusion of the report Matthew Woll jumped up giving warning that no longed that Woll, Frey and Hugh Frayne, one after the other, attempted to pacify the delegates but at the same time indicated, beyond doubt that the A. F. of L. would insist upon its own monopoly of control of the Bureau. Woll moved that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Committee, and the motion was carried. The new Executive Committee is identically the same as the old one.

STOKES MEETINGS!

Subject:

The Communist Defense

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, April 21, Trades Council Hall, 215 Meadow St., 8 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sunday, April 22, Metal Trades Hall, Park Theatre, Main St., 3 P.M.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, April 26, Whatcheer Hall, 643 N. Main St., 8 P. M.

Other meetings being arranged.

Send Applications to
NATIONAL OFFICE,
Workers Party,
799 Broadway, New York City.

Hatter's Convention Hears Speakers Urge Labor Party Demand

(Continued from Page One)

Gompers policy of "reward your friends and punish your enemies." Just how much significance can be attached to the Holland statement is a matter of conjecture, but he spoke enthusiastically of the fact that the "Labor Party of England has tied up the government so they do not know which way to turn."

He declared that, "We must wake up to the importance of a Labor Party. If we do not those who come after us will have to act to secure more of the benefit of what they produce."

Altho Holland's idea of a Labor Party is that of the dominant party of New Zealand, nevertheless it is considerable of a departure for labor leaders of his type and is clearly indicative of the general trend in the whole labor movement.

Secretary William Gill, Central Trades and Labor Council, New York City, like Holland, also spoke in favor of a Labor Party. "After my winter's session in Albany I know we have no friends in the old parties," said Gill. "I have decided that we must go out and establish a Labor Party."

Gompers Ignores Question

The next speaker on the program was the troglodyte, Gompers, who never mentioned the question of a Labor Party in spite of the enthusiastic reception given the remarks of Holland and Gill. Sammy indulged in his customary platitudes, boasting of the glorious achievements of the Hatters and referring to his own experience in the famous Danbury case, but carefully avoided discussion of any of the vital questions concerning labor, such as amalgamation and the labor party.

Must Resist Open Shop

Many serious problems confront the Hatters at this convention. Their conventions are held only at intervals of four years, and many problems confront the delegates to this convention that were unknown to previous conventions.

The most pressing problem of the hatters is the open shop drive and the problem of creating machinery with which to build up the organization so that it can become an effective force in the American labor movement.

Demonstrate for Prisoners

Demonstrations in behalf of the 53 remaining war-opinion prisoners in American penitentiaries will be held in 400 cities on General Amnesty Day, which takes place on Sunday, April 29. These demonstrations will be participated in by churches, labor unions, women's clubs, and a host of other organizations.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Local Conference
of the
Labor Defense Council
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 21, at 2 P. M., at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St. Speaker: CHARLES WEIL. Topic: "The Full Story of the Foster Trial." Delegates are invited to attend.

Burns Outfit Is "Framing" New Evidence

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—Having failed to obtain a conviction of William Z. Foster, in the first Communist case to come before the Circuit Court of Berrien County, Mich., the Daugherty department of justice, and its Burns Private Detective Sub-Agency, with the selection of the jury to try C. E. Ruthenberg going on, are busily engaged in "framing" new evidence with which to impose upon the pockets and the credulity of the Michigan taxpayers who have been paying the cost of this bosses' "anti-red" campaign.

It would be hardly fair to say, however, that the citizens of Berrien County, Mich., have not gained more than the experiment cost them thru the sociological enlightenment which their first so-called Communist prosecution has brought upon them. After the close of the Foster trial, with its futile eventuality, a member of the equally divided jury frankly stated that there was one good result attained, because the jury, which in the beginning had really no knowledge of the true issue to be decided, by several days' discussion of the phases of the social problem presented for their consideration. And this fact has been appreciated generally by the people of the community, who gained such enlightenment thru their attendance upon the trial.

One business man of St. Joseph, where the trial was held—a former member of the railroad workers' union—expressed himself in these words: "The whole thing seems to be an attempt to prevent repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law in this state."

That "The State did not have the right dope" seems to be also clearly proven by its failure to force a conviction for crime where no criminal act was even alleged to have been attempted.

Full information with regard to the various phases of this work may be had upon application to the Labor Defense Council, Room 307, 166 W. Washington St. (Chicago Federation Building), Chicago, Ill.

Financial support for the defense of the remaining trials is urgently needed. All liberty loving persons are urged to send donations to the Labor Defense Council at the above address. The New York office of the Labor Defense Council is at Room 434, 80 E. 11th St.

HORSE SENSE

I went to work one morning with a Workers Party program in my pocket. When I reached home after the day's work, I discovered that I had lost or mislaid it.

Now, I am a wagon-driver, and upon going to work this morning I found my horse quite unruly, insubordinate, he endeavored to kick me, and made fearful faces at me, making it clear that he intended to take no orders from any master.

His attitude surprised me, as heretofore, he had always been so docile and gentle.

But, suddenly I discovered the source of all my woe, in the manger directly in front of him, lay my long lost program, the sucker had been reading it. My white horse had become red.—Edward J. Irvine.

MOSCOW.—The local papers publish an article by Mr. Trotzky devoted to the fifth anniversary of the Red Army. He points out that the reduction of the army must be accompanied by an increase in its fighting qualities. The enthusiasm of the warriors, owing to which Soviet Russia has achieved victory in civil war, must be supported and fostered by military training and the development of military technics.

Bronx Open Forum

Alexander Bittleman will lecture on "Communism and Organized Labor" Sunday night, April 21st, at 8 P. M., at 1347 Boston Road (near 169th St.).

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Prepare Big Plans for United Celebration of May Day in New York

(Continued from page One.)

At that time they refused to give an answer to the Committee, but instead referred the entire question to their Executive Committee. At their conference of April 9th, however, instead of receiving a report from the Executive Committee, they accepted instead made by Chanine that the previous meeting had decided to have nothing to do with the "splitters", and the chairman so ruled, refusing to admit the Committee from the May Day United Front Conference.

Upon this ruling by the chair, delegate Zirlin, of Local 9, I. L. G. W. U., declared that his local had sent him with instructions to create a United Front. Inasmuch as this action shows that this conference does not want a United Front, he is following out the instructions of his Local, and is withdrawing from the Conference. Delegates from Local 1, I. L. G. W. U., and Local 24, Millinery Workers Union, also stated that they have instructions from their organizations to form a United Front, but they did not leave the Conference.

These attacks of "splitters" were made on the **May Day United Front Conference** despite the fact that it represented 44 Unions, 11 Workmen's Circle Branches, 8 branches from the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, 1 Branch of Poale Zion, also Socialist Consumers Leage, and that the Independent Unions represented only a small portion of the entire Conference. Moreover, the Italian Chamber of Labor has affiliated with the **May Day United Front Conference** and has issued a call to all Italian Unions to participate in this Conference.

The Executive Committee of the May Day United Front Conference is convinced, that the workers of New York City will not listen to the splitting Labor leaders, who were instrumental in splitting the ranks of the workers for this May Day celebration and will turn out in full force to participate in the parade and the mass meetings.

H. M. Wicks Speaks in Labor Forum This Sunday

H. M. Wicks, labor editor of "The Worker," will lecture on "Democracy in the Light of Marxism" at the Labor Forum, 208 E. 12th St., next Sunday, April 22, at 8 p.m. This is a subject that has caused much discussion in the ranks of the labor movement, and is the basis of the controversy between centrists of the Kautsky type and the Bolsheviks. There are workers in America more competent to discuss this question than Comrade Wicks.

Admission is free and the meeting will start on time. At the close of the lectures at the Forum there is a period for questions and discussions which always proves intensely interesting.

Remember Hungarian Soviet Rule

Celebrations were held all over the country by the Hungarian Workers in celebration of the anniversary of the Hungarian Soviet Revolution March 21, 1919. Not only Communists, but thousands and thousands of sympathisers, took part in these celebrations. There was a great celebration in the Central Opera House in New York, also celebrations in Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Bridgeport, Rankin, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Perth Amboy, Trenton, Los Angeles, Martins Ferry, South Bend, Youngstown, So. Bethlehem, McKeesport and New Brunswick. In other cities there have been lectures and meetings in commemoration of the Hungarian Communes. It was shown by these demonstrations that the Hungarian workers of America did not forget the dictatorship of the Hungarian Proletariat, and they are getting ready for the Revolutionary class struggle, from which Soviet Republics of all countries will be born.

The Enuiy Players will probably make a spring revival of "She Stoops to Conquer".

Plan Secret 'War on Reds' in the West

(Special to "The Worker")

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A secret organization, sponsored by the American Legion and supported by the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club and other organizations of business men, has been launched for the purpose of waging a "war on the Reds" according to an announcement in the Kansas City Star. Its propaganda is to be carried on thruout two states—Missouri and Arkansas. Evidently they decided to extend their tentacles into Arkansas because of the encouraging reports of mob violence on a wholesale scale that accompanied the recent lynching of the shop striker, Gregory.

One Captain Edwards, ex-chief-of-police of Kansas City, was appointed head of this new secret organization. The reputation of this creature is one that peculiarly fits him for just such an office. He is such a brute that he was removed from office as the result of his inhuman tactics. And when one gets so low that he cannot be chief of police of Kansas City he has certainly qualified for a position of trust in the American Legion and its auxiliary organizations. Edwards made the mistake of throwing a woman in jail on the charge of being an I. W. W. It turned out that she was never a member of that organization. A law suit followed wherein the woman collected damages from the city. Hence the desire of Edwards to create another job for himself, which accounts for this great crusade against the "Red menace."

In spite of the generally hostile atmosphere of this city, the Young Workers League and the Trade Union Educational League are making genuine progress and holding enthusiastic meetings frequently much to the chagrin of the present successor of Thue Edwards and the patriots of the Chamber of Commerce.

Promise Big Drive Ahead for the Party at Boston

By ROBERT ZELMS

There are many good signs of improvement in the work of Local Boston, Mass. The Cannon meeting was one of the best Boston ever had during the last year. Shortly before that, a very successful concert was held by the Local with splendid financial results. The meetings of the C. C. C. are better attended than before. A new Industrial Organizer was elected for the Local, and a Branches have elected their Industrial Organizer to take charge of industrial activity of the Party. Distribution of literature is showing satisfactory results and improvements. The foreign language Branches are especially active along those lines. Steps are being taken to have regular open air meetings in the city for the summer season. Council for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers, Room 610, [illegible] for information, including delegates from Boston and the nearest outside town.

May Day Conference was organized and is preparing a great May Day celebration. May Day leaflets and buttons were ordered already.

COMING EVENTS: Saturday, April 27, Dudley St. Opera House, 113 Dudley St. "THE CLASS BY CONSPIRACY" Ukrainian Drama in Sve Acts given by Ukrainian Educational Society and Ukrainian Branch of the Workers Party for benefit of the C. C. C.

Tuesday, May 1.—May Day Celebration at Lyriaue Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston. ROBERT MINOR, the International Speaker. Other local speakers and Musical Program. Auspices: Local Boston—May Day Conference of Locals.

Friday and Saturday, May 10 and 11, Grand Ball and Concert, given by Local Boston at Dudley St. Opera House, 113 Dudley St. Proceeds for Defense and Controversial Issue. Useful and Valuable Prizes.

Wednesday, May 15 (Procession Day) Grand Picnic at Wellesley, Mass. Join the U. L. Club.

OPEN FORUM

EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT, 8 P. M. FREIHEIT HALL, 49 Bleecker St.

April 28—SOCIETY REARING:
Speaker: [illegible]
Auspices: English Department—Young Workers League.
Admission free. [illegible]

Coal Barons Again Attack Miners' Union

"Unless the commission can find some remedy whereby force can be outlawed and reason recognized as ruler, there is no salvation for the anthracite industry."

Cosen again! It was not the Federal Churches of Christ that made this statement. It was the coal barons. They must have had a change of heart, say you. They must have been to West Virginia and there gazed upon their bloody handiwork, or perhaps suddenly awakening to the fact that last Sunday was the ninth anniversary of the bloody massacre of men, women and children of Colorado, conscience-stricken they rushed to the press and the government urging that force be destroyed rather than see women and children suffer the tortures that followed the burning-up of those tents at Ludlow, Col., April 19, 1914.

You are all wrong. The force to be dethroned is not the army of gunmen. It is the United Mine Workers' Union. And we pay to see Charlie Chaplin!

"The anthracite operators," says the editor of the Miners' Journal, who, by the way, is opposed to amalgamation, "have organized a gigantic scientific monopoly."

They have had behind that monopoly all the power of the government, as evidenced in the last two coal strikes. Yet it is these hypocrites, these financial backers of the various detective agencies, Burns, Flynn, etc., who talk about the necessity of becoming force.

The coal commission will comish, they will issue a voluminous report, etc., and in the meantime, if the present officials of the United Mine Workers' Union are allowed to remain in office, the miners will find their forces weakened, while at the same time, during the time the commission has been sitting, the mine owners will have strengthened their forces, come to an understanding with other sections of the money-loving class, and will be in a position to wage war upon the miners. Commissions are only created when the workers are winning. They enable the employers to obtain a breathing spell. That is all they are created for. It is only reactionary labor leaders who believe that there is a public to be considered. Even Samuel Gompers, when fighting Gov. Plumb, had to admit that there were two classes in society and the public.

The miners must begin to realize that their leaders are playing a dangerous game when they allow victory to be snatched from the organization by agreeing to commissions, namely the Sankey Commission in England, with its rank betrayal of the British miners, ought to have opened up the eyes of the officials of the United Mine Workers' Union. There is no doubt as to that. It showed the officials on this side of the Atlantic that they could shirk the issue by accepting a commission, as Frank Hodge & Co. did in England. It is easier to sit back and wait for a commission's report than you know that report will mean nothing but a setback for your organization, than it is to stand up and fight. Labor leaders prefer to maintain peace, even tho it is a peace of death, so long as they can draw their salaries.

The rank and file of the United Mine Workers must prepare to battle again. The coal commission will probably tie the hands of the miners. The miners will be asked, and it is necessary forced to accept an enforced arbitration scheme. The miners have not recovered from the fight of last year. At a time when there were so many out of work, the operators were unable to frighten the miners into subjection. They have learnt, thru Herrin, that miners are ill human even tho they engage in inhuman tasks, and that there is a limit to the human endurance. They are, therefore, preparing to force the miners to the wall. They will use all the power of the government, and they are unable to smash the United Mine Workers' Union, they will endeavor to render it impotent by the passing of legislative enactments, such as industrial arbitration, or imprisonment for striking, etc.

The rank and file of the miners must immediately get busy. They must organize their forces in such a manner that they will present a united front against the attacks of the employers. They must also see that men charged with responsibility in directing the affairs of the organization both know how to fight and have the courage to fight. Armies led by "King Tuts", or men who are afraid to fight, are useless. Fighting armies need fighting leaders. One of what is equal to a thousand wishes. Organize your power, miners! Present a fighting union to the organization of the coal barons, for it is not in commissions that your salvation lies, but in your ability to enforce the demands that YOU make and that YOU feel are what you have a right to have if you are to enjoy life.

EVERY WORKERS SHOULD READ AT LEAST ONE COPY OF THE WORKER; THEREFORE KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Bricklayers Help

(Special to "The Worker")

SOUTH BOSTON, Mass.—Bricklayers on one job here collected $100 for the striking Duluth miners and sent the money to the New York office of the Labor Defense Council. Here's hoping that bricklayers on other jobs in Boston and in other cities do as well.

Butte, Mont., in Stand for Labor Party

(Special to "The Worker")

BUTTE, Mont.—The Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council (Butte) at its last meeting endorsed the referendum of the Trade Union Educational League which calls on the workers of America to form an independent Labor Party.

The Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council has been known as one of the most militant bodies of its kind, and with the adoption of the T. U. E. L., referendum it maintains its place in the front ranks of that ever-growing part of the Labor movement which is repudiating the hoary political policy of Samuel Gompers in "rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies."

* * *

Los Angeles for Labor Party

(Special to "The Worker")

(By P. C. REISS)

LOS ANGELES.—The extraordinary happened when the 227 delegates representing 80 labor organizations here went on record for and launched a Labor Party section in this city.

The importance of this victory on the part of the militants becomes more interesting when it is remembered that Los Angeles has the name of the "scab city."

The reactionists opposed the move with all their strength, but their efforts were futile before the enthusiasm of awakening labor.

* * *

California to the Front

"Its endorsement at Los Angeles and at the State Convention of the Building Trades were signal victories for the Labor Party movement in California," says "Labor Unity," San Francisco, Cal.

"It will require quite a little effort to destroy the evil influence of the Gompers mania of "reward your friends and defeat your enemies," but that policy is so erroneous and ineffective that it cannot withstand the logic of a Labor Party very much longer.

"The Trades Union Educational League has circularized 35,000 local unions thruout the country with the following resolution:

"Resolved that we endorse the formation of a labor party by the whole trade union movement to be based directly upon representation from the local unions, and to include as affiliated organizations all existing working class parties.

"See that this resolution comes before your union. It should be there by this time. Fight vigorously for its adoption. The results thruout the nation are favorable, the reactionists cannot stay the tide. A Labor Party must and will be formed in the near future."

Militants of Coal Mines to Meet, June 2-3

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH.—The announcement of a great International Conference of all American coal miners here, June 2—3, has come like a bomb shell to the machine. On the heels of the release of the Progressive Miners' Program, one of the most important documents issued in the history of American labor, the invitation was sent to the Progressives in every Local union in the U. M. W. of A. to send a delegate to Pittsburgh to participate in a great movement to win a completely Progressive organization.

The Progressives frankly admit that this will make it necessary to engage in a bitter fight with the Lewis machine.

Charleroi Meeting April 22.

Alexander Howat is now back in District No. 5, on a speaking tour. At every one of the meetings he advertises the fact that a great Mass Protest Meeting will be held at Charleroi, Pa., Sunday, April 22.

Howat's Tour in Dist. No. 5

Howat is spending ten days in this district. April 14th he spoke at Wyona, Pa. The meeting was held in Union Hall. Wyona is located in the heart of the great Irwin coal fields and is the only union point in this large district. Six mines are located in this town and for years these miners have withstood the attacks of the operators and the efforts of corrupt officials to destroy their union. It can be imagined with what enthusiasm they heard the champion of the Progressive movement among the miners of America. Howat made a wonderful impression and the miners responded vigorously with rounds of applause. Everywhere there is a determination to see that Howat gets a square deal, and is reinstated in the organization. Sunday, April 15th, Howat spoke at Russelton to a packed house. The Union Hall will only hold about 700 men, and standing room was at a premium. The machine sent nine of its best professional sluggers but they were tamed down when they arrived and found the overwhelming majority against them. These "organizers" draw $10 a day and their expenses, which means that it cost Lewis $100 a day to send these fellows to attend the meeting.

He has addresses Howat is giving prominence to two things. After stressing the Kansas case, he calls attention of the miners to the great need of a Labor Party.

Howat Goes to Nova Scotia

Howat is going to Nova Scotia to address a great Mass Meeting, and then thru the district.

After finishing Nova Scotia, he will come back to the Anthracite region where a large number of Mass Meetings will be arranged.

From there he will return to Pittsburgh and attend the International Conference to be held June 2—3.

No Answer to Serious Charge

The Progressives are every day repeating the charge that there was an international report made favoring the continuation of the Fayette County strike, and that President Lewis caused the suppression of this report and a substitution of a different report which favored the calling off of the strike.

It is charged that this report was originally made Dec. 20, 1922, and that at the conference in Chicago, Jan. 3d, Lewis compelled the signers of that report to change their position, and that at the International Board meeting, Jan. 8th, the report, as it was finally made, was given out.

This charge is probably the most serious one that has ever been made against the Lewis machine, and remains absolutely unanswered. The condition of the locked-out Fayette County miners is intolerable. Hundreds of miners are still living in barracks and in many cases sickness has taken the bread winner from the family, and yet the International Executive Board of the U. M. W. of A. has done nothing of importance to relieve the situation. Progressive Miners are hammering away on the recalling of the strike in the Fayette fields. At this time it would be a splendid opportunity to renew the strike. The Coke fields are working overtime and shipping coke clear to France. Thousands of miners who have been compelled thru the stress of circumstances to return to their jobs at the calling off of the strike are ready to come out again if the call is issued.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

American Worker Will Not Stop Until He Is an Entirely Free Man

NEW YORK — The American workingman will not stop until he has become an entirely free man, declared Percy Stickney Grant, pastor, Church of the Ascension here, in an address before the Advertising Club of New York. He added that William Z. Foster's plan for one union of all the workers sometime will be realized.

"That is exactly what is going to happen." Grant told his hearers.

"I'd like to know where all of you men started from. Aren't you going to give someone else a chance? Don't you want every poor man and woman to be just as much a man or woman as they can be, with decent places to live in and decent schools for their children to go to?

"If William Z. Foster could speak to you he would surprise you. He is not trying for the country's ruin, but for efficiency, real efficiency. That is what a big union of all labor will mean."

Women Fight Supreme Court Rule

By ROSA LADDEN

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON.—A call is being sent over the land by the National Women's Trade Union League, summoning an emergency convention of women to deal with the crisis brought about by invalidation of the D. C. minimum wage law by the supreme court.

More than a million and a half women are confronted with probable wage reductions, in the view of Ethel Smith, legislative secretary of the Women's Trade Union league, and representative for labor on the local minimum wage board. "Something must be done," she declares, "to humanize either the courts or the constitution."

WORKERS! Forward to Amalgamation, a Labor Party and a Workers' Government

MAY DAY, 1923, MANIFESTO OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA!

May Day is the day on which the workers of the world count their gains and measure their losses. In every country of the world the workers are on the march. They are going forward in the struggle for a better life, for the enjoyment of more of what they produce thru their labor power.

Everywhere in the world these workers respond to ideal of a new social order, a better world in which the hardships, the misery and suffering, the exploitation and oppression, which is the lot of the workers under the capitalist system, will be ended.

In England, in France, in Italy, in Germany, in all Europe, mighty movements of the workers are engaged in the struggle against the capitalists. In the far away countries of Asia, Africa and South America, there are groups of workers who are fighting the same battle.

In Russia, the workers will not demonstrate against capitalism. They will demonstrate their strength and courage in the rebuilding of their country which the imperialist war and counter-revolution destroyed. They will renew their enthusiasm in the struggle to establish the new Communist society.

THE AMERICAN WORKERS

During the year which has passed since last May Day the workers of the United States have learned to what lengths their enemies, the employers, are ready to go in order to make them accept low wages and to destroy their organization.

The employers, seeking greater profits for themselves, drove a half million miners, a hundred thousand textile workers and a half million railroad shopmen into strikes. They launched against these workers fighting for a decent standard of living all the might of government. They not only fought the workers thru endeavoring to starve them into submission but used injunctions, courts and soldiers. Thru the Daugherty injunction they swept away all the rights of the workers to use their organized power to win better wages and working conditions from the bosses.

WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES! THE BITTER EXPERIENCES OF THE LAST YEAR SHOULD BE A LESSON TO THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY. IT SHOULD TEACH THEM THAT THE EXISTING GOVERNMENTS EXIST UNDER NO PROTECTION FROM THE ATTACKS OF THE CAPITALISTS. IT SHOULD TEACH THEM THAT THEY MUST EXPECT ALL THE FORCES OF CAPITALISM, COURTS, INJUNCTIONS, SOLDIERS, TO BE USED AGAINST THEM WHEN THEY DEMAND BETTER WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

The experiences since last May Day should teach them more than that. It should teach them that their only means of securing relief from the things they suffer from under the capitalist system is their own organized power. They must find the means of uniting the strength of the great working masses for a common struggle against the exploiters and oppressors of labor.

THE CAPITALISTS ORGANIZE

The capitalists are organizing for new struggles against the workers. They are uniting in order more effectively to fight the demands of the workers. They are increasing their strength so that they can cut down wages still lower, lengthen the hours of labor, and generally make worse the working conditions of labor.

The capitalists of the United States have been united in the greatest corporations existing anywhere in the world. But they are not satisfied with what they have achieved in the past thru the trusts. They are creating still greater organizations.

During recent months the packers have united. Several great steel companies have merged. The great textile companies have amalgamated. Banking institutions are combining into greater financial octopuses than existed before. All along the line the order of the day in the United States is great industrial organization, greater trusts, more powerful organizations of capital for the exploitation and oppression of the workers.

Workers of the United States! These new combinations of capital are aimed at you. They have as their purpose to wrench even greater profit from the sweat and toil of the working people. The capitalist class is seeking to create such powerful organizations of capital that they can ride rough-shod over all opposition. They intend to make the industrial slavery of the workers even worse. They intend to destroy the workers' organizations and leave them helpless before these giant organizations of capital.

ALREADY IT IS PROPOSED THAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY MAKE THE BIG ISSUE OF THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, THE OPEN SHOP. THE OPEN SHOP MEANS THE DESTRUCTION OF THE UNIONS. IT MEANS THAT THE WORKERS WILL HAVE NO WEAPONS WITH WHICH TO DEFEND THEMSELVES FROM THE ATTACKS OF THE BOSSES.

Laws are being proposed to take the right to strike from the workers. Laws to punish foreign-born workers for participation in strike meetings, to finger print, photograph and register these workers are pending.

The capitalists are mobilizing their power. They are merging and combining industrially to strengthen themselves. They are mobilizing the power of government to weaken the workers.

THE WORKERS MUST ORGANIZE

Workers of the United States! You must answer these preparations for a new attack upon you. You must organize your strength as the capitalists are organizing their strength. You must knit your organizations closer together. You must fight the capitalists upon the political field. You must go forward until the governmental power is taken out of the hands of the capitalists.

In the struggles of the textile workers, the miners and the railway shopmen, the workers learned that they can hope to protect themselves against the attacks of the strongly organized employers and win better conditions only if their organizations are federally united.

The railway shopmen fighting alone, while nine other railway unions served the bosses, showed the railway men the need of amalgamating their unions into one industrial union of railway employes. The weakness and disorganization of many textile unions on strike showed the need of the textile workers forming one great industrial union of the textile industry. The miners in their fight needed the help of the railway men and the fact that coal was hauled by union railwaymen while the miners were on strike showed the need of an alliance between the miners and the railwaymen.

AMALGAMATION OF THE CRAFT UNIONS INTO POWERFUL INDUSTRIAL UNIONS WILL MIGHTILY STRENGTHEN LABOR IN ITS STRUGGLE AGAINST THE EMPLOYERS.

During the great strikes of last year Labor found that the strongest weapon in the hands of the employers and its greatest enemy was the government. It found that in every strike the powerful arm of the government reached out to break the power of labor in the fight against lower wages and the open shop. The government used the Railway Labor Board, it used the courts, it used police and it used soldiers, all for the purpose of breaking the power of Labor. The Daugherty injunction, which still stands, is the most flagrant example to prove that the Government is an instrument of the employers to break labor.

The answer to this use of political power against Labor is for Labor to enter the political struggle against the employers. Labor must fight its battles politically as well as upon the industrial field. While the bosses hold the Government, Labor cannot hope to make any great gains upon the industrial field.

A POLITICAL PARTY OF LABOR—A LABOR PARTY—UNITING BOTH INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND WORKING FARMERS MUST BE THE ANSWER TO THE OPEN USE OF THE GOVERNMENT TO CRUSH LABOR.

With the power of Labor thus organized the way is open to establish in place of the present capitalist government, which openly uses its power to dictate to the workers in the interests of the bosses, a Workers' Government which will use the governmental power to dictate to the capitalists in the interest of the workers.

WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES! THE WAY TO FIGHT THE CAPITALISTS EFFECTIVELY IS THRU AMALGAMATION AND A LABOR PARTY. THE GOAL OF THE STRUGGLE MUST BE A WORKERS GOVERNMENT.

FORWARD IN THE STRUGGLE. MAKE THIS MAY DAY COUNT IN THE STRENGTHENING OF THE WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FORWARD TO AMALGAMATION, A LABOR PARTY AND A WORKERS GOVERNMENT!

Central Executive Committee,
Workers Party of America,
C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary.

Butchkevitch Shown Polish Terror Agent

"If Mgr. Butchkevitch had been an Hawaiian priest, or an Irish, or an American Catholic, he would be about today and preaching in Russia," Capt. Paxton Hibben informed a large and rather unruly audience at the forum of the New York Society of Ethical Culture.

"Father Butchkevitch was tried, not as a Catholic or a Christian, but as a Russian citizen of Polish extraction who, during hostilities between Russia and Poland, favored the land of his origin over his own country. The capitalistic press that is so hysterical over Father Butchkevitch's fate was, during the late war, just as hysterical in its application of American citizens of German origin as was the public prosecution in the Butchkevitch trial. There is no war on religion in Russia, and the very newspapers that print columns of propaganda claiming that there is, have in their offices Reuter news dispatches from Moscow reporting that when Archbishop Zepliak was asked on the witness stand why he did not obey the law of the land, he replied that he did not have to obey the laws in church matters except those of Rome. Asked why, since the Catholic church in other countries subordinated its canonical regulations to the laws of those countries, he did not do so in Russia, he replied that he had seen no necessity for obeying Russian laws. If ministers of any church were to make such a statement in America, I leave it to your imagination what public opinion would be."

Boris Brasol, head of the Russian National Society, who took the opposite side of the debate to Capt. Hibben, frankly declared in answer to a question from the floor, that his organization was working for the re-establishment of the imperial government in Russia. Russia, he said, is today in the hands of men with names like Bronstein and Finkelstein.

"What's the matter with Finkelstein as a name?" a man shouted from the audience.

Questioned as to whether Russia was in the hands of the Jews today, Capt. Hibben said:

"No more than the United States —not as much, in fact. But suppose it was? I had rather live under the rule of a Trotsky than that of the Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, here or in Russia." Dr. David S. Muzzey in charge of the meeting had some difficulty in keeping order. "These forums were instituted to generate light and not heat," he said.

A returned American Relief Administration worker asserted that food conditions among the people of the Ukraine are terrible, so bad as they ever were in the worst period of the famine. "There is cannibalism going on right now," he declared. "The A. R. A. has reduced its work to 12 per cent, but conditions are still 100 per cent bad. Millions of Jews in that country will die before next year unless immediate steps are taken to supply them with food and clothing."

On his way home from the meeting Capt. Hibben was knocked down by a taxicab and severely injured. He was taken to St. Vincent's hospital.

CANNON MEETINGS

Cleveland, O.: Sun., Apr. 22, 2.30 P. M. Mosse Hall, 1000 Walnut Ave.

Akron, O.: Mon., Apr. 23, 8 P. M. Hall to be announced later.

East Pittsburgh, Pa.: Tues, Apr. 24, 7.30 P. M. Workers' Home, Cor. Electric and 36th Aves.

New Castle, Pa.: Wed., Apr. 25, 8 P. M. Trades Assembly Hall, 11 E. Mill St.

Yukon, Pa.: Thurs., Apr. 26, 7 P. M. Announced Hall.

E. Liverpool, O.: Fri, Apr. 27, 8 P. M.

Golden Eagle Hall, Diamond Block, Martins Ferry, O.: Sat., Apr. 28, 8 P. M. Hall announced later.

Hale, O.: Sun, Apr. 29, 2 P. M. Mts. Monarch Hall.

Chicago, Ill.: May 1st. Hall announced later.

Bellaire, O.: Thurs., May 3, 8 P. M. Hall announced later.

Toledo, O.: Fri., May 4, 8 P. M. Hall announced later.

Toledo, O.: Sat., May 5, 8 P. M. Hall announced later.

Detroit, Mich: Sunday, May 6, 4 P. M. Home of Russes, 2051 Gratiot Ave.

Detroit, Mich.: Monday, May 7, 8 P. M. Home of Russes, 2051 Gratiot Ave.

Racine, Wisc.: Sat., May 12, 8 P. M. Union Hall, 628 Wisconsin Ave.

Cannon Given Big Ovation at Jamestown

(Special to "The Worker")

JAMESTOWN, N. Y. — Another great gathering greeted James P. Cannon, chairman of the Workers Party, when he faced his audience here. His subject "Russia Today" found a ready response among his listeners. Among the comment in the local press we find the following from the Jamestown Morning Post:

"Soviet Russia was described last night in Jamestown as a country where labor controls industry, where strikes are unknown and where workers in boots and overalls attend trades union conferences in gilded halls that formerly were used as meeting places of noblemen.

"Then the traveler told of the big trade union conference he attended in Moscow. Two high officials of the government reported to the workers and one army official told of what his organization was doing.

"Mr. Cannon asked his hearers if they could imagine high officials of the United States Government making reports of governmental activity at an American labor union conference or if they ever expected to see the day when a leading figure of the United States Army should report to labor what the armed forces were doing.

"Workers and soldiers are the only persons who vote in Russia, said Mr. Cannon, adding that they are the big figures, politically, economically and socially."

* * *

Big Reception in Pittsburgh

By MAX LERNER

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Before an enthusiastic audience that greeted his remarks repeatedly with great spirit and applause, James P. Cannon delivered his talk on Russia in the Labor Lyceum here.

Pittsburgh, "the hell hole of capitalism," was treated to an analysis of "Russia Today" in a manner that it will long remember. When Comrade Cannon remarked that nothing would stop the crushing of counter-revolution in Russia, neither counter-revolution masquerading under the cloak of social revolutionaries or under the cloak of religion the audience showed its approval by prolonged applause. The audience listened spell bound with wrapt attention to the message delivered. It departed with greater faith and confidence in the first Soviet Republic of the world with a clean understanding of its new economic policy and the dictatorship of the workers.

Building Trades Men, Attention!

Painters, Paper Hangers, Plasterers, etc., will meet every third Saturday of the month. Next meeting Saturday, April 21st, P. M., at 208 E. 12th St., Room 24. Building Trades militants are invited.

H. M. Wicks will lecture at the LABOR FORUM, this Sunday, April 22, 8 P. M., at 208 East 12th Street, on DEMOCRACY IN THE LIGHT OF MARXISM. —Discussion will follow.

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WM. Z. FOSTER
FIRST LOCAL APPEARANCE SINCE THE MICHIGAN TRIAL
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BOOK AGENTS
PROGRESS

May Day Sees "Prosperity" Boom Heralding New Crisis

By BEN GITLOW

This May Day, 1923, finds the business in the United States enjoying a period of unprecedented prosperity. But is it a "prosperity" that will last?

Production of industry is under reports of factories running full force and producing up to the maximum of their ability. The steel mills have orders, more than they can fill; the textile concerns are rushing to capacity; business and railroad freight traffic is exceedingly heavy.

Additional signs of this business prosperity is the fact that unemployment has slightly decreased, that wages in many industries have been increased and that prices have been rising steadily.

In the matter of wages the Bureau of Labor reports that in the month of February 56 wage scale increases were noted and that in the month of March the wage increases noted totalled 218. In the month of April a wage increase of 10 per cent was announced for the steel industry and a wage increase of 11½ per cent took place in the textile and packing industries.

These wage increases in most cases were either given voluntarily or to avert the threatened possibility of a strike for increased wages. The steel mills for example gave the increase voluntarily while the New England textile mills gave their increase in order to offset the possibility of a strike for a demanded wage increase of 29½ per cent. These increases were given because in times of feverish activity in industry, it is more profitable to keep the labor turn—over as small as possible and to avoid a complete stoppage by a strike.

The present wave of prosperity is due in part to the building boom that took place in the spring 1922 following nearly eight years of almost complete neglect for the legitimate building requirements of the country. For the first three months of 1923 the building operations in volume and cost surpassed those of the same period last year and for the whole of the year promises to greatly surpass the building boom of 1922. In order to get an idea of the enormous amount of money involved in the building projects now going on I will quote Bradstreet's report on the building permits issued for January, February and March of this year for an average of 155 cities. These amounted in value to $982,802,024. When one realizes that almost a billion dollars is to be spent in three months on building operations in only 155 cities one can begin to understand the significance and importance of the building boom to the present business prosperity.

This business prosperity has resulted in greatly augmenting the fortunes of the wealthy. The business men, the capitalists, the industrial overlords and the idle rich that live upon dividends are deriving all the benefit of this prosperity. The joys of this prosperity have been transmitted to the worker in an increase in the cost of living far above the increases he in some instances received in wages. Without quoting statistics let me prove this assertion by quoting the New York Times Annalist, a magazine of finance, commerce and economics, published for the capitalists of the country. Says the Annalist of April 16th:

"Wages for skilled and unskilled workers have not followed the advance in commodity prices, with the result that there has existed a wide and unsettling gap between the income of the worker and the prices of the necessities of life he is obliged to purchase."

This means that in spite of prosperity due to the ever increasing cost of living the worker finds it ever harder and harder to live.

But prospects would not be so bad for the worker if he would have assurances that the present wave of prosperity would last indefinitely or at least for a long period of time. Such, however, is not the case.

There are already signs that the present building boom will end this year. In New York City for example this week a number of building projects which were to be started were indefinitely postponed and the excuse given was that building costs were too high. Manufacturers of building materials have this week tightened up on their credit and as an excuse for not filling orders have stated that their plants were unable to accomodate all customers. With the end of the building boom will come a curtailment in a great many industries that have been very busy supplying materials to the builders. The result will be a big slow down in industry all over the country and with this slow down in industry will come a new attitude to money and to wages. The capitalists will become more penurious in the matter of wages and more insistent on the speed up. They are already beginning to feel that the time is ripe for a general reduction in the wages of many years. The capitalist press in dealing with this wave of prosperity has continually warned the capitalists to guard against the dangers of a period of deflation which will set in if a halt is not put to rapidly rising prices. The capitalist press appeals to the capitalist, and to the businessmen generally, to use their ingenuity in order to avoid the coming disaster in the industrial and business affairs of the country. Real practical suggestions to avoid the coming disastrous panic the capitalist cannot offer. All that the capitalist press can do is to appeal to the ingenuity of the capitalist of the country, but their ingenuity in the future will be as ineffective as their ingenuity in the past when dealing with an unemployed situation involving millions of men and women.

That the capitalists expect the coming crisis in the country to be a very bad one can be gleaned from the report of the president's unemployment committee which recently reported on ways and means for dealing with the coming unemployed situation in the country. This committee which during the last unemployed situation turned down the idea of a fund for the relief of the unemployed this year proposes such a fund.

This then is capitalist prosperity on May Day, 1923. Before its beneficent rays have even begun to bathe the millions of wage slaves, the black clouds of hard times with millions of unemployed, with starvation and misery faces the workers. And the unions of the country have been unable in this short period of business prosperity to take advantage of it for the worker and to increase their ranks. The workers will have to face these coming hard times disorganized, and their demands for bread will be met by injunctions, clubs and bullets.

WEAR A MAY DAY BUTTON!

Are you for:
A labor party?
Amalgamation?
A workers' government?

Will you take part in the May Day celebration?

These are the slogans for the international holiday of the workers. Show your colors by wearing a May Day button. Have your local order a quantity for the May Day celebration.

The button design is a gold globe in a field of white, having in the center the flaming red banner bearing the slogan "All Power to the Workers." This is surrounded by a blue border bearing the slogans of May Day.

Every class conscious worker will be proud to wear this button. Order yours today. Workers Party, 799 Broadway, N. Y. C. Have your branch and local order a quantity. The price is 25 cents each.

Philadelphia May Day Conference

PHILADELPHIA. — The Third Meeting of the May Day United Front Conference was held here with delegates representing about 12,000 organized workers of Philadelphia present. They reported that many more organizations will send their delegates to the next meeting of the Conference which will be held on Tuesday, April 24th, 8 p. m., at the Machinists' Temple, 1239 Spring Garden St.

MISSING!

To make up complete files of THE WORKER we need the following numbers—312-319-322-341-344-350-363.

We will appreciate it if comrades will send us copies of these missing issues.—Business Manager.

ATTENTION—DOWN TOWN

Russia Thru the Shadows

A Seven - Reel Motion Picture of

Soviet Russia's Great Struggle

will be shown

Tuesday Evening, April 24, 7 P. M.

Labor Temple, 14th Street and 2nd Avenue

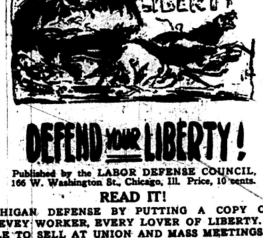
Admission, 35 cents

Tickets for sale at 208 East 12th Street, and 201 West 13th Street.

JUST OFF THE PRESS

The Labor Defense Council Pamphlet

THE BURNS'S and DAUGHERTY'S ATTACK UPON LABOR AND LIBERTY



DEFEND YOUR LIBERTY!

A masterful presentation of the background of the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism Case, the high points of the prosecution and the defense and a clear-cut statement of the issues involved.

No one who wishes to keep informed about the development of the governmental attacks on labor can afford to miss this brilliant pamphlet.

For those who want to aid in the defense of the men and women now being prosecuted, it is an absolute necessity.

Twenty-four pages, 6 in. by 9, cover design by Fred Ellis, illustrated with 25 pictures of the principals of the defense and the prosecution and of scenes taken at the Foster trial.

A permanent contribution to American Labor Literature. A smashing attack on the Labor-baiters and their masters, the 'Captains' of Industry. A spirited defense of the rights of labor.

Published by the LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Price, 10 cents.

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HELP THE MICHIGAN DEFENSE BY PUTTING A COPY OF THIS PAMPHLET IN THE HANDS OF EVERY WORKER, EVERY LOVER OF LIBERTY.

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Ten cents a copy, 3 for 25 cents, 14 for a dollar, $4.50 per hundred. Postpaid any place in the United States or Canada.

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All Building Trades in May Pay Advance

By SELMAR SCHOPEEN

A general advance of $1 a day in the building industry is to go into effect for the first of May. This news was given out yesterday by the Governing Board of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

But it hardly appeared when Chairman Ryan, president of the Board and of the Association, "voluntarily" assured the officials of the Plasterers' Union, No. 60, that the wage demand of $12 per day would be granted.

Previous to the "amicable settlement," all the unions in the newly organized Building Trades Council had agreed upon joint action to force the employers into granting their demand. The Stone Masons who had already decided to strike for the $12 wage, agreed to put off the fight until May first so as to give the other trades, especially the Bricklayers, an opportunity to make common cause. As it has passed, all the other trades fell in line, the Marble Workers demanding $12, while the Plumbers and Painters will be satisfied with a minimum of $10 per day. The Carpenters are still holding on to the old "Board of Business Agents" which, under false pretense laid a charter as "Building Trades Council," organized by Robert P. Brindell, now occupying quarters in Sing Sing Prison. Their agreement with the employers gives them the benefit of all wage improvements gained by any of the other trades.

Painters Plan to Guard Health

With the painters, the strengthening of the Five-Day-Week and the insertion of certain health clauses are of chief interest in connection with their demands which will be submitted to the employers only after they have been approved by a referendum vote of the membership. The propaganda for the better protection of the workers' health has taken great impetus among the painters who especially are on guard against the prevalence of lead poisoning.

Untermeyer Fights Labor

The interest of the building trades' unions is at present focussed upon the trial of the Operative Plasterers' Union, No. 60, before a jury and Judge Charles H. Brown in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Thirty-six officials, members of the Executive Board and of the Construction Committee, are on trial in an effort on the part of Samuel Untermeyer, acting as chief prosecutor, to show that the union "conspired to stifle trade" and overstepped its rights, by forcing employers to adhere to the rules as laid down by the union.

The trial is one of the results of the investigations of the Lockwood Legislative Committee into the housing situation in and around New York City. Untermeyer maintained that the workers helped to a great extent to raise the cost of building by insisting that the rules to which the contractors have subscribed are lived up to. In his effort to prove this, he read from the constitution of the national as well as the local organization clauses, referring to the registration of apprentices, rules regulating their indenture and their employment. He also introduced as evidence clauses which forbid "rushing," the repetition and altering of models and other protective measures, necessary to guard against undue exploitation and to save such sections of the trade as for instance the modelers from utter ruin.

One of the chief witnesses for the prosecution was Christian G. Norman, president of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

The court was rather amused, when Jonah J. Goldstein, chief counsel for the defense, reminded Norman that Untermyer, now the chief prosecutor, had characterized him in the hearings of the Lockwood Committee as the leader of the organization of the Building Trades Bosses, "which has been the greatest enemy of the City of New York at all times, never helpful, always stubborn, mulish and self-impressed." And that the witness merely had replied: "We are looking out for our own interests," that he had in other words expressed himself as taking the attitude of "to hell with the public interests."

The court room was in such a state of hilarity that the court found it advisable to have a recess, when Goldstein, turned to Untermyer and told him, with these kind of witnesses he is trying to show the unions and their rules were detrimental to the public weal.

Norman said, he receives a salary of $25,000, but denied that his duties include the breaking up of the regular unions and forming of scab unions. His answer, however, was evasive when Goldstein asked him specifically, if he had anything to do with the forming of an organization of Plasterers and another of Bricklayers in 1922, when the building trades balked the plan for the open shop.

This Week: Labor Banks Repudiated By "Big Six"

A terrific blow was dealt the open shop drive in New York City this week when the Amalgamated Bank of New York, the labor bank, was forced to withdraw from the "Big Six" financial group, and the members voted to invest the $10,000 in the proposed Federated Trust Company. Then shortly six weeks ago it was announced that Walter F. McCaleb, so-called banking expert who is trying to hoodwink the organized workers into such doubtful ventures, and one Peter J. Brady, a notorious labor politician and henchman of Matt Woll of the Photo-Engravers, and others interested in starting the labor bank in New York City had abandoned the idea of a Trust Company and were going to launch a state savings bank instead. Many active members of "Big Six," so named because it is the largest typographical union on earth, began to get skeptical and the whole question was re-opened.

The writer was present and exposed the fantastic claims of the organizers and the fraudulent character of such banks, with the result that the meeting almost unanimously rejected the proposition to invest one cent in the thing.

That rebuke, however, did not deter the valiant Peter J. Brady, who is obviously expecting a position on the Board of Directors of the bank if it ever materialises, from proceeding with his propaganda before other unions. On Tuesday he appeared before the Eighth Convention of the United Hatters of America with a story of the glories of labor banks. He told them a long tale of the wonderful progress being made in organizing the bank and of how a number of unions contributed several thousand dollars, but he carefully refrained from citing the action of "Big Six."

AUKLAND, New Zealand.—Because he sold a book entitled "The A. B. C. of Communism," William Henry Sheffield was charged at the police court by the New Zealand government with "encouraging violence and lawlessness." The judge fined him $150 or three months hard labor.

Young Workers Debate

Young Workers Debate between Dorchin and H. Kaun, on the question of a Jewish Conference, Saturday, at 5 P. M., at 44 Chrystie St. All welcome.

Daisytown, Pa., Youth's Dance

The Daisytown, Pa., Branch of the Y. W. L. of A. held a dance, April 21, for the purpose of raising our quota of the coming convention expenses. The affair was a success in every way. The Monessen, Pa., Youth turned out in full force, and we thank them for co-operation in this as in other affairs. It is due to them also, that we were able to get the 'Avalon Six" from Monessen to furnish the music, and whose performances were enjoyed even by the older folks that didn't dance.

In return the Daisytown Youth will attend the Program meeting of the Monessen Y. W. L. Branch on April 22, as we did March 25, and will contribute to the program. The co-operation between the branches should be encouraged in every way as it helps enliven the activities of both Branches—Daisytown Y. W. L. Branch, Helen Murphy, Sec., Box 835 Daisytown, Pa.

Mme. Tchekhova to Lecture

Mme. Olga Knipper-Tchekhova, widow of the famous playwright, Anton Tchekhoff, and leading actress of the Moscow Art Theatre, will give a reading in English from her husband's writings, by arrangement with Morris Gest, at the Belasco Theatre Sunday afternoon, April 29th, 3 p.m.

Move "The Adding Machine"

The Theatre Guild's production of Elmer Rice's "The Adding Machine" moves to the Comedy to make way for the next Guild production, "The Devil's Disciple," opening Monday night.

Theatre Guild Fund Grows

It is announced that the sale of bonds for a new Guild Theatre now totals $306,700. The Guild is seeking $500,000 in all. The campaign will close April 29.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

WHICH

World War? **Cannons or Tractors** **Reconstruction?**

The Friends of Soviet Russia must send twenty Tractors to the world's First Workers' Republic. For this purpose $40,000 are needed.

VOTING CONTEST

For every Ten Thousand Dollars collected toward the purchase of the twenty tractors, one person will go as a LIVING MESSAGE from the workers of America to the workers of Russia. They will be received in Berlin by our delegates and vise will be provided for entrance to Russia.

RULES

5 VOTES to individuals for every dollar contributed. These votes may be cast in favor of oneself or anyone else.

10 VOTES to individuals for every dollar collected from others on a list.

50 VOTES to organizations for every dollar contributed. These votes may be cast in favor of the person making the collection or anyone the organization wishes to name. Organization lists must bear the signature of the Secretary.

JOIN THE ONE DOLLAR ARMY

Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 W. 13th St., N. Y.

Enclosed please find $..... to help buy twenty tractors for Russia.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

Trade or Profession .....

Record my ..... votes in favor of .....

.....

Shall we send you collection blanks? .....

Contest ends June 20th. All blanks must be in by June 15th.

ONE DOLLAR

from each of forty thousand workers will buy the tractors and help avoid another famine in Russia, another unemployment crisis in America; another war in the world.

A ROUND TRIP TO RUSSIA FREE

will be given to those receiving the highest number of votes in the contest.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA
201 West 13th Street,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sex Equality Symposium Stirs Forum

Three different views of the woman question were presented last evening at the Forum, by three speakers representing respectively the National Woman's Party, the Socialist Party and the Workers Party.

In discussing the Woman's Party, Adelaide Steadman, insisted that sex equality could be brought about by opposing all laws designed to favor women as a sex and she advocated the repeal of all protective laws for women in industry on the ground that many of them prevented women competing as equals with men. To illustrate her contention she cited the prohibition of women engaging in night work as discriminatory in favor of men who could work any hours they chose.

For the Socialist Party, Mrs. Gertrude Weil Klein held that only equality of opportunity for both men and women, to be achieved thru evolution and the democratic parliamentary government, could solve the woman problem today. Mrs. Klein deemed more concerned about delivering a soap box speech against Communism and the Communist International than dealing with her subject.

Jeanette Pearl, for the Workers Party, devoted most of her time to replying to the position of the National Woman's Party. She gave a short historical sketch of the enslavement of woman as the result of the rise of private property and then proved that the Woman's Party takes a purely middle class position regarding equality of sexes, a position based on legislation in the interest of private property. As opposed to the stand of the Woman's Party, Comrade Pearl spoke in favor of protective legislation as an imperative immediate demand of the class struggle.

In analyzing the so-called blanket equality bill of rights of the Woman's Party, Comrade Pearl ridiculed as purely petty bourgeois the demand for rights of middle class women to lucrative political positions and the demands for entrance to the faculties of higher institutions of learning. She also scored the demand of the Woman's Party that men as well as women be held under the prostitution law, pointing to the fact that prostitution itself was based upon capitalism and that its elimination could not be achieved thru legislation, but thru emancipation from wage slavery, which is the basis of prostitution.

"Equality cannot spring out of a sex basis, but can come only with emancipation from class rule. This emancipation can be achieved only thru the mass power of the workers developing independent political action as formulated by the Communist International. For the special problems affecting women the Communist International has created a special apparatus, the Women's Section, for the purpose of studying the problems confronting women in industry and in the home and bringing them into the common struggle against capitalism as a class and not as a sex. Sex equality, based upon "equality of opportunity," is achieved thru the Soviet form of government and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, and not thru parliamentary bourgeois democracy.

400,000 Programs Distributed!

Program distribution of the Workers Party has now reached the 400,000 mark. The following amounts have been distributed by the principal cities: Chicago, 40,000; Detroit, 25,000; New York, 25,000; Boston, 25,000; Philadelphia, 15,000; Minneapolis, 10,000; St. Louis, 20,000; San Francisco, 10,000; Seattle, 3,000; Cleveland, 15,000; Pittsburgh, 20,000.

Look over this list, comrades of New York, Philadelphia, and Minneapolis. Compare and get busy.

The New Russia!

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WORKERS PARTY

799 Broadway, New York City.

Problems of Our United Front

NOTE—It is proposed that the accompanying article be the first in a series of six articles on the "Problems of Our United Front," to appear in the following order: (1) Limits of the United Front; (2) Against Reformism; (3) Against Sectarianism; (4) Party Work in Shop, Trade and Union Branches in the United Front; (5) The Needs of Shop, Trade and Union Branches in the Party; (6) Be American! The first article is as follows:

By JOHN PEPPER

I. Limits of the United Front

The entire policy of the Workers Party is focused to-day upon the United Front.

Our opponents, for demagogical reasons, for protection of foreign agents, for the purpose of misleading or confusing the revolutionary workers, are trying to distort the United Front policy.

The greatest steps forward have been made by us in the united front when we were clearest, in our theses, in this connection, in the limits of the United Front.

The policy of the united front holds two dangers. We have sectarians who do not understand that it is permissible in any way to form a united front with the yellow leaders. And we have too broad-hearted comrades who want to embrace everybody in the united front, and in this way they forget their own Party.

The Italian Federation of the Workers Party has accomplished splendid work. It took up the initiative in time, and established the united front with all the Italian trade unions, with the Socialist Party, against the Fascisti. Our comrades secured all the important strategical positions in this struggle. The Alba Nuova took up with energy the struggle against the Fascisti.

But we must say openly, that in the continuation of the fight so brilliantly begun, dangers may arise.

Sharply and clearly stated, the main danger is that the Party will be pushed into the background in the minds of our comrades. We must therefore follow the following policy energetically:

1. Some of the Italian comrades are opposed to permitting the Anarchist group (Carlo Tresca) and the I. W. W. to enter the united front. But at the same time a comrade who otherwise is a very good Communist, declared naively, "We want to forget our hatred for the yellow Socialist leaders."

Naturally, both viewpoints are false. We cannot allow a so-called left group to stand outside of the united front. Not even if this group is not a real left group, but one that is confused, unorganized and at times even hostile. And it is impossible to forget the hatred against the yellow leaders at the moments when the Socialist Party makes a formal conspiracy in an underground meeting against Soviet Russia, and against the Communists in particular.

2. The fight against Italian Fascism must be broadened and extended into a fight against international Fascism. Not only in Italy, but also in Hungary, Fascism holds sway. In Germany it is increasing in might. In Poland and in Czecho-Slovakia it has armed organizations. In the United States the Ku Klux Klan and its policy against Jews, Catholics, and Negroes is becoming ever mightier. The United Front of the Italian workers in America has the duty to call upon the German, Polish, Hungarian, Jewish, Czecho-Slovakian workers of America, and the Negro worker and tenant farmer to establish a great and mighty united front against international Fascism. The German, Polish, Jewish, Hungarian Federations, and the Negro organizations of the Workers Party have the duty to follow the example of the Italian Federation of the Workers Party, and to group around themselves as many labor unions and benefit societies as possible, and lead all American workers to a great common united front against Fascism.

3. But that is not enough. We must extend the fighting front still further. The Communist International has begun an immense fight against Fascism on an international scale. Under the chairmanship of Clara Zetkin a provisional international committee which aims to include not only Communists, but all labor organizations has been formed. We are in duty bound to tie up the fighting front of the American workers with the whole fight against Fascism.

4. We must also broaden the program and the slogans of the struggle. And at the same time we must anchor it deeply in American political life. We must unify the anti-Fascisti campaign with our Sacco-Vanzetti campaign, with our campaign against deportations, with our defense campaign for class war prisoners, with our campaign against the persecution of the foreign-born workers as criminals and prostitutes.

5. It is incumbent upon our Italian comrades to double the membership of their Federation in this struggle. The present Italian Federation is too small a basis for influencing the masses.

It is our duty to make the Alba Nuova a daily. The Alba Nuova must become a real Communist paper, unofficially it must become the official organ of the fight against the Fascisti. We must take a decisive stand against this idea to create an Italian daily independent of our Party, even if the editors of the daily happen to be at the same time members of our Party. The Party has had enough unpleasant experience with periodicals which have not been political expressions of our Party, but organs of individual literateurs.

It is our duty to convert our Italian Party units, which until now have been built on an artificial basis, into shop, trade and union branches. The Workers Party can really become a party of the workers only if it knows how to take root in the industries and factories.

To sum up: We should form the united front with every workers' organization, and when it is necessary, also with yellow Socialist leaders and with confused Anarchists. But we should not forget for a moment our distrust and hatred for these misleaders. We must organize the masses, when we forget our own Party within the United Front. The Communist Party's interests can never and in no situation be put to the true interests of the working class. It is not Party egoism when we wish to protect the absolute organizational and ideological independence of our Party within the United Front. The trade unions represent only momentary interests and sectional interests of the workers. The Socialist and Anarchists have no clear program for the historical tasks of the working class. The Communistic Party is the only organization which represents not only the momentary interests of the workers, and not only the interests of all the sections of the working class, but the greatest interests of the whole future of the proletariat. The Communist Party is the head of the working class. Communists who forget their own Party within the masses unified for the struggle, are like soldiers who lose their heads in the midst of battle.

For a Labor Party

By CHARLES KRUMBEIN

Results of the referendum vote for a Labor Party, conducted by the Trade Union Educational League, which pour into the office daily, clearly demonstrate that the organized workers are getting ready to completely discard the old fatal political policy which has for so many years made of them only a football for unscrupulous capitalist politicians, and adopt new and more militant tactics.

Unquestionably the experiences of the past few years, the outstanding partiality shown by the government in labor struggles and the terrible loss suffered by the trade unions had done a great deal to re-awaken the militant traditions of the past and stimulate the sentiment for more realistic policies and tactics.

During the miners' and railroad shop crafts strikes of last year the unions involved found themselves opposed by the combined organized forces of a government which in the interest of the class represented by the railroad and mine owners involved did not hesitate to use the force of the injunction weapon to prevent picketing, and dispatched soldiers to all strike points for the protection of the scabs.

The infamous Daugherty injunction became only one more categorical proof as to what the government institution, owned and controlled by Wall Street is to be used for.

The "honorable" law makers, who had hitherto professed friendliness for labor failed to come to the rescue and vividly demonstrated that they can never be depended upon to champion the cause of labor, and made a miserable joke of Samuel Gompers' policy of "rewarding our friends and punishing our enemies."

It is dawning upon the American workers that only their organized efforts can protect their interests, and that such efforts must be extended to the political field as well.

They are now beginning to realize the necessity of combining their whole force and energy in up-to-date functioning industrial unions and a strong political party, based upon their interests as a class.

This developing sentiment is now being further crystallized by the Trade Union Educational League and cannot stop before labor success in establishing one United Front capable of defeating the capitalist politicians and carry on the fight for a Workers' Government.

Mass Meeting Hits Attack on Soviet Russia

One of the most spirited mass meetings ever held in New York City gathered at the Manhattan Lyceum to protest against the attack of Soviet Russia, initiated since the execution of Vicar Butekavitch, especially as this attack has found a voice thru The Call, The Forward, The Herald and The Times, as organs of the combined Socialist-Capitalist anti-Soviet press campaign.

Among the speakers were Ludwig Lore, Robert Minor and J. Louis Engdahl, in English, with additional speakers in Russian, Polish, Yiddish, Italian and Hungarian. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

1.—The meeting held on Friday, April 13, 1923, declares itself in solidarity with Soviet Russia in its difficult struggle with the counter-revolutionary international bourgeois. The meeting declares that on the basis of its own laws and in the interest of the working class, Soviet Russia has a right to its own judicial proceedings.

2.—The meeting denounces those governments which are wading knee-deep in blood, and yet are now protesting hypocritically in the name of humanity against the execution of Vicar Butthkavitch. With what right does the government of Great Britain protest—a government which is the assassin of hundreds of Irish, Egyptian, South African, and Hindoo revolutionaries? Or the militaristic Polish government, which has filled all its prisons with rebelling workers, which half openly and half secretly supports every pogrom against the Jews? It is the greatest irony that in the name of Christianity the Horthy government of Hungary dares to raise its protest, when in the name of the selfsame Christianity it has murdered thousands and thousands of workers.

It is in the name of humanity that Mussolini and his Fascist government speak—these marauders whose whole policy is the murder and imprisonment of labor leaders and laboring masses. We see in the same ranks, the Pope and the Catholic church which for centuries executed tens of thousands of heretics, which employed inquisitions and torture, and which is to-day the greatest support of Mussolini and Horthy. And then, at the head of the protesting governments is the government of the United States which, not content with executing almost as a legal institution, but even deliberately rejected the anti-lynching law—the same government of the United States which does not protest against the bloody terror of Mussolini and Horthy.

3.—The meeting protests indignantly and expresses its disgust and despisal of the Socialist Party and its press, the New York Call and the Forward. The Socialist Party is to-day in the same ranks with the most miserable calumniators, not only of the Communists, but also of the Russian revolution. The Socialist press, the Call and Forward reprint word by word the counter-revolutionary articles of the N. Y. Herald, tho they know of course that the N. Y. Herald is the leading journal of Daugherty, the chief of the Department of Justice. They know that the writer of the article, Francis McCullagh is a notorious hireling of the Czarists, that as a correspondent in the Russo-Japanese War he was imprisoned by the Japanese, that he escaped from prison and went to join Count Witte, that after the Russian revolution he aided Kolchak who murdered thousands of Russian women and children, that in spite of this the Soviet government permitted him to stay in Moscow as correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, but that he has been recently expelled from Moscow because of his malicious slanders. The Socialist Party has forgotten the most elementary duties of a working class party.

The Socialist Party no longer fights against the bourgeoisie and against the conservative trade union bureaucrat. Its only fight to-day is directed against the Communists and against Soviet Russia. In its blind anti-revolutionary hatred, the Socialist Party forgets that the fight against the clericals should be one of the historical duties of every working class party. It forgets that the churches have always been and are now everywhere, simply the tools for the oppression of the masses and for keeping them in ignorance. The Socialist Party has forgotten together with all its Marxism, also this Marxian maxim, that "Religion is the opium of the people". The Socialist Party in its treacherous policy does not only advocate religion as an opium, but with its anti-Bolshevism it produces a second opium as deadly as the first, to be used against the class-consciousness of the workers.

Long live Soviet Russia!

Down with capitalist and Socialist calumniators of the Russian revolution!

Washington Defends Civilization

By H. M. WICKS

"Soup Kitchen" Hoover Is Busy

THE second champion of humanity to occupy the front pages of the press this week was the eminent soup-kitchen statesman, Mr. Herbert Hoover; who officially opened the fight of the present administration for participation in the World Court.

Mr. Hoover journeyed from Washington, D. C., to Des Moines, Iowa, and opened the campaign before the national conventions of the Women Voters. By a series of hysterical contortions he explained that entering the World Court, created and dominated by the League of Nations, would in no way involve the United States in the League proper. He endeavored to conceal his poverty of logic beneath high sounding platitudes about the great achievements of the Harding administration in forwarding the ideal of World Peace. He pointed with pride to the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armaments as proof of his claims. To be sure none of the ladies present ventured the assertion that the Washington conference was not intended to promote the peace of the world but was simply called in an effort to induce Europe to divert some of the money being spent on navies toward the payment of the debts they incurred to the United States during the late unpleasantness.

According to Mr. Hoover this court is something new under the sun. It will issue decrees, but no compulsion will ever be used to enforce these decrees. "Our proposal to enter the court and the act of adhesion to which President Harding has asked, is based upon the assumption that compulsion is not necessary for peoples of good-will and a sense of justice." This is perfectly clear. Surely no one can object to such a court! Everyone knows perfectly well what is meant by peoples of "good-will" and there is no doubt living that does not clearly understand what constitutes a sense of "justice." These terms are so definite and concise and comprehensive; everybody's good-will is precisely the same, as is also their sense of justice. Then the only difficulty remaining is to select judges who are "men of international reputation for many years experience in the law and conscious except to their own principles of law."

Would any other nation on earth tolerate such nonsense coming from a cabinet official? Statesmen of other nations indulge in pompous palaver, but at least they deal with practical realities, while American statesmen can with impunity indulge in political absurdities that would make a Hottentot laugh.

The sum and substance of all the talk about the World Court emanating from Washington is that the government is strenuously endeavoring to please the finance capitalists by sneaking in at the back door of the League of Nations. It is the fear that dignified exit forced by the industrial group after solemnly promising them that he would forever abjure the perfidious League of Nations. Mr. Hoover is the logical spokesman for the policy that up to the present is the reason that he has been the representative of the House of Morgan from the time he qualified as an American statesman by conducting soup houses of a dignified higher order than the Salvation Army doughnut factories during the War.

His knowledge of history and economics is only equalled by his profound knowledge of astronomy and geology. In the Des Moines speech Hoover denounced those who want the court to have powers similar to the United States Supreme Court as impractical visionaries. They are "the ones who would have complained on the Wednesday night of Genesis, and would have gone to bed with a grouch because the Creator had not yet made a finished job of the sun and the moon."

Thus our eminent secretary of commerce believes the Genesis fairy tale that there was a Creator and that the earth was made first and then the sun was created as an afterthought. His statesmanship belongs to the same primitive period of mental development. But no one is ever too ignorant to serve as a phonograph for the capitalist imperialists. In the case of Hoover going back to Genesis one is forcibly reminded of Thorstein Veblin's observation that the nearer a society approaches its collapse the further back do its spokesmen go for their inspiration.

Sam Gompers to the Front

UNITED with Hughes and Hoover in their hatred of Russia and the militant working class in general is the ancient and acrimonious Samuel Gompers, the abomination of the American Labor movement, who keeps his head in office by serving every master which will attack Soviet Russia and the revolutionary working class. While Gompers holds no cabinet office he supplements the putrescent vaporings of the cabinet officials with valorous mendacity that reminds one forcibly of the immortal twaddle of Wm. J. Burns, head of the investigation bureau of the Department of Justice. Burns, as a matter of encouraging business for his privately owned stool pigeon factory, lumped all the liberals, moderates, radicals, pacifists, humanitarians, Socialists and Communists together and brands them agents of the Communist International in his great advertising campaign. Gompers, in his role from Burns and one month later rushes into the fray with the announcement that the "American Federation of Labor thru its president, Samuel Gompers, made public charges that a campaign of organized propaganda, financed with $800,000 contributed by Charles Garland for the promotion of anarchistic groups in the United States. In true Burns style Gompers identifies the public that Norman M. Thomas, Lucy Robinson, Ralph Judah L. Magnes and Robert Morse Lovett are devoted apostles of Lenin.

The motive of Gompers is clear. His vicious attacks upon all radicals, liberals and revolutionists are but a repetition of the efforts of the militant workers and of the ranks of the American Federation of Labor and splitting the ranks of labor so that there will be no unity of action on the part of the working class against the sacred government of the capitalist class of the United States.

Reading between the lines of the latest Gompers assault upon the radicals in general we can perceive the hand of that malodorous freak, William English Walling, who once professed to be a Socialist and Marxist altho he never was anything but a (Semi) compiler of Socialist and Marxist literature. Walling is the chief of the world's press agenting for the Gompers' machine along with Chester M. Wright, formerly editor of the New York Call.

Gompers, in his dotage, is a real spectacle. There was a time when he would have scorned the aid of such shady individuals as Wright and Walling, but today in his desperation he furnishes a haven for every apostate in general and for moronic Bill Walling in particular.

But in spite of the valiant defenders of capitalism at Washington—Hughes, Hoover and Gompers—who regularly exercise the spectre of Bolshevism and the Soviet government of Russia, the world revolution is still on the order of the day and the old system is doomed to be swept aside along with this delectable government, "the pride and glory of the ages".

West Turns Out to See F. S. R. Film

The imposing records of crowded houses and enthusiastic audiences made by the Russian film The Shadow of a Slave in showings in the Eastern States have been matched by the Middle West and West.

Everywhere the biggest houses in town were packed to the limit, and the audience showed their satisfaction with the picture. Chicago turned out in numbers as great as did Boston, Philadelphia and New York. Both Ohio and Indiana had fine successes in many cities.

Every now and then some obdurate local officials or 120 percent superpatriots felt themselves called upon to interfere. Thru private showings, however, it has been possible in practically all instances to change the minds of the authorities. A case in point is this:

Following the announcement of the picture in Dayton, Ohio, the local American Legion decided to interfere on the general ground that the picture constituted "propaganda," and the local revenue officials refused the customary exemption extended to relief productions. But a showing of the picture was arranged with members of the Legion present. The Legion withdrew its objections—and as if by magic the tax officials did likewise. Cynical persons might think that the Federal authorities are but figureheads and the Legion the real boss.

From Cover to Cover

By MAX SHACHTMAN

Some years ago, when I was still imbibing from the mossy fountain of High School knowledge, it was suddenly announced that the United States had declared war on Germany, and joined the Allied forces. And from that day, I was plied with propaganda, in the form of official documents, teachers' admonitions and auditorium speeches, to the effect that the German Kaiser had wickedly and wantonly begun the war, had prepared for it for the last 40 years, and was seeking to spread the hegemony of Deutsche Kultur all over the world. This impression received its final confirmation at every picture show which invariably showed a mustached, withered-armed beast, directing a goose-stepping army into France and Belgium; always flaxen-haired, peasant beauties in charming laced, velvet corselets, spent their time in struggling against the repulsive hugs of monstrous Huns. Unfortunately their soldiers amused themselves by playing lawn tennis with their bayonets, using babies for serving. I was indignant, outraged.

But since that time I have learned a thing or two. I have been completely disillusioned about every aspect of the holocaust. In short, I have become a Red.

Mr. Francis Neilson's latest book, "Why to Civilization" (B. W. Huebsch), does not help in my disillusionment but it does add to my information. Like all liberals, he is sincere, indignant, indefatigable in his research, as far as he goes—but he does not go far enough. He helps to lay low the already well-pierced legend of German guilt, and he reveals with well-authenticated documents that there has not yet been such a record of chicanery, lying, document falsification, hypocrisy and general revolting deceit as that which characterized the World War. There are, for instance, few who have heard of the trial of the Russian War Minister, Sukhomlinov; of the Kautsky, Gooss, de Siebert revelations; of the Livre Noir (to be reviewed later); and of the other documents made public in the last few years. (Prof. Sidney B. Fay has made an excellent summary of them in his "New Light on the Origins of the War.") Mr. Neilson's statement that secret diplomacy is a most important cause of war is, however, superficial, just as much as it would be to say that the wearing of vague, loose clothing by a pregnant woman is the cause of childbirth. The causes of war, which is inherent, inevitable and periodically recurrent in the social system under which we live, are independent of any such phenomenon as "secret diplomacy."

The same may be said of Mr. Francis Delaisi's "Oil: Its Influence on Politics" (Lab. Pub. Co., England). The book, like Mr. Neilson's, is valuable for the information it gives on the part oil has played in the development of the diplomatic and political relationships of the United States, England, France, Germany and Russia. Altho many new divisions and alliances have been made since the book was written (1920) it contains a very good resume of the swift course of events which have brought oil to the forefront, and caused the international divisions of Standard Oil versus Royal Dutch Shell. But the struggle for oil as the sole cause of future (or past) wars, is an absurdity. Were oil to become as free and plentiful as water, wars would happen just the same. That the oily scramble is a harbinger of war, is, however, quite another thing.

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Gompers and the Gullible

The victory of the American Communist movement, won thru the disagreement in the trial of William Z. Foster at St. Joseph, Mich., has let loose a new flood of attacks on labor militants and consistent radicals.

It isn't enough that the Socialists, with their "Call" and "Forward," should join with the vilest forms of reaction in maligning Soviet Russia, American Communists and the World Communist struggle.

It isn't enough that the agents of the Daugherty department of justice and the Burns Private Detective Agency should join in preventing Workers Party meetings, as in Washington, with subsequent raids on party headquarters, arrests of party members and seizure of party literature, with resulting hysteria in the kept press of the national capital city, declaring that, "Destruction of Government buildings and the inciting of a Communist uprising were frustrated here last night, according to police and the Department of Justice operatives, who arrested 15 men in two raids on alleged radical gatherings."

It isn't enough that the hired sleuths of the bosses should inaugurate pogroms against the workers joining in the national distribution of 1,000,000 copies of the Communist program of the Second National Convention of the Workers Party.

All this is to be expected from an enraged robber class cheated of its victims, not only at St. Joseph, Mich., but also at Herrin, Ill.

But at the same time Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, who is now receiving close Socialist cooperation, joins forces with the black conservatives in ridiculous charges against the American Fund for Public Service, popularly known as the "Garland Fund," that has charge of the distribution of $800,000 bequeathed by the young millionaire, Charles Garland, who refused to spend it on bootleg liquor in the midst of Broadway's bright lights, assisted by Dot Kings and Peggy Joyces and their retinues.

Gompers' attack on the "Garland Fund," a camouflage attack on all radical organizations, is a confession of the complete bankruptcy of American labor conservatism. Gompers may feel there are a few gullible ones whom he may rally to his drooping standards. But there are many indications that the ranks of the gullible is being depleted by wholesale desertions to radicalism.

Roger N. Baldwin, for the Garland Fund, if reply to Gompers, has made public a detailed statement of its financial transactions. Let Gompers now respond with an equally detailed statement of the millions of dollars that have been pouring in as dues to the A. F. of L., these past few years, and show how much has been spent on warring upon the militants, the only really constructive element in the working-class struggle against the profiteering exploiters, under whose standards the gullible of yesterday are enlisting as intelligent fighters today.

Let Us Work for the Revolution

"The Worker" was discussed by the American Commission of the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International. It was the feeling of the Russian comrades on this Commission that "The Worker" should stress Communism less than it does. In fact, it was charged with being "too Communist." It was one of the American delegates who had feared for its Communism.

Recently "The Worker" was discussed by some of our German comrades in Berlin. They felt that it was just as Communist as any official Communist publication in Europe, which led them to the conclusion that it was possible to carry on the struggle for Communism openly in the United States.

And now we have received a letter from "Brooklyn, N. Y." that starts off with, "All Hail the Proletarian Revolution of the World!" and charges in the first paragraph that, "The editorial headed 'Crucifying the Helpless' in THE WORKER, for Saturday, April 21, exhibits a spirit that is utterly out of place in a Communist organ."

Our Brooklyn correspondent says we did not annihilate the Supreme Court, because of its anti-minimum wage decision, in the correct Marxist fashion. He says that we reek with "bourgeois reformism" because we raised the demand for the abolition of the supreme court.

We confess that it would be very gratifying to us if we could head every editorial, every article, every news story, with "All Hail the Proletarian Revolution of the World!" But we do not think this would bring the revolution any nearer.

We feel that every anti-labor decision of the U. S. Supreme Court offers an excellent opportunity to direct the hatred of the workers against this tentacle of the many-armed capitalist dictatorship. Every advantage should be taken of this opportunity. We do not feel that it is absolutely necessary to state the full Communist program in every news story, article and editorial. Once interest the worker in our cause, then his education will

All of which we fear will not be brought about by hailing the Revolution. But we do know that it will be brought about by intelligently organizing the laboring masses politically and economically, and steadily WORKING FOR THE REVOLUTION in harmony with developing economic evolution.

Capitalism and the Children

The decision of Secretary of State Hughes to bar Ekaterine Kalinin, wife of the president of the Russian Soviet Republic, from this country was in harmony with American capitalism's attitude toward children. The nation that boasts a supreme court that has declared an anti-child labor law "unconstitutional" cannot be expected to care much for the children of other lands.

Secretary of State Hughes' tears for the departed Vicar Butchkavitch are mere camouflage. Mrs. Kalinin was coming to this country to aid in the relief campaign for Russian children. Her tour would have meant the saving of thousands of lives. Yet against the lives of all these innocent children, Hughes places the life of Butchkavitch, who plotted with the Polish White Terror for the overthrow of the Workers' and Peasants' Republic.

Hughes creeps under the cloak of religion, not only to make war on the Russian Soviet Republic, but to duplicate that murder of children in Russia that American capitalism is guilty of here.

It should not take a very keen understanding of international politics to realize the fact that Washington, like Paris, London and Rome, is more concerned that one of its capitalist plots should succeed than that millions of children should live and be happy. The barring of Mrs. Kalinin from these shores should bring this fact home to new millions of workers in this country.

The capitalists thru their kept politicians and judges at Washington say, "Let the children starve!" Let the children be sent into the interior to die; there are plenty more!"

But these capitalist cannibals will cause new masses of workers to respond declaring that, "Our children shall live, they shall enjoy their youth, they shall grow to the full stature of real manhood and womanhood!" and in that day the bosses' social system shall crumble everywhere, and Communism spread over the earth.

They Sing, "The Red Flag"

British exploiters are sleeping more restlessly since they heard the singing of "The Red Flag" for the first time, the other day in the British House of Commons. The strains of this revolutionary song burst spontaneously from the lips of the younger labor members. The yellow labor leaders, MacDonald, Clynes and Henderson confessed, "We have no influence over them, we cannot quiet them, we cannot impress upon them the necessary dignity befitting their surroundings."

Thus does the young element of the British Labor Party blow of 143 members in the king's house of commons had to sing above the protests of king's ministers, Lombard (Wall) Street politicians and the betrayers in their own ranks. When the workers of any country do that, it is surely an historic moment. When the slow going, easily-contented Britisher first indulges in this revolt in capitalism's most political forum, then he is making history for the working class.

The immediate spur that caused this revolutionary song to be heard in defiance of British parliamentary etiquette, was the refusal on the part of the government to consider the demands of the disabled victims of the world war. The concern of the masses of the king's soldiers is thus identified with the demands of England's militant working class. That looks bad for Britis' imperialism. That means that the king's army and the king's navy will soon be singing "The Red Flag," and on the day that happens British imperialism will tumble to its fall.

Our Second May Day

This year the Workers Party, and its official publication "THE WORKER", send their May Day, 1923, greetings to America's toiling millions. New historic events are almost daily transpiring in the world struggle of labor. These will be fittingly remembered in the many United May Day Celebrations planned for all sections of the country.

The American labor struggle is fittingly reviewed in the Workers Party May Day Proclamation that is published on Page Two. This declaration should be carefully read and studied. It is a resume of the battles already fought, as well as an outlook upon the greater struggles to come.

But this year's May Day will also be remembered as the time when the Workers Party appears in the world arena of the class struggle as the American Section of the Communist International. This defiance of the Daugherty-Burns czardom comes at a time when the party's secretary, Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, is facing a court in Michigan on the charge of carrying on the work of Communist agitation, education and organization. There is no greater indication than this of the sturdy youth and promising growth of the young American Communist movement, the vanguard of American labor.

It is, therefore, with greater hopes than ever and with unbounded enthusiasm, that the Communists of America press forward with renewed vigor in the fight for world-wide human emancipation from degrading international capitalism.

The Bolcoms May First Manifesto

TO THE WORKERS OF AMERICA:

WE ARE FORCED TO CALL OFF THE REVOLT AGAINST THE BOLCOMS FOR THE FIRST OF MAY. IT IS UNFORTUNATE THAT THE TIME WHEN EVERY THING IS PREPARED FOR A SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME OF OUR REVOLT, SHOULD BE NECESSARY TO POSTPONE INDEFINITELY THE COUP THAT WILL NOT LOSE YOUR FAITH IN THE BOLCOMS. WE WERE PROMPTED TO TAKE THIS STEP ONLY BY OUR LOYALTY AND DEVOTION TO THE WORKING CLASS OF AMERICA. NO THIS WAS NOT CAUSED BY A BETRAYAL FROM ONE OF OUR RANKS. NO ONE KNEW OF THE REVOLUTION SAVE THE AUTHORS OF THIS MANIFESTO. THE REASON THAT COMPELLED US TO CALL OFF THE REVOLT IS FAR GREATER.

THE NEW YORK GIANTS ARE PLAYING CHICAGO ON THAT DAY!!!

FRATERNALLY,
THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOLCOMS.

IT WOULD MAKE A HIT EVEN WITH BARNUM AND BAILEY

"The New York Call will conduct a funny museum booth at the Bazaar."—Advt in the Call.

Unlike the other Workers Party publications the BOLCOMS are always ready to assist its yellow contemporaries. Having learned that the management of the Call is to conduct a funny museum at its bazaar, we beg to suggest to them the following articles for display:

1. Saint Louis program of the Socialist Party.
2. Call's stories on the trial of Butchkevitch.
3. Forward's attacks on the Friends of Soviet Russia.
4. The Hillquit-Keating debate.
5. Call's attack on the Communists.

In fact all the editorials that have appeared in the Socialist press will be interesting contributions to the museum. Yet if you desire to make it a complete success, we suggest that you have the editorial staffs of the Call and the Forward in it.

VERY, VERY PERSONAL

What's the matter, Bill? May first is but a short while off and you haven't exposed any reactionary plots yet. Where are all the bombs, red flags and manifestos that ought to be found by now? Where are the threats by the Knights of the Red Star? Are you afraid you're layin' down on your job. You certainly deserve to get the sack. Additional expenditures mean more money from the capitalists unless you scare them—you're even bound to lose your job if you don't invent a red menace! Don't depend on the Socialists to do all the dirty work. Now is your season, why don't you get busy? Bolcomsky. IRV.

P.S.—As announced previously the Bolcoms will be discontinued for a month.—I. D. W. T.

We have passed the 400,000 mark. Now make it 500,000 programs. The 400,000 mark has been reached in the campaign to distribute 1,000,000 copies of the Workers Party Program. Local Chicago has organized squads, each in charge of a captain for the efficient distribution of literature and are putting this system into effect for the spread of the Program. All Locals should organize similarly. We must make the Party Program a popular document. It voices the grievances of the Workers. It points the way out of the capitalist exploitation. Every worker should read our program. Let us strive to reach 500,000 by May 1—1,000,000 by June 1. All branches should be in this campaign. Get busy at once.

The National Office of the Workers Party has received the following communication from the

Communist Party of America.

New York City, April 11, 1922.

Central Executive Committee, Workers Party of America,
43 East Twenty-first Street,
New York City.

Comrades:

The Communist Party of America, at its Convention held in New York City, during the month of August, 1921, which was attended by delegates from all parts of the United States, decided by unanimous vote to dissolve the Communist Party of America, because the Workers Party of America, which is already fraternally affiliated with the Communist International, as the only organization carrying on the struggle for Communist principles in the United States. The Workers Party of America is authorized, when it seems desirable, to adopt the name "Communist Party of America."

We call the attention of the workers of the United States to the fact that no other organization in the United States has any relation with the Communist International except the Workers Party of America. Any other organization using the name "Communist" and pretending to represent the Communist International is an imposter and an enemy of the Communist International, and should be exposed as such by every Communist and every class conscious worker.

We believe that the support which the Workers Party of America has already won among the working masses will enable it openly and publicly to carry on the struggle for Communism in the United States. We call upon all Communists to accept the discipline of the Workers Party of America as a sacred duty.

LONG LIVE THE WORKERS PARTY—THE PARTY OF COMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES!

LONG LIVE THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL!

In the name of the Third National Convention and the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of America.

With Communist greetings.

J. Miller, Executive Secretary.

The Negro Problem Is Important

By OTTO E. HUISWOOD

The Negro Problem is one of the most important problems facing the Workers Party. Fundamentally an economic problem but intensified by racial antagonism it demands our special attention and careful study.

The Negro population constitutes one-tenth of the population of the country and is a most important factor for the success or failure of any working-class movement. It is overwhelmingly a proletarian mass. It is the most ruthlessly exploited of any working class group.

Eighty per cent of the Negroes live in the South. Here is where the class struggle rages in its most brutal form. Oppressed and exploited beyond description in order to pile up huge profits for the land owning class the Negro can barely eke out a miserable existence. Peonage is rampant. He is disfranchised and segregated. Lynching and burning at the stake has become a famous American pastime.

That gigantic butchery—the World War—shook the very foundation of Capitalist Society and destroyed its equilibrium. It has also shattered the apathy of the Negro workers; they are now sharply conscious of their wrongs as Negroes. One may reflect upon the part played by the Negro in the Washington and Chicago Race Riots. They did not let themselves be shot down as dogs, instead; they put up an effective and organized resistance. There is also developing a revolutionary element among the Negroes. This element recognizes clearly the source of their exploitation and the reasons for their oppression.

Disappointed and disillusioned by the constant failures of the political reformers to secure any redress of their wrongs, many Negroes are turning to radical movements and are acting as a leaven for the Masses. They are at present race conscious. It is the duty of the revolutionist to turn this race consciousness into class-consciousness. But it requires persistency and tact. It is the duty of the Workers Party to attract this section of the American Working class. And the Party must in all seriousness undertake to win the support of the Negro workers. Just as they are used by the ruling class today as strike breakers, so will they be used in the future to crush any revolutionary attempt on the part of the white workers. And the capitalist class is preparing for this event. They are building a new Armory in the Negro district.—what for? Well you may guess.

Comrades, it is your duty to aid these masses in their struggle against peonage, and against economic exploitation. It is your duty to rally the Negro workers under the revolutionary banner of the Working Class Movement. Comrades, go to the Negro Masses!

A Capitalist Dictatorship

By JAY LOVESTONE

AN UNDERGROUND CONVENTION

Today the American government seeks to drive the most advanced spokesmen of the working class, the Communists, underground. Then it persecutes and hounds these very workingmen for having been underground. Yet the Federal Convention, at which the American Government was founded was a completely underground convention—hidden from the masses. Utmost secrecy characterized the sessions which were held behind closed doors. The delegates were not allowed to communicate with anyone outside. No one could make any copy from the record without special permission from the body. These steps were taken in order to facilitate realization of the aims of the Convention—a strongly centralized government possessing great immunity from change.

A reading of the proceedings, which were not made public until fifty years after the Convention, will disillusion anyone as to the faith that body had in the masses. Such honest spokesmen for popular rule as Paine and Jefferson were not to be found in that gathering.

Delegate Elbridge Gerry, late Vice-President, saw in democracy the worst of all political evils. He realized, however, that it was unwise to make public such sentiments.

This "Father" of our country believed "that the people should at least appoint one branch of the government in order to inspire them with the necessary confidence."

HARTFORD, Conn.—The faculty of the Yale university law school, in a letter to a committee of the Connecticut legislature, has protested against the passage of a so-called anti-Communist bill.

Unity of All Workers in Red Saxony Forced by Masses Over Heads of Reactionary Officials

By LUDWIG LORE

In the world of proletarian politics there is nothing more significant and more hopeful than the events that have just transpired in Saxony. For many decades Saxony has been the stronghold of the German Social-Democracy. At one time, when the socialist movement of Germany was at its height this sturdy province elected 22 out of 23 social-democratic candidates to the Reichstag.

During the war the Leipziger Volkszeitung, the leading organ of the social-democratic papers, was one of the most fearless and determined newspapers in Germany. It supported the position of the internationalist Socialists and stood, in Germany with Haase, Ledebour and Kautsky. When the war was over and the question of war and peace was overshadowed by the struggle for or against the revolutionary action, the Leipziger Volkszeitung became the organ of the independent Social-Democracy with all its uncertainty and vastillations. Last year, when the unity between the Independents and the Social-Democracy of Germany took place, the Saxon movement became a part of the new United Social-Democratic Party of Germany.

The strong socialist movement of Saxony finally formed a government. But it held its power by virtue of so small a majority that it depended upon the support of the small communist delegation in the Diet. On the one hand every attempt at even a modest fulfillment of its duty to the class that had elected it, aroused the resentment of the capitalist representatives. On the other hand the lot of the Saxon worker went from bad to worse with such catastrophal rapidity that even the most conservative workingman began to see the futility of social-democratic reform in a capitalist Germany. Moreover, the extreme consideration shown by the Government toward its most dangerous nationalist and monarchist elements, and the vigor and ruthlessness with which it persecuted communist activities added to this resentment.

The result was the overthrow of the Saxon Government by a vote of lack of confidence moved by the Communists in the Diet. A campaign of vilification and calumny by the social-democratic press and party-leaders against the Communists followed. They claimed that this overthrow of the socialist government was a betrayal of the working-class interests.

The leadership of the United Social-Democracy immediately addressed itself to the new conditions and made overtures to the Democratic Party as well as to the more conservative and reactionary Deutsche Volkspartei, with the intention of forming a coalition ministry. The Communists however, carried their fight to the masses. All over Saxony hundreds of meetings were held in which representatives of the Communist Party of Germany presented their position and called upon organized Social-Democrats to force their leaders into a united front for the establishment of a Labor Government. At a convention of the U. S. D. P. of Saxony the formation of the new government was the only order of business. The National Executive Committee sent one of its strongest men, Dittmann, from Berlin to recommend a coalition with the Democrats. He spoke for more than two hours and used his oratory to prove the impossibility of working together with the Communists who could not be trusted. The Executive Committee of the Saxon USDP. submitted a strong resolution favoring the same course. All leaders of prominence in the Saxon social-democratic movement supported this convention. During the two weeks previous to the convention the Leipziger Volkszeitung had published a mass of calumnious and abusive material against the Communists in an attempt to create an atmosphere that would make a socialist-communist combination impossible.

In spite of all this vigorous propaganda, the officialdom met with a disastrous defeat at the convention. It is noteworthy that the plain and unknown workingman-delegates who carried through this opposition, acted consciously against their leaders, who had possessed for so many years their full confidence. The convention voted by an almost two-third majority, against any coalition with any capitalist party; to continue negotiations with the Communists and finally by a giant majority, to charge the Executive Committee by electing a special committee for the purpose of supervising negotiations.

The two parties have come to an agreement upon the following basis:

1) Full amnesty shall be granted for all acts committed under stress of need. All political prisoners with the exclusion of the counter-revolutionists will also be pardoned.

2) Proletarian organs and bodies shall be created which will place the fight against profiteering directly in the hands of the revolutionary working-class with the full co-operation of the Government, these bodies to be elected in united shop delegate or trade union meetings.

3) The Government shall be held to create a Chamber of Labor whose function shall be the supervision and recommendation of all kinds of labor legislation as well as the control of their enforcement.

4) An effective struggle against Fascism, i. e., the monarchistic, nationalistic propaganda and its militaristic organizations shall be inaugurated by the creation of militant working-class defense units.

These demands are in their very essence the negation of the social-democratic policies as practiced by its politicians in these years of ministerial activities. Hitherto they have organized, the masses have followed and the omnipotent gentlemen find themselves in the uncomfortable position of having to take their orders from and to adopt their policies to the instructions of the working masses. Over the heads of the social-democratic leaders the united front has become a fact. The united front movement, whose significance and purport is still so little understood, in Germany and elsewhere, has won a signal victory and has brought the almost hopeless German labor movement to the threshold of what may become a new era.

The Saxon situation has already left its mark upon the movement in other parts of Germany. At a recent convention of the Shop Committees of the Rhine district, representing nearly one-sixth of the working class and women of that district, who had directly elected these delegates in their shop meetings, resolutions commending the action of the Saxon workers and their program were unanimously adopted. This congress contained a two-third communist majority and of a strong social democratic minority which was in full accord with the above position. The social-democratic unit in the convention adopted a separate resolution in which they called upon the Social-Democrats of Saxony to bend every energy toward the successful carrying out of the above mentioned working-class program that has been adopted.

In Germany, the united front is becoming a living factor. May it long be the German working-class out of the slough of despond into the land of promise.

Mahoney Reports on T. U. E. L. Work in Eastern States—See Page Three

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The Kaiser's Mr. Burns

Detective Agency Organized Spy Service in United States for German Imperial Government

By ROBERT MINOR, in the May "Liberator"

This story was to be told at a mass meeting in the City of Washington on the evening of April the 8th. It had been announced that the occasion would be used for a revelation of facts showing that the William J. Burns detective agency had organized an espionage service in the United States for the benefit of the German Imperial Government. Shortly after this announcement the owners of the hall, under some unexplained influence, withdrew the hall from use, and the meeting had to be cancelled. On the scheduled night a body of Department of Justice agents under Burns' official control, appeared at the hall and arrested seventeen men who came to attend the meeting unaware that it had been cancelled. The Washington office of the Labor Defense Council, under whose auspices the gathering was to be held, was simultaneously raided and its secretary arrested. In this article I give the facts which I intended to reveal at the meeting which Burns suppressed.

Practically every essential point in the following account is taken from testimony given under oath by detectives who at the time of the acts were employed in the acts by the Burns agency. A great deal of this testimony has been contradicted by other Burns detectives equally under oath, and, therefore the question may be raised, which set of Burns' men was lying. But the testimony which I quote here can be disbelieved only on the theory that Mr. Burns has the habit of accumulating on his staff a most extraordinary lot of perjurers. I tell the story with the stipulation that those portions which are supported only by the oaths of Burns detectives are to be taken only with such

[illegible] confidential agents of Mr. Burns.

The substance is that the William J. Burns International Detective Agency organized an espionage service in the United States for the German Imperial Government during the World War. This spy service was organized previously to the entry of the United States into the war; and it was used by the Burns' agency in co-operation with the German Government spies to supply the German Government with false evidence to be used by Count Bernstorff against the United States Government, to show that American neutrality was being violated in favor of Great Britain.

The Burns agency placed "guards" in American munition plants who delivered reports on the production of war materials, and Burns' agency in turn reported to the agents of the German government.

Burns' agents further provided means of fraudulently obtaining United States Army uniforms to be [illegible] for the purpose of securing information for the benefit of the German Government.

The Burns agency and William J Burns individually, attempted to get his London manager to smuggle a German agent under a false passport into England during the war, and the London manager, becoming frightened lest he be shot as a spy, resigned from the Burns agency.

* * *

In the beginning of 1915 had begun the period of submarine warfare which was soon to culminate in the sinking of the Lusitania. Von Bernstorff in Washington was using every possible means to arouse enmity between the Allies and the United States, and to arouse public belief that the American Government was unfairly favoring the Allied cause, for which American manufacturers were supplying large quantities of munitions.

To ferret out all possible secrets of munitions manufacture in the United States, and at the same time to keep the American people's faith in the German Government while the ships carrying the munitions were torpedoed, were the two imperative tasks that von Bernstorff had to accomplish. The William J. Burns International Detective Agency hired itself out for both these jobs, if we are to believe Burns' ex-employees.

The job of supplying von Bernstorff with material for diplomatic use against the United States Government was what is known as a "frame-up" job. The work required as its first step the tricking of tugboat captains into signing false affidavits to the effect that they had carried supplies to the British warships out of New York harbor. The trick was played in this way: the tug-boat captains were offered con-

(Continued on Page Two)

More Blows for Emancipation on This Year's May Day

THEY CAN DO IT

Grill Morrow, Spy, in Trial at Michigan

By JAY LOVESTONE

(Special Wire to "The Worker")

COURT ROOM, ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—Francis Morrow, Govern[illegible] is having a hard time ex[illegible] discrepancies between his [illegible] in the Foster case and that [illegible] the witness stand against [illegible].

[illegible] Walsh asked [illegible] been an offi[illegible] and Re[illegible] [illegible] Morrow had signed as treas[illegible].

In giving his testimony against Ruthenberg, Morrow tried to avoid the pitfall of the Foster case and admitted having held some sort of official position. He was then asked by Walsh whether he had not denied this in the Foster case and found himself in a tight corner, in spite of his effort to correct his previous mistake.

Morrow denied on cross examination by Walsh that the question whether the Communist Party should become an open party by merging into the Workers Party was an issue in the Party before the Bridgman Convention. Later he was shown by his own notes that the caucus of which he was a member during the convention had adopted a certain position on that question.

Much time was taken up by the reading of the 1921 program of the Communist Party, on which the prosecution bases its chief hope for a conviction. It was noticed that the farmers on the jury were particularly interested when the section of the program calling upon the working farmers to join with the city workers in the struggle against capitalist exploitation and oppression was read.

The section of the program which declares that the class-struggle will inevitably develop into a struggle of armed force and pledges the Communist Party to the task of educating the workers to an understanding of this fact particularly stressed by the prosecution in reading the program. The language of the program, however, seems to easily come within the interpretation that it is a historical forecast and not an advocacy of acts of "crime, sabotage, violence or unlawful acts of terrorism," prohibited by the Michigan law.

In the Foster case Judge White ruled that the state must prove advocacy of acts of crime, sabotage, violence or unlawful methods of terrorism and that a merely historical forecast that violence ensue in the working out of social forces was not a violation of the law.

It was a curious fact of Morrow's testimony, covering the testimony of Morrow regarding the convention itself, that he could only testify that Ruthenberg attended the convention and was at the opening a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party and that he was re-elected at the close of the convention. So far as any part which Ruthenberg took in the Convention proceedings, Morrow was evidently unable to give any information.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

Fifty Comrades are urged to volunteer to aid in the sale of literature at May Day meetings. Report for work Tuesday, 11 a. m. at 206 E. 12.

Sinclair and Pepper Discuss Workers Party

Upton Sinclair, author of "The Goose-Step," "The Brass Check" and other books of militant nature, has written the editor of "The Worker", declaring he is in favor of admitting the Workers Party to the united political front of labor as it is developing thru the organization of the Labor Party. But at the same time, Sinclair, who is still a member of the Socialist Party, discusses the general political outlook for labor, including the tactics of the Workers Party.

This letter will be published in next week's issue of "The Worker," with a reply by John Pepper. This reply gives the Workers Party position on the questions raised by Sinclair. This issue of "The Worker" should therefore receive a wide circulation among radical workers whose views on labor's political struggle are still a little hazy. Order a bundle for distribution in your shop or neighborhood, at 3 cents per copy. Address: "The Worker," Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York.

I. W. W. Ask Increase of Wages and Release of Class War Prisoners

A strike for the release of their class war prisoners, combined with a wage demand of $20 per month, was called by the Marine Transport Workers' Union, of the I. W. W., Wednesday, April 25. It is expected that by May first the movement will have taken on a national character extending to all ports on both coasts of the United States. The movement began at the port of Seattle, April 23, and up to Wednesday the New York headquarters of the I. W. W. received telegrams from Boston, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco telling of the participation of all classes of seamen and harbor workers.

In N. Y. on May Day

Big Program of Mass Meetings and Concerts Arranged by United May Day Conference.

New York May Day Celebrations on May 1st, under the auspices of May Day United Front Conference, will be held as follows:

Mass Meetings and Concerts:

11 a. m.—Ladies' Tailors, Local No. 38 of the I. L. G. W. Union at Harlem Socialist Center, 62 E. 106th St. Speakers: John J. Ballam, (in English) Alexander Bittelman, (Jewish) Antonio Presi, (Italian).

2 p. m.—Joint Board Waist and Dress Makers' Union, I. L. G. W. Union, at Central Opera House, 207 E. 84th St. Speakers: Julius Hochman, J. Louis Engdahl, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Philip Randolph. In English: Arturo Giovannitti and Leonard Abbott. In Italian. Chairman: E. Berlin. Musical program by the Rand[illegible] Quartet.

7 p. m.—Cloak, Finishers' Local No. 9, I. L. G. W. Union, at Lexington Theatre, Lexington Ave. and 51st St. Speakers: Louis Hyman, J. Louis Engdahl, Singer: Ivan Stanchanke, the famous singer of the Chicago Opera Company and Joseph Chernavsky, the well-known Cellist.

8 p. m.—New Star Casino, 107th St., Lexington and Park Aves. Speakers: Ludwig Lore (English), Alexander Bittleman (Jewish), Frank Bellanca (Italian). Singer: Schnitzer, Soprano.

8 p. m.—Czecho-Slovak, Central Labor Council, Bohemian National Hall, 321-323 E. 73rd St. Speakers: Ludwig Lore, Engish; William Lesnikan, Bohemian; Vodichka, Slovakian.

8 p. m.—For the Finnish Workers, Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lexington Ave.

8 p. m.—Lithuanian Labor and Fraternal Organizations, Brooklyn, New Plaza Hall, 127 Havemeyer St., cor. Grand St.

The next conference will be held on Sunday, April 29, at 2 P. M., at Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St. All delegates are requested to attend this conference, where all final arrangements will be made for the May Day Celebrations.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER: KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

One Front Conferences Plan Many Meetings to Celebrate May Day

Large May Day gatherings will be held under the direction of the Workers Party United Front Conferences in all sections of the country. Some of the meetings, in addition to those planned for New York City and Chicago, with speakers, will be as follows:

Robert Minor at Boston, Mass., May 1st; Lynn, 2nd; Lawrence, April 29th; Brockton, 30th; Worcester, 28th; Springfield; May 6th; Peabody, 4th.—Jack Carney at Buffalo, N. Y.—Rose Pastor Stokes at Philadelphia, May 1st, 2 p. m., 8 p. m.; Wilkesbarre, May 1st.—H. M. Wicks at Reading, Pa., May 1st.—William Z. Foster at Cleveland, O., May 1st.—H. E. Kraft at Akron, O., May 1st.—Jay Lovestone at Detroit, Mich., May 1st; Grand Rapids, April 29th.—Norman Tallentire at Minneapolis, Minn., May 1st.—Caleb Harrison at St. Louis, Mo., May 1st.

A Call for the Celebration of First of May

ISSUED BY THE MAY DAY UNITED FRONT CONFERENCE, NEW YORK CITY

WORKERS! COMRADES!

The First of May is the annual holiday of the working class the world over. On that day the working class demonstrates its solidarity, power and readiness to bring the struggle against capitalism to a final conclusion. Together with the workers of the world, the workers of New York City will celebrate the International Proletarian Holiday under the banner of proletarian solidarity and proletarian struggle. They will leave the shops and factories, throw off their every-day cares and worries, and with devotion and enthusiasm demonstrate their uncompromising antagonism to the Capitalistic order of society. This May Day celebration is to be a demonstration of united proletarian power. The May Day United Front Conference, under whose banner and leadership the working men and working women of New York City will demonstrate their power, has done all it could to have all labor organizations of the city participate in the May Day celebrations of this year. Our conference has invited every labor organization of the city, regardless of their political affiliations and sympathies. We have also invited the May Day conference, called by the United Hebrew Trades, a body known to the workers of this city for its hostility and opposition to every true proletarian action. We have done this in order to make this celebration the affair of the entire working class of the city. For the sake of those workers who are still following the lead of the United Hebrew Trades, we have put aside the dignity of our own organization and have twice extended our invitation to the United Hebrew Trades. They have refused, their excuse being that the May Day United Front Conference is made up of scab-unions and splitters of the labor movement. And under the cloak of this flimsy and hypocritical excuse, they have attempted to frustrate our desire for a United Proletarian Front on the First of May. Instead of joining their forces with ours, they have seen fit to break the proletarian ranks; instead of participating in a Proletarian May Day Celebration against Capitalism and Capitalistic rule, they are preparing a demonstration against the Soviet Government of Russia and against all the militant and struggling elements in the Labor Movement of the world. They are transforming the Red Proletarian Holiday into a demonstration of black reaction.

And yet the celebration of the First of May will be participated in by the entire working-class of the City, despite the dark conspiracies of the reactionary Labor leaders. Even those workers, who have not yet understood the true nature of their present leaders, will on the First of May realize their kinship with the Great Proletarian family, and together with us leave their shops, don their best clothes, and with enthusiasm and devotion demonstrate the power of the working class and its readiness to destroy the rule of Capitalism.

Down tools! Join in the May Day celebrations arranged by the May Day United Front Conference!

Demonstrate your will to strength-on your economic organizations thru the amalgamation of your craft unions into powerful industrial unions!

Demand and fight in your organizations for the formation of an independent political party of the working class—a Labor Party!

Demand the release of the political and class war prisoners, and demonstrate your readiness to fight the armed Capitalist counter-revolution—the Fascisti!

Mobilize your forces for the final struggle to establish a working-class Government.

Hail the Proletarian Solidarity!

Hail the May-Day United Front Conference!

Rose Pastor Stokes Has Big Meeting for the Michigan Defense

NEW HAVEN, CONN. — Rose Pastor Stokes opened her tour of the Eastern states here on the Michigan Defense meetings on Saturday, April 21st, and drew a crowd that filled the Trades Council Hall. A collection of $60 was taken up for the defense.

Mrs. Stokes will speak on "Communist Defense in Michigan" at the following places: Pittsburg, Mass., May 6th; Gardner, Mass., 7th; Lynn, Mass., 9th; Lawrence, Mass., 10th; W. Concord, N. H., 11th; Springfield, Mass., 12th; New Bedford, 14th.

Burns Shown Spy Herder for Kaiser

(Continued from Page One)

tracts at $140 a month, but were obliged, in order to get the money, to sign a long contract form in which was a peculiar "previous experience" clause which specified that the applicant had previously carried supplies to the British warships outside New York harbor.

Thru a man calling himself "Captain Wilkes," Burns' staff succeeded in hiring "for the British Government" five tug-boat captains, five engineers, five cooks and five tugboat crews.

One set of Burns' men was to induce these men to load their boats, in the belief they had been hired by British officers, and to set out to sea toward the British fleet. Then another set of Burns' men would "catch" them in the act, and would be able to show sworn statements signed by these men to prove that they had previously done the same thing. It is the most classic example of the "frame-up" a name known to be the practice of the Burns agency. But it was not publicly known at the time that the job was done by Burns.

But to go back to the story as it developed. One day in March, 1915, a tug-boat captain strayed into the Neutrality Bureau and carelessly exhibited what purported to be a contract. Secret Service agents got it out of his possession, made a copy of it and returned it before the captain missed it. In studying this strange "contract," the officials were puzzled to see that it did not require the employer to do anything. Most remarkable of all was the fact that a part of the document was sworn in affidavit form. This part of the contract read:

"..... being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am a licensed pilot and captain, and while on the boat Peerless, in the month of February, 1915, I delivered supplies to the British cruiser Essex and a converted merchant ship carrying guns and flying the British flag several miles off Sandy Hook. I am willing to make similar deliveries for $140 a month in advance."

At first the U. S. authorities thought they had uncovered a real British plot to break neutrality laws. Shortly after this a proprietor of steam lighters reported to the neutrality bureau that someone had offered to hire some of his boats to carry provisions to the British navy. But, As a result of this report a United States secret service agent (I think his name was Burke or Rourke) trailed a suspect into the Great Eastern Hotel near the Battery in New York, and there discovered the Burns nest of spies.

There it was discovered that Burns' agents had rented a whole floor of the hotel from which the spy system was operating. The place was conducted by Paul Koenig, secret service agent for the German Government, together with "Pop" Gager, a Burns detective (who impersonated a British colonel while carrying the German government and Gaston M. Means, the superintendent of the William J. Burns "International Detective Agency. Means was impersonating a wealthy American, supposed to come from a Western state. Another Burns "under-cover man" named Hurst was impersonating a prominent attorney of the West.

Gaston B. Means, superintendent of the Burns agency, becoming suspicious that the "underground" nest in the Great Eastern Hotel had been discovered by Government agents, went to some of the United States authorities and attempted to sell them out with cautious questions. Getting no information out of the officials, Means tried to win their confidence with a fantastic and entirely fictitious story about "a rich Canadian" who wanted to blow up the German ship "Vaterland" in New York harbor. Means said that the only way he could persuade the Canadian not to commit the deed of violence was to prove to the Canadian that his own nation, the British, was violating the United States neutrality laws. So he asked the United States authorities to give him information of British violations of neutrality so that he could persuade the rich Canadian to "lay off" of his plan to blow up the "Vaterland" in New York harbor.

Means refused to tell the authorities the name of the "rich Canadian." Of course the tale was so idiotic that the United States officials rejected it with contempt.

Very soon the United States authorities discovered that their operations were being shadowed by Burns' operatives. They immediately threw another line of "shadow" men to watch Burns' operatives who were shadowing the first corps of Government men engaged in watching the Burns "underground." So there were four lines of detectives, "each watching the other."

Another instalment of these revelations will appear in next week's issue of "The Worker."

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Only Property Holders Picked as Jurors in Ruthenberg Trial

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY
(Special to "The Worker")

ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—The big surprise of the selection of the jury to hear the testimony and return a verdict in the trial of C. E. Ruthenberg, charged with the murder of Rose Langer, lawyer of this city, was the announcement that citizens can qualify to sit as a juror unless that citizen is a property owner. This resulted in the removal of Roy Albert, boot factory worker, from the jury, the only proletarian factor in the panel called to give a fair and impartial trial to C. E. Ruthenberg, also a proletarian worker. Mr. Albert owns a house which happens to be in his wife's name, but because his name is not on the assessment roll, he was considered unqualified.

Taken in connection with the peremptory challenge by the state of the only union man on the jury list, our readers can draw their own conclusions, regardless of the fairness of the judge, as to the handicap under which C. E. Ruthenberg suffers in facing twelve men who must necessarily possess property and are presumably in favor of a system of which the private ownership of socially essential property is the cornerstone.

All the claims made by the prosecution, that all are equal under the laws of this country and the state, sound hollow and meaningless in the face of this evidence that a working-man without property is not qualified to sit in judgment of his fellowman regardless of personal character, provided he is not endowed with wealth in the form of property and pays taxes.

Henry E. Gillette, of Benton Harbor, was excused because of defective hearing, and a Mr. Bricken for prejudice. During his examination by Attorney Gore, Mr. Gillette admitted that a certain person who had a conversation with him caused Gillette to ask some questions as to whether Ruthenberg was a citizen or was arrested for opposing the war. In spite of his efforts to be fair it was clear that he was prejudiced. While this incident was being thrashed out the stool pigeons, male and female, appeared very interested.

It might be remarked here, that Mrs. Morrow wears a dress in the court room which rendered service during the Foster trial. She sits in a strategic position in full view of the jury. Without going into descriptive details it may be said to be more fitting for a ballroom floor than a court room. Several gold teeth, glittering wrist-watch and several rings testify to the wizardry with which a dollar-a-day fink injected luxury into his household economy.

Nine Farmers, no Women on the Ruthenberg Jury

(Special to "The Worker")

ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—The jury that is hearing the evidence in the trial of C. E. Ruthenberg contains nine farmers. It is as follows:

Albert M. Stevens, Chikaming; farmer.
Roy Peters, Chikaming; farmer.
Frank Wm. Wells, Benton Harbor; oil company.
Frank Stauker, Lincoln farmer.
Henry Gelster, St. Joseph; Standard Oil employe.
John Bader, Royalton; farmer.
Fred Schooley, Three Oaks; farmer.
Thomas R. Smith, St. Joseph township; farmer.
Albert Bricken, Chikaming; farmer.

May Day, 1886-1923

By EARL R. BROWDER,
Associate Editor, The Labor Herald

Three decades ago the First of May became the holiday of Labor. It was born at the launching of the great campaign for the 8-hour day, in 1886, which began in America with the first general strike in the history of Labor.

Under the influence of the growing and expanding capitalist system, which in Europe was in its prime and in America was preparing for the great strides forward which placed American capitalism in the lead of the world finally cut off by wadding clothes at that time and entered the field of struggle as a definitely independent social factor on a world wide scale.

What had before been but the aspiration of idealists, or the prediction of social scientists, became the actual fact. May Day ushered in the consciously international movement of Labor towards taking possession of the world.

The great 8-hour movement was Labor's first large-scale offensive against capitalism. It began in America with the heroic struggle carried on by the Knights of Labor and the American Federation, under the leadership of the early militants. The bitterest struggle which this fight was waged is shown in the Haymarket tragedy, which was made the pretext for the hanging of five labor leaders in Chicago. From America the fight for the 8-hour day quickly spread to Europe. There the First of May was adopted, and made the occasion of great demonstrations. May Day became the holiday for Labor all over the world.

The world has witnessed tremendous changes since those early days. The American labor movement has dropped from its place in the very forefront of the international movement, symbolized by the American origin of the May Day as Labor's holiday, and is now the most backward. The degradation of its leadership, Gompers' bureaucracy, is glaringly shown by Gompers taking on the role of capitalist protector, issuing warnings of the "red menace" on May Day, instead of calling the labor movement to battle with capitalism. And the foremost place in the labor movement is now taken by a working class which a few years ago was looked upon as the most backward of any capitalist country, the working class of Russia.

When May Day first became the day of Labor, the capitalist system was fairly confident of itself, and was reaching out to gobble up the world. Today capitalism is dying. Thruout the capitalist world production is declining, national conflicts are raging with more intense bitterness, and the workers of Europe are already starving to death. Capitalism is bankrupt in Europe. It is bankrupt. And Labor is faced with the necessity of destroying the wrecked remains of the old system, and setting up the new World of Labor.

The day of Labor is dawning: the day of Capitalism is done. But the shattered forces of the old system of capitalism are struggling to save ravishing the world, feeding upon the wreckage of their own system and the life blood of the workers.

Labor must assert its power, must take charge of the machinery of production, must establish a Labor Government, must remake the world Labor must deal, once and for all with the remains of the wrecked capitalist system. To fulfil this task, Labor must call upon all the strength, all the courage all the heroism which has been developed in the long years of struggle.

On this May Day let us therefore renew the great struggles of the past, let us honor the great fighters for Labor, let us review the forces of our movement, and call forth new leaders, new heroes, and a new militant spirit in Labor. Let us greet the leaders of the world's working class, the First Workers' Republic the Soviet Government of Russia. Let this be a day of preparation for a forward movement of all of Labor, toward the not-distant time when Labor, strong with the vision of the new society, shall take power.

The Soviet Government and Religion

Statement of the Official Soviet Representative in Great Britain

In view of the absurd stories at present being circulated concerning the attitude of the Russian Government towards religion, it is as well briefly to state what are its basic principles.

The church is entirely separated from and independent of the State. The churches are open and religious instruction is permitted in the schools, and, like all other forms of private schools, church schools or classes are not allowed. Religious processions are permitted.

Freedom of anti-religious as well as religious propaganda exists, and this took the form at Christmas of demonstrations and pageants by the Young Communists' League, to show the essential identity of all religions, in their opinion, and particularly what they considered to be the connection of most of the essential features of the Christian religion with those of preceding religions. No obscene or offensive language or scenes were permitted, despite the assertions of the press here.

The Official Soviet Representative desires to emphasize that these were demonstrations undertaken by private organizations, not Government, in virtue of the full freedom of opinion existing in such matters.

American Legion Seeks "Big Biz" Support

CHICAGO—The American Legion is appealing for support of business men of the country on the ground that it is the only effective fighting organization against the radicals, according to Commander Owsley of the legion, speaking to a large meeting of the combined business men's organizations of Chicago. After declaring that radicals of all kind should be deported, the national chief of the legion modestly continued:

"The only organized move made so far against them, as far as I can find, is the American Legion, and it is up to the business men to get behind our ex-service men and keep them welded into an army fighting to protect our ideals in peace as they fought for them in time of war."

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16,000 Quit, Organize at McKeesport

(Special to "The Worker")

McKEESPORT, PA.—An unexpected upheaval in the tin-plate mills has produced a startling situation in the labor movement here. Sixteen thousand employees of the McKeesport tin-plate mill walked out on a strike demanding 20 per cent increase in wages. They really did not know what they wanted to do.

Some of them formed a committee and started for Warren, Ohio, where the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was in Convention. As a result the organization dispatched Organizer McGinley to McKeesport to organize the men. Meetings were held for several days in the Workers Party, Finnish Hall at Glassport until the police of that town notified the owners of the building that they would not be permitted to hold any more union meetings. Upon the advice of those conducting the organization campaign the strikers have all returned to their jobs to carry on organization work openly within the mill. The company seems to be frustrated by these tactics.

Temporarily meetings have been stopped because of the action of the police. But undoubtedly ways will be found to hold further meetings and continue the organization. The police of McKeesport are extremely hostile to the organization campaign, because the Mayor of McKeesport, Lyle, is directly connected with the tin plate company. He is an intolerant opponent of union labor and was at the time of the steel strike. The Amalgamated is committed to an organization campaign around McKeesport and will receive the support of all those interested in organizing the industry.

Union Head Nails Lie of Plute Press

(Special to "The Worker")

BELLAIRE, OHIO.—The capitalist daily press of Wheeling, W. Va., and Bellaire, Ohio, has been reporting the organization of an effort to disrupt the defense arranged for John Buksa, a miner who was arrested in Wheeling on March 9, for distributing the program of the Workers Party and charged with treason and also the "distribution of seditious literature."

A defense committee was organized for Buksa and funds collected for legal defense. Soon after the drive for defense started the daily papers of this vicinity began their attacks and among other things published the report that Robert Farmer, vice president of Sub-District No. 5, United Mine Workers, had repudiated the defense committee. Since Buksa is a member of Yorkville, Ohio, local of the U. M. W. of A., this report was deeply resented in the sub-district and resolutions condemning Farmer for his statements as reported in the press were adopted and sent to him. In a letter to one of the locals adopting resolutions of condemnation of his alleged statements, Farmer categorically denied ever having made such charges, and asserted that he would assist the defense.

The whole affair is merely a contemptible trick of the plute press to help the employers railroad a valiant worker for the cause of the working class to jail without a chance for competent legal defense, but the trick has been exposed and the miners are solidly behind the defense in this case.

Workers of Brooklyn to be Told Treason of Call and Forward

The facts in the slander of Soviet Russia by the New York Call and the Forward, in alliance with the capitalist press, will be laid before the workers of Brooklyn, at a meeting to be held this Friday night, April 27, 8 p. m., at the New Plaza Hall, 127 Havemeyer St., corner Grand. Among the speakers will be J. Louis Engdahl, in English; Alexander Chramoff, in Russian; Alexander Bittelman, in Jewish, and A. Bimbo, in Lithuanian. Margaret Undjus will act as chairman.

Priests Shrieking Demand for an Allied Inquisition Against Russian Soviet Republic

By H. M. WICKS

CARDINAL MERCIER, who has written a book on "Ethics," official publication of the Knights of Columbus, declares that the League of Nations should start an international crusade against the Russian Soviets "to wage war against them with fire, Mercier implores the League of Nations to throttle the Bolshevik government. To support his demand, he asserts that unless the World War moved down 10,000,000 of human lives, the Bolshevik-baiting League has sacrificed from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000. Not even the Bolshevik-baiting London Times has had the effrontery to publish any such absurd figures as this.

Being a man of God, Cardinal Mercier would not presume to recommend the exact method of defeating Bolshevism: "It is not for me to suggest the means whereby the Red bands shall be disarmed and the legion of honor recruited which shall undertake the magnificent task of pacifying Russia."

Since Mercier is a subject of His Majesty, Albert, king of the Belgians, and a loyal patriot, he might request the advice of that bloody monarch. Belgium for a long time has been engaged in the business of establishing our "age-old civilization" among the slaves of the Congo. There the natives admire the civilization of the Belgians so much that they sometimes die of fear when a detachment of soldiers under the Belgian flag approaches.

Mercier also defended his brand of civilization so well he became a prominent figure in the World War because of his crusade in the interest of the Allied cause. The civilization so gloriously defended by the Belgian king and his cardinal at that time was the imperialism of Britain and France. And it was Mercier of the Roman Catholic church, along with the Social-Patriot, Vandervelde, who assisted in making possible the slaughter of the people of Belgium at the behest of King Albert, the hireling of Britain. When the real history of the World War has been written, Albert, King of the Belgians, and the whole crew of those who supported him will be pilloried among the most loathsome criminals in all the history of the world. Albert, assisted by such creatures as Mercier and Vandervelde, deliberately sent thousands upon thousands of Belgian workers into the slaughter house, not in defense of Belgium but in defense of the imperialistic aims of Britain and France. This is the glorious civilization of Cardinal Mercier. The 12,000,000 dead in the imperialist slaughter is so colossal that the apologists of imperialism responsible for these mountains of dead agree with Mercier that unless those revolutionists in Russia who have decreed war to the bitter end against the so-called civilization that has produced unprecedented butchery of human beings.

Why This Outburst?

The reason for this latest outburst of fury from the lips of Mercier was the partial execution of another hireling of Allied Imperialism, Monsignor Constantine Butchkavitch, who was contributing his bit to civilization by helping the reactionary Polish government in its frantic efforts to destroy the Workers' Government of Russia and establish the capitalist system in White Terror, wherein millions of workers would fall before the firing squads of the Allied nations.

The execution of this degenerate priest is used as a pretext for the launching of an international drive against Soviet Russia. The tom-toms of religious fanaticism are worked overtime in an effort to mobilize all the forces of bigotry and ignorance into an international crusade against Russia. The fact that Butchkavitch was a priest was only incidental. He was not executed because he was a priest, but because he was caught red handed in a conspiracy engineered from Poland for the purpose of drowning the revolution of the work-

ers of Russia in their own blood. That, and that alone, was the reason he was executed for.

Mercier and those he serves do not care anything about the life of this one priest; as they would gladly sacrifice millions of lives if only they could extirpate from the earth the triumphant working class of Russia. The government of Russia is educating the masses of men, women and children, so that they no longer believe in the organized superstition known as religion. Superstition in Russia must stand on its own feet and must face the blazing light of criticism. Science, untrammeled with any concessions to ignorance, is taught in all schools in Russia. Enlightenment is the one crime that the Roman Catholic Church can not tolerate. Therefore its priests shriek for the Allies to invoke the Inquisition against Russia.

Mercier, hireling of the King of the Belgians and emissary of the Pope of Rome, speaks of the defense of civilization. The papacy and civilization! The Roman oligarchy and liberty! How incongruous the juxtaposition! The whole history of the Church of Rome is a history of crimes against enlightenment and progress. When that institution can remove from the pages of history its record of a thousand years Dark Ages, when people forget that these apostles of darkness burned at the stake hundreds of thousands of people who tried to think for themselves during the ten centuries of the dark night of history when Catholicism was supreme, when the Cardinals can efface from the record of history their butchery of Giordano Bruno in the Flower Market before the Vatican at Rome in 1600, and the murder of Francisco Ferrer in Spain in this century (1909) they may then deserve consideration when they speak of defending the glories of civilization.

But so far the history of this infamous institution has been a history of opposition to every step in advance taken by humanity since the Council of Nice in the year 325, A. D. The dungeon, the stake and the rack have been the instruments of Roman Catholic civilization. When this sanguinous institution ruled the civilized world multitudes languished in its foul dungeons, the shrieks of victims of its rule reechoed day and night thruout all Christendom and public auto-da-fes were events of daily occurrence.

When that church rose to power its first act was to destroy the enlightenment that was the glory of Ancient Greece. Every library was pillaged or burned, intelligence was stamped out as a virtue. The torch of human knowledge never burned so low as during the rule of this institution whose greatest achievement was the Inquisition—that frightful monument of murderous superstition.

Today the palsied hand of this institution still reaches forth to clutch the throat of the working class of Russia and perpetuate imperialism in the world, just as it has always endeavored to stem the tide of human progress. But, thanks to a general intellectual development that has enabled humanity to grow beyond the superstition of Romanism, this hand has very little power today and it must content itself with merely reviling that which it once would have crushed to death in its dungeons, or burned to death in a public market place.

A Funny Story—But a Sad One

Luck is very much against the Jewish Daily Forward. If the spectacle of a tremendously rich and conscienceless sheet peddling sensational counter-revolutionary lies in the name of "Socialism" were not so sad, what has happened would be funny.

Now, the correspondent of the New York Herald, McCullagh, had to leave Russia because the Soviet Government refused to renew his permit. So he went to Warsaw to write Russian news. In his correspondence, of course, he said nothing about having HAD to leave Russia, claiming instead that he left of his own free will to write uncensored stories. However that may be, suffice it that the HERALD soon began to run a series of articles as viciously anti-Russian as if this were 1918 and the public still amenable to concoctions of the nationalistic women variety.

There was jubilation in certain "Socialist" editorial sanctums. For instance, in the New York Call which printed the first instalment on its front page by special arrangement with the Herald. Overnight, however, this worthy sheet saw that it had gone "too far". The articles were discontinued and an apology for using the first part was printed. But the Forward hates Russia so intensely that it could not swallow the Call's example. It continued to print the McCullagh correspondence from day to day.

Then the tragic comedy arose. McCullagh, quite unaware that a Jewish "Socialist" paper was spreading his "news" on its front pages, swerved from an attack on Russia to an attack specifically against Russian Jews. In a long correspondence brimming with colossal absurdities he told melodramatically of a Jewish plot to capture the Government in a manner by no means complimentary to the Jews.

Now what is the Jewish Forward to do? Shall it suddenly discontinue the articles? Shall it reconcile its readers by branding this fairy tale as a lie when it has played up the others as unadulterated Mosaic truth?

Such a dilemma! Kind-hearted persons may suggest directly to the FORWARD what to do in this sad plight. . . .

FINDS RUSSIA MUCH BETTER OFF

"Russia is better off economically than any other nation in Europe."

This view was expressed recently by Dr. A. Bogen, of the Joint Distribution Relief Committee, returning from an extented visit into Soviet Russia. He arrived on the Majestic.

"Russia is rapidly emerging from its terrible famine," he continued. "The Soviet Government is taking care of 1,000,000 orphans now. The universities at Moscow have no less than 40,000 students. Russia of today cannot be compared with the Russia of ten months ago. Disease, which was once rampant, is now practically erased."

Foster Tells of Lost Job in Florida

On one occasion, when he was twenty years old, William Z. Foster was working as assistant superintendent of a fertilization plant in Jacksonville, Fla. He had gone South riding the brake beams. Having worked in fertilizer plants in the North, and picked up some technical knowledge of the business, he made good with his employers, and was offered the job as superintendent. But it went against his grain, he says, to see the negro workers driven as they were, and he resigned. His employers urged him to remain, and he did so, hesitating for several weeks. Finally, however, he told them he couldn't stay because he didn't like the way they treated their men. "Then," he added, with a grin, "I didn't have any more trouble about quitting."

A rousing welcome has been arranged for William Z. Foster, to be held on Friday evening, May 4th at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. Those who want to hear the full details of the Foster trial by Foster himself, and who want to have an opportunity to hear Foster at his first appearance in New York since the trial will have an opportunity to do so.

* * *

Foster To Speak in Boston

Knowing the influence of William Z. Foster among working men, the Boston Labor Defense Council has arranged a meeting for him on May 13, Sunday night at 8 P. M. in Scenic Auditorium, Warren and Berkley Streets, Boston, Mass.

This will follow up the meeting last Sunday at which Caleb Harrison co-defendant in the Michigan case discussed the relationship between the case and the general condition of the working class in this country and abroad. It was an audience of American workers that listened to an account of governmental and detective persecution of the working class last summer.

The reason why Foster was singled out is apparent, for on that same day, he will speak in Boston at the first national convention held under the auspices of the International Amalgamation Committee of the Shoe and Leather Industry.

The Labor Defense Council is confident that the Foster meeting will rally to the Michigan defendants a large part of the workers of Boston.

A Blood Relationship

U. S. Ambassador Child held a place of honor at the Fascist celebration of the 2,676th anniversary of the founding of Rome. The United States government never misses an opportunity to link itself up with the Mussolini dictatorship. They must recognize something akin to a blood relationship. Incidentally Mussolini has established April 21st as Italy's Labor Day, copying the United States' attack on International May Day that resulted in legalizing the first Monday in September as Labor Day in this country.

Boost Labor Defense Council

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Central Labor Union here has endorsed the Labor Defense Council and given credentials to its representative, J. P. McCarthy.

LIBERTARIAN EDUCATION
and THE VALUE OF LIFE
By JARREY KELLY
of the Modern School of Stelton, N. J., at the LABOR FORUM, 208 E. 12th St.
SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 8 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA
May First Celebration
2 P. M. TO MIDNIGHT
at the
TURNGEMEINDE HALL
Broad St. and Columbia Ave.

CONCERT by
International Orchestra
International Chorus
De Rossini Quartet
Mrs. L. Erbe, Soprano
J. Roginsky, Violin Solo,
and other Artists.

Speakers:
CALEB HARRISON
of New York, representing the Workers Party of America
LAZARUS MARKOWITZ
Manager Philadelphia Joint Board of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
C. J. SHEA
Business Agent of Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association

DANCING
from 5 to 7 and from 10 to 12
SUPPER
from 6 to 7—Popular Prices
Refreshments all the time
A beautiful dining hall with tables for 600 adjoins the meeting hall which has a seating capacity of 2000
Admission free Wardrobe, 25c

Tour of Eastern States Enthuses Organizer of the Trade Union Educational League

By JOSEPH MANLEY

Eastern Organizer of the Trade Union Educational League.

The rapid growth of the Trade Union Educational League and the hold which its ideas, tactics and program have taken upon the Trade Union Movement in particular, and the Labor Movement in general is nothing short of phenomenal. This idea has been impressed upon me in a thousand and one different ways, during the course of an organizing trip I am making all thru the Eastern District, the first since I have been appointed General Organizer by the Executive Board of the League.

In my former capacity of General Organizer for the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, I participated in organization drives, several of which were of national significance. Such as, the Packinghouse Workers, the Steel Workers, the non-union Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, the latter campaign furnished the Lockwood Committee of New York, with the sensational data which showed the U. S. Steel and the Bethlehem Steel Corporations to be a controlling factor, in the modern building industry. These campaigns developed in me a wealth of optimism as to the organizibility of the unorganized. I had always felt, however, that the organizing of the militants would be a much slower and tedious job. This notion and feeling has gone by the boards as a result of my present experience.

The wonderful growth of the Trade Union Educational League in the Eastern District I can attest to, from first hand experience in the large cities and towns of New England. It is nothing short of startling, even to one who is more or less "hard boiled" as to his faith in correct organization principles. The rapidity with which trade union militants of varying shades of political faith, are all grasping the Trade Union Educational League program and flocking to its standard is simply beyond belief.

At the meetings of trade union militants I have so far attended in Providence, Lynn, Boston, Lawrence, Rochester, Buffalo, Scranton and Wilkesbarre the spirit of opposition to reformism, to Gompers, who knows the pain of the militant movement, its assobless and pronounced pessimism, this is a revelation. On every hand I found that the almost universal confidence in his leadership at the head of this program.

In Rochester and Buffalo I spoke to packed houses of trade union men, among whom there were many not actual members of the League, but accepting our program and were prepared to follow it. Comrade Foster's powerful analysis of the present day situation, as applied to their local problems. The ardent spirits are general readers of The Labor Herald and follow the League's latest developments closely. In short the program of the League so completely fills the bill, that it will save the trade unions from complete extermination, that every intelligent militant trade unionist is coming to accept its leadership. The speed with which this result has been accomplished, is nothing short of marvelous.

The immediate tasks the Eastern District has set out to accomplish, are the establishment of organizers for the League in all these militants in every city and town thruout this great industrial section. The purpose of the League will be, to coordinate the local activities in the various industrial sections and to link up these local activities on a District and National basis.

For this immediate task large delegations from the cities and towns included in the Eastern District from Pittsburg to New York and from Boston to Washington, have notified the Eastern District Office that they will answer the call for the District Conference, at New York City, May 6th. Delegations from the League in all these sections will be present. Such trades as Building, Railroad, Food, Textile, Needle, Printing, Leather and Shoe, Etc., will all be present. As a result, a coordinated amonthly running District organization will be created, the prime object of which will be to save the unions of this section from utter extermination; it will infuse them, thru its militants, with a spirit of solidarity, and thru amalgamation bring the separate squashbiggy unions together, laying the foundation for the eventual complete organization of the entire working class.

Plans Ready for New York FUEL Meeting

Preparations have been completed for the National Conference of the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League to be held in the Labor Temple, 143 E. 84th St., New York City, May 5-6.

Representatives from every union of the needle trades industry will be present and definite plans will be formulated to carry forward the program of amalgamation. The International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Journeymen Tailors, Custom Tailors, and the foreign language needle trades leagues will be present and participate in the deliberations.

In addition to the pressing questions of amalgamation, the report of the delegate to the last conference of the Red Trade Union International will be taken up. Also the shop delegates system will occupy a prominent place on the agenda.

William Z. Foster, secretary-treasurer of the Trade Union Educational League, will review the activities of the League in the various industries. Joseph Manley, general organizer of the League for the Eastern District, will cover the situation in the East and a special feature will be the report, of Ida Rothstein on her tour in the interest of amalgamation thruout the entire industry in the United States and Canada.

This conference will mark an epoch in the development of militant unionism in this industry, as it will be a rank and file conference for the purpose of formulating definite plans of action in order to accomplish three things: membership that which the officials of the various organizations seem unable to accomplish. It is particularly noteworthy that there will be a strong representation from the International Ladies Garment Workers, as that organization is one of the sore spots in the industry because of the reactionary officialdom that preys upon the membership and strives to keep the workers in the needle trades divided in the interest of the capitalist class.

New York Needle Workers Adopt 50 Russian Children

The United Workers Co-operative Association, formerly the Workers Unity Association, has become foster parent to fifty Russian orphans, to be cared for at a children's home in the Urals. The adoption of these young waifs was made thru the Friends of Soviet Russia, which is conducting a nationwide campaign for the relief of destitute children in the Workers Republic.

The Association whose name will be given to the new Home is composed of about forty working class girls, most of them in the needle trades and members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union. This is only the latest in a series of actions by the group in favor of Soviet Russia.

Recently the same organization ran a benefit performance at the Jewish Art Theatre, and the total proceeds, a net sum of $1,572.66 went towards the Orphans' Homes. Practically every one of the members of the Girls' Association is an active worker, so that in their undertakings there is no overhead whatsoever, everything being done by volunteer labor.

Among those who have been most effective in the efforts to help Russia are Lena Goldfarb, Anna Dora Brown, Sarah Shainin, Mary Owutsky and Sarah Goldberg.

INTERVIEW WITH DEBS

"What about the Foster case?" he was asked.

"I think the Foster case is settled, in my judgment it will not be tried again. To be more explicit, I think the whole proceeding was a farce. The law under which he was tried is a negation of the constitution. It is not only criminal but idiotic—enacted by a set of morons with the intention of suppressing free speech.

"The crime in connection with this case is the law itself," said Mr. Debs, referring to the Michigan criminal syndicalism law under which William Z. Foster was tried. "The law is a criminal assault upon the United States constitution," he charged.—The Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, Wisc.

The Great Success

By ART YOUNG

Mr. Daugherty says President-Harding will be renominated because of his brilliant record and names the following achievements as samples:

"The untangling of complicated war problems"

"The application of business principles"

"The reducing of expenditures"

Deportation for "Jim" Larkin

By JACK CARNEY

Charged with being an alien anarchist, "Jim" Larkin was recently arrested and detained on Ellis Island to await deportation. Those who know "Jim" and understand the basis of his beliefs and aspirations know full well that he is not an anarchist. Of course it is asking too much of a government official, to demand of him as to what is an anarchist.

Sam Vauclain, head of the Baldwin Locomotive Co., speaking before a gathering of business men, declared that whenever he had trouble he just threw the agitators into jail. No damn nonsense for Sam. Just clap them into jail, because Sam says so. No orderly procedure on the part of Sam.

On the other hand "Jim" Larkin organized the largest union, in comparison to the population, in the world—the Irish Transport and General Workers Union. He is the founder of the Irish Labor Party. He also organized the Irish Citizens' Army, in order to compel the employers of Ireland to respect "loran-order."

No, not Sam! It is "Jim", who is on Ellis Island, charged with being an alien anarchist.

The strange part about the whole affair is that Larkin has been continually demanding a passport and recently appeared before Secretary of Labor J. J. Davis, asking him what the government intended doing regarding the deportation orders that were being held against him. Secretary Davis, in the presence of the writer, on March 16 stated that he was unaware of any such orders, yet he signed a deportation order against Larkin on March 13, according to the capitalist press.

The whole affair has been well staged with a view to creating the impression that Larkin did not want to return. Behind it is the intriguing and the treacherous conduct of reactionary Irish-American politicians, leagued with the British government. Compelling Larkin to remain here and not wanting to bear the consequences of their act they are seeking to transfer the blame up to the shoulders of Big "Jim". They hope to discredit him, so that he will be handicapped on his return home to the scenes of former triumphs.

But keep your eye on Ireland and "Jim" Larkin!

* * *

Larkin was deported on the Majestic last Saturday.

Cutters for Amalgamation
(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—After an address by Ida Rothstein, organizer for the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League, the Cutters' Union of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, at a well-attended meeting unanimously resolved in favor of the complete "Amalgamation" program of the T. U. E. L. The local union also adopted a resolution of thanks to Comrade Rothstein for her excellent exposition of the program.

It is significant that while the national officialdom of the I. L. G. W. U. is fighting every aspect of the T. U. E. L. program, the rank and file membership is enthusiastically supporting it everywhere.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Workers Here Protest Near East Tyranny

Because of new developments in the Near East, including the Chester Concession in Angora, Turkey, and the Second Lausanne Peace Conference, considerable interest attaches to the declaration adopted by the Near East United Front Mass Meeting held in New York City under the auspices of the Workers Party.

In addition to the two speakers in English, Captain Paxton Hibben and J. Louis Engdahl, there were addresses as follows: Tatian, in Armenian; Kordoroum, in Jugo-Slav; Manos, in Greek, and Popoff, in Bulgarian. The declaration adopted follows:

* * *

Whereas, the internal and external political policy of the governments of the Balkans has been, for the last century, under the influence of the English, French, German, Russian and Italian imperialism.

Whereas, the aggressive reciprocal attitude of Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Roumania and Jugo Slavia, has its background an economic reason territorial expansion for the exploitation of natural resources.

Whereas, the antagonism created by the colonial ambitions of the Big Powers, in conjunction with the traitorous policy of the internal ruling class of the Balkans, brought the masses into war in 1912, which plunged the population into an indescribable misery;

Whereas, this antagonism, coming to a climax in 1914, the Big Powers of Europe forced the Balkan States into a new war which ended with an unspeakable slaughter, misery and hunger for the masses of the Near East;

Whereas, the shameful aggressiveness exercised by the French and British imperialists in the Orient burst into a catastrophic struggle between the Turkish and Greek armies, which left hundreds of thousands of working men homeless, exposed to the most unheard of starvation in the history of the Balkan Peninsula;

Whereas, the conference of Lausanne did not remedy the situation in spite of the peaceful attitude of the Soviet Delegation, new wars being fomented in the secret rooms of the ruling class of the Balkan States;

Be it Resolved, that we workers of the Near East, assembled at this meeting, protest against the new wars planned by the Balkan governments.

We protest against the chauvinist propaganda exercised by the respective governments, which roots hatred in the hearts of the masses; We protest against the White terror of Roumania Bulgaria, Jugo Slavia, Turkey and all other Near East countries. We demand that steps be taken at once for friendly relations between the Balkan States.

The establishment of economic and diplomatic relations with the Russian Soviet Republic of workers and peasants, the only power in the world today fighting for peace.

Start Irish Magazine

CHICAGO.—A group of Irish radicals in this city are about to produce a monthly magazine with the object of bringing Irish workers whose activities are devoted to the national struggle in Ireland in touch with the progressive wing of the labor movement in America.

Among the contributors to the magazine, which will be called The Irish People, are T. J. O'Flaherty, editor, The Voice of Labor; William F. Dunne, editor, Butte Bulletin; Michael T. Berry, organizer, Allied Shoe Workers, Donagh Dwyer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and formerly associated with James Connolly; Michael J. Scanlan of the Street Carmen.

Keep Away from Lynn, Mass.

Trade Union Educational League Shoe Workers' Section, calls upon all Shoe Workers to ignore the "ads" in the capitalist papers and to keep away from Lynn, where a strike is conducted by the Amalgamated Shoe Workers' Union of America.

May Day—Preparedness Day

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Let American labor determine to make this year's May Day a "Preparedness Day" for future struggles with the bosses. There are advantages to the workers in the present industrial situation that will not exist when the coming May Day, 1924.

This May Day the bosses are hunting for workers. Increases in wages have been granted in the textile, steel, meat, building and other industries. The railroad workers, like labor elsewhere, are making new demands for more pay.

Wages are increasing slightly because industry is approaching top speed and the ships from Europe do not bring in enough surplus labor. Yet these small increases will hardly stand against the increasing cost of living under the new tariff. Living costs now stand 59.2 per cent higher than 1914, the first war year. They are going higher, not lower.

Labor must utilize this favorable industrial drift to the utmost. When workers are employed they turn to the unions, which increase in membership. Now is the time for every labor union to carry on an intensive drive for new members.

The encouraging move toward a Labor Party during these past few months is an echo of the difficult times the industrial workers and the working farmers have recently passed thru. They turned in their wrath from the industrial storm. During the few months of better times ahead, let no worker or farmer desert this struggle for the Labor Party that will be needed more than ever before another year has passed.

Most of the steel plants are approaching top speed under the direction of Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Co., which should spur every steel worker to new organization efforts.

J. Ogden Armour, head of Armour & Co., which recently swallowed Morris & Co., looks to the farmers for new buyers, says, "If good crops result from the summer efforts —and good crops are the rule in this country—a continuation of good business seems a certainty", which means "good business" for the bankers, grain speculators and beef barons, if the militant farmers are not there in defense of their own interests.

James J. Davis, the banker-secretary of labor in Harding's cabinet, says that "The copper industry in April a year ago was practically closed down because of unsold stocks and poor market. Today mines, mills and smelters are busy. Production is fast approaching the best records of the war year."

Copper miners of Northern Michigan, of Montana, of Arizona, and other sections of the country! Here is a new opportunity to organize!

Secretary Davis says the same bright outlook faces the bosses seeking profits in the textile industry. We repeat that the same opportunities for organization hold true for the workers in the textile mills.

But there are signs of the coming storm. Armour says that, "stocks of manufactured products are pretty well sold down", and Davis echoes that, "there are empty shelves in the textile industry". The American industrial machine, however, is to big and efficient that it will not take long to load up again in stocks and fill the empty shelves, especially since the United States is facing a diminishing market abroad, and the purchasing power of the masses at home is limited by starvation wages. The present building boom is due to end with the passing of the summer. The fall will see the completion of reconstruction work on the railroads.

France at the throat of Germany causing industrial stagnation in the Ruhr, not only destroys the European market for the United States, but makes it progressively impossible for Europe to buy from South America, China, Japan and other countries, thus wrecking the purchasing power of these countries in the United States. It is a vicious circle that reaches around this whole bankrupt capitalist world.

Thus the present "good times" constitute only a breathing spell for labor. It is a time for preparedness for future struggles. The bulky pay envelope of today is the herald of the empty pay envelope of tomorrow.

Workers! This May Day (1923) should be a "Preparedness Day", ushering in a preparedness campaign that should be carried on during the entire coming year. During these comparatively sunny days prepare for the darker days ahead.

May Day—Or September Day

By CHARLES KRUMBEIN

Why another Labor Day in May when we have one in September? This question is asked by some trade unionists when they hear of the May Day celebrations. The answer to this goes back to early American labor history, into the question of why a Labor Day, and why such a day should be international.

May First was inaugurated by the American Federation of Labor in the '80s, as part of the campaign to establish the eight-hour day. A few years later it was adopted as the International Labor Day at the World Congress of the labor movement, and rapidly spread all over Europe. It is now celebrated by most of the labor organizations of the world.

Here in the United States we have today a Labor Day in September, which was handed to us on a silver platter by the bosses and their Government. There is no doubt that they did this because they saw how May Day was being accepted by Labor the world over. The purpose of this move was, of course, to split the solidarity of Labor, both at home and internationally.

Labor Day should be a day when the solidarity of Labor is celebrated, encouraged, and perfected. It should be a day when we all come together to inspirit the movement, and urge it on to new achievements. On this Day of Labor we should take stock of our past struggles, and in the light of experience make plans for further forward movements. Such a Labor Day as this must be international. Just as the strikes of coal miners of one country are defeated when the miners of another produce coal to be imported into the striking country; just as the entire struggle of Labor demands international solidarity, in the same manner the Day of Labor must be international, must be the same for the workers of the entire world.

The September Labor Day in this country is rapidly dying. In nearly every industrial center the great celebrations that used to mark this occasion are now practically things of the past. Even in Chicago last year the Federation could not get the support of enough unions to stage a successful demonstration. The main reason for this is, that the September Day was chosen by the bosses for us. We naturally want our own Labor Day, and that is May Day. Anything given to us by our enemies is worthless. Anything worth while we must get by fighting.

More and more the American labor movement is getting back to the original holiday, May First. Many unions and central bodies are observing May Day. We should all of us do what we can to make it universally celebrated. We must take our own Labor Day, and use it for its rightful purpose, to increase the solidarity and militant spirit of the labor movement.

For Labor to make any gain calls for continuous struggle. May Day mass demonstrations will re-enthuse the workers so that they will go into battle with the solidarity and the determination to win. That will carry the labor movement onward to its goal, the establishment of the Workers' Republic.

Shoe Workers, TUEL, will meet Saturday, April 28, two p. m., at 208 E. 12th St.

Journeymen Tailors, TUEL, meet Monday, April 30, 8 p. m., Room 208 E. 12th St.

Communists of Mexico in 2nd Congress

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE

(Special to "The Worker")

MEXICO CITY.—"You and your esteemed family are invited to attend a celebration on the occasion of the opening of the Second Annual Convention of the Communist Party of Mexico."

With this quaintly worded invitation full of Spanish formality the Communist Party of Mexico publicly announced its forthcoming convention.

The convention is being held in the "Casa del Pueblo" or "People's House", a huge low, one-story building, ancient and impressive, here and there the yellow "tezontle", or baked clay, cracked and red brick showing thru, till 1922 one of the ancient convents of Mexico.—the land of 8,568 churches—and now "The House of the People." But one cannot mistake it for a convent for over its entrance flies a huge, weather-scarred red flag.

I enter the unguarded gate, walk thru long corridors where children play and chickens stroll, for the spacious building harbors many families of evicted rent-strikers, and I make my way into a huge, dim hall, the main one of the convent. The score of delegates are quite lost in front of it.

So these are the delegates! Peasants in peasant costumes, except that they have on a pair of shoes. Workers in ragged overalls. One or two with collar and tie and others betraying trade marks of "the intellectual". Their faces are almost entirely Indian, poor and thoughtful, high-cheek-boned, dark-skinned. The one who presides is a full-blooded negro.

On the high ceiling of the one-time convent are painted a sacred heart, crosses, a bishop's mitre. The whole front of the stage is a biblical scene depicting Christ in Jerusalem, but the figure of Christ has been covered by an enormous picture of Karl Marx and his disciples peep out between rents in huge Red flags. And above, in gold letters, is emblazoned the legend. "This house was taken by the people, June 11, 1922, for the Communist Party of Mexico and the Union of Striking Tenants."

An official begins to read the report of the outgoing National Executive.—"To use all efforts to obtain a United Front of the working class in Mexico, eliminating and showing up as traitors to their class all those who opposed themselves to the benefits that the united front will procure for the workers."

"This resolution," declares the committee reporter, "was the principal instruction of the last Congress to the Central Executive." He proceeds to report on the mistakes and successes of the last year. He tells how the committee made mistakes in connection with the movement for a rival Federation of Labor, how as their united front activities grew the Communists met opposition both from the "yellow" leaders of the Mexican Federation, and the "red" anarchist leaders of the General Confederation. He declared that the opposition of the leadership of both factions, combined with tactical mistakes of the Communists in the early history of the General Confederation had been effective in aiding the leaders of both factions of the labor movement to set up a sanitary cordon around their organizations to quarantine them from Communist infection. "Our response," he declared, "was to go directly to the masses of the workers everywhere, and to form the already powerful longing for unity of the workers forces in the face of Fascism and the Capitalist offensives, until it became a burning and unquenchable passion. With this work the party must go on, and a United Front will inevitably result."

(Second Article Next Week.)

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Join the Communists

MOSCOW.—The final conference of the Social-Revolutionary Party in Moscow has concluded with a resolution to liquidate the party and to join, if possible, the Communist Party. Bukharin and Radek, who were present at the conference on behalf of the Communist Party, declared that the Party would be ready to accept those who recognized their crimes in the past and were willing to redeem them by devoting themselves to the work of Soviet Russia.

Celebrate the Foster Victory!

Attend the Spring Festival and Dance, Saturday, May 12, WEBSTER HALL, 119 East 11th St.

Auspices: National Defense Committee and the Labor Defense Council

Plasterers to Investigate Investigators

By SELMAR SCHOCKEN

The trial of officials of the Plasterers' Union, No. 60, before a jury in the New York Supreme Court, the strike of the Stone Cutters for a $2 wage increase, the granting of general increases to other trades in the Building Industry, the vote of the Painters' and Decorators' Unions on their demands to be submitted to the contractors within a few days, the convention of the United Hatters and the ending of the controversy between them and the United Cloth Hat and Capmakers, together with the Anti-Fascist Movement of the Italian Needle Trades Unions have attracted the attention of the Metropolitan Labor Movement within the past week.

Trial of Plasterers Ends

The prosecution closed its case in the trial against the 36 officials and members of the Plasterers' Executive and Constitution Committees, and Jonah J. Goldstein, counsel for the defense, delivered the opening address to the jury on Monday afternoon.

"We will show", he said, "that not only was there no conspiracy to ruin employers on the part of the 36 defendants, but we intend to prove a conspiracy between Assistant Prosecutor Abraham Freedman and Christian G. Norman, president of the Building Trades Employers' Association, to wilfully destroy the union of plasterers, so that they may remove every obstacle for the introduction of the open shop.

The attorney assured the union, he will prove that Samuel Untermyer as chief prosecutor in the case and formerly Advisory Counsel to the Lockwood Housing Committee, was willing to first fail to indict and later to have the indictment withdrawn, if the Executive Committee of the Plasterers' Union had been willing to consent to a decree which would forever enjoin the organization from enforcing the closed shop.

Investigate the Investigators

"We will not stop by clearing these defendants", he declared, "but intend to investigate our investigators."

There can be no doubt about the fact that the union is on trial rather than the indicted officials. The prosecution does not accuse them of any wrongdoing, other than executing the policy of the organization as laid down in the Constitution and By-Laws. This applies to fining contractors for using wrong material as well as many other rules which are part and parcel not only of the plasterers' union, but of many other unions in the building industry. There can be no doubt that the outcome of the proceedings will be of greatest importance to every member of the building trades.

Meantime the employers in the building trades say to fit to grant the wage demands of the Bricklayers, Plumbers, Stone Masons, as well as the Plasterers, rather than precipitate a strike on May first. This is their more democratic way of voting on similar demands, the Painters have not yet submitted their draft for a new agreement to the employers. However, there is no doubt, but that they too will gain a $10 daily minimum, besides strengthening the Five-Day-Week and inserting their health demands.

Hat Makers Plan Unity

At the convention of the United Hatters the reception accorded to President Zaritsky and Secretary Zuckerman of the United Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union, as fraternal delegates, for the first time in the long controversy between these Unions, is of general interest not only to the workers in the needle trades but to the labor movement in general.

The modus vivendi agreed to by both unions is practically sealed by this reception. To be sure, the agreement reached is far from what should be expected at this stage. Both unions recognize each others autonomy as an International Union, the United Hatters to control the men's hat trade and the Capmakers all caps and millinery. The latter organization will probably soon join the American Federation of Labor.

Bring Pressure at Albany

The weeks' events in the labor movement also include a conference of A. F. of L. officials at the City Hall in Albany "to put pressure on the legislators" who forgot most of the promises they made to their loyal henchmen when these gentlemen were campaigning for them and organizing "Nonpartisan Committees" and manufacturing "Nonpartisan endorsements". The most important bills, such as a state monopoly for the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Fund, are either buried by one house or the other, or they are evading their commitment to the legislative cemetery.

Samuel Gompers also spoke at this gathering of about 500 officials. His chief topic was the repeal of the Mullan-Gage Law and opposition to any letting down of the immigration bars.

The Anti-Fascisti movement of the Italian workers in America attracted the attention of the Central Trades and Labor Council at its last meeting in Beethoven Hall.

Not that the Council seemed especially anxious to exert itself about the mere danger of Fascisti activities in the United States. In marked contrast to an unauthorized action of the Amnesty Committee, which to all intents and purposes had been pronounced dissolved more than a year ago, the Executive Committee reported it would first have to ask Mr. Samuel Gompers, the grand mogul, about the proper way to treat the spread of Fascism. This announcement aroused the ire of Salvatore Ninfo, vice president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and several delegates, among them Delegate Mandell, of the Teachers' Union, who sketched the activities of the Black-shirts in Italy, with the result that the original resolution, introduced by Local 89, I. L. G. W. U., was adopted.

At the meeting before this the "Amnesty Committee", under friendly guidance of "Cousin" Lucy Robbins, showed what an energetic committee can do, even so, it has officially ceased to exist for many months. Without asking authority anywhere this "committee" sent a cable to Moscow, protesting against the execution of the priest Butchkavitch, found guilty for high treason.

Kept Press Writers Confess Selves Paid Government Spies

[illegible] Francis McCullough, and a correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, is openly referred to in the columns of the Soviet press as a spy.

More evidence of the ignoble practices of correspondents comes to light with the statement of Mrs. Margaret E. Harrison, well known American correspondent, who was released from a Russian prison a year or more ago, April 17, wherein she frankly admits that she was a spy for the American military intelligence service during her period of employment as correspondent for American newspapers. Another woman, with whom Mrs. Harrison had some understanding, a Mrs. Stan Harding, is a spy for the British government.

All three of these stool pigeons, McCullaugh and Mesdames Harrison and Harding, write columns after columns of what passes among the yokels who read the capitalist press as unbiased "news." It is this type that furnishes the lies about the work of priests in Soviet Russia. The stool, McCullaugh, writes articles to suit the demands of the London and New York publishers who print his stuff. The most absurd and preposterous statements are printed as proven facts.

The yellow Socialist publications, the Jewish Daily Forward and the New York Call, published some of the McCullaugh screeds when this British spy was viciously attacking the Soviet government at the Conference to Communism and for defending the workers of Russia against spies of Allied imperialism. But soon McCullaugh's lies led into a vicious anti-Semitic attack, which seriously reflected upon the majority of the readers of these so-called Socialist publications. Now these papers are confronted with the problem of convincing their readers that McCullaugh's statements concerning the Communists are facts, but that he lies when he attacks the Jews. The notorious Abe Cahan, and his English speaking echo, Jim Oneal, may be able to hypnotize their readers with some new sophistry, but we are unable to visualize the tactics they will be forced to apply to explain that the stool pigeon always tells the truth about things they dislike, and invariably resorts to lies when speaking of Jews and yellow Socialists.

20 Tractors to Russia Is Plan of FSR

(By F. S. R. Press Service)

Twenty tractors will be sent to the workers of Russia by the workers in America, thru the Friends of Soviet Russia, if the collective of a nationwide drive started here as part of the international movement for the reconstruction of Russia's agriculture. This announcement of the drive gains added force from the fact that it follows close upon pronouncements by men and organizations, most of all upon urgent necessity in rebuilding Russian economy, the groups include the American Relief Administration, the Quakers, Nansen, the Russian authorities.

To pay for the tractors and their transportation requires $40,000, which has therefore been set as the goal for this drive. Every effort will be made, according to F. S. R. officials, to reach the American workers with the message of Russia's need and the importance of meeting it, not alone to the workers of that country but of all countries.

In connection with the drive the organization has announced a Voting Contest as a result of which one American worker will be given a choice of trips to Russia for every $10,000 collected in this drive. Four Americans will therefore go to Russia as a "living "message of good will."

The contest is described as merely one of the means "to make vivid the living truth of a proletarian country and its giant effort to construct a new system, so that America's workers may see the absolute necessity for extending immediate assistance."

The prospects of the trip to Russia, as outlined in the F. S. R. literature, are certainly alluring. There will be fine farewell gatherings in New York and grand receptions in Russia; the matter of vises will be attended to by the organization; an interpreter will be provided; the American messengers will be greeted personally by the Soviet leaders; etc., etc. The competition will doubtless be keen.

The system of voting is so arranged that for every dollar contributed, or collected from someone else, votes will be given, according to the following schedule:

1. Individuals get five votes for every dollar they contribute. They can cast these votes for themselves or for whomever they please.

2. Individuals get ten votes for every dollar collected from someone else.

3. Organizations get fifty votes for every dollar sent in. These votes may cast for anyone, whether a member of the organization or not.

"Cannons or Tractors?" is the slogan being featured in the drive. The question is not merely literary. It is a real alternative presented to the world. Peace in Europe, and therefore of the world, cannot be attained until Russia's economy has been rebuilt. And to do that, Russian agriculture must be put on a modern basis. With a new attack against Russia by the financiers of the world, under the cloak of some "indignation" or other, on the horizon, tractors represent an effective answer to the forces of reaction.

WAYSIDE THOUGHTS
(By F. S. R. Press Service)

A cable dispatch tells of three Soviet officials condemned to death for bribery. There, at last, is one kind of atrocity that is absolutely unthinkable in capitalist countries.

* * *

Super-patriots demand the prosecution of Walsh as a pro-Russian, basing their charges on malicious statements in the Jewish Daily Forward. The New York Times quotes the New York Call editorially in support of his attacks on Foster and radical labor. Are capital and labor getting together after all?

* * *

A cable to the New York World, April 13, on the impending trial of Tikhon, says: "It is all but admitted by the Crimes that Tikhon's case against the Government and favored anti-Soviet armies and in his relation with their representatives hoped for foreign intervention." What would happen to a priest in America or anywhere else with such an admission against him during war time? Yet it is doubtless a prospective "atrocity" of barbaric Soviet Russia.

* * *

Chicago adopts 100 Russian orphans, to be put into a "William Z. Foster Children's Home". We are sure that Chicago will take good care of its Foster-children.

* * *

They Have Had Enough

Evidently the Burns-Daugherty outfit realizes they have been beaten in their personally conducted war on the Communist movement. The Washington correspondence of Hearst's Universal Service declares that, "So long as William Z. Foster and other officers of the Workers Party of America do not actually advocate the overthrow of the federal government by force, the department of justice does not intend to proceed against them for alleged violation of the criminal statute of 1918. It was learned officially today". Mr. Daugherty and Daugherty are getting ready for the worst in the Rothenberg trial.

Workers and Farmers Must Fight Together

By RAU WARE

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE FARMER? (Copyright 1923)

Farmers, you're broke! Why? Because you're a farmer. Why are you a farmer? Because your father was a farmer before you. Why did your father farm? Because his father was a farmer before him. Why? Search me. It is also the reason why the MIDDLEMAN connects you with the city folks both you and the Farmer. The milk is sold by the farmer at a loss and sold to you by the middleman at a still profit. Same is true of butter and eggs.

If you think about the farmer at all you probably agree with the average "Web" who dismisses the farmer with the smugly ignorant—"He is a petty bourgeois blankity blank!" When we get a Workers' Government Mr. Farmer will have to come along." The little error in that sentence is the word—"when." The point is you won't get anything from your exploiters without the hearty support of this "petty bourgeois blankity blank" farmer. And you won't keep it if you get it; a Workers' Government, or any minor toe hold on the Capitalist system, without the continued support from the same b . . . b . . . farmer. And, furthermore, you won't get his support until you know him and his problems and line up with him on the common ground that does exist.

Well then—John Farmer, U. S. A., is a composit of the world's peasants, mostly American. He has that typical self psychology which means individualism, universal passion for LAND. In highly industrialized America he appears to most city people exactly as the giraff appeared to a farmer at first glimpse in the zoo. "Hell", the farmer remarked. "There ain't no such animal!" But there he is—An isolated individual working; a small family-farm unit of land; maintaining individual production in the face of the most concentrated industrial society in the world.

That explains much: first, his psychology; second, his reactions. His individual system has run its course. It is bankrupt; that is, financially bankrupt according to the rules of the dear old capitalist system. Even on the land individualism can no longer compete with highly organized industries. Capitalism has at last killed the goose that not only laid golden eggs but which stood as a safe bulwark between proletarian and capitalist ideals.

Must Repair War's Victims

By ELMER T. ALLISON

Raymond Peters, a shell shocked victim of Capitalism's Greatest War, dreamed he was fighting enemy Huns in the Argonne Forest and awoke to find he had slashed his throat with a razor.. Physicians report recovery doubtful.

This causes us to put forth a claim, we have long held. The science of war will ever remain imperfect until a way is found to eliminate from the memories of its victims the horrors they have undergone.

In view of two circumstances we suggest to the masters of the world that if they are to keep their grasp on it they should bend all efforts towards the discovery of a sure and scientific method of accomplishing this end.

One such circumstance is that returned soldiers got their bellies full of the hell of war and want no more "for them". The other is the ever developing possibilities of another war in which Capitalism will want again those who were spared in the last war. Memories sometimes prove compromising remnants to leave in one's victim's head.

Certainly in the interest of capitalism's continuance science should develop a new race of Robot mentalities, or at least a sort of "stamping mill" process like a delousing station, thru which to pass the brains of war's victims.

Spreading It On Thick

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT

And so I let us present Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia. He's a likely chap. He has put it over on Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, yes, and on other crafts that work in his shops. Vauclain's open shop of 25,000 workers is an open shop. It's an open shop because amalgamation has been a closed book to the metal trades.

When President Gompers therefore speaks and says that dire things will happen if we have open shops, why could not President Vauclain come back with a "My God! Have any of you gentlemen ever seen Gompers? Why you tell me what there is to be afraid of?"

Still, why should President Vauclain insult President Gompers? Why should not these several Presidents be bosom friends? Why refer slightingly to Gompers' size, beauty and capacity? Is Gompers not close to the heart of the Civic Federation and does not Vauclain chip in to help buy grease for this machine, plus Gompers and all his kind? Why not, and a closed shop upon the basis of an all year 'round open season for all red baiters?

President Vauclain refreshes one. Get this, friends. I'd like to see any union labor leader start something among my 25,000 men. Why, when the railway strike was starting, a bunch of labor delegates came around to the plant. In twenty minutes I had every damned one of them in jail. I was told I had no right to put them in jail. I said, 'But they're in jail, aren't they? Now go and get them out.' You've got to act quick when you're facing a crisis."

That's the candy, sure enough! And remember, that is about the way the Bolsheviki do in Russia. When they face a crisis they act quickly and throw the discordant elements into jail. And when the bourgeois world says they have no right to do that, Russia answers—well, they are in, aren't they? Now you try to get them out!

President Vauclain refreshes one more so than Gompers. He speaks right out and tells the workers how it is done, tells them what's necessary to do to dictate. And altho Gompers may be too old to learn new tricks, the workers will some day work the same game on Vauclain that he's hitting off at such a grand pace today.

There, as a bit of good advice, President Vauclain in his address to business men, adds: "Golf? You spend a day chasing a golf ball and at night all you've got is your golf ball. You had it when you started. But if you get a wheelbarrow and a hoe and spread manure all day you've got the exercise, and you've done something." To all of which we beg to remark that President Vauclain must not forget that shit is not spread with a hoe.

As a last thought—if what he is referring to is the kind of stuff he spread by his address to the business men, then we say, go to it, all of you. Fertilize the fields from coast to coast. And we'll have a surprising harvest!

Bloor Speaks Spite of Raid at Kansas City

(Special to "The Worker")

KANSAS CITY.—The second attempt of Ella Reeves Bloor to speak at a Labor Defense Council meeting was successful April 15, despite the presence of many police. The meeting was in protest against the raid on the previous meeting, April 8, at which four members of the audience were arrested. An injunction suit is pending to restrain police from interfering with such meetings.

The men arrested on April 11, who were fined $200 each in police court, have filed an appeal which is to be heard by Judge Henry Julian. Meanwhile suit is being instituted against the police for false arrest.

A secret organization, as announced in "The Worker" last week, has been formed of members of the local American Legion, Chamber of Commerce, Rotary and Kiwanis clubs to combat radical and pacifist activities, according to the Kansas City press. Capt. Chas. Edward, ex-chief of police, is said to be the commander of this secret society, which consists mainly of former department of justice and ex-service men. The names of members are known only to Edward.

The organization claims to be working in conjunction with the federal department of justice.

New Borah Warning!

Senator Borah is anxious that the government's attempts to halt profiteering in sugar should succeed. "Otherwise", he says, "it would be exceedingly bad for the republican party". Borah should know that the republican party is in business to cover up profiteering, and it is fulfilling its mission nobly. Alleged progressives, like Borah, also serve a camouflage for the profiteers by retaining "republicans". But the workers are getting wise and turning to class Labor Party. For confirmation of this fact turn to the reports of the Labor Party referendum of the Trade Union Educational League.

Bronx Educational Lectures

Sunday, April 29, 8 p. m., at Workers Hall, 1347 Boston Road (near 169th St.) Max Bedacht will speak on "Communism and Organized Labor"—This is one of a series of three lectures on "What is Communism" conducted by the English Branch of the Workers Party.

"How Come?" Is Step Toward the Serious in Building Negro Drama

By JOHN DALE

It is inevitable that the Negro masses of the United States will develop a culture of their own, that will in part find an expression in the drama.

Perhaps "How Come?", now at the Apollo Theatre, referred to as a "musical darkomedy" is a step in that direction, altho it substitutes dancing and singing for those more quaint touches of Negro life that found their way into last year's Shuffle Along", the first attempt on a metropolitan scale, of an All-Negro cast.

Where "Shuffle Along" was put on nearer Harlem, we find "How Come?" right down in the middle of the white light district, a few steps from Times Square, and folks of all colors clamor for admission at the box office.

If Negro musical comedy is to be the stepping stone to the serious Negro drama, typifying the life and aspirations of the Negro workers of this country, then it is welcome. If it will help break down prejudices between the white and black races then it is three times welcome. In event "How Come?" is well worth seeing if for no other reason than that it is different.

* * *

Music Wanted by F. S. R.

A large part of the success of our film, "RUSSIA THRU THE SHADOWS", is traceable to the inspiring musical accompaniment specially arranged for this picture. The next picture, entitled the "FIFTH YEAR", will be much bigger and better in every way and it is the desire of those in charge to have the music improved upon also. Special orchestrations of several new Russian numbers have already been arranged and it is desired to make use of the favorite tunes of the labor movement of all countries as well as of Russian music.

Any comrade who has music sheets of such tunes is asked to loan them, AT ONCE, to the PICTORIAL DEPARTMENT, Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 West 13th St., New York, N. Y. Arrangements for small orchestra is preferred, but piano solo or violin solo notes can also be used. Where the copy loaned is the only one available and cannot be readily replaced, the F.S.R. will copy the notes and return the original without delay.

Orchestra leaders among our German, Finnish, Lithuanian and Russian comrades are urged to cooperate and help in every way where are instructed to bring this appeal to the attention of those who can help the work.

* * *

Moscow Art Theatre Returns

In answer to the demand of thousands of its patrons, Morris Gest announces that the Moscow Art Theatre has consented, after the completion of its visits to Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, to play a farewell engagement of two weeks in New York, prior to setting sail the first week in June, to return to its home stage in Moscow.

The Moscow Art Theatre is in the third and final week of its triumphant visit to Chicago. A visit of two weeks in Philadelphia follows, and a like period of time will be spend in Boston. The return engagement in New York, therefore will begin May 21st, and extent thru Saturday evening, June 2nd.

* * *

Guild Bond Sale Is $375,000

The sale of bonds by the Theatre Guild, for the erection of a new theatre, has now reached $375,000, with one week left for the drive.

Wicks Debates Wohlaski on Workers Party Tactics

An interesting debate, on one of the most important topics in the American labor movement; "Resolved, That the tactics of the Workers Party are detrimental to the interests of the American working class", will be held Thursday, April 26, 8 P. M., at the Astoria Hall, 62 E. 4th St. Osip Volinski, manager of the Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union, will take the affirmative. H. M. Wicks, Labor Editor of "The Worker", will take the negative side. The debate is held under the auspices of the Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Women of Near East Organize

By MARGARET UNDJUS

The working women's movement in the Near East is rapidly developing. There are 22,000 women organized in the Central Women's Section of Soviet Azerbaidjan. Of this number 10,000 are Moslem working women.

The forces with which the work among women was to be carried on in Azerbaidjan last year were very weak, so the Central Section resolved to make an effort to stir up the Azerbaidjan working masses and to thus facilitate the work of the district sections.

With this object in view, the first non-party Azerbaidjan Women's Congress was convened Feb. 3, attended by 1,200 women delegates, including 500 from remote settlements and villages of Azerbaidjan.

The Congress had a beneficial influence on the masses of the working women. It also changed to a certain extent the hitherto existing conception of women and formed the starting point of the Women's Sections' work. The Central Section is an independent section of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaidjan.

In the largest city of Azerbaidjan, Baku, the women's club was organized under the leadership of the Council section. The club has various departments, such as spinning, weaving and sewing. The finished product is sold and the proceeds are turned over into the treasury of the club. Classes to educate the women are also organized. This club is wrecking the old traditions under which working women labor, and is making of backward women the standard bearers of Communism.

WHICH?

WORLD WAR? RECONSTRUCTION?

CANNONS or TRACTORS

The Friends of Soviet Russia must send Twenty Tractors to the World's First Workers' Republic. For this purpose $40,000 are needed!

VOTING CONTEST

For every Thousand Dollars collected toward the purchase of the twenty tractors, one person will go as a living message from the workers of America to the workers of Russia. They will be received in Berlin by our delegate and vise will be provided for entrance to Russia.

RULES

5 VOTES—to individuals for every dollar contributed. These votes may be cast in favor of oneself or anyone else.

10 VOTES—to individuals for every dollar collected from others on list.

50 VOTES—to organizations for every dollar contributed. These votes may be cast in favor of the person making the collection or anyone the organization wishes to name. Organization lists must bear the signature of the Secretary.

ONE DOLLAR

from each of forty thousand workers will buy the tractors and help avoid another famine in Russia; another unemployment crisis in America; another war in the world.

A Round Trip to Russia Free

will be given the highest number of votes in the contest.

(In case of tie, each will get a Round Trip to Russia.)

JOIN THE ONE DOLLAR ARMY

Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 West 13th St., N. Y. City

Enclosed please find $.....', to help buy twenty tractors for Russia.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

Trade or Profession .....

Record my ..... votes in favor of .....

Shall we send you collection blanks? .....

Contest ends June 30th. All blanks must be in by June 20th.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

201 West 13th Street New York, N. Y.

Cannon May Day Speaker at Chicago

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—James P. Cannon, chairman of the Workers Party, who made a tour of the Pacific coast, will be the May Day speaker here.

The mass meeting, to be held at the Ashland Auditorium, Van Buren and Ashland Boulevard, Tuesday night, May 1st, will also be addressed by Tom Tippett, of the United Mine Workers, Martin Abern of the Young Workers League, S. Lipshitz, Left Poale Zion, with Sam J. Hammermark, as chairman.

It is being held under the auspices of a United Front Committee, representing various unions and workers' political organizations.

CANNON MEETINGS

Martins Ferry, O.: Sat., Apr. 30, 8 P. M. Moose Hall.
Bradley, Ohio: Sun., Apr. 29, 2 P. M. Mrs. Rose's Hall.
Chicago, Ill.: May 1st.* Hall announced later.
Bellaire, O.: Thurs., May 3, 8 P. M. Hall announced later.
Toledo, O.: Fri., May 4, 8 P. M. Hall announced later.
Toledo, O.: Sat., May 5, 8 P. M. Hall announced later.
Detroit, Mich.: Sunday, May 6, 2 P. M.
Detroit, Mich.: Sunday, May 6, 8 P. M. Union of Russian Workers, 2nd Grand Ave.
Fostoria, Ohio.: Monday, May 7, 8 P. M.
Union of Russian Workers, 2nd Grand Ave.
Fostoria, Ohio.: Sat., May 12, 8 P. M. Union Hall, 4th Wisconsin Ave.

Celebration at Revere, Mass.

Revere, Mass., will hold a May Day Celebration Monday, April 30, 8 p.m., at the Labor Lyceum, in order not to conflict with the May 1st demonstration in Boston. Organizations participating will be Revere Branch, Workers Party, Workmen's Circle No. 704, Independent Workmens Circle No. 29, Labor Lyceum Association and the Revere Mothers' League.

Brown Speaks in Cleveland

Bishop William Montgomery Brown, author of "Communism and Christianism", will be the principal English speaker at the Czecho-Slovak May Day Celebration to be held Sunday, April 29, 2 o'clock, 3147 W. 25th St., near Clark Ave., at the Finnish Labor Hall.

Engdahl Speaks in Newark

J. Louis Engdahl will be the English speaker at the May Day Celebration to be held in Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St., Newark, N. J., Tuesday, 8 P. M., May 1st, under the auspices of the Newark United Front May Day Committee. Also speakers in other languages. Singing societies in Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Hungarian, German, Scotch, and the Jewish Mandolin Club.

WHO WILL ANSWER?

Dear Comrade:—My name is Abe Morris. I am the son of Sol Morris. I am reading "The Worker" every week. I am very much enjoyed from your bolcoms. I am ten years old. I am sending you in contribution of the amount of $1.00. Please answer me this question in the next week's "Worker": How in the world can the workers throw over the whole capitalist system, when they can't get rid of Samuel Gompers and Morris Hillquit at the top of the yellow Socialists. I will be waiting to see your answer in the Worker.—Abe Morris.

We pass this question on to our readers. Who will answer it? Send all replies to Abe Morris, 2504 Holmes St., Kansas City, Mo.

Anna Gluzman, Soviet Judge

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES

While in Moscow, as I have already told my readers, I saw, in the newspaper, New York Times, top of front page, what appeared to be startling news items:

BOBBED-HAIR GIRL JUDGE IN MOSCOW CALMLY SENTENCES SEVEN ROBBERS TO DEATH

MOSCOW, April 22.—(Associated Press.)—A bobbed-hair young woman in her early twenties sat as presiding judge at a trial in the Moscow District Court yesterday and in a calm voice sentenced seven men to death for robbery with violence.

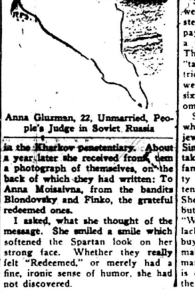
She was the Citizeness Anna Gluzman, formerly of Kharkov, who several months ago so attracted the attention of the Commissariat of Justice by her shrewd decisions in the Ukrainian courts that she was invited to Moscow, and became a member of the Presidium of the Moscow District Court.

The defendants were a gang of eight highway robbers led by one

Anna Gluzman is a woman of the people, and has been a part of the revolutionary movement ever since she was "old enough to know anything." In Kharkov she was made Judge in her community because she was regarded as a true daughter of the proletariat who had uncommonly good judgment.

In the village where she lived, three men were discovered dead by strangulation in a deserted house. Bloodhounds were set upon the trail that led to a man who had been terrorizing the entire countryside, robbing and murdering many people. His accomplice was also taken.

This was Anna Gluzman's first case. She sentenced one to 20 and the other to 15 years imprisonment



Anna Gluzman, 22, Unmarried, People's Judge in Soviet Russia

in the Kharkov penetentiary. About a year later she received from them a photograph of themselves, on the back of which they had written: To Anna Moisaivna, from the bandits Blondovsky and Finko, the grateful redeemed ones.

I asked, what she thought of the message. She smiled a smile which softened the Spartan look on her strong face. Whether they really felt "Redeemed," or merely had a fine, ironic sense of humor, she had not discovered.

Sergius Mironoff, all young, who, with the aid of several chauffeurs employed by the Moscow Soviet, carried out armed robberies in clothing factories last March.

Mironoff's younger brother, under eighteen years of age, was let off with ten years' imprisonment.

The bold, careless admission of guilt by the men was equalled only by the unperturbed demeanor of the presiding judge. She was brown-eyed, plainly dressed, not pretty, but keen, and the lawyers who practiced in her court asserted that her judgment was the equal of or better than that of most men.

On July 18, 1922, she presided at what she called a "Hunger trial" in Kharkov. The people's Commissariat had made a decision that every ten families shall feed one hungry person. People dropped dead on the streets from starvation, but the bourgeoisie were well fed, she said. Many who were very comfortable and having a good time, refused to feed the hungry, and do their share. Fifty-three men were arrested as a result. Chief among them was Dvorkin, a well-to-do manufacturer. The girl judge fined him fifty million rubles, basing the fine upon his income. Dvorkin replied, he would refuse to pay as a matter of principle. Where upon she increased the fine one hundred fold which brought the sum up to ten milliards. His property was to be confiscated and he immediately deported to the famine region unless the fine was then and there paid. He paid the fine.

Several of the other defendants were fined 300 poods of bread instead of the 3 poods they refused to pay, and they paid. The trial lasted a week and attracted much notice. The Pravda spoke of her as the "talented Judge of the First District." Seated on each side of her were the People's representatives—six workers from the Kharkov Locomotive Factory.

She told of the trial of a merchant who had amassed stolen gold and jewels that was church property. Since all Church riches were being taken to save the starving in the famine stricken districts his property was confiscated and the man sentenced to six years imprisonment. She admitted it was a harsh sentence. But added that it saved another life.

"When the people are starving for lack of food that church riches will buy, and the state had decided to make this use of the treasure, the man who received it as stolen goods is committing a high crime against the people."

Portsmouth Prison During the War

By EDWARD J. IRVINE, Ex-Prisoner 4502

While millions of "respectable patriots" were eating ham and eggs for breakfast and chicken for dinner, thousands of "grey-backs" (military prisoners) were undergoing the anguish of hell, eating unseasoned mush, fish-soup and burned bread for breakfast, dinner and supper. Lice on them (perhaps they were soft-shell alligators), this is a fact which caused a mutiny on the prison ship Southery.

Men were going crazy by the minute, we had a tier known as "Nut-House Row." I have known one young man do that row to mutilate his hand, trying to "bring on blood poison to see what it's like."

And all this while pictures came to us thru the Christian Science Monitor of German prisoners in bun galows down in Florida.

I have been in mutinies at Portsmouth Prison, where we boys were compelled to mutiny for bread, or for gloves in freezing weather, thanks to the magnanimity of that "great" millionaire warden Thomas Mott Osborn, that immoralist, for one could be nothing less who gets up before a crowd of young men and says, "There have been no reports of immoral practices, I will take some of your privileges away unless I hear some reports of immorality," was this not inciting those prisoners to evildeeds?

The Mutual Welfare League at Portsmouth was made up of the lowest types of prisoners that drifted into the "Castle". Men aboard the Southery were compelled to get up at 1 o'clock one morning, "go down below" and listen to vulgar jokes, songs and stories by delegates of the League.

When visitors came, word was always passed to Osborn in advance then, we were treated lovely, but, a soon as they disappeared, we were "chased" to the rock-pile to the tune of "You long-eared bastards!" by "gobs" and "leather-necks".

They would shoot a man for picking up a rotten apple out of horse manure, altho men were compelled to work beneath luscious apple-trees and were not permitted to touch one apple.

I served 25 months in that madhouse and became "Red."

Many a newspaper has refused these facts in the last four years, so, I am sending them to "The Worker" as a last resort.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

The Government-STRIKEBREAKER

A DAMNING ARRAY OF ASTOUNDING FACTS
By JAY LOVESTONE

EVERY WORKER MUST READ THIS BOOK IN ORDER TO JOIN INTELLIGENTLY IN THE ORGANIZED STRUGGLE AGAINST THE BOSSES

THIS BOOK SHOWS:—

How the Government Power in the Hands of the "Open Shop" Movement is being used to Destroy the Labor Unions and to Fasten Upon the Workers of the United States a Regime of Blood and Iron such as has Never been Known in History.
How the Railroad Strike Was Broken.
How the Coal Miners Were Swindled.
How Workers are Tricked with the Fraud of "Government Impartiality"—with the Government Entirely in the Hands of Wall Street.
How the Labor Unions are Hemmed in by Government Power and Slowly Strangled to Death.
How the Army is Now Openly Considered as a Weapon of Wall Street to be Used Against the "Enemy Within"—the Working Class Struggling for Life, Liberty and Happiness.
How the Workers Are Betrayed by the Courts.
How Injunctions can now be Used by ANY Employer to Destroy ANY Union.
How the Right to Organize is Rapidly Being Lost.
How the Right to Vote is Practically Forfeited by the Working Class.

READ THESE STARTLING FACTS

WORKERS WHO WANT TO EDUCATE THEMSELVES—THOSE WHO WANT TO KNOW THE FACTS—THOSE WHO WANT THE KNOWLEDGE THAT WILL GIVE THEM POWER TO TAKE THEIR PART IN THE STIRRING DRAMA OF THE AMERICAN LABOR STRUGGLE—cannot afford to be without this amazing book

Cloth-bound, 320 pages, $1.50; wholesale prices on application.
Remit by Check or Money Order to
WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA,
799 Broadway, Room 405 NEW YORK CITY.

Coal Miner Militants in "Come-Back"

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—District Five, United Mine Workers' Union, has redeemed itself at last. It will be remembered that on March 10th the Alex Howat meeting was broken up in Charleroi by the police of that town at the instigation of the Lewis administration machine. The Progressives got to work, planning this "come back." Howat returned to his home and arranged his business for an extended tour. In the meantime the Progressives travelled through the district arranging meetings. April 14th, Howat addressed his first meeting on the new tour in District Five, at Wyano, Pa. Sunday, the 15th, he was at Russellton, where the crowd was overwhelmingly with him. Tuesday night he spoke at Hays, close to historic Homestead. Wednesday night he went over close to the border of the West Virginia Panhandle, to Avella. Here he received a great ovation. Thursday night he spoke at Burgettstown and Friday in McDonald. At all these meetings the miners were urged to come to Charleroi, Sunday, April 22d, for a great demonstration against the break-up of former meetings, and to prove that the workers in the Pittsburgh district did not approve of the tactics used by the corrupt machine.

Organize Defense Committee

Realizing the character of the people with whom they were dealing, the Progressives sent delegates to all militant locals in the district to furnish volunteers to do guard duty at the meeting. On the morning of the meeting they rented a hall and 250 volunteers gathered and went thru drills to prepare themselves for the efficient handling of the crowd. The contingent was under the direction of Marshall Michael Brajdich, a husky young ex-soldier miner, from Yukon, who ran for Vice-President on the Progressive Slate last December. The contingent formed in line, four abreast, and, led by a miners' band, paraded thru the streets of Charleroi, unmolested to the ball ground where over 5,000 miners had gathered.

It was a picturesque crowd. Trucks, automobiles and busses, loaded with miners, old and young, full of pep and enthusiasm, on every hand. Some of them had come as much as 75 miles and stood for five hours listening to the speeches and cheering all the sentiments of which they approved.

The day was one of vindication for Howat. Breathing a spirit of defiance in every sentence to the traitors in the Labor Movement and the autocrats of political and industrial America, his speech could be summed up in one sentence: "If the government wants us to respect their laws, they must make laws that respect us." Every progressive phase of the labor movement to-day was endorsed by Howat in his vigorous style.

Other Miners Address Meeting

An old war horse of the progressive movement, William Gelly, of Charleroi, was chairman. It was a happy day for Gulley. For years he has been attacked by the machine with slander and abuse. He has lived, however, to see the principles he has advocated vindicated. John Snyder and Joe Chicolini of the Coke Region General Relief Committee, well known to all miners in the Coke Region and in District Five, repeated the story of the betrayal of the Fayette County miners by the machine. Julius Bucho of Chicago gave a very stirring address in Slavish which was greatly appreciated by the Slavish miners.

Dist. 2 Organizers Speak

Powers Hapgood and Joe Foster, two well-known organizers of Dist. Two, where the International Organization has been carrying on a campaign of persecution because of the advocacy of nationalization by District President John Brophy, were present and gave a surprise to the miners of Dist. Five by addressing the meeting. Hapgood gave a little picture of what it means to try to carry on a strike in the face of opposition by the International. He told how the notorious Fontecchio who confessed in Illinois to be a progressive, would resort to all sorts of methods to fight the district organization. Foster made a splendid impression as an upstanding progressive in the Labor Movement.

Tommy Robertson Ejected

When Fred Merrick, of the Coke Region General Relief Committee, was ejected from a miners' relief meeting in Smithton and assaulted, Tommy Robertson, an organizer of District Five, was the directing genius of that disgraceful affair. This last meeting in Charleroi demonstrated the fact that the machine with all of their thugs cannot override the will of the majority of the miners in this District when they make up their mind. The machine was well represented with Van Bittner, Fagan, Feeney and others and a whole crew of boozer-hounds. Howat had not been speaking long when Robertson in a loud tone addressed an insulting remark to him. The organized and disciplined group that ejected him found no trouble at all pushing him up a hill and entirely out of the bounds of the meeting. There he was informed that if he returned there would be serious trouble. In Illinois and other parts of the United States the miners look for the test of free speech to be made in Charleroi on April 22d. The word can now be released thruout the United States that the miners have at last removed the stigma that rested upon it for the breaking up of the Howat meeting.

Howat goes from here to the Anthracite Region and then by way of New York to Nova Scotia for a great May Day Celebration and a ten-day tour of that district. Dates for Howat can be secured by addressing James A. Hamilton, Secretary, Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference, Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Illustrated Lectures for Children

An illustrated lecture, on the "Russian Revolution", for children of all ages, will be given by the Young Workers League of New York, on Saturday, May 5th, at 3 P. M., at 1846 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

All members of the Workers Party living in the vicinity are urged to have their children present. It is hoped that thru the medium of these lectures we will be able to organize a Junior Young Workers League Movement in Brownsville and there by start yet ball rolling towards counteracting the mighty offensive of the pro-capitalist, Public School System in this city. Admission to the lecture will be free.

Little Denmark has reached a trade agreement, including de facto recognition, with Soviet Russia. But the United States is still among the wallflowers. It will bring up the rear of the grand march, as there must always be a rear.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

IT'S THEIR MOVE . . . By H. M. Wicks

Facing the Inevitable

MR. FRANK MORRISON, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, speaking before the Hatters convention the other day, asserted that the American Federation of Labor was in favor of amalgamation, but that since it was a "democratic organization" it had no power to impose its will upon any of its affiliated organizations and would never for a moment insist that "kindred chords in an industry "must amalgamate."

So emphatic has become the demand for amalgamation that the Gompers machine is setting its wits to catch the breeze of popular favor. The policy of the machine in this case is to remain inactive as long as possible. In spite of its pretenses it is well known that the last thing on earth desired by the Gompers machine is the amalgamation movement. In fact, that machine is now trying to kill amalgamation by professing to be in favor of it in order to stop the terrific agitation that has swept the country the past two years and is gaining militant adherents every day. The A. F of L. machine has never been bothered with any principles; it takes no definite stand on anything unless it is compelled to act. In the case of amalgamation its attitude has been obstinate, underhanded resistance to the will of the rank and file. But today the movement has reached such proportions that the Compers machine must now face the inevitability of its triumph.

While Morrison does not fight amalgamation as such, he never misses an opportunity to take a contemptible rap at William Z. Foster and the Trade Union Educational League, the real vanguard of the entire amalgamation movement on the North American continent.

When he appeared before the Hatters, Morrison took advantage of the occasion to denounce the League for its advocacy of independent political action on the part of labor. He "pointed with pride" to the "great success" achieved by labor in the last congressional campaign when, by following the Gompers policy of "rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies," labor succeeded in winning nearly all of the 126 representatives and 16 senators, in spite of the fact that they were elected on old party tickets.

This brazen collaboration with the enemy, this deliberate betrayal of the working class of America, is perverted into alleged "victory" for labor. While such tactics gain personal prestige for Gompers, Morrison and Co. among the parliamentary flunkeys of the capitalist class, its paralyzing effect upon the working class is seen in the fact that there is not one genuine representative of labor in either of the houses of congress. Nowhere is the voice of labor heard in legislative halls to point to the necessity of all parliamentary action and to urge the workers to more militant forms of struggle. But, during the past two years there has grown up a strong demand on the part of vast numbers of organized workers for independent political action. The Trade Union Educational League is endeavoring to determine the extent of this demand for a Labor Party and the Gompers machine fears it will result in repudiation of its policy of thrusting labor into the political field.

In the case of a Labor Party the Gompers machine can not repeat its performance in relation to amalgamation and proclaim that it has always really favored independent political action. It has been forced in order to serve capitalism to commit itself on this point and it is upon this point also that the machine must be broken.

Socialist Party Economics

AN editorial in the "Chicago Socialist" says: "The chain of labor banks, growing and extending over the country, means that labor is preparing to take over the whole economic system."

According to the editor of the "Chicago Socialist," labor banks comprise at once the lever and the fulcrum with which to upset the present system. Therefore, all that is required of labor is to engage in banking, abandon the strike, abjure mass action, forget political organizations and with its enormous surplus left from its wages, proceed to establish financial institutions and then buy up the railroads, the mines, the steel industry, etc. Thru this unique innovation the capitalist class is painlessly defeated thru labor finance.

Did ever a more puerile brainstorm emanate from the disordered mind of a delirious maniac? This fling at economics is surely indicative of the total mental poverty of the whole yellow crew that stands at the head of the remnants of the old Socialist Party. It is the latest contribution of the Socialist Party to the gayety of the revolutionary movement!

Young Workers Offer to Debate Junior Republic Advocate

Declaring that at one time he was "the worst Bolshevist there ever was," Max Weinstein, 19 years of age, of Midland, Pa., vice-president of the George Junior Republic, a capitalist organization, says in a letter recently published in the official organ of the Junior Republic that, "If any young fellow in the U. S. could get the responsibility that we have, . . . I am sure that America would not worry about the Anarchist and Bolshevist."

Weinstein was instrumental in having two young boys write to the National Office of the Young Workers League asking that organization's opinion of the Boy Scouts of America.

In order to give Weinstein an opportunity of fully expressing his views on the blessings of our present Republican form of government and the principles of his organization to the members of the Y. W. L., the national office has challenged him to debate one of its members in New York City, and has further offered to pay his railroad fare and expenses. The subject proposed is as follows: Resolved: That the youth of the working people in the United States should work to the end of replacing the present form of Government by a Soviet Republic controlled by the workers and working farmers." Weinstein has the alternative of choosing some similar subject if he so desires.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Steel Toilers in Stand for Labor Party

By WALLACE T. METCALF

(Special to "The Worker")

WARREN, OHIO.—For the first time in the history of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the reactionary Tighe machine was confronted by a formidable progressive block. The progressives succeeded in forcing thru a resolution favoring the creation of an independent political party of labor against the frantic opposition of the machine.

On the question of amalgamation the reaction won by a vote of 71 to 58, but only after a parliamentary conflict that shattered their own ranks and left the machine tottering.

Again the militants lashed the machine to fury when they pressed to the fore the question of the imprisonment of Jacob Dolla, member of the Amalgamated, now imprisoned in the Eastern Pennsylvania penitentiary on a frame-up concocted by steel trust agents. With much bombast the machine explained that it had donated the sum of $500 to the defense fund. This seemed to be the extent of their willingness to press the case, but the convention forced them instructions to the executive committee to proceed at once to use every means at their disposal to work for the immediate release of Dolla.

Miles City, Mont., for Labor Party

MILES CITY, Mont.—The Trades and Labor Council has re-affirmed its demand for recognition of Soviet Russia, and sent telegrams to President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes notifying them of the action.

The Council also endorsed the idea of a Labor Party in the referendum of the Trade Union Educational League.

Unite for Labor Party

CHICAGO.—Invitations to 30,000 local unions in the country to send delegates to the national convention called by the Farmer-Labor party will be sent out following many favorable responses from the international unions and other national organizations.

The convention is scheduled for July 3 in Carmen's hall. Its object is to unite in one organization all the labor elements who favor political action outside the two old parties.

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Chester Says He Will Fight

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, United States Navy, retired, informs the world, thru a speech before members of the Federated American Chambers of Commerce of the Near East, that he and his associates will "fight all comers" for the Chester Oil Concession granted by the Turkish Angora government in the Near East.

Chester has had the smell of Near East oil in his nostrils ever since he sailed into the Harbor of Smyrna, as captain of the U. S. S. Kentucky, in 1900. He knows, as a good militarist, that generals and admirals, especially those who have retired, never do the fighting. He knew that when President Roosevelt and Elihu Root backed him in his oil venture years ago.

Chester knows, when he says he will fight, that he means that he expects the workers of the United States to fight for him and his oil profiteering friends of the Ottoman-American Developing Co., U. S. financed. Chester has already picked the workers of the nation whom he wishes America's toilers to make war upon when he asks for United States recognition of the Turkish government because "it has done such magnificent work in the last year, driving out three foreign foes, including Great Britain."

Chester, the oil capitalist, would have America's workers fight Great Britain, in addition to the lesser aspirants for property rights over the Near East oil fields. He objects even to the League of Nations butting in to settle the British mandate over the Mosul Oil fields under Arab rule.

Over every Chester oil well in the Near East there will float the stars and stripes. Under the camouflage of missionaries killed and Christianity threatened, the war drums will begin to beat on this side of the Atlantic when the occasion requires. England joined in the war on Germany to prevent German capitalists ruling the railroad from Berlin to Bagdad, and on to the Persian gulf, tapping the rich resources of Western Asia. That war is over but American capitalists, taking the place of German profiteers, are grabbing off everything that can be coined into a dollar, all the while in the face of rising British hostility. Thus are the seeds of new wars sown, wars that no Chester and his kind will fight, but wars they will force America's working class youth to fight, unless the workers of the United States, join with the workers of Russia, Turkey and other countries for the smashing of all capitalism's bloody rivalries.

Cossack Rule Still Lives

There will be at least two years more of Cossack Rule in West Virginia. The fight for the abolition of this "Military Regime" has been blocked by the state legislature postponing action for that length of time.

Thus for two more years these booted and spurred terrorists in uniform will ride thru the state knouting workers into submission to the open shop.

The reason for the temporary defeat of this fight on "The State Police" is seen in the fact that at the head of West Virginia's state administration is Governor E. F. Morgan, a political tool of the non-union mine owners. With a scab governor and state legislature, the political war on the "Cossacks" was doomed from the start.

Governor Morgan is, of course, proud of his victory, won for the coal barons. He takes the occasion to denounce the Civil Liberties Union. He charges this organization, that has sought to establish some semblance of civil liberty in this state, with "promoting industrial strife."

To which Prof. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the Union, has replied: "It is just as much our business to go into West Virginia in behalf of free speech as it is for the United State Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania Railroad, who dominate industry in West Virginia, to invade it with their program, against free speech."

The coal, steel and railroad barons run West Virginia today to suit themselves. They have their State Cossacks. They own the old parties. They carry the governor and the state legislature around in their vest pockets. As a result they are on top.

There is at least one thing that the workers of West Virginia can do now. That is to get behind the Labor Party referendum of the Trade Union Educational League. Workers of West Virginia! Take up the question of class political action. Form local Labor Parties in all your cities, steel towns and mining camps. Call a state Labor Party Conference, just as the workers elsewhere are doing. Get into the fight to win the state government of West Virginia, from the top down, and then there will be a chance of wiping out Cossack Rule at the next session of the state legislature.

May Day Message from Russia

Just as if some capitalist parliament were in session discussing important problems, so the American capitalist press has been following the All-Russian Communist Party Congress at Moscow during the past week.

Where the bitter press lies spread the false report that party divisions had forced the postponement of the congress until the summer, now it must confess it lied and publish facts showing the unity of the Russian Communist Party, not only the directing force of the Soviet Republic, but the inspiration of the World Social Revolution.

The decisions of the congress are testimony to the stability and strength of Soviet Rule. There is to be no wavering in adherence to the dictatorship of the proletariat, that may continue ten years more until all bourgeois influence has been liquidated. The monopoly on foreign trade is to continue. The workers and peasants are to have complete control over the disposition of the products of their factories and fields in foreign lands. Wherever principle is involved, the Communist Party is to have direction of the economic reconstruction of the country. The export of grain to establish credits abroad has been approved. These are the decisions of a triumphant revolution.

With the passing of the famine and its after-effects, Soviet Russia will proceed to regain the European bread market, now in the hands of the United States. It is not expected that this will be difficult. America demands gold in payment, something Europe has very little of. Russia seeks machinery and other manufactures in return for her grain, thus providing the market that Western Europe is seeking. This assures the victory of Russia's reconstruction program.

These Russian Communist decisions constitute an enthusing International May Day Message for May 1, 1923. This is a message of inspiration and a call to action to oppressed workers thruout the entire world. Let all who labor learn its full significance.

Electing the Right Kind

Resting for a few moments in his Don Quixote attacks on the Standard Oil Octopus, Robert Marion La Follette, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, assails the robbery of the Sugar Barons. La Follette promised us $1 gasoline. Now he predicts 20 cents sugar. And he asks us, "How do you like the Invisible Government?" of big business.

We say we do not like this rule of the plunderers. We urge the workers to organize against it and fight it industrially, thru their trade unions. We call upon labor to unite everywhere in a class Labor Party to war upon it politically.

La Follette says, "If you don't like it, elect a different kind of President and Senators who will give us a real Representative Government," and he expects to get this thru his capitalist party, the Republican party, at a time when the "invisible government" is planning to run Harding for re-election on an "open-shop" program for this same party.

So-called liberalism in American politics never showed itself more blind than in the utterances of La Follette, coupled with similar declarations by Borah and other alleged "progressives." It is a hopelessly bankrupt "liberalism" that is caught between the brutal tyranny of an arrogant capitalist class, ruling thru both the Republican and Democratic parties, but facing for the first time the crystallizing aspirations of the workers taking up the powerful weapon to be found in a class Labor Party.

William Jennings Bryan has suspended his magazine "The Commoner," which no doubt ends his efforts to capture the Democratic Party. We can see the same fate awaiting "La Follette's Magazine," as the Wisconsin senator blindly runs around in the wake of Wall Street's political bosses.

We agree with La Follette that the voters should elect the right kind of a president and senators. But the "right kind," from the standpoint of human progress, are not to be found in the Republican and Democratic parties. They will come from the class conscious masses of industrial toilers and working farmers.

Amalgamation for Banks Only

Financial ventures on the part of labor in New York City are creating new problems. Craft minded officials, rejoicings in divisions among the workers, continue organizing separate banks.

The locomotive engineers, with their biggest bank in Cleveland, have established connections in New York City with the Schwab-Dupont Empire Trust Co. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union is really first in the field with the Amalgamated Bank. The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union is coming along with the International Labor Bank, while the Federation Bank is in process of organization by the Central Trades and Labor Council.

Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W. U., successor of Benjamin Schlesinger, foe of amalgamation in the needle trades, now comes along with an amalgamation scheme for these various labor banks. Evidently it is felt that amalgamation is a good thing for the banks. It is discovered that there are really no craft divisions between the various kinds of U. S. currency, that money is the same whether handled by a men's clothing worker, a ladies' garment worker, a locomotive engineer, or any other kind of toiler.

No doubt the workers in the needle trades, as they watch amalgamation of their banks, will be asking why they cannot amalgamate their unions, in order to present a solid front to the needle bosses in the industrial struggle.

Members of the I. L. G. W. U. should make it difficult for the Sigman administration to champion a policy of "Amalgamation for Banks Only," while fighting amalgamation for the unions.

Do you agree with us? Then join the Workers Party!

This Week!

By THE OBSERVER

Coal, Iron and Oil

France has now established with 80 cavalry divisions, 1,000 tanks, supported by a military army of occupation of 70,000. Thus the French hope to get iron and coal out of this rich Ruhr valley. But according to a report made to the British Labor Party, France is getting "next to nothing." But the British have in addition, forces of 34,000 men, 360 guns and 100 airplanes in the Near East, in an effort to grab off the oil resources in this part of the world. This force is supported by a naval squadron in the Mediterranean of five super-dreadnoughts and two battle cruisers. The fight for coal, iron and oil is getting hotter and hotter. It will get so hot that it will burn up capitalism itself, as these profit rivalries burst forth into the flames of new wars.

* * *

Goff Wants To Go To Jail

We are indebted to a West Virginia comrade for sending in a copy of the Sisterville, W. Va., Daily Review in which press space is given to a speech by "Colonel" Guy D. Goff, assistant attorney general of the United States, in which Daugherty's aid declared that, "Any man who owes a higher allegiance to any organization than he does to the government of the United States should be sent to a federal prison or deported to a country which gives him his peculiar liberty". We wonder that Goff doesn't fear talking himself into prison under a workers' government in these United States.

* * *

They Get the Laundry List

Every "Red Raid" has its comical features. Thus in the recent attack on the Communists in Washington, D. C., the Burns-Daugherty sleuths descended on the home of Edward J. Ervine, Workers Party secretary, at midnight, and went away triumphantly with what they announced in the kept press was "a complete list of all Communists in Washington". It turned out to be a list of customers of the laundry for which Ervine worked. We surmise there has been a cleaning of dunnbbells in the department of justice as a result of this fiasco.

* * *

The "Middle Class" Organizes

The helpless, fast disappearing "middle class" is going to get organized. An "International Middle Class Conference" will be called for September 18-20, at Berne, Switzerland, and like a true lackey of capitalism, it is going to consider ways and means of fighting Communism. It will be interesting to see what kind of representatives will go to this conference from the United States. Sam Gompers might send William English Walling and John Spargo.

* * *

Respect For Royalty Fades

British cities under the rule of working class city councils are not very hospitable to the royalty. Instead of providing the usual reception for the king's family, this time the Duke of York and his bride, Edinburgh laborites urged that the royal pair be asked to sit in at a feed to the proletariat. The Prince of Wales is scheduled for a visit to Leeds, the city council of which has voted no celebration at all. The British labor boycott of the monarchy grows.

* * *

Let Us Know in Advance

Scientists are planning to stage a miniature earthquake by setting off tons of explosives in some deserted Pennsylvania coal mine. They hope thus to study earth tremors. They had better announce the explosion in advance or they will be compelled to study the tremors of Daugherty, Burns and other "anti-red" patriots who are known to jump every time a dog barks. Safety first!

* * *

Wages of seamen are also being increased as an antidote to radicalism. Its a wise worker who accepts the increase but remains loyal to his radicalism just the same.

Labor Straddles the World

Clergymen Declare Tears for Butchkevitch Gross Hypocricy

The National Labor Alliance for Trade Relations with and Recognition of Soviet Russia has gathered together the statements of several clergyman on the execution of Vicar General Butchkavitch by the Russian Soviet Government. We do not have the space to publish these declarations in full. Extracts are as follows:

By REV. JOHN HOWARD MELISH.
Pastor, Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is no crime against religion and humanity to punish priests who seek to betray Russia to Poland or to Rome. Now it is certainly not the right or the duty of the government of the United States to protest against the punishment of such political priests, or to make their punishment a reason for the non-recognition of the present government. What would these objectors say if Russia were to refuse to recognize the government of the United States because of the Mooney case in California?

* * *

By REV. NORMAN THOMAS.
Contributing Editor, The Nation.

I see no reason to doubt that the Russian Government tells the truth when it says that Vicar General Butchkavitch was executed for his treasonable relations with Poland, rather than for his loyalty to his own church. Certainly the fact that he was a priest should have conferred no special immunity on him.

* * *

By REV. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.
Pastor, The Community Church, New York City.

When our government has freed its political prisoners, has stopped its persecution of Communists, has disbanded its secret service and repealed its constitutional provision against treason, it will be time enough to protest against such events as the prosecution of the Roman Priest, Butchkavitch. Under present conditions such protests constitute a brand of hypocricy which is as disgusting as it is cruel.

By REV. DR. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT.
Pastor, Curch of the Ascension, New York City.

The execution of the Vicar General Butchkavitch by the Soviet Government was not an instance of religious persecution but was the wrath of the government against political treason which happened to fall on the head of a high churchman.

The Venerable "Fathers"

By JAY LOVESTONE

Our schools deify the "FATHERS" of the American Government. They set them up as idols to be worshipped. But the noted historian McMaster fearlessly characterizes these "Fathers" in the following:

"A very little study of long-forgotten politics will suffice to show that the filibustering and gerrymandering, in stealing Governorships and polls, in colonizing and distributing

changing. They seldom judge or determine right."

Governor Morris went as far as even to propose the appointment of men of aristocratic blood for life to the upper House, the Senate, in order to check the lower House. And Madison, often called the Father of the Constitution, believed that the Government ought "to protect the minority of the opulent against the majority." This is the essence of American "democracy" today, a rule of the employing class, by the employing class, and for the employing class—a capitalist dictatorship over the working class.

Bucharin Makes Impressive Speech at 25th Anniversary Celebration of Russian Communist Party

By ISRAEL AMTER
(Our European Staff Correspondent)

The Russian Communist Party has just celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Altho the Party is only a few years old, the Bolsheviki who organized it, trace back their lineage to the Social-Democratic Party, which was founded in 1898. That was the date of the organization of the modern revolutionary movement in Russia. Within the party there soon arose factions—the Bolsheviki and the Mensheviki, who based their differences on matters of principles and tactics.

The principles underlying the Bolshevik movement and the factors that imparted impregnable strength to their faction were outlined in masterly, vigorous form by Comrade Bucharin in a brilliant address at the celebration arranged by the Moscow Trade Unions at the Moscow Trade Union Hall.

"There is one thing that distinguished our Party above all others," he said, "and that was Discipline.

"First of all, we observed Discipline of Thought. Some regarded our party as rigid, believing that we were narrow and dogmatic. We had adopted a Marxian standpoint and would not tolerate any deviation from that point of view.

"We had constantly to meet with criticism. There was criticism from the Social-Democratic Party of Germany. It also was a good party. But it had in it such men as Bernstein, who demanded that there be "freedom" of thought within the party. He got it in the German Party, owing to the growth of a certain influence—and see what we have today in Germany!

"The Bolsheviki considered it a most serious offense if a person diverged from real Marxism. Yes, they called us dogmatists—but that saved Marxism.

"All the other parties followed the war madness in 1914; our Party adhering to the orthodox point of view and judging all phenomena from that point of view, refused to be carried along by the madness—and thus was saved. Hence the Russian Social-Democratic Party could continue its Marxist way, while all the other parties were shattered.

"As a Marxian Party, the Bolshevik groups always properly evaluated capitalist epochs. Thus, twenty years ago, it discussed the nature and course of capitalist development. It opened a discussion with peasants and with nationalist socialists and in this manner obtained a correct point of view.

"There are some Marxists, who are not masters of Marxism, but of whom Marxism is the master. They are mountebanks. But others, like the Bolsheviki, are capable of adjusting themselves to changing conditions. They are masters of Marxism.

"Lenin, altho personifying the inner composition of Marxian thought, yet is capable of using Marxian philosophy as a criterion of action. Judging by the experience of the Bolsheviki suggested the idea of soviets. The Mensheviki looked at them in astonishment. "What do you want a new form for?" they asked. "Social-Democracy is all we need, and that is what we stand for."

"Lenin has never hesitated to criticize Communists. He has told them openly that simply because they assume a Communist position is no proof whatever of their ability in practice. Only recently he told them that there are plenty of people in the street who know far more than they do. Communists must learn to build up from the very bottom. If they prove to be incapable, bourgeois specialists will have to be put in. If Communists, therefore, do not wish this to happen, they must learn how to become Communists in practice.

"Many comrades hesitate when giving an answer to questions, feeling they may be judged as belonging either to the right or left. That is not the criterion for an answer—it must be a correct answer. Thus, in confronting the problems before us, some of the Comrades felt disappointed since the Party seemed to be getting more and more interested in the peasants. Yes, Comrades, the workers and peasants must be better correlated. Some of the workers thought that, as a result of this new tactic, the party was getting out of touch with the proletariat. The question is simply whether the Party shall be guided by the weight it bears, or shall determine the weight it will bear?

"When the Revolution broke out, it came as a tremendous surprise to us: we could not believe that the workers were capable of such magnificent achievement. Now they are a big mass which, as yet inert and not understanding, must be dragged along.

"Then there was another factor that made us strong: discipline of organization. There were many things that separated us from the Mensheviki, but the important thing was that we demanded that only those who really work in the Party should be members of the Party. The Mensheviki, on the other hand, wanted also those who sympathize with the movement to be in the Party, such as doctors, lawyers, etc.

"A party such as ours must have not only discipline of thought, but also discipline of will. And we may say of our Party that that was not to be found in any other party in the world. Of course, we were laughed at. We were called soldiers, men not capable of free discussion. Well, history has shown who were right: look at the other parties today.

"A revolutionary party must be able to adapt itself to all conditions. Today it must be in the trenches, tomorrow in the fields, then in airplanes. Only when it is a master of everything can it hope to conquer. First we sent the workers to the front, then we put them to work building railways. Then we sent them into the fields to harvest the crops. The workers, not comprehending our intentions, used to say that the Central Executive Committee were carrying on some indoor sport or were playing chess with them.

"And above it all stood the authority of Lenin. He was the teacher, not with a rod in his hand, but the master in whom the workers and the members of the Party saw a compendium of world experience.

"And now he is ill—very ill. Tomorrow the doctors will announce that he is a little better. We have the greatest specialists here, but we will bring them from any part of the world in order to save him. Still we dare not conceal the fact that his condition is very critical.

"At such a time, when conditions are improving economically and politically, we must face the worst calamity—with Lenin on his sickbed. In the face of this possible catastrophe, it is our highest duty to be firmly united, to have a unity of purpose. Any group that tries to break our unity must be fought ruthlessly.

"And we must have close contact with the masses, for without that contact the Party will cease to exist as a proletarian party. In the Trade Unions are the masses which the Party leads, and they, in turn, lead the broad masses.

"Long live our unity with the Trade Unions! Long live the unity of the Party! Long live the solidarity of the Russian Party with the parties of the other countries! Unity! Unity! Unity! That is our call."

With crip-lammed precision, with glistening eyes, standing before the 1,500 workers gathered in the Trade Union Hall, in his blue blouse, Bucharin told them the lessons of the experiences of the Bolsheviki and the Russian Communist Party—lessons that American Communists and the Communists of other countries have yet to learn.

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Ruthenberg Case to Jury

Gompers' Gag Rule Hit by Seattle Labor

By HARVEY O'CONNOR
(Federated Press Correspondent)

SEATTLE.—Revocation of the charter of the Seattle Central Labor Council is threatened within 60 days by the executive council of the A. F. of L. unless Seattle labor renounces its advocacy of trade relations with Russia.

Furthermore it must withdraw its demand for the recognition of the Russian republic; devote less time to discussion of Russian and Hindu affairs; withdraw its indorsement of the Farmer-Labor party and accept the A. F. of L. nonpartisan political policy; co-operate whole-heartedly with the State Federation of Labor, and expel three unions not recognized by the A. F. of L.

This order, received at the last meeting of the Seattle council was issued after investigation by the executive council of the A. F. of L. upon the complaint of various international unions. The complaints were sent to organizer C. O. Young, A. F. of L. representative in Washington. Organizer Young attended the last meeting of the Central Labor Council in the past year. The local council was not asked to explain its attitude during the probe.

The council immediately dispatched a reply to A. F. of L. headquarters denying that it had in any manner violated the constitution of that body, with the exception of seating delegates of the lady barbers, blacksmiths and engineers locals. A bill of particulars was also asked, as the executive council's letter contained only vague charges.

The leading count in the indictment was that the local council "spends more time talking about Russia and India than in dealing with local union business." The reply of the council states that the Seattle body's constitution places local union business first on its weekly calendar. Russia has not been officially discussed for months, and India but once in the past year.

The answer to the indictment and threat was drawn up by Secretary James A. Duncan and received the unanimous indorsement of the Central Labor Council.

Delegates held that the A. F. of L. acted outside of its rights in attempting to dictate the attitude of Seattle labor toward independent political action, Russia and other issues. Indorsement of independent political action by the United Mine Workers, and the statement that the A. F. of L. indorsed the plea of the Irish for independence prior to the creation of the Irish Free State, are cited as examples of the constitutionality of the local acts. The local council has promised to unseat delegates of the three unions, if so ordered.

Some delegates regard the A. F. of L.'s action as timed to coincide with an election in the Washington State Federation of Labor, a few weeks off. The Seattle labor movement has disagreed with William Short, president of the state body, on political issues. Others saw the action as an attempt to secure control of the Daily Seattle Union Record, owned by the Central Labor Council which might revert to the national body with the revocation of the charter.

Detroit Opposes Fascisti

DETROIT, Mich.—A mass meeting of workers in the House of the Masses here unanimously adopted resolutions calling upon the workers to organize one solid front against the bourgeoisie and the Fascisti movement which is rapidly spreading thruout the world.

Foster Sees Big Task Ahead for Militants of the East

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
Secretary, Trade Union Educational League

The Conference of the Eastern District of the Trade Union Educational League, to be held in New York on May 5th and 6th, will be one of the most important gatherings held by militants in recent years. It will mark the beginning of an intensified drive to achieve the policies of the League in the labor movement thruout the many States making up the Eastern District. Under Comrade Manley's direction, substantial groups of militants have been built in most of the big centers thruout his territory. The thing now needed is to bring the representatives of these groups together, so that the whole movement may be co-ordinated and given impetus towards a common goal. This the coming Conference will do.

Amalgamation and a Labor Party! These are the two great issues now being stressed by the Trade Union Educational League everywhere. They represent the most vital needs of the labor movement on both the industrial and political fields. The Eastern District Conference will intensify, systematize, and organize the movement to support these measures thruout the populous industrial district of the Atlantic seaboard. If the League members in these places are awake to the situation, if they fully grasp the opportunities presented them, they will rally to the Conference and make it a powerful instrument for the revolutionizing of the whole American labor movement.

Raids and Arrests in Pittsburgh Tribute to Success of Militants in Rousing Coal and Steel Slaves

By MAX LERNER
(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Glowing tribute to the success of the left wing movement among the coal miners, and the developments in the steel industry, was paid by the raid upon the District Headquarters, of the Workers Party, in the Labor Lyceum in this city, capitol of Gary's steel and coal empire.

It was with the usual grandiloquent, opera bouffe, comic methods, made famous in past Department of Justice Raids, that a horde of detectives of all sorts swooped down upon the Labor Lyceum, the headquarters of Dist. 5, Workers Party, last Friday, seized everyone in the office, confiscated all records of any kind they could lay their hands on, and fearing lest the office furniture might contain some seditious acts if left to stay in the offices of both the Workers Party and in the office of the building, they carted the furniture away with them, as well as all the literature in sight.

Everyone in the building was given the closest scrutiny and put thru a hurried third degree. Everyone coming into the building was taken to some dark corner and a gun shoved up against him while he was questioned.

Thus did the brave detectives, department of justice men, and divers others, who helped in the grand coup d'etat start their work to nip in the bud "the great red plot.

But the dark night's work was not ended. That was one night when the divers persons on government, city and county payrolls felt they must make up for the rest of the year and for that night earn their salaries. House after house was raided. It mattered not who the persons were so long as there was the least suspicion that they had a queer sounding name or were attached in some vague fashion with the progressive movement of the workers—the country was not safe until they were in the toils of the heroes.

Thus the total netted that night was somewhere in the vicinity of 27 people, among them Comrade Fred Merrick, District Organizer Katsiolis, Jenkins, manager of the Labor Lyceum, Pasternack and others.

Up to date the authorities are still looking for a number of the active workers both in the Workers Party and in the progressive movement who happened to be fortunate enough to have been elsewhere than the detectives expected them that night.

The raid is the climax to a series of unsuccessful attempts made recently to put the Workers Party and the progressive movement out of the running. The Workers Party and the progressive movement, which it heartily supports, have thus far come off victorious. This raid, hatched in the fevered brains of various individuals and Department of Justice agents who feel they must pull off something spectacular once in a while to earn their salaries, is not going to stop the work here a bit if indications

(Continued on Page Two)

Break This Conspiracy of Silence

To those who have followed with interest the story of the Foster trial in the capitalist press, it may seem rather strange that the case has now almost entirely disappeared from both the capitalist press and the New York Call and Forward. To students of the subject it takes on the nature of a frame-up. It is dangerous it seems for the public to know the inside story of this now famous case. Not content with this means of excluding the public eye, the authorities have ordered the public to be barred from attendance at the trial. The proceedings therefore are being held without the usual visitors.

On Friday, May 4, at 8 P. M., William Z. Foster, the first defendant in the Michigan case, will give the inside story of the proceedings. He will tell in full the things that happened which the newspapers did not dare to print. He will tear aside the blanket of silence which the employing class is trying to put upon these matters that are so vital to the workers.

An overflow meeting is expected at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., on the evening mentioned. Admission of 25c. will be charged. The entire proceeds will go for the defense.

Young Daugherty in Sanitarium

Major Draper M. Daugherty, son of Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, has been sent to a sanitarium to recuperate from his drinking bouts. Young Daugherty broke into the limelight thru his connection with Det King, the slain model-companion of J. Kearsley Mitchell, alias Marshall, the Philadelphia millionaire. The attorney general will no doubt be ready to go to the same place after a few more anti-Communist trials in Michigan.

When this issue of "The Worker" went to press, Wednesday afternoon, May 2, the indications were that the case of C. E. Ruthenberg would be put in the hands of the jury at St. Joseph, Mich., before the day was over.

It is difficult even to hazard a guess as to what the verdict will be. In any case the Ruthenberg trial will not be followed immediately by the trial of any of the other Michigan defendants.

If Ruthenberg is acquitted the other indictments will no doubt be dropped. If he is convicted the case will be carried to the highest court in the land, the other cases being held in abeyance pending the final decision.

Attorney Frank P. Walsh, in closing the case for the defense, asked, "Who will dare challenge that history does not show the facts as stated by the Communists. We may hope that the final working out of the problem will come otherwise than thru civil war, but the facts of the past struggles, of the present struggle, cannot be denied.

"What do the Communists say?" asked Walsh. "They say that today a new oligarchy rules. They say that the few own the industries. That the great trusts with their control centering in the banking houses of Wall Street control the wages which the workers in the factories receive and also the prices they pay for the things they buy. Is there anything on trial in this court room that has anything in common with this aristocracy".

Harrison Makes Jurors Smile

Frank P. Walsh, Attorney for C. E. Ruthenberg, rested the case of defense Tuesday afternoon. The prosecution also rested. Evidently the prosecutors, after examining their rebuttal witness, J. Sposa, who has recently been expelled from the Workers Party as a spy, decided that this brutal looking government agent, who speaks a broken English, would not help their case, and kept him off the stand. Sposa had been in the Courthouse all day.

Caleb Harrison was the last witness for Ruthenberg. He testified to the struggle within the Communist Party about the question of coming out in the open and the part that Ruthenberg had taken in that struggle. His winning personality made the jurymen smile for the first time during this trial.

Prosecutor Smith in his closing argument used his time in reading

Continued on page Two.)

Militant Conferences During May and June

During May and June several conferences of great importance to the militants in the trade unions will take place. Those already arranged are as follows:

Eastern District, T. U. E. L., Labor Temple, 66th St., near Third Ave., New York City, May 5-6.

Eastern District Railroaders, New York City, May 5-6.

Needle Trades Section, T. U. E. L., New York City, May 5-6.

Shoe and Leather Trades, Boston, May 12.

Progressive Miners, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 2-3.

The Eastern District Conference will be made up of representatives from Leagues from all thru the Eastern States. The other four conferences are national in scope, being organized by the respective National Committees. All League members should do everything possible to make these vital conferences successful.

* * *

"The Worker" was informed at press time that the meeting place of Trade Union Educational League meetings, May 5-6, would be held at the Bohemian Hall, 321 East 73d St., instead of at the Labor Temple, on 84th St.

Canada Bars Howat, Admits Bitner

(Special Wire to "The Worker")

McAdam Junction, New Brunswick, Canada.—Alex Howat, of Kansas, and Thomas Myerscough, Secretary of the Progressive Miners' International Committee, were stopped at the Canadian border here by immigration officials who refused to allow them to proceed.

Howat and Myerscough had been invited to come to Canada by the Nova Scotia coal miners and address a number of meetings, opening with the May Day Demonstration.

When taken into custody, Saturday, the two coal miner militants were refused the right to go either way, back to the United States, or on to their destination.

Van Bitner, field marshal for President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers' Union, is warring on militant coal miners was on the same train with Howat and Myerscough. But he got thru without trouble.

Canadian immigration officials said they were holding Howat and Myerscough on information that they intended to agitate against the government, and to create general disturbances in Nova Scotia. These officials, however, refused to reveal the source of their information.

* * *

Alex Howat will make his first appearance in New York City, at a mass meeting to be held Sunday afternoon, May 20, at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

May Day, 1923, Shook Him Up a Little More

The Revolt of the American Marine Workers

By GEORGE HARDY

The inevitable has happened in the Marine Industry. A national strike in the industry has been declared by the Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union of the Industrial Workers of the World. This strike has been long overdue. The competent seamen have, for a long time past, been refusing to sign on, taking their chances at more remunerative work ashore.

The seamen's wages have been constantly reduced since the loss of the 1921 strike, conditions at sea have been gradually getting worse, overtime pay has ceased to exist, the Dog-Watch (12 hour day) prevails in most of the ships. The International Seamen's Union of the American Federation of Labor has been reduced to a skeleton, and as a result of the utter lack of efficient organization American ships have been sailing under the open shop system (American plan).

While the wages of shore-workers, of late, have had a tendency to increase those of the seamen have been miserably inadequate and far below the substantial level, especially for those who have the added responsibilities of dependents ashore.

Carpenters wages are $70 per month; for $55 able-bodied seamen must bear the rigors of exposure during hurricane weather, while "Mr. Fat" lies snug and warm in the Cabin and Saloon. Before the sweltering fires the stokers, almost blind with perspiration, must toil for $57.50 per month. Wages are equally low in all other departments, with Ordinary Seamen receiving as low as $40 per month.

A general increase of $20 per month over all existing rates is being asked

(Continued on Page Three)

Problems of Our Party

II. A Discussion with Upton Sinclair on the United Front

By JOHN PEPPER

The Socialist Party is becoming more and more of a shilly-shally Party. The honest workers within the Socialist Party are thoroly aroused against the policy of Morris Hillquit and Victor Berger. But the honest leaders in the Socialist Party are also beginning to rebel against the official policy of this Party.

Scott Nearing declared that the Social'st Party belongs to the past, and the future belongs to the Workers Party. Eugene Debs indorsed the amalgamation policies of the Trade Union Educational League, while the Socialist Party supports the policies of Gompers.

Nearing and Debs write articles for the Communist "Liberator," and declare their solidarity with the persecuted Communists, while the N. Y. Call and the Forward hurl the most shameless slanders at Foster, Ruthenberg and all other Communists. The managing board of the N. Y. Call reprints the vindictive articles of the N. Y. Herald against Soviet Russia, and David Karsner resigns his editorship on the ground that he is for the united front of all working class parties.

Norman Thomas openly condemns in the Rand School, the policy of the Socialist Party toward the trial of the clericals in Russia.

The official Socialist Party, in the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, fights against admittance of the Workers Party to

(Continued on Page Four.)

THIS ISSUE IS No. 274

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Why the Workers Party?

This question is answered in the accompanying discussion between Upton Sinclair and John Pepper. We urge all our readers to thoroly study both declarations. Pepper is writing a series of articles on Workers Party problems. The article on "My Party—Right or Wrong," will appear in next week's issue.

Welcome Foster! | **First Appearance in New York Since His Trial in Michigan** | **Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St.** | **FRIDAY EVE., MAY 4th: Workers! Turn Out!**

Prosecution in Fear of Ruthenberg

(Continued from Page One)

from the 1921 program of the Communist Party, and the "A. B. C. of Communism" to show that the Communist Party advocated the use of violence in the class struggle, but all the references to violence had in them the words "the final struggle" or "the idea of armed insurrection", plainly indicating that they referred to something that would happen sometime in the future history of the struggle.

Attorney Walsh was obliged twice to interrupt Smith's argument and take an exception because of his making statements which were not in evidence.

Prosecution Fears Ruthenberg

The prosecution was very much afraid to permit C. E. Ruthenberg to explain the Communist principles to the jury that is trying him. In the Foster case, Ruthenberg was cross-examined for three days, both Assistant Attorney General Smith and Prosecutor Gore taking turns at this job. Tuesday Smith dropped Ruthenberg after about an hours questioning, evidently giving up as a bad job the proposition to make Ruthenberg admit Communism was something it was not.

Even in this brief cross-examination Smith opened the door for Ruthenberg to state to the jury the Communist view in regard to the part that force plays in the class struggle. He asked Ruthenberg, "Have you ever advocated the use of violence and armed force?" "No," was Ruthenberg's positive answer.

Smith then read from an article on "Parliaments and Soviets", which Ruthenberg admitted writing, that the Communist philosophy includes "acceptance of the principle that the use of armed force" is an inevitable phase of the class struggle.

Ruthenberg tried to explain the difference between, "acceptance of the principle that the use of armed force" is a phase of the class struggle and "advocating" the use of armed force, but was not permitted to do so.

On re-direct examination Attorney Walsh asked Ruthenberg what he intended to say about this difference and Ruthenberg replied:

"I stated that I had never advocated the use of armed force. The my mind there is a great difference between advocating the use of armed force and the "acceptance of the principles" that in the historical process there will come a time when the class struggle will develope into such a rise of force thru the clashing economics and political interests of the contending classes".

This statement got before the jury the very distinction which Judge White made in his instruction to the Foster jury.

Attorney Walsh read to the jury the proposal of Ruthenberg for the open party known as the Lusk-Marshal theses, which appeared in an official organ of the Communist Party.

Smith questioned Ruthenberg about the nine times the latter had been arrested. He brought out that Ruthenberg had been convicted of opposing the conscription law at the beginning of the war and had served 10 months in prison. Also that he had served 18 months in New York state prison for publishing the Left Wing Manifesto of the Socialist Party. Answering a question about the latter conviction Ruthenberg said: "After eighteen months the Court of Appeals reversed the conviction and turned me loose, but without apology for its mistake."

On last Monday it seemed that the prosecution had forgotten that Ruthenberg was on trial for "assembling with the Communist Party." For Prosecutor Smith, cross-examining Jay Lovestone devoted his energies to questions having no relation to the point at issue in the trial. Smith was particularly insistent upon finding out the relations of the Communist Party with the Federated Press, trying to create the impression that the Communists controlled this labor press service.

In spite of Smith's badgering of Lovestone and continual insinuations the latter consistently maintained the position that the only money that had ever come to the Federated Press from Communist sources was payment for news services rendered to the Communist papers, payments made in the same manner in which other labor papers paid for this service.

Asked about Communist control, Lovestone answered that the Communists had never had control of the Federated Press. Simply sending the representatives of its press as other papers did.

The next effort of Prosecutor Smith was to show that the Workers Party had been formed on the basis of the resolutions from the Communist International. Lovestone answered, in spite of all efforts to make him say something different, that they had call for the convention for the organization of the Workers Party had been issued long before any instructions had been received and that the advice received from the Communist International had merely confirmed action already taken by the Central Executive committee of the Party.

Not a single reporter sits in the courtroom. The Sunday papers now carry no photographs. What is the cause for this contrast?

The Ruthenberg trial is more "sensational" than the Foster trial. In the trial of Foster, the COMMUNIST IDEA was the defendant. But in the trial of Ruthenberg, the defendant is the COMMUNIST PARTY itself with all its "secrets", "mysteries" and "underground".

The Ruthenberg trial is actually a Sunday pie for Sunday papers. The capitalist press had the opportunity in this trial to tell longer stories about "the red danger".

In spite of all this—the great silence. No word appears in the capitalist newspapers about the Ruthenberg trial.

What is the reason? Nothing else than the Government, the Capitalists, and the capitalist wholesaler of public opinion—the kept press—are panic stricken by the tremendous power of the COMMUNIST IDEA as it appeared in the Foster trial.

The masses were too greatly interested in the Foster trial. The New York World carried a letter from a reader (in this case the editor was a had censor). The writer explains that he is no Communist but that he is proud that Foster is a citizen of the United States. With many such Fosters in America, then America would indeed be the "home of the brave and the free". The letter shows that even the average indifferent newspaper readers were influenced by the COMMUNIST IDEA. Therefore, the great silence. Therefore, the Ruthenberg trial is being kept in quarantine.

Not only the capitalists are panic stricken but also all the labor fakirs. The publicity of the trial made the Communists too popular. They must be killed with silence. Matthew Woll, the Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, says it openly.

"To retry Foster is to make something out of nothing. Had the jury acquitted him, he and his few associates would have set up the cry of 'persecution', had the jury convicted, he would have been heralded the world over as 'martyr' to the cause of conscience and freedom of speech. In having disagreed the jury leaves him nowhere.

"To ignore Foster now is to destroy the great monster that has been made out of a mere figment of capitalist propaganda. To disregard him is to inflict the greatest punishment that can be given him. He and his kind feed on notoriety. He and his kind die for want of it."

With hot iron Foster branded on the forehead of the Gompers Clique $75,000 a year labor leaders. The Foster trial magnified these branded letters so that every worker could see —therefore the great silence—about the Ruthenberg trial.

But not only the "kept press" kept silent. Not only the big labor papers thru obscurity would kill Ruthenberg and his case but the petty labor fakirs join the ranks of the dumb.

The New York Call, the official organ of the petty Tammany Hall of the Morris Hillquits and Victor Bergers "ignores" Ruthenberg and his trial.

In St. Joseph Ruthenberg is fighting for the most elementary rights of the working class and the New York Call is silent.

Because he is a pioneer in the proletarian struggle an army of spies is being marshalled against Ruthenberg and the New York Call is silent.

In St. Joseph, Ruthenberg, a leader of the working class is being prosecuted, and the New York Call is silent.

The trial of Ruthenberg is the trial of the entire working class. We are not alone in saying this. Eugene V. Debs wrote in his article in the last issue of the "Liberator":

"The duty of the American working class and indeed of all American people with love for liberty, and in despotism is as clear as the issue itself in the Michigan situation.

"If we have intelligence enough to understand the vital issue at stake, and courage enough to do our duty, we will back up our Comrades on trial in Michigan to the very last. We can no less than sympathize with and in defending them against this atrocious attack we are simply defending ourselves and our families and firesides.

"Let us all go to the rescue with loyal hearts, willing hands, and open purses, standing solidly behind our persecuted Comrades in the true spirit of solidarity."

The whole working class is on trial in St. Joseph with Ruthenberg and the New York Call is silent.

The Socialist Party and the New York Call have thru this criminal silence reached the climax of their treachery to the working class and to the cause of the revolution.

We challenge the Socialist Party before the whole working class Ruthenberg, the Communist, the leader of the Workers Party, is fighting in St. Joseph for freedom of speech, for the revolutionary idea, and at the same time is fighting for "the families and firesides of all the workers". The New York Call wants to kill with silence the revolutionary idea but at the same time it is killing the most elementary interest of the laboring masses and neglecting to defend "the families and firesides" of the oppressed and exploited workers.

The New York Call has with its silence about the Ruthenberg case finally arrived in the ranks of the "kept press", in the class of the New York Times and Herald. Thru its reports about the Butchkavitch case, the New York Call proved that it prints everything against the proletarian revolution that the New York Times and Herald print. Thru ignoring the Ruthenberg trial, the New York Call shows that it silences everything about the proletarian revolution which the New York Times and Herald silence.

We believe that honest Socialists cannot longer remain silent about the great silence of the New York Call. It is the duty of Eugene V. Debs openly to protest. It is the duty of Upton Sinclair to write a new chapter to his book the "Brass Check", on the prostitution of the New York Call. It is the duty of Morris Hillquits etc to flood with letters of protest the offices of the New York Call and the Socialist Party.

We Communists, however, have no fear for Ruthenberg. In St. Joseph he is fighting for the workers as bravely as he has lived his entire life for the cause of the workers. The Republican, Democratic, and Socialist "kept press" can boycott him but he has won his place in the minds and hearts of the workers.

The Great Silence will kill only the dumb.

Gary's Raid Forces United Labor Front

By DON BROWN

(Special Wire to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—While 23 Comrades of the Workers Party lie in jail here as a result of the Party's giving aid to the 600 McKeesport mill laborers who went on a spontaneous strike last week, plans for a "United Front" defense of their cases are moving swiftly.

Defense meetings are being held in which socialists, liberals, union labor men, Workers Party men are taking part. Persons of every class in Pittsburgh, interested in saving for the American workers their constitutional rights of freedom of speech and freedom of assemblage, are being swept together by a common determination to defend these workers who are being punished because they alone were leading the bitter fight of Pennsylvania labor for economic freedom.

Pushed into a corner by a question, the District Attorney declared that the prisoners are being held on the charge that they have been "trying to steer the United Mine Workers into the Communist Party," also that they are implicated in the usual May Day "plot."

Of course, the charges are flimsy to an astonishing degree and most obviously trumped up. But the conditions only make the cases more serious. They prove how desperate and unscrupulous are the reactionary authorities in their efforts to stamp out these recognized leaders of the workers. This is further shown by the enormous bonds asked for the prisoners running from $50.000 for Merrick down to $1,000 for Costello. Costello is not even a member of the labor movement and his only offense consists in that he is Merrick's landlord.

The raiders even took all the furniture out of the Workers Party office in the Labor Lyceum. Not forgetting the chairs, and even taking the knob off the front door. But not from these articles, nor in the truck load of pamphlets and literature seized, it is believed, have they been able to secure anything upon which to base their case under the State Sedition Law.

Probably the most "damning of the evidence" is a large red piece of cloth which the policemen seized and displayed dramatically in front of the building, eight of them clutching it while the photographer for a local paper snapped them. It is the rabbi whose sermon at the labor banquets here, but it gloriously appeared in the form of a red banner seized by the police. "Little red tags, used in a tag day campaign to raise funds by a Jewish Sunday School class, also met here, were also seized and preserved by the detectives as valuable evidence."

These details of the affair perhaps seem humorous, but it must be repeated that the predicament of at least half of the Comrades seized is most serious. The reactionary officials of this Gary owned town are out to "get" Merrick and the other vital forces in the local labor movement. They don't make any bones about it, and they don't care how they do it. It is also openly hinted that the reactionary Lewis machine had something to do with the raid. This seems more likely when it is remembered that the thugs of this reactionary betrayer were only narrowly foiled in an attempt to kill Merrick during the great strike, but tonight (May 1) I attended a meeting at which the intensity of feeling against the directness of the attack was laid, made me believe that every class conscious man and woman in Pittsburgh will by the end of this week be swept into a great movement for the defense of these first line defenders of the working people who sleep in Gary's cells as I write, and Merrick is still a "marked man."

Hershon, Gates & Co. Are Importers of All Brands of "Robots" from "Free Italy" to "This Land of Liberty"

By C. E. WARE

A new international trust is in process of formation. It is Gary, Mussolini & Co., Importers of All Brands of "Robots" from "Free Italy" to "This Land of Liberty." Judge E. H. Gary needs more slaves. Harry Daugherty, Attorney General (murder), transportation and distribution agent, Secretary of Labor Davis, and Secretary of Commerce Hoover, to furnish the bulls—the smoke screen which is even confusing some of the congressional puppets in the show.

As Gary has said, the steel industry wants foreign-born labor. As, once Mr. Harding and Davis echoed the glad refrain, "Something must be done."

"I'm the guy that can do it for you," cables Mr. Mussolini. Just tell me what variety of ROBOTS you need and I'll guarantee to fill the order."

"We are consulting our counsel. Mr. Daugherty will tell us how to fix up the question of a little contract labor law that stands in the way, and we'll let you know," answers Mr. Davis.

And Mr. Harding will sell the idea under the label of "Prosperity, Americanism and Freedom".

After "selection", slave gangs are to be brought in past the Statue of Liberty, given a lecture, the first of the Americanization series, on the opportunities in this great land of the free, plenty of room at the top, etc.; then finger-printed, photographed and registered by the obliging Mr. Davis and distributed according to the dictates of capitalist needs, owned body and soul, catalogued and distributed, herded in mill barracks, construction camps and mine towns.

And they will make up the slave army, the Robots, who will grind out the profits to exhalt our high civilization still higher.

Coal and Steel Barons Crazy in Pittsburgh

(Continued from page One.)

of how the organized workers all over the district feel about it is any sign.

Everywhere the organized workers are indignant over this attempt to stop workers' organizations and to suppress free speech and they denounce it in no uncertain language. The authorities counted upon a meek and submissive spirit on the part of the progressives, for Pittsburgh is known as the "Hell Hole of Capitalism," where Capitalism holds almost undisputed sway by suppressive means. But they counted wrongly this time.

The new reign of terror is only succeeding in mobilizing the progressives and the organized workers and putting into the many of those who for the moment lagged behind. The workers of Western Pennsylvania are going to reply to this suppression with the biggest free speech fight ever put up in this part of the country.

They are sick and tired of having union meetings closed down by the hirelings of the bosses. They are sick and tired of having their organizations broken up and pestered at every step. They in short think that the time has come when the employers as well as divers persons who are willing to serve as their tools with those detectives and other riff-raff on the pay roll to create trouble for the workers, must be shown that in Pittsburgh and vicinity organized labor can and will exist, that unions will be organized, that all workers' organizations have the right to organize and express themselves.

They do not want to see their strikes broken, as in McKeesport, by the direct action of the mayor who calls strikers under arrest and nails up the doors of halls to prevent them from meeting. They do not want such stupid and idiotic raids as the one pulled off last April 22.

Bail has been placed at $50,000 for Merrick and $25,000 for the others according to last reports. When the district attorney was asked for charges he said something to the effect that the people arrested were charged with addition for trying to capture the United Mine Workers for the communists party. When broached on the subject of release of Merrick his attitude and speech was to the effect that he was going to keep Merrick in jail as long as he could and to make it as hard as possible to get Merrick out he placed the bail at the above mentioned figure. Attorneys on the case are trying to get this unheard of and ridiculous bail reduced for all defendants but will what success is to be seen.

No doubt the idea of the stupid raid was to throw the Workers Party and the progressive movement, as it indicated by what the district attorney said, into confusion and demoralize them both. But that attempt is doomed to failure. The Workers Party machinery is intact and functioning, the progressive movement is continuing with its work with even greater speed. For the getting of funds for this special fight defense committees are being formed by the unions and other working class bodies. Protest meetings will be held all over the district. The workers rank vow that nothing is going to stop the onward work towards a living labor movement in Western Pennsylvania, as well as Pennsylvania as a whole.

Defence contributions for this fight can be sent thru National Defence Committee, Local Secretary, J. Rasnik, 1627 Center Ave., Pittsburgh.

Cannon Runs into U. S. at Martins Ferry

(Special to "The Worker")

MARTINS FERRY, OHIO.—The city authorities refused to permit the meeting planned here at which James P. Cannon was scheduled to speak on "Russia Today." When the coal miners from nearby camps began to assemble for the meeting they found the Hall locked against them with a policeman on guard.

"The mayor says no bolshevik interlopers allowed," was all the information they could get from the officer of the law.

Comrade Cannon went with a committee of miners to see the mayor and chief of police.

"Russia is not a fit subject and we don't want to hear about it," said the Chief. When Cannon pleaded to know what law was violated by the meeting which hadn't been held and raised a half dozen other questions of constitutional rights, etc., the Mayor began to get uneasy and showed signs of retreating from this order to stop the meeting.

"Where is the chief of police said, "Now, look here, we don't need no law to stop bolsheviki meetings and there ain't going to be none held here."

Cannon told them it was a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

"All right," said the officer of the law, complacently. "If that's the case, it is sure going to be violated."

One of the policemen at the hall supplied the finishing touch to this performance of 100 per cent Americanism. As the crowd of miners in front of the hall grew larger and angrier, an extra squad of police was sent to disperse it.

"Get the hell out of here now or we will put you all in jail," said one of them. "By God, this is the United States and you can't have no meetings here."

Abraham Lefkowitz---Whom Do You Represent?

At the recent hearing on the bill for the repeal of the Lusk laws there appeared the representatives of the various local unions, central bodies and the State Federation of Labor, speaking for hundreds of thousands of workers thruout the state. They unanimously indorsed the repeal of the vicious Lusk law. With them appeared representatives of various civic bodies interested in the repeal of this reactionary measure. At the same time, there appeared before the committee conducting the hearing, Mr. Henry A. Wise Wood, and Captain Bronson, secretary to Senator Lusk, these gentlemen being the only ones opposed to the repeal. Facing on the one hand, the solid phalanx of workers' delegates, Senator Antin, Chairman of the Committee on Education, turned to Mr. Wood and asked, "Whom DO YOU REPRESENT?" It was very quickly brought out that Mr. Wood represented nobody but himself.

At the recent conference of the American Labor Party held in New York City, the chief instrument of attack on the Workers Party delegation, the man who was largely responsible for the exclusion of the Workers Party and thus did very effectively help to bury one of the Socialist Party, was Brother Abraham Lefkowitz. His attack was rendered all the more effective and respectable owing to the fact that Brother Lefkowitz is Vice-President of the Teacher's Union and is the acknowledged representative of that body at every labor gathering of any consequence, locally. It was' therefore, quite a surprise to the editor to discover the other day in the April issue of the Bulletin of the Teachers' Union, this significant statement:

"The Teachers' Union is not and never has been affiliated with any political party. Members of the Union who have taken part in the proceedings of political parties have done so as individuals, or as representatives of other organizations."

This proves beyond a doubt that Brother Lefkowitz was not responsible to his fellow workers for the statements he made at the conference. We feel certain that the Teachers' Union, with its courageous and forward-looking membership, would not have tolerated for a moment, the unwarranted and vicious attack upon the Workers Party, by an authorized representative.

Lefkowitz was a representative of the local Farmer-Labor Party at the conference. Even as a representative of this group, the attack was unauthorized and unwarranted, for Jay G. Brown, National Secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party, has time and repeatedly that he is ready to cooperate with the Workers Party on matters of political interest to the workers. In his invitation to labor groups to the national labor coalition convention on July 3rd, he has invited the Workers Party to send its delegates. Lefkowitz does not therefore represent the official attitude of the National Organization. of the Farmer Labor Party. Therefore we must properly ask, "ABRAHAM LEFKOWITZ! WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT?"

The Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicinity has endorsed the activity of the National Labor Alliance for Trades Relations with and Recognition of Soviet Russia

Southern Illinois Coal Miners Are Eager for Facts of Revolution

(Special to "The Worker")

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The tour of Comrade Ella Reeve Bloor thru the Southern Illinois coal fields is an event that will long be remembered by the coal diggers of that district. While most of her meetings have been for the Labor Defense, to which the response has been magnificent considering the industrial struggle in this region, it is not an uncommon thing for the wives of the miners to eagerly seek interviews with Comrade Bloor in order to learn of the facts of life in Soviet Russia.

The St. Louis papers feed them up on the stock lies about the workers' government of Russia and the miners flock both publicly and privately to learn the facts from "Mother" Bloor, gained from her two visits to Russia since the Bolshevik revolution.

"It is an inspiration," declares Comrade Bloor, "to live and work with these miners—the real states men of the future."

Denies Counter-Revolution Reports

WASHINGTON.—The anti-Russian propaganda factories are again busy sending out rumors of counter-revolutionary movements in Russia. A cable from the commissariat of foreign affairs at Moscow received here by Boris Skvirsky, head of the former trade delegation of the Far Eastern Republic, brands as fierce reports of disturbances in the Russian Far East, and makes known there is no counter-revolutionary movement in any part of Russia. The cable from Vladivostok was seized by white guard forces in one of the creations shown up by the cable.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Big Meetings Everywhere on May Day

Reports of May Day Demonstrations in all sections of the country were pouring into the office of "The Worker" as we went to press Wednesday, May 2.

This news, showing the nationwide May Day United Front of American Labor, together with the triumphs of the great gatherings in halls and out-of-doors in New York City and vicinity.

New York's most imposing celebrations were arranged by the May Day United Front Conference. Some of these gatherings were held at the Webster Hall, Central Opera House, Webster Hall, Harlem Social Center, Food Workers Hall, New Star Casino, Bohemian National Hall, Harlem Casino, and New Plaza Hall, Brooklyn. The biggest open air gathering was at 110th St., near Fifth Ave.

Scores of inspiring gatherings were held in all the smaller industrial centers in New York State, Connecticut and New Jersey.

SEATTLE, WASH.—The May Day celebrations consisted of overflow meetings and a large picnic with 5,000 present. Speakers: Elmer Smith, Robert Whitacker, Jack Mackay and Kate Greenhalgh.

DETROIT, MICH.—Large overflow meetings held in Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids and Clinton. Thousand- crowded House of Masses. Thomas addressed large miner's meeting at Clinton, Ind.

GARDNER, MASS.—May Day meeting here great success.

BOSTON, MASS.—Overflow attendance at May Day celebration held at Norwood Lithuanian Hall, addressed by William Simons. Meeting addressed by Robert Minor big success.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Workers Party picnic at Oakland Park and celebration. On May 1st large May Day meeting held James H. Fisher, Editor, Labor Unity.

The May issue of the SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL is a good example of the ability of a working class organization to issue a magazine which for artistic make up can hold its own with the richest of the bourgeois illustrated journals. The articles are, as always, keenly analytic, informative and original; the editorials, short and to the point.

These studies of Russia today cannot be obtained in any other form in the United States and everything that is printed therein is absolutely authoritative. Lunarcharsky writes on Popular Education; "Anise" tells the story of the F. S. R. tractor unit in the Urals; A. C. Freeman, in a brilliant review, exposes the falsifications of the N. Y. World's correspondent, and L. Louis Engdahl describes the means by which Russian workers get their knowledge of American conditions. Filled with photographs, cartoons, editorials and bookreviews, the magazine is easily worth the 20 cents which it costs. It may be obtained on all news stands or from the Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 West 13th St., New York City.

East Pittsburgh Workers Enthusiastically Receive Cannon Message On Russia

(Special to "The Worker")

TURTLE CREEK, Pa.—There is no doubt where a considerable number of workers in this district now stand on the question of Soviet Russia since the James P. Cannon meeting held at Workers Hall in East Pittsburgh, Pa.

It was undoubtedly the most enthusiastic meeting ever held in the section by a labor organization. The audience shouted its approval of the policy of Soviet Russia toward the Social Revolutionaries and other counter-revolutionary elements in Russia, it cheered the description of the organization of the Red Army and its victories. Everyone was particularly impressed with the description of the educational work, training and discipline of the Red Army and the declaration that it was standing ready to answer the call of the World Revolution.

Intense interest was also displayed in Cannon's description of the New Economic Policy of Soviet Russia and the manner of keeping intact the power of the workers.

Without doubt the address had splendid effect upon the membership and renewed activity has been the result here.

George Hardy Explains the Causes for Growing Revolt Among the American Marine Workers

(Continued from Page One)

by the men, with 60 cents an hour overtime, three watches (eight hour day) on deck while at sea, and eight hours a day during the time the ship is in port, together with $20 per month increase for all harbor-work-ers receiving less than one hundred dollars per month. Comparatively speaking these demands are not exorbitant and workers in European countries should understand that these wages are almost entirely consumed with the paying of house rent of an ordinary family.

An impression has prevailed in Administration circles at Washington that the release of the men who are serving outrageous and vicious sentence in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, under war-time legislation would add to the prevailing unrest; to prove the contrary the very first item in the demands of the striking seamen is the release of all war-time political prisoners.

In the past years the seamen have been the least unionized than the workers in other industries in matters of organization. The petty struggles and bickerings between the twenty-five existing marine unions have been long and bitter. The International Seamen's Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has fifteen craft units, many independent unions exist, with the I. W. W. struggling in an isolated position against all the existing with the Shipping Board and ex-president of the International Longshoremen's Association affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has adopted an attitude that can be best judged by the quotation of his own remarks on the strike, he says: "We will have nothing to do with them" and "We are glad now we know who are the I. W. W. members". President Ryan of the International Longshoremen's Association has taken the position that the strike does not, and should not, affect the I. L. A. The rank and file members of the I. L. A. and the United Cargo Workers Union have signified their willingness to co-operate in the port of New York and many of the Longshoremen throughout the country have joined the strike. In spite of the ultra-conservative attitude of the officials and their reactionary advice to the rank and file many members of the I. S. U. have left, and are leaving the ships.

Atraigned against the strikers are the various powerful associations of steamship owners led by the American Steamship Owners Association, and the United States Shipping Board. The United States Shipping Board is a Government Institution and while making professions of neutrality can always be depended upon to be lined up in opposition to the workers.

Information has already reached the strike committee that workers who are awaiting deportation on Ellis Island have been placed on board ships as strike-breakers. The following letter has been received direct from Ellis Island, the detention station of the Department of Labor and Immigration:

Dear Comrades:

I have read in your paper about the seamen's strike. And no doubt these fellow workers do not know where the companies get their strike-breakers from Ellis Island and under these circumstances the seamen will not be able to win their strike until someone takes steps to stop these shipments.

During yesterday they have taken forty men for a ship sailing for South America. Two of these were class conssious workers and they refused to go. Eight of these were sent in here because they were on strike with the seamen. Now they have taken them away to break their own strike.

I would like to inform the officials of the union but I do not know their address. I wish you would find ways and means to inform them.

Fraternally yours,

Ellis Island.

April 27th, 1923.

The above letter is self-explanatory, but in view of the fact that strike-breaking agencies are being operated by the Marine Relief Association and at Ellis Island, who is absolutely in variance with the laws of the country, over fifty ships are tied up in the port of New York for the want of crews and telegrams are coming in from the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports that the strike is rapidly spreading.

In spite of the division among the workers this strike must be won. It can only be won by the creation of a **united front against the employers.** All differences of opinion between the existing unions and officials should at once be relegated to the background. If the officials persist in their policy of inaction and division, then the affairs of the seamen of the United States should be taken in hand by the members of the rank and file. They must refuse to be divided, they must create committees of action and co-ordinate all strike activities. Amalgamation is the program for all marine unions. But amalgamation has not been accomplished, so they must do the next best thing during this crisis, consolidate their forces and act industrially. Not a ship must sail with a scab crew; the Longshoremen must refuse to be cajoled into loading ships affected by the strike. It is impossible to separate the cause of the seamen from that of the harbor and shore workers of the marine industry.

The mariners of the world hold a strategic position but it is pathetic to know that the British and other foreign ships are clearing their berths from the ports of America loaded with cargoes which would otherwise be carried in American vessels. If the seamen are ever to succeed in their hopes and struggles their action must be international in scope. The Transport Section of the Red International of Labor Unions has continually propagated the necessity of **international action** among the seamen of the world. This international action must certainly come sooner or later, and if eventually, then why not now?

All Transport Units of the Red International must, and will, do their utmost to help the American Seamen; not a sailor should be signed on vessels signing on in the United States, in any foreign port where ships arrive undermanned.

Let the Marine Workers make this strike a lesson in International Solidarity. Here is the opportunity, during this strike, to lay a solid foundation for International Unionism. Local and National action should only be the means to the end. Hands across the sea should be the watch-word of the marine workers of the world. Success lies in Solidarity! Defeat in division! Form an international section of the seamen within the united International of Transport Workers and thus commence the journey towards actual workers control.

Strike the black flag of Imperialism from the mainmast of every vessel and run up the ensign of the workers commonwealth.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Burns' Head Mum on Expose

By NANCY MARKOFF

Seeking safety in silence, Sherman Burns, brother of William J. Burns, and acting head of the Burns' International Detective Agency, in New York City, refuses to reply to the direct charges made in last week's issue of "The Worker," that the Burns' Agency organized the spy service in this country of the German Imperial Government.

"Bill" Burns was "not in" when the representative of "The Worker" called at the palatial offices of this detective agency at 233 Broadway. He was out on the Pacific Coast somewhere, chasing new clews in the Wall Street explosion, since "Windy" Linde failed him and was deported to Poland. Anyway, while in New York City, Burns hangs his hat in the offices of the United States Department of Justice at 13 Park Row.

But Sherman Burns, brother of "Bill", was at the Broadway office. He professed never to have heard of "The Worker", certainly he had not seen the issue of Saturday, May 5th, exposing "The Kaiser's Mr. Burns". But he did not refuse the copy handed him. In fact, he read the charges quite eagerly.

He finally rendered his verdict, in a manner quite appropriate to one of the titular heads of the Burns' world-wide sleuthing organization.

"It is quite beneath my dignity to reply to anything appearing in 'The Worker'?", he declared.

"A reply to this article is just what 'The Worker' wants", he continued. "That is just why this article was written, I suppose. And that is just why I shall not give a reply".

"I suppose you will issue a statement thru The Times or The Herald?" he was asked.

"No, I will not", was the blunt reply.

And that was the end of the interview. No doubt the detective agency, that has its head in the U. S. Department of Justice, feels safe in ignoring charges made against it in a working class publication. But these facts will become known to an increased number of the American working class until the whole Burns' crew will be compelled to take serious notice of its many crimes.

Gaston B. Means at Head of Burns Alliance with Kaiser

This is the second installment of the exposures showing that the William J. Burns International Detective Agency organized the spy service in this country of the German Imperial Government. "The Kaiser's Mr. Burns", who now serves the "Strike Breaker" Attorney General Daugherty, of the United States, is unmasked as the agent of European reaction before April, 1917, just as he serves industrial reaction in this country today. One of the heroes of this second installment, as in the first, is Gaston B. Means, superintendent of the Burns' Agency, who ruled the Burns' nest of spies in the Great Eastern Hotel, near The Battery, in New York City. It was to this nest that the Kaiser's Mr. Burns and the Kaiser's spies were trailed by department of justice operatives, who were not then, as now, working side by side with the Burns' sleuths. Then the story goes on as follows:

* * *

By ROBERT MINOR, in the May "Liberator".

Finding themselves completely enmeshed in the line of U. S. Department of Justice Operatives, the Burns' Detective Agency men suddenly closed their rooms in the Great Eastern Hotel and disappeared.

The conspiracy was traced by the newspapers as far as Gaston B. Means. But Means succeeded in passing himself off as "representative of a peace society" (unnamed) and in obscuring the fact that he was General Superintendent of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency. In the press, only the vaguest mention of the name of Burns was made, and the connection was not established.

On April 12, the New York Times quoted the Providence Journal as saying that the German Embassy in Washington was spending millions of dollars for the purpose, among others, of accomplishing:

"The direct creation of conditions and the manufacture of evidence tending to show that the Allies are breaking neutrality laws, and the subsequent 'discovery' of this evidence by the very men who have manufactured it."

Referring to the affair which we know to have been cooked up by the Burns Agency, the Providence Journal says:

"But the whole plot was conceived in the German Embassy at Washington and was carried out, as far as it went, by directors of a steamship company in New York, who, in behalf of the German Government, paid every dollar of the expense incurred in preparing all the elaborate background for the falsehood."

The Providence Journal says further, "... the German Embassy plot in connection with the creation of evidence of violations was designed, first, to get Captains of tug boats, in their greed for easy money, to swear that they had already made many deliveries of goods to British vessels and were familiar with the work, and second, to get them to load up with provisions, start them off down the bay, in the belief that they were dealing with British agents, and then catch them in the act.

"When all arrangements were completed, and plans even made by which the steamship people should execute bonds to reimburse the Captains in case their tugs were caught and condemned and their licenses forfeited, the whole deal was called off by the German Embassy."

Burns' superintendent, with a lordly gall, tried to get out of the trap by saying, "We were interested only in insuring that the United States laws were enforced." But, before being caught, he had not informed the United States authorities as to what he was doing. On the contrary, he had put detectives whose reports were going to the German Government, on the trail of the United States Secret Service operatives.

When finally faced with the threat of exposure, both Gaston B. Means and Raymond Burns, son of William J., admitted that the fantastic tale of the "rich Canadian" was a pure lie and that they had been hired for the job by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company whose ships were a part of the German war fleet, and who operated, as is well known, for the German Government. Paul Koenig was interned at Atlanta. Ga. Koenig told the United States authorities that the affidavits were to be supplied to Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, for use against the United States Government in a charge of violating international law against Germany.

The question before the United States authorities was, what to do about it. The United States was certain, sooner or later, to enter the war, and it was known that the German government had an elaborate spy system in the United States. Would it be better to allow the Burns' agents openly, thus giving them the rights of defendants including the right to refuse to "talk," or would it be better to compel Burns' men to reveal what they knew about the German spy system? The United States Government pursued the latter course. The discoveries in connection with Burns' spy nest in the Great Eastern Hotel were used as a club over Burns' head to compel the Burns men to help "turn up" Burns' clients.

Because it was considered better for the United States Government's interests quietly to keep track of the known organization built up by Burns than to break this up and have a new and unknown organization built up to replace it in the service of the German Government, Burns' services to the German Kaiser remained buried as a secret in Government archives from 1915 until June, 1917, when the facts were partially brought out in an official investigation in New York.

The investigation grew out of an application by Edward W. Edwards of the Allied Printing Trades Council to have Burns' state license revoked after Burns had been convicted in General Sessions of unlawfully breaking into the offices of Seymour & Seymour, lawyers, and taking out or more letters and private papers belonging to the firm. As far as my searches reveal, the investigation revived the contemptuous disregard that is usually received by an investigation based on complaints originating in labor sources. The investigation was dragged out interminably, postponed and interrupted repeatedly, and as far as I can learn, almost entirely ignored by the Press. It was conducted before Deputy State Controller William Boardman, at 233 Broadway, New York.

In this investigation, Gaston B. Means had to admit that he had conducted the operations in the Great Eastern Hotel as an employee of the Burns agency, but strove hard to conceal that he was Burns' General Superintendent. He was induced to give a sample of his handwriting in the words, "G. P. Means, General Supt. William J. Burns Detective Agency," and then confronted with a photograph of exactly the same signature with the same title. Means at first swore that he "didn't remember" whether he had ever been Burns' superintendent, but finally admitted that that was his signature.

T.U.E.L. Makes Big Headway in Pittsburgh

By JOSEPH MANLEY
Eastern Organizer, Trade Union Educational League

Continuing my organising trip for the Trade Union Educational League I arrived in Pittsburgh. Whenever I step off the train in this, the steel heart of America, I always smell with appreciation, not the smoke of the mills, but the smoke of the industrial struggle which rages here year in and year out.

I am somewhat familiar with this city and its environs, getting honorable mention in a publication issued by the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce as one of the Reds who made up "Foster's flying squadron," that attempted to introduce Bolshevism among the contented steel workers.

The influence of the T.U.E.L. is making great headway in Pittsburgh and especially its surroundings. In the various cities and towns of McKeesport, Homestead, Duquesne, Monessen and elsewhere. I met many especially in McKeesport, who assured me they were closely watching the work of the League. One worker said, "If you get run in don't forget to call on me." This illustrates the fear that continually haunts the minds of the militants in this section of the country. Practically every day brings new persecutions, new arrests, new jail threatens those who dare to speak in the name of industrial solidarity.

The splendid work being carried on by a small group of fearless militants with Fred Merrick as their head is a thorn in the side of this steel corporation-ridden section of the country.

The work of Merrick and his militants is getting great results amongst the miners of District No. 5. In this district, that has long been the strong hold of the Lewis machine, the miners are seething with revolt against the domination of the "pay-roll gang." The mention of Lewis Howat's name gets a rise out of the most stolid rank and filer.

In Pittsburgh itself signs are apparent that the grip of the Steel Corporation upon the Labor Movement is shaking. The work of the League is becoming more apparent, and in the future we may expect the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union will have an opportunity to rake out of the ashes of a dead past these gems taken from its preamble and platform:

"We, the organized working men and women of Pittsburgh and vicinity have long been convinced of the importance and necessity of harmonious and cooperative action to secure the full social value of our labor."

"The Pittsburgh Federation of Labor aims to secure the emancipation of the laborer from the bonds of wage slavery."

It is many years since the above was put in the constitution of the A. F. L. The combined steel oppression, corporation spies of all kinds, ruthless methods of the Cossacks rushed the militant spirit of the Pittsburgh Labor movement, but today a renaissance is taking place due to the League activities.

Baltimore, another big industrial city of the East, has just organized a T. U. E. L. I had a good meeting there in spite of the heckling questions of some "expert" industrial unionists who apparently did not know very much about the metal industry, on which they tried to question me.

The Baltimore Federation of Labor, to one who saw it in the days of the Steel Strike when its former President Ferguson, with a "patriotic" speech, prevented the Federation from arranging a meeting for the "Bolshevik Foster," was scarcely recognizable. This same Federation has endorsed the Labor Defense Council, which is defending Foster, and Ferguson's name is anathema to the average delegate, because his many crimes against the Baltimore labor movement have at last been exposed.

In a short time a crop of T. U. E. L. militants have developed in Baltimore. Many native Baltimoreans, in the trade union movement, who will not be outdone by that other famous Baltimorean H. L. Mencken, who pokes fun in the columns of the Baltimore Sun, at the crass stupidity and slipshod English of Gompers et al.

At Philadelphia, where the open shop drive has made greater headway in the ranks of the Building Trades Unions than in any other city, I had a successful meeting of Building Trades men.

The "insidious influence of the T. U. E. L." is becoming apparent in this city. It is making inroads into many organizations that a certain well known labor politician formerly boasted of "carrying in his vest pocket."

Delegates from all of these cities and members of all the important organizations will be present at the Eastern District Conference of the T. U. E. L. at New York City, May 5th and 6th.

Civil Liberties' Union Takes Up Fight for the Kuzbas Colonists

In a statement just sent out to the 5,000 members, lawyers and correspondents affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union thruout the country, the Executive Committee of that organization, among whom are Prof. Harry F. Ward, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Albert De Silver, Norman Thomas and Rev. John Nevin Sayre, characterize the persecution of the Kuzbas Colony Committee for false representations in their prospectus as political, and endorse the participation in the project of the Union's director, Roger N. Baldwin, who is one of the defendants. The grand larceny indictment is described as "preposterous."

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Eastern Militants! Greetings!

By BEN GITLOW

The Eastern District Conference of the Trade Union Educational League will mark one of the most important events in the history of the League. The East is the home of American capitalism. The East leads the country in industry, commerce and finance.

From Wall Street, New York, the capitalist class dominates the industrial and political life of America. The dictatorship of Wall Street champions the open shop, the Daugherty injunctions, West Virginia massacres, the ruthless exploitation of foreign-born workers and their treatment as convicts, the persecution of militant and revolutionary labor leaders and is responsible for all the bloody and brutal acts of barbarism perpetrated upon the workers.

The organized labor movement of the country and particularly of the East must counteract this capitalist dictatorship. It cannot do so as constituted at present. Organizationally the forces of labor, and this is more true of the East, are divided in small weak craft unions. United action on the part of the organized workers as now constituted is practically impossible.

The old reactionary labor leaders are content with their fat salaries and stand in the way of every progressive action on the part of the rank and file. Politically organized labor in the United States is sold out body and soul to the political parties of the enemies of the workers.

The Trade Union Educational League with the program of amalgamation and independent political action on the part of the workers thru a genuine Labor Party is the only force in the American labor movement that can weld the forces of labor together industrially and politically.

Furthermore the Trade Union Educational League thru its adherence to the Red Trade Union International seeks to link up the present internationally isolated American labor movement to the International revolutionary workers movement of the whole world.

The success of the Trade Union Educational League means the establishment nationally and internationally of a real united front against the capitalist combine of cruelty, greed and exploitation.

Delegates to this conference, you have a very important task to perform. Your labors will help to weld together the very important labor forces in the East and the success of your endeavors will strike terror into the hearts of the capitalists and the reactionary labor union bureaucracy.

The fights that you will face at home in carrying out your decisions here will be a difficult one, but I am sure that you will get the support of all the militant and revolutionary workers and that together you will face the task before you fearlessly and with a determination that will overcome all obstacles.

Celebrate in Queens

Queens County Labor Lyceum Association will hold its 10th Anniversary Celebration Sunday, May 13th, at 4 P. M., at headquarters, 785 Forest Ave., corner Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. The Manhattan Quartette, several comedians and vocal artists will appear. Dancing all evening. Music by our favorite. All workers regardless of political affiliations have the labor movement at heart, are cordially invited to attend.

Postpone Y. W. L. Convention

The National Convention of the Young Workers League has been postponed for one week. It will be held on May 20-21, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Chicago.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Philadelphia Workers Denounce Fascisti in Monster Mass Meeting

(Special to "The Worker")

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — More than 2,500 workers assembled in the Auditorium Hall here and voiced their unanimous protest against the Fascisti movement. The meeting was arranged by the local Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. In a number of scab clothing shops in the city the employers have been taking a dollar per week out of each of the envelopes of the Italian workers for the support of the local Fascisti movement.

This condition and the intense activity of the employers in endeavoring to align foreign workers against unionism and in support of the scab shop campaign that has been raging here for years has aroused the militant unionists and the response to the anti-Fascisti propaganda has been magnificent.

The speakers were L. Markovitz, who was chairman; Philip DeLuce and G. Artoni, organizers of the Amalgamated, and H. M. Wicks, of New York City, labor editor of "The Worker."

Meeting, Food Workers' Section, T. U. E. L., Friday night, May 4th, at 8 p. m., at 208 East 12th Street, New York City.

NOTICE

The Labor Herald for "MAY" is out. Get your bundles at office of Trade Union Educational League, 208 East 12th Street.

WANTED

American Workers to enter the CANNONS or TRACTORS Contest for

A Free Trip to Russia

Employment or unemployment in America depends upon the world-market.

Upon the industrial conditions of the different countries depends the condition of the world-market.

Upon the condition of the world-market depends the peace of the world.

Soviet Russia is One Sixth of the entire Globe with a population of 150,000,000 People.

How can we talk of a world-market and exclude Soviet Russia?

RULES

For every Ten Thousand Dollars collected toward the purchase of the twenty tractors one person who has received the largest number of votes will go as a LIVING MESSAGE from the workers of America to the workers of Russia. They will be received in Berlin by our delegate and vise will be provided for entrance to Russia.

5 VOTES to individuals for every dollar contributed. These votes may be cast in favor of oneself or anyone else.

10 VOTES to individuals for every dollar collected from others on a list.

50 VOTES to organizations for every dollar contributed. These votes may be cast in favor of the person making the collection or anyone the organization wishes to name. Organization lists must bear the signature of the Secretary.

30 other prizes will be given. In case of ties for any of the prizes each tying contestant will receive the prize tied for.

Votes will be tabulated weekly. Contestants will receive bulletins.

Enter the contest for a FREE TRIP TO RUSSIA!

JOIN THE ONE DOLLAR ARMY

Friends of Soviet Russia 201 W. 13th St., N. Y. C.

Enclosed please find $_____ to help buy twenty tractors for Russia.

NAME _____

AADDRESS _____ CITY _____

Trade or profession _____

Record my _____ votes in favor of _____

Shall we send you collection blanks? _____ W-M 12

CONTEST ENDS JUNE 30th. ALL BLANKS MUST BE IN BY JUNE 20th.

The Communist Propose the United Front for All Labor Organizations Against Capitalists

(Continued from Page One)

the Labor Party, and prevented the Workers Party delegates from being seated in the New York Labor Party Convention.

But Sinclair writes an article for "The Worker" in which he quite categorically declares, "I think that representatives of the Workers Party should be admitted to the Labor Party, and that representatives of the Socialist Party should work for this."

The Socialist Party is today a party of confusion and vacillation.

We print in the present issue of "The Worker" an article by Upton Sinclair. We believe it will be very interesting for all our readers. Sinclair is not only a great writer, but undoubtedly the best propagandist in the country. His article is remarkably clear in style, but unfortunately, just as unclear in its ideas.

What does Sinclair say? First, he is for the admittance of the Workers Party to the Labor Party, and believes that representatives of the Socialist Party should vote for this. Second, he believes in the United Front. Third, it seems to him that the amalgamation program of the Trade Union Educational League is a correct policy. Fourth, the amalgamation should also be carried out on the political field. Fifth, the Communists are bad boys, because they have split the Socialist Party, instead of making this Party more radical, by "boring from within". Sixth, the Workers Party wants the United Front merely to "show up" the Socialist Party.

First of all, we must point out, that Upton Sinclair is against the Socialist Party on three vital questions—on the Labor Party, on Amalgamation, and on the United Front.

We must state, however, that on the other questions, Sinclair not only stands in opposition to every Marxist analysis, but also contradicts the facts.

Distinctions Between Political Parties and Trade Unions

Sinclair says that we must have amalgamation, not only on the industrial, but also on the political field, and he does not see the great distinction between trade unions and political parties. The unions are organizations of the masses, built up to defend the elementary interests of the workers. They seek higher salaries, shorter hours of labor, and better conditions of work. Every worker, whether reformist or revolutionary, Socialist or Communist, religious or atheist, can find a place in the same trade union, because all these political or ideological differences will not prevent them from fighting in common against the bosses, for a 20 per cent increase in wages, or against the open shop.

But a political party has entirely different aims. If it is really a revolutionary working class party, it has a program for all phases of social life. A program, not only against the individual bosses, and trusts, but against the state power. A program for the transformation of the whole economic system. A program on the question of family, marriage, religion, education. A political party is sound only when it has members who accept its entire political, economical and social program. Furthermore, not only members who are unified on the program, but also in the methods of carrying it out, in tactics.

Communists and Socialists

How could the Socialists and Communists form a common party today?

The Communists believe that we live in the age of the decadence of Capitalism. The adherents of the Second and Second and a Half Internationals believe that Capitalism can reconstruct itself.

The Communists believe that imperialism is a necessary phase in the development of capitalism. The Socialists believe that imperialism is only an accident and a misunderstanding, and that the capitalists could, with a little insight, prevent the dangers of imperialism.

The Communists believe that the present world-crisis of capitalism must be taken advantage of, and that the proletarian mass had to be driven thru the affliction of the capitalists, and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Socialists believe that the working class is not ripe for rule, and that a coalition government must be formed with the bourgeoisie.

The Communists believe that the ruling class has never in all history abdicated voluntarily, and that it is necessary to explain to the workers the role of force in history. The Socialists believe in pacifism, and in the allmightiness of the ballot.

The Communists believe that when the workers are once in power, they must destroy the force of the capitalist state government, and must construct a new proletarian form of government—the Soviets.

The Communists believe that the trade unions should be militant organs, and should help the workers to live as human beings. The Socialist and reform union leaders allied with them, avoid every fight and helplessly tolerate the open shop and Fascism.

The Communists believe that the labor movement can be healthy only when the impotent, senile and corrupt leaders are cast aside. The Socialists ally themselves with Gompers and with all traitorous "$25,000 a year labor leaders".

The Communists propose the United Front for all labor organizations against capitalists. The Socialist Victor Berger allies himself in Wisconsin with middle-class politicians, and Scheidemann was minister of the Kaiser, just as Branting was minister of the King of Sweden, Vandervelde, minister of the King of Belgium, and the British labor leaders ministers to his British majesty.

Communists and Socialists—fire and water, revolution and reform, dictatorship and democracy—can never be united. Only those two elements can live in the same organization?

Communists and Socialists work in the same trade unions, because the task of the trade union is only a struggle for wages and hours of work. But Communists and Socialists can just as little be together in the same party organization, as workers who are convinced that they should have higher wages and shorter hours of work, can be together in the same trade unions with workers who think that it is useless for them to have higher wages and shorter hours of work.

United Front but Separate Organizations

If that is all true, how can Communists and Socialists find a place in the same Labor Party? We believe it is possible to give a clear answer to this question. The Labor Party, as the classical example in England shows, is an organization which includes the trade unions and various political parties, in such a way, that every one of these parties retain their independence in ideology, propaganda, and organization. The Labor Party has a certain program of action. All members of this Labor Party are bound to fight for this program of action, but they have the right to agitate for their separate programs. They have the right to work on for the enlargement of their separate party organization. And that while, is true for the Labor Party is true for the whole United Front idea. We want the United Front with the Socialist Party, and with all labor organizations for quite concrete tasks. We have offered the United Front, not for the whole revolutionary program of the Workers Party, but on the following concrete slogans: 1. Amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions. 2. Protection of foreign-born workers. 3. The struggle for an international labor union. 4. The struggle against the growing danger of imperialistic wars. 5. The struggle against the growing influence of reactionary elements. 6. A Labor Party.

If the Socialist Party is not in practice to the principles of the Socialist Party, if the Socialist Party really wishes to fight in the interests of the workers, if it does not adopt specifically revolutionary points of the Communist and proletarian revolution. They are merely demands which can be accepted by all who wish to fight at least for the immediate interests of the workers.

The organization of the Workers Party and the Socialist Party that Upton Sinclair proposes, is impossible because the differences in program and tactics are too great. The formation of the Labor Party or the formation of the United Front is possible because there are such immediate practical concrete demands as are the basis of a united front in actions. The amalgamation of the Workers Party with the Socialist Party will not increase the might of the militant forces, but on the contrary, will weaken them. In a united party, the hands of the left wing elements are tied. Hillquist and Berger's Tammany Hall will prevent us Communists from agitating and carrying on propaganda, and thus it will be impossible for us to educate the workers in the right way of carrying on the class struggle. Such a united chop-suey Party will simply be incapable of action. The right wing will be in continuous fight with the left wing, and even if certain betrayals of the right wing could be prevented, the extension of the left wing would thereby be entirely impossible.

Who Is Responsible for the Split?

The amalgamation of Communists and Socialists in the same party will just as inevitably lead to a split as it led to a split in 1919. The Left Wing attempted in 1919 the method of "boring from within" the Socialist Party, but without success. The Right Wing had simply excluded the Left Wing. We are very far from the ally reject the accusation of Sinclair that the Left Wing—the Communists made the split in the Socialist Party. Education is constantly going on. It is remarkable that Upton Sinclair has so quickly forgotten the facts. The split in the Socialist Party began when the Socialist Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, that is, the petty Tammany Hall of Berger and Hillquit, excluded the Michigan State Federation of the Socialist Party. The second step which broadened the split to a national scale, was made once more by the present leadership of the Socialist Party. They feared that the Left Wing would win the elections of the National Executive Committee, and that thereby the Socialist Party would become more radical. They therefore simply excluded almost all the Foreign-language Federations of the Socialist Party, comprising not less than 40,000 members. The excluded Michigan State organization and these Foreign-language Federations, together formed the Communist Party. But part of the Left Wing persistently remained in the Socialist Party, and attempted heroically thru "boring from within" to make the party more radical. But Hillquit's and Berger's petty Tammany Hall took a third step to split the Socialist Party. As the rest of the Left Wing, composed mostly of American elements, went to the September Convention, they found Germer, Secretary of the Socialist Party, at the entrance to the hall, and with him a policeman as arch-angel with the flaming sword. Tho they were elected as delegates, they were nevertheless driven out from the convention hall.

That is the true history of the split of the Left Wing. The Socialist Party leaders bear the guilt for this split.

The split in the United States was made by the same Hillquits and Victor Bergers who today sabotage amalgamation and the Labor Party, and the motives in 1919 were the same. The Left Wing—the Right Wing leaders do not want to take part in the struggle, and they hate all those who wish to force them into the struggle. The Workers Party wants to fight for the workers, and therefore it proposes the United Front, while Sinclair is mistaken when he thinks that we desire the United Front only in order to "show up" the Socialist Party leaders.

We want the United Front for the defense of the working class. The capitalists and the capitalist government are beginning a new offensive against the working class. A new open shop drive! Increase of the cost of living! Strengthening of militarism! Fascisti organizations! New munitions! Exception laws against foreign-born workers! Against all these dangers, we want to organize the entire working class.

We are convinced that the daily betrayal of the Socialist Party is more effective for "showing up" these leaders, than any articles in "The Worker". We do not need to strip the fake maidens naked. They themselves are throwing off their clothing of principles, and the working class can see how ugly they are in reality, and how shattered by internal disease. Upton Sinclair has written three remarkable books against bourgeois hypocrisy, "The Brass Check" against the capitalist press, "The Profits of Religion" against the churches, "The Goose-Step" against capitalist education. If we had time and space here, we could have proven that the campaign of lies of the kept press, of the ilk of the N. Y. Times and the N. Y. Herald, finds its replica in the N. Y. Call and the Forward. For Hillquit's and Berger's Tammany Hall Socialism is today just as much a pretension, as religion is for the churches and the clergy, and the education which they dole out to the workers is just as untrue and hypocritical as the miseducation of Harvard and Yale.

Worship God, Crush Labor in Big Hotels

The Amalgamated Food Workers, in New York City, with its 800,000 food handlers, are conducting a widespread organization campaign that should inspire unorganized labor in the food industry thruout the entire country.

One of the many successful organization meetings of this drive was held recently at Bryant Hall, addressed by Michael Obermeyer and Harry Lee, of the Food Workers; Frank Bellanca, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker".

The propaganda organ of the drive is "The Hotel Worker," an attractive publication with a wide circulation. The nature of its contents can be judged from the following exposure of conditions in the Bowman Hotel string that includes the Commodore, the Ansonia, the Biltmore, the Belmont, Murray Hill and others.

New Department Added to the Bowman Hotels

A new department is to be added to each hotel controlled by the John McE. Bowman interests. Plans are being made to provide the Bowman hotels with a place "for communion with and worship of the Lord."

The Bowman hotels are said to be "Christian in character" tho the employees of those places have failed to find any traces of the teachings of the Carpenter of Nazareth.

In the future we may expect to see advertisements for Bowman hotels reading as follows:

"Modern hotels with sumptuous apartments, spacious lobbies, luxurious ballrooms, cuisine unexcelled, service superb, rooms with a private altar, and prayer meeting in the Chapel every Thur-day evening."

"What an insult to the lowly Nazarene.

The Bowman group of hotels may be "Christian in character" from the Bowman point of view but to the workers employed in them they are Annexes to Hell!

One of the things taught by Christ was to "love thy neighbor as thyself." Does Mr. Bowman, whose riches are partly made up of the tips of his thousands of servants, love them as he does himself?

Is it Christian love that inspires the ten and twelve-hour day?

Does Mr. Bowman love dishwashers who slave down in the steaming guts of his palatial hotels?

"The meek shall inherit the earth." Maybe!

Mr. Bowman has his share of the earth and a few extra portions but he is not meek when dealing with his workers.

One should not live by the sweat of another's brow, the Bible tells us. We thorply agree with that.

We are going to insist on this bit of practical Christianity when we deal with Mr. Bowman in the future.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

The United Front

By UPTON SINCLAIR

Author of "The Jungle", "The Brass Check", "The Goose-Step", etc.

The editor of "The Worker" asks me to state my view on the question of representatives of the Workers Party being admitted to the Labor Party. I am at the present moment the candidate of the Labor Party for Congress as a special election of the Tenth California District, to be held May 1st. This Labor Party has just been organized at a convention including representatives of both the Workers Party and the Socialist Party, and the executive committee of the Labor Party includes one representative of each of these two organizations.

I think representatives of the Workers Party should be admitted to the Labor Party, and that representatives of the Socialist Party should vote for this. But I should not care to make this flat statement without qualifying it by a criticism of the activities of many leaders of the Workers Party, and likewise of the Socialist Party. I believe in the "United Front"; I have always practised it, to the best of my humble ability, making it the motto of my life to keep my guns trained on the enemies of the working class, and to exclude personalities from my criticisms of working class tactics and activities. I regard it as the great tragedy of our time that so many leaders and would-be leaders of the working class can find nothing better to do with their time and energies than to fight one another.

I quite understand that it is necessary to disagree about tactics, and where the life and future of the working class are at stake it is inevitable that men should differ vehemently. But they can do it without becoming personal enemies, and without splitting up their organizations and playing into the hands of the enemies of the working class. If they cannot learn to do it, they should be deposed as leaders, and other men should be put in positions of authority who can and will do it. Certainly there are a great many in authority at the present time who make no attempt to do it. There are writers in "The Worker" who find their greatest delight in ridiculing the New York "Call," and there are writers on the "Call" who respond in kind, and both are enemies of the working class movement, and the movement should put them to shame. It is not necessary for me to use any space in this article in pointing out that the working class is fighting for its life and for the whole future of humanity. We have enemies enough on the New York "Times" and the New York "Tribune," and the rest of the capitalist organs of New York, without wasting our few resources in making enemies of one another.

Since I am writing for "The Worker," I will deal with the matter particularly from the point of view of that paper. "The Worker" supports in the industrial field the program of the Trade Union Educational League, which repudiates dual unionism, and insists that the workers shall stay in the big labor unions and devote their efforts to carrying these unions for the program of the abolition of capitalism. It seems to me that this is the correct policy; in fact, I like it so well that I wish to apply it, not merely to the industrial field, but to the political field. We had a working-class organization, the Socialist Party, and it was not satisfactory to some of its members. If so, why was it not wise tactics to bore from within in that party—to stay in it and fight to make it more radical? Instead of that, the party was split in half, and the faction which split off now declares for a "United Front," and invites the Socialist Party to co-operate with it —but at the same time explains in its own organs of opinion that the purpose of this offer is merely to "show up" the Socialist Party and take away its members!

You won't like the above, and maybe you won't wish to publish it; so I will turn around and present the opposite side of the argument to the Socialist Party members, and send it to the New York "Call". I say that just as the I. W. W. split off from the American Federation of Labor, and spent some twenty years trying in vain to organize the working class in rival unions, so a large number of the workers, rendered desperate by oppression, and by the torments and bewilderments of the war, followed the example of the European Socialists and set up a dual political party for the warfare upon capitalism. They blundered, and their blunder is manifest to everyone in the present political helplessness of the American working class, in the smashing of the steel strike and the railroad strike, and the persecution and jailing of thousands of radicals. Now there is starting a new movement for the political organization of the working class, and there is only one policy of wisdom and common sense, one policy which the workers should and must insist upon—that all factional disputes be abandoned and factional hatreds be buried, and all groups of the workers must join in one organization and obey the rules of the game. Let us provide for democratic control by the majority of the workers; let us agitate for our program and point of view in the organization, and then when the workers have given their decision on any issue, let us abide by that decision and strive for the victory of our cause. The working class is in the midst of a war, and it is only by organization and discipline that it can win the victory and save itself and civilization. The most important lesson now to be learned by the working class of America is that of loyalty, and of order and discipline among the working class army of revolt against capitalism. With all the energy I possess I beg the workers to stop fighting one another.

Mutual Leaguers Celebrate

With Art Young, Roger Baldwin and Heywood Broun on the job telling the old stories in a new way and Agnes Armington Laidler to sing Russian Folk Songs, the spring festival and dance to be held by the League for Mutual Aid on Friday May 11th, should be one of the jolliest of the season. The affair is to be at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St. 8 p. m. The Clef Negro Club is to supply the music which will appeal to the young people.

Russian Pictorial in London

LONDON.—The first issue of a magazine called "Soviet Russia Pictorial" will be off the press soon. It is modelled closely upon the American publication of the same name, which has attracted considerable attention.

Ivanova of Petrograd

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES

Ivanova is perhaps the homeliest and certainly the best loved woman in Petrograd.

It is said of the proletarian women of Petrograd that they were, and are, the "backbone of the Revolution." If this is so, IVANOVA is the strongest vertebra in that backbone.

I heard her make a speech in a great mass meeting during the October celebrations. She talked for about an hour. Her elemental oratorical power was not to be ever forgotten. It was like the Sea pouring thru a funnel. She is small and slight and stands very still as she speaks. Her voice is tempered, cold, pathetic, but one feels it is backed by a flaming passion, an unbendable will.

Her homeliness, accentuated by an over-emphasis of the Slavic features is made adorable thru a strangely glowing spiritual loveliness. A factory worker in the rubber industry she has led the proletarian women in and thru the revolution, never leaving her work in the factory.

Ivanova is a widow. Her one child—a boy of eight, but she appears very young and childlike. They say of her there: There is nobody like her . . . no one in the whole of Russia . . . Their faces light up with a tender glow and pride and worship mingle in their hearts as they say it.

Comrade Ivanova! the proletarian women of America greet you.

Dead Speak Thru "The Times"

A special cable to The New York Times from Paris conveys the extraordinary news that the Einstein theory has been "solemnly excommunicated by the Russian Communists." This action, the special cable continues, was taken after "Professor Timiraeff presented a long report" to the Russians on the Einstein theory.

Now the cable was given a conspicuous a welcome as the Times possibly could; page one, center, in a box. With such a hearty reception it is not unlikely that the fabrication may get to be as popular as nationalization of women and other "news."

The Times' choice of a person to make the long report, however, was unfortunate and may interfere with the popularity of the yarn. Professor Timiraeff, it happens, died about two years ago!

Amalgamation Plan Gets Strong Support from the Needle Trades

The Amalgamation Plan which has been proposed to the various Needle Trades International Unions by the International Committee of the Trade Union Educational League, is now being discussed in the various locals thruout the country.

The first few days' returns indicate a success beyond expectation. Almost all of the Needle Trades centers are represented. The following are the Locals, in nine different cities, who have endorsed the Plan:

I. L. G. W.: Local 25, Chicago, Ill., and Local 4, Baltimore, Md.

A. C. W. of A.: Local 86, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Joint Board A. C. W. of A., Boston, Mass.

Journeymen Tailors, Local 162, Cleveland, Ohio, and Local 12, Boston, Mass.

U. C. H. and C. of H. A.: Local 16, St. Paul, Minn.; Local 5, Chicago, Ill.; Local 13, Minneapolis, Minn.; Local 25, New York City; Local 22, Scranton, Pa.

This simultaneous response from Locals of nine different cities, representing four of the Needle Trade Internationals, shows that the workers are wide awake to the need of greater solidarity in the Industry. The International officials of the United Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union especially should take note that their membership demands Amalgamation, not Alliance. All the workers in the above-mentioned locals, with exception of one, voted unanimously for Amalgamation, which is of greater significance than anything else. Amalgamation has become the national issue in the Needle Industry, and indicates the progressive disposition of the Needle Trades workers in general, the Needle Trades will be the first group of unions to unite under the T. U. E. L. Amalgamation Plan.

Reports from T. U. E. L. branches show that 25 more locals, in 16 different cities, have endorsed the Needle Trades Amalgamation Plan. The militants are urged to see to it that the officials of their locals send in the endorsement blanks. To such an extent was the Amalgamation Slogan impressed the Needle Trades workers, that even at the convention of the ultra-conservative United Hatters of North America Amalgamation was urged by a strong group of delegates. A resolution to that effect has been endorsed for adoption by the convention.

"Not Interested"

TORONTO, Ont.—Labor day is not the celebration of an event of national interest, according to the judgment of the Ontario supreme court. This was the reason given by the court for refusing to give the city of Ottawa permission to vote $400 for a Labor Day celebration. The court made permanent an injunction against such a vote by the city council.

Symposium at Labor Forum

Amalgamation

Louis Shelley, Knit Goods' Workers.

Caleb Harrison, Machinists.

SUNDAY, MAY 6, 8.30 P. M.

John Reed Hall, 208 E. 12th St.

Admission free. — Discussion.

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The Government-STRIKEBREAKER

A DAMNING ARRAY OF ASTOUNDING FACTS

By JAY LOVESTONE

EVERY WORKER MUST READ THIS BOOK IN ORDER TO JOIN INTELLIGENTLY IN THE ORGANIZED STRUGGLE AGAINST THE BOSSES

(THIS BOOK SHOWS:—

How the Government Power in the Hands of the "Open Shop" Movement is being used to Destroy the Labor Unions and to Fasten Upon the Workers of the United States a Regime of Blood and Iron such as has Never been Known in History.

How the Railroad Strike Was Broken.

How the Coal Miners Were Swindled.

How the Workers are Tricked with the Fraud of "Government Impartiality"—with the Government Entirely in the Hands of Wall Street.

How the Labor Unions are Hemmed in by Government Power and Slowly Strangled to Death.

How the Army is Now Openly Considered as a Weapon of Wall Street to be Used Against the "Enemy Within"—the Working Class Struggling for Life, Liberty and Happiness.

How the Workers Are Betrayed by the Courts.

How Injunctions can now be Used by ANY Employer to Destroy ANY Union.

How the Right to Organize is Rapidly Being Lost.

How the Right to Vote is Practically Forfeited by the Working Class.

READ THESE STARTLING FACTS

WORKERS WHO WANT TO EDUCATE THEMSELVES—THOSE WHO WANT TO KNOW THE FACTS—THOSE WHO WANT THE KNOWLEDGE THAT WILL GIVE THEM POWER TO TAKE THEIR PART IN THE STIRRING DRAMA OF THE AMERICAN LABOR STRUGGLE—cannot afford to be without this amazing book.

Cloth-bound, 368 pages, $1.50; wholesale prices on application.

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WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA,

799 Broadway, Room 405 NEW YORK CITY.

Mexican Rent Strike Led by Communists

NOTE: Here is the Second Article by our Mexican Correspondent, Bertram D. Wolfe, on the Second Congress of the Mexican Communist Party:

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By BERTRAM D. WOLFE

(Special to "The Worker")

MEXICO CITY.—Contact with the masses of the workers was secured by the Mexican Communist Party largely as the result of the formation of the Unions of Tenants and the initiating of a nation-wide rent strike under Communist direction.

Everywhere, the members of both the red and yellow unions, and their wives, and the unorganized workers lined up with these Tenants' Unions. The governments, the officials of the Yellow Unions and of the Red Unions, united against these activities because they feared the effect upon the masses of the Communist leadership.

The government attacked the public meetings of the Tenants' Unions with military force, and the union leaders formed rival tenants' unions. In Vera Cruz 90 men and women were arrested and are still in jail. But the movement there is powerful enough to support a Communist daily.

The National Committee of the Mexican Communist Party attacks the Parliamentary leftism of the party and proposes parliamentary activity in the forthcoming elections.

It reports its activities among the Peasants that have resulted in its assuming leadership in two states and developing a strong influence in three others. It proposes that the party initiate a movement for the Federation of all Peasants' Communes (there are over a thousand in the nation) into a national organization.

It reports that early this year the Union of Painters and Sculptors under the leadership of Mexico's greatest painter, Diego Rivera, adopted a Communist program and affiliated with the Red Trade Unions. As a result many intellectuals are joining the party and nuclei are being formed among the student bodies. (Hitherto the party has had almost no intellectual elements). The Revolutionary Communist Party of Guanajuato has applied, for admission and the committee recommends its acceptance. It also recommends a study of growing unemployment, of the possibilities of organizing unemployed against Fascism, of protecting the peasants of certain localities against governmental disarming movements.

Fraternal Delegate Carrillo rises to report for the Young Communist League, which during the preceding year under the leadership of one Valadas, has demanded independence from the party and compelled the party to yield.

"Our convention was held on April 8 and 9," he begins. "We come here to acknowledge our errors of the past year, to retract our decision on independence from the party, to apply for reaffiliation with the Communist Party of Mexico as the Mexican Section of the Comintern, in fact, and to report that as a pledge of Communist good faith, we have expelled the elements that led us to our unCommunist actions of the past year."

He outlines the activities of the league. Most interesting is his report on the anti-militarist Campaign of the Communist Youth. "Our principal anti-militarist activities are directed against the present recruiting system. Young peasants, not yet firmly rooted in the agricultural life of their communities, are recruited in sections where they know many fellow peasants sympathize with the movements for confiscation of the land, know and urge opponents of the big land owners, and realize the necessity of acquiring land if they are to find a future for themselves.

"They are then moved into other sections where they do not know the peasants nor the owners nor the local conditions, and used there against their brother peasants. Against this form of recruiting and moving to other localities the Communist Youth is beginning to direct its chief efforts."

The delegate from Victoria rose to report that he had been sent to the convention not only as a representative of a Communist Local but also from an organization of his whole community into a "League for the Protection of the People," which had been formed to fight an irrigation tax of two pesos per head each month, which irrigation scheme would aid only the rich.* The league has been so successful that the tax had been withdrawn and the League is now turning its attention to the problem of the redistribution of the land. His fellow peasants in the League have asked him to go to the Communist Party Convention and find out whether the party thought they had been right in their activities.

The delegate from Jalapa told how the "Yellow" leaders there had forbidden their rank and file to join the Tenants' League. "But we proceeded to organize their wives," he reported, "and now the men of Jalapa are in a yellow Union and the women are all in a red union."

MANUEL RAMIREZ
Secretary of the Mexican Communist Party and Outstanding Figure of the Convention

Among the Magazines

May issues of working class magazines are always the best, and all the effort of their publishers usually goes into them. But the May issue of the "YOUNG WORKER," official organ of the Young Workers League, surpasses by far the best that they have yet done. The high calibre of the paper is more than maintained. We find there articles by J. Louis Engdahl on "The Young Workers in Politics"; a splendid exposition of the aims of young Communists all over the world written by Premier Nikolai Lenin especially for the "Young Worker." Martin Abern, delegate to the congress of the Young Communist International, describes the sort of leagues he visited in his tour of the country, and Oliver Carlson continues to write his excellent articles on Literature and the workers. The chief article is the splendid one by Sydney Bloomfield on May Day. The ten cents you spend on the magazine will certainly be worth it and you can obtain it from any member of the league or from the national office, 2517 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Liberator Exposes Burns

One of the most amazing exposes of American political life is to be found in the May issue of Liberator. It is contained in an article by Robert Minor entitled "The Kaiser's Mr. Burns" and it proves rather conclusively that Colonel William J. Burns, head of the Department of Justice's Bureau of Investigation organized a spy service in the United States for the German Kaiser before the U. S. declared war against "the Huns."

Besides this most remarkable article, the Liberator contains articles by Eugene V. Debs, Scott Nearing and Ralph Goll on the Michigan trial, a brilliant analysis of the failure of the Socialist Party by John Pepper, Joseph Freeman contributes a splendid review of Genevieve Taggard's book of poems and also a wonderfully satirical article on the late murder of Dan Kemp Stories, poems, articles, cartoons de Luxe all that one could wish in a radical artistic magazine. It may be obtained on all news stands at 20c. a copy.

• • •

Foster Writes About His Trial

The Labor Herald is usually awaited with eagerness by all militants in the trade unions and all those who are interested in the progressive development of the American Working class movement. The May issue, just out, will quadruply repay its reading and filing away for reference. William Z. Foster heads the list of contributors with a lengthy article on his "late" trial, in which he gives a keen analysis, not only of the trial but of the issues involved. There are articles from the field of action, Wallace Metcalfe, from the Steel Workers convention; Tom Mann from the Rand, South Africa; Joseph Manley on the progressives among the miners and the New York Food Workers, John Dorsey and Thomas Myerscough tell about the program of the progressive miners and their connection with the R. I. L. U. Criticism Ware shows plainly the necessity of Labor amalgamating its forces by pointing to the recent amalgamations of forces by the capitalists. Anist writes from Moscow. Rose Wortis tells of the Needle Workers' International. Jay Brodder points out the comic antics of the Gompers' family, and J. Louis Engdahl tells of the sweep which the Labor Party idea is making in the American Labor circles. How anyone can miss this (or any other) issue of this invaluable paper we fail to understand. The price is 15c. and can be obtained from any militant or from the Trade Union Educational League, 166 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

MISSING!

To make up complete files of THE WORKER we need the following numbers—212-219-222-241-244-250-263-271-273.

We will appreciate it if comrades will send us copies of these issues.—Business Manager.

Moscow Raps Lewis Charge of Dualism in Labor

Some time ago Dist. No. 25 (Nova Scotia) of the United Mine Workers, sent a resolution to President John L. Lewis of that organization urging affiliation with the Red International of Labor Unions. In a scurrilous and impudent reply Lewis denounced the Red International and emphasized the fact that any unit of the United Mine Workers affiliating with it would automatically eliminate itself from the organization. In a letter according to the Lewis mandate, which was published in "The Worker", the officials of Dist. 26, from their office in Novia Scotia, Canada, pointed to some of the misstatements in the communication. In due time the correspondence came to the attention of the International Propaganda Committee of the Revolutionary Miners, a sub-division of the Red International at Moscow and a hot reply to Lewis' silly assertions was sent thru the officials of Dist. 26.

It will be remembered that Lewis charged the Red International is an organization similar in character and make-up to the One Big Union. In reply the Red International committee says: "After having the accusation hurled against us from all quarters that we are a conspiratorial organization founded in, and maintained in, Northern Canada. The committee has at least selected a spot where the climate is not unsimilar to that of Moscow, and where therefore, Comrade Lewis would suffer no undue results from weather differences, in the execution of his official duties, as matter of fact, the R. I. L. U. is totally different from the One Big Union" in its structure, scope and principles. Whereas the One Big Union is a dual union which has consistently endeavored to wean over to itself sections of the regular labor movement, in order to form new unions alongside of the old ones, —the Red International of Labor Unions has consistently and constantly opposed the tactics of the dual unionists, and has, not merely advised, but definitely instructed its adherents to stay within their Unions and to try to influence them to affiliate with the R. I. L. U."

The Red International then proceeds to consider in its technical point raised by Lewis to the effect that membership in the R. I. L. U would come under the provision in the Law of the Mine Union dealing with membership in dual unions. The fact is emphasized that the Red International, which seeks affiliation of national and international bodies can no more be charged with dualism than any other federation. Nothing would please the Red International more, says the communication, than to secure the affiliation of the American Federation of Labor. "It is true, considering the present leadership, such an affiliation does not seem to be an immediate possibility."

The Red International calls upon the district to remain steadfastly loyal to the principles it has endorsed and denounces the "ultra-conservative" executive board of the United Mine Workers. It takes a rap at Lewis by praising the activity of Alexander Howat and pledges support to him in his heroic fight against the vicious U. M. W. of A. machine. It also salutes the courageous miners who were on trial in Herrin, Ill. at the time the communication was sent from Moscow.

How puny is Lewis and his cohorts when confronted with the true representatives of the working class who are crystallizing the labor movement into an international force capable of meeting and resisting capitalism wherever it may be on earth, instead of playing the lickspittle to capitalism as does John L. Lewis and his contemptible associates a dead limb of the United Mine Workers of America.

Lewis would like nothing better that to see the opposition to his policies split away and leave him in undisputed control of the machinery of that organization. He is doomed to disappointment for the militant leaders under the guidance of the Red International will not only refuse to split away from the organization, but will vigorously oppose any attempt of the Lewis machine to split the union by driving out the militants.

CANNON MEETINGS

Detroit, Mich: Sunday, May 4, 8 P. M. Home of Masses, 2101 Grand River Ave.
Detroit, Mich.: Monday, May 5, 8 P. M. House of Masses, 2101 Grand River Ave.
Racine, Wisc.: Sat., May 10, 8 P. M. Unity Hall, 412 Wisconsin St.
Milwaukee, Wis., Sun., May 11, 3 P. M. Trade Union Hall, 342 Fourth St.
Milwaukee, Wisc. Mon., May 12, 8 P. M.
Chicago, Ill., Tues., May 13, 8 P. M. Coming Nation Hall, 213 Pearl St.
Fond Du Lac, Wisc., Wed., May 14, 8 P. M.
New Lober Temple, 404 N. Franklin St.
Milwaukee, Wisc., Thurs., May 15, 8 P. M.
Richmond Hall, 229 S. 5th St.
Minneapolis, Minn., Sat., May 17, 8 P. M.
Chicago, Ill., Sun., May 18. Hall to be announced later.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Kill Gag Law, Labor Effort in Michigan

(By Federated Press)

LANSING, Mich.—Repeal of the Michigan criminal syndicalism law is being pushed by the most imposing labor delegation that has ever appeared before the legislature.

Eight federated labor bodies in the state and many individual unions were represented in the hearings before the judiciary committee of the house that characterized the law as an anti-labor measure designed to break up trade unions. This is the law under which Wm. Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg and other union men and women were indicted in Berrien county.

The Michigan State Federation of Labor, the Detroit Federation of Labor, the Michigan and Detroit building trades councils and bricklayers' councils, the state council of painters and the Detroit Typographical council headed the list of labor organizations.

The opposition has attempted to block the hearing and may prevent a vote on the repeal measure.

"The man behind the criminal syndicalism bill when it was passed in 1919 was Henry Leland, of the Detroit Employers' Assn.," says Albert Saethen, president, Michigan State Federation of Labor. "He disguised it as a measure to protect American institutions but it was aimed at the labor unions. The legislator who introduced it at that time now believes it is unconstitutional and that it should be repealed.

"The original draft was so obviously anti-labor that it had to be toned down to insure passage. Before amended it empowered the authorities to raid any union meeting simply on the pretext that some individual member of the union advocated sabotage or had declared that sabotage, violence or other terrorism was proper."

Labor sentiment as revealed at the hearings tends to the opinion that the political red raid of August, 1922, was intended to pave the way for raids on unions as economic organizations. Convictions in the St. Joseph trials are desired, labor men assert, as precedents to put into prison union officials who obtain wage increases and lead successful strikes for better conditions.

Shaw Hits the British and Religious Hypocricies in "The Devil's Disciple"

By JOHN DALE

Every time that Bernard Shaw wants to hit something, or somebody we get worth while utterances from his tongue or pen. Shaw must have been in a fighting mood when he wrote "The Devil's Disciple," banging away at the hypocrisies of religious bigots as well as directing a storm of attack against British Imperialism, especially its military code.

Thus there is enough of things anti-British in Shaw's play, being given by the Theatre Guild at the Garrick Theatre, to make one forget the sordid pro-British propaganda to be found in Pola Negri's screen effort, "Bella Donna" that is being featured on Broadway.

The screen actress degrades her art by appearing to justify British oppression of subject nations, in this case Egypt, while the fresh fact is in Shaw glorifies the American Revolutionary War against King George, entering his action around General Burgoyne's troubles at Saratoga, in 1777.

One almost passes by the meagre plot in the fascination of the battles over religion between Dick Dudgeon, a part admirably portrayed by Basil Sydney, and the Rev. Anthony Anderson, of Moffatt Johnston, and later the clever verbal fencing between Dudgeon and the unsurpassable Burgoyne of Roland Young, in which all the frailties of British militarism are unsparingly dissected.

This production fittingly celebrates the fact that the Theatre Guild has gone over the top in its drive for $500,000 for a theatre of its own.

• • •

Mme. Chekhov Gives Reading

It was a great personal tribute that an audience at the Belasco Theatre last Sunday afternoon gave Mme. Olga Knipper Chekhov, of the Moscow Art Players, when she read from the works of her husband, Anton Chekhov.

She began with a talk on the life and personality of the great Russian playwright and author. She told of his keen perception of human sufferings. He strove to understand life about him and to truly interpret it.

Like all true artists he struggled much before his art was appreciated.

Chekhov was an invalid and had to live continuously along the Black Sea in Southern Russia.

The proceeds of the reading will go for the Chekhov Memorial Fund in Moscow. Among the audience were Constantin Stanislavsky, Max Reinhardt and David Belasco.

Marriage in Moscow

By H. M. WICKS

MOSCOW [illegible] Jerome T. DeHunt. The convention decided to call a State Convention not later than June 24. In spite of the fact that every delegate knew and had heard the charges that would be the sabotage of the Labor Party by the Cleveland Conference, Harry Kritzer and other "lights" of the Socialist Party tried to forestall independent action with all available energy. They failed and the Executive Committee was instructed to call the state convention. The Council which is to meet bi-monthly, decided to allow individual membership with annual dues of $4. Organizations, such as unions, fraternal organizations and co-operators are admitted with a fee of $3 per month.

Bread Trust in Open Shop War on Union

By SELMAR SCHOCKEN

May Day brought not only demonstrations for the solidarity of the working class, not only an increase in wages for most of the building trades, but it also brought signs that the fight for the Open Shop is not dead—not by any means.

These signs included the continuation of the plasterers' trial in the Supreme Court, after a week's delay, the announcement of the Ward Baking Company (Bread Trust), abrogating Workers' contract with the International Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, as well as the increased activity of the "Open Shop" associates in other industries.

The trial directed against Plasterers' Union, No. 60, that came to an unexpected stop when Assistant Prosecutor Abraham Freedman announced that Samuel Untermeyer, chief attorney for the state, was ill, but he wished to cross-examine Michael J. Colleran, president of the union, who had occupied the witness stand the entire previous day.

Jonah J. Goldstein, attorney for the defendants, protested immediately to close the defense and let the case go to the jury. This was opposed by Freedman, and the adjournment was granted by Judge Brown. At the reopening of the trial, Colleran was cross-examined, the jury enjoying a thorely good time. Listening to the testimony of the trade union enlightening Untermeyer, the "good friend of labor," upon the rights of labor unions.

Bakers Go on Strike

The announcement of the open shop policy of the Ward Baking Company was answered by a strike of the members of the Bakery Workers' Union which has the backing of practically all organized labor. The Cap Makers' Union at their headquarters, the Headgear Lyceum (Beethoven Hall), 210 E. 5th St.

Greetings were received from the Cap Makers' Union of Petrograd; from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; International Ladies' Garment Workers; Fancy Leather Goods' Workers and the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union.

N. Y. Labor Party Meet, June 24th

The American Labor Party of New York held its first Council Session at the home of the Italian Chamber of Labor, 231 E. 14th St., presided over

Call for Second National Convention of the Young Workers League

Comrades: Nine months have passed since the Young Workers' League of America held its first national convention and entered the struggle for the organization of the masses of young workers against American capitalism and imperialism.

Events since have more than justified the coming into being of a revolutionary youth organization. The Open Shop Campaign has hit the young workers strongly, resulting in a more miserable exploitation of the youth. The so-called Child Labor Law has been declared unconstitutional and there are now more than a million and a half of child workers, between the ages of six and fifteen, in the shops, factories, mills and fields. The vast majority of the young workers are still unorganized in order to meet the attacks of the employers. But these attacks have opened the eyes of the workers as never before. (Witness the amalgamation movement and the Labor Party agitation.)

The Young Workers' League has now more vital problems before it than ever—tactical ones chiefly. Our Second National Convention, which will be held in Chicago, May 13-14, 1923, will face the task of analyzing the recent changes and developments in the American Labor movement and then to devise the best possible means of reaching the masses of young workers and students with our Communist message and for attaining a militant organization of Communist youth.

National Executive Committee
Young Workers' League of America.

The New Russia!

READ
"INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA"

by A. A. HELLER

recently American Representative of the Supreme Council of National Economy of Soviet Russia, who made first hand investigations of Russia's new Economic Policy during several months stay in Russia. He refutes the charges that Sovietism has returned to capitalism.

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With introduction by Charles P. Steinmetz.
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New Pamphlets!

ISSUED BY THE WORKERS PARTY

The following pamphlets have just been issued by the Workers Party. They deal with live issues confronting the workers of the United States and should be read widely and distributed in every shop, mine, mill and work-shop in the country. Party Branches are urged to place their orders at once at the prices quoted below and begin their sale at all meetings.

• • •

"FOR A LABOR PARTY," by John Pepper.

(Re-issued and enlarged.) The second printing of this pamphlet on the most pressing problem confronting American workers consists of 64 pages and is brought up to date. Ten thousand of this pamphlet have been sold. It strikes at the heart of the problem of the formation of a labor party by the workers, backed by the organized unions. It clearly analyzes the problem and shows the vital necessity of the workers taking this step.

15 cents per copy
In lots of ten or more 11 cents.

"THE AMERICAN FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS," by C. S. Ware.

Who are the Americans? From what countries have they come? What percentage take an active part in American politics? What relation do they hold to the native American workers? What part have they played in the development of American industries and the enrichment of their owners? These questions and many others are answered in this pamphlet. Facts are interestingly supplemented with statistics and colored charts.

10 cents per copy
In lots of ten or more 6 cents.

"UNDERGROUND RADICALISM." An Open Letter to Eugene V. Debs. By John Pepper.

Debs has been an opponent of the Workers Party upon some tactical problems. Yet he is nearer to an agreement with its revolutionary principles than he is with the policies and tactics of the Socialist Party in which he holds membership and for which he is now speaking and writing. The whole question of underground parties, tactics, and the putting into effect of revolutionary principles is discussed in this little pamphlet which is addressed in a friendly spirit to Debs, the great warrior.

10 cents per copy
In lots of ten or more 6 cents.

"RUSSIA TO-DAY, 1923!" By James P. Cannon.

Russia To-day, 1923! is just the sort of a little propaganda pamphlet to give to the hard-boiled opponent of Soviet Russia. It is more than this; it is a convincing propaganda pamphlet for Communism. Comrade Cannon, Chairman of the Workers Party and for seven months a fraternal delegate of the Workers Party to the Executive Committee of the Communist International, gives authentic information as an eye witness of conditions in Russia and the strength of the Soviet Government. Subjects dealt with are "Labor Unions in Soviet Russia," "Reconstruction," "The Red Army," etc.

5 cents per copy
In lots of ten or more 3 cents.

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THE WORKER

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H. M. WICKS, Labor Editor
ROBERT MINOR, Cartoonist
ART YOUNG, Cartoonist
ELMER T. ALLISON, Business Manager.

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The Labor-Royalists

London has just witnessed another royal pageant—the wedding of Prince Albert, Duke of York, second son of the King and Queen, to the youngest daughter of the powerful Earl Strathmore.

Two facts only make this display of monarchist magnificence of interest to the world's working class. Those labor-royalists, Ramsay McDonald and J. R. Clynes, already well schooled in the wearing of silk knee breeches in Westminster Abbey, invited guests. At the same time an unlucky worker, in the throngs that filled the streets, was nearly lynched because he tried to display a crimson banner and sing "The Red Flag".

Thus McDonald and Clynes, and others of their kind, appeared at this royalist celebration in the double role of wedding guests and lynch leaders, for had not MacDonald tried to stop the singing of "The Red Flag" in the House of Commons, and thus given incentive to the ignorant mobsters in the streets.

British labor is faced with the task of ridding itself of these labor-liberals and labor-royalists who always desert the working class in a crisis. Royal weddings and knightly tea parties serve the only useful purpose of exposing to labor the enemies in its midst.

It is hoped also that American labor, studying this situation abroad, will turn its suspicion upon the labor-republicans and the labor-democrats, the agents of the Wall Street political parties, in their own ranks. These upholders of the profit system must be barred from the real Labor Party that is coming to life in all parts of the nation.

All British labor must hang its head in shame at the sight of MacDonald and Clynes worshipping at the shrine of royalty. American labor can save itself this humiliation by deciding now to ostracise those who are anxious at every opportunity to continue their homage at the foot of the Almighty Dollar's world throne.

The rule of kings, whether in British palaces or American banks, must go down with all its retinue, before the victorious assaults of aspiring labor.

Cannons or Tractors

Western Europe groans under the wheels of rushing cannon. Russia under the Soviets is being reborn as sturdy, plow-pulling tractors turn the soil to new life. Cannons bring death. The tractors bring life.

Militarism in Western Europe is calling for more and larger cannon. It is planning new wars. It is getting ready for new slaughters.

Soviet Russia works for world-peace. Soviet Russia calls for more tractors to help rebuild her industry and agriculture to enable her to clothe and feed the naked and starving among capitalism's victims everywhere.

It is logical, therefore, at this time, that the Friends of Soviet Russia should launch a campaign for the sending of 20 more tractors to the peasants of the First Workers' Republic.

It should not be difficult to raise the $40,000 necessary to make possible this new expression of solidarity between the workers and farmers of the United States and the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia. Forty thousand contributions of $1 each will do it.

The F. S. R. has provided an added spur for this campaign, if any were really needed, by providing that one American worker will be sent to Soviet Russia for every $10,000 raised. This means four human messages to Russia to accompany the 20 iron horses on their reconstruction mission.

This latest F. S. R. drive can be made to interest the tens of millions of American workers and farmers. They will help bring it to a successful conclusion, if it is brought forcefully to their attention. That is the task of the militants in the labor movement. It is a new effort that we are sure the militants will shoulder and carry to triumph.

A Promising Spot

"Italy is the most promising spot on the Mediterranean", announces Julius H. Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A. just back from Rome. His statement was applauded by a bunch of bankers who heard him at a Country Club. That shows why it is promising because the bankers like the brutal Military Dictatorship of Mussolini's Fascisti Rule. Barnes thinks there is "universal trust in" Mussolini. Universality ends, of course, with the bankers, landlords and open shop bosses, in Italy, as here. The workers and peasants of Italy are turning against the Fascisti dictator-ship in Italy, as the workers and farmers of this country are revolting against the robbery of the Chamber of Commerce dictatorship. "Promising spots" during these May days are getting fewer and fewer for world capitalism

The Dollar Forever?

The American dollar rules the world. It goes everywhere seeking its per cent of profit. Its home, the United States of America, must therefore, at all costs, remain invisible against those who would challenge its right to rule.

Ekaterina Kalinin, wife of the Soviet Republic's president, is forbidden admission to these shores, and thousands of Russian children must starve, denied relief. For the Soviets hold the rights of humanity above all the claims of gold.

But this Dollar Rule is planning a great reception to those Russians who will fall down before it and adore it. Such are the counter-revolutionary refugees now crossing the Pacific Ocean on a U. S. Army Transport, and soon to land at San Francisco.

Those who are now refugees stood with the imperialist troops of the United States who tried to batter down Workers' and Peasants' Rule in Siberia. When the Stars and Stripes left in degradation, defeated in their vile purposes, these White Guards fought with the troops of Japan's Mikado, making their last stand at Vladivostok. They murdered and pillaged to the last. When finally driven out of Vladivostok they stole ships, belonging to the Soviet Regime, and set out upon the Pacific. Denied the right to land in Japan or China, the American Dollar gave them welcome at Manila, in the Philippines, and now everything has been arranged for their reception in America.

They have the benediction of President Harding, Secretary of War Weeks, and John Payne, Chairman of the American Red Cross. It is said that they may come since the Russian quota of immigrants has not been exhausted. Weeks says they will make "desirable citizens", which means that they will bulwark the rule of the Dollar in America, even as they staunchly stood by Czarism in Russia. They will be good supporters of the bosses' "open shop" drives. They will be true soldiers in the strike-breaking armies of Gary, Schwab, Rockefeller and Armour.

It is time for America's workers to act. The children of Soviet Russia, under the Red Flag of Communism, will survive all the misery the American Dollar inflicts upon them. They can do it. But, Workers of America! What of your children? Will you allow the reactionists, the human scum of all the earth, to come here and help the American Dollar keep your children in slavery forever? It is for you to answer.

May Day Is Over

Successful demonstrations, beyond the expectations of the most hopeful, characterized the passing of International May Day in all lands. This was especially true of those countries where the workers are in agony beneath oppressive Fascisti rule. Thus, even in Italy and Hungary the red flag of the social revolution was raised in spite of Mussolini and Horthy.

In Germany, for the first time since the fall of the Kaiser, the workers were united as never before, under Communist inspiration, against the German capitalists, Cuno and Stinnes, as well as against the French imperialists, Poincare and Loucheur.

In British workers, hungry and jobless, raised their cries against royalty, against the empire, against the bankers and landlords, as they have never done before. Also in other lands.

Even here in the United States, the demonstrations in many cities were larger and more spirited than ever. Under the slogans of Amalgamation, the Labor Party, a United Front of the foreign and the native born, release of class war prisoners, and war on American Fascism, as well as recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic, the masses were everywhere aroused to great enthusiasm and new hope.

"Russia is much stronger militarily, and in every other way, on this May Day than she was on the last May Day," said Leon Trotzky, speaking at the review of the Russian Red Army in Moscow.

So might it be said of the world forces of militant labor. This May Day has shown them stronger than ever before. Hard work, intensive effort during the days to come, will result in an even better showing on May Day, 1924. Workers! Forward to new and greater struggles! Forward to another and more victorious International May Day the coming year.

Do you agree with us? Then join the Workers Party!

The Silence of Guilt

It is some time now since we published the facts proving the Anti-Soviet and Anti-Communist conspiracy of The Call and The Forward, the recognized mouthpieces of the Socialist Party. No word has come from these organs of reaction denying our charges. It is the silence of guilty ones, who have no explanation to make, no excuse to offer. Every Socialist Party member now knows the counter-revolutionary brand of leaders he follows, the subversive nature of the organization he supports and the anti-labor mission of the papers he reads. He is, therefore, now confronted with the alternative of going backward to labor-conservatism or forward to labor-militancy.

In this crisis Morris Hillquit and Victor L. Berger run off to Europe, deserting the National Socialist Convention to be held in New York City, May 19, to attend the marriage at Hamburg, Germany, of the Second and Two and One-Half "Socialist" Internationals, May 19-20.

This is the same Hillquit and the same Berger who played the Socialist Party into the hands of the Johnstons and Keatings at Cleveland, Ohio, last December, and who are now on the fence in their attitude toward the genuine effort to create a real Labor Party at the Chicago Conference in July. They pass the buck to the abandoned May 19th convention, leaving it to decide whether the Socialist Party is to participate in the July gathering. Thus the Socialist leadership confesses itself bankrupt. It has wandered deeper and deeper into the entangling morass that it entered with the expulsion of great masses of the party in 1919. The next few months should see this same leadership completely discredited forever.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER."

This Week!

By THE OBLOQUOKER

If anglicization is done as we suggest, the Ku Klux Klan will be a patriotic organization in the metal and other trades, industries have met in the sessions of their international organization. The American Mining Congress in Washington, D. C. One of the speakers at the banquet held was the "Dis-Hard" railroad "open shopper", W. J. Large, of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, who spoke against public ownership of railroads and of coal mines. These bosses were unanimous, however, in favor of "company unions", to keep the workers from organizing real unions of their own. Let the workers in the mining industry accept this challenge and build more powerfully against the mine bosses.

* * *

Censoring Mencken and Dell

Upton Sinclair submitted to the "Christian Science Monitor" an advertisement of his book, "The Goose-Step: A Study of American Education," consisting of two opinions of the book, the first written by H. L. Mencken and the second by Floyd Dell. Thereupon he received from the "Christian Science Monitor" telegrams refusing to publish the advertisement unless the following sentences were cut out:

By Mencken: "You simply offer the bald and horrible facts." Also: "An appalling picture of moral and mental debasement."

By Dell: "It even has a Rabelaisian ouch. Surely the monstrous and comic and horrible crudities of our Carthaginian civilization have never been better pictured."

* * *

Stand by Your Class

Two families,—mothers, fathers, children,—11 in all, have been wiped out in New York City's working class district in Harlem. They were victims of an East Side blaze that swept their fire-trap tenement home. This new tragedy gets inside space in the kept sheets of capitalism. Worker's don't count. But columns and columns of space are still being devoted to lament over Butchkavitch, and capitalist parliaments, the world over, are passing resolutions to save the carcass of Tikhon, who conspired with Wrangel, Yudenitch and other gods of the Paris allies for the overthrow of the Soviet Republic. Capitalism cares for its own. The workers must learn to stand by their class ust as faithfully.

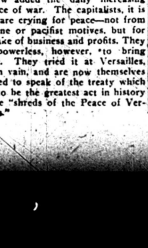
* * *

Do Not Forget Them

President Harding should not forget to send invitations to the editors and board of managers of the New York Call and the Forward, to "Sammy" Gompers, and his retinue of Anti-Soviet propagandists, to attend the reception to be given the Russian White Guardists when they arrive in San Francisco from Vladivostok, refugees of the spreading world social revolution. These will all join lustily in the general "hurrah" for these last remnants of disappearing Russian czarism.

Wisdom of the Poor Fish

By ART YOUNG



The Poor Fish Says:

It's all right for the rich to have so much money. They have so many expenses.

Withheld for Higher Prices

Sugar costs you dearer today, than a few months ago. There is no sugar famine, prices of sugar has gone up. No sugar famine, but profiteers want more money. All they do is change the price tags.

The Farm "Crisis"

By HAL WARE

Introducing John Farmer. (Species of 1923)

It is natural that land individualism should have first reached its limits in America. Also that American Capitalism should be unprepared and incapable of solving the farm problem.

The farm "Crisis" is actually the "quickening" of a new era in American farm production. What direction it follows depends as much on you City Workers as upon the Farmers themselves.

You must understand that no change has occurred to the land or other factors. They have had good rains, the land is fertile, they want to work, horseflesh is cheap, all the "natural" factors are favorable.

The American Farmer is the most efficient individualist in the world. His produces: 4.4 times as much as the Italian farmer; 2.5 times the English, and 1.2 times the German, which is another way of saying that every farmer and farm laborer in the United States each feeds 9 Americans and 1 European beside himself.

And yet everywhere I go farmers tell me they cannot make 2 plus 2=5. They owe back interest on notes, Their Mortgages are due. There are liens on their machinery, on their cows, pigs and other stock. In some cases they have been forced to give liens even on the 1923 crop that has not yet been planted. In other words as individualists they are broke.

John Farmer at last waking up to the facts concerning his true social status as an exploited working producer. His reactions are not those of the City Worker, however. He becomes militant; far more so than the city worker. He will stand for any action, no matter how radical, so long as it gives him the LAND. As foreclosure looms nearer, his capitalistic illusions vanish. He demands action from his representatives.

Analysis of the origin of our recent "Farm Blocs" and progressive representatives, the upsets in the recent elections; what do you find? That the farmer is back of the movement. But he has already found that he is no better off,

Just now he is listening to the Capitalists who tell him that he is a "business-man," that like other business men in times of "over-production" he must cut down the production of his business.

And in the same vein his own so-called "leaders" are crying for better business methods in co-operation in the selling of his products. They all seem strangely silent on the basis of his production. The Land, and the fact that it is not the individual but the very system of individual farming that is BANKRUPT.

A New Deal for the Farmer

They dodge the only solution possible, namely actual repudiation of old debts and a general movement to consolidate small farm units into larger industrial farms. We must advocate a new deal for the farmer. One that will have a ghost of a chance in an industrial society, i. e. industrial farming. But industrial farming by farmers.

Above all we must fight for the principle that the land shall be held by the working farmers who are working the land.

That the farmers who pool their mortgaged and rented farms, their mortgaged and debt burdened tools and stock shall be freed from debt and possess the land so long as they take part in the production of the staple foods as stockholder in the new farm "Companies."

You do not have to wait for "human nature to change." Economic pressure has changed hundreds of thousands already and it is no exaggeration to predict that at least a million will be forced into tenancy in a year's time.

In spite of a nation-wide campaign of press propaganda to poison the minds of the farmer against the City Worker, in spite of the "Wobs" and your tactics in condemning him; John Farmer is beginning to realize that he is a worker and wants to meet you more than half way.

He will want your help. He is ready to make very radical demands, but you must understand his aim—it leads back to the LAND, back to food production. You need both his food and his support—to get it. Jump in and help him get his.

Against the Masses

By JAY LOVESTONE

I. A Rigid Constitution

The American Constitution is replete with the most cleverly devised and deadly effective means of baffling the will of the masses and making it impossible for them to alter the form of the government. The Constitution makes it impossible for the working masses directly to propose or even ratify changes in the fundamental law.

An extraordinary majority is required even to amend the Constitution. A two-thirds majority of both Houses on application from the Legislatures in two-thirds of the States is required merely to set in motion the machinery for Constitutional amendment. Then, the ratification of the proposed amendment can come only after it has been assented to by conventions or the legislatures in three-fourths of the States, as Congress may decide.

On this basis, approximately one-fiftieth of the population, so distributed as to constitute a majority in the thirteen allest states can defeat any amendment proposed. With the control of the Government and the press resting securely in the hands of their employers, it is practically impossible for the workers to utilize the constitution as a means of effecting a fundamental change. Because of countless obstacles, the workers cannot win a bare majority for a mere reform. It follows then that the belief that the workers can, under even more aggravated circumstances, win a two-thirds majority for a fundamental change, is utterly untenable. Likewise, the belief of the reformist Socialists that the American Constitution makes it possible for the working class to make a revolution in the formally legal way is farther from the truth by a greater distance than that through which Lucifer fell.

Apropos of this feature of our constitution Woodrow Wilson said:

"None of the written constitutions of Europe are so difficult of alteration as our own."

Of over two thousand proposed amendments only nineteen have been adopted so far. The first twelve were inconsequential. The next three were adopted thru the force of arms—that is, while the Northern Army of Occupation still held the conquered Southern States or as a price for readmission to Congress. In fact, not a single one of the Constitutional amendments adopted to date is of a fundamental, social nature. In no other country in the world has the employing class such an effective barrier against possible encroachments by the workers. This distinction between legislative and constitutional amendment does not exist in any other country in the world.

The First of May! Proclamation of the Communist International!

NOTE—This May Day Proclamation of the Communist International arrived too late for publication in our regular May Day Issues. But we publish it now because of the keen interest it must have for all militant workers of America. It is a brilliant analysis of world conditions and problems as they confront labor today. It is as follows:

* * *

WORKERS OF ALL COUNTRIES.—The founders of May Day intended it to be a mighty demonstration of working class solidarity, an expression of the growing class consciousness of the workers, a declaration of war on capitalist society. That indeed is what it was. In 1890 the bourgeoisie looked forward to the First of May with fear and trembling, as to the Day of Judgment. Today, however, in all countries where reformism has developed, they regard the May Day demonstration with contempt. The reformists have done their best to reduce the First of May to the level of a Bank Holiday.

Every class-conscious worker should protest against this degradation of the festival of Labor. May Day should give clear expression to the longing for unity that possesses all sections of the proletariat, it should demonstrate the readiness to fight which has begun to stir even in the countries where the White Terror reigns—in Hungary, in Italy and in Jugoslavia.

The day is not far off when this lulling will be gratified. The capitalists in all countries in spite of themselves are preparing the way for this. They are unable to re-establish the old "normal" conditions, the capitalism of pre-war days. They therefore make the desperate attempts to create a new and more powerful form of capitalism. They make commanding gestures, and exclaim: "Peace!" "Work!" But their deeds are senseless destruction.

They organize war and civil war. They hope to establish the empire of the new capitalism by the degradation of the workers to a class of slaves, to a herd of beasts of burden. That is the object of the capitalist offensive.

The reformists' parties have done their best, in open and secret coalition to further the shameful ends of the capitalists. But they were too feeble, and so the capitalists are abandoning them and are placing their hopes on fascism.

Fascism is nothing more than the continuation of the policy of the social-patriots, employing other and more drastic means. What the social-democratic leaders failed to achieve by cajoling and deceiving the workers, fascism is to achieve by violence. Fascism is capitalism armed for the last attack against the proletariat. It reveals the true face of bourgeois democracy—the democracy from which the reformists awaited salvation. They wait in vain, for they themselves feel too feeble to conduct the fight, as the leader of the Amsterdam Trade Union International, Edo Fimmen himself recently confessed.

The workers must mobilize to the last reason to fight fascism. The United Front of the Exploiters must be opposed by the United Front of the Proletariat!

When the Communists first issued the call for the United Front, the great mass of the non-communist working-class made no response. Today the will for unity has awakened among the proletariat everywhere. The apostles of reformism preach a policy of tranquility, civil peace and coalition in vain. They can no longer suppress the will for unity among the proletariat. They no longer hold their followers in the hollow of their hands; they can no longer lay down the law for the labor movement. The wage demands, the strikes, the demonstrations in the Saar Valley, in Belgium, in Czecho-Slovakia, in Horthy's Hungary and in other countries show that ever larger numbers of the workers are beginning to assert their will and independence. The United Front will be realized not through the wisdom of the opportunist leaders, but thru the sure instinct of the masses.

The workers are no longer prepared to believe that their best policy is to live "in peace" with the capitalists. The policy of civil peace has brought them nothing but low wages, high prices, longer working hours, short time unemployment, degradation, and violent repression. To these is now added the daily increasing menace of war. The capitalists, it is true, are crying for peace—not from humane or pacifist motives, but for the sake of business and profits. They are Americas, however, crying for peace. They tried it at Versailles, but in vain, and are now themselves obliged to speak of the treaty which was to be the greatest act in history as the "shreds of the Peace of Versailles."

Every day aggravates the antagonism between the imperialist powers and creates new ones. War has become the normal state of capitalist society, as the recent events in the Ruhr once more prove. The proletariat alone, conscious of their aims and prepared for extreme sacrifices in a determined struggle, can give permanent peace to the workers of the world.

The fight against fascism and anarchy implies a fight on behalf of Soviet Russia. Soviet Russia is a thorn in the flesh of capitalist society. It regards, and justly regrets, the very existence of the Bolshevik State as a permanent threat of world revolution. It therefore hates with the same intensity it formerly loved the autocracy of the Tsars. Hence the abuse, vilification and persecution to which Soviet Russia is subjected. Precisely for that reason the duty of all class-conscious workers is to place themselves unreservedly on the side of Soviet Russia. Shoulder to shoulder with their Russian Comrades they must give capitalism its deathblow.

WORKERS!

DEMONSTRATE ON THE FIRST OF MAY AGAINST FASCISM, AGAINST THE DANGER OF WAR, FOR THE UNITED FRONT, AND FOR SOVIET RUSSIA!

The world revolution MUST COME, in spite of all. The frenzy of the Fascisti, the invasion of the Ruhr, the cynical betrayal of the Second International are all in vain—nothing can save the bourgeoisie.

Long Live the World Revolution!

Long Live the Dictatorship of the Proletariat!

Long Live Communism!

(Signed) The Executive Committee of the Communist International.

THE WORKER

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE! YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS

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Plan to Organize All Labor

Militants Seek to Bring Unorganized Millions into the Trade Unions

Foster Tour Thru East Is Big Ovation

William Z. Foster's tour of Eastern cities, following his victory verdict in Michigan, has been one big ovation.

The parade and mass meeting held by the Defense Committee of the Detroit Federation of Labor was one of the greatest successes run by organized labor in that city.

Reactionary threats came to nothing at Pittsburgh, Pa., and the reign of terror which exists there was broken when Foster addressed a wildly enthusiastic gathering in Moose Temple.

A record breaking meeting was also held in New York City at which C. E. Ruthenberg, just back from his conviction at St. Joseph, Mich., and Robert Minor, who, may be the [illegible] trial, also spoke.

Meetings are scheduled in Akron and Cleveland, Ohio; and Baltimore, Md. Other meetings have been arranged for Philadelphia, on the 11th, at the Turngemeinde Hall, Broad and Columbia; in Boston, on the 13th, at the Scenic Auditorium, Scenic and Warren, and in Buffalo, on the 15th.

CANNON MEETINGS

James P. Cannon speaks at:

Racine, Wis.: Sat., May 12, 8 P. M. Union Hall, 474 Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee, Wis. Sun., May 13, 8 P. M., Pyth Comenius Hall, 312 Fourth St.
Milwaukee, Wis. Mon., May 14, 8 P. M. Independ. Mich. Tues., May 15, 8 P. M., Coming Nation Hall, 213 Pearl St.
St. Paul, Minn., Thurs. May 17, 8 P. M., New Labor Temple, 400 W. Franklin St.
Minneapolis, Minn., Fri., May 18, 8 P. M., Richmond Hall, 220 S. 9th St.
Minneapolis, Minn., Sat., May 19, 8 P. M.
Chicago, Ill., Sun., May 20. Hall to be announced later.
Duluth, Minn., May 14, 8 P. M., Workers' Hall, 1201 W. First St.
St. Paul, Minn., May 17, 8 P. M., New Labor Temple, 400 W. Franklin St.
Minneapolis, Minn., May 18, 8 P. M., Richmond Hall, 220 S. 9th St.
Minneapolis, Minn., May 19, at 8 P. M.
Chicago, May 20.
Gary, Ind., May 22, 8 P. M., Madison Hall, 566 Madison St.
Hammond, Ind., May 23, 8 P. M., Hammond Labor Temple, cor. Rhiley and Oakley Streets.
Joliet, Ill., May 24, 8 P. M. Hall to be announced later.

STOKES MEETINGS

Rose Pastor Stokes speaks at:

Lawrence, Mass., May 14, 8 P. M., Needham Hall, 198 Essex St.
W. Concord, N. H., May 11, 8 P. M., Oak Hall.
Springfield, Mass., May 12, 8 P. M., Central Labor Union Hall, 19 Sanford St.
Detroit, Mich., May 13, 7:30 P. M., Finnish Hall, 37 Chapel St.
New Bedford, Mass., May 14, 8 P. M., Labor Temple.
Clinton, Mass., May 15, 8 P. M., Sawyer Hall, Mechanic St.
Attleboro, Mass., May 16, 7:30 P. M., Labor Lyceum, 815 Court St.
Taunton, Mass., May 17, 8 P. M. Hall to be announced later.
Fitchburg, N. J., May 18, 8 P. M., Heinrich Hall, 56 Van Rooten St.
Philadelphia, Pa., May 19, 8 P. M., Machinists' Temple, 1320 Spring Garden St.
Trenton, N. J., May 20, 8 P. M., Federal Hall, cor. Beatty and Winthor Sts.
Syracuse, N. Y., May 21, 8 P. M., Empire Hall, 519 S. Salina St.
Rochester, N. Y., May 24, 8 P. M., Labor Lyceum, 360 St. Paul St.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

There was one mighty call that shook and stirred the First Eastern District Conference of the Trade Union Educational League in New York City. Every one of the delegates went back to his union and his job with three words ringing in his ears, a gripping urge to action. This appeal of militant labor along the Atlantic Coast, to all labor, is:

"ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED!"

This battle cry alone throws the full strength of the Trade Union Educational League in this Eastern District deep into the midst of the industrial struggle in this part of the nation.

"The workers follow the man who organizes them," said William Z. Foster, in addressing the delegates on this important question. "If you radicals organize the workers, you can make the whole working class stick with you and work with you."

During the next few months, when the various organizations of the Trade Union Educational League, thruout these Eastern States report, they will be called upon to tell what they have done to "Organize the Unorganized!"

The meaning of this TUEL effort may well be judged when it is known that the nearly 200 delegates at the Eastern Conference came from 17 big industrial centers including New York City, Buffalo, Elmira and Rochester, N. Y.; Boston, Peabody, Lynn and Lawrence, Mass.; Woonsocket and Pawtucket, R. I.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Harrisburg and Chester, Pa., and Paterson, N. J.

What a rich field for exhaustless organization energy! The vast masses of unorganized in the New England textile industry! The tremendous human factor on the far-flung network of railroads radiating out of New York City! The organization problem still begging for complete solution in the hard and soft coal fields of Pennsylvania! The hundreds of thousands of industrial serfs in the steel mill hells of the same state!

"During the organization preparations for the big steel strike," said Foster, "we tried to get Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to come to Pittsburgh to address the steel workers. But we failed. He was too busy patching up the Versailles Peace. He could not make a short trip to Pittsburgh from Washington to help organize the steel workers, but he did make two trips across the ocean to Europe to help the imperialists of this and other countries put over their vile schemes in Paris."

There are the needle trades, all vast industries in the East; the shoe and leather industry, poorly organized; vast opportunities in the building trades, in the metal trades, in the printing trades, not to mention the cry of the workers who go down to the sea and over the world in ships in America's growing marine transportation industry.

There were delegates from all these different fields of human effort at this Eastern District Conference of the TUEL; yes, and there were delegates representing even window cleaners and office workers, and to them all the demand goes out to measure their success in the months to come, by the response they have won to the slogan:

"Organize the Unorganized!"

One glance at the helpless millions of unorganized workers thruout the land, is the most powerful argument for the starting of the "Organize the Unorganized!" campaign.

Thus of the 2,000,000 metal workers, only 200,000 are in the labor unions; only 100,000 of the vast army

(Continued on Page Three)

Organize!

The call to organization work, issued by the Eastern Conference, of the Trade Union Educational League, was contained in resolutions as follows:

WHEREAS, The capitalist system of production, recovering partially from its state of collapse, is now entering upon a period of temporary activity, the "prosperity" before [illegible]

WHEREAS, this temporary revival of industry by creating a great demand for workers, gives the trade unions an exceptional opportunity to repair their shattered ranks and to organize the many millions of unorganized workers, and

WHEREAS, The Eastern District of the Trade Union Educational League, recognizing the needs and opportunity of the situation, urges that the organization of the unorganized workers be made one of the immediate great tasks of the labor movement, and

WHEREAS, The proper way to do this most effectively would be for the American Federation of Labor to set up a general organizing committee of all trades, said committee to have sub-committees for the respective industries, and the whole apparatus to function as one great machine to sweep the unorganized millions into the unions, but

WHEREAS, The general officers of the A. F. of L., by their habitual inactivity and especially by their complete failure to organize the industries during the great opportunity presented by the war, have shown their total incapacity to map out such a general organizing campaign and consequently the utter uselessness of appealing to them to take the lead in the present situation, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Eastern District of the Trade Union Educational League, sounding the slogan of organize the unorganized, will seek to bring this about by stimulating the local unions, central bodies and Internationals to put on intensive organization campaigns in their respective jurisdictions and to bring the masses into the unions during this favorable opportunity to organize.

Monessen, Pa., Helps

At a May Day mass meeting held in Monessen, Pa., $90.51 was raised for the defense of the comrades arrested in the raid on the Workers Party headquarters in Pittsburg.

Capmakers in Grip of Black S. P. Reaction

By SELMAR SCHOCKEN

Refusal to allow William Z. Foster to reply to the attacks of Gompers on the amalgamation stand of the Trade Union Educational League, refusal to allow J. Louis Engdahl to greet the delegates on behalf of the Workers Party, in spite of the fact that numerous yellow Socialist Party spokesmen had been invited, adoption of a resolution supporting the Labor Party idea that excludes Communists, as well as the favoring of a loose form of alliance of the different needle trades unions, as opposed to amalgamation into one solid union, constituted some of the reactionary measures that found favor with the "Socialists" in control of the 14th Biennial Convention of the United Cloth Hat and Capmakers' Union, in session in Boston.

The Boston-eating president of the American Federation of Labor was an invited guest. His appearance marked the first step toward the reentry of the Capmakers and Milliners into the A. F. of L. from which they had been expelled some seven years ago for daring to organize the milliners, jurisdiction over whom was claimed by the United Hatters. President F. M. Greene and Secretary Martin Lawlor, of the latter organization, had already extended "fraternal greetings" to the convention.

Speaking at the very hour when the National Conference of the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League was in session, Gompers seized this opportunity before this "Socialist-controlled" convention to defend the Federation Machine and hurl new vitriol at labor's militants.

The convention declared for the establishment of a 40-hour week, to be distributed over five days. The Executive Board is instructed to take action to advance this demand, as well as the improvement of wages and working conditions "when the time for such a step is opportune."

The convention endorsed the call for a conference to form an Alliance of the Cap Makers with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, the Journeymen Tailors' Union, the Furriers' Union, and possibly the United Hatters. The minority of the committee had declared for amalgamation.

Delegate Feingold, St. Paul, who urged amalgamation, was supported by Delegate Eva Shafran in the discussion on the Labor Party. Miss Shafran demanded vigorously that the Cap Makers join the Labor Party, insist on having all political parties of the working class represented. She denounced the exclusion of the Workers Party.

The "Socialist" counter-revolutionists could not, of course, forego their obligatory resolution, asking for "the release of all political prisoners in Russia." The fight for the resolution was led by Chairman Segall, of the Resolutions Committee, and the "S.P." mouthpiece, Goldeny, of New York; while Editor J. M. Budish and Delegate Feingold, from St. Paul, were instrumental in opposing this piece of menshevist propaganda.

Budish maintained that the union has no right to weaken the Soviet Government which had to overcome unbelievable odds, before it attained its present strong position. The resolution was referred to the General Executive Board.

For the Labor Party!

Monster Political Convention of the Workers of America, Chicago, July 3, 1923. Every Local Union, Central Body, Farm Organization, State, National and International Body and Political Group Invited. A Chance at Last for Bringing About United Action of the Workers of Hand and Brain on the Political Field.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—In nearly every country except this the workers have organized politically as they have organized economically. Hostile laws are being passed, favorable laws declared unconstitutional or nullified by judicial decree, a Palmer injunction in 1919 crippling the Steel strike the same as the Daugherty injunction went the very limit to defeat the shopmen's strike in 1922, and the vicious Esch-Cummins law has proven a heavy burden on farmers and railroad workers alike.

Now as never before, when the flagrant misuse of the courts and other public agencies has been developed to a point where the workers on the farms and in the workshops are wondering where they are to turn next, the urgent necessity of the situation has compelled the workers to realize that salvation lies alone in united political action by the workers of hand and brain.

Duplication of political efforts, competition of candidates of rival political groups of workers must cease.

In view of the above facts, and in response to the last request of many individuals and organizations, THE FARMER-LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES is calling a NATIONAL CONVENTION to which will be invited representatives of all "labor, farm and political groups" for the purpose of devising means for knitting together the many organizations in this country in such a manner as will enable the workers to really function politically.

Invitations to send representatives to this convention of the Farmer-Labor Party have been sent to all national organizations in the country, but it is known that many locals in the rank and file are unaware of the invitations, and it was therefore voted to send credentials to all local and state organizations in the country, so that each may send a delegate to the convention.

Where funds are low or the expense great, local unions and other bodies should combine in meeting the expense of a delegate, but in no case should any city in the country fail to have at least one delegate in attendance.

The expense of holding the convention will be considerable, and all local unions are urged to make possible, should such an illness or disaster occur, as soon as possible to help the Farmer-Labor Party meet this cost. Send all contributions to the National Office of the Party.

Fraternally yours,
FARMER-LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES,
J. G. Brown, Secretary.

The Workers Party has accepted an invitation extended to it to send delegates to this convention. It believes that thru this convention the workers and farmers will make their first great step forward in organizing their political power for the struggle against the interests that now exploit them. It urges every trade union, labor political organization, co-operative society, labor sick and death benefit organization, in fact every organization of workers and farmers to join in making this convention an impressive demonstration of the determination of the proddcers of this country to use their political strength to protect and forward their common interests.

Wicks Arrested When Terror Reign of Steel, Coal, Railroad Barons Spreads to Bellaire, O.

(Special to "The Worker")

BELLAIRE, OHIO—The official reign of terror that is being waged by the minions of the United States Steel Trust, the Coal Barons and the Railroad interests, thru a vast territory extending from Altoona, Pa., thru Pittsburgh, and into the West Virginia and Ohio coal fields broke out in Bellaire, Ohio, May 1.

It is the organized despotism of steel, coal and the railroads fighting trades unionism; a part and parcel of the same terrorism that jailed a miner in Wheeling for distributing the program of the Workers Party and that threw Fred Merrick and 22 others into the county jail in Pittsburgh.

H. M. Wicks, labor editor of "The Worker," who was to be the principal speaker here at the May Day celebration, was arrested by Chief of Police Gobert and some Pennsylvania railroad detectives in less than a half hour after he had stepped from the train at 9.30 on May Day morning, just before the parade started down the street. He was taken to the police station and lodged in jail. Altho three members of the joint May Day Committee representing all the miners' locals in this vicinity called and volunteered to furnish any bond necessary for the release of Wicks, the local authorities refused to release him. When the committee demanded to know why Wicks was being held, Mayor Wyatt said: "Well, he is not being held for anything he said, but for what he might say."

Wicks was held until after the meeting. About seven-thirty that evening he was released, after being fined $10 and costs for "disorderly conduct" and the sentence suspended.

This act was the culmination of a campaign of slander and villification that has been waged by the local papers and the Chamber of Commerce against the May Day celebration. Bellaire is situated in Belmont County, one of the most productive mining sections in America, and was the center of many bitter clashes between miners and officers during the mine strike of last summer. It was in this county that the pitched battle at New Lafferty occurred, resulting in the death of a deputy sheriff and the subsequent arrest of two Italian leaders of the miners, Dominick Venturato and Dan Agosti.

Venturato is now serving a life sentence in the state penitentiary at Columbus, after being convicted on framed-up evidence before a farmer jury. Agosti is still in the county jail at St. Clairsville, awaiting disposal of his case.

Since the mine strike the forces of reaction have tried in every way known to them to crush every sign of militancy on the part of organized labor in this section of the state.

Wicks Again Arrested

After Wicks' release the May Day committee of miners secured him for a hall where a dance was in progress and he addressed the people assembled there. Shortly after his

(Continued on Page Two)

Merrick Is Out on Bail at Pittsburgh

By DON BROWN

(Special Wire to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—After hearing before Squire Riley, Fred Merrick was released on $10,000 bail; George Kaitrelis and Morris Jenkins were released under bond of $5,000 each. Valentine Kovac, an old man, was set free after having been held in jail for ten days without a hearing. The county officials discovered that he was not the man they wanted. Morris Sober was also discharged without bail.

Morris Passernick, a slight pale youth, was released under $2,000 bail.

Marking for the last seven of those taken in the raid on the Labor Lyceum will be held shortly.

Ten thousand dollar bonds are still demanded for each of them. They are Alex Bednick, Edmund Horacek, A. Rostrum, John Kowalski, Alexander Boytak, John Urban, and Paul Karnatel.

It is evident that local officials are willing to go any length in their attempt to put the Workers Party out of running order. At the hearing possession of a copy of "The Worker" was held sufficient evidence to convict a man of being a member of the Workers Party, which is held to be seditious under the outrageous and unconstitutional sedition law of this state. The real fight will start at the trial.

As cards are all stacked against defendants in preliminary hearings before Squires, selected by District Attorney Mike Spaire works on a tee system, thus always deciding as the District Attorney demands.

Department of Justice Agent, H. J. Lennon, is the most prominent expert witness in the case, revealing whose hand is behind the systematic persecutions.

Push Amalgamation in the Marine Industry

One of the most forward moves in America is the formation of a National Committee within the marine industry, to be known as the International Marine Workers' Amalgamation Committee. The aim is to amalgamate all the existing unions into one Industrial Union of Marine Workers. There are approximately 30 different unions catering to longshoremen, harbor workers and seamen. Many of them are independent unions, and there are 15 autonomous units within the International Seamen's Union of the A. F. of L. In no other country are marine workers so divided as in the U. S. A.

Speaking with the organizer of this committee convinces one immediately that nothing short of a well-coordinated section of seamen within a real international of transport workers will ever be able to render any assistance to the world's marine workers. He is just as emphatic about the national situation. He says: "We must organize local committees in every port of the U. S. A. and Canada, and bring every union to understand that their interests are identical, no matter whether their workers are ashore or afloat.

The Conviction of Ruthenberg at St. Joseph

By C. S. WARE

At ten minutes of eight on Wednesday evening, May 2nd, after three and a half hours' deliberation, the jury which for two and a half weeks had heard evidence thru which the State of Michigan was endeavoring to convict C. E. Ruthenberg of "assembling with" the Communist Party of America, marched into the court room.

They came in single file, their heads hanging, shame-faced.

The clerk called the roll and directed the foreman to rise.

"Have you arrived at a verdict?" he inquired.

"We have," answered Foreman Thomas Smith, in a hardly audible tone.

"What is your verdict?"

"Guilty," mumbled Smith, turning his head so that he would not face Ruthenberg. At the request of the prosecution they had "preserved the safety of the greatest nation on God's green earth," but they were not elated by their achievement.

According to the News Palladium, a local Michigan paper, commenting on the verdict, stated, "Ruthenberg's philosophy and his previous jail ex-

Continued on page Two.)

Celebrate the Foster Victory! Attend the Spring Festival and Dance, Saturday, May 12, WEBSTER HALL 119 East 11th St. Auspices: National Defense Committee and the Labor Defense Council

THIS ISSUE IS No. 275

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL. If the number appearing on your address label is the same as the number of this issue, your subscription expires with this issue. Renew promptly and continue receiving Workers Party publications uninterrupted.

C. E. Ruthenberg Showing Proceed Different Kind of Prosecution and Jury in His Trial at St. Joseph, Mich.

[illegible] Ruthenberg [illegible] Foster [illegible] Chamber of Commerce [illegible] Standard Oil [illegible] and a gas service station [illegible] who is a member of the American Legion, brought in a verdict of guilty in the contempt charge [illegible] Foster arrived at a verdict?

The answer to this question is not hard to find. The Ruthenberg jury had on it men with particularly strong prejudices against the things which the Communists stood for. Juror Kahn, the treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce marched into the hotel dining room at St. Joseph with the members of the Rotary Club; the prosecution had succeeded in holding on to Juror Ward, member of the American Legion on the jury in spite of the efforts of the defense to disqualify him. As a whole the personalities on the jury were by their environment and their interests strongly prejudiced against the defendant.

The prosecutors had learned from the Foster case. They knew that it was going to make the same mistakes. During the progress of the Ruthenberg trial, Assistant Attorney General O. E. Smith, in a secret conference with Bachman, the foreman of the Foster jury who voted for conviction was on the stand for a day for direct examination by Attorney Frank Walsh and under cross examination for three days by Prosecutors Gore and Smith. Bachman probably told Smith what the explanation of Communist principles from the witness chair had much to do with removing from the minds of the jurors the misapprehensions and distortions which the prosecution was eager to cultivate.

When it came to the turn of the prosecution to cross-examination, they satisfied themselves with a few perfunctory questions. In the Foster case both Gore and Smith tried their hand at endeavoring thru devious and involved questions to "trap" Ruthenberg answer in such form as to give the jury the prosecution's distortion of Communist principles. These questions, however, only served as an opportunity to state over and over again to the jury what Communism really was and what its methods and principles of work. They proved a boomerang for the prosecution. This mistake was not repeated in the Ruthenberg trial. The prosecution did not dare permit a frank, bold avowal of Communist principles from the witness chair by the defendant because it would have made impossible any further prosecutions and in that it would have given the defense a platform from which to address the jury. Ruthenberg from talking to the jury from the witness chair. During the direct examination by Frank P. Walsh, Prosecutor Smith was seen to be dozing. While Ruthenberg was attempting to put the Communist principles in the most favorable light, Smith interrupted at every fifth or sixth sentence and Judge White cautioned Ruthenberg "be brief" and ruled out all illustrations of the principles he was stating.

Evidently Bachman posted Smith on the trial tactics which would succeed in arousing the prejudices of the jurors to the highest pitch. The results were evident thruout the trial.

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Whether it will be the first jury of labor leaders, a shoe merchant, who is treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce, a fruit grower, a Standard Oil salesman and a gas service station employee, who is a member of the American Legion, brought in a verdict of guilty in the contempt charge against Foster arrived at a verdict?

The answer to this question is not hard to find. The Ruthenberg jury had on it men with particularly strong prejudices against the things which the Communists stood for. Juror Kahn, the treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce marched into the hotel dining room at St. Joseph with the members of the Rotary Club; the prosecution had succeeded in holding on to Juror Ward, member of the American Legion on the jury in spite of the efforts of the defense to disqualify him. As a whole the personalities on the jury were by their environment and their interests strongly prejudiced against the defendant.

The prosecutors had learned from the Foster case. They knew that it was going to make the same mistakes. During the progress of the Ruthenberg trial, Assistant Attorney General O. E. Smith, in a secret conference with Bachman, the foreman of the Foster jury who voted for conviction was on the stand for a day for direct examination by Attorney Frank Walsh and under cross examination for three days by Prosecutors Gore and Smith. Bachman probably told Smith what the explanation of Communist principles from the witness chair had much to do with removing from the minds of the jurors the misapprehensions and distortions which the prosecution was eager to cultivate.

When it came to the turn of the prosecution to cross-examination, they satisfied themselves with a few perfunctory questions. In the Foster case both Gore and Smith tried their hand at endeavoring thru devious and involved questions to "trap" Ruthenberg answer in such form as to give the jury the prosecution's distortion of Communist principles. These questions, however, only served as an opportunity to state over and over again to the jury what Communism really was and what its methods and principles of work. They proved a boomerang for the prosecution. This mistake was not repeated in the Ruthenberg trial. The prosecution did not dare permit a frank, bold avowal of Communist principles from the witness chair by the defendant because it would have made impossible any further prosecutions and in that it would have given the defense a platform from which to address the jury. Ruthenberg from talking to the jury from the witness chair. During the direct examination by Frank P. Walsh, Prosecutor Smith was seen to be dozing. While Ruthenberg was attempting to put the Communist principles in the most favorable light, Smith interrupted at every fifth or sixth sentence and Judge White cautioned Ruthenberg "be brief" and ruled out all illustrations of the principles he was stating.

Evidently Bachman posted Smith on the trial tactics which would succeed in arousing the prejudices of the jurors to the highest pitch. The results were evident thruout the trial.

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After finishing the "Program of World Revolution" on which the charge of "sedition" was founded, the chapter on religion from the "A.B.C. of Communism" by Bukharin. By this time Judge White had become frightened. He told the prosecutors that they were going too far. The defense attorneys claimed that the prosecution had already gone too far; that no court which renders a verdict on the basis of the facts can uphold a verdict of "guilty" of criminal syndicalism secured by reading anti-religious literature to the jury.

The same tactics were followed in appeal to the patriotic prejudices of the jury. Ruthenberg had opposed the war. Ruthenberg had stood on the Public Square in Cleveland before ten thousand people and denounced the conscription law. He had served ten months in prison for daring publicly to state his views during the war. "Slacker" shouted Prosecutor Smith to the jury.

The final appeal to the jury by Prosecutor Smith was made by tearing from their context in the literature of the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party, which were declared illegal by the courts, a few phrases which to the jury, ignorant of the class struggle, sounded like a call to violence. Ruthenberg was charged with "assembling with the Communist Party of America." The main question at issue was whether the Communist Party advocated "crime, sabotage, violence or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political reforms." Under Judge White's ruling it was unnecessary for the prosecution to prove that the Communist Party had advocated anything in the State of Michigan. It was sufficient, the judge argued, under his interpretation of the law, that the Communist Party elsewhere had adopted principles which violated the law and that subsequently they had met in the State of Michigan.

This was the issue in the case. How then did the prosecution proceed to prove it?

One of the most convincing items of proof was to read from Bukharin's "Program of World Revolution" a chapter devoted to the struggle of the Russian Communist Party against the Russian state church. It was thru reading a Communist viewpoint on what science has to say on religion that the prosecutors succeeded in arousing the prejudices of the jurors to the highest pitch. The results were evident thruout the trial.

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Evidently Bachman posted Smith on the trial tactics which would succeed

Conference of Needle Trades Big Success

By BEN GITLOW

The First National Conference of the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League was a big success. Seventy-five delegates were present representing every important needle trade center in the United States and Canada. Among the delegates were some who officially represented local unions.

The conference demonstrated that the League is a vital, living institution in the needle trades organizations. In the conference as delegates were leading officials of unions in various localities. Also many of the delegates present came from leagues whose membership had full control of their respective needle trade organizations.

There were present leaders tried in the struggles of the needle trade workers, many militants who had fought in some of the bitterest struggles and many who demonstrated by their comportment in the debates that they were made of the fighting stuff that is a prerequisite for militant leadership in the labor movement.

This First National Conference signified that amalgamation is the next step in the needle trades and that when it comes it will find at its head a revolutionary, experienced leadership fully aware of its tasks and capable of fulfilling them. The needle trades will be worth while watching more than ever.

One of the greatest difficulties in getting a national movement started among the workers in the needle trades was the lack on their part of a national outlook. Being engrossed in the activities of their various locals they lost sight of the national scope of the militant movement. The result was that among them, until very recently, a local psychology predominated.

The First National Conference succeeded in definitely obliterating this local psychology. At this conference a national viewpoint was built up in the minds of the militant workers. They began to view the situation not from New York, not from Chicago, not from Montreal, but from the viewpoint of the whole needle trades organizations of the United States and Canada.

The unimportant local difficulties that before loomed tremendously important in their minds faded into insignificance and the national problems that effect all the 500,000 organized needle trade workers assumed prime importance.

At the coming conventions of the International Ladies Garment Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, as a result of this national psychology established by the conference in the minds of the militants, the militant delegates will make a fight that will be startling in its effectiveness and that will, I am sure, baffle the reactionary officialdom.

The most important discussion at the conference took place over the consideration of the proposals originating for a federation of existing needle trade organizations proposed by the Cap Makers' Union. The issue was amalgamation vs. federation. The delegates, 100 per cent, favored amalgamation as the only solution for the present difficulties confronting the needle trade organizations, and the only effective means for building up a powerful fighting machine of all needle trade workers.

However, there were some, and their number was not large, who believed that in the evolution of the needle trades organization towards complete amalgamation a federation of the existing organizations will necessarily be the next step.

These, therefore, wanted the League to help in the formation of a "Federation" as a step in advance towards amalgamation.

The overwhelming majority of the conference would have nothing to do with such a middle compromising course. As amalgamationists they wanted insistently and uncompromisingly to fight for amalgamation. They wanted amalgamation brought about by the rank and file and not a federation imposed upon the rank and file by the existing reactionary officialdom.

They wanted a radical change in their organizations, not the continuance in a federation, of all the present evils. They know the weakness and shortcomings of federation and wanted the opportunity of exposing its fault to the vast membership. They were sure that in an issue of "Amalgamation vs. Federation" the rank and file of the needle trade organizations would almost solidly support amalgamation.

The conference dealt with a large number of organizational and principle matters. Resolutions on many important matters concerning the militant and revolutionary workers' movement were adopted. The conference indorsed the principles of the Red Trade Union International and officially joined the International Propaganda Committee of Needle and Textile Workers.

With the election of a National Committee of 20 members, representing 13 needle trade centers, the conference ended, closing a most important event in Labor history.

Organize the Unorganized! Mighty Call to All Militants by Eastern Trade Union Educational League Conference

(Continued from Page One)

of 1,000,000 textile workers are organized; 100,000 of the 1,000,000 miners; 10,000 of the half million steel workers; 2,000 of the 200,000 packing house workers; but half of the millions of the unorganized; 10,000 of the quarter million lumber workers; 200,000 of the 1,200,000 railroad workers; 10,000 of the 100,000 metal grinders; with similar conditions existing among the needle workers, the marine transport workers and every other American industry.

In another column we publish in full the organization resolution that was adopted. Its passage alone was worth the whole effort that has gone into this conference. By the unanimous adoption of that measure, this Conference made labor history. Delegates who came with phrases received scant attention. Those who had something practical and definite to offer were cheered. Foster didn't say very much, but when he talked his words counted. The Eastern Organizer, Joseph Manley, spoke little, but worked diligently. When he did have something to say, his words had the worth of rich jewels.

Organization Drive Has Kick

"We are going to force the organized American labor movement to quit its criminal neglect of the unorganized," said Foster. "We are going to tell the workers of this country about those of their officials who fall down on this vital organization job. We are going to point out their failure. This organization resolution has all kinds of kick in it.

"One reason the old officialdom of the labor unions does not like to carry on the work of organization, is that they are not sure what new elements will come into the unions. They do not know what the newly organized workers will do. A few thousand new recruits may upset their balance of power. That is what we want to do. We want to upset some of their balances. Let us force all the fakirs into line. Let us plunge into this organization work to the best of our ability."

Organizer Manley also scored the refusal of the reactionary bureaucracy of the American labor movement for its failure to carry on the work of organizing the unorganized.

"This reactionary bureaucracy did nothing to organize the workers during the favorable situation presented by the war," he said. "And the same reactionary officials are doing nothing during the favorable economic situation that we have at the present time. The real organization work that was done during the war was carried out by a few discredited militants," showing how John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Foster and himself, from Chicago, had to come East into the Pittsburgh steel district to help organize the steel workers.

"Go to your unions and to your jobs," urged Manley, "and bazoo your fakirs into line. Campaign to organize the unorganized. Expose these fossilized fakirs, wherever you find them, and wherever they are trying to prevent the progress of organization work. Show up these petrified mummies who toddle down to their offices in their limousines only every other day. Most of you don't know how late they come down to their offices, nor how early they go home. But find out and tell the workers about it. Show that these Rolls-Royce labor officials are not doing a thing to organize the unorganized, and you will begin to work havoc in their reactionary ranks. Get busy in your locals, your central labor bodies, in your internationals. Get on the organization committees. Help push this work. This campaign to organize the unorganized is going over even bigger and faster than the drive for 'Amalgamation' and the 'Labor Party'."

And that was the feeling that was in the twice enthusiastic demonstration as the delegates roared their applause in approval of Manley's remarks, even as they had cheered what Foster had to say on the same question.

It was interesting to read the communications that came to this Eastern Conference of Militants from the various international committees of the Trade Union Educational League, calling for greater organization activity.

Thus the call came from the General Committee for Amalgamation in the Food Industry; from the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Building Trades, and the International Marine Workers' Amalgamation Committee, the last just organized on the eve of the Conference it greeted.

It was significant that in selecting the executive committee for the Eastern District, Organizer Manley combated, among others, Fred Merrick, of Pittsburgh, one of the 23 arrested a week ago because of their efforts to organize the coal miners and steel workers of Western Pennsylvania. Merrick is now in a Pittsburgh jail, held under $50,000 bonds, but he went on the Eastern District TUEL Executive committee just the same.

James Campbell, of the Buffalo, N. Y., Moulders' Union, who was chairman, adjourning the conference, declared it to be the most historic gathering of labor ever held in this section of the country, second only to the First Conference of the National Trade Union Educational League held last August, in Chicago. He urged that every effort be made to secure as big a representation as possible from this section of the country at the approaching Second National TUEL Conference, to be held in Chicago, Sept. 1-2.

The Eastern District Conference was the climax of conferences held by the Needle Trades, the Textile Trades and the Eastern Railway Section of the TUEL. Thus the TUEL, with the forthcoming conferences of the Shoe and Leather Trades, at Boston, May 13, and the Progressive Miners, at Pittsburg, June 2, gets a firm grip on the organized labor movement along the Atlantic Coast a little more than eight months after its first National Conference in Chicago.

The TUEL was born in struggle and is going forward its own militant way battling down all obstacles. The First National Conference in Chicago, in August, 1922, was raided by the police and the department of justice a few days following the attack on the Communist Party convention in Michigan. Foster has since been on trial at St. Joseph and Aronberg, one of the Michigan defendants, was chairman of the First National Conference of the Needle Trades Section. Nearly all the delegates carried the scars of the industrial struggle.

Tim Buck brought the fraternal greetings of the militant workers of Canada. He said that the disease of dual unionism had been completely eradicated on the other side of the border, that the Canadian militants are accepting the program of the Trade Union Educational League.

Thus the workers everywhere throw in their lot with the militants of the labor movement. The slogans that call for amalgamation, for a Labor Party, for the release of the class war prisoners, for the organization of the unorganized, these are the slogans that lead the workers to the final struggle and the ultimate victory—the emancipation of all humanity from the heavy chains of wage slavery.

The Church and Revolution

By ELMER T. ALLISON

In the village where I was reared, in the borderland between North and South, there stood a "meeting house" of the Methodist Episcopal Church, SOUTH, dedicated to the service of God if not of man.

A sad but eloquent relic of the four years bloody fray for supremacy between the agricultural and financial capitalists of the North and the landed capitalists of the South, which split the Methodist organization along the line of economic interests of the capitalists of the contending sections. The Elders of this church were still loyal to the Lost Cause of Southern Capitalism and maintained the factional division which occured 40 years before.

If we are to believe Bishop Blake, of the American Methodist Church, who spoke at the All-Russian Church Council which unfrocked Patriarch Tikhon, for treason to Soviet Russia, a few days ago, the Church has learned a thing or two since the Civil War days.

Bishop Blake told the Council: "Revolutions and upheavals are not born of death, they show new life and should fill our hearts with gladness." The Church cannot stop new movements, he said, but must join them and work with them until the ancient Christian principle of "he who does not work shall not eat" is put into practice for all.

Bishop Blake speaks only for the advanced minority in the Church. As a whole the Church is reactionary, trimming its sails to the winds of capitalistic interests at all times. This fact, the masses have learned or at least sensed, hence the gulf between the masses and the church. Facing the greatest upheaval in their years of history, the church is in crisis, the Church stands aloof from this struggle, or takes sides with capitalist interests against the workers. Instead of leading the masses into the new, larger life of the future, it seeks to restrain them, to modify and nullify revolutionary programs and make its stand for the present position of the Church the world over today.

Bishop Blake and his progressive minority might recall to mind that it required a fundamental revolution in Russia to bring the Church to a realization of its duty of service to the masses. Is it likely that it will take a different course elsewhere?

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Textile Unity Is Achieved, Says Manley

By JOSEPH MANLEY
Eastern Organizer Trade Union Educational League.

The various organizations of workers in the textile industry are united at last on a common platform and program of action, as the First National Conference of the Textile Section of the Trade Union Educational League.

There were gathered together in this conference representatives of the Amalgamated Knit Goods Workers, Amalgamated Textile Workers, various Textile Councils, American Federation of Textile Operatives, United Textile Workers (A. F. of L.), Associated Silk Workers and the "One Big Union" of Lawrence, Mass.

Practically all the big textile centers of the New England states, with others in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, were represented.

This conference was the first big effort of the kind, and it came up to all expectations. It resulted in the election of permanent officers, with Albert Fleischer, New York, Secretary. The proposed program for the textile industry was endorsed.

There was a long and interesting discussion of departmentalized and sub-departmentalized industrial unionism as it should be applied to this industry. The delegates unanimously agreed that some departments of the general industrial union are necessary.

The conference passed a general resolution endorsing amalgamation for all trades, and also gave its support to the Labor Party resolution, specifically supporting the Chicago Conference in July.

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Leather, Shoe Meeting, May 13, at Boston

By WILLIAM SIMONS
(Special to "The Worker")

BOSTON, MASS.—From all the shoe and leather centers of Massachusetts, the largest shoe manufacturing State in the country, comes an enthusiastic response to the invitation to attend the first national amalgamation conference of the International Amalgamation Committee of the Shoe and Leather Industry, Lynn and Brockton, Peabody and Boston, Haverhill and Chelsea; all of these will send delegates to Boston on May 13 and they will represent the militant shoe and leather workers in the State.

From New York City and Rochester, and from Chicago and St. Louis, delegates are expected to attend. This is a result of the activity carried on by the International Committee in distributing the Statement covering the industries showing clearly that so long as there exists so many unions in an industry, the workers are doomed to a bare living. The expectation of the committee is based on the active work of militants in each of the local groups already established.

The sabotage committed by the officials during the amalgamation move of the last few years has convinced the workers that nothing but a rank and file movement can bring amalgamation about. In Lynn recently the rank and file left the United Shoe Workers of America because their will was thwarted by high-handed officials. Now that Lynn is united in one organization, the militants in the Amalgamated Shoe Workers will carry on an active campaign to have it join in an amalgamation movement comprising all the existing shoe and leather unions.

The conference on the 13th in Boston, which will start at 10 o'clock in Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., will lay the foundation for an amalgamation movement that will sweep over all the shoe and leather centers in the country. Now is the time when things are moving fast and all militants look forward to the conference with enthusiasm and hope.

Needle Trades Workers Hear Foster Saturday

This Saturday, 1 P. M., at Casino Hall, 85 E. 4th St., will be held a General Meeting of all members and sympathizers of the Needle Trades Leagues. William Z. Foster will be the principal speaker. The purpose of the meeting is to launch the Amalgamation Drive in the Needle Trades in New York. Ida Rothstein will report on the Amalgamation tour she has just completed. There will also be a report from the National Needle Trades Conference.

Charges Burns Shielded Man Who Helped Organize Kaiser's Spy Service Here, Is Bribe Taken

By MILDRED MORRIS, Staff Writer, Federated Press and "The Worker"

WASHINGTON.—Charges that two members of the department of justice have received bribes totaling $2,000,000 may lead to a congressional investigation of the activities of William J. Burns' Detective Agency and produce a scandal of big proportions.

The charges were made by Gaston B. Means, who is accused in affidavits of accepting one bribe of $50,000 and another between $15,000 and $20,000, "for long jobs, one of which was closed associates. It is charged that other operatives in Burns' bureau are known to be open to bribery.

The affidavits filed against Means bring to light the interesting fact that the department of justice has agents who do not appear on the payroll. They are known as "special dicks" men, who work directly under Burns. They are paid from a lump sum appropriation which is not specifically accounted. Neither is there any accounting of their activities. Most of them are stool pigeons in organizations under the ban of the department of justice, such as the Workers Party. Others are engaged in even stranger activities.

Means was one of those blue ticket men and may still be so far as anyone knows. He had been employed in connection with the private affairs of high officials altho paid with the public's money. Two instances are known, of his being assigned to help eminent officials out of delicate situations. He is said to have the "low down" on other members of the cabinet and the publication of his confessions would have startling effect.

Were all the facts known of the manner in which the department of justice is run, they would reveal, it is said, that strained feelings long have existed between Daugherty and Burns. While congress was bombing Daugherty with charges of waste and frauds prosecutions, Means is said to have got hold of information embarrassing to a certain member of the cabinet; at the behest of this official Daugherty ordered Means suspended; the latter continued to work for Burns.

Burns is absent from Washington. He is thought to be too busy rounding up all the terrible Reds to give time to charges against his agents. One of the affidavits says when information of Means was sought at the department of justice, Burns would neither deny nor affirm that Means worked for him.

Means was charged a few years ago with the murder of a wealthy North Carolina woman who made him beneficiary in one of her wills. Before the United States entered the war, he was employed in this country as a German espionage agent.

Burns' Superintendent Means, Trapped in His Relations with Kaiser's Koenig

This is the third installment of the exposures showing that the William J. Burns International Detective Agency organized the spy service in this country of the German Imperial Government. Sherman Burns, brother of "Bill", speaking for the hero of our exposures, "The Kaiser's Mr. Burns", says the Burns Agency will not reply to the charges made. This silence is the best confession of guilt.

This week we publish extracts from the court record in the effort to have the license of the Burns' Agency revoked, expounding further the alliance between "Bill, the Detective" and "Bill, the Kaiser", from 1915 to 1917. It shows the following:

* * *

By ROBERT MINOR

The efforts to show a direct connection between the spy staff of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency and the German Imperial Government that fell in November, 1919, are illuminating by a look at the examination of Gaston B. Means, former superintendent of the Burns' Agency.

Attorney Meyer Steinbrink questioned Means as follows:

Q. Are you acquainted with Captain Boy-Ed?

A. The German Attache, yes, I knew him.

Q. Where did you meet him?

A. I met him and talked to him at different times before and after the war.

Q. Mr. Means, if I may suggest, if you will listen to my question. Try and answer the question. My question was where did you meet him?

A. I think I met him in Washington first.

Q. By introduction? A. Yes.

Q. Who introduced you? A. A young lady.

The former Burns superintendent testified further that the young lady who introduced him to the German spy was not connected with the Burns agency and that he did not meet the spy, Boy-Ed, in the Burns offices at any time, nor at the Great Eastern Hotel, the Burns' headquarters in New York City.

The efforts of the examiners to get Means to admit that he had visited the offices of the Hamburg-American Line, and his final admission that he delivered the Burns reports to an unknown man in a room in the same building, are shown in Means' testimony:

Q. When in New York do you visit the Hamburg-American offices at all?

A. Not the offices. I visit that building.

Q. Have you any offices there of your own?

A. No. I visit the Greek Letter Fraternity League.

Q. Has that office ever been used by you as a meeting place with any officials of the Hamburg-American Line?

A. No.

Q. Have you ever gone into the Hamburg-American offices from the early Fall of 1914 up until, well, up until the present time? I mean the Hamburg-American offices at 45 Broadway?

A. You mean the individual offices?

Q. Individual offices? A. No.

Q. Never? A. No.

After a long course of questioning and admissions of the witness that his business in the Hamburg-American building had not been solely with the "Greek Letter Fraternity League," and that he had visited two men of the Hamburg-American Line whom he named, Means was asked:

Q. Anybody else?

A. Yes. Another office there.

Q. Who?

Thereupon Means turned to the Comptroller and said:

"Mr. Comptroller, I have never, I have always made it a point never to name a client or a man for whom I was doing any work, or assumed that I was doing work, not that there is any mystery about it, but I feel morally obligated in breaking the confidence. There is no mystery about it."

The Comptroller said, "If there is no mystery, tell us about it." There followed a long wrangle between the attorneys, Mr. Steinbrink saying that a suggestion had been made that the facts should not be disclosed because Burns had been working for the United States Government, whereas the truth was that Burns had been working for the German interests and the Hamburg-American Line. Burns' attorney said that Burns had never maintained that he was working for United States Government, and that there was a discrepancy of a year. The Comptroller directed the witness to answer the question.

The witness: May I tell you and Mr. Steinbrink confidentially what I went there for?

The lawyers, the witness and the Comptroller left the room for a while and then returned.

The witness: I want to make another point clear, that this office that I went in was not in the Hamburg-American office at all.

Q. It was in the building?

A. Yes.

The Comptroller: Go right ahead and answer Mr. Steinbrink, and anything that is violating any secrecy the representative of the press will leave out.

Witness (continuing): I talked to what I assumed to be—this is confidential—what I assumed to be an officer of the Hamburg-American Line.

The witness was asked about this man whom he assumed to be an officer of the Hamburg-American Line:

Q. Do you recall his name? A. No.

Q. Would you remember it if you heard it?

A. No, I would not because I did not ask his name, but I knew he was connected.

Q. If you don't know his name, if you would not remember this name if I mentioned it to you, how do you know he was connected with the Hamburg-American Line and was an officer?

A. Because I was directed to go by Mr. Paul Koenig to a certain office in that building. I could tell from his conversation.

Q. Were you taking all your orders from Mr. Paul Koenig in this matter? A. No.

Q. From whom were you taking orders?

A. From William J. Burns.

Paul Koenig, referred to here, was the chief of the German Imperial Government's espionage agents in the United States, second only to Captain Franz von Papen. Photographic facsimiles of cancelled checks and check-stubs taken from von Papen's possession (which can be exhibited if my statement is challenged) show the following payments made by the Kaiser's chief of spies to his sub-chief, Koenig, with notations on the stubs to show what the money was for:

Check No. 111, March 29, 1915, to Paul Koenig, $509.00. Notation on check-book stub: "Secret Service bill."

Check dated April 18, 1915, to Paul Koenig, $90.94. Notation on check-book stub: "Secret Service bill."

Other checks are: May 11, 1915, to Paul Koenig, "Secret Service," $66.71. July 16, 1915, to Paul Koenig, "Compensation per F. J. Boss" $150.00. August 4, 1915, to Paul Koenig, "5 bills secret service," $118.92. Check No. 167, August 26, 1915, to Paul Koenig, various cases in secret service," $247.24.

Of all the above checks photographic facsimiles can be exhibited. Of the following only the check-book stubs are available: October 11, 1915, to Paul Koenig, "Secret Service September," $186.47. November 29, 1915, to Paul Koenig, "Secret Service Sep. $77.24.

Another check to G Amsinck & Co. for $700, is distinguished by the fact that the corresponding stub in von Papen's check-book is marked "fuer Horn." It is dated January 18, 1915. On February 2, occurred the attempt to dynamite the Vanceboro bridge for which Werner Horne, a German officer working under von Papen, was arrested.

All of these checks were drawn on the Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C. The deposits have been traced and it is established that every deposit to this account of von Papen's was made by Count von Bernstorff personally, except some made by another member of the German Embassy.

Supreme Court Seeks More Light in the Gitlow Case

More light is evidently being sought by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Ben Gitlow, convicted under the criminal syndicalist law of New York state. It has restored the case to the docket and ordered a reargument, according to information received by Gitlow's lawyers. The case was argued a month ago and a decision was being awaited that affected, not only the criminal syndicalist law in New York state, but in 35 other states.

Mutual Aid Welcomes Spring

The League for Mutual Aid, an organization of the radicals, by the radicals and for the radicals, will welcome Spring and New Members at a gala dance and get together at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St., Friday evening, May 11th.

Howat Speaks in New York on May 20th

Alexander Howat, leader of the Kansas miners in their fight against the Kansas Industrial Court, will speak in New York Sunday afternoon, May 20th, in the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Lexington Avenue.

This is Howat's first public appearance in New York, and a big crowd will undoubtedly turn out to hear him. Howat will pay particular attention to the offensive of the coal barons against the United Mine Workers' Union.

Howat's rise to fame came as a result of his strenuous opposition to the Kansas Industrial Court, established by the Kansas Legislature, upon the instigation of Governor Allen. The law establishing the Court forbade strikes, and when Howat refused to order striking miners back to work, he was jailed. President Lewis of the U. M. W. of A. ordered Howat to obey the decision of the Industrial Court, and when Howat refused, he was removed as President of the Kansas region, Dist. No. 14, of the U. M. W. of A.

Recently he addressed a meeting of 5,000 miners in Charleroi, Pa., where he made a spirited defense of his position and fired a broadside both at the coal operators and President Lewis.

The meeting on May 20th is being run by the Miners' Relief Committee in New York, affiliated with the Pittsburg Miners' Food Relief Conference.

May Festival in Williamsburgh

A May Festival and Dance will be given by the WILLIAMSBURGH ENGLISH BRANCH of the Workers Party, Saturday Evening, May 19, at the EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, 76 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn. Tickets, including hat check, 50 cents.

The proceeds of this dance is going towards meeting the expenses incurred in renovating our new headquarters at 715 Broadway (near Flushing Avenue).

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Prepare for United May Day in 1924

That the Jewish (Socialist) Daily Forward, and its tools in the labor movement, continued the attack on the May Day United Front efforts of the Workers Party, is shown by the following statement issued by the New York May Day United Front Conference:

* * *

It came to our attention that Mr. Max Pine in an article in the Forward of May 5th, states:—"that the Italian Chamber of Labor did not affiliate with our conference, that we did not hire any halls for the celebration of May 1st, and that we did not even hold one meeting under the auspices of our conference. He further states, "that we had advertised a meeting at the New Star Casino, knowing that the big hall was rented to the conference of the United Hebrew Trades."

First, as to the facts. The Italian Chamber of Labor took up the question of affiliation with the United Front Conference at their executive board meeting on Friday, March 31st, and we were officially informed by their secretary, Comrade Arturo Giovannitti, that the decision to affiliate was practically unanimous, and at no time were we informed by Comrade Giovannitti as to their withdrawal. They did not have any meetings of their own but participated at the meetings of the Conference.

As to the May Day United Front Conference not holding any meetings under their auspices, well, we had known Mr. Max Pine to be a man who is not very "particular" as to stating facts correctly, but we never knew him to be a man who would play a joke on himself.

Does he mean to say that the many successful meetings held directly under the auspices of the May Day United Front Conference at the Central Opera House, Lexington Theatre, Webster Hall, Harlem Casino, Bohemian National Hall, Hotel Workers Hall, New Plaza Hall and a number of other meetings held in smaller halls, were no meetings at all, because Mr. Max Pine and other "leaders" of his brand were not invited to address them? Especially when the meeting at the Central Opera House and Lexington Theatre, were advertised in the New York Call as being held under our auspices, the Forward not accepting the advertisement, unless we struck out the sentence—"held under the auspices of the M. D. U. F. C.")

As to advertising the New Star Casino Meeting of the hall was hired by Secretary Paul Agnell five weeks before May 1st. A check for $25 was sent as a deposit and the proprietor promised to mail the contract, which he failed to do. Only Thursday, April 26th, were we informed that he had rented the hall to the Socialist Party for an exorbitant price of $250, just $100 more than the price offered to us.

It is rather plain to everybody that the conference of the Hebrew Trades seeing that we hired a number of the largest halls in the city got wise to it and had bargained the New Star Casino away from us.

The 22 meetings he refers to in his article, we presume, include the number of street meetings that were advertised in the New York Call and Forward and never held. The open-air meeting at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, being the only outdoor meeting held, was under our auspices.

All these "statements" and "facts" and the whole tone of Mr. Pine's article leaves the impression that it was done in order to cover up the failure of their meetings. After the big advertisements in their official press they could only muster a few hundred people at the New Star Casino and at the Irving Place Theatre, while our meetings at the Central Opera House, Lexington Theatre, and especially at Webster Hall, were packed. But aside from this the M. D. U. F. C. forced the United Hebrew Trades to abandon the demonstration they were preparing against the Soviet Government of Russia and against all the militant and struggling elements on the labor movement of the world.

In their declaration on April 17th, they are calling upon the Jewish workers to transform the Red Proletarian Holiday into a demonstration of black reaction against Soviet Russia.

But due to the agitation and propaganda carried on by the United Conference for International Proletarian Unity for presenting a United Front against all the black forces of reaction and brutal oppression—against the white terror of the capitalist class, they did not dare to openly attack the only workers government in the world—Soviet Russia.

And now when it is becoming quite clear to them that they are beginning to lose the confidence of even those workers who blindly followed their lead in the labor movement they are coming out with statements that are really putting them in a very poor light.

The May Day United Front Conference, at the last Conference held April 29th, decided to elect a provisional committee of seven and authorized this committee to make the necessary arrangements for the calling of a conference which would take the necessary steps in organizing a real united front on May Day, 1924.

We hope that by next year the consciousness of the workers of New York will develop to such an extent that it will force those elements in the labor movement who try to split the ranks of labor to take a back seat, making it possible for the workers to close their ranks for an aggressive fight against the ruthless capitalist class.

Executive Committee of the May Day United Front Conference,
Paul Agnell, Secretary.

Adopt Pledge at Newark

The May Day pledge adopted at the Newark, N. J., May Day Meeting was as follows:

"We, members of the working class, assembled in celebration of Labor's international holiday, do hereby resolve to work with all our might to further labor's cause, and we at the same time, call upon the entire American working class to organize itself on the economic and political fields, so that in the near future, the ruling powers will be compelled to release all political prisoners; recognize the first Worker's Republic, Russia; and in other ways realize what working class solidarity means.—United Front May Day Committee, Newark, N. J.

SPRING DANCE
AND GET-TOGETHER
of the
League for Mutual Aid
"Fun Without Stint"
RUSSIAN FOLK SONGS by Agnes Armington Laidler.
INTERNATIONAL, Yarn-Spinning by Art Young, Roger Baldwin and Heywood Brown.
Music by Clef Club!!!
THIS FRIDAY EVENING
at 8 o'clock
Beethoven Hall,
210 East 5th St. (near 3rd Ave.)
Tickets, including wardrobe, $1.00
Dancing at 9:30!

New Open Shop Menace to Labor

By JAY LOVESTONE

During these May Day days, the country is buzzing with speech. The newspapers are filled with articles. Everybody is talking. What are the issues of the coming fight? Who are the leaders? Who are the traitors? Who are the true fighters? Who will win? Who will lose? Every day there is already added fuel to the fire. Every day there is already added fuel to the flames. Every day there is a big addition to the fighting spirit.

The last great class conflicts in America, such as the steel strike of 1919, etc. The workers succeeded in repelling the attack of their bosses on their unions and living conditions. The capitalist group was defeated.

Since the Open Shop Drive was brought to a halt by the heroic resistance of the workers and the peaceful sport the powerful employers have been preparing. Tariff, taxation, foreign affairs, prohibition, railways and agricultural relief will fill up the space in our metropolitan and rural press during the campaign.

The outstanding issue of the campaign will be the question of relationship between workers and employers. This issue will come to a head in the Open Shop question. That is why the giant industrial magnates and their lieutenants controlling the Republican and Democratic Parties, are talking and acting so early.

Daugherty For the Open Shop

On March 19, in a letter to the Florida State Bar Association, the strikebreaker Daugherty openly announced that he would strain every ounce of his energy to have the Republican Party committed to the Open Shop in the coming campaign. Daugherty has indisputable merit in rendering service to the employing class. The Attorney General put in his plea for law enforcement against the militant workers and for prohibition enforcement. In the every day parlance of the workers this means that the Republican Party will openly encourage and aggressively support the new attack on the workers. The enforcement of prohibition is, of course, a joke. The Administration will continue to employ the enforcement of prohibition as a subterfuge for building up a strong party machine thru patronage and a potential strike breaking army thru the appointment of thousands of Federal marshalls who can be deputized for strike duty.

"Hell-and-Maria" Dawes Thunders

"Hell-and-Maria" Major General Dawes, formerly a lieutenant of Mark Hanna, the apostolic father of American imperialism, who forced McKinley on the nation in 1896, is also making himself heard. This Chicago banker speaks for mighty steel, railroad, rubber, metal, automobile, telephone, oil, textile, cement, meat packing, and fertilizer interests employing over 4,000,000 workers. As early as last December this spokesman of the workers in an address before the Chicago Chamber of Commerce hurled defiance at the laboring masses. Thus bellowed "Hell-and-Maria": "The politicians these days are afraid of the labor vote. They are afraid to offend the criminals. We need men who are not afraid of mobs—who are ready to fight!" And recently this expert in profanity went even further. He openly dedicated himself to having the Republican Party take the leadership in the new Open Shop drive.

When Daugherty and Dawes talk they mean business. Daugherty and Dawes are not mere talkers. They are doers. Their lives present a record replete with the blackest of crimes against the workers. How this policy is applied in industry was well illustrated by Samuel M. Vulcain, President of the gigantic Baldwin Locomotive Works, in an address delivered before the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce on April 12th. Said Mr. Vulcain:

I have got 25,000 men working for me in a little foundry back east. I'd like to see any union labor leader start something amongst them. Why, when the railroad strike was starting, a bunch of labor delegates came around to the plant. In twenty minutes I had every damned one of them in jail. I was told I had no right to put them in jail. I said: "But they are in jail, aren't they? Now go and get them out." You have got to act quick when you are facing a crisis.

This is what the workers in every industry will face if the Dawes and Daughertys have their way.

Workers Are Facing Crisis.

The workers are facing a crisis. The Government is preparing to fight the battles of the capitalists. The workers more aggressively than ever before. They will be crushed by the capitalist juggernaut run by the Government.

It is obvious that the workers can take a leaf out of the book of their employers. The bosses know how to fight. The employers are amalgamating their giant corporations into super-corporations in order to crush the workers more easily. They are centralizing both the political power they have thru their ownership and control of the Government.

Unless the workers do likewise they will fall victims to the rule of the rough shod over them. In order to save themselves from this capitalist tyranny the workers must amalgamate their forces and unite into mighty, fighting industrial unions. The workers together with the workingmen farmers must organize themselves politically. They must organize a powerful independent party that will actively fight for the city and rural working masses on the political field.

Negro Art Players Here in Repertoire at Frazee

By JOHN DALE

Raymond O'Neil, director of the Ethiopian Art Theatre, deserves appreciation for bringing his players to the Frazee Theatre. The Negro actors, whom he has himself chosen and trained for 12 months, are promising material.

As a certain raiser they present the one-act play "The Chip Woman's Fortune," an excellent piece of work. The scene is set in a poor Negro home, about to lose its treasured Victrola, because of inability to keep up with the weekly payments. The simplicity of the dialogue, the genuine touches of the life of a poverty-stricken workingclass family, with their naive efforts at understanding what is right and what is wrong, is all so realistic as to be thoroly refreshing.

Then there is Oscar Wilde's "Salome." Credit is due to Evelyn Preer, radiant in her portrayal of the fiery Salome. Sydney Kirkpatrick as Herod gives a forceful presentation of the vain, fear tortured King, and Laura Bowman, as Herodias, his wife, does her part well. Solomon Brace as Jokanaan, came nearest the mark of fine acting.

It is to be hoped that the Ethiopian Players will put on less of these sensatate productions and more plays of present day Negro life in America. For then they will give the public something different.

Moscow Art Theatre Farewell

For the farewell engagement of the Moscow Art Theatre in New York for two weeks beginning May 21st, Morris Gest announces that he has arranged for the Russian players to appear at Jolson's 59th Street Theatre, Stanislavsky and his fellow-artists, after two weeks in Philadelphia, then to Chicago, Boston, where at the Majestic Theatre they will play two weeks, returning here for the finale of their American tour. During the farewell fortnight in New York, the Moscow Art Theatre will present four productions in repertory order just as on the home stage in Moscow. For the first week the schedule will be as follows: "Tsar Fyodor Ivanovitch", Monday and Tuesday evenings, May 21 and 22; "The Lower Depths", Wednesday and Thursday evenings, May 23 and 24; "The Three Sisters", Friday matinee and evening, May 25; and "The Cherry Orchard", Saturday matinee and evening, May 26.

Exciting Popularity Contest Is Feature of Defense Spring Festival

The Spring Festival Dance for the defense of the Michigan and New York Criminal Syndicalist cases to be held this Saturday, May 12, at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., has just notified us of the details of the "Popularity Contest" which will be a feature of the occasion.

The local comrades are asked to caucus very carefully and pick from among their number one whom they consider the finest and reddest Bolshevik—male or female. They will then organize themselves into a boosters' committee for the purpose of obtaining the election of their comrade they have chosen. All methods of electioneering have been declared permissable except "force and violence." Each boosters' committee will have to pay 25 cents to place its candidate upon the ballot. Boosters will then canvass for votes among the dancers. The successful candidates will receive a prize that will be dear to the heart of a radical.

PICK YOUR CANDIDATE NOW! Organize your boosters committee! Only by careful electioneering and campaigning will your candidate succeed.

The Labor Party

The Labor Party resolution, adopted by the Workers Conference of the Fraternal Union Educational League, urging participation in the Chicago Conference, in July, follows:

WHEREAS, Because of its persistence in the futile and antiquated political policy of rewarding its "friends" and punishing its "enemies", American Labor has become practically a political zero, all branches of the Government, local, state and national, being almost completely in the hands of the exploiting class, and

WHEREAS, That disastrous policy, besides depriving Labor of all say in the Government, also systems atically poisons and cripples the trade union movement in its industrial fight by forcing upon it the current demoralizing capitalistic conceptions of economics, and by throwing open its doors to all sorts of aspiring political crooks of the capitalist parties, and

WHEREAS, The only remedy for the situation, the only way Labor can become a real political factor and free its trade unions from the present devistating capitalistic influence is by setting up a great and militant political party of its own, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Eastern District Conference of the Trade Union Educational League heartily endorses the principle of independent working class political action and pledges itself to do all in its power to bring about a great labor party, based upon the trade unions and including all existing working class political organizations, and be it further

RESOLVED, To this end, that all the delegates here assembled do everything possible to have their respective local and international unions represented at the coming National Convention of the Farmer-Labor Party, to be held in Chicago beginning July 3rd, and to which all branches of the labor movement have been invited.

*

Socialists! Attention!

We call the attention of those who still remain in the Socialist Party, and have any revolutionary spirit left, to read the latest news from the Georgian Soviet Republic to the effect that members of the Georgian Menshevik Socialist Party are leaving that organization en masse. Scores of letters are being published by papers in Georgia from old Mensheviks declaring they do not want to remain any longer in the party that betrays the interests of the Social Revolution.

*

Sees Mistake; Kills Self

That all are not black, even among the White Terrorists, is seen in the news from Manila. The Philippines, that Capt. Petrovsky, commander of one of the ships stolen at Vladivostok by former Admiral Stark, named "Battery", had committed suicide, leaving a letter stating in part that:

"I believe that we members of Admiral Stark's flotilla have committed a crime against our mother country. It seems that we "Whites", are the only ones who are still at least those of us who are still honest, are in the wrong. We have cut off our return to our own country. I cannot live here (Manila) any longer. It is against my conscience. Therefore, the only thing for me to do is to die."

Ex-Admiral Stark tried to give Capt. Petrovsky a private burial; no doubt as punishment for the above declaration. But the rebellious sailors forced a burial with military honors due to the deceased. Upon the receipt of this news, President Harding, Secretary of War Weeks and the others who invited these emigres to this country, will no doubt have their numbers thoroly combed for any Bolshevik taint.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Clare Sheridan in Europe

By NANCY MARKOFF

Five years after the world war, this May Day season finds Europe in a world greatly changed. Clare Sheridan has just written a book ("West and East—Clare Sheridan Writes") on Europe as she saw it in her travels within the last three or four months. Possessing a fine sense of humor and also a keen feeling for the little pathetic and touching sides of human life, Clare Sheridan gives us the human side of Europe's story.

She visited Ireland during the revolution when the Republicans lost to the Free Staters. You can feel the rapid pulsation of human anxiety in her short quotations of little talks with just folks. "You must not confide in anyone. You cannot tell who are your friends or your enemies. There are police—and plainclothes police—who are still watching everything and everyone." Can anything be more descriptive of human anxiety? In her description of her meeting with Rory O'Conner you feel the powerful grip of absolute faith in a cause by a strong man.

When she tells of her meeting with De Valera you are face to face with the problems confronting a leader whose envoys have misinterpreted his instructions, which has brought about much chaotic misunderstandings. Mrs. Sheridan understands the Irish people, she understands their problems, therefore this chapter is exceedingly good.

There are many little chats with people in every important European city as well as conversations with the leaders of revolutionary movements and existing governments. Her style has caught the general wave for impressionistic pictures that we get in our contemporary drama.

And she gives one a good insight into the lives of the people of Europe and the changes brought about by the war. In one nation monarchy is gone forever, in another the Workers' goverament is struggling for expression against the bitter hostile contempt of its befuddled neighboring nations, in still another nation the compromising socialists are prattling about "democracy and fair play for all," and the chaos ensuing is bewildering.

These facts stand out glaringly: the disinherited nobility is boozing and jazzing itself out of existence; monarchy is gone forever; the creed of nationalistic greed is slowly but surely digging its own grave; internationalism is the hope of the world.

The Negro—Another Labor Problem

By WALT CARMON.

The lack of unskilled labor in the basic industries, caused by the curtailment of immigration, has caused such a demand for negro labor that according to a recent statement of Secretary of Labor Davis the migration of the negro to the north during the winter just past was greater than any winter migration known.

Most of these are going to the industrial centers: Chicago, Detroit, Youngstown. Agents are combing the south for negro labor to the great inconvenience of the cotton grower and the manufacturer. So acutely is this felt that today migration is not only a live topic for the southern press but arrests are even made of labor agents promoting such migration.

A survey of the department of agriculture estimates 13 per cent or 32,000 of the total number of negro farmers, or 3 per cent of the total negro farm population; have departed; Alabama reports 3½ per cent, and Arkansas shows a movement of about 15,000. Arthur Evans, a Chicago Tribune correspondent, some months ago claimed 100,000 to 150,000 to be a conservative figure for this migration beginning early last summer. Some place these figures considerably higher.

From 1916 to 1920, with industry running on a war production, every industrial center had its large quota of negro labor imported to replace the immigrant who was no longer coming to this country. Every large industrial center was presented with the sight of colored workers packed in box cars, warehouses, every and any hole that would hold a human being. With unsanitary conditions, unaccustomed to the severe winters of the north the plight of these unfortunates was pitiful. But with high wages luring them on nothing could stop this flow of colored workers into our industrial cities. And they had come to stay. Census reports from all these districts show the great gains in colored population.

Can organized labor show any additional strength as a result of this migration? No figures are available but we can be sure it was infinitesimal. And this despite the great growth of labor unions during the war period. But when the ranks of organized labor were filling so rapidly—as were the coffers of the unions—negro workers were "small fry". When the depression set in the question presented itself in an entirely new aspect. The unorganized negro worker—man and woman—proved to be the club the employer used to drive down continually and consistently the daily wage. In Chicago, over a period of one year, according to a statement of the secretary of the Urban League, 20,000 colored workers were without employment.

By this time, the still predominantly in the field of unskilled labor, the negro had already entered the ranks of semi and skilled workers.

A Voice from Prison

From one of the prisons where are confined the victims of the capitalist class struggle comes the following letter addressed to William D. Foster, from one whose spirit the capitalist class has not been able to break:

"I received your letter. I do not fear the truth, our cause is honest and just. You have no idea how I worry about you and the other militant brothers and comrades in trouble now. I know the defense council does not look for any finances from the helpless comrades in prison, framed by our capitalist blood-suckers who live in luxury on the sweat of the workers, but I will say this: I am going to sell my tobacco which we get every month (or our hard labor in prison here; I am glad and willing to do without smoking the coming month just to aid us and the other loyal comrades to fight for justice and freedom, and I hope every worker and workers' son will answer this call in the hour of need to help fight and keep our best militant workers out of prison as labor of America needs such fearless men. I wish you would also write to my former friends who were good socialists when I was among them. I hope you will hear from them with some financial aid. You will also hear from me in a few days. I am going to see some of my friends in prison here and try to get up a donation of at least five dollars and have it forwarded to the Defense Committee. I am also glad to tell you I received the Labor Herald, and believe me it is real stuff. I have read it three times already. I will close with best wishes and kindest regards; believe me I am, Yours, for industrial freedom, D. J.

Here is the voice of the militant proletariat that prisons cannot still. To those on the outside who tire of the struggle it should be a source of inspiration to further effort. There is but little excuse for inactivity and apathy on the part of those who are still at liberty when such dauntless courage and persistence is displayed by our comrades in the prisons all over the world. It is a glorious roster that the capitalist class of America has compiled for the workingclass during the past ten years.

Russia's Industrial Revival

Is the marvel of the world How Russia is BUILDING the New Society upon the ruins of the old has excited the interest and wonder of millions. Her economic revival under the leadership of Lenin is told in "INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA" by A. A. Heller.

A book written by an eye witness to actual developments. Twelve chapters of absorbing interest. Just published, informative and reliable.

Price $1.50 per copy.
Address WORKERS PARTY,
799 Broadway, New York City

New Pamphlets!

ISSUED BY THE WORKERS PARTY

The following pamphlets have just been issued by the Workers Party. They deal with live issues confronting the workers of the United States and should be read widely and distributed in every shop, mine, mill and work-shop in the country. Party Branches are urged to place their orders at once at the prices quoted below and begin their sale at all meetings.

* * *

"FOR A LABOR PARTY," by John Pepper.

(Re-issued and enlarged.) The second printing of this pamphlet on the most pressing problem confronting American workers consists of 64 pages and is brought up to date. Ten thousand of this pamphlet have been sold. It strikes at the heart of the problem of the formation of a labor party by the workers, backed by the organized unions. It keenly analyzes the problem and shows the vital necessity of the workers taking this step.

15 cents per copy
In lots of ten or more 11 cents.

"THE AMERICAN FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS," by C. S. Ware.

Who are the Americans? From what countries have they come? What percentage take an active part in American politics? What relation do they hold to the native-born American workers? What part have they played in the development of American industries and the enrichment of their owners? These questions and many others are answered in this pamphlet. Facts are interestingly supplemented with statistics and colored charts.

10 cents per copy
In lots of ten or more 6 cents.

"UNDERGROUND RADICALISM." An Open Letter to Eugene V. Debs. By John Pepper.

Debs has been an opponent of the Workers Party upon some tactical problems. Yet he is nearer to an agreement with its revolutionary principles than he is with the policies and tactics of the Socialist Party in which he holds membership and for which he is now speaking and writing. The whole question of underground parties, tactics, and the putting into effect of revolutionary principles is discussed in this little pamphlet which is addressed in a friendly spirit to Debs, the great warrior.

10 cents per copy
In lots of ten or more 6 cents.

"RUSSIA TO-DAY, 1923!" By James P. Cannon.

Russia To-day, 1923! is just the sort of a little propaganda pamphlet to give to the hard-boiled opponent of Soviet Russia. It is more than this; it is a convincing propaganda pamphlet for Communism. Comrade Cannon, Chairman of the Workers Party and for seven months a fraternal delegate of the Workers Party to the Executive Committee of the Communist International, gives authentic information as an eye witness of conditions in Russia and the strength of the Soviet Government. Subjects dealt with are "Labor Unions in Soviet Russia," "Reconstruction," "The Red Army," etc.

5 cents per copy
In lots of ten or more 3 cents.

Order from: The Workers Party, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City

Communists of Mexico Have Daily

NOTE:—This is the third article on the Second Congress of the Mexican Communist Party.

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE

(Special to "The Worker")

MEXICO CITY.—From his jail in Vera Cruz came the voice of Heron Proal, to the Second Congress of the Mexican Communist Party, announcing by message the purchase on credit of a printing press for the Communist four-page daily newspaper here, "El Frente Unico."

The delegates from Vera Cruz applauded for party support for the paper on a more adequate basis, and threw an interesting sidelight on the poverty of the peasants by explaining that the paper cannot be sold to them but must be given to them because it costs more than the land which represents their right to live. "They pay 12 pesos a year for their land," explains one. "We are forced to charge 10 centavos (five cents) a day for the paper, which makes over 36 pesos a year for three times the cost of their right to live. The party must make it possible to sell the paper for five centavos and also to give it free to the poorest elements."

Later, under the head of Press, the Secretary of the Party, Manuel Ramirez, moved that "El Frente Unico" be taken over by the party as its national daily organ for the use of workers' and peasants' unions, that is continue to be published in Vera Cruz but that its circulation be made nation-wide and funds raised everywhere to purchase outright the mortgaged printing press, on which $500 pesos is owing, and thus put the paper out of financial danger.

"La Plebe", he explains, will continue to be the national political organ of the Central Committee published weekly in Mexico City. His motion carries unanimously.

The delegate from Orizaba reports that the "yellow labor government" here, in conjunction with "yellow labor leaders" in the unions, is persecuting the Communists, preventing them from getting work and boycotting them. He requests moral and material aid for his district and the sending in of representatives of the National Executive.

A peasant delegate rises to inquire how he can explain to his fellows in United Front, the Red Trade Union International, and reasons in favor of co-operation between peasants' Union and the Communist Party. He listens patiently to patient lectures by Ramirez, Lorenzo, Carrillo and others.

The Red Labor International is taken up. An anarcho-syndicalist tendency manifested by one of the delegates, is rebuked by Manuel Ramirez.

"As Communists" he declares, "we believe in a united front of labors' political and industrial organizations. Clause 2, of Article II, of the Statutes of the Red Trade Union International, provides for the interchange of committee members of the Red Unions and Communist Parties at the Second Congress of the Red Unions which he attended as delegate from the Mexican "Red" Unions) we threw out that clause because the anarchists of the entire world attacked it. In its place we provided for Committees of Action in such emergencies as confront the French, German and Belgian Parties and Unions in the present Ruhr crisis, where they have formed a temporary united front. But this is not a good, because it is not permanent, it is not planful, it is not organic. "We continue to believe as Communists, in organic unity, but offer this as a concession to unclear elements in order to form a united bloc. "Here in Mexico it is difficult to form a united front with the present yellow leaders. (The shameless ones, he calls them.) They have a united front with the government. In any workers' crisis, the government plucks them by the ear, whispers instructions, and they are obeyed.

"Consequently, efforts for the united front in this country take the form of Committees of Action, similar to the Syndicalist Revolutionary Committees of France and Spain, which are nuclei within both sets of unions to form a United Front."

The convention takes up the agrarian problem, urges the peasants to refuse to be disarmed, elaborates details for the uniting of the agrarian communes into a nation-wide organization, provides for lessons on stock-raising and other matters in the daily paper, "El Frente Unico" plans to unite the peasants unions with the Red Union International.

Resolutions are adopted congratulating the workers of the United States, thru the Workers Party, on the victory scored by Foster in the jury disagreement; congratulating the American workers on Foster's work and leadership, providing for reaffiliation of the Young communists with Interchange of committee members, denouncing the formation of tenants' unions by the yellow leaders in places where tenants' unions already exist—which they were not able to control; calling for the workers of all factions to unite in armed batallions of combat against the Fascisti and counter-revolution.

Frederick W. Leighton, director of the Mexican Branch of the Federated Press, addresses the convention in Spanish on the work of the Press, announcing the imminent starting of a Spanish news service, and calls for greater support and the appointment of a party representative on the "all-faction" advisory committee. The Federated Press is endorsed and a delegate provided for.

It is reported that the paper "Laborista", of the rival Laborista Party has stated that Senor Flores Magon has returned to Mexico to assume leadership of the Communist Party, and that the capitalist paper "El Universal" said that the Party wanted a united front of all workers in order to put Magon at its head. The convention adopts a resolution interested those interested that it has nothing in common with Magon who is an anarchist.

Help Soviet Air Fleet

DETROIT, MICH.—In accordance with a proposal submitted by the editors of the "Glos Robotniczy" (Voice of the Workers) the workers gathered at the May Day celebration held in "The International Workers' Home" in Tamarack, Mich., took up a collection of $75.55 for the Red Air Fleet of Soviet Russia in order to demonstrate their opposition against the war plans of the international counter-revolution in general, and the Polish reaction in particular.

Demand Howat Reinstatement

Houston, Pa. Local. No. 1724, United Mine Workers, has adopted resolutions calling upon the Miners International Executive Board to reinstate Alexander Howat and his fellow officers of District 14, Kansas.

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KUZBAS

Despite Hardships in Siberia and Persecution in America, the Coal Production of the Kurbas Colony at KEMEROVO, Siberia, is growing by Leaps and Bounds. Kuzbas is getting DOWN TO WORK and introducing American Methods of running the Job.

The Chemical Plant is due to start running in September. Kuzbas will be represented at the Moscow Exhibition in August and September of this yeear.

Kuzbas needs miners, electricians, tractor-farmers, machinists, carpenters, engineers, etc. They must be hard workers who can PRODUCE under difficult conditions. They must be strong and willing and know how to obey instructions.

Full information and Bulletins from KUZBAS, Room 301, 110 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.

KUZBAS

COME ONE to the COME ALL

10th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

of the

Queens County Labor Lyceum Ass'n, Inc.

785 Forest Ave., corner Putnam, RIDGEWOOD, Brooklyn, N. Y.

On SUNDAY, MAY 13th, at 4 P. M.

How to get there: Broadway, Brooklyn "L" to Myrtle Ave., change to Ridgewood train; get off front end of Forest Ave. station. Walk short half block to left.

Miners Fight Barons' Raids in Pittsburgh

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH.—The Progressive International Committee for Relief to Miner Workers of America has voiced an emphatic protest here against the illegal and unconstitutional abuse of governmental authority exhibited in the raid April 27, on the committee's office in the Labor Lyceum, and the arrest of Fred W. Merrick, Morris Pasternak and Max Jenkins, who had been assisting the Committee in its work.

The pretext for this raid, which was that a May Day plot for a violent uprising was being hatched, was so flimsy that it was necessary to bolster it up in the groom by a superb collection of exaggerations, misstatements, and lies. A sample is the statement that at the time of the raid hundreds of envelopes containing seditious literature were being prepared for mailing. This so-called "seditious" literature was the Committee's program, together with a letter appealing for funds for the conduct of Progressive work. These programs had for weeks been given wide circulation, been reprinted in many labor papers, and had been supplied the general press without the least hint having been received from any governmental agency that the programs were considered seditious, as indeed they could not be.

Howat Detained in Canada

The action of the Canadian authorities in detaining Alexander Howat because of his alleged connection with William Z. Foster and other so-called "dangerous radicals", despite protests from labor officialdom is not a bit behind the United States when it comes to smashing constitutional rights to fragments.

Protest Governmental Outrages

The Progressive Committee calls upon the miners to oppose these abuses of governmental authority with every means at their disposal. Let every miners' local adopt a resolution similar to the following:

RESOLUTION ON THE PITTSBURGH RAIDS ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE LOCAL OF DISTRICT ....

Whereas, on April 27, 1923, the Labor Lyceum office, Pittsburgh, Pa. was broken into and many Pittsburgh workers were raided and arrested on charges of criminal nature, and

Whereas, these raids and arrests were systematically executed and clearly in violation of the rights of individual freedom as expressed in the National and State Constitutions, and

Whereas, the committee for which these brothers were arrested were entirely legal and openly in the interest of the Organized Labor Movement, and

Whereas, such illegal and unconstitutional actions by governmental agents threaten to undermine the very foundations of democracy and the foundations of the American Nation,

Therefore, be it resolved that we, Local Union No. 1299, U. M. W. of A., Dairytown, in session assembled, do hereby protest, and that we go on record as emphatically protesting such high-handed and unwarranted abuse of governmental authority as exhibited in these raids and their results.

Be it Resolved, that we demand the immediate release of the brothers arrested, the restoration of the seized property, and further, be it

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the authorities of the city of Pittsburgh, of Allegheny County, the state of Pennsylvania, and the National Government and given to the press.

Raise Defense Funds

The collection of a fund for the purpose of defending Ed Da Ponte of Pittsburgh and for the conducting of a general FREE SPEECH fight in Western Pennsylvania has begun and met with hearty response from the workers.

Pending the completion of permanent plans, let every Progressive miner rush a Defense contribution even tho small to W. A. Guiler, Charleroi, Pa., candidate for International Board Member in District Five. I. M. W., at the last election.

Keep Up The Progressive Fight

These governmental outrages should be convincing proof that the Lewis machine is becoming desperate. Howat's triumphal tour thru District Five, where thousands of miners received him with enthusiasm such as has been aroused by no other man, culminating in the monster demonstration at Charleroi, April 22, while at the same time the rank and file refused even to listen to Pat Fagan and the members of his payroll gang, show that the Lewis machine in its stronghold, District Five, is at the brink of destruction. Victory for the Progressive forces over the dark interests now oppressing the rank and file of the Miners' Union is just within our grasp. More programs must be distributed, more funds supplied for the furtherance of the Progressive Movement to take advantage of the wave of interest aroused among the miners by those outrages. Rush your orders for programs and your contributions to Thomas Myerscough, Secretary-Treasurer care of W. A. Guiler, Charleroi, Pa.

Miner's Conference, June 2 and 3

The Progressive Miners will positively hold their conference as announced, in Pittsburgh, June 2 and 3.

IN MEMORIAM

The committee has the sad duty to announce the death thru being caught in a fall of coal, of Brother Rudolph Ograyensek, President of Local Union, No. 1355, Avella, Pa. Brother Ograyensek was one of the leaders in the District Five, Progressive Miners' movement, and his loss will be deeply felt not only by his surviving wife and six children, but by the entire Progressive Movement.

Problems of Our Party

III. My Party, Right or Wrong, My Party

By JOHN PEPPER

[illegible] Party [illegible] Party [illegible] Party [

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The Struggle in the Air

Every enlightened worker will enthuse over the achievement of Kelly and Macready in spanning the American continent in a non-stop flight in 26 hours and 50 minutes. It is a victory of peace. It must not be converted to the uses of war.

Every conquest over time, over space, every device that saves labor is a victory for the working class. But these conquests are not labor's victories until their benefits have been put at the disposal of all.

Soviet Russia today alone strives to develop an air service for human needs. Airships flying between the widely separated cities of Russia in Europe, and Siberia in Asia, are developing a much-needed closer contact between workers and peasants. The Workers' Republic uses its Red Army to develop an air service for peaceful purposes. In capitalist lands every nerve is strained for the creation of an improved air service for war.

Thus the United States uses airplanes but little for transporting mails, and other domestic services, altho its military air force of 53 squadrons, is 40 per cent ahead of Great Britain's military air strength. In support of her imperialistic ambitions, France has built up 140 active-service squadrons, totalling 1160 machines, an air strength greater than that of all Europe. This tremendous French air force has but one ambition,—the crushing of the workers' revolution in Europe. Thus the airplane, a symbol of progress, becomes an instrument of reaction. Instead of knitting all humanity together as one united whole, thruout the entire world, it becomes a weapon of hostile groups of nations struggling for commercial supremacy.

As long as capitalism lives it will continue to subvert every scientific achievement to the brutalizing purposes of its bloody imperialistic adventures. The last war proved this to the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia. Will it require another world war to convince the exploited masses of other lands of this fact? Will American workers allow U. S. bombing planes to murder London's millions with clouds of poison gas, in a probable war with England? Will the developments in the Ruhr lead to a new war on Germany in which France will use the achievements of her chemists and inventors to advance the devil's dreams of her imperialists?

These are problems that the workers of England and the United States, of France and Germany, must ponder upon, as the kept press goes frantic with joy at the first non-stop flight across the American continent. Humanity advances to new achievements. Let the workers win those achievements for all humanity.

The Day of Rest

Owners of big laundries in New Jersey spent last Sunday enjoying the sights of America's premier watering place, Atlantic City.

Andrew Gray, of York 149th St., New York City, took his four-year-old son on this same Sunday on an outing to see the fishes at the Aquarium, in Battery Park.

But how differently the laundry owners, the bosses, and this worker, Grey, responded to this day of rest.

Newspaper reports claimed the laundry barons were having a good time. Their ears still tingled delightfully at the speech they had heard from the lips of Judge Harold B. Wells, of Bordentown, N. J., that "the greatest danger of the age is the tendency for six hours a day work and the five-day week. No great man," he had said, "will ever be developed by working six hours a day and five days a week."

But here was Andrew Grey, workingman, victim of long hours. Even a few hours in the open air had gotten the best of him. Going home on the Elevated he fell asleep, according to the New York Times. He dreamed—about his job—all that he was allowed to think about. Mechanically he awoke, as if called by an alarm clock, got off at his week-day station and hurried to his job, knowing his son innocently looking out the window of the train, ignorant of the father's departure. Not until Grey reached his shop, to find the doors closed, did he realize his mistake. He jerked himself back into his Sunday "freedom" out of his week-day slavery. Later he found his son at the police station, where he had been taken.

It is these automatons, with benumbed brains driving bodies thru a daily routine, that the Jersey Laundry Owners, who lash their help thru ten and 12 hours a day, if not more, would transmute into "great men." But it can't be done. The facts of life prove that such deplorable industrial conditions merely result in the creation of a nation of helpless, illiterate workers, the kind the open shop bosses want to fit in with their inanimate machines.

The workers will continue to fight for the six-hour day and the five-day week, because this shorter work-week will give them the time they seek for study and leisure, without which no working class will be able to build a higher and more perfect civilization. Unfortunately, in but one country, Soviet Russia, is that opportunity now being given to the broad masses of the workers and peasants.

The New York Call has another great newspaper achievement to its credit. It failed to publish a single word about the important conferences of the needle trades, textile and railroad sections of the Trade Union Educational League just held in New York City. But it did give considerable space to Gompers' attack on the T.U.E.L. before the Capmakers' Convention. The "Socialists" believe in democracy and the square deal—for Gompers.

The Church Goes Reactionary

The growing social revolutionary ferment in Russia, as well as upon every other institution of the country, is reflected in the reactionary character of the Russian Church, which is the attack on the Russian Soviet Republic following the execution of Butchkavitch. Church militants, on the other hand, are accepting the revolution and adapting themselves to it.

It was Bishop Blake of Chicago, speaking in Moscow before the All-Russian Church Council that uttered the keynote for the reactionaries. "The church cannot stop new movements, but must join them. Revolutions are not born of death. They just show new life. The slogan 'Those who work not shall not eat' is an evangelic truth. The time will arrive when it will be a slogan for everybody."

It was Bishop Blake that went into Soviet Russia after Butchkavitch had suffered the penalty for treason to the Workers' Republic. His latest utterances will no doubt be savagely denounced by all the kept press.

But these denunciations will only prove that the church in these United States is still clinging to the dark past. This make it easy to understand the black reaction that persecutes the Bishop Browns and the Dr. Grants. They will prove that the workers' and peasants' revolution in Russia has jerked the church, whether the synagogue of the Jew, or the Cathedral of the Catholic, out of darkness, where it was kept by the Rasputins, and brought into the bright light of present day, working class problems. The spirit of the czar must be restless indeed to know that the Living Church of Soviet Russia denounces capitalism as a sin and gives its support to the spread of the world revolution.

The church, in America, as elsewhere, must choose. If it believes in Butchkavitch, in Tikhon, in Czarism, in capitalism, then it must go down with them in a common extinction. If it is for the New Day, then it must go forward supporting the workers in their struggle for the victory of the social revolution.

"Prosperity is here to stay," announces Herbert Hoover. But he did not say who is going to get the benefit of this "prosperity." The big exploiters surely will, unless labor gets busy for amalgamation, a Labor Party and a Workers' Government.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER."

Drive Out These Slanderers

Not the least of the many important decisions reached by the Eastern District Conference of the Trade Union Educational League was the determination to give battle to all labor officials who not only slander labor's militants, but also act as detectives, spies and provocateures against them.

It was recalled that Samuel Gompers, in addition to his other crimes, had pledged the Wall Street government at Washington that the American Federation of Labor would co-operate with the department of justice in fighting radicalism.

Such criminal deeds against the organized workers by their own officials could be committed in no other labor movement in the world. It is high time that the workers forced their officials either to quit scabbing on the police, on the detective agencies and the department of justice sleuths, or to get out of organized labor.

If Gompers and Furuseth, with their Wolls, Wallings and Wrights, want to go into the police business, we are sure that Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, or Governor Smith, of New York, would gladly give them a commission in the Constabulary (Cossacks) of their respective states. Or Burns might employ them in his International Detective Agency as gumshoe experts to stalk Volsted law violators. But there should be no place for them and their black hand work in the trade unions of this country. These slanderers cannot be halted to soon in the performance of their anti-labor crimes.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will no doubt want the United States to start war on China because some rude Chinese bandits ran off with his sister-in-law. There are plenty of precedents to be found in our relations with Mexico.

Help "Organize the Unorganized."

Gompers Never Fails

Samuel Gompers never fails the capitalist class. He was with the bankers in their support of Wilson's League of Nations (the Black Capitalist International). He joined the enemies of the workers in dragging the American Federation of Labor into the Labor Bureau of the League. This is the bureau that is headed by Albert Thomas, "Socialist" munitions minister of France during the war. Now Mr. Gompers has endorsed President Harding's move for participation by the United States in the International Court of Justice, another offspring of the Versailles Treaty.

This is the same Gompers who shies timidly at the Amsterdam (Socialist) Trade Union International and fights the Red International (Moscow) of Labor Unions. Gompers is just as hostile to the international efforts at organization of the workers as he is friendly towards capitalist attempts at world unity.

Gompers declares that, "With the present world organization of commerce and industry there must come not only world organization of economic agencies but also of political," and he considers that, "The cornerstone in the political structure may well be the International Court of Justice."

These utterances are surely an indication that the head of the American Federation of Labor is more feeble-minded than we had thought. If labor can expect nothing from the U. S. Supreme Court, appointed by an elected president, then it has surely less to hope for from an irresponsible "International Court" controlled by the dominant group of capitalist nations. If America is to have a representative on the bench of this world court, Harding might well appoint Gompers. Wall Street could choose no more faithful servant.

The Week

"No Classes" for Constitution

Timid statesmen in the labor movement, who are anxious to crawl onto the Labor Party band wagon, are trying desperately to find points between the Workers Party and the proposed "Labor Party."

Thus the editor of the Kern County, (Cal.) Union Labor Journal declares that, "The Workers Party repudiates all other parties and proceeds upon the basis of a new constitution for the United States, while the Labor Party proposes no change in the American constitution."

Shades of Samuel Gompers! That ought to palsy the hand and blast of even the head of the American Federation of Labor, for Gompers has shown himself in favor of constitutional changes, even to the wiping out of the "dry" amendment. That California labor editor should guess again.

* * *

The Laugh of the Hour

I find in the meetings I address that there is one name it is impossible to mention without evoking storms of laughter. Labor audiences groan when Gompers is referred to. They boo Daugherty, hiss Burns, but when Samuel Gamaliel Harding, who goes on a vacation six days a week, and plays golf on the seventh, provokes pure unadulterated mirth. Now that the President has had such a good time in Florida, he should make his promised trip to Alaska over the vaudeville circuit as a preliminary engagement in his best golfing suit. He would then continue, as he is, the laugh of the hour, without even Charlie Chaplin as competitor.

* * *

He Grabs a Live One

Samuel Gompers grabbed a live Central Labor Council when he directed his anti-radical efforts against the organized workers of Seattle. Secretary James A. Duncan of the Seattle C. L. C. has determined stand against Samuel Gompers' onslaught, and Seattle labor is to be complimented for unanimously supporting him.

* * *

It All Depends on the Kind

Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co., of New York City, is the latest big business man to return to this country in love with the Fascisti Dictatorship of Premier Mussolini, in fact Mr. Pierson is also president of the Merchants' Association and had to hurry home to break the glad news about Mussolini's achievements against the Italian workers to the meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce. In fact, we are willing to give a prize of at least a quadrillion German marks to any big business exploiter who denies he is opposed to the Fascisti Revolution in Italy. It is the revolution that the bosses object to. It is the kind of revolution, the kind, for instance, that was carried to victory by the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia. Let all American workers and farmers get that straight, and then there won't be so much fuss about "the right to revolution."

* * *

Certain of a Few Votes

"The Committee of 48" has nominated Senator William E. Borah, for President, in the 1924 elections, and the news is given front page space in The New York Call. That ought to get the Idaho statesman at least a few votes of those who wander around in "No Man's Land" between the forces of reaction and Revolution. But that is about all he will get.

* * *

Read the Labor Press

Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian, is back in Washington from "The West" and has told President Harding there is no rival against his aspirations for re-election. Evidently Mr. Miller failed to read the labor press with its news about the organization of a real Labor Party in this country.

German "Socialist"—We are opposed to the proletarian dictatorship.
Trotzky—And therefore you are the slaves of French imperialism.

Exposing Anti-Soviet Alliance of Church with Big Business

It is admitted the capitalist propaganda attack on Soviet Russia, incidental to the execution of Butchkavich, was one of the best organized since the birth of the Workers' Republic.

This is being shown by new facts brought to light from day to day not only in this country, but in European lands as well.

The viciousness of the Francis McCullagh article in the New York Herald, and affiliated papers, is better understood when it is known that he is a Roman Catholic, that he was pro-Czarist and that he was a spy of the British government.

The character of news reports are also better realized as one studies the confession of Mrs. Marguerite Harrison that she was a spy in Soviet Russia of the United States Army, and that, as a matter of fact, all capitalist newspaper men and women are potential government spies and informers.

But it has remained for the Daily Herald, the British labor organ, to reveal the inside workings of the lie factories, that are continuously turning out misleading propaganda against the Workers' Republic.

Thus it shows that the central feature of the anti-Russian campaign, intended to prepare the way for the breaking of the British trade agreement with Russia, was the protest, on April 13, of 17 religious leaders against "the ruthless warfare of the Soviet government against all forms of religious belief".

The Daily Herald points out that this protest was couched in the strongest terms, and signed by the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, the Catholic bishop of Westminster, the Chief Rabbi, and a number of Free Church Divines.

And the main evidence upon which this protest was based, was a quotation, on the authority of "The London Times", from Pravda, official organ of the Russian Communist Party, of March 18.

"We have declared war on the denizens of Heaven", was the salient phrase in that quotation.

On that text the divines very largely based their denunciation of the Soviet Government. In due time the copies of "Pravda" arrived in London from Moscow, and H. N. Brailsford, prominent author, went thru them, declaring there was no such sentence in the paper.

"I can find no trace of it in the original. In plain words, it is not there", declared Brailsford, in his paper, "The New Leader".

And of the whole article in question he writes that it "seems hardly calculated to move even an archbishop to terror. The clear fact, writes the diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Herald, is that some person or persons interested in fomenting an anti-Russian agitation at the moment have gravely deluded the Archbishops and their fellow-divines.

But this does not absolve these so-called dignitaries of the church from voluntarily and gladly, it seems, without investigation, flinging to the world a charge against the Soviet government which proves to be based on faked evidence.

This manufactured religious protest was only one side of the agitation which was to lead to the breaking of relations with Russia. The protest of business men was the other side.

The Daily Herald charges that the British foreign office had a direct hand in the organization of the businessmen's anti-Russian agitation. It is charged that the letter sent by the British Foreign Office by the Association of British Creditors of Russia, asking for the withdrawal of the delegation, was drafted and sent at the suggestion of a high Foreign Office official, and that the draft was even read to him over the telephone for his approval before it was dispatched. It asks whether this was done with the knowledge and approval of those higher up.

It was on these same false reports that Secretary of State Hughes based his withdrawal permission granted to Mme. Ekaterina Kalinin to visit this country, for the purpose of raising relief for orphaned children in Soviet Russia.

The church has, therefore, become an instrument of the big business interests, not only in attacking Soviet Russia, but in directly causing the loss of life among the hungry and orphaned children of the First Workers' Republic. Such is Christianity, in the year 1923 A. D., under the rule of capitalism.

Steinmetz Adopts Russian Orphan

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Charles P. Steinmetz, the famous electrical engineer, has adopted a Russian orphans thru the Friends of Soviet Russia. Steinmetz is a member of the Advisory Committee of that organization and is always in the forefront of efforts for the relief of the Russian people.

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Italian Communist Editor Sent to Prison by Fascisti Dictatorship After Speech in Switzerland

At a large gathering of Italian and Swiss workers in Zurich, Switzerland, Pietro Nenni spoke on the situation in Italy. While Serrati was in Moscow, Comrade Nenni took his place as editor of Avanti, the official organ of the Italian Socialist Party, which, after the expulsion of the right wing at the Congress of Rome last October, voted to join the Third International. As a result of his Zurich speech Nenni was imprisoned by the Fascisti Government shortly after his return to Italy.

The Origin of Fascism

He pointed out that it was not until the latter part of 1920 that there was any danger from the Fascisti movement, when it began to be a distinctly reactionary and class organization.

The Fascisti movement soon succeeded in becoming the united movement of the bourgeois class. The industrial group gave it their support soon after it had been adopted by the agrarians. The order was sent out to attack Socialists and union members, and the struggle soon assumed the aspects of class war.

Three factors contributed to the rapid Fascist victory.

One factor was of a psychological nature: the proletariat was divided, it had lost faith in its leaders, and its enthusiasm had changed to disillusion.

Another factor was of a political nature: the bourgeoisie was united. All bourgeois political factions rallied around the banner of Fascism, from the Free Masons to the higher clergy; and all together were responsible for the exasperation of the middle classes.

The third factor was the decisive one: the State, from the very beginning, sided with the Fascisti. Premier Bonomi had been Minister of War in Giolitti's cabinet, and provided for the arming of the Fascisti. The courts and the police were placed at the service of the Fascist bands. The railroads were used for their concentration tactics. Crimes were left unpunished. Many People's Houses were destroyed under the benevolent eye of the public authorities. Then Facta, the last hope of the democratic elements, became prime minister. But he quickly lost the support of Parliament and the Monarchy, and represented only the merest shadow of authority. When at the end of 1922 the Fascisti came into power, the legal state had ceased to exist. . .

The Present Outlook

When the speaker expressed the opinion that the present situation offered no hope for a speedy revival of the class struggle, he was asked if this meant that Fascism had really won out . . .

Materially speaking, this question can only be answered in the affirmative. But looking at matters from a more fundamental point of view, the situation is quite the opposite.

We have today a concrete political example of the nationalist doctrine. Mussolini declares from the government bench what Daudet and Maurras created by life to their paper for so many years. We are going thru an experiment in benevolent despotism, of the same type that existed in the 18th century. The conquests of a century are destroyed. The Fascist State considers the masses as the artist considers the clay which he uses to give life to his work: that is as inanimate material. The State will look out for the welfare of everyone: Nobody must make a move. The interests of the people are being well taken care of.

In the atmosphere of terror which now grips Italy, the class struggle may be confined to the unnatural limits of collaboration, but it is bound to break out again.

This makes the problem more complex. To-day Fascism is spreading from Italy to other parts of Europe because almost all the states are faced with the same problems. And this is where we must meet it. The bourgeoisie is far from surviving the mortal crisis of 1914. This last war was the prologue to new wars, and the struggle is not for the freedom of nations but for iron, coal or oil. In the Ruhr the century old conflict between France and Germany is being revived. It is a struggle for economic supremacy. One half of Europe feels that its salvation lies in being after for the other half. Now in this struggle, which will be long and violent, lies the disaster of bourgeois society. The blows which the reactionary forces are hurling against us bring to mind Nero, who let Rome burn as if to spite the new order which was in the process of formation. But vengeance does not stop the inevitable course of events.

In closing, Comrade Nenni declared that at every success of the world proletariat the Italian Socialists rejoiced as at their own success and he spoke of the stirring examples of devotion to the Party and to Avanti which he witnessed daily and which were a proof that faith was still strong, and that the sturdy plant of Communism might be bent, but was not uprooted.

Translated by Mary Rood Courtz.

New Installment in Expose of Gompers' Treachery — See Page Three

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England Yields to Moscow

Newbold, Communist, Ousted from British House of Commons

Great Britain's conservative, Anti-Soviet, Bonar Law government is this week rocking to a fall as a direct result of its most recent attack on the Russian Soviet Republic.

The Tory Ministry has shown not the slightest indication of recovery from the attack of all British labor under the cry of, "No war with Russia!" supported by great demonstrations last Sunday in all industrial centers.

The government hysteria showed its temper when parliament reassembled on Tuesday and John T. Walton-Newbold, the Communist member, was suspended for denouncing the Deputy Chairman, Captain Fitzroy, as "A Bourgeois."

British reaction is backing down in its aggressive stand that for a time threatened new war on Soviet Russia. The London diplomats are yielding to the firm stand of Moscow that declares, "We want peace, but we are ready to fight, if we must."

Labor spokesmen in the British House of Commons point out that the differences between Moscow and London would never have arisen, had the British government granted Soviet Russia full recognition. It is already pointed out that many charges contained in the 10-day ultimatum were untrue.

One of the events that is causing British statesmen to tremble is the fact that the British workers, thru their trade unions and Labor Party, went over the heads of the government in sending the messages to Moscow that paved the way for a peaceful settlement of the present differences.

The sentiment of the labor members in the House of Commons is shown by the great protest against the ousting of the Communist, Newbold. The vote was 300 to 88 against him.

Urge Unity of Leather and Shoe Workers

By JACOB KASSNER, Secretary, International Amalgamation Committee, Shoe and Leather Industry.

BOSTON, Mass.—The conference of militants of the shoe and leather industry held here, gave the work of the International Amalgamated Committee a national character, for delegates were present, not only from the shoe and leather centers of Massachusetts, but from outlying points. They represented local amalgamation groups and local unions.

The conference went on record for the amalgamation of the numerous existing shoe and leather unions, also calling upon them to organize the industry, which at present is only 40 per cent organized.

The treacherous conduct of the officials of the United Shoe Workers in hiring scabs to defeat the striking Lynn shoe workers, was severely condemned. The delegates put themselves solidly behind all workers now in prison or under indictment for militant activity, as Mooney, Sacco, Vanzetti, and the defendants in the Michigan case.

They decided to support the conference on July 3, called by the Farmer-Labor Party, to launch a Labor Party.

William Z. Foster, Secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, and Joseph Manley, Eastern Organizer of the League, told of the rapid growth of the Amalgamation movement, and of the consternation in the ranks of the reactionaries. Foster pointed out the bankruptcy of the leadership of the A. F. of L., and stressed the importance of unifying the political activity of labor thru the formation of a Labor Party.

The conference decided, that its campaign was to be a rank and file proposition, conducted in the A. F. of L. unions, and in the independent unions. To bring the message home to all union members, an organizer is to visit all shoe and leather centers, as soon as possible. Local groups are to be established in all centers, which have not yet been reached.

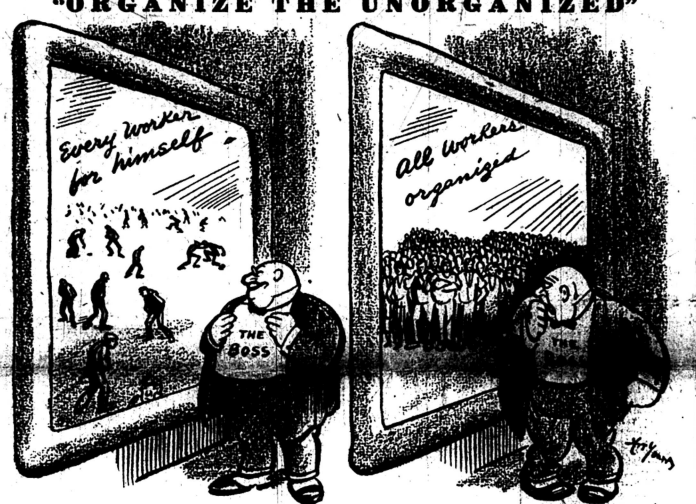
The financial report showed a deficit, in marked contrast to the charge of the International President of the United Leather Workers International Union that the International Amalgamation Committee was trying to "get rich" from the sale of the Statement. A special circular from this President to all the locals of his International was read, giving rise to merriment on part of the delegates as they listened to the familiar strains of "destructionists", etc., etc.

The statement of the Committee, which is still being circulated, will be enlarged to include a Departmentalization Plan to be prepared by a special committee, along the lines already adopted by the Metal Trades, Railroad and other Amalgamation Committees.

The Conference, receiving greetings from various militant organs, pledged its support to the Labor Herald, the official organ of the Trade Union Educational League, and to the following: "The Worker," the Young Worker, the Voice of Labor, the Freiheit (in Jewish) and Nowy Mir (in Russian).

The newly elected National Committee was strengthened by the election of Michael T. Berry, the Lynn shoe worker. All the delegates pledged themselves "to work with untiring devotion for the program of Amalgamation in the Shoe and Leather Industry."

"ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED"



THE PICTURE THE BOSS LIKES AND THE ONE HE HATES

The "Organize the Unorganized" drive of the Trade Union Educational League has won its first victory thru securing the endorsement of this campaign by the Harrisburg Convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor. Numerous other state and city central labor bodies are now taking up this question and it will be urged before all conventions of international labor unions. The tens of millions of America's workers must be organized.

Howat Reply to Attack on John Brophy

By ALEXANDER HOWAT

The recent attack made on John Brophy, President of Dist. 2, by International Vice-President Phil Murray thru the columns of the Mine Workers' Journal and the Press of the country, shows to what extent some of the International officials will go in order to discredit any official of the Miners' Union who dares to differ with them as to the policy and the principles for which our organization shall stand.

Vice-President Murray would try to lead the miners to believe that President Brophy was on the verge of accepting a 20 per cent reduction in wages for the miners of Dist. 2, and that he prevented it, and once more saved the Miners' Union from destruction.

Nothing is further from the truth, and no one knows this better than Murray himself. If he wanted to play the game squarely, why did he not say something about it to President Brophy when speaking to him the day before he made the attack against him? There was not the least justification for Vice-President Murray's attack on Brophy.

The miners, however, will not be deceived. They are beginning to understand if you refuse to line up

(Continued on Page Six)

Pennsylvania Labor in Defiant Challenge to Gompers' Attack on Amalgamation, Labor Party and Recognition of Soviet Russia

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

It is well that the first reply to the latest czarist edict of the Gompers' reaction now ruling the American Federation of Labor has been quick and decisive. It is also cause for congratulation that this initial challenge to Gompers' attempted "White Terror" over America's organized workers comes from no less a body than the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, headed by the Socialist, James H. Maurer.

This is the full significance of the Pennsylvania Labor Convention at Harrisburg, when this powerful state labor body did all the things that the Gompers tyranny has told the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly and the Seattle Central Labor Council they cannot do. This convention:

1. Reiterated its demand for a Labor Party and instructed its delegate to carry the fight to the next A. F. of L. Convention.

2. It took an almost unanimous stand, lacking only one vote, for the amalgamation program of the Trade Union Educational League.

3. It reaffirmed its stand demanding the recognition of and the opening of trade relations with Soviet Russia.

Gompers' A. F. of L. oligarchy had ordered the Seattle Central Labor

(Continued on Page Two)

Farewell to Ruthenberg!

Wednesday Evening, May 30, is the date of the Farewell Rally to C. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary, Workers Party, who leaves for St. Joseph, Mich., for sentence subsequent to his recent conviction. The Farewell Rally will be held at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. Admission: 25 cents. Entire proceeds for defense.

Held for $50,000 Bail After Pittsburgh Raid

FRED H. MERRICK, Organizer, Workers Party

May First Manifesto of Burns "D. of J."

William J. Burns is again very busy with propaganda. As he has very little prospect of success with the workers if he issues statements and manifestos in the name of the Department of Justice, he has chosen a better-sounding name. He has simply stolen the honest revolutionary name of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of America. We have just received the complete text of a May First Manifesto with the signature: Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of America. We declare that this manifesto is a lying and falsification, as is generally

Continued on page Two.)

Buffalo Labor Council Goes on Record for Labor Party

By H. M. WICKS

(Special to "The Worker")

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Central Labor Council of Buffalo decided at its last regular meeting to start a campaign for the purpose of aligning all the labor unions in the vicinity solidly behind a local Labor Party.

For many months there has been rapidly developing a spontaneous demand on the part of organized labor in Buffalo for a Labor Party independent of and opposed to the old parties.

Since last February the Central Council has been on record in favor of independent political action, when it accepted a report of James C. Campbell, chairman of the Organization Committee containing a recommendation that the Council enforce a local Labor Party.

However, those politicians who trode-stepped to Gompers' tom-tom, tried to kill the recommendation by inaction and were succeeding fairly well when resolutions from the affiliated unions began to make it uncomfortable for them.

Opposition Is Silent

The experience of the Buffalo workers in the street car strike of last year was a salutary lesson in the coercive power of the capitalist government, both city and state. In spite of that experience the legislative committee of the Council continued he old Gompers policy of "reward your friends and punish your enemies," and supported "Al." Smith, for governor, and the Tammany Hall machine in the state elections. The Council was told that these "friends of labor," would force a thoro investigation of the street railway company officials; Instead of assailing the officials, according to their promises, the political crooks at Albany, under Tammany leadership, juggled a few more million dollars per year into the pockets of this labor hating corporation.

Mayor Schwab, former brewer, now indicted as a bootlegger, posed as the "friend of labor" during the early days of the strike, but his flagrant use of the police force as scab herders and his notorious double-dealing soon exposed him in his true colors. In fact every act of the poli-

(Contiqued on Page Four)

Cannon Meets Big Response in Michigan

(Special to "The Worker")

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—In this locality, dead to radicalism for many years, the revolutionary movement is beginning to show unmistakeable signs of life. Whether it is the propaganda emanating from the neighboring country, where the famous Red trials are being held in St. Joseph, or some other cause, Grand Rapids is now on the revolutionary map.

This was apparent when the meeting for James P. Cannon resulted in bringing 200 people into the hall to hear the story of Russia. This may seem a trivial number compared to larger centers, or more progressive centers, but to Grand Rapids it has the significance of a historic event. It means the definite turning of the tide in our favor. To say that Comrade Cannon measured up to the expectations of the audience is merely to relate that which is well known to everyone who has ever heard him. The important thing is that Grand Rapids, once a favorable spot for radicalism, is coming back.

* * *

James P. Cannon speaks at:

Gary, Ind., May 27, 8 P. M., Madison Hall, 1401 Madison St.

Hammond, Ind., May 28, 8 P. M., Hammond Labor Temple, cor. Sibley and Hohley Streets.

Joliet, Ill., May 29, 8 P. M. Hall to be announced later.

Kewanee, May 30, 8 P. M., Peoria, Ill., Hall to be announced later.

Reading, May 31, 8 P. M., Springfield, Ill., Hall to be announced later.

Wednesday, May 30, 8 P. M., Christopher, Ill., Open Air.

Thursday, May 31, 8 P. M., Ziegler, Ill., Open Meeting.

Friday, May 31, 8 P. M., St. Louis, Labor Lyceum, 1347 N. Garrison Av.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 276

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TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER! KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

COME AND HEAR **Alexander Howat** Fighting Leader of the Kansas Miners

Sunday Afternoon, at 1 P. M. MAY 20, 1923 NEW STAR CASINO, 107th St. & Park Ave.

Admission - - 25 Cents TICKETS at 208 East 12th Street Auspices: MINERS' RELIEF COMMITTEE

Charge Burns Forged Call for May Day

(Continued from Page One)

known, the Communist Party was dissolved on April 7, 1923, and, of course, the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party also ceased to exist. Only Inspector Lamb bemirch today the good old revolutionary name of the Communist Party thru such expropriatica. This May Day manifesto is no work of ordinary impostors, but is the fabrication of the most powerful underground organization in this country —the Department of Justice.

To show that this manifesto is nothing but a police statement, we reprint the most attractive part:"... today Millions of Workers in all parts of the World are appealing to you Workers in America, to join forces with them to begin to prepare yourselves so that when the opportune time arrives you will be in a position to wage Civil War against the common enemy, the Capitalist Class.

"America. A country without a constitution.

"America. A country that is ruled by a small handful of capitalist dictators.

"America. A country where workers are sent to prison for their political opinions, others are framed, sent to jail, to the penitentiary, to the gallows, electric chair, lynched, or stood up against a wall and shot.

"America. Where organized labor thru its mis-leadership is Deaf, Dumb and Blind to the actual conditions surrounding them.

"America. The most highly developed capitalist country in the world will be a fit place to live in, when the workers thru Force of Arms take control of the Government, confiscate the Mines, Mills, Factories, Railroads, Steamship lines etc, and have all means of production and distribution operated in the interest of the Workers, by the Workers and For The Workers. Then and not until then can we say that this is the Land of the Free.

"Fellow Workers! The World Revolution is developing in many countries and as Europe goes, so goes America.

"WORKERS OF AMERICA!

The police wished to make preparations, and as a pretext they manufactured as "underground" manifesto. One need only analyze a little the language of the manifesto, and one would immediately recognize the oratorical delivery of the Department of Justice.

"PREPARE! PREPARE! PREPARE!

"LONG LIVE THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION!

"LONG LIVE THE WORLD REVOLUTION.

"LONG LIVE THE COMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA.

"Issued by the Central EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA."

The reason why the Department of Justice has issued this manifesto is made apparent in the May 1 issue of the N. Y. Times:

"Following the mailing of anonymous circulars by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of America, an 'underground' organization, the police have made preparations to safeguard public officials, prominent citizens and public buildings and churches.

Not a Communist, but only a Department of Justice agent could, in the political situation in America today, speak of the imminence of Civil War and "force of arms." The hysterical cry, "Prepare! Prepare! Prepare!" is not the phraseology of American Communists, but the cry of fear of detective phantoms. Communists are not professors of literature, but even the simplest Communist knows that the word Communist is spelled with double m. But the Department of Justice is in a state of war not only against the truth, but also against English spelling.

The finest phrase of the manifesto shows best of all the phantasy of the detective. It reads: "The workers are sent to jail, to the penitentiary, to the gallows, electric chair, lynched or stood up against a wall and shot." Our opinion of American Democracy is not any too good. It is true that workers are sent to the penitentiary and jail, and are lynched. But for us, the truth is more than enough. It is not true that in the present class struggle in America workers are being sent to the gallows, the electric chair, or stood up against a wall and shot. The truth is sufficient to fill us with hatred for the brutality of American capitalists. But the phantasy of the detective gallops swiftly. He sees gallows and electric chairs and firing squads, because he wishes the workers be treated in this way by the capitalists.

Central Executive Committee,
Workers Party of America,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Sec'y.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Young Workers Taken in Pittsburgh's May Day Raids

MORRIS SEDER — MORRIS PASTERNAK

And the Handsome Sleuths Who Arrested Them

HENRY J. ALLEN, Department of Justice Agent — "A DETECTIVE"

SKETCHES BY OUR STAFF ARTIST, DON BROWN

"Artificial Eyes Inserted"

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT

Scranton, Pennsylvania—and there on the window, in large letters of gold, the sign: "Artificial Eyes Inserted." There they were, in neat display on a square of plate glass; deep blue eyes, steel grey eyes, kindly brown eyes and mixtures, looking at me and seeing not.

I turned the corner. His eyelid, inverted, flagged its tear-moistened red at me a hundred steps away. The eyeless socket now, is always crying. A derelict miner, stone-blind, his face shot blue. He rattled a tin cup—for pennies. Mine operators did not go in and out of the side entrance of the Anthracite Bank, before which he sat.

We went to Old Forge that night, McCarthy, Dziengielewski and I, together with a delegation of miners from other local unions. Rinaldo Cappellini was to speak. The union hall was crowded to the last foot of standing room. Miners' children, with pinched faces, sang. One played an accordion. Songs by Irish, Italian, Belgian, American miners varied the program. Then came the speeches.

These miners speak in a language extremely elemental. Their days are spent in battling with darkness and danger—and the boss. They fight mother-earth for cars of anthracite. They fight for their legs, their arms, their eyes, their lives. The words they weave into thoughts are small and simple words—words that harmonize with the clenched fist.

The elections for officials of Dist. 1, United Mine Workers of America, is on. Enoch Williams, Garfield Lewis, George Isaacs, Toni Pan, Alex Campbell make speeches for the progressive, Cappellini slate. Cappellini speaks too, and is given an ovation. And this is what they say:

"We are on the eve of an election, brothers. Shall it be Billy Brennan or Rinaldo Cappellini. Cappellini led you to victory in last year's strike and as compensation was suspended from the United Mine Workers. Then out of 151 locals, 143 voted for his reinstatement. Cappellini campaigned for the election of Brennan as district president. Then Brennan joined the Lewis machine and deserted you. We will not say that Brennan is a company man. But we do say that the coal companies are for Brennan. Right now coal operators are forcing their men to join the miners' union to increase the Brennan vote. It has been said that we do not want a dago for president, but our answer is, we don't care if it's a Negro, as long as he keeps the bread of our children buttered, as long as he is not on the operators' side of the fence, nor on the fence, but on our side of it.

"Brothers, the reason we are wearing these red carnations tonight is because we never intend to raise the white flag. Two years ago you were not allowed to meet in a hall as we are doing tonight. You were not even permitted to walk the streets in twos and threes. Then came the strike. You fought and won. You must continue to fight or you'll slip backwards. Standing still means defeat. Let the operators catch you asleep and they will break your backs just as surely as the breaker breaks the coal.

"To fight right we must not split. We must fight in and with the United Mine Workers for all we want. We must learn to know the labor movement and our labor officials from Gompers down, brothers. There is an invisible line that runs clear thru all industry. On one side are the bosses and those labor leaders who have fallen for the bosses' narcotic phrases and other things more substantial. On the other side are the working masses, creating a new leadership, demanding a new line-up. Foster, Mooney, Howat, jail birds all, are men who are fighting a square fight. It is men such as these the operators would like to trim so that they could get workers who would eat coal dust for breakfast, coal dust for dimer and drink rain for supper to wash it down.

"There are yellows among us, brothers, there are probably some in this hall. The boss gives them a lolypop to suck and they think they are in clover. And then, when they find that they don't like the flavor they run to the union and ask it to pull the lolypop out of their mouths. To others the operators hand out more substantial food. And those who refuse these gifts the operators call bolsheviki. In this light we suppose the Cappellini slate is the bolsheviki slate, which means that it is the slate that will fight for the rank and file. Don't be afraid of names. Never kick in. Kick forward."

In this way they spoke. Not a word as yet about nationalization of the mines, or a Labor Party, or an alliance with the railroad workers, or a single national agreement with the operators, but a most fertile field to plant these progressive ideas.

It was after Cappellini referred to the accident that cost him an arm that I noticed the unusual number of one-eyed miners present. Miners, like other people, have only two eyes each. When a miner loses an eye, he has only one left. I remembered the sign in large letters of gold—"Artificial Eyes Inserted." The blue and grey and brown eyes I saw upon that square of plate glass may find their way into one-eyed miners' heads. Yet even if so, they will see with one eye only.

They battle then for the remaining eye. They fight against losing one of two. They struggle for life and light and against the darkness and helplessness of the blind.

Anthracite miners in Dist. 1 do not intend to sit at the side entrance of Anthracite Banks, derelicts, totally blind, rattling tin cups for pennies.

TO ALL N. Y. BRANCHES

The next meeting of the City Central Committee will be held Saturday, May 19, at 8 P. M., at 208 E. 12th St.

It is of great importance that the delegates attend the meetings and that the branches demand a report from their delegates.

We will from now on inform every branch as to the attendance of their delegates, and we will request the branch organizers to see to it that those delegates who will not attend the meetings regularly a hould be withdrawn and new comrades elected in their place.

Pennsylvania Labor Jolts Czar Gompers

(Continued from Page One)

Connecticut, without the support of the Farmer-Labor Party, to renounce its advocacy of industrial unionism, or amalgamation of craft unions in each industry, and to cease urging the recognition of Soviet Russia.

It will be interesting to watch how Gompers will proceed against this lese majeste in Pennsylvania, no doubt unexpected and so close to his citadel as Washington, D. C. When the Pennsylvania workers took their stand for amalgamation, they made their state the 13th to adopt this demand of the TUEL, and carried the amalgamation campaign close to the Atlantic Coast, Ohio having previously been the amalgamation state farthest east. This militant position was taken before the workers had scarce died away of Gompers' speech before the Capmakers' Convention, in New York City, denouncing amalgamation, the Trade Union Educational League, William Z. Foster, in fact any and everything in the labor movement with a tinge of red.

Pennsylvania labor has called Gompers' bluff. For Gompers' threat can be interpreted as nothing more than bluff. Even his egoism cannot possibly deceive him into believing that he can turn back with his palsied hand the great waves of sentiment sweeping the labor movement of this country demanding amalgamation and a Labor Party. And it is unfortunate for the Gompers' reaction that the world's imperialists, especially the Bonar Law conservative government of England, should turn its latest attack on the Workers' Republic on the same hour that Gompers chose to spew his latest spleen towards Moscow.

It is well that Pennsylvania has challenged Gompers, since its defy is also a threat to the conservatism that dominates the United Mine Workers of America. Pennsylvania is the biggest coal mining state in the land. It is here, especially in District 5, the Pittsburgh District, that President John L. Lewis has tried to force the militants into a dual movement. It is here that Lewis, in Dist. 2, has attacked John Brophy and Christ Golden on the "Lewis Expulsion" issue. The coal miners are the backbone of the Pennsylvania labor movement, the hope of the steel workers and the ally of the railroad workers.

Thus it may be expected that Lewis' failures to drive the Pennsylvania, Kansas and Nova Scotia militants into a dual movement, will be but the forerunners of like failures for Gompers in similar efforts against state and local central bodies.

It is rather significant that the "Socialist" New York Call halts for a moment in its allegiance to the Gompers' machine to publish the statement of the Minnesota (St. Paul) Union Advocate, which declares that, "The workers of the northwest will not be thus intimidated." Minnesota, like a dozen other states west of Chicago has taken a stand for all the things that Pennsylvania has declared for. It has elected a United States Senator, Henrik Shipstead, on the Farmer-Labor Party ticket, and it is the home of "The Minnesota Plan" of amalgamation in the railroad industry. It is this plan that is "giving the national officials of the railroad craft unions a great deal of anxiety."

Gompers' latest declaration against the Soviet Republic can only serve to unmask the Wall Street propaganda that the present A. F. of L. administration has been carrying on against Workers' Rule in Russia.

Quoting from the Minnesota Union Advocate, "At this late date it seems ridiculous that the entire labor movement of the world does not insist on the recognition of Russia as a condition precedent to the settlement of the world industrial problem."

It is significant that at this time, not only the left wing, but the whole machinery of the British trade union movement is straining every effort to push forward the amalgamation of its various craft unions, and that the 143 members of the Labor Party in the British House of Commons are solid for the recognition of Soviet Russia, carrying with them a mass of Liberal, non-labor support.

Gompers' latest pronunciamento is the futile howl of frantic reaction on its last legs. This will become more and more apparent as the new days come and the wave of militancy rises and rises over the land.

Gellert Exhibition

Friends and admirers of Hugo Gellert, well known artist of the working class, are invited to attend the exhibition of his drawings at the Kevorkian Galleries, 40 W. 57th St., New York City. Gellert's work represents the expressionistic school of modern art and design and is decidedly worth while seeing because of its warmth in color and deep understanding of life. Gellert is well known for his contributions to "The Worker", "The Liberator" and other working class publications.

Do You Agree with Us? Then Join the Workers Party!

Pennsylvania's Gag on Organized Labor

The outrageous and unconstitutional Flynn anti-sedition act of Mr. Gary's state makes criticism of the government in any way, shape or form punishable by ten years' imprisonment. Under this law 23 members of the Workers Party are being persecuted at Pittsburgh in an effort to terrorize all progressive organized labor. Workers! Help tear off this gag! Help wipe out all gag laws!

College Head Is Asked to Back Charges

(Special to "The Worker")

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Worcester City Central Committee of the Workers Party has sent an open letter to President Wallace W. Atwood, head of Clark College, as follows:

Sir:—The Worcester City Central Committee of the Workers Party of America desires to call your attention to the following news item that appeared recently in the local press: "Dr. Atwood's life threatened for antagonism to Socialism.... Clark President tells City Council Alumni Association he has been marked for killing, because he dares to stand in protest against teachings of Radicals."

The Workers Party is the only organized body of Radical Working Men and Women in Worcester, and since you have not come forth to deny the above assertions attributed to you, we conclude that you wish to parade up and down the front pages of the press as a "martyr" or "hero," while at the same time insinuating that radicals believe in acts of individual violence.

The Workers Party never did, and would not have taken you seriously in your amusing vaudeville performance were it not that your alleged assertions were given wide publicity in the local press.... this is our apology for our interest in your alleged utterances.

The utter disregard for human life under Capitalism and the placing of private progerty, profits and wealth above human rights has brought into being a movement that labors unceasingly (by educating and organizing the exploited masses of humanity) for the abolition of this insane, unjust and unsocial disorder, known as Capitalist Civibration.

The Workers Party is the advance guard of this working-class revolt and its program explicitly states that the emancipation of the working-class from wage-slavery can come about only by the organized efforts of the working-class. The Workers Party condemns individual acts of violence.

Therefore, We, The Worcester City Central Committee of the Workers Party of America, demand that you publicly disclose the identity of the individual or individuals that have made these alleged threats upon your life, or that you disclose the nature of the threat; assuring you that we shall cooperate with you in bringing the guilty party concerned to justice. We make this demand upon you because of the seriousness of this charge, and because of our good name and reputation as a working-class Political Party that believes in organized methods of working-class action. We desire, however, that you never received such threats from any radical party, or, if you did, such threats were made either by government or private spies, or fool pigeons, provocateurs or, perhaps, in your madness for publicity, by your own self.

Your failure to publicly deny the statements attributed to you as quoted above, or to disclose the nature and source of the alleged threats upon your life, will be sufficient reason for the Workers Party to conduct a campaign of publicity that will aim to expose you to the glaring light of public opinion for what you are. We demand proof or public denial.

For The Worcester City Central Committee, Workers Party,
Otto Anderson, Chairman.

NEXT!

State federations of labor have adopted amalgamation resolutions as follows:

Colorado
Indiana
Michigan
Minnesota
Montana
Nebraska
Ohio
Oregon
Pennsylvania
South Dakota
Utah
Washington
Wisconsin

The most recent addition to this column is the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

WHO IS NEXT?

Miners Aid Michigan Defense

Old Forge, Pa., Local No. 1296, United Mine Workers, following an address by John McCarthy, of the Labor Defense Council, voted a .25 cent assessment for the Michigan Defense. The president of this local is Antonio Pasc. He supported this move enthusiastically.

Local Union No. 131, U. M. W., also voted a 25c. assessment upon its membership for the Michigan Defense.

Coal Miners Protest Raids

Wyano, Pa., Local No. 3257, United Mine Workers, has adopted resolutions protesting against the attacks on the Workers Party in Pittsburgh, and the arrest of 24 workers in that city, April 27. Copies of the resolution were sent to the mayor of Pittsburgh and the governor of Pennsylvania. Good work. Keep it up.

First in Four Years

Cleveland, Ohio, had the first May Day celebration this month in four years. This was the first May Day demonstration since 1919 when the forces of 100 per cent pay-triotism broke up the gathering in the Public Square with armored tanks. William Z. Foster was the speaker. The collection totalled $311.89.

The Miners Celebrate

Collinsville, Ill., celebrated May Day with a Mass Meeting in the Miners Theatre. The speaker of the day was Freeman Thompson, of Springfield, Ill., President, Sub Dist. No. 4, United Mine Workers. James Wolker of Collinsville, Miners Board Member of this District, was chairman of the meeting.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

A WOMAN COMRADE

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES

In Fitchburg, Mass., I was fortunate to share my meeting with Maissi Heikkinen. While I talked on the Communist Defense in Michigan, she talked in Finnish on the work of the Trade Union Educational League. I don't know a word of the Finnish language, but as she spoke it, it was worth listening to—like beautiful music.

If Comrade Maissi had not chosen the work of making class conscious workers, she could have had all the

MAISSI HEIKKINEN

thrilling experiences of the stage or become a star in Filmland. (The Finnish movement here knows her for her fine work in the dramatic field in the past.) She is very lovely with her Gloria Swanson nose, her fine lips and perfect teeth, her golden hair that rundon soft ringlets, a smile that would win her a fortune on the Screen and a voice as soft and musical as are mighty few voices on the American Stage.

She is a mother, with a little girl of nine at home. Perhaps, that is why she is more concerned with the practical problems of the working class than with art. She knows that the future of her child, and of the children of all the workers, depend on the solution of these problems. She knows that only when the workers have freed themselves from the bondage of the capitalist system, will Art and Life become one for the masses.

The conscious revolutionary workers in America should be proud and glad to own the Comradeship of Maissi Heikkinen.

THE LABOR HERALD
Call at Book Shop or Industrial Department, 208 E. 12th St., for your May issue of the LABOR HERALD

Russia Thru the Shadows

A SEVEN-REEL MOTION PICTURE OF

Soviet Russia's Great Struggle

will be shown

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 7 P. M.

at the

BENSON THEATRE,

WASHINGTON AVE. AND CLAREMONT PARKWAY, BRONX

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 7 P. M.

at the

MONTAUK THEATRE

BATH AVE. AND 20th AVE., BATH BEACH.

No Retreat for Militant Penn Labor

By JOSEPH MANLEY
Organizer, Eastern District, Trade Union Educational League
(Special to "The Worker")

HARRISBURGH, PA. — Pennsylvania, the work-shop of the world, has gone on record for Amalgamation, the Labor Party and the "Organize the Unorganized" campaign.

With only one dissenting vote the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor voted in favor of a united front by the workers thru the amalgamation of the various trade unions so that there will remain only one union for each industry."

Two resolutions were presented dealing with the formation of a Labor Party. They provided that such a Labor Party should comprise all working class political organizations. After a lengthy discussion, the keynote of which was, that the mere adoption of the resolution was of little avail, a motion was adopted that concurred in the resolution, and in addition referred the matter to the delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

Rumors flew around the convention hall that Samuel Gompers was going to revoke the charter of any Central Body or State Federation that endorsed trading with or recognition of Soviet Russia. In face of this rumor the convention without any discussion reaffirmed its previous stand "for trade relations with and recognition of Soviet Russia."

A resolution calling for the organization of the unorganized steel workers brought forth severe condemnation of the lack of initiative shown by the A. F. of L. in this vital matter. The resolution demanding the immediate launching of a campaign to organize the steel workers was unanimously endorsed.

The Jacob Dolla case was one of the big questions to come before the convention. A resolution demanding the release of Dolla, recently transferred to the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh, was introduced by Clinton S. Golden, of the Machinists' Union, Philadelphia; L. G. Hines, of the Metal Polishers' Union, Philadelphia, and Harry Gifford, Cigar Makers' Union, Philadelphia. These delegates spoke in favor of the resolution, as did James H. Maurer, president of the state federation, exposing this infamous frame-up. This brought several criticisms of the A. F. of L. officialdom, to whom the $70,000 balance of the steel strike funds was turned over. This is still being held in trust. Not a penny of it has been devoted to this victim of the steel strike. Many delegates pointed out that while the former Organizing Committee of the Steel Strike was on the job, all those attacked by the steel bosses received ample protection. This is now lacking, and the committee in charge of the funds, in the opinion of the delegates, should be called to explain why no fight has been made for the freeing of Dolla.

A telegram was sent to Governor Richardson, of California, demanding a new trial for Tom Money and Warren K. Billings.

Many of the side lights on the convention were interesting, and to one who understands the trade union movement they were indicative of the clash between utterly opposing principles.

For instance, one well meaning delegate introduced a resolution which charged Gompers with villifying the character of William Z. Foster. The feature of the discussion on this resolution was the respectful tone adopted towards the mention of Foster's name. The same could not be said of the feeling for Gompers.

A President of one of the Miners' Districts arose and said, "Foster is very well able to defend himself."

The committee members to whom this resolution was referred were asked if they had read Gompers' charges in the Federationist. They said, "No," and seemed to doubt, as did many others, that the Federationist was "the official voice of the A. F. of L." Several prominent delegates loudly proclaimed that they "never read it."

At the mention of Gompers' stupid attack upon the Garland Fund, the jeers and laughter were loud and long.

The conclusion to be drawn from the progressive stand of this convention is that the militants are making great inroads into the various "machines" of the organizations. The personalities of Gompers and Foster loomed large, not because they happen to be individuals in the trade union movement but because Gompers typifies to the rank and file the dead policies that have brought our organizations to their present condition and Foster typifies the policies and living issues of an awakening rank and file that finds its most militant expression in the Trade Union Educational League.

Y. W. L. in Plainfield, N. J.

A branch of the Young Workers League has been organized in Plainfield, N. J., and meets every Sunday evening at 510 West 3rd St., Plainfield, N. J.

10,000 Seek 5-Day Week for Painters

By SELMAR SCHOCKEN

A general strike of 10,000 painters of New York City, voted by referendum to begin Monday, May 21, may bring the whole wrangle in the building industry of New York City to a head. The vote which was taken by District Council No. 9, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, was overwhelmingly in favor of a general strike.

The demands of the union are the full enforcement of the five-day week, which the employers conceded four years ago, as made necessary by the extreme health hazards of the craft, but failed to comply with, alleging that existing emergencies warrant a 5½-day week whenever they see fit, and the restoration of collective bargaining, which the employers are trying to destroy by an insidious and dishonest bonus system, in the face of the union's demand for orderly negotiations for a standard wage scale. Painters have been receiving $9 a day, and in instances a bonus, but now demand a standard scale of $10 a day.

The situation in the building industry is far from being settled, in spite of the fact that a self-appointed "Committee of Fifteen", under the leadership of R. H. Shreve, an architect, is trying its utmost to bring about a better understanding between the Labor Unions and the Employers' Association. Simultaneously, such "representatives of public opinion" as Mr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, are engaged in attempts, to vilify the labor movement, announcing that the wages paid at present to the workers made it necessary for Columbia, to postpone its $10,000,000 building program. "The workers in the building trades regard this as an attempt to beat down wages by bluff or by the club of decreased employment," declared Michael J. Colleran, President of Plasterers' Union No. 60, in a letter to Butler, answering the issue raised by the professor.

"More important still, neither method will work," continues Colleran. "In the first place you cannot bluff the building trades workers today into accepting a wage reduction."

Conferences between the Bricklayers, the Stone Cutters, Stone Setters and a number of other unions on one side and the Building Trades Employers' Association on the other are being continued since the beginning of May. So far no agreement has been reached in any trade, and the officials of the Employers' Association are using all efforts to play one union against the other, one trade against the other.

If anything, these conferences have proven the need of one solid union for the Building Industry which could effectively deal with the one solid Building Trades Employers' Association, whose President and Executive Board, by common agreement, have the last say in all dealings of the contractors in all the different trades. Under present conditions a half hundred officials are dilly-dallying with the bosses for weeks over the matter of signing a new contract which is to contain only conditions as they already exist. The Employers' Association refuses, waiting for a better opportunity to beat down the present standards. That is why a definite stand of the painters' union may prove of greatest importance to the whole industry.

Burns Sleuths Used Frame-up to Aid Kaiser's Cause Here

This is the fourth installment of the exposures showing that the Burns Detective agency organized the spy service of the German Imperial Government in this country. In this article we show the Burns detectives used the frame-up to help advance the Kaiser's interests in the United States, just as Burns uses the frame-up against the workers on behalf of the open shop bosses.

By ROBERT MINOR

The frame-up has always been one of the favorite weapons of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency. That the Burns detectives should use it to advance the interests of the German Imperial Government in this country was to be expected. How this was done is revealed in the testimony taken in the futile proceedings to have the license of the Burns Agency revoked in New York State.

The facts were given under oath by Detective Harry J. Connor, former member of the staff of the Burns Agency:

Burns' attorney, Hedges, asked the witness:

Q. Don't you know that any inquiry at the time it was made as to whether British boats were being provisioned was a perfectly proper inquiry, this being a neutral country?

A. "That may have been a perfectly proper inquiry, but it was a representative of the German Government—

Q. Supposing the Kaiser had employed a man to inquire whether the Americans were obeying the law?

A. It was not done in the interest of the United States. It was done in the interest of the German Government.

Q. Supposing it went right to the German Government, was that proper?

A. I think it is improper.

Q. Why?

A. Violating the neutrality laws.

Q. Provisioning this vessel?

A. Yes.

Q. Wasn't that what Burns was hired to find out?

A. Yes but they knew very well in the very beginning that they weren't being provisioned.

Q. Who knew it?

A. The men assigned to the case.

Q. What men? A. Gager.

Q. He knew they weren't being provisioned?

A. Certainly.

Q. How did he know it?

A. Well, from his own conversation he knew.

Q. As near as I can make out your habit of mind is that you credit a fact by something someone told you.

A. I don't know that I would have reason to believe otherwise.

Q. You believed that this Government was obeying the neutrality laws? A. Yes.

Q. And Burns was hired by someone to find out if the law was being violated? A. He was.

Q. Therefore, he was hired by somebody, say the Kaiser, to find out if the citizens were violating the neutrality?

A. Our information is that he was hired to create German sympathy in the United States.

Q. That Burns was hired to create German sympathy?

A. By coming out in the press and saying that British warships were being supplied with foodstuffs.

Connor testified that another Burns detective named Boisenoy, with the connivance of Paul Koenig, placed a "detectaphone" in Koenig's room in the Great Eastern Hotel, Burns' "undercover" headquarters in New York. This testimony reads in part:

A. Gager was working under the direction of Gaston Means. Means was Burns' operative.

Q. Was he (Gager) also known as "Colonel?"

A. Yes, he represented himself as a British, a colonel of the British Army.

Q. Frank Gager is the man you referred to?

A. Yes, known as "Pop Gager."

Q. Just what work was being done there? Please tell the whole story.

A. Gager was assigned to get affidavits from the tugboat captains stating that they were supplying the British warships with foodstuffs and the like. He secured a number of affidavits which were false from his own lips. They installed a detectaphone. He enticed this tug-boat captain to his room at the Great Eastern Hotel and had Paul Koenig and the stenographer, whose name I just forget, take this conversation between Gager and the tug-boat captain. Koenig employed Gaston Bosonoy and the stenographer himself. Gager's duty was to get these affidavits and try to discredit the British Government.

Q. In other words, it was work which in effect and in its result, was work as against the British Government or the Allied cause?

A. That is correct.

Q. Now this took place, did it, at about the time that the statement appeared in the public press in connection with the wire-tapping cases, that the revelation of that would hurt the Government of the United States, since it was work that was being done by the Burns agency for the Federal Government, is that correct?

A. That is correct.

Q. As a matter of fact at that very time the Burns agency was engaged in work for the Hamburg Line and against the British Government, is that correct?

A. That is correct.

Q. Now, do you know the method that was pursued of inducing this captain to take provisions out to the vessels in the harbor? (Meaning to the British warships.)

A. They were paid so much money for their affidavit, the amount I don't know.

Q. So that with reference to the work, and especially as against this tug-boat captain, it was what is known in your profession and vernacular as a "frame-up?"

A. Frame-up.

LOCAL NEW YORK WORKERS PARTY
will hold
SUMMER FESTIVAL AND PICNIC
Sunday, June 24, 1923
at
L. FORSTNER'S PARK
3530 Eastchester Road
SATURDAY AFTERNOON
July 14th (Bastille Day)
MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
Steamer 'Grand Republic'
to
BEAR MOUNTAIN
Party Branches and Labor Organizations are requested not to arrange any affairs for the above dates.

Howat Wants U. S. Aid to Enter Canada

Alexander Howat, refused admittance by Canadian immigration authorities to Canada, to make a May Day speech at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, has carried his fight to Secretary of State Hughes at Washington.

In putting his case before the authorities at Washington, Howat points out that he had been invited to come to Canada by the coal miners of Dist. 26, and that he intended to present to them his side of the persecution he has suffered at the hands of the Lewis administration in the United Mine Workers' Union.

Howat declares that, "I am an American citizen, and, like any other citizen of this country, have a right to expect all the powers of this government to be used to compel the Canadian government to respect the rights of not only a few of the people in this country, but the rights of all the people.

"If the Canadian authorities are justified in keeping me out of Canada, then they undoubtedly must have the same right to keep every other American citizen out of that country, which would indicate that the treaty arrangements between the two countries is a mere scap of paper and amounts to nothing."

Howat will tell the story of his May Day expulsion from Canada, as well as his whole struggle within the Mine Workers' Union to a mass meeting at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., this Sunday afternoon.

Successful Open Air Meetings

This is the fourth week since the Downtown English Branch first launched its victorious Open Air campaign. Meetings have been held at Rutgers Square, 10th St. and 2nd Ave. and 7th St. and Ave. C, lasting from three to four hours each. Eager crowds gathered around the platform to hear the message of the Workers Party. From the expressions of interest on the faces of the listeners and from the sympathetic comments the speakers felt that they had succeeded in conveying the message of Communism in all its practical phases. Amalgamation, the Labor Party and a Workers Government was acclaimed by all.

"The Worker" was readily purchased and last but not least recruits to our ranks were made.

The Downtown English Branch invites you to attend or co-operate in the open air meetings, which will be held on Friday night, the 18th at 5th or 7th St., Ave. C, and on Saturday night, at 6th St. and 2nd Ave.

The Downtown English Branch also invites you to attend its class in the Communist Manifesto conducted by the capable Comrade Sjaklind on Thursday nights at eight at 208 E. 12th St.

The Bad Dreams of The Herald

Kenneth Durant, American correspondent of the Russian Telegraph Agency, has written a letter to the editor of The New York Herald as follows:

On May 8th the New York Bureau of the Russian Telegraph Agency, in its routine news report to Moscow, cabled the following item:

"New York Herald dispatch dated Moscow May 7 says 348 persons executed in new reign of terror during first two weeks of April at Butyrsky prison." Dispatch says that in order to avoid disturbing the neighbors the executioner used silence and hatchets.

The dispatch referred to was a "special cable to the New York Herald" under a Moscow date line in a box with the head "Red Executioners' Victims Were 348 in Two Weeks," published in the Herald May 8, 1923.

We have received today the following cable from the Russian Telegraph Agency at Moscow, referring to our cable of May 8:

"Herald rumors alleging executions terror deliberate lies without foundation."

Hypocrisy of British Tears Shed for Reaction Exposed

Despite British tears and appeals to sentimentality, the truth about the Archangel expedition of the British, French and American governments, for the overthrow of the Soviet government, is coming to light. Interest is growing about the fate of the Archangel expedition, and the breaking off of commercial relations with the Soviet government.

The following correspondence interchanged by the British Government and the Soviet government, and particulars of the charges against Tikhon, issued by the Russian Telegraph Agency, are of importance:

* * *

Documents published in the Press reveal Tikhon as a conscious agent of the anarchists who was in full accord with the interventionist aspirations of the most reactionary Russian circles. Tikhon (alias Belavin) was in close touch with these circles even before the Revolution. At that time he was the chairman of the Yaroslav section of the Union of Russian Men (the Black Hundreds). Tikhon has systematically changed the whole Church organization, from the Synod to the congregation, into a counter-revolutionary apparatus, which carried out the orders of the Patriarch to resist the Soviet authorities. Tikhon twice succeeded in provoking bloodshed. One occasion was in 1918, in Central Russia, in connection with opposing the decree of separation of the Church from the State. Another was in 1922, in Petrograd and Smolensk, in connection with strict orders given not to allow the Church treasures to be confiscated for famine relief. Tikhon, who was looked upon by Russian monarchist emigrants as their representative in Russia, was in close touch with all important Russian and foreign interventionists. He admitted himself that for two years he supported Denikin, Kolchak, and Krasnov thru the assistance of the clergy of the occupied areas, and that he tried thru the Archangel churchmen and the Archbishop of Canterbury to induce the English troops to remain at Archangel. He openly agreed with French intervention, plans of which were communicated to him in 1918 by Rene Marchand, on the instructions of the French Consul, Chevilly. He gave his benediction. The largest Russian counter-revolutionary organizations, the "Tactical Centre," "National Centre," and the Conference of the Russian Clergy, which assembled together with the most important monarchists in Carlowitz in 1922, also had Tikhon's blessing. Tikhon sympathized openly with the decisions of the conference to utilize the famine, cold, and epidemics for monarchistic restoration aims, which explains his policy in connection with the confiscation of Church treasures. Tikhon's activities disgusted not only the laboring masses, but even the clergy, who induced Tikhon to renounce the title of Patriarch. A characteristic letter of the Siberian clergy, signed by the Metropolitan Peter, appeared in today's Izvestia, in which the clergy consider that Tikhon ought to receive the punishment he merited, and ask that the coming All-Russian Church Congress which takes place on April 29 in Moscow shall condemn Tikhon's offence.

Police Sergeant at Fitchburg, Mass., Admits Brutal Treatment of Workers

(Special to "The Worker")

FITCHBURG, MASS.—Rose Pastor Stokes addressed a meeting of American and Finnish workers here on "The Communist Defense in Allchigan." Among the audience, which completely filled the Moose Hall, was a very imposing looking police sergeant and a plain clothes man of the Department of Justice. They had come for trouble, and listened very intently to the speech of Comrade Stokes to catch up anything which might give them a pretext to break up the meeting.

Comrade Stokes outlined the class struggle before and after the Proletarian Revolution in Russia, showing that the attack upon the Communists in organizing the workers against the attacks of the capitalists on their unions and standard of living—"the attack of the capitalist class upon the workers is inevitable whenever they attempt to arouse the mass of workers to action to defeat the open-shop, and to prevent the annihilation of the unions," said Comrade Stokes.

"It is Howat and Foster that are persecuted by the bosses, while Gompers and Morrison are allowed perfect freedom and are assisted by the capitalists in their work of destroying the labor movement and destroying the solidarity of the workers.

"Howat and Foster aim to mobilize the workers and strengthen their organizations so as to smash the drive of the bosses against Labor. And they are successfully doing this work. That is why they are attacked by the Government."

She also told of the widespread raids by the Department of Justice which resulted in the arrest of 6,000 alien workers and the deportation of many hundreds, in 1920. Even the police officer agreed with Comrade Stokes, for at the end of the meeting he lingered near the door and told Comrade Stokes that he agreed with much that she said.

"We remember how people were arrested in the raids of 1920, without any cause, right and left, just as you described it, and how brutally they were treated at Deer Island." He invited her to come again.

* * *

Lynn Responds to Defense Appeal

LYNN, Mass.—The case of the Michigan defendants was given a splendid presentation by one of them, Rose Pastor Stokes, at a meeting of several hundred workers assembled in Lasters' Hall.

Before she went on with the case, she painted a background of the class struggle which is woven into the Michigan case.

After her talk, there were many questions about Communism, a Labor Party and the tactics of the Workers Party. The speaker explained, in answer to a question, why it was impossible for the Workers Party to unite organically with the Socialist Party.

A collection was taken for the defense of the comrades arrested in Michigan. The meeting was one of the most successful that the Lynn local has ever arranged.

STOKES MEETINGS

Rose Pastor Stokes speaks at:

Passaic, N. J., May 18, 8 P. M., Botwin Hall, 84 Van Houten St.
Chicago, Ill., May 20, 8 P. M., Workers' Temple, 1326 Spring Garden St.
Detroit, Mich., May 21, 8 P. M., Pedonia Hall, cor. Beatty and Winder Sts.
Cleveland, O., May 22, 8 P. M., Bender Hotel, 819 E. 8alisa St.
Rockford, Ill., May 24, 8 P. M., Labor Lyceum, 500 St. Paul St.
Toledo, O., May 25, 7:30 P. M., Red Men's Hall, Walnut, near Ninth St.
Buffalo, N. Y., May 26, 8 P. M., Carpenter's Hall, 475 Franklin St.
Boston, Mass., May 27, 2 P. M., Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley St. and Warren Ave.

Foster Stirs Boston with Trial Story

By WILLIAM SIMONS

BOSTON, Mass. — Communism made plain to the workers of Boston —this was the stunt pulled off by William Z. Foster before 1800 workers who packed Scenic Auditorium to the doors. Communism, confiscation, violence, spies—these were the subjects that gave Foster an opportunity to show how the fight was won in his trial in Michigan. The defense did not flinch, but threw back in the teeth of the prosecution their charges of confiscation and violence.

The enthusiasm engendered at the meeting was remarkable. As I write this, several comrades are discussing the meeting, remarking that the audience was spellbound by his sincere, and intelligent presentation of the case. "And his anecdotes are good," says another. They will talk about this meeting for some time to come. It acted as an inspiration to the comrades.

No recent meeting has had so many trade unionists present, and for that reason the effect is so profound. Foster spoke, as a trade unionist does to other trade unionists. They recognized him as their own, and when he appeared in the hall he was cheered madly for about ten minutes. And when he rose to speak, it took him some time to quiet the cheering mass.

Foster's appeal for funds to fight for Ruthenberg and the other defendants met with a hearty response, several hundred dollars being collected.

Loud applause greeted every mention of Foster's co-defendants, especially Ruthenberg, and Minor, who is next in order for persecution.

It was a meeting of workers to hear a worker tell how he and his comrades were fighting the fight of the entire working class. Other speakers were Max Bedacht, a co-defendant, and Michael T. Berry, Editor of the "Amalgamated Shoe Workers." The chairman was a prominent member of Painters Local 1, Michael O'Flaherty.

Pro-Political Action Wins in Mexico

NOTE—This is the first and concluding article of the series on the Second National Convention of the Mexican Communist Party.

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE
(Special to "The Worker")

MEXICO CITY.—The big session of the Second National Convention of the Mexican Communist Party was the session of the report of the national executive council, the appraisal of the situation in Mexico and the tasks of the party for the coming period. He opened the debate by reading the theses of the Communist International on the subject.

While "votes of confidence" are always, and rightly so, offensive political bombast, in the Mexican Communist Party, based on the history of the party, stems and begins the brilliant speech of the chairman. He is obviously an outstanding figure. He draws examples from the history of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, from England, Germany, Russia. He speaks of "historical facts that we cannot destroy by a mere cloud of words."

"This country has been the scene of a series of insurrections, intermittent, but ever possible and often present, from 1821 to 1910. Governments were not elected into office but insurrected into office. Elections had little significance, often did not occur. But conditions here have changed since 1910 and the party has condemned itself to stagnation because it has not perceived this and adapted its tactics to changed conditions."

He speaks clearly, intensely, brilliantly and with relentless logic and his face seems more Indian than ever under the stress of his thinking. He speaks without notes, yet never drops a link in the chain of his thought. He takes the wind out of the sails of the opposition and steals its thunder by branding in searing phrases the parliamentarism of careerists of the labor movement.

He gives ten measures whereby the party can prevent careerism and assure itself that the goldust of its parliamentary fraction be revolutionary and not bourgeois. These are: (1) Inspection by the central committee of the personnel of local nominations; (2) Responsibility of elected officials and nominees to the central committee; (3) Full power of the committee to set aside local nominations; (4) Be ruthless with careerists. Choose not "experienced parliamentarians" who tend to form a professional bureaucracy in the labor movement. Choose rather workers without parliamentary experience so long as they be trusted fighters of proved ability and courage and long experience in the labor movement; (6) Limit their salaries to a workers' wage; (7) The Central Committee must control the parliamentary fraction, instruct it, be represented in its caucuses, prepare with it, its debates on vital issues, select its spokesmen, define its attitudes; (8) Every candidate must render a signed resignation in advance of the campaign which the central committee may use at any time after he is in office to force his resignation from office; (8) Work within parliament must be subordinated to vital mass issues outside of parliament. Elected officials must never lose contact with the masses; (9) They are not legislators and statesmen but workers' representatives inside an institution which serves the enemy, which they must show up, and which the workers will eventually destroy; (10) Let the fraction be small so long as it be dependable, rather than large and wavering.

"There is only one Communist in the British House of Commons, but the whole country rang with the audacity of his attack on the throne in answer to the address of the crown. Even the labor delegation was stirred. He denounced the throne altho it was high treason, because that was his mission. It was not his mission to keep within the law, regard himself as a statesman, receive his salary and give alms from it to the party."

Long silence follows his speech. The opposition finds itself robbed of its thunder. When its leader rises to the attack, he is weak, uncertain and a bit awed. Young Carrillo of the Communist Youth follows with a clever speech outlining the disastrous results of non-participation in elections with well-selected examples from recent local history in various states. "Our comrades believed that the mashes yearned for a political party that was anti-parliamentary," he challenged. "They believed that by abstention we would conquer mass support. We have not. The experiment of conquest of mass support thru abstention has been tried and has failed. Let us abandon our unsuccessful tactic."

All that day and all the next, the debate goes on pro and con. Slowly it changes its character from a debate to a school room lesson. When the vote is taken it is UNANIMOUS! Every delegate has been educated to the viewpoint of the National Executive and the anti-parliamentary period of the Communist Party of Mexico is at an end.

The convention draws near to a close. It is the last day.—Sunday. The week's labors are ended. The new committee is elected. Among the new names is that of Mexico's leading artist, Diego Rivera. Lo-renzo, the bearded "philosopher", and Ramirez, the canny secretary are re-elected to the new committee.

At Sunday noon they sing the International and adjourn to a dinner given in their honor. The dinner is followed by sweet, melancholy Mexican songs. Then come exhibitions of Indian and Mexican dancing. Ragged workers come in their ragged Sunday best—some barefoot, some sockless and sandaled, some in native Indian costume with long serapis or blankets of many colors wrapped around them—squalor, misery and hope.

Follows the cheering—the inevitable "long live's" or vivas. Once more the International is sung, and the convention is over.

M. LORENZO, Member of the Central Executive Committee, Mexican Communist Party

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Buffalo Goes Strong for a Labor Party

(Continued from page One)

tician, who had eclipsed the careers of labor fakers ahead of him, stood aghast into the hall, and left without a word.

As the question of a Labor Party could no longer be evaded, the Central Labor Council decided, at the previous meeting, that a special session for business would be set aside for May 10th in order to definitely decide the policy of the Council on the question of a Labor Party.

When the special order of business was called, the chairman of the organization committee, Campbell, made a motion that the Council proceed with the launching of a local Labor Party. After presenting a masterly argument in favor of his motion, Campbell sat down prepared to listen to the attacks from the reactionary side of the hall. The next speaker was Jouhl Doyle, chairman of the legislative committee of the Council. Instead of speaking against the motion, as everyone expected, he spoke strongly for it. It was plain to everyone that the old guard realized the fight against the demand for such a move in Buffalo was hopeless. Not one of the 20 or more speakers that discussed the question said one word in criticism of it.

Local Unions To Be Visited

In order to insure the success of the Labor Party, every local union that can be reached within the next two weeks will be visited by representatives of the Council and at the next regular meeting of the Council, May 24, the official call for the launching of the Party will be issued. Altho many of the more impetuous radicals were irritated at the delay in calling the conference, those who were in favor of what they termed a "referendum" of the local unions explained their course by pointing to the fact that discussion in the local unions will result in aligning all organized labor solidly behind the Party and insure the success of its candidates at the coming elections.

James C. Campbell, chairman of the Organization Committee and John Doyle, chairman of the Legislative Committee, will call a joint meeting of the two committees for the purpose of devising plans for presenting the position of the Council to all the local unions in the jurisdiction.

All Forces Will Unite

In order that all organizations of workers, industrial, fraternal or political may unite on the local Labor Party, invitations are to be sent to such organizations.

The local branch of the Workers Party has already gone on record in favor of participating in the conference and will refrain from placing its own candidates in nomination for the city elections, thereby assisting in creating a genuine United Front on the political field. The local leaders of the Socialist Party have tried by subterfuge to discourage the Council from launching a Party, but they will undoubtedly be forced to enter the conference or bring upon their heads the condemnation of all organized workers in Buffalo. The remnant of the Socialist Labor Party will not participate and it is doubtful if the Proletarian Party group, which is very small, will participate. The absence of these latter will have no effect upon the success of a Labor Party as they are absolutely without influence in this locality, none of their members being active in the labor movement.

The German, Jewish, and Italian workingmen's fraternal benefit societies will be invited and a number of them have already evinced a desire to participate in the conference.

Candidates for every office contested this fall will be nominated and a platform drawn up that will contain the most pressing demands of the working class in this vicinity.

MAY FESTIVAL AND DANCE

Given by the

WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA

Williamsburgh Branch

SATURDAY EVENING

MAY 19th

Educational Alliance

76 Throop Ave., Brooklyn

Ticket (incl. Hatcheck) 50 cents

Actors Like to Act in "The Rivals"; Realism Found in "Mary the 3d"

By JOHN DALE

It is a play that the actors like to act, and that ought to be reason enough to draw the throngs to the offering of the Equity Players, "The Rivals", at the Earl Carroll Theatre, whither it has gone to make room for "Sweet Nell of Old Drury", at the Equity 49th St. Theatre.

Francis Wilson, who is the president of the Equity players, and who is the very enjoyable "Bob" Acres in this comedy of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, confesses to the actors' liking for this piece in a curtain speech after the second act. These actors' efforts before the curtain are getting to be something more than curtain speeches. They are taking on a propaganda flavor with "President" Wilson talking about the Actors' Theatre; speeches at the Garrick telling of the triumphant drives of the Theatre Guild for $500,000 and more for a new home, and Butler Davenport explaining his Free Theatre before his own footlights at the Bramhall Playhouse.

"The Rivals" was originally performed at the Covent Garden, London, in 1775, and is a sample of the Sheridan comedies that delighted British audiences at the time when the American colonists were getting ready to overthrow the King's rule in this country. It has been a favorite on many stages during the last century and a half, never more so than now with its cast including the attractions as Madlyn Arnold, Sidney Blackmer, J. M. Kerrigan, James T. Powers, Mary Shaw, Violet Heming, Eva Le Gallienne and Vivian Tobin.

* * *

"Mary the 3d" Is Realism

In "Mary the 3rd", at the 39th St. Theatre, one gets a realistic cross section of American home life that almost smells of the dissecting room, the operation is so complete. It is a family of the middle class, a lawyer's home, that is revealed for us, with a three-cornered struggle between three generations. There is the changing viewpoint towards love and its domestic obligations as seen thru the eyes of Mary the 1st, of 1870; Mary the 2nd, of 1897, and Mary the 3d, of 1923. Thru the years woman is lifted to a social status on an equality with that of man. Mary the 1st, the Grandmother boasts of her success in catering to the smallest whim of the man she married, thus claiming she had wound him about her finger. Mary the 2nd rattles her chains, but it is only thru her daughter, Mary the 3d, and her son egged on by the sister, that she finally breaks them with the realization that she has never loved, or been loved, during 25 years of married life. Yet viewing the wreckage of her parents' wedded life, Mary the 3d, plunges into matrimony also, agreeing to quit when love dies, but nevertheless believing that love will live on forever.

One of the brilliant flashes of the play lays bare the great social crime of woman's economic dependence on man. This touch lifts the play out of the ranks of others of its kind, and makes it worth while.

Louise Huff, who reappears in the several Mary roles, and finally as Mary the 3d, leaves nothing to be desired in her portrayal of the modern girl who wants to know. She has an able supporting company. The play is by Rachel Crothers.

* * *

Moscow Farewell Starts May 21

At the conclusion of its visit of a fortnight in Boston which comes to an end Saturday night, May 19, the Moscow Art Theatre will heed public demand expressed in the form of hundreds of letters to Morris Gest and will return to New York for a farewell engagement of two weeks, beginning Monday May 21.

ROBOTAGE

The word "robot" is making a dent in the English and American languages. The dent will become a hole. The word will jimmy its way thru into the structure of recognized and underfood language.

"A few years from now this word 'robot' is scheduled to slip easy from tongues and sleep soundly in the dictionaries with such authorized companions as dummy, or mummy, or perhaps, rummy. And while a dummy is a stuffed human form for showing samples of sales goods, and a mummy is a dead human figure embalmed with the arts of ancient Egypt, kept for decorative or memorial ends, a robot is a human figure without human pain, joy, or other feelings made by a modern factory process, an obedient, competent shadow of a man, resulting from modern chemistry, mechanics and other factors of civilization and its progress. Even in our lifetime's we may come to see this or that servitor spoken of, not as Smith's 'man Friday' but as Smith's 'robot.'"—Carl Sandburg, from "A Note On Robots."

Have You Read the News?

WORLD WAR ? RECONSTRUCTION

England is ready to break trade relations with Russia and has sent ships to support her threat.

—o—

At Lausanne a member of the Fascisti murdered Vorovsky, the Soviet representative.

—o—

The Swiss government expels Ahrens, attaché to the Soviet delegation.

—o—

In America some reactionary forces pass resolutions condemning Russia and others forbid the urging of trade relations with and recognition of Soviet Russia.

—o—

HOW WILL THE AMERICAN FARMERS AND WORKERS ANSWER THIS CRY FOR WAR?

The Friends of Soviet Russia justly asks in face of these developments—Which shall we send to Russia

CANNONS OR TRACTORS?

We propose to send twenty tractors as our immediate answer. With these tractors we want to send a LIVING MESSAGE. That is why we are offering a

FREE TRIP TO RUSSIA

in connection with this drive. We want this LIVING MESSAGE to go from the farmers and workers of America as a symbol of faith in the ideals for which the Russian people are being persecuted by the international organized capitalist bloc.

GIVE! GIVE ONE DOLLAR

and as many times One Dollar as you possibly can. Help the Russians NOW so that they may be prepared for possible emergencies.

It is not enough to give. Enter the contest. Get your organization to nominate a candidate and work for his election.

SIGN ONE OF THE BLANKS BELOW. DO IT NOW! DON'T WAIT!

THE ONE DOLLAR ARMY
Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 W. 13th St.
I want to help buy tractors to help the suffering reconstruction of Russia and serve as a symbol of faith in the ideals for which the Russian people have given their all. Enclosed find $.....
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....

THE ONE DOLLAR ARMY
Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 W. 13th St.
I want to enter the contest for a free trip to Russia, to help buy the tractors and serve as a living message to the workers and farmers of Russia. Send me ..... collection blanks.
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
REFERENCE .....

Message to Greeting in U.S. Communist Youth Convention, May 20th

(Continued from page One)

Communist. The Y. C. I. of the Y. C. I. has warmly welcomed these developments in the Young Workers' League and has just received the young workers' organization into membership in the Young Communist International.

The Y. C. I. has always considered the Young Workers' League as the vanguard of the revolutionary youth in the U. S. and the hopes of the working-class youth on the Continent have always been centered on your League. They realize that even if the Y. W. L. is not a section of the Y. C. I., there was in the very stronghold of the capitalist world dictatorship, a valiant organization of the working-class youth which marches under the banner of Communism and the proletarian world revolution. Your dedication fully justifies this opinion of the International Youth movement.

The slogan, "To the Masses of the Working Class Youth", must also be distilled by your League. If it works consciously and tirelessly, your League will not be denied the fruits of our struggle, and become a mass organization of the working-class youth in the United States. And we hope earnestly that the day is not very far off when the Y. W. L. can declare its unreserved affiliation to the Y. C. I., as the American section of the latter.

With revolutionary greetings,

The E. C. of the Y. C. I.
(Signed) R. Schuller, Sec.

It is expected that the Second National Convention of the Young Workers' League, which opens in Chicago on May 20 and ends May 22, will reaffirm its previous decision with relation to affiliation to the Y. C. I., and carry on its proceedings in accord with the spirit, the principles and the tactics of the Young Communist International, as formulated in the decisions of the Third Congress recently held in Moscow.

Arden, Pa., for Howat

Arden, Pa., Local Union, No. 1446, United Mine Workers, has adopted resolutions calling upon the International Executive Board to reinstate Alexander Howat and his fellow officers of Dist. 14, Kansas.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

If you are a Labor Union Fighter
You will read
The LABOR HERALD
Official Organ of The Trade Union Educational League
Wm. Z. Foster, Editor
Subscription Price, $1.50 per year.
118 No. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Y. W. L. Circle Newark to Have Truck Ride

Sunday morning, May 20th, Circle Newark will give its First Annual May Ride to Pinebrook, N. J. Special talent as the Hot-Dog Trio, composed of Cy Beck, Fred Davis and Ida Mazlin will entertain. Another feature will be a baseball game, in which Babe Ruth, after much persuasion has "consented" to be among those present. Trucks will leave corner Broome St. and Springfield Ave. at 8.30 o'clock sharp. All Newark and New York Circles are invited.

The New Russia!

READ "INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN SOVIET RUSSIA"

by A. A. HELLER

recently American Representative of the Supreme Council of National Economy of Soviet Russia, who made first hand investigations of Russia's new Economic Policy during several months spent in Russia. He refutes the charge that Sovietism has returned to capitalism.

Price $1.50
12 chapters, 240 pages, cloth bound.
With introduction by Charles P. Steinmetz.
WORKERS PARTY
799 Broadway, New York City

Party United Front Policy Is Approved

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Secretary, Workers Party.

The Executive Council of the Workers Party met on May 7th and 8th, and discussed many important questions of Party policy. The following is a summary of the questions decided:

United Front Policy

The United Front Policy of the Party, as outlined in a recent circular to the Party members, was discussed by the committee and the continuation of the policy endorsed.

The political committee was instructed to initiate a campaign among the Party membership to bring about better understanding of the United Front Policy and its limitations.

Party Re-Organization.

The Organization Committee of the Party was instructed to work out a plan for the re-organization of the Party districts so as to increase the number of districts and reduce their size.

The plan outlined proposes to cut down the districts in such a manner as to make the district organizer a local organizer with territory with which he can keep in constant personal touch.

First attention will be given to the large cities and industrial centres in re-organizing the districts. Branches lying outside of territory which can be reached by the district organizers will be attached directly to the National office.

It is also proposed that in carrying on its future organization campaigns the Party endeavor to organize along the line of trade union or shop branches wherever possible.

While this policy is to be started now, the existing Party organization is not to be disturbed at once and the new policy is to be put into effect only after consultation with the language sections on the question of working out ways and means so that the re-organization can be carried out without interfering with the existing language sections.

No steps will be taken until after the report of the Organization Committee submitting a detailed plan.

Party Headquarters

The question of removing the Party headquarters to Chicago was discussed at length.

It was seemingly the opinion of the majority of the Executive Council that Chicago is the logical place for the Party headquarters, but that political conditions and the organizational situation of the Party made it impossible to take any immediate steps to change the location of the Party headquarters.

"Freiheit" Editorship

The resignation of Comrade M. J. Olgin as editor of the "Freiheit" was accepted unanimously.

The committee had sought three many months to adjust the situation in the "Freiheit" in such a way as to make it possible for Comrade Olgin to remain at his post, without sacrificing Party politics, but its efforts had been in vain and the committee found no other course open than to accept Comrade Olgin's resignation. Comrade Benjamin Gitlow was appointed editor to succeed Comrade Olgin.

Daily Paper.

A proposal was submitted to combine the "Worker" and the "Voice of Labor." As against this, an amendment was offered urging the Chicago comrades to develop the "Voice of Labor" as a local Chicago paper, so that there would be no competition between "The Worker" and "The Voice of Labor."

Action on this question was deferred so that the question of a daily newspaper could be taken up first, it being argued that the decision on this question would decide the question of combining the two Party weeklies.

The need of the Party to finance the defense of comrades under indictment and trial were considered in this connection. It was decided that in view of the great need of defense funds no immediate campaign for funds for a daily paper could be undertaken. The final decision was that tentatively July 1st be set as the date for the beginning of the campaign for funds for a daily, and November 7th as the date of publication, the final decision as to beginning the campaign to be made at a meeting in June on the basis of the political situation at that particular time.

Problems of Our Party

IV. The Question of Tactics.

By JOHN PEPPER.

The Workers Party of America is the product of the fusion of two Communist parties. The fusion was brought about by the Communist International. It was the result of the efforts to bring the masses of Communist workers in the United States into one party. And since it is a fusion, it is natural that the two fractions should bring into the united party their own traditions, their own methods of work, their own conceptions of Communist tactics.

The Workers Party is the product of the fusion of two Communist parties. The fusion was brought about by the Communist International. It was the result of the efforts to bring the masses of Communist workers in the United States into one party. And since it is a fusion, it is natural that the two fractions should bring into the united party their own traditions, their own methods of work, their own conceptions of Communist tactics.

"And it is natural that the two fractions should bring into the united party their own traditions, their own methods of work, their own conceptions of Communist tactics. And it is very often even the case that the differences in the Party are based on historical traditions from the Italians, the Germans from the Russians. The workers belonging to these nationalities are still very deeply rooted in the social and political conditions of their old countries. The greatest event for the Italians is Fascism in Italy. For the German workers, the occupation of the Ruhr, for the Hungarian Communists, the White Terror of Horthy. For the Polish workers, the heroic election fight of our brothers in Poland. For the Russian comrades, the miracle of Soviet Russia, so dear to all of us.

The agitation and propaganda of our comrades in the various language Federations, centers mainly about these great events in their respective countries. And yet, all the members of the language Federations are living here in the United States. We likewise observe the most enthusiastic activities of our comrades in the Federations to be in closest connection with their old countries. Our Italian comrades arrange a collection for the persecuted Communists of Italy, our German comrades send relief for the hungry children of German Communists. Our Hungarian comrades put forth great efforts to collect money for political prisoners suffering in Horthy's prisons. Our Polish comrades have made a collection for the support of the Communist election campaign in Poland. Our Ukrainian comrades collect money for the support of the Ukrainian publishing activities in Europe. Our Russian comrades are of course with heart and soul interested in relief of Soviet Russia. Our Jewish comrades collect money or needy Jewish workers in the Ukraine.

If we look thru the press of the various Federations of the Workers Party, we find with few exceptions very little about the political and social struggle of this country. In one were to read the nine dailies and twenty-one weeklies of the Workers Party carefully, one would get the complete picture of all European countries, but a very incomplete picture of the political life in America. And yet we should not forget that all these workers, speaking various languages, are living here in the United States, that they are exploited by capitalists here, that they are oppressed by the capitalist government of the United States.

Of course, everything which interests our Federations is really very important. To be a Communist, means to be an Internationalist. Fascism, occupation of the Ruhr, Horthy terror, Polish election fight and foremost Soviet Russia, are absolutely important for us all. All this is part of the world reaction and world revolution. But here in this country, our first duty is to struggle against the American part of the world reaction, and to advance the American part of the world revolution. It is not internationalism when our Italian comrades concern themselves first and foremost with Italy, the Germans with Germany, the Hungarians with Hungary, but it is an uninternational reversion to nationalism. It is the unpleasant truth, but for that very reason it must be stated, that many of our Federations are in many respects, still national Ghettos. And we must affirm that a Ghetto remains a Ghetto even if, instead of the yellow badge, the red badge is worn.

Why the Lack of Interest in American Political Life?

What has caused so many of our Federations to stick in these national Ghettos? What has caused so great a part of our comrades to interest themselves so little in American politics?

Two important causes are responsible for this.

First, the general tradition of the American working class. For forty years, Gompers and the American Federation of Labor have preached the unimportance of politics. For forty years the American Federation of Labor, has taught that the workers should not concern themselves too much with the government, and that legislation should not interfere too much in the affairs of capital and labor. This apolitical conception has been reinforced from the left, thru the I. W. W. which has a naive fear of political activity. Nor is the political tradition of the Socialist Party very brilliant. The Socialist Party even in its best days has never understood how to bring down their policy from the heaven of doctrinary principles to the earth of the daily interests of the laboring masses. Naturally, the apolitical tradition could not have survived for years, if the material conditions had not made it possible. The absence of a centralized government which interferes in the daily life of every worker has been the main factor, the one-sided trade union or the one-sided doctrinaire sectarian attitude of the American labor movement in its whole past.

The second reason which is responsible for this lack of interest in American political life is the composition of our party membership. The majority of our comrades are foreign-born workers. A great part of our comrades are not citizens. A great part of them are one-sided trade union or one-sided doctrinaire sectarian mother-tongue, and do not understand the English language at all or understand it only slightly. The foreign-born workers often do not feel at home here in America; their attitude is that they have no right to interfere in the political life of the United States. The non-citizens are deprived even of the most elementary political rights. Without a knowledge of the English language it is naturally very hard to follow the political life of a country which rests on the fiction of a unified English-speaking nation.

A Big Beginning School of the Political Struggle?

It is a vital question for our Party that our comrades take active part in the political life of this country. But this is possible only with their active participation in the general American life.

What should we do? How can we attain this goal? How can we elevate our Party to becoming a factor in American political life?

It would be a betrayal of the working class if we accepted the solution advanced by the yellow N. Y. Call, that we should count only the English-speaking workers as a political factor. We ought not to forget that the majority of the workers in the most important industries are foreign-born, that the most exploited and oppressed, unskilled laboring masses are foreign-born. A Communist Party without these elements would be no real Communist Party. The Workers Party has so many foreign-born members, not because it is un-American, but because it is a true expression of the composition of the proletariat in American big industry.

It would be no solution if we were to combine national separatism by dissolving the Federations. On the contrary, thru the destruction of the Federations, we would destroy our only possibility for propaganda capable of reaching the non-English-speaking population.

It is naive Utopianism for many comrades to believe that we can bring the foreign-speaking comrades nearer to American political life by condemning English language classes. A political party cannot be transformed into a big Berlitz School of Languages, with the English grammar as its political program of action.

What then, is the correct method? We have only two means by which to draw our comrades into American political life. First, political education; second, the political struggle itself.

Political education means that the Party must analyze carefully every important political question. It must work out the right political policies, and make them the general possession of the entire party membership. In the last year, our Party has already made the first steps in this direction. We have installed a research bureau. We have organized a Party press-service. And most important of all, for the first time in the history of the American Communist movement, we have published a whole series of leaflets, pamphlets and books, dealing in general principles, but about concrete American political problems.

Great advance has been made by our Party in active participation in the political struggle. All our campaigns—Amalgamation, Labor Party, Defense, Protection of Foreign-Born—mean a common struggle of the foreign-born together with the English speaking workers—a concrete active fight against the American capitalists, and against the American capitalist government.

It is vital for our Party to realize the slogan: Be American!

Be American means rising from isolated language Federations to the general points of view of the whole Party. Be American means to rise above local narrowness and to think on a national scale. Be American means to rise above individual bosses or trusts, or trades, in order to see the whole American ruling class.

Be American means, not to forget for a moment that the great center of all class struggle is the central

What Happened to Comrade Ruthenberg?

By M. S.

[illegible]

What Honors Crimes Is This?

By M. S.

[illegible]

Party Shows Big Growth in Chicago

(Special to "The Worker").

CHICAGO. — Local Chicago, Workers Party, is made up of 52 branches as follows: 10 Czecho-Slovak including 3 woman's branches, 5 English branches, with a sixth to be soon launched in Pullman; 1 Finnish, 2 German, 2 Hungarian, 5 Italian, 2 Jewish, 1 Lettish, 6 Lithuanian, 4 Polish, 1 Roumanian, 3 Russian, 2 South Slavic, 4 Scandinavian and 4 Ukrailian. All branches in Pullman, Burnside, South Chicago and Grand Crossing are, or should be represented in the sub-central committee at Pullman. An effort is being made to have a sub-central committee in Cicero to include Morton Park, North Berwyn, Forest Park, and Town of Lake, also to build an English branch in Cicero.

Chicago comrades and workers are again reminded not to miss Lanoni's lecture on May 20th. This inspiring lecture, with the play and the musical entertainment is the event of the season. All Workers Party members are expected to turn out to the membership meeting on May 21st at Imperial Hall to hear and discuss Lanoni's message on the Communist International and Workers Party trade union members are expected to guarantee a full attendance at the W. P. E. C. meeting on May 23rd at Wicker Park Hall.

The Chicago Labor Defense Council is asking that Party units continue their support. The Jewish, South Slavic and Italian comrades already agreed to turn over a part of the proceeds of their annual picnics to the Defense. A few live comrades find that it is not difficult to get contributions on the Labor Defense Lists and that the 10 cent pamphlets sell quite readily.

Letters to the Editor

TRIBUTE TO DEBS

Editor, The Worker —At a meeting of the local branch of the Workmen's Circle, a letter from the Socialist Party suggesting that the branch present a bouquet of flowers to Eugene V. Debs when he appeared here was received and favorably acted on.

After the collection, I suggested that Debs, as a revolutionist, might be more pleased if, instead of spending the money on flowers, we would present him with this sum and ask him to transmit it to the Labor Defense. This suggestion met with immediate and unanimous favor, with the consequence that the sum was raised to $25 (less than $10 was originally collected).

The check for this amount was presented to the chairman of the Debs meeting who did not relish this procedure, as you might well suppose.

The precedent is a good one and should be followed by Party organizations which are requested to send a token of their esteem for Debs when he visits in their cities.—Herbert Benjamin, Reading, Va.

May Day in Delaware

The English and Italian Branches of the Workers Party of Wilmington, Del., held a joint May Day Celebration at which Comrade Berdini of Chester, spoke against the Fascist movement in Italy and the world in general.

Hurrah! Hurrah!

Meet your friends at
BALL & ENTERTAINMENT
MAY 19th, KATZ' HALL,
431 East 6th Street
—Tickets 50 cents.—
Given by POLISH BRANCH
No. 1, Workers Party.

All Friends and Sympathisers invited.

Big Farewell Planned for Tractor Party

(Special to "The Worker").

(By S. S. R. Press Service).

A rousing Farewell mass meeting will mark the departure from this port of the persons who will be selected in the nationwide voting contest to go to Russia as "living messages" with the 20 tractors to be sent by the Friends of Soviet Russia.

In connection with this good-bye party there will take place the first public showing of a new Russian film—Soviet—The Fifth Year—which is now in preparation and in which is seen more impressive than ever "Russia Thru the Shadows."

The farewell in New York will be only the first of a series of public affairs along the route of the American party. The S. S. R. offices in Berlin, Moscow, and Petrograd and the Russian authorities will co-operate to make the trip of paramount interest. Moving pictures will be taken and opportunity will be provided for an intimate acquaintance with those who are shaping Russia's destiny.

Every day brings further indications that the announcement of the tractor drive and of the voting contest have stirred enthusiasm among the American friends of the Workers' Republic. Labor papers have issued calls for co-operation thru their editorial columns. Several of them have undertaken special campaigns among their readers. The throb of new activity can be felt thruout the F. S. R. branches.

In the near future the national office of the organization will make public a list of persons entered in the contest. Many of them are nationally known, but among those in the lead are the "Jimmy Higginses" of the movement, those brothers who in a contest of this type at last find their reward for hard work.

Even literature is represented among the contestants. A contribution by Floyd Dell, the well known novelist, nominates for the trip to Russia none other than Edna St. Vincent Millay, the poetess.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER: KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

From Cover to Cover

By MAX SHACHTMAN.

A complete proof of the lengths to which the bourgeoisie of America has gone in attempting to suppress and undermine the Communist movement in this country is given in the first pamphlet issued by the Labor Defense Council entitled "Defend Your Liberty."

Here we have examples of the work of the Government Deportation, the third degree, spies, illegal raids, prepared by pre-arranged trials, and the other innumerable low tricks that are the weapons of the Burns's and Daugherty's tyranny.

All the issues involved are here presented. The history of the trial is briefly but satisfactorily sketched. The pages contain photographs of every one of the chief figures in the trial, the prosecution and those behind it, the defense, the indicted and the men who are behind them, the men and the organizations which form the Labor Defense Council.

The appendices contain the Michigan Federation of Labor report on the trial, the Criminal Syndicalism law under which the defendants are being prosecuted, the names of those who were arrested, those who surrendered and those for whom warrants are still out.

There is no worker in the United States who can afford to be without this pamphlet. It gives the facts about a case that involves the very life of a movement that has for its goal the abolition of the misery from which the workers of America now suffer. The case of the very utmost importance, as important for the United States as the Cologne Communist trial was for Germany in the days of Karl Marx.

* * *

The pamphlet costs 10 cents. Five 25.14 for $1.00 or $6.50 for 100. It can be obtained from the office of the Workers Party or from the Labor Defense Council 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

KUZBAS

Despite Hardships in Siberia and Persecution in America, the Coal Production of the Kuzbas Colony at KEMEROVO, Siberia, is growing by Leaps and Bounds. Kuzbas is getting DOWN TO WORK and introducing American Methods of running the Job.

The Chemical Plant is due to start running in September. Kuzbas will be represented at the Moscow Exhibition in August and September of this year.

Kuzbas needs miners, electricians, tractor-farmers, machinists, carpenters, engineers, etc. They must be hard workers who can PRODUCE under difficult conditions. They must be strong and willing and know how to obey instructions.

Full information and Bulletins from
KUZBAS, Room 301, 110 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.
KUZBAS

June 10 a Labor Holiday

for New York Workers
To be celebrated at the

NOVY MIR EXCURSION

on the SS. MOBIAK to the
BEAR MOUNTAIN PARK
CONCERT—DANCING—REFRESHMENTS
served by us on the boat

TICKETS @ $1.00 CHILDREN 50 cents
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BOAT LEAVES PIER "A" BATTERY PARK AT 8.30 A. M.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass It on to Your Neighbor

THE WORKER

Published by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America, Organ of the Communist International
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Phone: Stuyvesant 9642.

They Know No Shame

Ignorance of shame is the only foul quality that enables some debased humans to go thru with the crimes assigned to them.

This is the only explanation we can give for the report that Algernon Lee has been selected for and accepted the chairmanship of the Eugene V. Debs meeting at Madison Square Garden, New York City. Thus Lee commits a new crime against Debs and against all labor.

Debs went to prison because he stood true to the St. Louis Proclamation, the anti-war declaration of the Socialist Party. For this hostility to the capitalist war he was put away in a capitalist bastille, to rot and die.

During this same war Algernon Lee was a "Socialist" alderman in New York City. Instead of championing the Socialist Party's anti-war proclamation he voted for the "Victory Arch" that spanned Fifth Ave., of wealth and splendor, an arch that recorded so that all might see the victories of Wall Street's dollars in foreign lands. On that "Victory Arch" was inscribed the name "Murmansk" where the red soldiers of the Russian Soviet Republic fought back the invading armies of America's money kings or their northern borders.

When Algernon Lee voted for the "Victory Arch" he committed the double crime of seconding the ten-year sentence imposed by Judge Westenhaver, in Cleveland, upon Debs, and of aiding American capitalism in its attempt to drive still further its dagger into the heart of the First Workers' Republic.

This is the same Algernon Lee who proposed the resolution that was adopted at a secret meeting of the board of managers of the New York Call, only a few weeks ago, establishing the Anti-Soviet, War-Upon-the-Communists policy of this "Socialist" publication.

Debs championed the St. Louis Anti-War Proclamation. Debs stands by Soviet Russia. Debs supports the Communist Defense in Michigan. Lee has revealed his degradation by taking an opposite stand, supporting this betrayal with all the bitter vindictiveness characteristic of the worst foes of labor in the ranks of the bosses. Gompers and Daugherty could do no more.

There will be no blush of shame upon the face of Algernon Lee as he rises at Madison Square Garden to present Eugene V. Debs to the workers assembled there. This will be so because he knows no shame. Neither do those who have urged him for the performance of this crime, not only against Debs, but against the whole working class.

The Weapons of Labor

American labor in taking up new weapons acts a little clumsily. But it is learning.

Thus in San Francisco there is a controversy, of small proportions to be sure, over the question of failure to nominate Tom Mooney as the labor candidate, in a recent special congressional election.

Some say Mooney should have been the candidate, in spite of the fact that he is serving a life sentence in prison, feeling thus that the ballot could be used as a political labor weapon. Others argued that it was necessary to put up a candidate not in prison, believing that this would best serve the big purpose of the campaign, which was to solidify all labor's forces into a Labor Party. The latter viewpoint won.

Mooney was sent to prison for urging labor's elemental right to organize. He was a victim of the broadest struggle of the workers, to unite their forces into labor unions. Mooney, therefore suffers for having engaged in a "bread and butter" demand of the greatest significance to the largest numbers, and therefore should have made an ideal candidate around whom all workers could rally.

Compare with this situation the fact that the workers in Paris have been repeatedly nominating and electing Marty, the sailor, in prison for mutiny in the French war fleet before Red Odessa.

The strike called by the Industrial Workers of the World, with the release of the war prisoners as one of the demands, is also arousing discussion. The Socialists scold the I. W. W. because "the general strike is a hazardous thing to attempt without a wide solidarity of the workers."

Yet a beginning must be made. The American Federation of Labor was called on to strike for Mooney in 1919 and, in spite of a tremendous agitation, responded in very small degree. The I. W. W., however, tho few in numbers, is, nevertheless, putting up a spirited fight in the present effort, the herald of greater efforts to come.

The time is here when labor has great use for all the weapons at its command. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that labor becomes thoroly acquainted with the use of all these weapons, so that it can use them all effectively.

Do you agree with us? Then join the Workers Party!

Vorowsky, the Pioneer

When Columbus discovered this western world in 1492, and later when the first settlers arrived in Jamestown, Va., and the Pilgrims set foot on Plymouth Rock, in New England, in the early 17th century, the conquest of the American continent had only begun. There was more to the venture.

Then these venturesome pioneers of a new civilization, waves upon waves of them, have swept westward towards the Pacific, building the new order of great agriculture, of coal, steam, steel and electricity. Large numbers of these pioneers died in the wild places, crossing mountains or "death valleys," fighting stubborn nature, opposing savage beasts, warring with the old civilization of the native Indian.

So the Russian Soviet Republic is today sending out its social pioneers, not over a continent, but over the world, urging the demands of a still newer civilization, Communism, that finds its greatest opponent in the savagery of the dominant social order, capitalist imperialism.

One of these pioneers was Vaslav Vorowsky, martyred at Lausanne, Switzerland, May 10th, by the savage blood lust of Paris diplomacy. Vorowsky had been at Genoa, The Hague and the First Lausanne Conference, offering the Soviet Program of World Peace. He had been in Italy, the Soviet representative at Rome, successfully facing day after day the murder threats of Mussolini's Fascisti Rule. But he worked on, calmly, untiringly, fearlessly. At Lausanne the Swiss government gave him no more protection that is received by an ordinary traveller. This in spite of the repeated death warnings received by him from the Swiss Fascisti.

The shot that murdered Vorowsky will return to plague the kings and imperialists of London, Paris and Rome. New pioneers, of the same faith and steadfastness as Vorowsky, will go forth over the world taking up the struggle where he was compelled, by the assassin's bullet, to drop it. Vorowsky was the pioneer of a conquering cause. In spite of persecution, in spite of martyrdom, that cause, the Cause of Communism, will go forward to the conquest of this black reaction called capitalism.

"Judas" Grable Gets His Reward

Judas got 30 pieces of silver for his historic betrayal. E. F. Grable, dethroned president of the Maintenance of Way Employes, is higher priced. So does his treason to the railroad workers is worth more to the ruling class. So President Harding has elevated him to the position of "labor" representative on the "Railroad Labor Board," at $10,000 per year for five years.

This is only one of the many rewards the railroad barons, thru their government at Washington, have paid out during the past year for able assistance given them by the Judases of the labor movement on account of the 1922 railroad strike. Grable stood at the head of these traitors. His greatest crime was keeping the members of his union at work, scabbing on the strikers of other unions, in spite of the fact that they had voted overwhelmingly to strike in solidarity with other railroad workers.

During the hot resentment over Grable's treason the Maintenance of Waymen met in convention at Detroit, Mich., and swept Grable into the discard, electing in his place F. H. Fljozdal, and taking a stand for the amalgamation of the railroad unions and other progressive measures.

That Fljozdal put on a false mask of radicalism in order to step into Grable's shoes is now revealed in a full page signed statement in the Railway Maintenance of Way Employes' Journal. Fljozdal attacks William Z. Foster and the amalgamation program of the Trade Union Educational League, offering the usual advice of "travel at a slow and safe rate." But that advice will not fill the dinner pails of the railroad workers sentenced to labor at 23 cents an hour by this same "Railroad Labor Board" to which Grable has been elevated.

The Railway Maintenance of Waymen, in the case of Grable, showed themselves able, when aroused, to clean out the Judases in their midst. It looks as if the time had arrived to give some attention to Grable's successor, "Grand President" F. H. Fljozdal.

Our Youth in Convention

During the next few days, May 20-22, the Second National Convention of the Young Workers' League will be in session in Chicago. We extend our Communist greetings to these spokesmen of America's militant youth. May all their deliberations help blaze the way to the workers-and-farmers government, upon their banners. They must translate these powerful appeals into living realities—a powerful, closely-knit, industrial organization of labor, an all-inclusive political expression of the workers, a united struggle for the winning of the new Communist order.

Young minds will readily accept new ideas. The boys and girls on one-sixth of the land surface of the earth have been released from capitalism's heavy chains. The youth of the Russian Soviet Republic are watching your Second National Convention, members of the Young Workers' League. It is our earnest wish, in sending our greetings to you, that you may have something worth while to report to them, and to the youth of all the world, when this important gathering of yours reaches the hour of adjournment.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER."

This Week!

By THE ONE-ARMED

"The Pope is a friend of peace," declares Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State. [illegible] Pope is a friend of peace [illegible] Communist Party. We are [illegible] Pope's attempts to [illegible] imperialism are still shooting. Thus Europe cannot allow Bolshevism to stay, still the day is not far off when the most reactionary capitalists will have to change their attitude and to extend their hand of friendship to Soviet Russia, indeed they hate so much. But the question is whether Russia will be disposed to accept this hand.

We can depend upon the militant workers in the various lands to take care of this last problem, confident that it will be their hands that will be extended, en masse, in friendship to the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia.

Parker Proposes "Pardons"

Alton B. Parker, corporation lawyer and presidential candidate against Roosevelt in 1904, who is now president of the National Civic Federation, proposes of the L. W. W. prisoners by urging President Harding to commute the sentences of the 20-year prisoners to ten years. He declares this will make it possible for them to seek a pardon, making it convenient for the "big business" press to insist that the I. W. W. were not free speech victims, but guilty of overt acts. Parker also insists the prisoners be forced to promise "to support the constitution" of the United States." If the Wilson democrats and Harding republican administrations had lived up to the U. S. constitution there would be no "war" prisoners. What the Wall Street money lords want the workers to do is to live up to their interpretation of the constitution which the workers never can do, without enslaving themselves to capitalist greed forever.

* * *

One Life or 80,000

The hypocritical kept press and the smug churchmen who dole out orthodox religion might ponder on the statistics coming out of Germany. Before the war only 1,200 Germans took their lives each year. Now the total has crawled up 5,000 per cent to 60,000 yearly. This is the result of the poverty resulting from the great war blessed by the churchs of all lands, including those of Germany. Yet the church passes no resolutions of protest for the 80,000. It only worries about Butkewitch, Tichon and others of their kind who would perpetuate this system.

* * *

"Open Shoppers" Meet

The "Open Shoppers" of the National Association of Manufacturers are meeting in New York City, plotting new wars on organized labor. Among the most active participants in this gathering is Captain Robert Dollar, the millionaire anti-union ship owner of San Francisco, who a reputed to be the big power back of the plot that sent Mooney and Billings to prison for life.

President Edgerton, of this labor crushing organization, proclaimed, he would rather see his shop go up in smoke, or would rather sacrifice his life, than the open shop. He may suffer even worse than that. The workers may decide to take over "his" shop and put him to work in it.

* * *

When Jack Jones cries "You dirty dogs, slobbering over dead soldiers and starving the living!" his words appeal to every intelligent worker. But when the Daily Sketch tells us that Mr. and Mrs. Neville Chamberlain and Lord Mr. and Mrs. Chytes lunched together in the House of Commons; and that the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald sat up "close conversation," we think of Judas Iscariot, and curse. —"One of Work," official organ of the British Jobless on "decorum," in the British Parliament.

Kollontay to Write for 'The Worker'

[illegible] Kollontay, Soviet Ambassador to Norway, [illegible] to write for [illegible] Worker. [illegible] Kollontay [illegible] Communist Party [illegible] Russia, and is considered [illegible] Communists in Russia. [illegible] Kollontay [illegible] Communist International, and is a member of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. [illegible]

Dear comrade Engdahl
many, many thanks for
the copy of the Worker.
I shall send you now
and again an article
on different points.
I shall be glad to stay
in contact with you.
It is so nice to know
one has friends and
comrades that warm for
the same cause as
myself. My best comin
wishes greeting to
you and yours
A. Kollontay

Communists and sympathizers in this country desiring to write to Comrade Kollontay may reach her at the Legation, Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, Drammensvejen, 34, Kristiania, Norway.

The Way Russian Workers Do It

By ISRAEL AMTER
(Our European Staff Correspondent)

The Russian Steamer "E Russo" has arrived at Hamburg loaded with 1400 tons of rye. The steamer is to be met by representatives of the International Workers Relief Committee, the National Council of Factory Committees and the Rhenish-Westphalian Consumers' League.

The rye will be ground in the mills of the League at Essen and Bochum and then—sold?

No, this rye has been sent by the Russian workers to Germany for quite a different purpose. It is a gift of the workers of Soviet Russia to the needy workers on the Ruhr—to the unemployed, to those working short hours, to the families of political prisoners. It is a token of the solidarity that Russian workers feel for struggling workers in all parts of the world.

The Russian workers belong to the Red Labor International: only part of the workers of the Ruhr as yet accept the tenets of struggle proclaimed by the Red Labor International. Most of the workers on the Ruhr belong to the Amsterdam International. The Amsterdam International does nothing for the Ruhr workers. All that it did was adopt a resolution stating that it would call a general strike in case of war. Fimmen, secretary of the Amsterdam International, declares that a state of war exists on the Ruhr, but Fimmen does not call a general strike. Fimmen says the workers are indifferent to what is happening.

The workers in the Red Labor International are not indifferent. The Russian workers are not indifferent—they send material aid to the struggling, fighting comrades. The leaders in the fight are the German Factory Councils, protagonists of the Red Labor International, in which militant Communists are taking a leading part. The French adherents to the Red Labor International—the General Federation of Labor Unitaire—are not indifferent. Together with the Communist Party of France, they are carrying on a fight against the tyrannical imperialist Government of France.

The Red Labor International is not indifferent: it cannot be. Its motto is: Fight and struggle for the working masses in all countries of the world.

The Russian workers, who fought thru the Revolution, the five years of bloody counter-revolution and the year of famine, the Russian workers who are just recovering from the destruction of banditry and imperialist onslaught—these workers of Soviet Russia are the first to think of their fighting, needy brothers on the Ruhr.

They are not sending only one steamer. A second steamer "Arcos" is loading with 25000 tons; a third, the "Red Labor International", taking on 6,000 tons at Reval as fast as the work can be done.

That is the way Russian workers do it. They are the most wonderful workers in the world.

THE SPIRIT OF YOUTH

EUREKA, Cal.—A 17-year-old girl, Katherine Dawson, president of the auxiliary, Rosabrier Woman's club, shocked the California Federation of Women's club convention here by announcing:

"We, the club women of the future, will look for the causes of poverty instead of devoting our efforts to charity."

MISSING!

To make up complete files of THE WORKER we need the following numbers—212-219-222-241-244-271.

We will appreciate it if comrades will send us copies of these missing issues.—Business Manager.

Howat Shows Cruel and Heartless Manner in which Lewis-Murray Officialdom of Miners' Union Deserted Pennsylvania Membership

(Continued from Page One)

with the International on all questions of importance, you are to be discredited, if it is in their power to do so.

Brophy is one of the real progressives in the labor movement. Brophy and the miners of Dist. 2 stood with the men in Somerset County and refused to desert them when the winter months were coming on, while at the same time the miners in the Coke Regions were being deserted by the International. Regardless of what the outcome of the strike may be in Somerset County the members of our union will give credit to the miners and officials of Dist. 2, for the manner in which they stood with the men who stood so nobly with the miners of the country during the miners' strike last summer.

Win or lose, Brophy and the men of his district have made a real fight; one that the coal barons in Somerset County will not soon forget.

When the general strike of the miners was settled last summer, the officials of Dist. 2, outlined a policy to protect the interests of the men in Somerset County and other parts of the District where they had joined the union and stood with the miners all thru the strike.

President Lewis, however, would not permit them to carry out the arrangements they had made, but forced his own disastrous policy upon them.

Anyone conversant with the real facts that existed in Somerset County and the Coke Regions when the general strike was settled last summer, is convinced beyond any question of doubt, that the strike in Somerset County and the Coke Regions of Pennsylvania could have been won long ago had it been conducted as it should have been. Had President Lewis adopted the policy advocated by President Brophy there would have been a different story to tell in connection with the strike in the Coke Regions today.

Brophy held to the principle that the organization should stand with the men who enlisted in the strike in the non-union fields one year ago and should refuse to sign with any company in Dist. 2, unless the company agreed to sign up for all their mines in that District which, of course, would include the miners in Somerset County, and some other parts of the District.

Where the men joined the union during the strike after April 1st, 1922, Lewis and Murray, however, insisted that Brophy should sign with the companies for some of their mines while the men at other mines of the same companies and in the same district were forced to continue to strike and starve alone.

This is the reward the miners in Somerset County and other parts of that District received at the hands of the International for the fight and the sacrifice they made last summer when we were so much in need of their assistance.

The miners of the country will readily understand the demoralizing effect of such a policy, for the men in Somerset County could not but feel that they had been deserted and betrayed by the organization that had pledged itself to stand with them to the last.

The same miserable policy was carried out in Dist. 5, and the Coke Regions. Practically all the large companies who have mines in the Coke Regions also have mines in Dist. 5. The mines of these companies were signed up in Dist. 5 to furnish them with coal while the men at the mines of these same companies in the Coke Regions who had made such a gallant fight to establish the Miners' Union in that section of Pennsylvania were being deserted and left to fight alone, and while the officials of Dist. 5 were signing up and putting these mines in operation, these same companies whose mines were only a few miles away across the line in Fayette County, were throwing the miners and their wives and children and furniture out on the streets in the most cruel and brutal manner conceivable.

Later on, about the time the International had collected the $4 assessment from the miners the strike in the Coke Regions was called off by the International and these men who had made one of the most remarkable struggles for industrial freedom in the history of our union, were forced to make a complete and unconditional surrender, and many of these brave men and their wives and children are suffering the pangs of hunger today because of their loyalty to the organization and their activity during the strike. Many of these men are locked out, blacklisted, and unable to secure a day's work,—crucified by the operators and deserted by our own union. This is the so-called notable victory that the members of our union were told so much about thru the columns of the Mine Worker's Journal some time ago.

If the surrender made by our officials in the Coke Region is to be regarded as a "Notable Victory" the distinguished editor of the Mine Workers' Journal should let the miners know what it would require to constitute a defeat, as anyone knows, or should know, that the miners in the Coke Regions or any other part of the country without an organization to protect them are at the complete mercy of the coal operators, and as a general proposition are subject to the wages and conditions fixed by the mine owners which is clearly evident in the Coke regions at this time.

This applies not only to the miners but to the workers at any other class of labor where they have no organization to protect them.

If the miners would give this question a little thought, they will see without a great deal of trouble the tremendous blunder that was made by President Lewis as to the manner in which the strike was conducted in the Coke Regions and Somerset County, Pennsylvania, and the cruel and heartless manner in which these men and their families were deserted by the International when victory was within their grasp. These are some of the things that Vice-President Murray also stood for, the crucifixion of the miners in the Coke Regions and Somerset County.

Yet with these cold facts staring him in the face he had the audacity to make an unwarranted attack on President Brophy, to try and destroy him not only with the men of his own District, but with the miners the entire country. But in this he will fail, for the miners know that Brophy is fighting for nationalization of the mines, which offers a real solution for the miners troubles, while making his fight he has dared to differ with the powers that be, and as a result has brought down on his head all the wrath of the International.

President Lewis and Vice-President Murray may continue for a time being their high-handed tactics in trying to discredit and destroy those who dare to differ with them or who has the courage to oppose them when he has good reasons to believe they are wrong as they have been in several instances, but today is drawing near when John L. Lewis and Philip Murray will learn that the rank and file are yet a power, and that in the end, the great principles, of justice must and will triumph over all, and no power or influence in the miners union can prevent it.

Servant?" Asks Trade Union Editor in Reply to Gompers—See Page 6

THE WORKER

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Bosses Plan New Attacks

Unite Labor's Forces in the Labor Party

Manifesto of the Workers Party of America

Workers and farmers of the United States!

The workers—the producers—of this country stand before a great decision.

Shall the industrial workers and farmers unite their forces?

Shall they form one great political organization of industrial workers and farmers to fight the political battles of these producers.

Shall a Labor Party be formed to carry on the struggle in the political arena to secure for the industrial workers and farmers more of what they produce thru their labor—a higher standard of life, not only in the necessities of life food, clothing and homes to live in, but the opportunity for better education, for recreation, for enjoyment of all the good things of life.

The Farmer-Labor Party of the United States has called a great convention of labor to be held on July 3rd. To this convention it has invited all trade unions, all organizations of farmers, all labor political groups to send delegates in order to UNITE IN ONE GREAT POLITICAL PARTY OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND FARMERS THE FORCES OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Workers and the Government

Political parties exist to advance the interests of the groups they represent. Every struggle between economic groups becomes a political struggle. The power of the government is used by the group in power to strengthen its position and the competing group endeavors to wrest the governmental power from it.

The struggle of the industrial worker for better wages and working conditions is not only a struggle against the employers in the form of great capitalist organizations which own the industries. It is also a struggle against the government, for the capitalists have unchallenged control of the government whether the Republican or Democratic party is in power.

What happened when the coal miners went on strike to maintain their wages and to protect their organizations against the open shoppers? The government stepped in. The government in control of the capitalist employers and serving the capitalists employed their agencies of coercion, injunction, deportation, courts and soldiers, to make the miners accept the terms of the bosses.

What happened when the railroad shopmen tried to prevent a reduction in their standard of living? They found that they had to fight the Railway Labor Board appointed by the government. They found a Daugherty injunction issued by a court of that government taking from them all rights of free speech, free press, freedom of assemblage and the right to organize to advance their common interests.

SURELY NO WORKER WHO THINKS CAN ANY LONGER BE IN DOUBT ABOUT THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES EXISTS. IT IS A STRIKE-BREAKING AGENCY FOR THE BOSSES. IT'S JOB IS TO MAKE THE WORKERS ACCEPT THE WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS WHICH THE BOSSES ARE READY TO GIVE THEM—AND TO USE INJUNCTIONS, COURTS AND EVEN SOLDIERS TO COMPEL THE WORKERS TO ACCEPT.

The Farmer and the Government

The government under control of the capitalists is just as definitely the enemy of the farmers.

The capitalists rob the industrial workers thru paying them low wages and compelling them to work under bad working conditions.

The capitalists rob the farmers thru exorbitant freight charges, thru heavy charges for storing and marketing goods, thru paying them low prices for what they produce and charging robber prices for what they must buy.

The capitalist bankers rob the farmers thru mortgages, thru the loans which they must have in order to get thru the bad part of the year.

Again it is the capitalist controlled government which is the greatest weapon of the capitalists in taking from the farmers what they produce. The government fixes freight rates in the interest of the railroads. Thru laws passed by Congress it gives the railroads great subsidies, such as the 6 per cent guarantee of earnings when the railroads were returned to private ownership. Thru farm credit laws and similar banking measures the government aids the capitalist bankers in robbing the farmers.

Workers in the factory and mine and workers on the land alike suffer thru the exploitation of the capitalists—exploitation in which they are assisted and which is upheld by the government.

Labor Divided

In the face of these conditions the forces of labor are divided. Some workers and farmers have supported the Republican Party and some the Democratic Party, to find that both parties served the capitalists. Other groups of workers and farmers have been divided into small, ineffective labor political groups.

Labor has no United Political Front—no organization uniting industrial workers and farmers into one solid, powerful, political organization to meet the parties of the capitalists and fight for the political interests of labor.

Workers and Farmers of the United States!

THE TIME HAS COME TO UNITE LABOR'S FORCES IN A LABOR PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

The experiences of the industrial workers and farmers have taught millions of these workers and farmers that they must unite politically in a class party of labor, if their organizations are not to be crushed and their standard of living forced down.

As a result of these experiences there has grown up a great demand for the organization of a labor party. Trade unions representing nearly two million workers have endorsed the idea of independent political action by labor thru a labor party. The United Mine Workers of America, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, many of the railroad unions, are for the labor party.

Just recently the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, the West Virginia Federation of Labor, The California Building Trades Council, and the Buffalo Central Labor Council have endorsed the formation of a labor party.

The conventions called by the Farmer-Labor Party for July 3rd presents the opportunity to realize the demand of these millions of workers for the formation of the Labor Party.

Every trade union, every farmers organization, every political organization of labor, every fraternal and benefit organization made up of workers and farmers should send delegates to the July 3rd convention.

LABOR MUST UNITE POLITICALLY.

The workers and farmers must challenge the rule of the great capitalists of Wall Street and make of the government an instrument to insure their well-being and a higher standard of life rather than an instrument to help the Wall Street capitalists amass greater and greater fortunes for themselves.

FORWARD TO THE LABOR PARTY!

FORWARD TO THE RULE OF LABOR AND THE WORKERS REPUBLIC IN THE UNITED STATES.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA.
C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary.

Socialists Desert United Front

Reject Plan to Build for Labor Party

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Two acts of its 11th Convention in New York City definitely fix the status of the Socialist Party in the American labor movement.

FIRST—It refused to repudiate any part of, or censure Abraham Cahan, of the Jewish (Socialist) Daily Forward, for making the most vile attack on Soviet Russia yet heard in this country.

The Socialist declaration on the "Labor Party" was a complete surrender to the most reactionary elements in the American labor movement, who dominated the Cleveland Conference, shut out the Workers Party delegates, and adopted a policy of boring from within the old parties. This position of the Cleveland Conference was recently re-stated by Arthur E. Holder, its new secretary, a Johnson man in the International Association of Machinists, who declared no effort would be made to organize a "Labor Party".

The Socialists thus take a stand against the militants in the American trade unions, who demand a "Labor Party", conclusively shown by the recent Trade Union Educational League referendum of 32,000 local unions.

Gag Censure of Cahan

James Oneal, editor of "The Call" and Daniel W. Hoan, the Socialist mayor of Milwaukee, assisted by a parliamentary ruling of Chairman Cameron King, of California, were able to gag the attempted censure of Cahan.

It isn't a spirited gathering this 11th National Socialist Convention. There isn't a delegate left, as there was not in Cleveland, Ohio, one year ago, among the many who fought in the years 1919, 1920 and 1921, to win the party for the Communist International. The result is that most actions are unanimous, with hardly a whimper from any radically minded delegate. Thus the Workers Party appeal for a United Front was rejected by Delegate Oneal, of the resolutions committee, without a word in opposition, not even from delegates like King, of California, who had participated in such a united

(Continued on Page Two)

Howat Likes "The Worker"

Alexander Howat, the militant spokesman of the Kansas coal miners, says:

"I feel lost when I do not get my copy each week of "The Worker." It is one of the best labor papers I have ever seen. It certainly has a great bunch of fine and able writers. Every line of it is interesting, giving just the sort of reading matter that the workers of this country ought to have. Workers everywhere ought to read "The Worker."

Set June 4th for Sentence of Ruthenberg

(By Federated Press)

CHICAGO.—"There is only one fixed date on this court calendar in the Michigan Communist cases," announces the Labor Defense council in setting at rest rumors circulating thru the labor press regarding the next move at St. Joseph, Mich.

"C. E. Ruthenberg, convicted of criminal syndicalism, has been notified to appear before Judge C. E. White for sentence June 4. At that time, under Michigan practice, the defense will be permitted to move for leave to carry the case direct to the state supreme court on a bill of exceptions. If Judge White grants this motion sentence on Ruthenberg may be postponed until the higher court has heard the case.

"No other case arising out of the department of justice raid on the convention in August, 1922, has been fixed for trial. The Labor Defense Council is pushing the defense campaign with energy and will be ready for the next attack by the Michigan prosecution."

Rumors printed in some of the eastern labor papers had quoted Asst. Atty. Gen. O. L. Smith of Michigan to the effect that Robert Minor will go to trial June 4 and that Wm. Z. Foster, freed by a hung jury, would be retried. Another rumor spoke of an intention by the U. S. government to take over prosecution of the cases.

Speaking of "poison pens", the worst yet is the editorial poison poured forth by the prostituted pen pushers on the kept newspapers of the country, not only against the Russian Soviet Republic, but against the militant labor movement every where. A strong Communist press will provide the antidote.

Johnston Hits Gompers Defy to Militants

(By Federated Press)

WASHINGTON. — The action taken by the executive council, American Federation of Labor, to compel central labor unions and local bodies affiliated with the Federation to boycott the Russian government is receiving criticism in labor circles here.

"I do not know what Seattle did to arouse the council to take action against it but the council's pronouncement would seem to place the Federation in the position of establishing a sort of censorship over central labor unions and local unions. I would not say it was wise action," said William H. Johnston, president, international machinist's union, which has gone on record favoring recognition of Russia.

"I do not approve of the council's statement that the Russian government is trying to destroy the American trade union movement. Mr. Gompers has many views with which I do not agree.

"The executive council's action will not affect the machinists. It cannot be applied to our organization or any of the international bodies."

* * *

Seattle Labor Is Hopeful

SEATTLE.—"The officers of the Seattle Central Labor council are confident that a satisfactory adjustment with the A. F. of L. can be attained," says Sec'y James A. Duncan. "This will remove any chance of the revoking of the charter and without any sacrifice of any principles or convictions on the part of affiliated unions regarding questions not strictly trade union in their nature."

The central body's charter which is threatened by the A. F. of L. executive council for alleged radical attitudes was revoked about ten years ago in a dispute over the affiliation of a local union but was reissued. Three local unions are now affiliated that are not in the A. F. of L. Complaint against this is enumerated among the other causes of displeasure at Washington.

Duncan indicates that attempts to dictate the thoughts of local Seattle unionists will meet a warm resistance.

Barbusse Joins Communists

The Soviet Russian Group of Proletarian Writers some time ago sent a message of greeting to M. Henri Barbusse, of France, in connection with the announcement of his entry into the Communist Party, and invited him to contribute regularly to Russian literary and artistic journals.

Labor Wants Political Party of Its Own

By EARL R. BROWDER
Associate Editor, The Labor Herald.

Labor wants a political party of its own. The truth of this statement has been decisively shown in the past few months, especially since the referendum went forth from the Trade Union Educational League. The response has been overwhelmingly "Yes" to the resolution: "That we endorse the formation of a Labor Party by the whole trade union movement, to be based upon direct representation from the local unions, and to include as affiliated organizations all existing working class political parties."

Last month we reported the scope the referendum ballots were taking. Since that time every mail adds volume to the overwhelming decision. The unions now on record in the League vote extend over 40 States and 47 International Unions. In the thousands of locals in which the issue has been raised, we have been informed of less than a dozen which failed to approve of a Labor Party.

The opposition comes generally from officials. It has been effective in but one way—that of suppressing the issue and withholding the ballot. The following letter is typical of many which we have received. We omit names of individuals and union:

"In regard to the referendum you sent this Local, will say that the secretary did not read it, and as you had sent me one at the same time I took it up at the next meeting. We had quite a time, but after all the discussion not a soul voted against it. Before it was put to a vote, the secretary said: 'I have orders from — — — that no resolution should be read if it does not bear the endorsement of the A. F. of L.' One of the members replied: 'If we wait for Gompers we will wait from now on.' Let me know if you received the ballot, for we want to check up on our officers."

If every local union had a few militants to "check up on" the officials, like this one had, there is little doubt that a few thousand more or

(Continued on Page Three)

Big Business Rallies Forces for Action Against Workers

By JAY LOVESTONE
Author of "The Government—Strikebreaker"

Close to 7,000 representatives of every phase of finance, industry and commerce have just adjourned their gatherings in the spacious Hippodrome and the gorgeous Waldorf-Astoria in New York City. They assembled at the conventions of the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

The delegates to the Convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce represented 1,480 trade and local commercial organizations; 14,500 persons, firms, and corporations holding individual membership and a general membership of 750,000.

In the Manufacturers' Convention there were represented 312 of the most powerful manufacturers' associations in this country.

The delegates to these conventions did not gather to talk. They were the elite of our capitalist class and they attended to their business in excellent fashion. Their business was to devise ways and means of increasing profits, intensifying the exploitation of the workers and crushing Labor beyond any recovery. The speakers hit straight from the shoulder.

In both conventions the spokesmen of the employing class consciously and otherwise behaved as if their organizations constituted the bridge between the general mass of people and the regularly constituted Governmental authorities. The atmosphere in both gatherings was surcharged with a spirit of insatiable hatred of and arrogant hostility to Labor.

Bless Apostles of Exploitation

Lewis E. Pierson, President of the Merchants' Association of New York bemoaned the fact that "the nation as a whole is divided into groups and classes, each seeking to perpetuate its own prosperity."

It was left to President Julius H. Barnes, just returned from the World Chamber of Commerce Convention at Rome and had been sprinkled with the holy water of Fascism by Mussolini, to strike the keynote of the proceedings. Barnes extolled the "enterprising spirit" of America as individualism. He attributed to this spirit the development of America's giant industries. A vicious attack on Soviet Russia took a good deal of time from Barnes.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, followed Barnes. Hoover waxed even more eloquent over American individualism and the menace of Government ownership.

J. E. Edgerton, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, sworn enemy of the workers

(Continued on Page Three)

Capitalists on Offensive

By JAY LOVESTONE

In the mother-tongue of American Big Business, there are no such words as "watchful waiting" and delay. Our capitalists are pursuing a strategy which is based on the principle that the best defense is a smashing offensive.

This is the outstanding impression I received as an observer of our captains of finance and industry at work in their national conventions.

Peaceful Meeting of Amalgamated Clothing Workers Attacked in 100 per cent Kansas City

(Special to "The Worker")

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The American Legion has begun an extensive campaign to have the American Flag displayed daily on buildings and homes. It was suggested by hinted that all not complying with this dictum would be branded as "Reds".

It is surmised, should the American Legion USE THIS METHOD of CANVASSING the patriots of Kansas City, it may result in something of a shock, as the homes and buildings not displaying the flag daily will far outnumber those displaying it. Their ingenuity in devising this ORIGINAL SURVEY is to be complimented as it far excels 'Kaiser' Burns' clumsy efforts of the past and present.

The dealers evidently have an over-abundant supply of American flags on hand, hence the 'patriotic' interest in the disposal and distribution of the flags by the American Legion Secret Service Organization, and those it represents.

It has become apparent that this patriotic Secret Organization is stimulating the activities of the local police department and is in close cooperation with them in their 'war' on alleged 'Reds.'

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, on strike here, were holding a peaceful meeting of membership only, when they were suddenly interrupted by the police and agents of this Secret Organization. Three large patrol buses were parked downstairs and, obviously many arrests were anticipated in this 'framed raid.' The Clothing Workers, having felt the iron heel of the bosses ever since the beginning of their strike, and having six fellow-workers to defend because of arrest while briefly picketing, were infuriated by this indefensible invasion of their rights and demanded explanation for this high-handed police activity.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 277

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The fascisti, finding that it would be somewhat embarassing to explain wholesale arrests of Simple Trade Unionists in legal and lawful meeting, (no Trotzkys nor Lenins being present, and no other local radical celebrity at hand on whom to pounce) departed in disappointment.

As is now stands, sheer desperation may drive this American Legion Secret Service Organization out of business unless it justifies its existence by the manufacture of 'dangerous' prominent radicals,' whom it can arrest and thereby coddle the Employing Public's Fancy and thus maintain its right to that paternal support in its 'notoriously patriotic' activities.

Farewell Rally for Ruthenberg! Awaiting Sentence at St. Joseph, Mich. Attend! Wednesday, May 30, 8 p. m. WEBSTER HALL, 119 East 11th St.

Iron Heel of Master Class in Ohio Valley

(Special to "The Worker")

By H. E. KEAS

WHEELING, W. Va. — John Bukса, a member of Yorkville, O., local union of United Mine Workers and secretary of the South Slavic branch of the Workers Party in the same locality, has been convicted here under the West Virginia "Red Flag" law, of "distributing seditious literature."

This vicious statute was passed by the West Virginia state legislature in 1919, and Comrade Bukса's case is the first to be tried under it. It is almost, the not quite, prohibits the working class from even thinking about any change in the forms of government.

Judge Alan H. Robinson presided With the exception of one or two rulings, his attitude was fair during the course of the trial. But the prosecuting attorney, Carl G. Bachman, and his assistant, Austin V. Wood, were a real treat during the course of the trial, and the writer suggests that they be placed in the private zoo of Ole Hanson, of Seattle fame.

Bukса's arrest occured March 9th, as he was alighting from a street car, on which he had come from the Ohio side of the river. While on the street car he had handed to several of the passengers copies of the official program of the Workers' Party, one of which was given to Weitzel. After getting off the car, Bukса had passed a few copies of the same circular to passersby. Weitzel, as soon as he alighted, made haste to report the occurence to Officer Turner, a Negro, who at once arrested Bukса and took him to the station. He was there given the third degree by the police, assisted by Department of Justice "dicks" who had been notified of the arrest, and held under the charge of "distributing seditious literature" and "treason" preferred by the State's attorney.

Bukса was not placed upon the stand in the defense, counsel confining argument to the right of speech, free speech, press and assemblage of both the Constitutions of the U. S. and the State of W. Va.

The jury returned a verdict of "guilty" in less than ten minutes. Altho they had been given copies of the Workers' Party Program as evidence, it was patent that they could not have carefully considered the content of the circular in so short a time. Altho the jury was composed of mill workers, clerks and salesmen, it is clear, from the rapidity with which they brought in a verdict, that their minds were made up before they entered the jury room. One cannot be fair to the working class in Wheeling, nor in the entire Ohio Valley and not incur the displeasure of the masters of bread. The merest wish of the steel and coal barons is the law.

A motion for a new trial will be argued Saturday, May 19th. If a new trial be refused, the case will be carried to the state court of appeals and if necessary, to the highest court in the land.

Thus another champion of working class solidarity is compelled to fight for his liberty in a capitalist court. This case is but part and parcel of the many attempts of the steel and coal barons to drive all labor organizations out of existence in the Ohio Valley.

A Similar Case to the raiding of Workers Party District Headquarters in Pittsburgh and the arrest of Fred Merrick and his fellow workers and their detention under exorbitant bail.

It is similar in nature to the case of Ill. M. Works arrested in Bellaire, on May Day, the refusal of the authorities to allow James P. Cannon, National Chairman of the Workers' Party, to speak in Martin's Ferry a few days before, one and the same with, the case of Agosto and Venturato, the United Mine Workers framed on the New Lafferty mine cases in which it is now alleged that the killing of Major, the mine owners, was the act of steel trust gunmen in the employ of the Steel Corporation to discredit the United Mine Workers union and cause the Government to declare for the "open shop." The iron heel of the master class rules the Ohio Valley.

THE LABOR HERALD
Call at Book Shop or Industrial Department, 208 E. 12th St., for your May issue of the
LABOR HERALD

Socialists Desert United Front and Back Cahan's Stand Against Soviets

(Continued from page One.)

front in his own state. The Chicago Labor Party Conference followed a like course.

The vote for maintaining affiliation with the Cleveland Conference was 38 to 12. Those dopey votes represent the efforts of a few organizers, speakers and Jimmy Higginses of the Socialist Party to maintain its "purity." They didn't worry about the ostracism of the Workers Party, about Berger's trading with La Follette, of the attacks on Soviet Russia, they could overlook all these things if they could only maintain the isolation of the Socialist Party.

"They ask us to organize a Labor Party," said Delegate Leo M. Harkins, of Camden, New Jersey. "If we want to organize something let us organize the Socialist Party."

"We are going to be the left wing, the steering committee of this new movement," pledged Delegate William Karlin, of New York. "When the big sweep comes, we want to be in on the stampede."

This stampede, of course, was to be lead by the Cleveland Conference.

Delegate William A. Toole, of Maryland, held forth the startling view that the Socialist Party was stronger today than in 1912, when the party had a million votes and more than 100,000 members

Delegate Otto Branstetter, of Illinois, the party's secretary, assured the delegates that there is no wide-spread demand today for a Labor Party.

"There will be no demand, for a Labor Party until the treasuries of the great unions and their official journals are opened to and at the disposal of a Labor Party," he said. "Altho there is no doubt that we will ultimately succeed in the organization of a Labor Party."

He declared the proposed Farmer-Labor Party Conference in Chicago, in July, to be only a "two-by-four half-baked effort at starting a Labor Party.

Branstetter then made the humorous assertion that the Socialist Party was the only political organization that had the support of the labor unions.

Pat Quinlan, a New York Socialist emissary to Buffalo, announced that he had a talk with Johnston, presumably William H. Johnston, of the International Association of Machinists, with the result that he was for the Cleveland Conference. Not one of the delegates stressed the need of united political action of the workers, of the present industrial crisis confronting America's workers. The question was merely one of "purity" versus "contamination", and the convention voted to subject the Socialist Party to any contamination with the old parties that the Johnstons and the Keatings might demand, at the same time sabotaging efforts to start a real Labor Party. The Socialist Party is out to capture the reactionary labor leaders by surrendering to them.

Lee to the Front

It was Delegate Algernon Lee, of New York City, who successfully engineered the fight against sending delegates to the Chicago Farmer-Labor Party Conference. It was proposed to send three delegates. Instead Lee brought in a motion to have a commission of three draw up a rejection to the Farmer-Labor Party invitation. He outlined what such a rejection should contain.

Delegate Lee said the statement would claim that the Socialist Party shares with the Farmer-Labor Party the recognition of the importance of uniting in a Labor Party. But that it believes, in order to realize this goal, the support of the principal unions of the country is needed. Lee said that capitalist compels the Socialists to admit that the time when this support may be expected has not arrived. He claimed that state conferences urged by the Cleveland Conference can be made the real basis for a Labor Party. The Farmer-Labor Party invitation was therefore rejected without a dissenting vote.

The effort to censure Cahan manifested itself in Oneal's report for the resolutions committee. An attack on Communist activities in the United States was also tagged onto the same resolution. In opening his tirade against the attempt to censure Cahan, Oneal claimed he was in disagreement with the editor of the Forward. But, he claimed, Cahan had been provoked into making his attack by the activities of the Communists during the past two years in New York City. Then, to show his disagreement with Cahan, Oneal went him almost one better in his own anti-Communist slanders. In one of his oratorical flights this Socialist intellectual fixed the number of theis coming out of the Soviet Republic at 246,000. This had all attested, Cahan to allow him the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic is not in accord with the stand of the Socialist Party.

But along toward the end of the day's session, Delegate Livermore, of Massachusetts, got the floor, stated he knew nothing about parliamentary procedure, and asked Chairman King if he could put in a resolution. King allowed Livermore to read his resolution which was as follows:

"Whereas, That part of Abraham Cahan's address attacking the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic is not in accord with the stand of the Socialist Party,

"Be It Resolved, That the Convention go on record as repudiating that part of Cahan's address attacking the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic."

The resolution was signed by Delegate Donovan of Massachusetts with Livermore. Delegate Donovan moved the adoption of the censure of Cahan and then made a speech in behalf of the resolution. She pointed out that she had picked up the papers of the poison press attacking the Workers Republic, on the basis of Cahan's declarations, and claimed she did not think this was the position of the Socialist Party.

Delegate May Harris Mainland offered an amendment that would tend to promote peaceful relations between Communists and Socialists Delegate Abraham Shiplacoff challenged the amendment as not in order. But Chairman King held it was in order.

At this point Delegate Algernon Lee, one of prospective candidates for editor of the New York call, moved to proceed with the regular order, which was the report of the constitution committee. But the rebellion was getting under way and the effort to smuggle censure of Cahan was defeated.

But the outbreak soon spent its force. It lacked leadership. When Delegate Jean Milwaukee Socialist mayor, moved to table the entire matter, and the vote was taken, Chairman King ignored these, and the 11th National Socialist Convention had endorsed the entire views of Cahan in attacking the Russian Soviet Republic.

The plea of Delegate Donovan that "we do all in our power to aid the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia," had been ground into the mire of Socialist reaction.

The Socialist Party and the efforts of Delegate Donovan and Livermore to secure a repudiation of the Cahan report, was completely ignored in the New York call's account of the convention. Cahan endorsed his sentiments about the weakness of the Socialist Party by failing to have any news of the Saturday's proceedings appear in the Sunday issue of his paper.

It was Delegate Albert Weisbord, Boston Mass., fraternal representative from the Young People's Socialist League, who told the delegates that they were greatly mistaken if they thought that Debs' tour of the country would rebuild the Socialist Party. He declared any new members secured would be scared away by their first attendance at a Socialist Party branch meeting. Another delegate from Massachusetts estimated that all the young people had gone into the Communist movement.

While these discussions were going on in the convention hall, Eugene V. Debs arrived in New York City from Rochester, and went to the Bresbin Hotel, where he was interviewed by a score of newspapermen from the capitalist press.

"I don't know what the future has in store for the Workers Party," he told them. "Perhaps the Workers Party is right. If it is, and time will tell, then I will be glad to join it and give it my whole-hearted support."

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Abolish Child Labor, Young Workers Urge

(By Federated Press.)

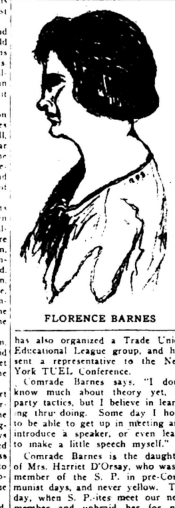
CHICAGO.—Amnesty, abolition of child labor, opposition to American fascism and to mob rule by the more violent American Legion posts—were among the demands of the Young Workers League in second annual convention here. Greetings to Russia, were sent and the present fraternal affiliation with the Young Communist International renewed. Fifty delegates from both coasts and intermediate points assembled for the opening of the three-day convention. Seattle, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Gary, South Bend, Ind., Bellaire, O., New York and New England industrial towns were represented.

A NEW COMRADE

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES

Six weeks ago, somewhere in Massachussetts, Comrade James P. Cannon got hold of Comrade Florence Barnes and three other Comrades reorganized like herself and helped them form an English Branch of the Workers Party. She became the secretary, for the other three, which have since grown to eight.

In this short period the Branch has given a ball which helped to raise money for the work, and has held two successful mass meetings. It



FLORENCE BARNES

has also organized a Trade Union Educational League group, and has sent a representative to the New York TUEL Conference.

Comrade Barnes says, "I don't know much about theory yet, or party tactics, but I believe in learning thru doing. Some day I hope to be able to get up in meeting and introduce a speaker, or even learn to make a little speech myself."

Comrade Barnes is the daughter of Mrs. Harriet D'Orsay, who was a member of the S. P. in pre-Communist days, and never yellow. Today, when S. P.-ites meet our new members and upbraid her for not joining the "party your mother stood by" (Mrs. D'Orsay died two years ago) Comrade Barnes replies that she joined the only party that stands by the principles her mother stood for.

Comrade Barnes is a proletarian mother who has raised and supported a son and a daughter from boyhood by her own labor. The young daughter is a member of the Branch, and the son, only sixteen, will shortly succeed in getting himself and several other youngsters organized into a Branch of the Young Workers' League. The children have a step father; Mrs. Barnes, Comrade, hopes that some day Mr. Barnes will also join the Branch. "I've made a start," she confided to me, "I've started him reading the Liberator. He thinks it's Great!"

Farmers for Labor Party

Editor, The Worker:—I am very much interested in your Labor Party discussion in "The Worker", and also in other papers. It certainly will be a success because there is necessity for it. Even some of the farmers would join a movement of this kind.

The Nonpartisan League is dead, of course. Having spent six years in several states as an organizer for the Nonpartisan League, I am convinced that the farmer must be organized together with the city worker along class lines. Times are advantageous for this because 90 per cent of the farmers are bankrupt and many of them are losing respect for property (capitalistic) rights.

We should be able to get 4000 farmers in North Dakota to definitely join a Labor Party before the next presidential election. If this proportion can be secured in the other states, we will have for the whole country 340,000 farmers to support the industrial workers in their political struggles against capitalism.—A. K., Fargo, N. D.

The Great American Shell Game

By LUDWIG LORE

In spite of the intense excitement that accompanied the last day of the session, the New York legislature adjourned without doing anything that was worthy of the name. Instead of passing measures which would mean an extra good measure of liberal progression, the session has been the usual one of reaction, not to avoid positive legislation but to prevent its actual fulfillment, stopping every attempt at progressive legislation by the use of the veto.

The exciting show that was staged over the recall of the Mullan-Gage law had only less significance. It gave the voice discerning an opportunity to see more clearly the issues and the ballyhoo. It showed a little more closely, to see a little more clearly the personal interests that dominate so much of our state legislation.

It is a well known fact that Smith and his followers in the legislature were elected into office in the last election on a distinctly anti-prohibition platform. The repeal of the Mullan-Gage act became, therefore, the dominant question before the legislature during the past session. Miller, Smith's opponent, the personally a "wet," subordinated his personal views to his party platform, the more willingly, perhaps, because his chief-hope of success lay with the farmer element up-state, which is notoriously in favor of the strict enforcement of the prohibition measure.

Nevertheless, Smith and his colleagues showed a marked reluctance to approach this exceedingly troublesome problem. On the contrary, they were so obviously inclined to shirk their duty to their electorate, that their republican opponents felt called upon to bring them to terms.

Not that the latter have had occasion to change their position. But they were astute enough to appreciate the difficult position into which the Democrats, and particularly Governor Smith, had placed themselves. Smith has conscientious scruples against an extended term in the gubernatorial chair. He is most emphatically in the field for a presidential nomination. This fact, however, makes him very reluctant to take a position that may cost him the support of the South which, because of its disfranchised negroes, is still practically wholly democratic. Mr. Smith is therefore playing his game on the utmost care, for he realizes that one false move may easily end his usefulness as presidential candidate.

Let us see what happened. The democratic Senate presented a clean bill of health by adopting the repeal motion, relying upon the Republicans to defeat it in the Assembly, thus saving the democratic administration from the stigma of having refused to support the national prohibition amendment. But the Republicans were equally eager to establish an alibi. They, too, are looking forward to the presidential campaign, and desire nothing more ardently than to discredit Governor Smith who is undoubtedly a redoubtable opponent. For this reason they are straining every effort, to elect a number of additional assemblymen this fall in Greater New York, so that they may terrorize and discredit the Smith Administration. They, therefore, made tentative advances to the Democrats, offering them the necessary republican votes to accure the necessary two-thirds majority for the repeal.

The Democrats were thus forced into a position where they were compelled to act. What followed is well known. Whether the lateness of one democratic assemblyman, which almost wrecked the carefully built-up majority, was accidental or not, is hard to say. We are inclined to believe the latter. Be it as it may, the fact remains that the Republicans, in order to force the passage of the bill for the double purpose of strengthening their foodhold in New York City and hurting the Democratic party, ordered its New York City delegation to vote to a man for the repeal of the Mullan-Gage amendment.

So the clever republican politicians have made an effective appeal for support on both sides. Nominally, on the strength of their platform, they can still claim unqualified support for the dry amendment. In New York City, on the other hand, their candidates can proudly point out the fact that it was their votes that saved the day for the repeal act. Governor Smith, however, is in no enviable position. He must sign the repeal bill whether he wants to or not, there is no other way. True he will put off the fateful moment as long as is possible. He has already announced his intention of taking a lengthy vacation, and of calling a hearing on this question. But dodge as he may, the nut is there and will have to be cracked.

For the working-class the repeal of the Mullin-Gage law has no practical significance. To them it makes little difference who pays the grafters and hires the idlers that constitute our prohibition force. He knows that neither the state nor the nation will succeed in enforcing prohibition because its most ardent supporters are its most successful violators. In the hands of the politicians it is a two-edged tool trick with which he fools and amuses the public, and distracts the attention from the serious endeavors of life.

Growing Poverty in Germany

By ISRAEL AMTER

(Our European Staff Correspondent)

Germany's workers are steadily being impoverished. Despite the fact that the mark was stabilized, the cost of living continued to mount, while wages hardly crept forward. Profits increase, while children grow paler. Dividends grow and grow, hungry and desperate, commit suicide!

The workers complain and the government admits its impotence to change value, but the "Vorwaerts" merely shudders and requests the capitalists to be more temperate.

Only one body has been able to aid the German proletariat, at least to some degree. The Betriebsraete—the Factory Councils—which are greatly under Communist influence, have taken the matter in hand, and have forced the dealers to lower their prices.

Despite the impoverishment of the German worker is not due to the "villainy" of the Entente and particularly to France, may be seen in the following facts. There has been a steady diminution in the area devoted to the cultivation of the principal grains. The meadows have increased from 15.9 per cent of the total area to 17.9 per cent. According to official statistics, the decrease in the cultivated territory is greatest in those parts of Germany in which large farms predominate. The cultivation of wheat, rye, barley and oats has steadily diminished since 1919.

This has enabled the peasants and landowners to obtain high prices for food, altho the scarcity has been successful at a time when the German worker is hardest pressed. The coal production per man has diminished. Despite the employment of a larger number of men (150,000), despite a large amount of overtime, the efficiency per man has decreased from 972 kilos in 1913 to 580 in 1922. In the same period, by reducing the prices sky-high, the coal barons have earned fortunes.

The production of iron and steel has improved, transportation and navigation are on the upgrade, despite the many impediments Germany has to contend with. Building is in a serious plight, as there is very little being done, and not even repair work being undertaken. Savings dropped from a value of 930 millions gold marks in 1919 to about 100 millions in 1922.

German capital is unable to feed its workers. Hunger and misery are giving great impetus to the rebellious spirit of the workers. The greed of the German capitalists, the indifference and treachery of the Social-Democrats, and the cowardice and unwillingness of the trade union leaders to make a fight, are opening the eyes of the workers. Bolshevism is no longer a bugaboo. While the condition of the German worker is steadily deteriorating, that of the Russian worker is continually improving. To keep himself from complete degradation, the German worker will be obliged to take a step like the Russian worker and peasant took. The hunger and the misery that lead to revolution are making the German worker susceptible to the idea.

Sees Socialist Party in Retreat

(By Federated Press)

CHICAGO.—The reported action of the Socialist Party in declining our invitation to join in a coalition convention of all labor and farmer parties and organizations "is regretable but will not interfere with our program," said Jay G. Brown, secretary, Farmer-Labor Party, which is calling the July 3rd meeting.

"The net total convention of the Socialist party in New York seems to be running counter to the trend of labor feeling in this matter. The recent convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor demanded the formation of a United Labor Party. This is typical even of conservative unions. They are accepting our invitation to discuss labor unity for independent political action. Three political labor parties have responded favorably.

"We shall be glad to welcome the Socialist Party as soon as it thinks the time for united action is here. We think the time is July 3rd, when the convention opens in the Ashland Auditorium here."

T.U.E.L. Hits Bitter Strife of the Bakers

The bitter strife existing between the Bakers' American Federation of Labor and Independent locals, is typical of the senseless struggle afflicting the workers in modern American industry.

The basic cause of these differences is the existence of rival organizations, each of which naturally seeks to survive, sometimes at the expense of the other.

The situation is further complicated by the typical old style leader, continually playing on the prejudices of the rank and file, stirring their worst passions so that any rebellion aimed at them would be diverted to the rival union. This is being carried to an unbearable extreme. The disgraceful name calling and destructive abuse taking place at some of the Bakers' meetings, is destroying the morale of the rank and file.

While this continues the Bosses laugh in their sleeve, and the industry remains very much unorganized.

Our old style reactionary leaders have done nothing and will do nothing, to remedy this intolerable condition.

The actual situation must be made clear to the rank and file. A leaflet has already been issued by the T. U. E. L. Bakers' Section, which sets forth:

"1. TEMPORARY ADJUSTMENT. A local settlement of an agreement between our warring locals. This temporary agreement should have its roots in a thorough understanding of the rank and file.

"2. FINAL ADJUSTMENT. A national amalgamation of the International Unions involved in this dispute. Any local settlement arrived at is only temporary in character, and a little more than a first aid measure. The sole practical solution, and the only way that the Bakers can secure an united front and put an end to this ruinous jurisdictional war, is by amalgamating their respective International Unions."

On the basis of this program a continual barrage of publicity must be trained on this situation, every member of the various organizations involved, must become aware of the condition prevailing. Every office in the unions should be filled, not by those who seek to sabotage a settlement, but by progressives who really represent the rank and file and who accept this basis of settlement.

The militants must play a leading part in forcing a settlement, they should carry on a ceaseless agitation in the locals, district councils, etc. At the same time they should not lose sight of the national settlement.

One of the unions involved is committed by resolutions passed in its convention, to the principle of amalgamation. The other organization should also be committed to amalgamation, and in line with the recent action of many international conventions, the officers should be instructed to immediately get in conference, to bring about real amalgamation in this great base industry. The militants in the Bakers Union must express the desires and aspirations of the rank and file, and with the aid of our press lead this internal warfare into constructive channels.

The Government-STRIKEBREAKER

By JAY LOVESTONE

AN ARSENAL OF STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT'S STRIKE-BREAKING ACTIVITIES

AN INTRIGUING STORY OF THE GREAT TEXTILE, MINE, AND RAILWAY STRIKES

Every worker, every trade unionist, every member of every labor organization must get this book in order to be able to fight effectively in the great struggle against the employers!

Thru this book travels on the hard road of cold, authoritative economic data, political and industrial facts, it is a live, thrilling story, of the heroic battles for freedom fought by the American workers.

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HOW the Government engineered and organized the last great Open-Shop Drive to smash the unions and force intolerable working and living conditions on Labor.

HOW the farming masses and ex-soldiers were defrauded by the powerful bankers and the Government.

HOW the textile workers were evicted, jailed, and shot down.

HOW the miners waged their heroic battles against their exploiters. The true Story of Herrin.

HOW the Government broke the Railway Shopmen's Strike.

HOW the Courts protected the Rich and prosecuted the Poor.

HOW the Supreme Court has put itself at the helm of all strike-breaking agencies in the country.

HOW the bosses use the army to crush the workers fighting for even the barest necessaries of life.

HOW an "Invisible Government" has been built up against the workers and farmers by the Employer's Association, the Ku Klux Klan, etc.

HOW the Press aids the employers attacking the workers and farmers.

HOW martial law is being fastened on the workers thru "Government by Injunction."

HOW new chains are being forged against the workers so as to rob them of every vestige of the right to organize and to freedom of speech and press.

READ THESE ASTOUNDING FACTS

All workers who want to be equipped with the most recent authoritative facts of the class struggle in America, who want the knowledge that will enable them to take their place in the struggle against employer tyranny and exploitation, must secure a copy of THE GOVERNMENT - STRIKEBREAKER—the stirring study of the class war in America.

Cloth-bound, 368 pages, $1.50; wholesale, $1.10 per copy.

WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Hardy Writes on Strike of the Seamen

By GEORGE HARDY

The seamen's strike called by the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union is still on, notwithstanding that every agency has been used to break the strike from bootlegwhisky to shanghaiing. However, many ships swing leisurely at their anchors in New York harbor, while the strikers hold their mass-meetings daily.

The strikers are demanding, more seriously, the release of all political prisoners. It is unfortunate that this demand could not be executed by a united action of all mariners. The M. T. W. has already been responsible for the increased wages offered which are from $80 to $100 in place of $40 to $65. But the strikers regard these as scab wages, intended ultimately to defeat the strikers, by refusal of recognition of the union. They know the shipowner would return to the old scale as soon as conditions warrant, if it is not won by organization.

The International Seamen's Union continues, with a skeleton of a union, to allow its members to work. The uneducated members are also signing in ships at increased wages. Thus no united effort is in evidence. Further: Andrew Furuseth, under date of May 4th, where he states he has written the President of the United States asking the American Secret Service "he employed to make a sweeping investigation" into American Marine services, and that: "American vessels now are manned by radicals."

This, at a time, when all the energies of organized labor should be used in organizing the unorganized and getting unity of conflicting groups, with solidarity ashore and afloat.

The political phase of this strike is emphasized by a demand in California for the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalist Law that has, and is sending many militant workers to prison for 14 years. The strike bulletin shows 95 per cent out on strike in San Pedro, Cal., with the port delegate and several strikers under arrest for daring to revolt against acceptance of insufferably low wages.

Internationally, the seamen are restless. The Belgian strike of railwaymen, telegraphers and freighthandlers has spread to the seamen. Red Star Liners are held up, and the British sailors are deserting their ships because the traitorous Havelock Wilson has again accepted arbitrarily a cut of $5 a month, without submitting it to the membership of the union. The Red International Transport committees are now holding mass meetings in Great Britain protesting against the reduction and calling on the sailors to join the rank and file councils to gain control of the union.

The latest adherent to the International Seamen's Section of the Red International Transport Workers is the formation in Great Britain of the International Oriental Seamen's Union. Their aims are political and economic. They have taken a great step forward, for their demands are (first) "equal wages and conditions as applies to Europeans," second: "full economic, political and social freedom"; third) "an ultimate aim of One International Union for all seafarers, with affiliation to the R. I. L. U."

Responding to the law of natural development the International Marine Workers' Amalgamation Committee which will aim at uniting all the existing marine unions in the United States into one Industrial Union, will co-operate internationally, with all militant workers and minorities. When the present strike is over we are hoping that all will have learned a lesson for more solidarity, and that, the I. W. W. marine workers will join the Transport Section of the Red International.

HELP!

America is going to the dogs. The favorite daughter of a prominent Detroit millionaire has married her father's gardener, and the wife of a Canadian Pacific railroad official has been fined $50 for simple larceny in department store stealing.

"To us our daughter is dead," the millionaire's wife proclaims to the press.

"This is a thunderbolt out of a clear sky!" the railroad official exclaimed as he paid his wife's fine.

There is some consolation in those utterances. But what are we coming to when our best people will act like that?

Labor Press Aids Exposure of Burns Detective Agency

The labor press is taking the fight of "The Workers" on the William J. Burns' International Detective Agency. Prominent among these publications are the Butte, Mont., Bulletin and the Terre Haute, Ind., Advocate.

The Butte Bulletin, edited by William F. Dunne, is the official organ of the Montana State Federation of Labor, the Central Labor Council of Butte, the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council, the State Metal Trades Council and the Montana World War Veterans. It announces these exposures as the "most sensational in years."

The Terre Haute Advocate is published and published by the Vigo County, Ind., Central Labor Union, which declares, "The facts are known to the government authorities, but this spy is allowed his liberty while he frames dozens of workers for alleged crimes against the government."

This week's installment shows how the Burns Agency was not above using false passports when the occasion required, proving that Mr. Burns himself knew of this feature of his Agency's work.

* * *

The Burn's Agency Uses False Passports
By ROBERT MINOR

False passports were used by the William J. Burns' International Detective Agency to carry on the spying activities of the German Imperial Government in this country. This was the subject of additional exposures in the investigation carried on incidental to the effort to revoke the license of the Burns' Agency in New York City.

It was in this investigation that Norman T. Bailey, who had been the London manager for the Burns' Detective Agency, testified on July 12, 1917, in part as follows:

A. I conferred with Mr. Burns in his office in the Woolworth Building the first time I came over and we discussed the matters, and as I was leaving the office, Mr. Burns called me back, and he said, "When are you going back, Bailey?" "Well," I said, "now." I said, "I want to go back on Saturday." He says, "We are trying hard to get a German over the other side and we are having considerable difficulty getting a passport." He says, "You see Smith, the assistant manager, and he will tell you all about it." I saw Smith.

Q. Who was Smith?

A. Irving Smith. He is a detective in New York City.

Q. And Smith at that time was what in Burns' office?

A. He was an assistant manager.

Q. And Mr. Burns referred you to him and told you that he would tell you all about it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see him, following Mr. Burns' instructions?

A. Yes, sir. Mr. Smith told me that he was trying to get a fictitious passport to a German over on the other side, and that they thought I could possibly take this man over with me, that I would sort of allay suspicion and I could get him thru without any trouble. I had this conversation with Mr. Burns.

Also asked me the same question, if this man could go back with me that it would sort of allay suspicion in getting him thru into England.

Q. Was your business in New York terminated before the fictitious passport was obtained?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you return to England?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you subsequently learn thru the press some months later the occurrence in connection with the name of Captain-Boy-Ed?

A. I read an account in the paper where some man had been persuaded by his fiancee to make a confession to the United States Government that he had been mixed up in getting fictitious passports, passports to get Germans into England. This was in all the London papers, and I started in me thinking and I figured out as a British subject what sort of a chance I would have stood if I had taken this man over. They would have stood me up against the wall of the Tower and I would have gone just the same as those other—

Q. And what did you thereupon do?

A. I made up my mind to leave the Burns agency.

Q. Did you leave it?

A. Yes, sir.

Help "The Worker" Find the Worst Boss in the U.S.A.

Editor, Worst Boss Stories: I am now working for the worst boss I ever had. The father was bad, but his heir, the son, is worse.

The firm is one of the largest wholesale grocers in the city. I am an egg-candler. The business makes money hand over fist, but the conditions under which we candlers work are awful. The candling room is stuck away behind everything. It is dark, damp and cold. Only one window in this room since it was built. There is not a window in the place. Pitch dark. The walls covered with inches of dust. The 30-year stench of ten thousand eggs. In our work, the room of course must be dark. But one hour's profit would put windows into the room, covered with thick porous curtains—air for sickly-faced workers.

Each man used to turn out 22 cases a day, at most 25. But the son came. He needed money to squander. We are his machines for grinding it out. We were speeded up. Now we turn out 30 to 35 cases, and the boss has offered several candlers. I have to candle and grade some 10,000 eggs a day, one egg every two seconds! And then Howe buys the cheapest stuff, which is the hardest to candle.

However, in all this the young boss is not committing a criminal offense—at least not under the constitution—just making money. But there is another side. This fellow is the worst boss I ever had for thieving blood money out of the public. "We" sell to the restaurant and baker trade. Some restaurants send in orders for fresh eggs, but they get the cream of the rubbish that we pick out from the dirtiest, smallest and rottenest mess that I have ever been compelled to handle. In the winter my boss never sold a fresh egg. He sold his storage eggs for fresh, making 35 to 40 cents a dozen.

If you recall 40 people were recently poisoned and several died from food eaten in a Broadway restaurant. My guess is that they were poisoned by eating cake made with diseased eggs. It is possible that they came from my boss.

Ninety per cent of the egg trade supply more or less rotten eggs to the bakers. Spots, diseased eggs, red rots, bloody eggs, eggs covered with mold, go into the soup. There is no rankeer poison. The stink couldn't be smelled up by a million men. These eggs, candled out, my boss sent to the freezers. They are sold when frozen—no smell then.

Of course there are health inspectors. But our salesman, who sells these cans to the baking trade, is an ex-inspector himself. He has made all arrangements between the health inspectors and the boss. I see him when I coming in. They get no further than the office on their way to the candling room.

"Well, how are your eggs today?"

"Aw, all right," answers the boss and then the conversation is lost in low tones.

What brast exploits us working and robs and poisons us eating? The Boss!—M. C.

Sinclair Writes About "Hell"

Upton Sinclair is publishing this week an unusual literary production, which he describes as a blank verse drama and photoplay in four acts. It is entitled "Hell", and its subject is modern war as viewed from the internal regions. The story describes how Satan's jester gets into heaven, steals the golden key, and locks all the heavenly hosts inside. Then Satan and his demons, having earth at their mercy, proceed to make the last nine years of human history. The play was published serially in the "Haldeman-Julius Weekly", whose editor, Emanuel Haldeman-Julius, wrote of it as follows:

"An amazingly brilliant four-act drama, which is without equal in all literature; an original work that will create a vast sensation; a picture of Hell, that makes Sinclair the Dante of his age; humor, satire, irony, revolutionary criticism, mercy, less dissection of modern social life. "Hell" will shake the critics from their slumbers; "Hell" will raise hell wherever literature is read."

The play is published in a paper edition only, 128 pages, price 25 cents. The publisher is Upton Sinclair, Pasadena, California.

It can also be had by ordering from the Workers Party, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Howat at Barracksville, W. Va.

Alexander Howat will be the speaker at the grand ball and entertainment to be given by the Barracksville, W. Va., Workers Party co-operating with the Slovenian Benefit Society, on Wednesday, May 30, starting at 2 p. m. at the C. M. W. Hall. An effort is also being made to get Fred Merrick, of Pittsburgh, as a second speaker.

Labor Wants Party of Its Own-Browder

(Continued from Page One)

and an indefinitely-to-be-postponed "Open Shop Drive," called the Labor Conference a "pyramid hall of pretenders."

He thundered against the employers who frequent the golf links and clubs, permit a class development of dangerous discontent amongst their workers. Edgerton denounced the idea of giving the slightest consideration, to the needs of the workers in fixing their wages as "sophistical and wholly un-American." In attacking the advocates of a Bonus for the ex-soldiers Edgerton was especially bitter. He lumped the American soldiers whom he once called "the saviors of civilization," with the barbarian Boches. He told his ear-pricked listeners not to forget that "the ultimate goal of the German soldiery itself was the Treasury at Washington" which was "the rendezvous of the Kaiser's fondest thoughts." Edgerton went on to follow: "When the enemy was fighting to reach us, our soldiers said: 'They shall not pass.' And they didn't. Now let them exercise the same restraint upon themselves." He told his ear-pricked listeners not to forget that "the ultimate goal of the German soldiery itself was the Treasury at Washington" which was "the rendezvous of the Kaiser's fondest thoughts." Edgerton went on to follow: "When the enemy was fighting to reach us, our soldiers said: 'They shall not pass.' And they didn't. Now let them exercise the same restraint upon themselves."

The Manufacturers also received by cable the benediction of President Poincare, lickspittle of the French Treasury at Washington" which was "the rendezvous of the Kaiser's fondest thoughts." Edgerton went on to follow: "When the enemy was fighting to reach us, our soldiers said: 'They shall not pass.' And they didn't. Now let them exercise the same restraint upon themselves." The Manufacturers also received by cable the benediction of President Poincare, lickspittle of the French Guardian Angel of our own exploiters, telegraphed regrets over his inability to drink in the holy atmosphere of patriotism with the profiteekers as "deserving of most emphatic and unqualified recognition."

More Profits, Bigger Dividends

The delegates were dividend-hungry. Their attitude, and approach towards the problems confronting them in their exploitation of the workers showed this very clearly. Addressing the Manufacturers, Acheson Smith, Vice-President of the Acheson Graphite Co., told them that they were "entirely dependent upon alien labor to do most of the manual work," and that because of the present immigration conditions they are "facing one of the most critical periods in order to afford the employers a superabundance of cheap labor power. John C. Haswell, Chairman of the Immigration Committee of the Manufacturers proposed "that a thoughtful modification of the contract labor law would be in the public interest."

Both conclusions declared themselves unequivocally for the complete repeal of the cacess profits tax, the surtax and all such other "unjustice taxes." The idea of a sales tax which hit even the poorest workers and farmers was particularly popular amongst the delegates.

Special attention was given to the transportation problem. The Manufacturers minced no words. They spoke of "the failure of the railroads" the railway workers of the right to strike. The National Chamber brought to light part of its "careful study" of the railway problem in the Astor Gallery when the delegates were introduced to W. N. Doak, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Doak pounded the very sentiments expressed by his predecessor W. G. Lee at the Western Railway Club last February, and speaking alongside of W. W. Head, Vice-President of the

Big Business Rallies to Action!

American Bankers' Association, Doak could never be mistaken for a labor leader. He barely did look like a well-fed, smug, complacent banker. Doak whined: "Our railroads and their employees in my opinion are being administered in the manner of public muddling which certainly should cease." He went on to shed tears over the awkward position in which his workers were placed and spoke of the vital interests of the workers in the railway corporations making plenty of profits.

"That's a real friend of labor," said a delegate to the writer. Another delegate characterized Doak in time as "a good fellow who could teach the flannel-mouthed agitators a whole lot." Doak's address greatly pleased the delegates. It was the consensus of opinion that the bankers could count on Doak and his ilk to solve the vexing railway dividend and railway labor problems.

Bait To Divide Working Masses

The capitalist experts also considered ways and means of dividing the workers. Speaking before the manufacturers, Prof. David Friday, President of the Michigan Agricultural College, delivered the typical employing class propaganda aiming at dividing the city from the rural working masses. He said that the real grievance of the farmer was that the railroad worker, the public utility workers and other workers were getting a better opportunity for leisure and were improving their conditions of living while the farmers could not do this.

General Frank T. Hines, of the Veterans' Bureau told the Chamber to give preference to ex-soldiers in employment because they will thus "not only be rendering a patriotic service, but they will find it to be beneficially profitable."

Foresee New Depression

There was much blatant boasting about the terrific prosperity that has overwhelmed the country. But beneath all this empty talk there were frank admissions that Mr. Prosperity had already turned the corner and was perhaps deserting us in great hurry.

Benjamin M. Anderson, economist of the Chase National Bank, told the Manufacturers that the reaction had begun five or six weeks ago and that, "The business situation today does not seem to have the unlimited possibilities of expansion and profits which short-sighted optimists thought they saw in it two or three months ago. We really have no ground for intense, uninterrupted prosperity with the present situation in Europe and with the lack of equilibrium thruout the world which results from this."

And Colonel M. Rorty, President of the International Telephone Security Corporation, and President of the National Bureau of Economic Research told the Manufacturers, "If we consider only the lessons of past business cycles, we should say that most of the signs were today favorable to the beginning of a period of business depression."

Planning Anti-Labor Open Shop Drive

Anticipating this "readjustment" period during which wages would be freedjusted downwards, the Manufacturers proceeded to a vigorous discussion on a new Open Shop slaught on the workers.

Mr. S. W. Utley, President of the Employers' Association of Detroit, presided at the debate. Edgerton swore that he would rather see his factory go up in smoke than sacrifice the Open Shop principle. The automobile man, however, Mr. Leland, also dedicated himself to the new crusade against Labor. Then spoke the old Captain Bonfire, notorious union-smasher from San Francisco. He gave a picturesque description of how he broke the strike of the marine engineers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and how he has established peace with these engineers thru a system of monthly luncheons with the shipping owners.

Next followed Captain William Porter White of the Lowell Paper Tube Corporation who threw down the gauntlet to Labor. He foamed at the mouth saying: "Labor conditions are getting worse in this city every day. New York will not be so easy to clean up as was San Francisco. In San Francisco they had men of courage. In New York, I regret to say, they have not."

The Manufacturers crowned their efforts by adopting a United Front Program against the workers. This program is dealing with law and order in industry, taxation, immigration, foreign trade, the Bonus, and so forth, will be presented to the coming Conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties. Its final form will be left to the National Committee consisting of three members from each of the 15 industrial states.

These Conventions brought out the unity of the Stock Exchange with the Government in all its naked ugliness.

High Government officials and representatives of the army and navy were the chief figures in these conclaves of the most powerful financiers and industrialists. Secretary of Commerce Hoover pledged the support of the Government to the perpetuation of the private ownership of the means of production and exchange. Strikebreaker Ben Hooper, Chairman of the Railway Labor, denounced Socialism, and praised Gompers to the Manufacturers.

Finally, the Manufacturers adjourned with an entertainment and luncheon tendered them by Vice-Admiral J. B. McDowell aboard the battleship Wyoming. The National Chamber adjourned "with a daylight sail to the Military Academy at West Point."

Workers Must Act At Once

The workers must take a leaf out of the book of their bosses. The workers must get ready to meet this new drive prepared against them at these conventions. A campaign of intensive working class organization must be launched. No time must be lost in these preparations.

In the class war, as in all other wars, the best defensive strategy is the mighty offensive. The workers must organize to take the offensive in their own self-defense.

A Radical Irish Magazine

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Many attempts have been made to reach the Irish workers in America with the kind of propaganda that produces the maximum results with the minimum expenditure of energy and money, but they have all been unsuccessful. This may sound queer, but it is nevertheless true.

Some people believe that any revolutionary effort that does not present an important public with a full fledged revolution after the five o'clock whistle blows is a flat failure. They seem to think that the business of bringing about the downfall of capitalism is subject to the laws that govern the business of exchanging watches for pawn tickets.

If at the end of the year the pawn broker is nearer being broke than when he started, he is justified in considering the advisability of adding the profession of bootlegging to his other accomplishments.

Not on the revolutionist. Every time he opens his mouth and says something—sensible of course—in condemnation of the existing robber system and in favor of the establishment of a Communist society he makes progress and is therefore successful.

If that is clear we shall proceed. In 1908 James Connolly published a Socialist paper called the Harp. It rendered good service. Harps are no longer as popular as of yore so the next effort to reach the Irish workers thru the medium of a paper called the Irish Worker was made by Jim Larkin in 1918. After a few issues that paper gave up the ghost but its spirit still lived until 1923 when the Irish American League published the Irish People and continued it as a weekly for six months. The latter was the most ambitious and successful so far made.

It has often been said that the Irish never begin to fight until they are licked and if it can be said of any group it is true of the few comrades in Chicago who decided to bring forth a monthly magazine called "The Irish People," that will tell the Irish workers in America some things they are not told by their bourgeois, superstitious press. It will tell them about the labor movement, what Gompers is doing and not doing, what William Z. Foster is doing and why he is doing it, why Ireland is not free and how to free it, why the United States Government does not like Soviet Russia and did not recognize the Irish Republic, why they should not support the Democrat and Republican parties and why they should support a Labor Party in fact it will tell them mostly everything that can be read—in other words—in the Voice of Labor. "The Worker," and the Labor Herald.

The editor of the Irish People is T. J. O'Flaherty. M. J. Scanlan, of the Amalgamated Street Carmen's Association, is Business Manager. The publishing address is 1918 Addison St., Chicago, Ill. The subscription is $1.00 a year. Send in a sub.

Among the contributing editors are William F. Dunne, editor of the Butte Bulletin, Michael T. Berry of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers, Donagh Dwyer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and several others with long terms of service in the labor movement to their credit.

Ahead of Pre-War Times

MOSCOW.—The turnover of the Kiev Fair has surpassed that of the pre-war time and is equal now to eight million gold roubles. Thirty-five per cent of the purchases were made by the representatives of sixty-three foreign firms present at the fair.

Needle Trades in Cleveland

The Needle Trades Section of the Cleveland Trade Union Educational League meets every 2nd and 4th Monday night, at 8.00 P. M., at Hanna Hall, 5311 Woodland Ave. Esther Schweitzer, Secretary.

"UNDERGROUND RADICALISM"

AN OPEN LETTER TO EUGENE V. DEBS

By JOHN PEPPER

Debs has been an opponent of the Workers Party upon some tactical problems. Yet he is nearer to an agreement with its revolutionary principles than he is with the policies and tactics of the Socialist Party in which he holds membership and for which he is now speaking and writing. The whole question of underground parties, tactics, and the putting into effect of revolutionary principles is discussed in this little pamphlet which is addressed in a friendly spirit to Debs, the great warrior.

10c per copy In lots of ten or more 6c.

Order from: The Workers Party, Room 405, 799 Broadway, N. Y. C.

"FOR A LABOR PARTY"

(Re-issued and enlarged)

By JOHN PEPPER

The second printing of this pamphlet on the most pressing problem confronting American workers consists of 64 pages and is brought up to date. Ten thousand of this pamphlet have been sold. It strikes at the heart of the question of the formation of a labor party by the workers, backed by the organized unions. It keenly analyzes the problem and shows the vital necessity of the workers taking this step.

15c per copy In lots of ten or more 11c.

Order from: The Workers Party, Room 405, 799 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Socialist Party Convention Rejects the United Front

By JOHN PEPPER

THE UNIQUE SOCIALIST PARTY—AN OPPORTUNIST SECT

The Socialist Party convention was a debacle without equal.

The Socialist Party collapsed ideologically even before the debate. The Socialist Party collapsed as an organization after the vote. It lives today only as an invalid. It is dragging out a miserable existence. The hand-organ can play only a few melodies, for it is itself an invalid. At times it plays the Red Flag, at times the dirge of Hillquit and Berger. But all the melodies sounding are but a pretext for the old cripple to beg his nickels and dimes as dues.

The whole history of the Socialist Party in recent years has shown every thinking worker that the Socialist Party has no program, no organization, no campaigns. This last convention has shown that the Socialist Party hasn't even leaders. It was a pitiful spectacle to see the few delegates without initiative, without thoughts.

The leaders of the Socialist Party—both the right wing and the left wing simply deserted the convention. Hillquit and Berger sailed to Europe. Debs confined himself to a banquet-speech outside of the Convention. Scott Nearing did not participate at all. Only Oneal and Branstetter were present as the representatives of the petty Tammany Hall of the Socialist Party officialdom. It was like a small-town show without stars, with second raters, and even with amateurish supers.

There was not one speech in this convention which attempted to analyse the political and industrial situation in this country. Not a single resolution which attempted to point out the tasks of the working class in the present situation, or at least the role of the Socialist Party. The emptiest Convention of the smallest trade union is more instructive and richer in content than this so-called National Convention of a so-called political workers' party. This Convention has definitely shown that the Socialist Party is a sect which is out of contact with the real political life of the United States, and one of the real needs of the working class. It may sound paradoxical, but it is true nevertheless, that in spite of its opportunism, the Socialist Party is nothing but a sect. We are accustomed to consider opportunism and reformism as maladies of mass parties. But the Socialist Party is a freak—an opportunist sect. In this respect it is a real American product, suitable for Barnum, like the Bearded Lady, the Missing Link, or the Mexican Midget. The Socialist Party of America is the midget among the opportunist parties.

The Socialist Party is an Appendix of the Lower Middle Class

What has this Convention done? What was its biggest achievement? The screaming headline in the New York Call gives the answer: "Socialists Reject Workers' Party United Front." The biggest achievement therefore of this Convention is negative. That is no mere accident. The Socialist Party is not a single positive answer to the needs of the working class. The Socialist Party has no answer to the capitalist offensive for the open shop. The recent big mergers in industry are no problem for the Socialist Party. The Socialist Party is not interested in the sufferings of the farmers. The Socialist Party does not dare to notice the great preparedness of the army and navy for the next war. The Socialist Party has no answer, whatsoever, to all these flaming and burning questions. These questions did not even exist for the Socialist Party Convention. The only important thing for the Socialist Party was to reject the call of the Workers Party for a United Front in the interest of the working class, and as an answer to the challenge of the capitalists and the preparedness of the government.

But we do not wish to be unjust. The Socialist Party has in fact noticed one question in the rich industrial and political life of America. One single campaign has indeed been launched by the Socialist Party Convention—a campaign for the impeachment of Chief Justice Taft for receiving an annuity of $10,000 from the Carnegie Foundation. Indeed, a big issue! The capitalists are seeking to prolong the hours of work! The Republicans intend to choose the open-shop as the issue for the campaign of 1924! Unscrupulous speculation is raising the cost of living for the workers from day to day! The trade unions will be smashed without amalgamation! In scores of states we have anti-syndicalist and anti-seditious laws! Free speech is nowhere guaranteed for the working-class! The United States government is preparing new intervention in China! And yet the only serious campaign of the Socialist Party is the impeachment of Chief Justice Taft! It is characteristic in the highest degree that the Socialist Party has stolen even this slogan. The campaign against Taft is the possession of the Hearst papers. It was created by the N. Y. American and by other typical yellow expressions of the lower middle class. The S. P. has degraded itself to an ideological appendix of the lower middle class.

The Russian Chief-Command

Why does the Socialist Party reject the United Front with the Workers Party? The Socialist Party has the following string of pretexts. 1.—The Russian chief-command. The Socialist Party says that the Workers Party is being commanded from Moscow by the Russian Communists. That is, of course, ridiculous and untrue. The Communist International is a world-party with a centralized leadership, and has an international discipline. The Workers Party recognizes that discipline. The Russian Party is only one of those 56 parties which compose the Communist International. Of course, it is the greatest and most influential. It has so far been the only Party which has been able to lead the working class to a permanent victory. It sounds especially comical when the Socialist Party of America makes this accusation against us. The S. P. is almost entirely led by Russians—Morris Hillquit, Abraham Cahan, Meyer London, Shiplacoff, Jacob Panken, etc., are all Russian Jews. And if we had to choose between the Russian leadership of New York or the Russian leadership from Moscow, we would rather choose Lenin, Trotsky, Zinoviev, Radek and Bucharin.

Who Is Un-American

The second pretext of the Socialist Party against the United Front with the Workers Party is that the Workers Party is not good enough respectable company. The Workers Party is mainly composed of "damned foreigners," while the Socialist Party is a party of real Americans. The membership figures of the S. P. show that almost half of it consists of foreign language federations, and when we examine more closely the so-called English-speaking elements in the S. P., we see that even these are mainly foreignborn, principally Jewish elements. It is a well-known fact that Jewish workers, and small Jewish business men, even more so, assimilate the language much more quickly than the Polish, Italian or South Slavic workers of the basic industries. We would advise the Socialist Party to try and ask the Ku Klux Klan or the Daughters of the American Revolution whether they believe the Socialist Party to be a genuine American Party. A few months ago at the Cleveland Conference, even the Socialist Party was still ashamed to use the accusation of un-Americanism. A statement of the S. P. delegation at Cleveland says the following. "Nor can we agree with the sentiment that the Workers Party or any other organization should be excluded because it is alleged to be un-American. It ill becomes any member of a labor organization to resort to phrases used by the most reactionary interests in creating prejudice against organized labor." With this statement the Socialist Party directs the strongest criticism against its own degradation.

Against Amalgamation

Those were merely pretexts. Now we should like to speak of the real reasons.

The first real reason against the United Front is the stand of the Socialist Party towards amalgamation. The S. P. is an ally of the Gompers bureaucracy, and is therefore an enemy of amalgamation. The craft unions are no longer sufficiently effective as weapons against the bosses. Even Eugene V. Debs writes in connection with the great strikes of last summer: "The only reason that the brave soldiers who fought these heroic battles against starvation went down to ignominious defeat, thousands of them having been rewarded with the blacklist in addition to their lost jobs, is that they fought under a craft union instead of industrial union standard, and consequently became the prey either of their misleaders or of the designs of their masters and exploiters."

The S. P. Convention has not a word for amalgamation of craft unions into industrial unions, and still less any word against the misleaders of organized labor. The Socialist Party is an ally of the treacherous trade union bureaucracy against the working class, and it must therefore reject the United Front with the Workers Party against the treacherous bureaucracy, in the interest of the working class.

For Cleveland, Against Chicago

The second real reason for the Socialist Party's rejection of the United Front with the Workers Party is the stand of the Socialist Party towards the Labor Party. The Socialist Party, latest at the last Convention of the Labor Party, has definitely withdrawn from the machine of the Cleveland Conference, is in power, and therefore it has to decide between the Cleveland Labor Party. Two decisions of the Convention show with crystal clearness the position of the S. P. One decision is the acceptance of the resolution in the Conference for Progressive Political Action, and the other to reject the invitation to the July 3rd Convention of the Labor Party. Both decisions are equally invalid. They are but a pretext for the old cripple to beg his nickels and dimes as dues.

The Attempt to Sabotage the Labor Party

The Socialist Party says that the Conference for Progressive Political Action means the beginning of a new Labor Party. What do these decisions mean? It is an open betrayal to continue the affiliation with the Conference for Progressive Political Action, and at the same time to boycott the Chicago Convention of July 3rd. The Conference for Progressive Political Action is today abandoned by all militant elements, is nothing but an attempt to hinder the creation of an Independent Labor Party, in favor of the attempts of the La Follette Group to create a lower middle class third party. The July 3rd Convention will mean the first step on a mass-scale to the formation of a real Labor Party. The Conference for Progressive Political Action means the systematic sabotage of the Labor Party. Participation in the July 3rd Chicago Convention means an alliance with all militant elements of the American labor movement. Continuation of affiliation with the Conference for Progressive Political Action means today nothing but an alliance with one part of the reactionary officialdom of the labor movement. The Socialist Party has betrayed the idea of a Labor Party, and for that reason it rejects the United Front with the Workers Party, which conducts a hard struggle for the Labor Party.

An Agent of the Capitalists

The Socialist Party rejects the United Front with the Workers Party because it has degraded itself to an accomplice of the agents of the capitalists. The S. P. is the ally of Gompers who is the worst and most open agent of the capitalists within the labor movement. The S. P. is against amalgamation, that is, it is for the weakening of the trade unions, for the defeat of strikes, for the victory of the bosses. The S. P. is the ally of Johnston and Keating who in turn are the allies of La Follette. The S. P. is therefore an agent of the lower middle class progressives within the ranks of the working class. In Wisconsin, Victor Berger and the entire Socialist Party delegation quite openly in one camp with the middle-class politicians. At the St. Joseph trial against the Communists, the Socialist Party solidarized itself not only with the police agents of the capitalists, but directly with the agents of the Department of Justice. The Socialist Party adopts a resolution for the recognition of Soviet Russia, and solidarizes itself with Abe Cahan's Jewish lies, as much as with the anti-Semitic lies of the N. Y. Herald. The S. P. has no religious or racial prejudices against lies if they are suitable as slander against Soviet Russia. In obstructing the United Front the Socialist Party becomes an agent of the capitalists, because it thereby splits the forces of militant workers, developments of events which only trade unions, checks the defensive of organized labor against the open shop.

And the Socialist Party is an agent of the capitalists not only on a national, but also on an international scale. The S. P. Convention has adopted a resolution which makes possible the union with Scheidemann, Noske, Vandervelde, and Branting, under the Hungarian Social Democracy, with the Polish Socialist Party, and with all other betrayers of the proletarian revolution and bloody executioners of rebelling workers. We believe we have the right to demand a reckoning from all those elements in the Socialist Party who do not belong to the petty Tammany Hall of Hillquit and Berger. Why has Eugene V. Debs not spoken for amalgamation and for the United Front? Why has he not defended the Russian Workers Republic against the shameless Cahan? Why did not Scott Nearing lift his voice against the betrayal of the Labor Party? Why did not James Maurer defend the resolution for participation in the Chicago July 3rd Convention, when the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor of which he is president agreed to participate in that Convention? How could those who favored an International without social peace, in the end vote for unity with war-time ministers, lackeys of royalty and bloodhounds?

The United Front For All That!

But notwithstanding the betrayal on the part of the Socialist Party leaders and the Socialist Party Convention, the Workers Party still seeks to establish the United Front with the workers in and around the Socialist Party. In spite of all efforts of S. P. leaders, we already have the United Front with parts of the rank and file of the S. P. We have the United Front with the Italian Federation of the S. P. in the struggle against Fascism. We have the United Front with Socialist Party workers in California within the Labor Party. We have the United Front with S. P. workers in Pittsburgh in the defense of persecuted Communists. We had the United Front with S. P. workers of Philadelphia in the May Day celebration.

We still seek the United Front because it is indispensable in the defense-struggle of the workers against capitalists.

Two Falsifications

The answer of the S. P. Convention to the Workers Party states an untruth when it says that Communists want the United Front only as a maneuver to show up the Socialist Party leaders. And it is a deliberate falsification when James Oneal, chairman of the resolutions committee, attempts to array Communist documents against us. He claims that the December 1921 theses of the Executive of the Communist International. We demand of James Oneal to quote this phrase or even a similar thought in the text. He will not succeed. This thought has been falsely put into the theses of the Communist International by him or by his friends. The second falsification concerns a letter by Karl Radek. The reply of the resolutions Committee of the S. P. Convention to the Workers Party says, "It is also a matter of common knowledge" that Radek has written a letter in which he says that the United Front "was only a tactical maneuver." That is also a fraud. Radek has never written such a letter. It is incumbent upon James Oneal to make public the text of this letter. If not, he and his committee will appear as miserable forgers in the eyes of every honest worker.

The very contrary is the truth. The Comintern has always declared that the tactic of the United Front is no stratagem for us, but is the mightiest weapon against the capitalists and the only rescue for the unity of the trade unions. Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, said at the Fourth Congress:

"Therefore, comrades, our tactic of the United Front is not presented only as a strategy against our enemies. Of course, we have the full right and the duty, to evolve strategical plans against our enemies; but the United Front is presented because of the whole historical situation, because of the whole situation of capitalism, because of its economic and political situation, and because of the situation within the labor movement. If what I have told you concerning the policy of the Second and Second-and-a-Half Internationals is correct, if it is true that for the future they are preparing a deliberate systematic splitting of the trade unions and the working class, our tactic of the United Front results unavoidably therefrom. It follows that for these reasons and for many other reasons we must begin a counter-effort against this plan of the Second International. And that is the tactic of the United Front." (The speech from which this quotation is taken appeared in the German book, "The Communist International on the Advance," G. Zinoviev, Karl Hoym, Hamburg, 1923. The excerpt is on page 62.)

And we in America can add: We want amalgamation, we want to resist the open-shop, we want the Labor Party, and therefore we will continue to struggle for the United Front of all the workers.

Newark, N. J., for Labor Party

Newark, N. J., members of the Workers Party should attend a general membership meeting to be held May 28, at the Labor Lyceum, 704 So. 14th St., at 8 p. m., to work out plans of sending a delegate to Chicago to the Farmer-Labor Convention for the formation of a National Labor Party, July 3,

"RUSSIA TO-DAY, 1923!"

By JAMES P. CANNON

Russia To-day, 1923! is just the sort of a little propaganda pamphlet to give to the hard-boiled opponent of Soviet Russia. It is more than this; it is a convincing propaganda pamphlet for Communism. Comrade Cannon, Chairman of the Workers Party and for seven months a fraternal delegate of the Workers Party to the Executive Committee of the Communist International, gives authentic information on the present economic conditions in Russia and the strength of the Soviet Government. Subjects dealt with are "Labor Unions in Soviet Russia," "Reconstruction," "The Red Army," etc.

5c per copy. In lots of ten or more 3c.

Order from: The Workers Party, Room 405, 799 Broadway, N. Y. C.

"THE AMERICAN FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS"

By C. S. WARE

Who are the Americans? From what countries have they come? What percentage take an active part in American politics? What relation do they hold to the native-born American workers? What part have they played in the development of American industries and the enrichment of their owners? These questions and many others are answered in this pamphlet. Facts are interestingly supplemented with statistics and colored charts.

10c per copy In lots of ten or more 6c.

Order from: The Workers Party, Room 405, 799 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Even Potato Peelers Join Plaza Strike

By SELMAR SCHOCKEN

A strike of the bricklayers for a flat wage of $12 a day and a two-years' contract added to the difficulties of the New York Building Trades bosses, who brought them to the realization of the fact that their efforts at jollying the union officials along with conferences had evidently failed with the rank and file.

The Bricklayers who, thru the bonus system, have actually earned $12 per day for some time, had notified the employers in April that from May first, $12 would be the basic wage. Conferences failed to agree on the proposition. The strike of the Bricklayers which resulted may affect many thousands of other building trades workers who would automatically be idle if the struggle lasts for two weeks.

Cooks Strike at Hotel Plaza

Simultaneously with the Bricklayers, the Hotel Workers joined the movement for general wages and conditions. Just as the fashionable luncheon throng was finding seats around the palm-strewn dining room of the Hotel Plaza, on Monday afternoon, a little procession of cooks, pastry experts, bakers, potato peelers, ice cream makers and various other useful and necessary kitchen employees, eighty in number, made its way out of the service entrance on 58th street.

To the last man they organized and became members of the Hotel Workers Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers, a thoroly progressive organization, during the recent big drive which netted the union 1,500 new members within the last three months.

Their wages range from $17 to $35 a week, and they demand an increase of $3 for all workers now earning less than $25 and of $2 for those receiving above $25. In a most cheerful spirit they all marched to the Union Headquarters at 133 West 21st Str., where they were received by Secretary M. Obermeier and a staff of well trained organizers who will concentrate all efforts to the fight which is to result in a general clean up of the entire Hotel Industry of New York.

Metal Workers Out in L. I. C.

Another progressive and militant organization, the Amalgamated Metal Workers, has begun to utilize its drive for the organization of the unorganized for the improvement of working conditions in the Metal Industry.

They started this movement at the Ford Instrument Company in Long Island City, where they demand the 44-hour week with the 48-hour pay.

Every single employe of this factory joined the strike, and the Company has not been able to find scabs to replace the 300 workers who walked out. A general organization campaign directed from the Headquarters of the A. M. W. at 51 E. 10th St., is utilizing all the strikers who are distributing literature and help in every way to materialize the slogan: The 44-hour Week and a Living Wage.

MISSING!

The complete files of the LIBERATOR and THE WORKER for 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923.

Anyone finding it communicate with the Circulation Manager.

"Fifth Year" Movie Should Make Big Hit

By JOHN DALE.

Another "movie" has come out of Soviet Russia. It is called "The Fifth Year" and ought to bid big for unbounded enthusiasm from the greeted the showing of "Russia Thru the Shadows."

The first exhibition was given "The Fifth Year" film in a studio near Times Square, with numerous press representatives present. These extended their whole-hearted praise, as well as a few suggestions to William F. Kruse, of the Friends of Soviet Russia, who is arranging the film for showing in this country.

"Russia Thru the Shadows" grips hardest upon the emotions when it shows the first long train of tractors from the United States turning over the soil in the valley of the Volga for the new harvest, not only after the civil war and intervention, but after the great suffering of the famine.

"The Fifth Year," the crucial year in the life of the Soviet Republic, as it is reviewed in this essentially news film, also has its great emotional climax. It comes when we see the children, the millions of children as one visualizes them, the hungry, orphaned and homeless children of the war, brought home to the realization of the fact that their efforts at jollying the union officials along with conferences had evidently failed with the rank and file.

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Jane Cowl Typifies the New Woman in "Juliet"

It is easy to understand why "Juliet" has eclipsed any other production of Shakespeare's tragedy of Juliet" by its long run at the Henry Miller Theatre.

Miss Jane Cowl is truly a great artist. She has achieved one of the greatest bit of acting I have ever seen her do. There is such rare beauty and richness that one is transfixed by the dream like wonder of her voice and person.

But it is not only her person and capable rendering of the part that makes this play stand out. It is a new tone that she injects into this play. Juliet thru Miss Cowl typifies the new woman, the girl of courage and action. She knows what she wants and goes out to get it. We admire her strength of character and we love her, for her sweetness and beauty. Thus Juliet strikes a responsive chord in us as never before.

The rest of the cast are all good. Rollo Peters makes a very romantic, manly and courageous Romeo. Dennis King as Mercutio, kinsman to the Prince of Verona is excellent. Altho his part is a small one, nevertheless it goes far towards making the play. The scenery adds tremendously to the artistic beauty of this production. It is one of the plays this season that one should not miss.

* * *

Final Week of Moscow Players

For its second and final week, the repertory of the Moscow Art Theatre at Jolson's 59th St. Theatre will be: Monday and Tuesday evenings, May 28 and 29, "Tsar Fyodor Ivanovitch"; Wednesday and Thursday evenings, May 30 and 31, "The Cherry Orchard"; Friday matinee and evening, June 1, "The Lower Depths"; and Saturday matinee and evening, June 2, "The Three Sisters."

The entire company of the Moscow Art Theatre, Mr. Gest announces, will sail for home in the course of the week after the completion of this Farewell engagement, Saturday evening, June 2.

* * *

Gest in Connect with Reinhardt

After spending four weeks in New York at the invitation of Morris Gest, Professor Max Reinhardt, foremost European stage director, returned to Berlin with the first of F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest to make several spectacular productions here next season. He sailed last Saturday on the Olympic for Salzburg, Leopoldskron, in Salzburg, Austria, accompanied by his manager, Rudolf Kommer, to proceed with plans not only for his Summer seasons in Salzburg and Vienna but also for his first American season.

Back Labor Party Drive Urges Howat

By WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE

Alexander Howat, militant trade union leader of the Kansas miners, fervent opponent to the Kansas Court law caused his imprisonment by the authorities of Kansas, and his expulsion from the United Mine Workers by the reactionary Prexy John L. Lewis machine, addressed the New York workers on the conditions of the American worker, at the New Star Casino.

Howat forcefully portrayed the pitiful condition in which the American workers find themselves after the war. "During the war the representatives of the government promised a new day for Labor when the war was over. We were told of all kinds of promises. But what happened? On Armistice Day in 1918, we were told that the war was over. But in 1919 when the miners demanded an increase in wages to realize some of those promises and to meet the high cost of living, we were told by the employers and the representatives of the government that the war was not yet over. "These exploiters of the miners and of the people, for they had, charged excessive prices for their coal, insisted that the war was not yet over. Nor is the war yet over, but the war that is on today is the war of the working class against the exploiters and against their representatives that make the oppressive laws of this country in the interests."

In 1919 the miners went on strike, the government took the part of the coal operators against the workers, said Howat. "Every striker in Kansas would have kept away from the mines had not Lewis called off the strike with the declaration "we can't fight the government."

After relating the experiences of Labor since the war, Howat drew the conclusion that "Labor must no longer rely upon promises of the officials of the government, but must depend on their own power to right their wrongs. "The time has come for the great working class of this country to consolidate their forces and form one mighty political party of Labor." The time is here when the policy of rewarding our friends and punishing our enemies must be thrown overboard by the American workers. Let us finish the whole damn bunch of them! The July 3rd Convention of the Labor Party must be made the turning point in the history of the American worker, and the beginning of the new period. It is the duty of every worker to have his Union attend the Convention so that there be gathered at this Convention the representatives of the organized workers to establish the unity of the workers on the political field."

The other speakers at the meeting were Joseph Manley, of the Trade Union Educational League, and I. S. Myerscough, secretary of the Progressive Miners League. An appeal on behalf of the locked-out Fayette County, Pa., miners brought in over $350 at the meeting.

Russia Now!

"The Fifth Year of the Russian Revolution," by James P. Cannon. Five cents per copy. Pub. Workers Party, 799 Broadway, New York.

Reviewed by B. T. ALLISON

The most refreshing pamphlet that has been issued on Russia within the blue moon is "The Fifth Year of the Russian Revolution." by Comrade James P. Cannon.

The simple narrative style of the brochure which is in fact a report of the speech delivered by the manager on the Russian workers, its character with the common people, the workers and peasants, it long but winning battle against the forces of the capitalist world are related, as is also the educational work of the Soviet Government in its ranks.

The expropriation of private property is brought vividly, so vividly to one's mind, that one realizes what it means to the Russian workers. In the amusing anecdote between the author and a worker riding on the Moscow street railways—formerly owned by Belgian capitalists and for which the Conference at Genoa was then seeking to recover.

In reading the final chapter on International Communism one feels the strength of the forces working for an International of workers and the necessity of consecration to attain it. The little pamphlet deserves a wide circulation especially among the opponents of Soviet Russia.

Socialist Party National Convention Delegates Remain Silent in Face of Attack on Soviet Russia

Cahan Rages in Attack on Soviet Rule

By H. M. WICKS

A compilation of the most loathesome back stairs gossip against Soviet Russia, emanating from the journalistic houses of prostitution of the entire capitalist world, combined with the vapid ravings of his own distraught mind, constituted the keynote speech at the opening of the 11th National Convention of the Socialist Party in New York City, Saturday, May 10.

Abraham Cahan, notorious Bolshevik baiter and editor of the Jewish (Socialist) Daily Forward, delivered this opening address in place of Morris Hillquit who is now in Europe.

Cahan, altho not a delegate, was introduced by Algernon Lee as "that old, loved and trusted fighting Socialist comrade," and immediately launched in a tirade that was so acrimonious, intemperate and obviously false that the majority of the delegates were stunned.

Only the immediate satellites of Cahan—the schibblers of the New York Call and others who owe their existence as ornaments of the Socialist Party to the Hillquit machine—appeared pleased.

Otto Branstetter, the national secretary of the Socialist Party, smirked in the most cringing and servile manner, while Lee, as chairman grimaced like a trained baboon at each barrage of hillingsgate hurled at the leaders of the World Revolution.

Defames Lenin and Trotsky

Prefacing his attack with the declaration that the Bolshevik revolution was at first an experiment and that he was anxious to see it carried out even tho it was under the leadership of Communists, Cahan first asserted that most of the leaders of the Russian Revolution were sincere and then proceeded to contradict himself in the most flagrant manner.

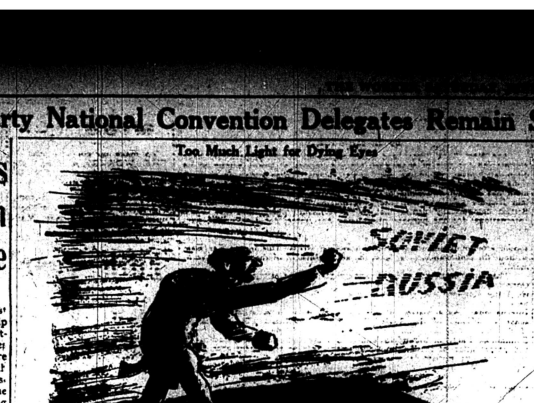
Stooping to the gutter for epithets of degradation to hurl at Communism, Cahan declared that Trotsky is a "bombastic windbag" and that Lenin is a physical wreck, and that his present physical condition "is undoubtedly due to his earlier complete moral collapse." Then, in order that no one could mistake his cowardly attack upon Lenin, the mountebank, Cahan, screeched deliriously that the great leader of the Bolshevik revolution was a "muddlehead lunatic."

In almost any gathering of workingmen on earth this vile assault would have been the signal for vigorous protests from at least a part of the audience, but in this Socialist Party convention the few workers sat aghast, scarcely believing that one professing to speak for the working class could sink so low, while the petty bourgeois elements remained motionless, refusing to respond to Cahan's obvious pause for applause.

"Did you see in the papers about that $13,000,000 fund sent out by the Bolshevik Government to corrupt the world?" asked Cahan. Then he recited the latest piece of capitalist propaganda going the rounds against Soviet Russia. Bukharin, who is said to have asked for a report on expenditures, was denounced as a "simple minded fellow—a mere baby in intelligence."

Karl Radek, according to Cahan, is an adventurer who has a shady past in various European Parties and cannot be considered an honest man in any sense of the word.

Gregory Zinoviev, president of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, is the "rotten egg" of the whole Communist movement. "He shot $00 in Petrograd" and "some say he has deposited



enormous sums in a bank in Switzerland for future use."

In dealing with the Communist movement in America he again repeated the infamous lie to the effect that the Friends of Soviet Russia, the only working class organization in the United States effectively fighting the famine in Russia, are a gang of thieves and that the treasurer has now "scedaddled", and that hundreds of thousands of dollars were stolen outright. Cahan shamelessly boasted that his activity was responsible for the failure of the tool drive of the Friends of Soviet Russia, an admission that, if true, brands him as more contemptible than any other capitalist hireling on earth. The creature not only deliberately conspired to enforce perpetual starvation upon the helpless children of the famine region in Russia, but has the audacity to boast of it before a conference professing to represent a part of the labor movement in this country.

Admits "S. P." Failure

As Cahan raved on, he began to perceive that his remarks were making but little impression, so he glared at the delegates, few in number and scattered about the hall, and shouted that the Socialist Party has failed. "The fact that so few comrades are present is proof that we are a failure." But, in spite of the present failure there is hope for Socialism in the United States today "the same as there was in England 30 years ago." Ignorant of the vast difference in the economic life of Britain of 30 years ago and the highly developed industrialism of the United States today, this charlatan endeavored to explain his weird notion of the creation of political parties. About the only intelligible thing he said was that "we have got to go about it in an Anglo-Saxon manner." Like the balance of the ignoramuses at the head of the Socialist Party this fakir imagines that capitalism here must be overcome in a different manner than elsewhere in the world.

Cahan then defended the British parliamentary leaders, J. Ramsay MacDonald & Co., for dining with the king of England and said that he would welcome the day when the same performance could be repeated in this country. As there are no hereditary kings here in the British sense, Cahan would have to content himself with the spectacle of Victor Berger and Morris Hillquit pirouetting before Warren G. Harding and the First Lady of the Land.

After this digression his disordered mind soon wandered back to his pet aversion, Soviet Russia and he concluded by asserting that a group in Russia had got hold of a good thing and did not want to give it up, as most of them were grafters.

"In dealing with the Communists we must always fight them. Never show them any favors, but knock them on the head." This advice seems to have been followed by the yellow leaders of some of the needle trades unions who employ sluggers and gangsters against the "left" opposition in their own unions.

When he left the platform six of the delegates applauded, the others looking at one another in bewilderment. Especially was the effect upon the out-of-town delegates noticeable. They had never heard anything to equal Cahan's assault upon Soviet Russia even from the most rabid capitalist propagandists.

This outburst, obviously official, coming from one of the foremost figures in the Socialist Party, brands them potential assassins of the working class of the United States. Just as Scheidemann and Ebert in Germany perpetrated outrages against the revolutionary workers that even the Kaiser and his minions shrank from contemplating, so the Hillquits, Bergers, Cahans, Oneals, Lees and others of their ilk in this country brand themselves the vilest of traitors in their verbal assaults upon the vanguard of the working class. Potential assassins of the revolutionary workers but not possessing the power to indulge their aspirations, these scoundrels at the head of the Socialist Party content themselves with repeating and amplifying the propaganda of the British government spy and newspaper correspondent, Frances McCullagh, and the American detective and union smasher, William J. Burns.

Afraid of W. P. Communication

Secretary Otto Branstetter announced that he had a communication from C. E. Rutherford, secretary of the Workers Party, calling for a united front of labor. Instead of reading it he waited for action from the floor. Evidently the machinery was not in good working order, for after a painful pause Branstetter announced that the document was rather lengthy. Finally Oneal came to the rescue with a motion to refer it to the resolutions committee. Then came a discussion on International relations. Under this head were two propositions submitted on the agenda. One that the delegates to the International Congress at Hamburg be instructed to vote in favor of unity of Socialist and Trade Union forces of the world. The second that the delegates be instructed to support the reunion of Socialist forces in one International on the condition (1) that no party be admitted unless it specifically repudiates "Burgfrieden" or Social Peace, and (2) that no other condition be imposed.

William Karlin, a lawyer of New York, declared that the amendment to the second proposition to refuse to admit parties unless they repudiate Social Peace would exclude most of the leaders of the Internationals and therefore it was not advisable to adopt it, thereby eliminating these "comrades."

Mayor Hoan Makes Blunder

Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, of Milwaukee, Victor Berger's man "Friday," asserted that both motions should be voted down, because Berger and Hillquit are now in Europe and can be trusted to act in the interest of the party at the Hamburg conference without instructions. "We have decided to hold aloof from all Internationals until one has been created that we can honestly join." The eminent mayor, whose historical achievement was his leading of the jingo Preparedness Parade in Milwaukee in 1916, is so ignorant of the Party to which he belongs that he did not know that the Socialist Party affiliated with the Vienna 2½ International last year.

Oneal declared that "no Socialist could oppose either of the propositions." Since resolutions adopted by the Social Patriots, masquerading as Socialists, in Europe, become meaningless "scraps of paper," the same as the treaties of their various capitalist governments, in times of war, Oneal could safely advocate adoption of both propositions on the agenda, thereby trying to save the face of the Socialist Party before the workers of the United States.

Then came Cameron King of California, with a plea to vote down both propositions. "Why should we, who have less than 12,000 members, presume to tell J. Ramsay MacDonald, and the leaders of the German party what attitude they should take toward their own government. We should not try to dictate to these great men. Why, this proposition would exclude Hjalmar Branting of Sweden, and in case comrade MacDonald entered the British cabinet he would be excluded. I tell you comrades it is unthinkable! We must go in with these men and help them rebuild the International which was so badly shattered during the war."

Cameron King, himself, was a jingo during the late war, and an enemy of the "Huns." Now that the capitalist governments of Germany and the United States are at peace, King, like all other yellow socialists, can again establish diplomatic relations.

Pat Quinlan, of Buffalo, arose and declared that he was quite positive that some of our International Delegates would vote to affiliate with the identical people who murdered Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

William H. Henry, the Indiana henchman of the Berger-Hillquit combination, informed Mayor Hoan that the Socialist Party was a member of the Vienna 2½ International, which came as a distinct shock to the poo-bah of Milwaukee.

Finally Algernon Lee moved to refer the whole question to the committee on resolutions. It was apparent that the discussion was reaching the danger point. Lee assured the delegates that in his opinion unity between the Second International, with headquarters in London, and the Vienna Union was a foregone conclusion. This motion carried and disposed of this troublesome question for the time being.

When the resolutions committee reported on the question of International relations, it rejoiced, in a carefully worded statement, at the prospect of unity of the Second International and the Vienna 2½ International. It declared that such unity should be based upon the principles of the class struggle, carefully avoiding reference to the question of "Burgfrieden", or Social Peace, that aroused so much discussion on the first day. Thus with the adoption of a meaningless and ambiguous demand for recognition of the principle of the "class struggle" the question of affiliation with Vandervelde, War Minister to the King of Belgium, and with Scheidemann, Ebert and other assassins of the working class, the way is paved for the Socialist Party to again enter the ranks of the International of the Great Betrayal.

Russian "Political Prisoners"

William M. Feigenbaum, one of the writers on the New York Call, introduced a resolution demanding "freedom of political prisoners in Soviet Russia." Feigenbaum declared that the Socialists of America must demand freedom of speech, press and assembly in Soviet Russia and protest emphatically against the "merciless persecution of our comrades" of the Social Revolutionary Party. He buttressed his remarks with quotations from the lying statistics furnished by the Berlin propaganda bureau of the Allied White Guards, which is under the management of Victor Tchernoff, formerly a member of the Kerensky cabinet in Russia.

O'Toole of Maryland, in a plea against the adoption of the resolution, said that in case it was adopted the Workers Party would take away the rest of the membership of the Socialist Party in Baltimore, his home town. He referred to the fact that the convention had declared in a previous session that the enemies of Russia "were our enemies," but that if that resolution were adopted, as a matter of decency and to keep the record clear, the convention would have to repudiate its earlier declaration. "Can we afford to place ourselves in the same class with the capitalist press in its attacks upon Russia?" asked O'Toole.

Finally James Oneal again came to the rescue with a motion that it be referred back to the resolutions committee for redrafting, so that the language of Feigenbaum could be moderated, while maintaining the counter-revolutionary sense of the thing.

The Young Workers' League collected $10.50 for the Labor Defense Council at a dance held recently at the Hungarian Home, 37 Sixteenth Ave., Newark.

Cannon Tells Twin Cities About Russia

By NORMAN H. TALLENTIRE
Organizer, District No. 9

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The visit of James P. Cannon, National Chairman of the Workers Party, to Minneapolis and Saint Paul brought out three of the best meetings that have been held in the Twin Cities for many months.

The tense and close interest given the speaker during his talk gave evidence of the fact that the interest of the Workers of America in the struggles of the Workers Republic is not abated. The clear and logical explanation which Comrade Cannon gave of the workings of the New Economic Policy was listened to with close attention throuout, punctuated by bursts of applause, and approval as the speaker drew a picture of the steady and sure advance of the Proletarian state in the world, as well as in internal affairs.

Cannon made no attempt to gloss over or evade the suffering and privations of the Russian masses during five years of Revolution, but explained clearly the fact that Russia after her period of travail is now emerging from the shadows and is on the road to still greater power and strength.

The listeners were eager to hear he details of the "NEP", and after the conclusion of the lecture kept the speaker answering question after question in respect to the new development. The impression left by the speaker was one of renewed hope and confidence in the final success of the Russian workers in their struggle with World Capitalism, and also instilled new enthusiasm into the local comrades who are carrying on the work of organization in the Twin Cities.

The lecture on the Third (Communist) Internationale was also followed closely by an interested audience seeking first-hand information as to the workings of the organization which at present time is leading the world proletarians in their struggle against wage slavery.

The Workers Party organizations will undoubtedly benefit materially as they have already, benefitted spiritually, as a result of the visit of their National Chairman to the Twin Cities, as well as the benefits derived from the lectures and discussions.

Tallentire and Cannon in Duluth

DULUTH, Minn.—The Workers Party units of Superior and Duluth have arranged an entertainment with Norman H. Tallentire, at present organizer for District 9, as speaker. His subject will be: Why a Labor Party in the United States? The first meeting will be held at the Workers Hall, Duluth, June 5, 8 p. m., and the second in Superior, Workers Hall, June 10, also 8 p. m.

James P. Cannon gave a lecture here on "Russia Today," to an eager audience of 250 people. People among themselves after the meeting were talking like this: He is the best speaker that has been in this territory and that the Workers Party will surely gain prestige among the masses of the workers with men of his type.

The trade union movement here is disgusted, due to the inability of the unions to protect the workers against the open shop attacks. The well known blacklisting system has been operating efficiently and the militant workers have been torn from the ranks, either to leave the place or else become submissive. What else can you expect in a steel trust town?

* * *

United Front at Boston

A United Front May Day Celebration was held under the auspices of the C. C. C. of Boston, Tuesday, May 1, 1923, at Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston. Robert Minor was the principal speaker. Other speakers included: A. Konikow, in Russian; I. Friedman, in Jewish, and C. Samprucci in Italian. The hall was crowded to capacity. The collection amounted to $345.22. When expenses were deducted there remained a net profit of $236.87. That sum was divided equally among the four defense committees, namely, Labor Defense Council, National Defense Committee, Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee and the Merrick Defense Committee, Haverhill, Mass.

CANNON MEETINGS

James P. Cannon speaks at:

Monday, May 28, 8 P. M., Springfield, Ill. Hall to be announced later.
Wednesday, May 30, 8 P. M., Christopher, Ill. Open House.
Wednesday, May 30, 8 P. M., Ziegler, Ill., Peoples Theatre.
Thursday, May 31, 8 P. M., St. Louis, Labor Lyceum, 823 N. Garrison St.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

New Attacks Show Russia's Need of Help

(By F. S. R. Press Service).

The trend of the Russian news during the last month has emphasized powerfully the necessity for Russia's economic rebuilding. In terms of actual bloodshed and threats of war the enemies of Russia have demonstrated recently that they are sharpening their fangs to swoop down once more upon the first Workers Republic in the world.

To withstand their attacks it is essential that Russia's industries be rehabilitated, especially her agriculture. The establishment of Russia's farming on a modern basis, the abundance of bread that it will mean, would make the country comparatively independent of its neighbors and certainly better prepared to meet intervention should it be forced.

What is more, with Russia's agriculture on a firm basis, the capitalist countries will be less likely to initiate wars.

This is the gist of the appeal that is advanced by the Friends of Soviet Russia in the present nationwide campaign for tractors to be sent to the Soviet Republic. In the latest developments of world affairs it points out the complete justification of the alternative which it places before the American workers: "Cannons or Tractors?" Specifically it calls attention to certain events as an index to the entire situation:

"England is ready to break trade relations with Russia and has sent ships to support her threat.

"At Lausanne a member of the Fascisti murdered Vorovsky, the Soviet representative.

"The Swiss government expels Ahrens, Soviet delegation attache.

"In America some reactionary forces pass resolutions condemning Russia and others forbid the urging of trade relations with and recognition of Soviet Russia.

"The Friends of Soviet Russia justly asks in face of these developments—Which shall we send to Russia cannons or tractors?

"We propose to send twenty tractors as our immediate answer."

Contributions to the tractors drive should be sent to the national office of the organization, 201 West 13th Street, New York.

Have You Read the News

WORLD WAR ? **RECONSTRUCTION**

England is ready to break trade relations with Russia and has sent ships to support her threat.

—o—

At Lausanne a member of the Fascisti murdered Vorovsky, the Soviet representative.

—o—

The Swiss government expels Ahrens, attaché to the Soviet delegation.

—o—

In America some reactionary forces pass resolutions condemning Russia and others forbid the urging of trade relations with and recognition of Soviet Russia.

—o—

HOW WILL THE AMERICAN FARMERS AND WORKERS ANSWER THIS CRY FOR WAR?

The Friends of Soviet Russia justly asks in face of these developments—Which shall we send to Russia

CANNONS OR TRACTORS?

We propose to send twenty tractors as our immediate answer. With these tractors we want to send a LIVING MESSAGE. That is why we are offering a

FREE TRIP TO RUSSIA

in connection with this drive. We want this LIVING MESSAGE to go from the farmers and workers of America to the farmers and workers of Russia.

GIVE! GIVE ONE DOLLAR

and as many times One Dollar as you possibly can. Help the Russians NOW so that they may be prepared for possible emergencies.

It is not enough to give. Enter the contest. Get your organization to nominate a candidate and work for his election.

SIGN ONE OF THE BLANKS BELOW. DO IT NOW! DON'T WAIT!

THE ONE DOLLAR ARMY
Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 W. 13th St.

I want to help buy tractors to help the agricultural reconstruction of Russia.

Enclosed find $.....

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Wm.

THE ONE DOLLAR ARMY
Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 W. 13th St.

I want to enter the contest for a free trip to Russia, to help buy the tractors and serve as a living message to the workers and farmers of Russia. Send me ..... collection blanks.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

REFERENCE .....

SUPPORT THE WORKER
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Phone: Stuyvesant 9642.

While Fascism crumbles in Italy, the Grand Army of the Republic in this country, repudiates the American Legion, threatens to have Mussolini's followers in New York City march in the Memorial Day Parade, May 30. More gloom for Rome and the White Guardists of all countries.

The Internationalism of Mr. Gompers

Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, has again shown his brand of internationalism by his statement in reply to the plea of the International Federation (Amsterdam) of Trade Unions for a general strike against war.

This is the same Gompers who urges affiliation by the United States government with Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations and supports President Harding in his campaign to lure this country into the so-called World Court of Justice, an off-shoot o "The League."

Gompers is for internationalism for the capitalist ruling class Any international action that will help the world banking cliques gets the approval of the present head of the A. F. of L.

But for even the gesture against war, proposed by the Yellow Amsterdamers, Gompers has nothing but rebuffs and denunciation. He declares that:

"Those who think that it is possible to make effective a genera and all-inclusive declaration that in the event of any war, no matter how defensive, there should be an immediate general strike o workers in all nations are living in an unreal world, and, further more, are seeking to promote a doctrine that it is neither possible nor desirable to promote successfully."

These sound like the words of a big capitalist fighting labor not those of an official of labor. Discussion is permissible as to the extent and possibilities of world labor action. To say that such action is not possible is to confess belief in the complete failure o the working class struggle. To say that such action is not desirable is to plead guilty to the charge of being a "Labor Lieutenant" of the capitalist class. Thus, when Gompers says that world solidarity of labor is "neither possible nor desirable," he reads himself completely out of the labor movement, and takes his place as a faithful tool in the ranks of the "open shop," anti-labor bosses.

We are certain that large sections of the American labor movement are conscious of Gompers' active hostility to labor's rea interests. Additional numbers of workers are waking up to the ever more hostile anti-labor role Gompers is playing. And in this awakening is born the strength being aroused in support of the campaigns for Amalgamation, for a Labor Party, for the Organization of the Unorganized, and for world labor solidarity under the standards of the Red International of Labor Unions.

Gompers is himself dealing in unrealities if he fails to take notice of this rising tide.

Bryan's attendance at the Presbyterian General Assembly at Indianapolis, Ind., has been just one defeat after another. The churchmen even refused to endorse his anti-evolution campaign. But "Bill" Bryan can be depended on to discover another issue, albeit not a winning one.

A Victory for British Labor

The most militant section of the British labor movement has won an important victory in the King's appointment of Stanley Baldwin, rather than Lord Curzon, as premier to succeed Bonar Law, resigned.

It was only the powerful threat of labor, politically and industrially, that halted the decision to put Curzon, the King's foreign secretary, a die-hard foe of Soviet Russia, into power.

Curzon's attack on the Workers' Republic, in his 10-day ultimatum, bolstered with fabrications of falsehood such as only the British foreign ministry is capable of, was to be only the beginning. Curzon, if called to the head of the government, planned new aggressions against Soviet Rule.

The London Herald, the labor daily, had exposed warlike preparations, consisting of the dispatch of light cruisers and mine sweepers to Russian waters. The Daily Herald had been active in revealing the plots of British militarists ever since the manufactured protest of church and state dignitaries, on behalf of Butchkavitch, was sent to Moscow.

The Daily Herald showed that Great Britain was preparing for something more than a mere diplomatic rupture with Soviet Russia. When it made that charge it spoke for the 143 Labor Party members of the British House of Commons and for the 6,000,000 organized workingmen and women of Great Britain.

Soviet Russia can get along without British recognition. The Workers' Republic can even forego trade and financial relations with London. Soviet Rule can even stand against British imperialism and all its Paris allies. But it will mean another tremendous sacrifice for the workers and peasants of Russia.

But Curzon has been rejected. The selection of Stanley Baldwin indicates that the King's government is on the defensive. We can depend on the British workers to maintain their offensive. The Curzon 10-day ultimatum will be jammed down the throats of British reaction. Krassin will stay in London. All of which should be an inspiration for the workers of the United States to push Washington into recognition of the Soviet Republic, that must be given every possible opportunity to breathe, and live, and grow to new strength.

Now it is 57,000 German marks to the dollar, and still there are German "Socialists," and some in other lands, who have hopes for the German capitalist republic.

Do you agree with us? Then join the Workers Party!

A Defeat for Nonpartisanism

The complete futility of drifting back into the old parties is an invitation to defeat and disaster, has been amply proven once more since the appointment by the alleged radical, Gov. William E. Sweet, democrat, of Colorado, of Charles B. Adams, conservative corporation lawyer, as U. S. Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the republican Senator Dr. Nicholas.

Gov. Sweet was elected as a result of the "protest" wave that swept the country at the 1922 elections. His election was heralded as one of the great achievements of the Gompers-La Follette-Keating "non-partisan" policy that fights the creation of a real Labor Party of the workers and farmers.

Even as late as its current issue, the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, May 1923, proclaims "Governor Sweet, a progressive Democrat, who is one of the most independent and liberal men elected last November," who will "doubtless appoint a progressive Democrat to the senatorial office."

Edward Keating, democrat, former congressman from Colorado, now editor of "Labor", the railroad organ published at Washington, D. C., ran all the way home to Denver, in the hopes of having the senatorial mantle fall on him. It was Keating who led the fight at the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, against the admission of the Workers Party delegates, and against the building of an all-inclusive Labor Party.

But Keating's ambitions have fallen by the wayside. Gov. Sweet has not only remained true to the democratic party, but to the reaction within that party that controls its every action. Keating's Gov. Sweet appointed the lawyer of the Santa Fe Railroad, Adams, who is in favor of the anti-labor Esch-Cummins law, who urges American participation in the Black Capitalist International, the League of Nations, and takes a stand for an increased militarism and navalism. Thus the much-heralded "balance of power" in the U. S. Senate swings in favor of Wall Street and the "open shoppers."

It is hoped that the workers and farmers of Minnesota will take these things into consideration as they prepare for the special election to choose a successor for the late Knute Nelson. There will be a primary on June 18, an election July 16. A start was made in the right direction last November when Henrik Shipstead was elected Senator on the Farmer-Labor ticket. It would be a criminal betrayal of their own class interests for the exploited in the cities and on the land in Minnesota, to allow La Follette, Keating and their like to persuade them to run a "respectable" candidate on one of the two old party tickets. There must be nothing short of a workers' and farmers' candidate on a class ticket.

The Lowest Level Yet Reached

The declarations of the 11th National Convention of the Socialist Party mark a new and lower level reached by this anti-revolutionary organization in its downward plunge into the black pit of reaction.

The developing tendencies within the Socialist Party were clearly revealed by the decision to trail with the Gompers-La Follette-Keating-Johnston brand of old party politics and to sabotage the organization of a real Labor Party.

But the lowest level in the descension of the Socialist Party was also registered by the convention's approval of the speech of Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish (Socialist) Daily Forward. Cahan's position is now well known. His endorsement and publication of the Frances McCullaugh articles dropped him into the secret conspiratory midst of the Russian counter-revolutionary emigres in this and other countries.

Even Boris Brasol, head of Russian (counter-revolutionary) National Society, in this country, charged by Norman Hapgood in the International Magazine with furnishing Henry Ford with his forged and manufactured propaganda against the Jews, will applaud Cahan's speech before the Socialist National Convention Thus Cahan again, even as in the publication of the articles of the Jew-baiting McCullaugh, becomes the enemy of the workers of his own race. And his views are endorsed by the Socialist Party.

It is inconceivable that the organized "Socialists" should find any lower depths into which to descend. But, no doubt, they will even discover these. Hillquit and Berger are in Hamburg getting lessons from the reactionists of the Second (Socialist) International. They will in turn transmit these lessons to those who are still content to linger in an organization that conducts a major attack against the first Workers' Republic, the Russian Soviet Government; against the Communist International, and against its American section, the Workers Party.

That was and is the policy of Cahan's Forward. It has been accepted as the editorial policy of the New York Call. It has been indorsed by the Socialist Party in National Convention. Scheidemann himself could ask for nothing more.

A Vesuvius Shakes Fascism

Our American Fascisti of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers will be very sorry to learn of the troubles confronting their friend, Mussolini, and his dictatorship in Italy.

Black gloom will seize upon Judge Elbert H. Gary, of the Steel Trust, as he hears of the "heavy defections," in the words of the New York Times, suffered by the Mussolini terror, that Gary claims ought to be copied in the United States.

For the Mussolini ship is sinking. This was shown by the recent rebellions within his own cabinet. It has been made very apparent again by wholesale desertions from the Fascisti ranks in the Neapolitan district. Even the censored reports from Rome indicate that a Vesuvius eruption has hit the White Guard ranks of modern capitalism's anti-labor Napoleon.

"The premier is greatly grieved," announces the N. Y. Times, in recording the feelings of Mussolini. In such terms did Marc Antony speak at the bier of the dead Julius Caesar.

We cannot yet say that the Fascisti Dictatorship is dead. But it is dying. It was and is a dictatorship of the minority, of the capitalist few over the many, who even imported bull fights from Spain to amuse the discontented multitudes, even as Nero and others tried in the centuries gone. But the promises of Mussolini have not been kept. The Italian lire, only in lesser degree, like the German mark, keeps falling in value. The demands of the Italian workers are not met.

The crumbling of the Italian terror will proceed, slowly perhaps but surely. The Fascist dictatorship will be supplanted by the rule of the workers, the rule of the majority, that will triumph because it will be supported by the many.

This Week

By JAY LOVESTONE

It is amusing to see the scramble among the presidential aspirants of new dodges to be reached down into the depths to get the golden egg and drag out the "Alexander Hamilton" that he has often delivered before going to the White House, and read it off as the unveiling of a statue in Washington dedicated to the aristocratic and conservative colonist, Alexander Hamilton. This champion of the colonial aristocracy must have turned in his grave as Harding denounced "factions" and deplored "class rule." Hamilton was the mouthpiece of the money class and gloried in it. Harding's denunciation of class rule now is a confession that the dictatorship of dollars is slipping, and that there is real danger that the class rule of the bankers and landlords will be wiped out forever thru the rule of the workers; otherwise, why does Harding worry so much about it?

• • •

Gompers Investigates Radical Press

Sam Gompers and his executive council of the American Federation of Labor have no funds to organize the workers of the country. But additional funds of the federation have been spent to work upon another prong on the militant press of the American working class.

This dirty job has been carried on by Chester M. Wright, renegade Socialist, who graduated thru the New York Call and New York Tribune, to the head of Gompers private propaganda service.

This Gompers' slauth declares, "There is employer propaganda; but this is of comparatively small importance and small volume."

The brain that reached that conclusion feels itself qualified to declare that Communist publicity is hurting the labor movement. That viewpoint does not go farther than the Gompers' offices in the A. F. of L. Building at Washington, D. C. The workers generally know that their worst enemy is the bosses' daily press, and that their most powerful ally is the press of the Communist movement. Let Gompers take a straw vote of the workers and find out.

• • •

Frayne Gets a Medal

Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and bosom friend of Sam Gompers, is wearing a "distinguished service medal" as a result of his services in the late war. He didn't go to France. He just remained at home, forged all sorts of documents for workers, and "rendered distinguished service" on the War Industries Board, thus aiding nobly in Wall Street's bloody slaughter.

The same newspapers that tell of Frayne's heroic sacrifice and its reward, report an address by Dr. W. F. Lorenz, director of the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute, before the National Conference of Social Work, in Washington, D. C., to the effect that 20,000 ex-soldiers are now serving terms in American prisons, "largely as the result of unemployment and physical and mental injuries due to the war."

Hugh Frayne is very proud of his medal. His self-admiration no doubt compels him to display it at every opportunity. He is conveniently deaf to the execrations of the worker ex-soldiers in prison because he, with labor's reactionary officialdom, betrayed America's working class during the war.

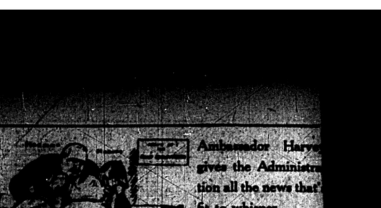
• • •

He Gave Bread Away

Clarence Saunders, head of the Piggly Wiggly stores thought he could fight the great chain of Atlantic and Pacific Tea Stores. In a price competition he gave bread away free, in Chicago, for a day, being compelled to withdraw his offer because the hungry throngs nearly tore down the buildings housing his stores.

Now the financial pages report that Saunders is disposing of his 97 Piggly Wiggly stores to the National Tea Co., and the consolidation of "tea and coffee stores" advances another step. Saunders was compelled to sell or face bankruptcy. Capitalist competition is a game of the big fish eating the smaller fry. The organized workers and farmers must become the biggest fish of all, conquering the whole capitalist system and converting it to their uses. Be until then, will bread be really within the reach of all.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor



"Hideous Crime", "Miscarriage of Justice" Two Views of the Conviction of Ruthenberg

Edmund R. Brumbaugh, in an editorial, "Ruthenberg Is Ready?," in the Mid-west Labor News, Official Organ of the Nebraska Federation of Labor, Omaha Central Labor Union and the Women's Union Label League, writes:

Charles E. Ruthenberg is guilty, says a jury in Michigan—guilty of that strange, new crime that came out of the war and post-war hysteria—"criminal syndicalism". And so he becomes liable to a heavy fine and long imprisonment.

An apostle of violence, an advocate of anarchy, a prompter of chaos stands Charles E. Ruthenberg before a stupid world.

Yet no one who has seen and heard the man, who has watched him in action, who has a little sympathetic insight into his purposes, can view such a verdict favorably. Cool, capable, earnest, logical, he is anything but a menace to society. He talks like a professor, he argues like a master of debate, and his communications to his comrades are models of restraint and remarkable exhibitions of knowledge and of confidence.

Then why such a verdict? Back of the first cause, a jury with the minds of fretful, frightened children, are other causes, close to the heart of things, intimately joined with the fundamental wrongs of the social order.

For one thing, "Ruthenberg has both education and guts," as someone has expressed it more truthfully than elegantly. He knows, and knowledge is power. He fears nothing—another aspect of power. Such a man is dangerous to his enemies. The enemies of Ruthenberg are afraid to meet him in fair, open encounter. They cannot hope to argue him down. They invoke the law, law made largely for the selfish designs of a small ruling class, and all the forces of the law, judges and juries and jailors and policemen, are enlisted to drive him into a living death. For Ruthenberg represents a principle, and that principle is odious to the exploiters of labor and the enemies of liberty.

One does not need to be a Communist to be aroused at this miscarriage of justice. One does not need to look toward Moscow as a Mohamedan toward Mecca, in order to demand that the impending appeal to higher courts shall be heard, and that justice be given which the lower court denied. One does not need to be a pessimist, either, in order to be doubtful of the outcome. Appealing to higher courts is simply ascending to a higher realm in the ruling class hierarchy. A just decision in the present case will be a miracle.

Ruthenberg goes to prison, perhaps. He is ready. If he goes, he will go fearlessly, just as fearlessly as he has fought for his principles in days that are gone. In the meantime, more and more workers will wake and march on. Movements are more than men. Movements cannot be convicted for "criminal syndicalism." And if movements are based on correct principles, they are invincible, for they partake of the immortality of truth.

• • •

RUTHENBERG CONVICTED
Editorial from Miami Valley Socialist (Dayton, Ohio)

The conviction of C. E. Ruthenberg, former Socialist candidate for Governor of Ohio and at present executive secretary of the Workers' Party, on the charge of violating the criminal syndicalism law of Michigan, excites scarcely a ripple even in the labor world. But of all the hideous Anti-American crimes committed in recent years this is going to stand out as in ancient days the judicial murder of the Galilean agitator stood out. Ruthenberg—however mistaken his opinions—has been guilty of nothing but opinions. Personally we know him to be a man of the purest moral type, a scholar, a gentleman, a man of rarest courtesy and kindness. He has already served two prison terms for his opinions. He has never been guilty of the slightest criminal act. In American juries can be brought to convict men for holding unpopular opinions, and if the American public approves or acquiesces in such conviction, we suggest that the statue of Torquemada, the Great Inquisitor be substituted for George Washington, and our school children be taught with reverence the modern rack and rack and other bloody symbols of the age-old effort of Darkness to keep out the Light.

The Government-Strikebreaker

By JAY LOVESTONE

Published by the Workers Party, 799 Broadway, New York City. Cloth bound, 368 pages, $1.50.

"Too long have the militants in the American labor movement turned to other countries for their lessons and inspiration."

This sentence, from the foreword to Jay Lovestone's new book, represents one of the most serious handicaps under which the American Labor Movement has long suffered. To date there have been few complete studies of the functioning of the American capitalist state power against the American working class based upon the actual facts of the workers' struggles in these United States. Lovestone's book is that variety of TNT which the American workers have long waited for.

The official documents, utterances, and even secret correspondence of the employers and government officials are presented. To read this book is to follow the unfolding of the great drama of the class struggle as it is today being acted on the stage of life. One sees the troops—fixed bayonets—lined-up against the workers in the great steel strike of 1919; the entire government marshalled threateningly behind President Wilson, when in 1919 he made his famous statement to the mineworkers: "A strike under these circumstances is not only unjustifiable; it is unlawful," and in 1920, the Palmer red raid attacks, when thousands of American workers were jailed. The last scene, of what might well be termed the first act, the Open-Shop with its "American Plans, Welfare Clubs, and Company Unions, lays bare in all their ugliness the very vitals of the Employers Associations.

The drama then progresses with a rapidity of action up to the present moment. Scene after scene of ever intensified oppression and murderous brutality. Unemployment and the spectre of starvation, the "textile workers in revolt," the miners on strike, an army at war." "Herein," lesson in American class war." the tragedy of the strike of the railroad workers, a working class divided against itself cannot stand. The drama of the class struggle moves forward powerful, immense, inevitable—the stark naked, ugly truths of the us time and again of the force of the entire capitalist state against the working class unfold themselves Lovestone has no time, no space, no need for theorizing. The facts, dripping with blood and dirt, these are presented quite simply and at times even a bit diffidently.

Lovestone has done a splendid piece of work. Some realizer of a colossal task which the collection and correlation of so much hitherto unavailable material represents. Furthermore, the direct and masterful method of presentation evoke in one the hope that this is but the first of many books by this author. The American worker needs such facts. The American Labor Movement needs such books.—Clarissa S. Ward

Let the Autocrat, Gompers, Be Taught He Is the Servant, Not the Master, of the Labor Movement

A Statement by the National Committee of the Trade Union Educational League

In his ultimatum to the Seattle Central Labor Council, Samuel Gompers gives one more illustration of his autocratic methods and reactionary policies. For a long time this central body has been an eyesore to Gompers. Time and again, exercising its rights within the A. F. of L. constitution, it has dared to break with the 19th Century policies of Gompers and to think and act in accordance with our modern needs. It has endorsed amalgamation of the craft unions, recognition of Soviet Russia, the Red International of Labor Unions, independent working class political action, and a host of other progressive policies.

Because of this the Seattle central body has been marked for the slaughter. Gompers died intellectually 40 years ago, and his constant effort, all too successful, has been to cramp the labor movement into a narrow cell of his own restricted outlook. Throwing aside the A. F. of L. constitution and trampling underfoot the elementary principles of free speech, he proposes to force Seattle to abandon its progressive attitude. He demands that it turn back the hands of time, by giving up its advanced policies, and by readopting his antiquated viewpoint, which is three overthrown years ago. And if it refuses, its charter shall be revoked and the local movement demoralized and broken up.

This organized work of reaction has gone on for many years. But a short while ago Gompers illegally and violently reorganized the New York Central Labor Unions because of their progressive tendencies, and more recently still he attacked the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly for similar reasons. But his assault upon the Seattle Central Labor Council is the most outrageous of all. The whole campaign is ineffective as well as stupid and tyrannical. The progressive forces are not intimidated by it. In New York, Gompers did not diminish, but increased the Labor Party sentiment; in Minneapolis he has strengthened the radicals and given them a better understanding of the task before them. And just as he brandishes his pop-gun of charter revocation at Seattle, the convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor shows how little it is terrified by adopting almost unanimously exactly the three measures for which Gompers condemns Seattle—amalgamation, recognition of Soviet Russia, and the Labor Party. Gompers is a modern Mrs. Partington, vainly trying to sweep back the irresistible rising tide of progress.

It is high time that Gompers' illegal and unconstitutional campaign of reaction in the unions be stopped. The rights of the progressives and revolutionaries have been violated all too long. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Seattle Central Labor Council, responding to its best traditions of militancy, will stand its ground and refuse to be terrorized by the arch-reactionary Gompers. It should stoutly defend its incontestable constitutional rights as an affiliate of the A. F. of L. to pass its opinion on all issues confronting the labor movement. The demands of Gompers should be flatly rejected, and if he dares to revoke the charter, the fight should be carried, not only to the A. F. of L. convention, but also to the thousands of local unions and central bodies thruout the whole labor movement. Seattle, you have an urgent duty and a great opportunity confronting you. On the one hand, an pain of treason to progress, you must not weaken before the reactionaries; and on the other, if you will but take up the gauntlet for free speech in the unions you will surely win a great victory. In such a fight against bureaucratic reaction and autocracy, the powerful and rapidly organizing forces of progress will be behind you to a man. Let the autocrat Gompers be taught that he is the servant, not the master, of the labor movement.

Burns Forced to Release the [illegible] Bomb Suspect—See Page Two

THE WORKER

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Fight Gary's 12-Hour Day

Oppose Enslaving Edict of Steel Kaiser

Farewell to Ruthenberg is Big Ovation

C. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary, Workers Party, was given a tremendous ovation, Wednesday night, in the Harwood Demonstration" at Webster Hall, in anticipation of sentence being imposed by the Michigan court, Monday. Frequent and prolonged applause was often changed to the united singing of "The Internationale" and other revolutionary songs.

Ruthenberg, himself, announced that this could not be a farewell meeting, in the sense of its being his farewell in the struggle with the capitalist system.

"I am going to tell you a little story," he said. "The three articles were introduced against me in [illegible] while in Sing Sing prison.

"The ruling class puts workers in prison, it does not destroy their spirits. It only makes them more determined to struggle.

"Prisons do not kill enthusiasm for the class struggle, but pits iron into men's souls. If the capitalist class desires to make strong men in this struggle, let them continue to put us in prison."

Ruthenberg called for agitation to secure the release of Mooney, Billings, Sacco, Vanzetti, and other class war-prisoners, including the members of the Industrial Workers of the World. He told of the imprisonment of the Communists, Joe Martinez and Israel Blankenstein at Pittsburgh, and of Jacob Dolla, also in Pennsylvania.

"In all ages men have dreamed of the time when they will throw off the yoke of capitalism, and stand erect," said Ruthenberg.

"We have at last reached that era in human society when we have conquered nature, when thru the genius of the ages, we have inventions and machinery, which can give to us all happy lives, education and recreation. But today only the few are benefitting. But these few cannot get along without the workers.

"The very industrial processes have taught the working class that it has the power and ability to throw the masters off its back. So the struggle is waxing bitterer than ever, because it is the final struggle of the workers to establish the Soviet Republic of the world."

Here the audience broke into singing the refrain from "The International," starting with "'Tis the final conflict."

The collection totalled $379. Another "Farewell Rally" was held in Williamsburgh, at Royal Palace Hall, Friday night.

Paterson, N. J., Foreign-Born Meet

Workers in half a dozen nationalities in Paterson, N. J., attended the mass meeting to protest against the anti-foreign-born legislation planned by congress. Among the speakers were Antonio Presi, editor, Alba Nova, Italian weekly of the Workers Party, and J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker." The workers of all nationalities in this great industrial center are being organized by the local United Front Conference.

One Day Late

In view of the fact that Wednesday, May 30, was Memorial Day and printers did not work, "THE WORKER" was forced to come out day later than usual.

A Call to Action!

"The Worker" this week starts its biggest fight for labor. This fight is your fight—workers of America!

"The Worker" plans to rally all possible working-class strength to combat the hideous plot of Judge E. H. Gary, the United States Steel Corporation, and the American Iron and Steel Institute, to continue the brutalizing 12-hour day in the steel mills.

This fight does not concern the steel workers and their families alone. It touches every man, woman and child of the American working class.

Gary and his "open shop" steel trust are a direct menace to all who toil for an existence. Gary crushed the steel strike in 1919 with the huge profits won during the war—$1,000,000 per day. Gary stood back of the "open shop" war on the miners and railroaders, 1922. Gary was behind the attack on the miners' union at Herrin, Ill. Gary, with his non-union steel products, has fought against unionism in all the building trades. Gary told the Fascisti Dictator, Mussolini, while in Rome recently, that what the United States needs is a dictatorship just like Italy's anti-labor White Terror.

* * *

Gary's steel trust is rich and powerful. It piled up a surplus, during the war period, 1916-1920, of nearly a billion dollars—$825,958,160.

The steel capitalists own three-fourths of the anthracite and bituminous coal mines of the nation. These same capitalists, Gary's financial allies, are the great power among the 25 financiers and industrialists who control four-fifths of the steam railroad mileage of the country.

* * *

Gary Speaks for "Open Shoppers"

When Gary speaks, his words are the words of the "open shoppers" in all industries. His plan to continue the 12-hour day in the steel industry, is a threat to establish the 12-hour day in every other industry. The continued labor crushing "open shop" in the steel industry acts as a stronghold from which to carry on the war for the "open shop" everywhere.

It is against this menacing danger that America's working class must rally every atom of strength. "The Worker" is planning to do all in its power to reveal the hypocrisy of Gary's defense of the 12-hour day, to expose the anti-labor policies of Gary's steel trust, and to point out the fact that even within the ranks of organized labor itself there are elements that work against the struggle to unionize the steel trust, that oppose the wiping out of this menace to labor.

Against the demand of the Steel Baron Profiteer, Judge E. H. Gary, for the 12-hour day and the "open shop," the workers must emblazon on their standards the slogan, "Organize the Unorgan-

(Continued on Page Three)

Tell Us Your Story!
Write It Down! Send It In!

"The Worker," in carrying on its campaign against the 12-Hour Day, plans to co-operate with a score of other labor publications to get the truth about conditions in the steel industry. We feel there is no one better able to tell the story of the steel worker, and his family, than the steel worker himself.

We are, therefore, calling upon the steel workers everywhere, of all languages, to write down their stories. What do you, steel workers, think of the 12-Hour Day? Do you like it, as Gary claims? Does it rob you of physical and mental development? Does it keep you away from your family? What is your answer? Write it down! Send it in!

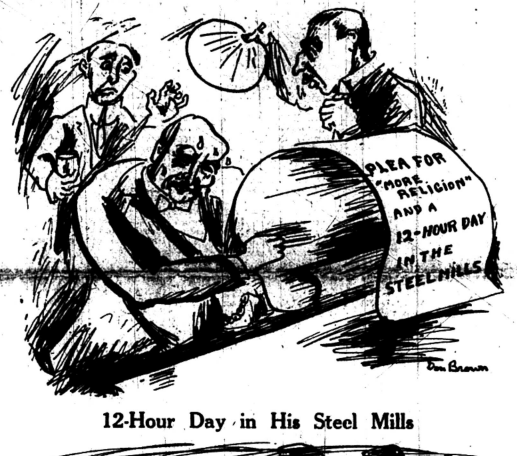
We will not use your names, workers in the Steel Mills. But we do want your stories. Send them to "The Worker," 799 Broadway, New York City, no matter what your nationality, no matter in what language you write. We will have your letters translated. But if it is easier for you, send your message to any of the publications co-operating with "The Worker" in this campaign, here is a partial list:

Sprvedlnost (Czecho-Slovakian), 1825 S. Loomis St., Chicago.
Eteenpain (Finnish), 54 Belmont St., Worcester, Mass.
Tyomies (Finnish), Box 553, Superior, Wisc.
Volkszeitung (German), 15 Spruce St., New York City.
Elore (Hungarian), 33 First St., New York City.
Alba Nuova (Italian), 80 E. 11th St., New York City.
The Slovenian (Jugo Slav), 383 First Ave., Milwaukee, Wisc.
Desteptarea (Roumanian), P. O. Box 55, Detroit, Mich.
Novy Mir (Russian), 208 E. 12th St., New York City.
Rovnost Ludu (Jugo-Slav), 1510 W. 13th St., New York City.
Ukrainian Daily News (Ukrainian), 502 E. 11th St., New York City.
Laisve (Lithuanian), 455 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Glos Robotniczy (Polish), 1609 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Uus Ilm (Esthonian), 1787 First Ave., New York City.
Voice of the Worker (Greek), 685 Sixth Ave., New York City.

Steel workers! This is your fight! Get into it!

The Leather Medal

is awarded Judge E. H. Gary, who was overcome by "the heat," in the electric-fanned and ice-water-cooled salon of the sumptuous Hotel Commodore, in New York City, after speaking for one hour in favor of continuing the



12-Hour Day in His Steel Mills

Big Reading, Pa., Throng Hears Stokes

(Special to "The Worker")

READING, Pa.—The most successful meeting ever held in this city under the auspices of the Workers Party was addressed here recently by Rose Pastor Stokes.

Comrade Stokes reviewed the history of the Communist movement in America. In simple but convincing language she told the story of the Michigan raid, and of the trials of William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg, dwelling on the issues involved in this historic court battle.

* * *

Stokes at Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va.—Following meetings at Boston, Mass., and Washington, D. C., Rose Pastor Stokes comes here for a meeting Sunday, June 3, 3 p. m., at the Arcade Theatre.

Help Spread "The Worker"

Tens of thousands of copies of this issue of "The Worker" are being rushed into the mores of Gary's "steel hells" in these United States; from Bethlehem, Pa., in the East, to Pueblo, Colo., in the West; from Duluth, Minn., on the North, to Birmingham, Ala., in the South.

These copies of "The Worker" will be distributed under difficulties. But they will be distributed. During the recent raid on the Workers Party headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa., the sleuths and thugs of the Pittsburgh Steel Czars held that the greatest crime possible for a steel worker or coal miner was the possession of a copy of "The Worker." But the truth must be told. It will be told.

Millions of copies of "The Worker" distributed wherever Gary's 12-hour day prevails should be labor's answer to the Steel Kaiser of America. You workers who have won the 10-hour day, or the 8-hour day, or the 40-hour week; or you sympathizers in the labor movement, how many copies of "The Worker" will you send into the citadels of the American steel empire? Send in your response on the blank below:

TO HELP FIGHT THE 12-HOUR DAY

Editor, "The Worker,"
799 Broadway, New York City.

Enclosed find $..... to send ..... copies of "The Worker," at three cents per copy, distributed as fast against the 12-hour day, or steel workers suffering under the brutal lash of the Steel Trust. I realize that the "open shop" in the steel industry is a threat to the organized workers in all industries. I, therefore, want to help.

Name .....

Address .....

Solidarity of Labor Aided by Aeroplane

(By The Federated Press)

BERLIN, Germany.—May Day greetings from nation to nation by aeroplane!

To this spectacle the workers and peasants of Russia were treated, when on May 1st a German aeroplane flying from Berlin to Moscow distributed thousands of May-Day greetings from the communist party of Germany to the workers and peasants of Russia.

"Communication by air has brought together what formerly seemed distant," said the leaflets thrown down from the aeroplane. "In a few hours it is now possible to reach Moscow from the capital of Germany. Thus must solidarity and the common fight of the workers of all countries also bring us nearer to each other, and must unite our strength for the attainment of complete victory over capitalism."

London and Moscow are now but 32 hours apart from each other. That is, if one avails oneself of the regular aeroplane service now established between Germany and Russia on the one hand, and Germany and England on the other.

Tchicherin or Krassin or any of the men who have dealings with England can now take the following quick route: leave Moscow in the morning by aeroplane and arrive at Koenigsberg in Prussia in the evening; leave by night train (in a comfortable sleeper) for Berlin and arrive there the next morning; board the London-bound aeroplane in the morning and arrive in London before night of the second day. The actual travelling time is but thirty-two hours.

Seven Weeks' Fight on the 12-Hour Day

The campaign of "The Worker" against the 12-Hour Day will extend thru at least seven issues, taking up every phase of the black reaction in the steel industry.

The subject matter that will be treated in each succeding issue is tentatively announced as follows:

1. Is the 12-Hour Day injurious, physically, mentally and morally to the steel workers?

2. Does the 12-Hour Day give the steel worker an oppoctunity to develop his social and family life?

3. Does the steel industry demand two 12-hour shifts because of a labor shortage?

4. Can the steel trust afford an 8-hour, 3-shift working day?

5. Do the steel workers want the 3-hour day?

6. Why does the United States government, federal, state and local, support the Steel Trust in its war upon the steel workers?

7. Why does Gompers oppose the organization of the workers in the steel industry?

Steel workers in sending in their letters giving their views of the problems confronting them may discuss any of the above questions.

Militants! of New York and Vicinity Come Out En Masse to the Amalgamation Picnic! Saturday, June 2, Aft. & Eve., Fuhrer's Elmhurst Park, 5c. Fare

27th Wall St. Bomb Suspect Released After Gompers, Burns & Co. Exploit New Hysteria

Noah Lerner, the 27th victim of the anti-Communist hysteria of William J. Burns, head of the United States Secret Service, and his benefactor, Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, has been released from police custody after being "grilled" for thirty hours, terrified by the freaks of the New York City Bomb Squad, exhausted every trick known to them in order to manufacture a plausible story for the Wall Street Explosion upon the basis of a fabrication told by Thomas Doyle and his wife, late of Kurbas Colony, Siberia.

Burns' two noted theories connected with the explosion were petering out. He had made many vain promises to the effect that "Wolfe Linde" a famous ten-thousand-word confession would certainly convict Moscow and the Communist International of responsibility for the bomb. After chasing all over the United States and most of Europe and bringing "Windy" Linde, the author of the alleged "confession," to these shores, whence he was deported again without permission to enter the country, even for a brief period, Burns tried to kill by silence his bombastic promises.

Then came the arrest and confession of one "Wilson" in California. The valiant sleuth hot-footed it to the Pacific Coast. The outcome of the revelations of Mr. Wilson are not recorded outside of the archives of the Burns' Agency. Just when everyone but the foolish detectives were forgetting the bomb incident, convinced that Mr. Du-Pont, of the Powder Trust, or his employes were the real murderers, Lerner, a mere youth, who happened to be an electrician in the Kurbas Colony, was arrested because of the idle gossip of the disgruntled Doyle family.

Lerner was arrested and charged with murder in connection with the Wall Street explosion of September 16, 1920, after Mrs. Doyle had related a story to the police of alleged conversations between herself and Lerner in the Kurbas Colony, on the other side of the earth. All enemies of Soviet Russia were anxious to have the story corroborated, so Mrs. Doyle and her husband received the felicitations of both Mr. Burns and his echo, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Appears Before Labor Body

At the personal request of Samuel Gompers, Mrs. Doyle appeared before the Central Labor Council of New York, was introduced by the reactionary president, Sullivan, and delivered a vicious attack upon Soviet Russia. On that same evening the Council went on record against the concoction of lies told by the feminine part of the Doyle perjury combination.

At the next meeting the Sullivan machine barred a Kurbas representative from defending the Colony against the attacks of Mrs. Doyle.

Special Article by Gompers

In the current issue of "The American Federationist," Sam Gompers utilizes the unproved story of the Doyles for another of his rabid assaults upon the First Workers' Republic. In true capitalist press style he neglects to publish the fact that the Doyles now stand branded liars before the American public because of the breakdown of the Burns' case against Lerner.

Every avenue of publicity was used to inflame sentiment against Soviet Russia and its American supporters during the time the Lerner case was under "investigation." As usual the half-witted defense attorneys declared they would certainly convict Lerner and that it was only a matter of hours until they would round up other conspirators in other cities in the country. Burns, himself, proclaimed that he knew the names of some of the bombers, but that others were in Russia, and that his valiant operatives would eventually "get them." Probably Burns is still laboring under the self-hypnotism of the imaginary "ten-thousand-word" confession" secured from "Windy Linde."

Echoes From Grand Rapids

Recently there has been a wave of incendiarism in Grand Rapids, Mich., near St. Joseph, where the Communist trials were held and are to be held in the future, and the entire capitalist press shrieked for vengeance against the infamous "reds" that were endeavoring to burn the entire city.

There is no disturbance so trivial of late that the so-called defenders of "civilization" do not all join the anvil chorus of denunciation against the radicals. These people seem actually disappointed when the real culprits are discovered. In the case of Grand Rapids, Mich., the origin of the incendiarism was discovered when two small urchins were apprehended and confessed they started the fires "just for the fun of it."

That portion of the public that receives its information from the yellow sheets of capitalism will now breathlessly await the next horrible "red plot" that threatens its sublime existence.

The Cry for Blood

The anti-whipping bill has been passed by the state of Florida, but, "Thank God!" cry the blood-lusters, "There is no anti-lynching law!"

An Answer to "Strikebreaker" Hooper

On July 3, 1922, Ben W. Hooper, Chairman of the Railroad Labor Board issued a strike-breaking order outlawing the railway workers who were fighting against intolerable working conditions and starvation wages.

Exactly one year after the issuance of this ukase against the workingmen—July 3, 1923—there will be opened the Convention called by the Farmer-Labor Party for the organization of a national independent political party of all the workers and farmers. A memorable day in the annals of American Labor and a most effective answer to the strikebreaker Hooper. Untold servant of the railway barons and lickspittle of the industrial and financial monarchs of the country.

Debs—Chairman of the Socialist Party

By JOHN PEPPER

The Convention of the Socialist Party elected Eugene V. Debs to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. The National Executive Committee chose Debs as chairman of the party. For the first time since 1919 Debs is now a leading member of the Socialist Party.

Debs has become Chairman of the Socialist Party.

We must emphasize this fact, for it is of political significance.

The Socialist Party has lately fallen into two factions. The right wing under the leadership of Morris Hillquit, Victor Berger, and the left wing under the leadership of Eugene V. Debs. The right wing had the party completely in its power. The petty Tammany Hall of Victor Berger and Hillquit was the undisputed ruler of the party, and determined its policy. The left wing had no organization. It was but a vague revolutionary sentiment.

The right wing controlled the party, but the party could exercise an influence upon the laboring masses only thru the left wing. The Socialist Party received 60,000 votes in New York at the Nov. 7, elections of 1922 and 40,000 votes in the mayoralty elections in Chicago, not thru Hillquit and Lee, but mainly thru this vague revolutionary sentiment which is embodied in the person of Debs. The Socialist Party as the bearer of an ideology and as a mass organization is dead. It would be ridiculous to deny that the Socialist Party still wields an influence over militant masses, thru the vague revolutionary sentiment represented by Debs. The Socialist Party without Debs is an insignificant opportunistic sect. But whether we like it or not, Debs is today the leader of the political actions of tens of thousands of workers.

Where are these workers? These workers compose a middle stratum between the Socialist Party, and the Workers Party. They are deeply disappointed with the petty Tammany Hall of Hillquit and Victor Berger. But these workers are not yet members of the Workers Party, and in many ways are not as yet adherents of the Communist ideology. These workers were discouraged from joining the Workers Party, partly thru the brutal persecution by the government, partly because the Communists had an underground organization, and had to function as a secret agitation and propaganda was not suited to reaching them.

Those workers who continuously split between the Socialist Party and the Workers Party today consider Eugene V. Debs as their leader.

We do not imply thereby that Eugene V. Debs is himself vacillating between the Socialist Party and the Workers Party. He did vacillate for some time. When he was liberated after the penitentiary of Atlanta on Dec. 25, 1921, he declared, "I cannot make a definite statement of my opinion," as to which Party is in the right—the Socialist Party or the Workers Party. But in his statement of October 8, 1922, he declared, "I have arrived at the definite conclusion that my place in the future as in the past is in the Socialist Party." Yet he declared at that time that he does not identify himself with the policy of the Socialist Party in everything.

And since then we have seen that on almost every question he had a different opinion from that of the official Socialist Party. The official Socialist Party is an ally of Gompers and an opponent of amalgamation. Debs, on the contrary, indorsed the Trade Union Educational League, and branded the traitors of the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy as traitors. The Socialist Party lives on the slandering of Soviet Russia. Debs has on the whole defended the Russian revolution, even if with some sentimental pacifistic reservations. The Socialist Party is against the United Front, whereas Debs declared, himself in favor of the United Front of all working class forces. Ideologically, the Socialist Party has, for a long time, been an adherent of the Second International. Debs, however, declared himself against social peace, against support of war, and for the class struggle.

The laboring masses who were influenced by the Socialist Party were not won over thru the counter-revolutionary activity of Hillquit and Berger, but thru the policy of Debs for Amalgamation, for Soviet Russia, for the United Front, for the class struggle. The masses who voted for the Socialist Party did not vote for the official Socialist Party, but for the Socialist Party of Eugene V. Debs, for a party which, even if it does not exist organizationally, exists ideologically, like the left wing of the old Independent Socialist Party of Germany. Naturally, the official Socialist Party drew all the advantages thereof, in the same way as the Second International secured the advantage from the vacillating policy of the Second-and-a-Half International.

We have a new Debs before us today. In 1921 he could not as yet choose between the Socialist Party and the Workers Party. In 1922 he chose the Socialist Party, but with criticism, and he remained an ordinary party member. In 1923 he became member and chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. We must wait now to see if he will accept also the official policy of the Socialist Party. In any case, he has accepted the official leadership of the Socialist Party under remarkable circumstances. The same Socialist Party convention which elected him unanimously as leader has decided against his policy on all questions. The Socialist Party convention declared against interference in internal trade union affairs, which means against Amalgamation. The Socialist Party convention tabled the motion to repudiate Abe Cahan's attack on Soviet Russia, which means that it indorsed all his shameless slanders against Soviet Russia. The Socialist Party convention declared against the United Front and against participation in the Farmer-Labor Party Convention in Chicago, that is, against the Labor Party.

Against Amalgamation, for trade union officialdom, against Soviet Russia, against the United Front, against the Labor Party—that is the standard which the Socialist Party Convention has given its newly elected leader Debs.

What will Debs do? Will he fight for his previous views, or will he carry out the decisions of the Convention? This question interests us, not because of the personality of Debs, but because of the political position of those laboring masses who still listen to Debs. Debs faces a dilemma. If he fights for his own political views, he must fight against the petty Tammany Hall of Hillquit and Berger. But the destruction of the petty Tammany Hall of the Socialist Party officialdom means the death of the Socialist Party. And yet, if Debs chooses the other way, and accepts the policy of the petty Tammany Hall of Hillquit and Berger, the laboring masses who have confidence in him today will quickly abandon him. That also means the death of the Socialist Party in another way.

Debs has taken over the leadership with the slogan: "We should not speak of differences of opinion, we must now rebuild the Party." But willy-nilly, no matter what road he takes, his destiny is to destroy the Socialist Party. It is a tragic dilemma, but Debs will not play the role of tragic hero. We know of no tragedy where the heroism of the hero consists of hesitancy and vacillation.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

In the Gas Business

CHICAGO.—What has Gen. Charles G. Dawes, who is constantly emitting poisonous fumes against labor, to say about himself?

This organizer of the Minute Men of the Constitution, an anti-labor society, tells his story in his autobiographical sketch in Who's Who in America, Vol. 12, p. 879. Recounting his achievements in the world war in the course of which he became a brigadier general in government storekeeper in France, and his success in swinging Illinois for McKinley and Mark Hanna in 1896, Hull to Maria Dawes sums up his real work as follows:

"Incorporated in bar, 1886; in practice, Lincoln, Neb., 1887-94; SINCE THEN INTERESTED IN GAS BUSINESS at Evanston, Ill., La Crosse, Wis., Seattle, Wash., etc."

Textile Union Lukewarm on Labor Party

By SELMAR SCHOCKEN

An amalgamation resolution with teeth in it was defeated by the Fifth General Convention of the Amalgamated Textile Workers, held in New York City, Tuesday. The delegates went on record in favor of an innocuous declaration for industrial unionism, that can bring about no results in the organization campaigns the numerous textile unions.

The convention was also lukewarm on the question of the Labor Party. It rejected definite resolutions calling for the formation of a Labor Party based on the trade unions and including all working class political elements. Instead a stand was taken for the "principle" of independent political action, but the convention failed to send delegates to the Labor Party Conference in Chicago, in June.

Not content with this failure to mark progress, the delegates were forced to listen to attacks from their officials upon William Z. Foster, secretary, and Joseph Manley, Eastern Organizer of the Trade Union Educational League. The complaint seemed to be that "The League" had gone direct to the rank and file of the textile unions, without asking the permission of the officials.

A fight for the eight-hour-day and the 44-hour-week will mark the next year of activity of the organization, and the general executive board also stands instructed to work for wage increases all along the line.

One of the important decisions of the convention was the severance of relations with the "Federated Textile Unions," a loose federation of unions with a leadership, even more reactionary than the United Textile Workers, defeating all attempts of genuine co-operation and rather an organized block against industrial unionism and amalgamation of the many different craft and group unions, now existing in the Textile Industry.

The convention, however, invited the Associated Silk Workers, a locally orientated union organized on industrial lines, of Paterson, N. J. and the Dentry Carpet Weavers of Philadelphia, Pa. The A. T. W. attempted on previous occasions to arrange for close co-operation or even these unions for the introduction of the week-work system of payments opposed to the piece rate system in the Silk Mills of Paterson.

The convention declared for an independent Labor Party "on principle," but failed to elect a delegate to the Labor Party Convention in Chicago, on July 3rd. An intensive campaign is to be started among the Silk Workers of Greater New York and vicinity, which are only partially organized. While the Weavers and Twisters possess a 100 percent organization with a collective agreement, trade board and "impartial chairman," the great mass of the less skilled workers, especially women, are almost totally unorganized. The resolution providing for the organization campaign, emphasizes the necessity of getting these workers into the union, if there is to be an active and militant organization in Greater New York.

The All-Russian Union of Textile Workers and its Moscow provincial Executive Committee had sent greetings in the following letters.

"The All-Russian Union of Textile Workers sends greetings to all comrades in the Textile Workers' Union of America, and especially to those workers who recognize the class struggle and who realize the complete industrial organization of the masses into progressive labor unions.

"We know in Russia only the Textile Workers' Union. It includes the workers and all employees connected with any part of the industry. We have the honor to be all these industries organized 100 per cent organized, and our total membership is 1,200,000 workers, 70 per cent of whom are women. Membership in our union is thoroughly voluntary, and the spirit of the members is excellent.

"We look forward to the day, when the great American Textile Industry will be thoroughly organized, and when its workers will have overcome the capitalist aggression and abolished their wage slavery. the day when the textile workers will be the makers of and control their own destiny.

"We send you comradely greetings on the international battle front of labor, and wish you every good fortune this year and keep your hearts be strengthened for your struggles.

"M. I. Lobedeff,
"Secretary Central Executive Committee
"A. R. T. U."

Comrade A. T. Markoff, president of the Moscow Textile Workers, wrote:

"The Moscow Provincial Executive Committee of the All-Russian Union of Textile Workers wishes to send its fraternal greetings to the industrial union of the Textile Workers of America. The membership in the Moscow Province number 150,000 and work in 153 factories, 98 of which are nationalized undertakings, the others are owned by the government and by private manufacturers.

"Our trade union structure is industrial, our tactics aggressive, our methods democratic. Our members are participating in the textile trade schools and learning to manage the industry themselves. We are working forward a communist state with state capitalism as a beginning."

The convention was presided over by Thomas McDonald, of the Northampton Silk Workers' Union, Cornelius Guthrie of the Woolen Workers' Union of Burrillville, R. I., acted as the secretary of the gathering.

Under the "Socialist", Ebert

BERLIN.—Thirteen suicides occured here in one day. Of these, nine cases were those of girls and women. Economic distress was the motive in each case. To these cases that come to the observation of the police should be added the many unsuccessful attempts at suicide that are hushed up.

Burns Agency Placed Spies in U. S. Munition Plants

Nearly all agents of the department of justice confess themselves ignorant of the record of their chief, William J. Burns, head of the United States Secret Service. This is their only reply when they are confronted with the suspicions now being made public by this columnist.

Such an instance was the interview that H. W. Wicks had with a "D." of the agent during his recent arrest at Bellaire, Ohio, an agent that was employed by the Steel Trust town from Cincinnati, Ohio.

Wicks tells the story in the current issue of "The Liberator." His conversation with the Daugherty-Burns agent was as follows:

"Have you been reading The Liberator and THE WORKER where we took a fall out of your chief, William J. Burns, for organizing the German spy system for the Kaiser in this country?"

"Quit your kidding!"

"I'm not kidding. I mean it. We have old 'fixer' on the run, which probably accounts for your interest in this arrest."

Then after a few more questions concerning the Trade Union Educational League, the Burns' agent left, perhaps, as the saying has it, "Sadder but wiser."

This week we publish another installment of these Burns' exposures showing how the William J. Burns International Detective Agency placed spies in American munitions plants.

* * *

Place Spies in American Munitions Plants

Detective Harry J. Connor, former member of the William J. Burns' International Detective Agency, in the proceedings to revoke the Agency's license in New York State, testified that a certain Thomas O'Brien, formerly employed as a strikebreaker, became an agent for Burns in several American munition plants, under his (Connor's) direction. Connor was asked in regard to O'Brien:

Q. What work did you assign him to do in Bridgeport?

A. Night inspector of the U.M.C.

Q. That is the Union Metallic Cartridge Company?

A. Yes.

Q. And at that time you were working for the Burns agency?

A. Yes sir, and working hard for them.

At this point Attorney Hedges for Burns interjected:

Q. To your entire satisfaction?

A. To Mr. Burns' satisfaction.

The examination proceeded:

Q. Did you ever talk it over with Burns?

A. I did.

The witness Connor said that Burns' undercover man O'Brien was transferred into the plant of the Crucible Steel Harrison, New Jersey, Crucible Steel Company at Harrison, N. J. O'Brien, from his post in that munitions plant, supplied information to the Bihns agency which in turn was furnishing information to the German agent.

Q. Was O'Brien subsequently transferred from Bridgeport to some other work?

A. He was O'Brien worked hard at Bridgeport and was taken out so there for no reason, just because the man up there didn't like him.

Q. Where was he transfefred?

A. To the Bliss plant.

Q. Munition plant?

A. Yes sir. He worked there for several weeks and he was sent to the

"Who's Loony Now?" Gives Way to "Who's Liberal Now?"

By JAY LOVESTONE

A time there was when the phrase "Who's loony now?" was on the tip of every American's tongue. Sassy street urchin and reverend grandfather, light-veined baseball fan and sweating stock-broker—all used to go their separate but wisely "Who's loony now?" on their lips.

But "Who's loony now?" is dead—dead even beyond the grasp of most memories. A new stock-phrase will soon be popular on the "Main Street" Exchange. I'll bet good, 100 per cent white patriotic, reactionary American dollars against brand new pink German Socialist Marks that the new phrase, or craze, will be "Who's a liberal now?"

The Liberal League

The other day there was organized "The Liberal League of America". This League is to serve as the haven and House of Refuge for all genuine anti-Bolsheviks. But pray, don't, dear Reader, don't choke with laughter! Nor should you sneer at me when you are given further information about this bulwark against reaction now to come to save the workers!

This Liberal League will strive to create and entertain public opinion against all descriptions of radicalism. The League invites into its membership "all who wish with our American traditions to remain true to its high calling as the builder of free institutions and the guardian of personal liberty."

I do wonder how many workers who form the mass of enslaved humanity on which there has been reared that marvelous structure of steel and profits will be invited to membership in the League in order to preserve their "personal liberty"! We wonder how many of the hounded, evicted striking railway shopmen who were tenting in Utah in the bitterest cold of winter, will be allowed to join this League in order to have "American democracy remain true to its high calling as the builder of free institutions"! We wonder how many bituminous miners, who in the midst of a terrific prosperity and a shortage of labor are given the chance to work a maximum of two days a week, will be permitted to enter this new Klan of pure American Democracy.

Leaders of the Liberal League

The reader should stop wondering. He should rather hold his breath. Here are a few of the new galaxy of American liberals. Here are a few of the national leaders of this Liberal League.

Judge Kenesaw of the Delaware and Hudson Railway Co., one of the leaders, is a sworn enemy of the workers. He was one of the leaders in the lynching offensive against the striking shopmen.

Then comes Bishop Manning—Patron Saint of this new Liberal Church—educated as a minister of God and serving as a menial, sycophantic messenger of Mammon. Bishop Manning is one the most indefatigable of brazen apologists for and defenders of the most heinous crimes of the exploiting class.

The noted "progressive", Nicholas Murray Butler, titular President of Columbia University and errand boy plenipotentiary for J. P. Morgan is another one of the leaders of the Liberal League.

One abreast behind these luminaries of liberalism follow such poor men and servants of humanity as "Silk Stockings" Ogden L. Mills, Walter F. Mannard, R. Fulton Cutting, and John G. Milburn.

Finally, a royal send-off and holy benedictions were given to this Liberal League by that well-known journal of genuine American liberalism—the Financial and Commercial Chronicle published by the Wm. B. Dana Co. in the heart of the sacred environs of Wall Street, the stable of Mammon's Golden Calf.

Let's All Be Liberals Now

Apparently the world is moving forward despite the fact that "Warren Gamaliel" is having an awful time of it in selling us Harding's Permanent Court of International Justice. "Nicky" Butler, Bishop Manning, and L. F. Loree have been annointed liberals by the Heavenly Fathers of Wall Street. Why, let's all be liberals now. Let's have a sense of humor. Let's call this new venture merely a case of monumental gall. But let us not stop here. Let's wake up and tell these guys in the only language they understand that no amount of war paint can hide their poisoned arrows and tomahawks against the workers.

Let's tell them we are on to their game. We are no longer hobbled and hogtied. We are ready for the fray—and ready to take them on, all comers, all weights.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Battle Terror with Strike Miners' Plan

(Special to "The Worker")

SYDNEY, N. S. (Canada).—Provincial police raided the headquarters of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, at Glace Bay, near here. The raiders, under Lieut. Colwell, MacDonald, smashed up office, the hall, raided it and confiscated documents, files and other material for the purpose of searching for "communist propaganda."

In addition to raiding the hall they searched the home of J. B. Lachlan, secretary of the District organization, and the foreman of the tant leader of this section of the country, confiscating private papers to be turned over to the Crown prosecutor. Boarding houses, where miners' union officials had stopped while in Glace Bay, were also raided.

This attack has been in preparation for a long time; the capitalist press, the pulpit and other means of publicity being turned against the so-called radical miners in this district. The government took a hand when it refused permission for Alexander Howat to enter and deliver a May Day speech, and instead admitted the notorious reactionary henchman of the Lewis machine, Van Bittner, who delivered a scurrilous address against the officers of District 26.

Miners are certain that Van Bittner connived with the Canadian police to raid the offices of the District in order to obtain information for both the government and the reactionary Lewis machine in Indianapolis, Indiana, U. S. A. Undoubtedly Lewis would embrace any ally in his desperate efforts to crush the voice of the rank and file of labor. Like Gompers' repetition of the anti-Bolshevik attacks of William J. Burns, the Lewis gangsters in Canada repeat the illspired propaganda of the Canadian police and stool pigeons of the mine barons.

Both the officials amd the rank and file of the miners in District 26 are determined to vigorously defend their right to organize efficiently for the conquest of capitalism. It is this district that drew fire from Lewis and Co. when they voted to affiliate with the Red International of Labor Unions at Moscow.

As a rebuke to both the government and the Lewis machine the miners are meeting on a three-day general strike throuout the whole district.

Thousands at Finnish Picnic

William Martilla, the business manager, and Elis Sulkanen, the editor of the Finnish daily, "Eteenpain" and Yavi Heino were among the speakers at the Eastern District Picnic of the Finnish Federation of Labor, at Elmhurst, Long Island, Sunday. It was the largest gathering of Finnish Communists and sympathizers yet held.

C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of Workers Party, was unable to attend because matters incident to his contemplated eviction in Michigan called him to Chicago. J. Louis Engdahl spoke in his place, extending to the great gathering the greetings of the party and its central executive committee and reviewing the problems now confronting the American working class. The collection for the Michigan Defense totalled $121.60.

Detroit Labor Protests Persecution

(Special to "The Worker")

DETROIT, Mich.—The Detroit Federation of Labor, by unanimous vote, has filed its protest against the continued persecution of Communist in this state. The declaration it adopted is as follows:

"The Detroit Federation of Labor has learned with surprise that C. E. Ruthenberg, one of those arrested at Bridgeman, charged with violation of the Criminal Syndicalist Law, has been found guilty.

Despite the protest of the Detroit Federation of Labor and of the Michigan Federation of Labor, the prosecution in Berrien County continues, with the assistance attorney general of the State in charge, aided by a whole crew of Burns' detectives. The act to repeal this infamous law, introduced by labor's representative, Bartlett, was not even reported out of the committee and now the legislature is adjourned.

The Detroit Federation of Labor once more protest the continuance of the prosecution and the flagrant disregard of constitutional law in this connection and instructs its fraternal representative to send copies of this resolution to the officials, having jurisdiction and to the press.

"Underground Radicalism"

An Open Letter to EUGENE V. DEBS
By JOHN PEPPER

We give here some of the headings, to illustrate the rich contents of this pamphlet:

IS "UNDERGROUND" UN-AMERICAN?—Underground Romance or Bitter Necessity?—Neither "Underground Radicalism" Nor Overground Opportunism.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT from 1920 to 1923.—Can We Utilize the Conflicts Within Capitalist Society?

THE LABOR-SPY—The Lie-Factory—Industrial Spying: A Large Industry.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY: Two Wings Without a Body—Why is the Socialist Party Not Militant?—A House Divided Against Itself—Pedaling the Drug of Anti-Bolshevism.

Unmasking of the Socialists' Explanation of the United Front

10 cents per copy In lots of ten or more, 6 cents

Order from: WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, New York City

All Labor Must Rally in Fight against Gary's 12-Hour Day Edict

(Continued from Page One)

d Steel Workers!" the first step toward winning human con-ions in the steel industry.

PLOT FOR THE 12-HOUR DAY

For the mightiest of Capitalists and Reaction, e Steel Trust, is again roaring defiance at the workers! In the me of "Liberty" and the American plan—"Open Shop"—it is ce more throwing down the gauntlet to Labor!

It was at a meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, ay 25th, in the Hotel Commodore, New York City, that the Steel ust decreed notice to the workers that the sanctity of the 8-Hour working day will be reserved at all costs.

Instigated by the "Soup Kit-en Statesman" Herbert Hoo-r, and inspired by the golf-aying President, Harding, ary appointed himself Chair-an of his handpicked Commit-e of this Institute to investi-ate the profit-less strike of the 12-Hour Day in the Steel dustry. On this "impartial" com-ittee were such notorious enemies Labor as Dinkey, of the former vate Steel Corporation, Block, of Inland Steel, Burden, of the Bur-n Iron Co., and the President of Bethlehem Steel Co., E. G. ace, whose dastardly "open shop" ctics were exposed by the New rk Lockwood Legislative Committee on Housing.

This Committee found that the atisment against the 12-Hour Day s "not created or endorsed by the ployers themselves," and that this g day "has not of itself been an ury to the employes physically, ntally and morally." This rubber-amp Committee of Gary also ques-oned, "Whether . . . in the large ma-rity of cases, twelve-hour men de-e less time to their families than the ployes working less hours."

Besides, the Committee went on to d that because of the present "la-r shortage" the Steel Trust could t abolish the 12-Hour Day now, en if it would. The introduction the eight-hour shift would entail e additional employment of 60,000 rkers. Of course, a gentle hint s also given about a 15 percent crease in the price of steel that ould come in the wake of the aboli-on of the 12-Hour Day.

The Steel Trust Lies

To tell the unvarnished truth, the eel Trust's investigators are just lated, mortality rate was 127.1 per thousand. Amongst the fathers earning less than $1,000 a year the children died at the rate of 137.8 to the thousand.

Under these conditions and starvation wages the steel workers are compelled to labor 7-to-the-Day by enemy to save their families and themselves from death. This is the workers' desire for the 12-Hour Day so loudly voiced by Gary, Schwab, Grace, and the other Steel magnates. Inspired by just such a love for the 12-Hour Day, over 300,000 steel workers rose in revolt for the eight-hour-day in 1919.

Shortage of Labor—Another Hoax

Then the now-hackneyed labor shortage is called to the rescue of the 12-Hour Day by Gary's investigators, in order to hide their real opposition to giving up the intolerable working hours. When not even the Steel Lords dared speak of a labor shortage, when six million workers were walking the streets out of work and out of hope, the Steel Trust made no effort to institute the 8-Hour Day in the mills.

In a letter to the reactionary Henry A. Wise-Wood, the United States Department of Labor admitted that there is a substantial surplus of labor in the bituminous fields. If the Steel Corporation would offer only half-decent wages and conditions it could draw, from this source alone, at least 240,000 workers—four times the number needed to put into effect the 8-Hour Day immediately. But the munificent sum of 40 cents an hour and the "restful" 12-Hour Day of labor serve to keep the workers away from the steel mills.

What is more, in the Youngstown, Ohio, district, where the Independents are operating on an 8-hour basis, there is not the slightest sign of a labor shortage. What Gary wants, is an army of millions of candidates for death in the foundries so that he can exploit and crush the workers more ruthlessly than ever.

The Steel Trust's Generosity.

In making this humanitarian report in behalf of the 12-Hour Day Gary prated that "no controversy could be settled fairly without Christian principles." This Biblical inspiration of his he called "simple, plain business sense." Waxing eloquent in defense of his generosity to the steel workers Gary went on to say that "it pays a nation or an individual to follow a Christian course."

The most startling feature in the most outrageous of Gary's lies is that he merely advocating that the workers accept meekly the 12-Hour Day as their Heavenly-ordained fate on earth.

But no one can be fooled by the Steel Shylocks, even when they perspire with love for their workers to the extent of collapsing in the middle of long-winded speeches. No worker will be fooled by Gary's "Christian" talk. As far back as 1912 the stockholders of the U. S. Steel Corporation passed a resolution condemning the 12-Hour Day. Yet the workers are today, more than ever before, condemned to the 12-Hour Day.

The Steel Trust is too poor to afford the 8-Hour Day! This awful poverty has given birth to a surplus of $825,958,160 being piled up in the period of 1916-1920. This poverty-stricken lot of capitalists own 75 per cent of the anthracite and bituminous mines, and are very well represented amongst the twenty-five financiers and industrialists who control 82 per cent, or 211,280 miles, of the steam railroads of the country.

A glaring example of the charitable attitude of the Steel Trust is afforded by the recent wage increase ordered by Gary. With a blare of trumpets there was announced a wage increase of 11 per cent—from 36 to 40 cents an hour! Not a word was said about the fact that workers were receiving a minimum of 55 cents an hour for the same kind of labor in other industries.

On the heels of this act of immeasurable magnanimity came an increase of $1.25 per ton in the cost of steel. The raise in the pay of the 150,000 steel workers entailed an additional expense of $25,000,000 a year. At the rate of the March output of 146,500 tons of steel per day there would be produced 45,000,000 tons of steel in the fiscal year. Applying the rules of plain simple arithmetic one learns that the Steel Corporation will, thru this last raise in price, be making an additional profit of $79,625,000 for the year, or more than three times the expense incurred by the wage increase.

Add to this the sum of $50,000,000 collected annually from the farmers alone thru the infamous Pittsburgh-Plus System and the Steel Trust has more than enough to offset the cost of a reduction in hours of labor without a reduction of wages. We are not mentioning the millions of dollars filched into the pockets of the Trust thru the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act. But the Steel Barons are suffering from an attack of generosity. They desire to tell the truth. Their spokesman, Gary, must talk on "Christian principles" in order to hide the brutality of the exploiting interests.

Harding Disappointed!

And now our poor "Gamaliel the First" is somewhat disappointed and perhaps disturbed. Harding has expressed himself as being opposed in principle to the 12-Hour Day. It was bad strategy for Gary to make this report public on the Eve of a National Election. Now Harding must be mum. The poor Gamaliel must behave himself and quit kidding the public about his lofty aspirations for an eight hour day in the steel mills. Harding knows his masters. The Steel Trust doesn't believe in prophylactics. The Steel Trust believes in surgery. Harding must come up to the scratch, or his campaign funds will be cut off. This would mean the end of "Gamaliel" for him. And Warren has lived too long in Marion to want to return.

The workers should not burden themselves with any illusions as to Governmental help in abolishing the degrading 12-Hour Day. It was the Government that broke the Steel Strike in 1919 and crushed the most promising campaign of the workers for the 8-Hour Day. Gary's policy of refusing to deal with union labor leaders at any time" was then translated by the Government into the policy of ruthless repression, as declarely expressed by the Sheriff of Clairton, Pa., Sept. 21, 1919, in his order "that there should be no meetings of any kind anywhere." All the workers can expect from the Government is golden promises and lead—performances—police brutality, Black-Cossackism, army terrorism, and myriads of strikebreaking injunctions.

Gompers Blind in Glove with Gary

Yet the workers owe more thanks to Gompers than even to Gary and his Government for the continuation of the 12-Hour Day.

Gompers is asleep at the switch. He is soldiering on the job. Gompers refuses to initiate a campaign of organization amongst the steel workers. The unionization campaign of 1919 was possible only because Gompers found it pleasant to idle his time away in Paris under the excuse of helping to frame the bloody Treaty of Versailles against the workers of the world. On his return Gompers was reluctant to permit the steel workers to strike against Steel Tyranny. Once the strike was on, Gompers and his lieutenants of the type of Teagle did their best to sabotage the strike.

Today Gompers is criminally wasting the workers' money and energy hounding and persecuting the militants of the trade unions instead of organizing the great mass of the unorganized. If Gompers were to use only a fraction of the Federations' resources for the building up, instead, of working hand in glove with William J. Burns and Gary for the destruction of the Labor Movement, the workers of America would long ago have left behind them the Medieval 12-Hour Day. It is Gompers and his ilk who are mainly responsible for the fact that the American Steel Industry—the most highly developed in the world—is the only steel industry working on a 12-Hour basis.

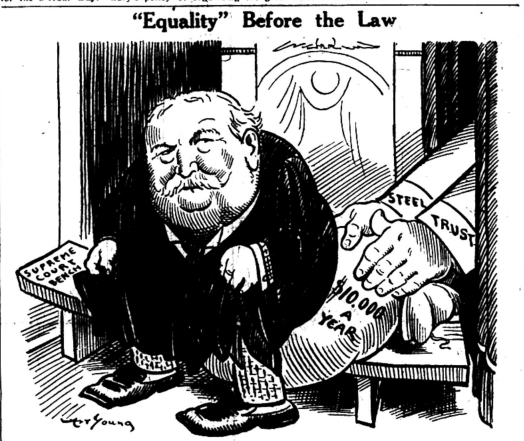
Time to Call a Halt

The 12-Hour Day Report of Gary's Committee is an ominous document to the working class. It must be remembered that Gary was the High Priest of the Open Shop Drive of 1920. This Report is a challenge to the workers. It is a warning of what is coming. This Report is the herald of the new fierce drive being prepared against the workers. Gary is a man of action. When Gary talks he means business. An the only business Gary knows is that of the workers coining more of their blood into profits for their employers.

There is but one language Gary and the capitalists can understand. This is the language of power—organisational power.

Will the workers accept the challenge hurled at them? Or will they bend their backs beneath the yoke of a Dictatorship of Steel and Profits?

"Equality" Before the Law



Dear Readers! Do not laugh as you look at the above cartoon by Art Young, and then read the words of the Memorial Day Address of "Bill the Fat" Taft, at Cincinnati, Ohio, when he said, "The only court in which all stand on an equality * * * is the Supreme Court of the United States."

War Vets in War on KKK n West Va.

By H. E. KEAS

(By Wire to "The Worker")

RICHMOND, WEST VA.—The eld War Veterans, the fighting ganization of ex-service men, hich is organized labor's staunch-t support in this county, have covered a nest of reaction in scholas County, a nest of thugs d plug-uglies who are at all times the beck and call of the "open op" employers in this boss-ridden ate.

Learning of the attempts made by e Klan to run Lawson McMillion, his president of the W. W. V. out the town of Richmond, where the ate organization of the veterans s its headquarters, Emil E. olmes, national secretary of the . W. V., made a special trip from ashington to come to McMillion's aistance. Several meetings were ranged for him among the lumber-en and miners of the vicinity. As on, as Holmes arrived, he held a reet meeting at Richmond, the first e a labor meeting of this nature s ever been held in that vicinity.

Laying special stress upon the ght-hour day, sanitary living con-itions for the workers and better hools, his talk was enthusiastically ceived by the assembled workers. pparently the K. K. K. became alarmed at the enthusiastic reception iven to Holmes and the following ay when the main meeting in Moose all was to be held, the building as found locked up, two blind usicians who were hired to play at e meeting were advised by the lan to leave the vicinity or incur e consequences, logging trains ere stopped from coming into wn to keep the thousands of lum-er jacks from entering the town nd coming to the assistance of the eterans.

Knowing the sympathy of the mbermen for the organization hich they consider to be the fight-g labor vanguard in this little Si-eria of America, the mine and lum-er barons of Eastern West Virginia re apparently determined to vigor-usly oppose all attempts of the orkers to organize their forces for etter living conditions.

But their efforts will be without ail, for the lumbermen in the hills, nd the miners of the valleys are ot only determined to solidly sup-ort this fighting organization of the orkers, but are working with the ut purpose to abolish the vicious yellow dog" system now the rule lmost of the mines and camps in hat vicinity

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Car Strikers to Organize Unorganized

(Special to "The Worker")

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The street car strike, which has been in progress here for two weeks, has inaugurated a new form of strike, at least for this part of the country, since the address delivered here by H. M. Wicks, labor editor of "The Workers."

Wicks came here on the invitation of the Central Labor Council, to address its regular meeting on the problems of the day. On that same evening the street car strikers were meeting to hear the final offer of the company. The negotiations fell thru and the strikers determined to continue the fight. One of the street car men's delegates brought Wicks to their meeting after he finished speaking before the Central Council.

He told them that since they were on strike they had a fine opportunity to do some organization work that was badly needed in Schenectady in the way of organizing the unorganized workers of the large industries there, especially the General Electric works. Instead of continuing a "folded arms" stripe, the "vacation" should be used for the purpose of strengthening organized labor in Schenectady. A few days of that sort of work and the employing class would begin to bring pressure to bear upon the company to take the strikers back in order to stop the activity of intensive organization.

Many of the leading members of the Central Labor Council are cooperating with the strikers in the work of organizing the unorganized as they are convinced the entire local labor movement will gain thru the application of this tactic.

"Bolcoms" Is Back

The editorial staff of the BOLCOMS is back from its vacation. Don't fail to read the Confessions of Luke McLuke, a new serial which will appear in the BOLCOMS next week. Order your copy now!

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Cannon Stirs 1,500 in His Chicago Talk

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO, Ill.—Fifteen hundred workers crowded Wicker Park Hall here when James P. Cannon, chairman of the Workers Party, told the story of "The Fifth Year of the Russian Revolution." His brilliant illustrations of the severe difficulties of the Russian workers in the past and the method with which they were overcome, drew volleys of applause from the audience.

Seldom has the story of the Russian Revolution been told in such frank terms. Cannon dealt with the present industrial conditions and showed by facts and figures the tremendous advances made, and how the real wages of the workers would increase in proportion to the improvement of industry. But he also mercilessly pointed to the many shortcomings which still exist.

How the period of war Communism had forced the whole attention of the Workers' Republic upon the building of a strong army to meet the counter-revolutionary bandits and the centralization of all activities in the political state without being able to give due consideration to economic expediency and the upbuilding of industry, was illustrated by Cannon.

"Now peace has come to Russia," he declared and it is now possible to center all efforts on the rehabilitation of economic life.

Whenever the capitalist papers speak of the new Economic Policy as a retreat, remember that the Russian workers are using the available capitalist methods of production in order to create the new methods which have not as yet come into being, and they are making no bones about it, Cannon said.

He made a strong revolutionary note by showing how the Russian workers were using the best of their energies to further the world revolution and establish a Soviet Republic thruout the world. How effective his lecture was can best be judged by the fact that 300 copies of the pamphlet written by Cannon were brought to the hall and sold, with a large demand for more.

The meeting was held under the auspices and for the benefit of "The Voice of Labor." It will mean a lot of new readers and new supporters.

James P. Cannon speaks at:

West Frankfort, Ill., Sunday, June 3, 7.30 p. m., Public Theatre.

Kansas City, Mo., Wednesday, June 6, 8 p. m., Fraternity Hall, 1125 Walnut St.

Following the Kansas City meeting, Comrade Cannon will continue his work in the territory surrounding Kansas City and in the Kansas Coal fields from June 7th to June 17th.

SPOILED IN TRANSIT

SAN PEDRO, Cal.—Two hundred strike breakers brought into the harbor on the steamship Dorothy Alexandria were not allowed to land and will be taken back to San Francisco. They were hired to break the waterfront strike in this port of Los Angeles but came into the harbor singing the strike song: "Hold the fort, for we are coming; Union men be strong." The shipping interests are looking for the agitators who spoiled a fine consignment of scabs in transit.

N. Y. T. U. E. L. Has Picnic on June 2nd

Tickets are spreading like wild-fire for the Trade Union Educational League Picnic which will be held Saturday, June 2, at Fuhrer's Elmhurst Park, Elmhurst, Long Island—within easy reach from every point of the city and fare only five cents.

Militants of every trade are coming in daily for more and more tickets. Among those who have taken tickets so far are the Metal Workers, Automobile Workers, Cloak Makers, Waist and Dressmakers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Knit Goods Workers, Cap Makers, Building Trades, Food Workers as well as fraternal organizations and friends.

With eagerness the militant forces are lining up behind the first affair of the New York League: 1st, because they feel duty bound to help spread the campaign for Amalgamation and a Labor Party which necessarily implies the raising of finances for the purpose; 3rd, by no means least, they took tife trouble to investigate and found an absolute guarantee for a corking good time in the following basic facts:—an excellent band of music, athletic games, a grand march of all militants carrying banners of their respective trades and a buffet with the best of refreshments served by truly revolutionary food workers.

Tickets, posters, and throwaways can be obtained at office of Trade Union Educational League, 208 East 12th St., Room 8.

Greek Workers in Drive for $10,000 Press Fund

Greek workers in New York City plan to launch a campaign to raise $10,000 for the enlargement of their printing plant. As a result of this improvement, the "Voice of the Worker," official organ of the Greek Federation, Workers Party, will be doubled in size as a weekly, and plans are launched for starting a daily.

Burns and Harding Praise "Friend" Gompers

At no time in all the history of American labor have the bosses and their paid agents been as open as they are now in praising Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor. Almost on the same day, this past week, not only President Harding, strikebreaker in the struggle of the coal, railroad and textile workers last year, but "Detektive" William J. Burns, head of the government secret service, and hounder of radicals, joined in fulsome eulogy of labor's misleader.

In approving of Gompers' attacks on the militants in the labor movement, Burns told the 100-percenters of the Shore Kiwanis Club, at Atlantic City, that:

"Sam Gompers and I do not sleep together, but we are going to be for Gompers strong."

"Golf Ball" Harding gave Gompers a boost while attending the First Presbyterian Church in Washington. The pastor, Rev. Dr. John Brittan Clark, had devoted most of the sermon to attacking radicalism in the labor movement. He eulogized Gompers for his attack on the militants in Seattle, Minneapolis and elsewhere.

After the sermon, President Harding went down to the pulpit and, in the words of the Associated Press, "expressed his appreciation of the minister's declarations."

Workers of America! That is the picture presented by the head of your national organization in the hour when Gary calls for the continuation of the 12-hour day and a new "open shop" war on all labor. How do you like it?

Labor United for 1924, the Chicago Plan

(By Federated Press)

CHICAGO.—What may be expected in results from the forthcoming coalition convention of all labor parties and labor and farmer organizations is outlined by Jay G. Brown. Brown is national secretary, Farmer-Labor party, which issued the invitations to all the other groups to assemble in Chicago July 3, to agree, if possible, upon united working class political action independent of the Republican and Democratic parties.

"A federation of organizations, a coalition of parties is possible," says Brown. "The general affiliation of labor, farm and political groups with a central organization committed to such general principles as can be agreed upon should be effected at the coming convention. This should not interfere with the autonomy of any of the affiliated bodies. Each should be free after the convention to continue its work of propaganda and education in its own way and along lines acceptable to itself.

"If this can be done the next logical step may be to arrange for the holding either of joint or simultaneous conventions early in 1924 for the naming of joint national candidates upon a platform to which all will subscribe and a ticket for the success of which each of the affiliated groups will take off its coat and earnestly work.

"Questions of finance, affiliation costs, how to meet the widely differing election laws of the separate states and the problems concerning party names and standing in states where already established will arise. Difficulties in plenty may be imagined."

Political Action in Japan

By TANI GOMPEI

(Federated Press Correspondent)

TOKIO.—Prospects of a Japanese Labor party for independent political action by the organized workers and farmers are becoming somewhat more definite. Japanese organized labor is rapidly abandoning the old time syndicalism and beginning to swing into the freer field of political movement.

An immediate incentive has been the interest felt by the workers as the result of the recent victory in the fight against the socalled dangerous thoughts bill. They are finding that to conduct such struggles more effectively they have to have a political party of their own.

The difficulties are many. The reactionary government of Japan will probably not tolerate such an attempt on the part of its enemy. The Japanese proletariat, with little political education, might lack the support of many of the veteran workers of conservative type. There is a danger of fake labor leaders, petty politicians and the kind creeping in and, there is no money.

Pittsburgh Labor Unites for Defense

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, PA.—The provisional Labor Defense and Free Speech Committee of Western Pennsylvania, which was organized immediately following the raid on the headquarters of the Workers Party of Dist. 5, when 21 workers were arrested, thrown into jail and held there at exorbitant bail for 12 days, but now have been released into a permanent Defense Conference.

Labor in Western Pennsylvania was antagonized by this outrageous raid and arrest of workers who fought side by side with the striking miners. The workers in Western Pennsylvania realize the importance of a united front of all labor on this immediate problem. This defense organization was established to help the workers arrested in this raid and to defend all workers who may fall under the iron heel of the industrial magnates.

There were 73 delegates at the Defense Conference representing organizations of different shades of opinion such as labor unions, educational and fraternal organizations, also the Workers Party and the Socialist Party.

Detroit Says Cannon Talk Aided Party

By EDGAR OWENS

(Special to "The Worker")

DETROIT, Mich.—The James P. Cannon meeting was very gratifying to the local comrades and sympathizers. It is felt here that meetings of this kind are of supreme importance because a subscription to the Party organ was given with each admission. Comrade Cannon's lecture on "Russia Today" was a welcome corrective and relief after the studied propaganda stories now being carried in the capitalist press.

The pity is that more workers do not take advantage of meetings of this sort to get a few of the facts regarding Russia.

Busy at Debs Meeting

The literature agent of the Workers Party was very much in evidence and many copies of the masterful pamphlet "Underground Radicalism —An Open Letter to Debs" were disposed of to people entering and leaving the meeting addressed here by Eugene V. Debs.

City Convention June 17th.

The City Central Committee of Local Detroit has issued a call for a city convention June 17, at which time delegates will be elected for the July 3rd convention, called by the Farmer-Labor Party.

The comrades are enthusiastic about the formation of a Labor Party, and the city convention will inspire an interesting discussion.

Challenge Proletarian Party

At its last meeting the City Central Committee decided to issue a challenge to the Proletarian Party to debate the question of a Labor Party, and certain other points of policy and tactics upon which the two parties differ.

This debate, if the challenge is accepted, should prove of more than passing interest, and should serve to allay much confusion as to the pressing need of bona fide independent working class political action.

International Picnic June 3rd.

Arrangements have been completed for the Grand International Picnic, Sunday, June 3d, at Redford Park. The picnic will be under the joint auspices of the Friends of Soviet Russia, Defense Committee, and the Workers Party.

Hamburg Conference Unites Center and Right Against Working Class Revolution

(Special Cable from to "The Worker")

HAMBURG, GERMANY.—The spiritual unity that has long existed between the Second International and the Center leaders of the Vienna (2½) International has been cemented by organic unity in the course of this week. Since this unity means the "Second International" is a synonym of treachery to the working class, it had to be abandoned.

The Vienna International, under the leadership of the half-witted anarchist Friedrich Adler, ceased to exist. Friedrich Adler was totally discredited among the workers of Europe because of his cynical centrist vacillations covering the entire period of its existence.

So both Internationals agreed to commit suicide and join their forces in the creation of a new one. The new monstrosity is to be known as the "Socialist Workers International".

That its career will be equally as infamous as that of its inglorious predecessor was guaranteed by the adoption of an ambiguous program and the official blessing by Emil Vandervelde, assassin of the Belgium working class and Minister of Justice to the King of the Belgians during the Imperialist Orgy. This blood-streaked monster climbed upon a chair and led the conference in howling "Long Live the International." (Until the next war breaks out.)

It will be remembered that Vandervelde, in his official position as defender of the King of the Belgians and lackey of British Amperialism, signed the covenant of the League of Nations, the Black International of Capitalism. That the newly created Socialist Workers' International will follow closely in the footsteps of the League of Nations was evident when much time was devoted to rabid attacks upon Soviet Russia led by the Menshevik hireling of Allied Imperialism, Abramovitch, who openly avocated that the new International take the lead in organizing guerilla bands for counter-revolutionary puposes in Soviet Russia.

Still Social Patriots

Adoption of a program that left loopholes for a Millerandism, or Socialist participation in capitalist cabinets, in its worst form proved that the participants in the congress are still social patriots and that the only reason they have patched up the so-called International that was wrecked by their own betrayal of the working class in 1914 is because their respective governments have patched up their own differences.

When their governments are at peace, the Social Patriots pay lip service to Internationalism. When war is declared they fly to the defense of their capitalist fatherland and abandon their International pretenses.

American Delegates Present

Four American Delegates were present, but made no impression upon the congress. This delegation included, the Germanophile editor of the Milwaukee Leader, Victor L. Berger, and the pro-German, Morris Hillquit, who wrote articles for the American Metropolitan Magazine praising the treachery of Scheidemann & Co. for supporting the Kaiser during the war. Jacob Panken, a Jewish lawyer and part of the Hillquit machine in New York, gave an interview to the capitalist press that conveyed the general pessimism that pervaded the entire congress. Panken said:

"The congress has shown us what the situation in Europe is and the hopelessness of the delegates, their lack of energy. The spirit of defeatism among the delegates made a big impression on us."

Fear Spectre of Communism

The spectre of Communism haunts the renegades of the Socialist Workers' International, no less than it haunts their capitalist masters in Europe. The deep pessimism of the delegates was due to the fact that they see all around them the growing influence of the Communist International.

While, their twin in infamy, Amsterdam, solemnly declared at its Hague conference it would resist with all its might another capitalist war and then failed to act in the invasion of the Ruhr, the Communists stepped into the breach and are challenging capitalism on all fronts, thereby gaining tremendous influence among the masses of all Europe. This is why we hear the deep and lugubrious wail emanating from the camp of the social patriots at Hamburg.

Communist Member of British Parliament Talks on New Premier

LONDON.—Stanley Baldwin, appointed British premier to succeed Bonar Law, resigned, stands out among the conservative party leaders as of unusual ability, according to the opinion of J. T. Walton Newbold, Communist member of parliament and the best informed man in the house of commons on financial and business ramifications.

"Baldwin belongs," says Newbold, "to a family of Midland and South Wales iron and steel manufacturers who have made a huge fortune in the industry, but who have sold their business concerns to a syndicate of bankers, belonging to the same group of international credit houses as stands behind Krupp, the German ironmaster. The Baldwins are now sleeping partners in the concern, drawing a regular income from bonds and similar holdings when they have not transferred these holdings entirely. They have joined the ranks of the rentier (unearned income) class. They have become members of the class from which are recruited the men particularly versed in the arts of government.

"Mr. Baldwin was formerly a director of the family steel works and of the largest railway company in the country."

Picnic for Buksa Defense

YORKVILLE, O.—Yorkville Roumanian branch, Workers Party, with the assistance of the comrades from the other two Yorkville branches of the party, held a picnic in Dispatch Run, which resulted in a collection for the defense of Comrade John Buksa, recently convicted in a Wheeling, W. Va., court of "distributing seditious literature," which totalled $62.63.

The speakers of the day were Comrade G. Barbat, from the Roumanian branch of Canton, O., and District Organizer H. E. Keas, from Cleveland, O.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Equity Gives The Antigone of Sophocles

A Review by H. M. WICKS

A wit once said, the main theme of all Greek tragedy is: "If you do not kill mother, I will!"

In the "Antigone" of Sophocles, presented by the Equity Players at three special matinees, the matricide had occurred previous to the opening of the drama tragedy.

Oedipus, king of Thebes, according to the Odyssey, married his mother after murdering his father, without knowing the facts in the case. Four children were born to this union, before Oedipus caused the self-inflicted death of his wife and mother.

His two sons, Polynices and Eteokles fight for the throne of Thebes after his death. In mortal combat they mutually slay each other. Then Creon, brother-in-law of Oedipus, succeeding to the throne, forbade the burial of Polynices, as he had stigmatized this brother as the aggressor against the state.

It is at this point that the tragedy of Antigone, as produced by the Equity players, begins.

Antigone, daughter of Oedipus and sister of Polynices, protests to her sister, Ismene, that their brother should have decent burial, instead of lying a prey to carrion fowl. Ismene shrinks from the contemplation of violating the mandate of the King. With her own hands Antigone performs the burial rights, at the sacrifice of her life. Creon, in his mad course, lost his own son, Haemon, and his wife Eurydice, both by suicide, and received their curses on his head.

Edith Wynne Matthison, as Antigone, brought to the part a lofty dignity befitting this imposing character, while the Creon of Charles Rann Kennedy reached dramatic heights that have seldom been surpassed on the American stage the past quarter century. An occasional incoherent rant prevented his making a masterpiece of the character. The Ismene of Margaret Gage was far from convincing, but we forgave her for its defects because the program tells us that it was she who devised and directed the excellent Choral dances.

Nearly all the the cast were amateurs, many of whom had never appeared on the professional stage before. The production is the result of the combined work of the Drama, Music and Art Departments of the Bennett School of Liberal and Applied Arts, Millbrook, New York.

The incompetents, who pose as dramatic critics on the capitalist dailies of New York, imagine Antigone to have been one of the earliest feminists. Being totally ignorant of historical materialism, they are utterly incapable of reviewing the great tragedies of the ancient Greeks.

The reason that these ancient tragedies reek with the matricide and various forms of patricide is because they were all written about the first class-struggle in all the history of the world—the struggle between the dying matriarchy and the rising patriarchy. In the Antigone of Sophocles, we find the patriarchy already established as the dominant system, but the spirit of the matriarchy still persists and has sufficient virility to revolt against the property rights of the patriarchy.

Sophocles departed from the spirit of the old legend to dramatize the misdeeds of Oedipus, but in spite of this the class struggle between man and woman, taking the form of a sex struggle is evident. The tragic poet, Aeschylus, a contemporary of Sophocles, is far more intelligible when we read the myth in the light of Marxism.

We could not avoid the thought that the understanding of historical materialism by the producers and actors in the great tragedies written in this transition period from primitive communism, and the matriarchy, to private property, and the patriarchy is essential to a competent presentation. This was woefully lacking in the Antigone as presented in New York. Instead of reading the lines in the sense of the period in which they were written, the cast tried to impart bourgeois ethics to a situation where such ethics are unknown.

Release New Russian Film Soon

Following the tremendous success of "Russia Through the Shadows" in all parts of the United States, interest is keen in the new F. S. R. release, "The Fifth Year," which is a nine-reel portrayal of a year's life and development in the Workers' Republic.

"THE FIFTH YEAR" will be released July 1st. The proceeds of the picture will be used for the maintenance of orphan homes in Russia. Organizations desiring to get a date should write at once to the Friends of Soviet Russia, Pictorial Department, 201 W. 13th St., New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly has called a special meeting for June 13, 8 p. m., at Richmond Hall, to discuss the Labor Party Conference to be held in Chicago, July 3, and to select delegates. The call for the meeting is signed by the Assembly's organizers, Dan W. Stevens and George N. Meyers.

BANDITS . . . By H. M. WICKS

"CHINESE AND AMERICAN BANDITS"

[illegible] in China [illegible] Chinese [illegible] opportunities for [illegible] capitalists. The seething millions of potential wage slaves [illegible] not even of raw materials, of every kind are incentives to [illegible] capitalists. [illegible] Chinese [illegible] Americans to [illegible] fortune at the hands of the rapacious hordes of capitalist imperialism. Most of the great powers have their [illegible] spheres of influence in China, and Britain, France, United States and Japan [illegible] that they are being cheated, so they clutter with some Chinaman who agrees to enter upon a career of banditry, as an excuse for our patriots to get hysterical about protecting American lives and property.

No matter what complications may arise, the worker should understand that the whole thing is a carefully rehearsed show for the purpose of preparing the American public for the [illegible] part of the financial and industrial banditry of the United States, and that no matter how hysterical the capitalist press gets over Chinese bandits, our job is to deal a mortal blow at the richest opportunity for [illegible]-grown variety.

The Chinese question means war eventually and now is the time to begin agitation against the working class of this country again being sacrificed in order to make the world safe for imperialism.

One of the most effective blows against capitalism is to refuse to fight its battles.

Force A. F. of L. to Give Aid to Big Organization Campaign

By JOSEPH MANLEY
Organizer, Eastern District, T. U. E. L.

The American Federation of Labor has been asked by the Farmers' National Council to organize two million farmers who have been driven by bankruptcy from the farms to wage earning occupations.

The A. F. of L. it is also announced, will organize women workers, 18,000 or 20,000 of them, in Washington, D. C.

Rumors are also going the rounds about the possibility of the Committee that has charge of the funds some $70,000 left over from the steel campaign, starting a new drive to organize the steel workers.

These three items would indicate that the American Federation of Labor is bestirring itself, and will soon launch a tremendous drive to organize the unorganized.

We are sure that little alarm will be felt in the ranks of the Manufacturers' Association, Ben Hooper, in speaking before this convention, struck the typical official note when he said that Gompers was standing like a lion against the introduction of socialist or bolshevist ideas into the trade union movement.

Gompers is so busy killing bolshevisks in the trade union movement that he has little time to devote to such a minor problem as organizing the unorganized.

The attack upon the Seattle Central Labor Council is an indication of the calibre of leadership of this great "democrat." How much wages and railroad fare did it cost to launch this attack? How many millions of unorganized workers did the agent of Gompers fly by as he rode to Seattle, the latest scene of "scotching the serpent of bolshevism."

This poor old man said on his recovery from his recent illness, that he would "buckle on his armor." The next thing we heard of him was, that he was basking in the sunshine of Atlantic City. Is it any wonder, in view of this, that the workers of America refuse to follow the leadership of this man. He seems to be blind to the fact that the unorganized condition of the workers in America, is a world disgrace.

The rank and file everywhere are moving discontentedly. The present period of prosperity, altho rapidly waning, should result in monster additions to all our unions. However, the rank and file have no confidence in the old outworn and threadbare phrases about "the benefits of organization." How often have they seen these benefits degenerate into organized scabbery, as in the case of the recent railroad strike. The rank and file will have no more of this bunk.

Those that are organized are demanding that their unions everywhere be amalgamated. One after another, the state federations and international unions, are declaring for this policy.

The unorganized are saying "What have you to offer?" They will have nothing less than a program that appeals to their imagination and idealism; that will move them en masse.

The Trade Union Educational League issues: Amalgamation and a Labor Party, are moving the rank and file of the organized. The new slogan of the T. U. E. L., "Organize the Unorganized," by appealing to the militants, to become active on the job that the officials have either neglected, prevented, or fallen down on, will go a long way to organize such a proportion of the unorganized that will result in a militant labor movement with a leadership, that really represents it.

Karl Marx is Quoted in Pollock's "Fool" at Times Square Theatre

By JOHN DALE

"From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

Karl Marx wrote that we will be able to inscribe these words upon our banners only in the highest phase of the Communist society.

But Channing Pollock puts these words, even quite casually, into the mouth of his hero in "The Fool", now at the Times Square Theatre, in discussing the goal toward which he is struggling.

The large audiences that crowd this theatre, in spite of the warm weather, flaw not Karl Marx's "Criticism of the Gotha Program", nor Nikolai Lenin's discussion of it in his "State and Revolution", so the words picturing the relation of human beings under Communism fall quite innocently from the lips of Pollock's "Daniel Gilchrist".

Pollock has given us a good play in "The Fool". One may enjoy it the more by not expecting too much from it. It should be accepted as a cross section of, rather than a solution of the problems of life.

Daniel Gilchrist's father dies and leaves him a fortune. Instead of squandering the money in licentious living, young Gilchrist goes into the church and begins giving his money away to the poor. He denounces the rich parishioners, and finally loses his job when he takes "The Garment Strike" as the subject of his Christmas sermon. Not that the church wardens were interested in the garment industry, but they had big holdings in the West Virginia coal mines where trouble threatens. Gilchrist's outlook is not brightened by the fact that his sweetheart breaks her engagement because she, like others, thinks him a fool for "talking Bolshevism."

Gilchrist accepts a job for the coal corporation, but quits, instead of waiting to get fired, when his plan for treating with the miners is rejected. Later we see him in "Overcoat Hall", a little settlement he has established, where he tries to do good as he sees it thru personal contact with unfortunate humans. Even these, like the others, think him crazy for giving his money away, and there is a scene that closely parallels that part of Andreyev's "Anathema", where the mob cries for, "a sign". It is during these days of leisure, with its time for reading, that Gilchrist is supposed to drift toward that working class philosophy that makes it possible for him to slip a quotation from Marx into one of his speeches. But the play ends when it becomes most interesting.

Harry C. Browne makes an impressive and convincing Gilchrist. Too much cannot be said of the excellence of Sarah Solhern's work as "Mary Margaret", the crippled keeper of "Overcoat Hall", who learns to walk again during the excitement incidental to the attack on her friend. Fredrik Vogeding scores big as Umanski, the "foreign agitator" in the coal mines, who shows what even a "foreigner" is capable of when released from enslaving toil underground.

The play hits hard at the frailties of the rich. It is unflinching in its exposure of strike-breaking methods used by the mine owners. It is worthy of the success which seems to be its lot.

THE LABOR HERALD
Call at Book Shop or Industrial Department, 208 E. 12th St., for your May issue of the
LABOR HERALD

Dockers in Hard Fight on Reactio

(Special to "The Worker")

BOSTON, MASS.—So well o the official machine working at convention of the Internati Longshoremen's Association, closed here, that President Ant Clopek, 12 vice-presidents and secretary-treasurer were re-elec to their respective offices in than fifteen minutes.

The convention was consistent reactionary from the day the fell on its opening session until close. It was opened with all patriotic trappings which disgr American labor conventions. Ma Curley of Boston and the gover of the state attended a banq given for the delegates at the h rious Hotel Westminster. flirting with these capitalist po cians may have had something to with the defeat of the resolution favor of the creation of an Indepe nt Political Party of Labor, wh was ruthlessly steam-rolled by machine.

On Tuesday of convention w the delegates were taken thru government penitentiary on D Island, under the personal direct of the deputy commissioner of pr ons, just like bourgeois tour sight-seeing.

Smashes "Amalgamation"

In his report to the convent President Clopek suggested something be done for closer affil tion in the marine industry. T the radical group, small in numb introduced the Amalgamation re lution. Immediately henchmen the machine began talking ab closer affiliation, and one delega Madson, from Portland, Ore., an ganizer and vice-president, a the delegates that he had recei talked to Andrew Furuseth of Seamen and that the old man s in favor of a Marine Trades Coun similar to the Building Trades D partment of the American Fede tion of Labor.

All the labor fakirs and th henchmen on the floor tried to be the fundamental question of amal gamation with eulogy of the glories a marine federation.

The resolution was defeated, only after the discussion had gro so heated that many impo truths about various craft organi tions in the marine industry h bing on each other had come light. So convincing were the ar ments in favor of amalgamation t the machine was afraid to send report of the debate out to the me bership, so another henchman mo to strike the whole discussion fr the record, which was done.

The crowning infamy of the c vention came with the vote to a liate with the International Tra port Workers, a part of the yell International of Amsterdam, th by making the Longshoremen Union of this country an adjunct the hireling blackguards of League of Nations, who use th organization for the purpose of traying the workers of the wh world. It is a fit affiliation Clopek and his machine.

Clopek is certainly the spirit descendant of T. V. O'Conn former president of the Longsho men's union, who was rewarded his treachery to the working cl by appointment to a job as Uni States Shipping Board Comm sioner at $15,000 per.

The militants in this organizat are rapidly gaining power and fluence and are diligently work toward the destruction of the re tionary Clopek machine in order t a real union can be created amo the marine transport workers, stead of the miserable caricature unionism that now exists.

Brookwood College Graduation

From Workshop to college back to the workshop is the mo of the first graduating class of tra ufionists who have just comple their two-year course at Brookwo the first resident workers' college Katonah, N. Y. The fifteen gra ates are members of such leadi labor organizations as the mine machinists, railroad unions, garme workers, coopers and hotel worke They represent seven nationalit and come from eight different Stat one of them an exchange stud from England.

CANNONS
OR
TRACTORS
World War ? Reconstruction

RUSSIA CALLS
for reconstruction
machinery.

ENGLAND THREATENS
to reply with cannons.

WE propose to send tractors

CANNONS mean
another war.
War means
another blockade.
Blockade means
another famine.

TRACTORS mean
modern farming methods.
Modern farming means
big harvest.
Big harvest means new life—
reconstruction and peace.

Help us send tractors. Enter the contest for

A FREE TRIP TO RUSSIA

or vote for one of the candidates.

THOSE IN THE LEAD ARE:
I. Greenberg, fur worker of Chicago
Lena Chernenko, clerk of New York
Celia Samorodin, dress operator of New York
John T. Taylor, of the Detroit Federation of Labor.

SIGN TO-DAY!

Friends of Soviet Russia
201 West 13th Street, New York City
I enclose $..... to help buy tractors and send with them a living message to Russia. Record my ..... votes in favor of .....
Shall we enter your name in the contest and send you collection blanks and information? .....
NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY .....TRADE OR PROFESSION.....

Contest ends June 30. Time will be extended if necessary.

Friends of Soviet Russia

JUNE DANCE & FESTIVAL
of
Post Mewelek No. 105
African Blood Brotherhood
Saturday Evening, June 2,
at FRATERNAL HALL,
75 W. 134th St.
Dancing from 8 o'clock
Admission 25 cents
— Everybody Invited —

June 10 a Labor Holiday
for New York Workers
To be celebrated at the
NOVY MIR EXCURSION
on the SS. MOBIAK to the
BEAR MOUNTAIN PARK
CONCERT—DANCING—REFRESHMENTS
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TICKETS @ $1.00 CHILDREN 50 cents
On sale now at: Novy Mir Office, 208 E. 12th St.; Russ. Ukr. Club 431 E. 6th St.; Russ. Club, 107 Wilton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BOAT LEAVES PIER "A" BATTERY PARK AT 8.30 A. M.

Ignore Labor at LaFollette Rail "Con"fab

BY THOMAS O'FLAHERTY
Editor of "The Voice of Labor"

CHICAGO—The barrage of eloquence and denunciation directed against the first gathering here of the newly organized National Conference on Valuation of American Railroads, by the representatives of heavy industry would lead a visitor from Mars to believe that what was taking place in Chicago was not a conference of manicured and polished gentlemen, on whose shoulders the inequalities of capitalism rested like a feather, but a convention of determined revolutionists, who felt the time was ripe to put an End to capitalism with all its works and pomps.

The business leaders of Chicago attacked the parley and hurled the names of Lenin and Trotzky at the respectable heads of U. S. Senator Robert Marion La Follette and the "Great Reformer," William Jennings Bryan. This was an insidious attempt, declared John M. Glenn, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of Illinois and the press agent of big business, "to deprive property owners of their holdings."

The following "labor leaders" graced the conference with their presence: W. G. Lee, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Timothy Healy, of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers; E. H. Fitzgerald, of the Brotherhood of Railroad and Steamship Clerks; T. C. Cashen, of the Switchmen's Union, and Warren S. Stone, of the Engineers.

The conference does not believe in "open covenants openly arrived at." The important business was transacted in private. The public got its ears tickled at two open sessions.

La Follette was the leader of the conference. Smiling like an insurance agent he introduced the speakers with well selected phrases that pleased the speakers and hurt nobody. One would imagine from hearing the flattering introductions that the comfortable looking functionaries who railed at the railroads were veterans in the class struggle who had spent half their lives in jail. La Follette explained his uncompromising position with regard to the railroads. They must be valued, not at what they could be reproduced for today but at what was actually put into them. Whose money was put into these railroads? Whose sweat and blood was put into them? Was the money that was loaned by the banks to the railroad financiers the savings of the so-called railroad builders? Very likely not. It was the money of the people who deposit their savings in the banks on which they receive three or four per cent and this money is loaned to the railroad builders with which they hire labor power which lays the tracks, builds the rolling stock and then operates it. There was very little consideration shown to the workers during the speech-making. Once or twice he was referred to apologetically by the most daring of the speakers.

The star performer of the conference was "Colonel" William Jennings Bryan. He arrived at the conference with the scalps of several mythical Darwinian monkeys hanging at his belt. After laying the ghost of evolution in the South he felt in good condition for a tilt with the demon of Wall Street. This dragon has furnished the "Colonel" with a meal ticket for many years. So he keeps his silver tongue polished and ready for use in case the La Follette enterprise may develop serious proportions. The "Colonel" should scotch any ambitions he may cherish of trying to get ahead of the Senator. Reformers are dangerous to each other.

The "Colonel" was given a full-some introduction by the Senator. While they were members of different parties that did not mean anything. Both parties were full of good men, and the opposite.

The general opinion here is that La Follette is nursing his presidential boom and that the labor fakers are supplying the funds to nurse the child along. The coming labor party convention is looked on with concern by La Follette and his gang of bourgeois reformers who do not want to abolish the existing system but hope to eliminate the inequalities by passing laws to curb the great monopolies.

La Follette is trying to capture the growing discontent of labor and the farmers with the two capitalist prostitutes, the Democratic and Republican parties, and he hopes with the aid of the labor fakers to hitch this tremendous force to his political chariot and ride into the White House victoriously in the next presidential election. These men have no solution for the problems that affect the workers today. A Labor Party representing the interests of the workers and working farmers is the need of the hour.

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UPI YOUNG WORKERS!

Hungry Germany Fights

By LUDWIG LORE

The situation in Germany is daily assuming a more catastrophal aspect. The disturbances in the Ruhr district are rapidly developing into a general strike. Already trouble is brewing in Central Germany. In Dresden, the capital of Saxony, there have been bloody clashes between the unemployed and the police. In other Saxon industrial towns similar disturbances have been reported. In Berlin, too—according to the Associated Press dispatches—uprisings are feared, and everywhere these disturbances are laid at the door of the communist movement of Germany.

And yet it is quite obvious that—in the Ruhr valley as well as in Dresden—the upheaval is purely economic in its nature. The misery of the people has reached such dimensions, that it has become so desperate, so unbearable, their want is so terrible and the impossibility of solving the situation that even by the most normal means so remote and so hopeless, that these starving masses are forced to seek—and find—some outlet for their desperation.

In the Ruhr district there is work to be had. Workingmen can find employment in its mines and steel mills if their tired, starved bodies could stand the strain of the double-shift system. But why labor, when the pay is so miserable that it permits only the satisfaction of one's most primitive wants?! In the past years even the quickest and most skilled worker has not been able to earn enough to feed his family and to restore his own exhausted labor power. Then came, in the last few weeks, the epochal decline in the value of the Mark, reducing its purchasing power, almost over night, by 100 percent. Four weeks ago a million Mark was worth $50.00. Today a million paper Mark equals $16.25. This sudden devaluation means enormous profits into the pockets of capital, on account of the resulting sky-rocketing prices. The worker as usual is footing the bill.

Not only the capitalist, the authorities and the capitalist press are at raved against the workers. Their own leaders, their labor union officials and the social-democratic press are preaching submission to the long suffering proletariat, are demanding that it make no difficulties—in this time of "public need"! The national united front, the after-war civil peace, must be upheld under all circumstances. If the capitalist refuses to increase wages, there is nothing left for the despised wage slave but to starve—to the everlasting honor of the noble harmony between the labor union bureaucracy and the bosses.

And the strike came, nevertheless, for in the Ruhr district the Communists are strong, and the cringing servility demanded by the well-fed labor union leaders is foreign to their nature. Communist and syndicalist workingmen supported the strike and began it. Fifty-five percent increase in wages was the first effect of this spontaneous example of real mass-action, that was dictated neither by the Communist Party nor by "Moscow." But Stinnes, Thyssen & Co. will have to pay more before they calm the storm that they have raised by their bold starvation policy. In the meantime the revolutionary elements have taken the preservation of order into their own hands. From the various labor unions—miners received their representatives—patrols and local security committees have been organized to prevent plunder, to police the localities in question. If these uprisings were really communistic in their nature, our comrades would, of course, never have thought of giving up important political functions into the hands of their bitterest opponents when there was not the slightest necessity for it.

In Saxony, too, purely economic causes precipitated the present difficulties. During the last month unemployment there increased in leaps and bounds. In March 220,808 persons drew unemployment benefit, in April their number had increased to 670,350, and at the beginning of May this number had risen to 900,000. For every 100 proffered positions there were 340 men looking for work. On the 12th of April there were 860,000 requests for work that could not be filled, as compared to 590,403 on the 15th of March. The statistics of Sick Benefit Funds show that on the 1st of March 13,123,682 persons were recorded as employed, but on the 1st of April only 12,470,159. In March every 17th worker in Germany was unemployed, in the beginning of April every 4th worker was working parttime, usually three or four days a week. One half of all of these partimers work for one half the usual pay.

Saxony, the German industrial state par excellence, was most critically affected by this crisis. There for it is only natural that the inherently radical Saxon labor movement should first rebel against this impossible situation, when prices soar dizzily on the one hand and unemployment became general on the other. Surely, the Communists have no cause to protect the holy alliance between capital and its socialdemocratic underlings. But there is no intention on their part, so much seems absolute certain, to exploit the present situation for the purpose of a general proletarian revolution—revolution in the sense of an ultimate overthrow of capitalism. It would be utter madness to provoke the final struggle at a time when the French and the Belgians are in the country with several hundred thousand troops, when the railroads and all other means of transportation are in the hands of the foreign enemy, when German and French capitalism stand ready to drown the revolution in blood.

A VISIT FROM JACOB TASK

"The Worker" office had a visit this week from Jacob Task, of Allston, Mass., an ardent booster. Comrade Task will soon celebrate his 80th birthday, and is proud of the fact that he has been a Communist for the last fifty years. He wants us to extend his greetings to all readers of "The Worker", and to urge them all to increase the circulation of our weekly thru ordering and distributing weekly bundles. What do you say?

America's White Terror

Is vividly depicted by Don Brown and H. M. Wicks in the June LIBERATOR. Both write from first-hand experiences bad in Pittsburgh and Ohio.
HOWAT, the Coaldigger, and his growing strength in the United Mine Workers' Union is told of by J. Louis Engdahl.
THE LAP OF LUXURY gets a keen analysis from the pen of Scott Nearing.
BON VOYAGE, HILLQUIT, is the title of an analytical article by Comrade John Pepper on the marriage of the Second and Second-and-a-half Internationale at Hamburg.
RUTHENBERG CONVICTED, is the title of Jay Lovestone's story of the trial of C. E. Ruthenberg at St. Joseph, Mich.
Frank Walts draws the cover, Don Brown, the frontispiece, while Bob Minor gives a splendid double-page cartoon on the exodus of the Negro from the South. There are also timely editorials, reviews, poetry and other drawings.
The Liberator is a magazine you can't afford to miss.
Subscribe or send for sample copies. 20 cents per copy. $2.00 per year.

THE LIBERATOR
799 Broadway New York City

Convention of Youth Is Spur for Real Work

By JAY LOVESTONE
(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO—The Second Annual Convention of the Young Workers League stands out as one of the most practical and successful of all the Communist gatherings I have attended.

The delegation knew and felt that there was work to be done and that it had to be done in the immediate present. It was this spirit and approach that characterized the proceedings.

Get Right Down to Business

"What are our pressing problems? How can we meet them best?" These were the questions dealt with and answered by the Convention.

As members of a revolutionary organization of the youth the delegates realised that they had no problems other than those of the young workers. It was most encouraging to see the 28 delegates give themselves over to a consideration of such living issues as Child Labor, Education of the Youth, an immediate campaign against the numerous militarist bodies and a re-organization of the League on industrial lines.

The Child Labor Question

The Convention was presented with a most comprehensive survey of the conditions of the millions of minors in industry. A realistic program to alleviate the terrible conditions imposed upon employed children was adopted. This program was a thorough going Communist document aiming to draw in the greatest number of workers into the struggle against the organized power of the employing class.

First of all, the incoming National Committee was instructed to address Gompers and the Presidents of the International Unions involved in a resolution calling for an intensive nation-wide campaign of organization amongst the young wage workers. Then the various unions in question a campaign for equal organizational right and privileges to minors will be waged. Of course the dynamic force of this whole movement for opposing the use of children as a source of cheaper labor-power will be the members of the Young Workers League.

The delegates also accepted a plan whereby country-wide agitation will be carried on annually in the face of the sanctity of State rights as an excuse for the Federal Government's aiding and abetting the exploitation of children. It was pointed out that this high regard for "State rights" and the inviolability of State integrity did not matter a straw when the Federal Government rushed troops into strike zones to crush the workers and maintain the uninterrupted flow of dividends.

Concrete, positive demands on the Government for alleviating the degrading conditions of the young workers were also formulated.

Anti-Militarism and Education

Another indication of the practical, revolutionary character of the Convention was afforded by the action of the delegates on the questions of anti-militarism and education.

Plans were laid for counteracting the militarist campaign waged by the official and unofficial patriotic societies such as the various Daughters and Grand-Daughters of the Revolution, National Defense Society, Boy Scouts ad nauseum.

So far the program for education, the delegates did not cater to dogma. Simplicity characterized the plan. The delegates freed themselves from the old pseudo-Marxist notions advertized as the incarnation and essence of Scientific Socialism. The educational program adopted aims to train the Young Workers into organizers of the Youth rather than into self-satisfied apostles of knowledge for the sake of knowledge.

A Source of Strength

This Convention has clearly established the fact that the Young Workers League can and will play in the immediate present a most important role in the revolutionizing of the American working class and the building of a virile Communist movement in the United States. The Second Convention has laid a sound foundation for a year of intense activity. The achievements of the Workers Party will, to a no small extent, be determined by the success of the Young Workers League.

Shoe Factories Tied Up by Strike at Brockton

By WILLIAM SIMONS
(Special by Wire to "The Worker")

BOSTON, MASS.—Just returned from Brockton, center of the big shoe strike. The attempt of the manufacturers to open their factories big failure. This was acknowledged by them in their press, stating that the opening was intended for next Monday. The Brockton shoe industry is practically tied up. The movement is extending rapidly thruout the lake shore district. The rank and file spirit is splendid.

Pave the Way for the Better Day

By ALEXANDER HOWAT

[illegible] for a [illegible] Chicago, September July 3, [illegible] to assert [illegible] these days.

The importance of this convention can not be overlooked. It is a call to the voters of the entire country [illegible] to the other millions of labor [illegible] urgently requested to participate in this great gathering of the wealth producers of America.

Let us no longer be hoodwinked and deceived by the professional politicians. Let us no longer depend on the promises of the corrupt tools who have kept the working class in subjection and poverty and destitution for these many years. Let us unite our own power, our own strength, and our own intelligence to right the wrongs that we have lived and suffered under for many years past.

Every section of the nation should be represented at this convention, so that the lawmakers of the country and the large employers of labor may understand once and for all that we mean business.

This is a working class country and we should make of it a real working class government. Let those who perform the labor of the nation rule the nation. This can be brought about if the workers will rally to the cause. If they will take the proper interest in their own welfare. The way to do this is for the workers of the entire country to be represented at the Chicago Convention. Let us have a real Labor Party. Let our forces be solidified. Let us all join hands in the fight for a better day. Let us all do our share to make this convention a glorious success, so that July 3, 1923, may mark the beginning of a new day in the history of the labor movement. Let us unite on the political field as well as on the industrial field, and in this way let the workers become their own rulers and make of this a nation of free men and free women, where there shall be neither millionaires nor paupers; where we can all enjoy a share of the good things of life.

We should at this convention issue a new Declaration of Independence for the toiling masses of the country and proceed with a policy that will forever free the workers from the grasp of the greedy corporations. Let us unite and elect from the ranks of the workers men and women to represent us in the legislative halls of the nation. When we do this, we shall at last have started on the journey that leads to the final emancipation of the toilers of the country.

Again, I say, let us all do our part to make this convention of the most far reaching importance in the interest of the workers. Don't wait to see if it is going to be a success; join with us now, and help to make it a success. Let us have a real working class government; then we shall have the kind of a government that Lincoln spoke about, when he said, "A government of, for and by the people"—that is the kind of a government we are fighting for today—and with the loyal support of the working class, with each of us doing our full share and putting forth our best efforts, this kind of a government is going to be a reality.

Everywhere that I have been I find a splendid sentiment for a real live labor party. I feel sure that the Chicago Convention will be representative of the workers from all parts of the country and that it will pave the way for a brighter and a better day for the toilers of the nation.

Braddock, Pa., Steel Toilers Oppose Raids

(Special to "The Worker")

BRADDOCK, PA.—The outrageous conduct of the political agents of the Steel Corporation in the recent raids in Pittsburgh has produced an unprecedented reaction. One of the most notable results was the successful staging of a mass protest meeting in Braddock in the very heart of the steel industry.

Under the auspices of Father A. Kasincry, a Roman Catholic priest of Braddock, arrangements were made to hold the meeting in St. Mary's A. School Hall. A large audience gathered. Father Kasincry having been called out of the city was unable to be present but sent a letter which was read to the audience registering his vigorous protest against the outrages perpetrated in the recent raids. This announcement brought rounds of applause from the audience.

A number of well known speakers addressed the audience in various languages. Delegates of the Pittsburgh LABOR DEFENSE AND FREE SPEECH COUNCIL OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, who dealt with the fundamental questions of free speech and assemblage. In addition to this discussion, declarations on the United Front of Labor of the Pittsburgh District were greeted with tremendous applause which was especially significant in view of the present offensive in this section for Amalgamation and the Labor Party.

Workers from the steel slave camps of Rankin, Homestead, McKeesport and elsewhere came in large and determined numbers. A picturesque group that also came was a truck load of Negroes who drove 40 miles from Russellton, Pa., to be present and participate in the first public meeting held here in protest against the White Terror.

This was the first labor meeting held in Braddock for many years and has left a deep impression upon the minds of the oppressed workers.

Mass Meeting, June 3rd

The LABOR DEFENSE AND FREE SPEECH COUNCIL OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA has arranged for a great mass protest meeting Sunday, June 3rd, at one of the largest theatres in Pittsburgh at which Professor Harry Ward of the American Civil Liberties Union and Alexander Howat will be the principal speakers. Enthusiasm is running high among the workers at the splendid organization that the labor unions not previously identified with the progressive elements in Pittsburgh are daily joining hands in this work.

Women Organize for Defense

(Special to "The Worker")

BRADDOCK, PA.—As the result of the raid and infringement on human rights in Western Pennsylvania, the women are realizing that it is their fight as well as that of the victims in the raid, because it takes away bread from their children and milk from their babies.

Therefore the women have organized the Women's Defense Committee of Turtle Creek Valley.

Hindu Labor Leader on Way to Britain to Present Union Demands

D. D. Khanna of Lahore, India, president of the Northwestern Railway Union, numbering over a million workers, is in the United States on his way to England to present the demands of his Union before the British government and to enlist the support of the parliamentary leaders of labor in the struggles of the native workmen of his country.

"The labor movement in India is the one force that will wipe out the caste system in India" declared Khanna, himself born as one of the despised high caste Hindus.

Khanna has been speaking before various labor organizations in New York and other cities and when interviewed by a representative of "The Worker", described the history of the railway union which grew out of the 1919 strike. Before 1919 the railway staff, composed of native track-walkers, repair workers, train couplers, etc., received a wage of $2.50 per month for thirteen hours work a day and three hundred sixty five days in the year. The cost of living rose so high that the workers quit spontaneously and en-masse, declaring that wage as well starve idle as working. Immediately the walkout took organizational form, with the result that today there is an industrial union embracing most of the workers in the industry.

J. B. Miller, an Irishman who had been in India 28 years, was the moving spirit in organizational work and became the first president of the union, but the government would not employ him or have anything to do with him. But refusing to deal with Miller did not prevent the organization of the union. There are now 800,000 members, Buddhists, Europeans, Eurasians, and every other creed and color in all India n the ranks of the union.

Workers Abjure Gandhi

Asked about the influence of the apostle of Christ, Gandhi, who preached non-cooperation against Britain, Khanna declared such teachings made no appeal to the mass of workers. "It is a beautiful doctrine, but very impractical in our situation."

Khanna expects to get assistance from the British government in his endeavors to improve the conditions of labor in his country. When asked about his attitude toward the British government he declared that he was loyal to the government, "but we do insist that they consider the condition of labor in India."

"The Worker" representative informed him that his loyalty to the British government would get him nothing and that he and others must engaged in organizing the working class of India and other colonial countries should endeavor to direct the discontent into revolutionary channels under the leadership of the Communist International.

The one inspiring piece of information brought to the country by Khanna is the fact that the seething masses of India are at last awakening from their age-long slumber and organizing unions. The facts of life will force them into decisive action as they learn the real nature of the imperialistic government of Britain and all other capitalist countries.

Do You Agree with Us? Then Join the Workers Party!

Labor Getting Up Speed in Tractor Drive

The drive for tractors for Soviet Russia is gathering speed as it goes along. Every day things are happening which emphasize the need for immediate help in the country's giant effort to rebuild its agriculture. With the British lion sharpening its claws for an attack on Russia, with Comrade Vasilav Vorovsky murdered by a Swiss reactionary, with a new anti-Russian campaign of lies, well launched, it behooves all friends of the Workers' Republic to rally to its defense.

A Russia which is independent of the rest of the world for its supply of bread can withstand all its enemies. Even more—it can become the storehouse and food center for oppressed workers in other lands. That independence can be attained with tractors.

The slogan "Cannons or Tractors" is therefore not a mere phrase. The warlike attitude of the rest of the world towards Russia makes it a reality which calls for action. We call upon the friends of Russia to exert themselves to their utmost in the tractor campaign. The Voting Contest in connection with it is an additional stimulus. The tractors will be a message to the workers and the peasants of Russia which will hearten them in their fight. "The "living message" will make it even more impressive, more actual.

For the rebuilding of Russia, and the solidarity of labor thruout the world, let us make the tractor drive successful!

John T. Taylor, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, has been put up as a candidate in the Free Trip to Russia contest by those working in the tractor drive in that city. Detroit has given so many tangible signs of its energy and effectiveness in all undertakings that there can be no doubt Brother Taylor will win one of the trips. Good luck to Taylor—and to all his competitors.

Among the Magazines

"Soviet Russia Pictorial" for June
Reviewed by NANCY MARKOFF

There is no other person in America who can speak with greater authority on the methods employed by Motion Picture producers, to give the American public what is safe for capitalism, than the author of "The Brass Check" and "Upton Sinclair Presents William Fox." The Soviet Russia Pictorial for June contains an extremely interesting letter by Sinclair to Lebedev, head of production of labor film enterprise in Moscow. This letter is an enlightening account of Sinclair's experiences with American motion picture producers who have offered to put his novels into motion picture plays. As a result of these experiences he makes the following offer to Proletkino: "You make pictures of any of my books that you wish, or you may use all my books without compensation to me; some day in the future. . . . if the Russians have money, they may pay me some of it, and I will use it to make a picture for the American workers."

What Russia is accomplishing in the way of reconstruction and education for her youth always arouses our enthusiastic interest. There are two articles treating these important subjects. One tells us that Russia is to have an agricultural exhibition this summer. The purpose of this exhibition is to acquaint the peasant peasant with the up-to-date farming machinery and implements of the western world, and to acquaint the western world with the tremendous possibilities of Russia's unlimited agricultural and mineral wealth. The other, an article by Robert W. Dunn, tells us what Russia is doing to educate her five million children in the Public Schools of Russia today.

There are many other valuable accounts of Russian activities which space does not permit us to dwell upon.

Augusta, Ga., Central Labor Council for Labor Party Convention

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Voicing its approval in response to a communication from the Farmer-Labor Party inviting attendance to its national convention to be held in Chicago on July 3, Augusta's Central Labor Union has heartily endorsed the objects of the proposed convention and while not to be actively represented at this gathering is in complete accord with the avowed objects of the proposed national conference.

Under instructions from the local Central Labor Union, Secretary L. B. Furtick will convey to the officers of the Farmer Labor Party, the best wishes for the success of the convention.

MISSING!

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We will appreciate it if comrades will send us copies of these missing issues.—Business Manager.

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We Greet the Militant Miners!

The militants of the coal mines will gather in Pittsburgh, June 2-3, fully aware of the tremendous duty that devolves upon them as a mighty factor in the American labor movement. They will not discuss the question of amalgamation. They have an industrial union. They will have up before them the greater problems of the nationalization of the coal industry, and of securing co-operative action between the workers of the great affiliated basic industries—mining, steel, transportation.

President John L. Lewis, of the Coal Miners' Union, like Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, may be depended upon these days, thru their repeated reactionary attacks, to show the militants the necessity of a disciplined left wing within the Miners' Union, inspired by the principles of the Trade Union Educational League.

Mr. Lewis has just been basking once more in the warm and inviting atmosphere of the United States Coal Commission at Washington, D. C. The correspondents of the nation's kept press hover about, with little to do since congress is not in session. They gladly seize upon the anti-radical propaganda of the reactionary head of the Miners' Union as first page "news".

Thus the campaign in Districts No. 1 and 2 in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields, takes on a national significance. The militants must be defeated or Pres. Lewis will not be able to put over an agreement in August, satisfactory to the profit-hungry anthracite coal barons. The militant, Rinaldo Cappellini, who is a candidate for president of District No. 1, against Mr. Lewis' henchman, "Billy" Brennan, becomes a figure of country-wide importance.

Militancy in the miners' union must be prepared to stand its ground. It must be ready to see the president of the union call to his aid, not only the kept press, but also the Daugherty-Burns Department of Justice, even as it is charged Mr. Lewis did, thru his agent, Van Bitner, in the king's raids on the Nova Scotia, Canada, coal miners at Glace Bay.

But we do not fear for the militancy of the coal miners. It has stood the test in the past. It has survived in many a hard fought battle against the coal barons. It will grow, instead of succumb, before the joint attacks of Lewis, Gompers, Burns, Daugherty & Co. The conference of the miner militants at Pittsburgh, Pa., this week end, will be an inspiration to the militants in all industries, in whose name we greet them.

$1,000,000 per Year

There is tragedy in this joke on the working class. Larry Semon, movie slapstick comedian, has signed up a three-year contract for $1,000,000. Judge Elbert H. Gary, doddering 76-year-old head of the profit-fat Steel Trust, has won the unanimous vote of the American Iron and Steel Institute for the continuance of the 12-hour day in the steel mills.

Thus Larry Semon gets his high price for tickling the ribs of the workers, who make up the cinema audiences, while Gary and his gold hunters, thru their kept propagandists persuade them that it is "not necessarily injurious, physically, mentally or morally," to toil the long day in the steel mills.

Every investigation made has shown that the 12-hour day throws human wreckage upon the scrap heap along with the slag from the steel furnaces. The 12-hour day breaks men physically, gives their minds no opportunity to develop, destroys all moral fibre, thus debasing these serfs of the steel mills to the level of brute animals. Of course, that is all that "Steel King" Gary, and his money lusting crew, ask for, brute men to keep running the molten flow that solidifies into the finished steel products needed by modern civilization.

Gary fell exhausted before finishing his plea with the steel magnates. If we believed in omens, we might venture the declaration that that spell of weakness that came over Gary, was a prophecy heralding the crumbling, not only of Gary 12-hour day rule, but of all private ownership in the steel industry.

The social system is doomed that gives $1,000,000 a year to a dispenser of cheap comedy, and ony a few hundred dollars for the same period to men who do the world's useful labor, toiling the long day at life-sapping toil.

Gary declares the 12-hour day is necessary because of the shortage of labor. And on the same day John Moore, of the Ohio miners, speaks of the hundreds of thousands of idle coal diggers, with others working only one and three days per week. These jobless miners, under any sane social system, could easily be diverted to the steel industry, making not only a 10-hour, or an 8-hour, but even a 6-hour day possible, the six-hour day that the coal miners are fighting for, even under capitalism, as the next goal of their mighty organization.

Under the lash of Gary's whips, discontent is again organizing in the steel industry. The inspiring appeal of "Amalgamation, a Labor Party, a Workers' Government," is reaching down into the steel hells of Pittsburgh, Bethlehem, South Chicago, Gary, Hammond, Birmingham and other great industrial centers where pig iron and human muscle unite to produce great riches for the few.

Steel labor will some day forget to laugh at the jokes of the million-dollar Larry Semons. It will realize the tragedy of its own condition—and unite, as it will be forced to, in the rapid progress toward its goal—its emancipation. That will be the day for turning the joke on Gary and his fellow-steel magnates. This labor tragedy will then become in turn the tragedy of capitalism. Gary has tried to crush labor in the steel industry. But all labor will succeed in crushing all profit-rule in all industries.

These Christian Gentlemen

John D. Rockefeller has been wrapping himself in the cloak of religion all these years, while John D., Jr., has been teaching a Baptist Sunday School Class on Fifth Ave., New York City. They must have something to appease their conscience, driving wage slaves under the profiteers' knout for seven days each week, and twelve hours each day.

There evidently have been some among our great capitalists, however, who have not needed this resort to religion. The mine barons, the steel czars and the railroad kaisers have waged their murderous anti-labor wars, in two-fisted manner to be sure, but with gun and club, not a hand to spare to carry a Bible.

But Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the Steel Trust, has returned home from his tour on the other side of the Atlantic, during which he visited the Holy Land. In addressing the meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the other day, he declared:

"Gentlemen, it is in accordance with our instincts and judgment, as frequently proclaimed, to say that it pays a nation or an individual to follow a Christian course."

That goes for our industrial overlords. Gary has decided that he likes religion. It pays. Then there is Joseph Tumulty, an overseer of the democratic party, the man behind Woodrow Wilson, when he was president, and before. This modern Joseph proclaims, in reply to "Bill" Burns, before the Shore Kiwanis Club, at Atlantic City:

"The real antidote for Bolshevism is a recognition of the ills of mankind. There must be a return to the principles of Jesus Christ and a renewal of faith in the Ten Commandments—'Love thy neighbor as thyself'—if the world is to be lifted up from the slough of despond that gives rise to misunderstanding and radicalism."

These are not so much the vaporings of conscience-stricken industrialists and politicians. It is rather a dying social order seeking the cloak of religion. This is the same religion that failed to save the masters of all previous social eras. The human slave and the feudal serf, in spite of the appeals of the masters, have been freed. In this day the wage workers will win their emancipation in spite of hypocritical master class appeals "to the principles of Jesus Christ." These are merely efforts to blind the issue. They will fail.

These 20th century rich men can no more stay the coming of the new social order than a "camel can climb thru the eye of a needle," to borrow a phrase from the book for which Gary and Tumulty and other "Christian Gentlemen" suddenly profess their love and admiration.

The Black Days Ahead

The United States is rapidly plunging into another industrial crisis. The present so-called "prosperity" will soon end. A new army of jobless will again form out of the millions thrown out of employment.

This is the meaning of the news that the trade balance has turned against the United States. The nation imported during March $60,000,000 worth of goods more than it exported. This is the first time the trade balance had gone against the United States since the end of the war. Our exports had been declining for six months. Now they have been outstripped by the imports. In the largest and worst trade balance ever shown by any month in America's commercial history.

That means that foreign countries cannot buy our goods. They owe the United States government at Washington, and the international bankers in Wall Street, too much. They have no more gold. So we cannot sell abroad. Therefore the great American industrial machine inevitably slows up.

If the countries of Europe do try, as in the case of England, even to pay interest on the war debts now totalling $20,000,000,000, then they must send their goods to this country. That means that foreign goods take the place of American products in the local markets. Thus the machinery of production stops completely, for having no one to buy our goods, and with the goods of foreign lands glutting our markets, there is no work for the American toiler to perform.

That should be a good thing. It ought to give the millions of workers an opportunity to enjoy a long summer vacation. But that doesn't happen under capitalism.

The millions will walk the streets, fighting each other for jobs, making it possible for the bosses to cut wages, lengthen the work-day, destroy hard-won conditions if labor does not stand together. The bosses will demand "cheap goods," thru low wages, to compete with the "cheap goods" of the sweated toilers of crushed Europe, whose bosses also want to sell to South America and to the "market" in Asia.

This swing in the foreign trade balance is only one development showing that there are dark days ahead for American labor. The workers of the United States must prepare for this time of crisis. They must develop their solidarity with the workers of other countries thru the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions. They must strengthen their position at home thru amalgamation of their craft unions, thru a Labor Party to fight their political battles. The time to prepare is now. Demand amalgamation in all the gatherings of your city central bodies, and in the conventions of your state and international organizations. Send your delegates to the July Labor Party Conference in Chicago. Prepare now against the black days ahead.

Do you agree with us? Then join the Workers Party!

This Week!

By THE ONLOOKER

Lloyd George Wants Us

Lloyd George, former British premier, makes a speech in which he says the war has "shaken Christianity and made the world a pagan affair." He offers, of course, no solution for the mess. We, of course, do not expect him to. He caught that workers of Soviet Russia a better deal. The workers of other countries in large measure have suffered and still suffer likewise. That must be the thing that is troubling Lloyd George.

* * *

The Ku Klux Klan Revealed

The jingo, anti-labor character of the Ku Klux Klan has been well revealed in West Virginia, where these hooded and gowned champions of capitalism have ordered the World War Veterans "to vacate West Virginia or take the consequences." This ultimatum was delivered to Lawson McMillion, state president of these rank and file veterans, who replies that the W. W. V. will stay right in West Virginia, "alive and kicking." Which means, if we guess right, that the Koo Koo ghosts will have to take to the woods.

* * *

They Are Disappointed

Mildred Morris, the Washington correspondent of the Federated Press, writes that, "The Progressives are disappointed over the appointment of Alva Adams as successor of the late Senator Nicholson of Colorado." Disappointment, however, will never do the La Follette-Borah outfit any good. The only way to teach them that the world is progressing is to elect real, red workers in their places. Then they can carry their disappointment into retirement, along with their betraying "progressivism." There it can do no harm.

* * *

No "Justice" for the Poor

John S. Bradway, secretary, National Alliance of Legal Aid Societies, told the National Conference of Social Work, at Washington, D. C., that more than a half million workers in the United States each year are unable to obtain legal justice because of poverty. We think his figures are very conservative. Bradway urges his legal aid societies as a remedy, and points out that they handle 200,000 cases annually. He does not say what becomes of the other 300,000 cases, according to this own figures. There will be no real change until the social order that provides one kind of "justice" for the rich and another for the poor has been abolished. That means an end to the capitalist system that Mr. Bradway is trying to patch up with his aid societies. And, of course, Mr. Bradway will not urge that the system that gives him a job be swept away.

* * *

The Graveyard of Action

During the big strikes last summer the American Federation of Labor did not think it necessary to help bring about concerted action on the part of the workers. As a result these great struggles plunged into chaos, especially those of the railroad and textile workers. Now the A. F. of L. announces that the present activities in this country of the Fascisti are not important enough to be noticed. It, therefore, refuses to act on the request of the New York Central Labor Union, asking an investigation of the American branch of Mussolini's labor baiting movement.

To be sure, Sam Gompers appeared on the program of the last New Orleans convention of the American Legion, which conducts the most harmonious relations with the American Fascisti. An investigation of these White Terrorists might, therefore, reveal the head of the A. F. of L. in a very bad light, in fact as an ally of this anti-labor organization that has already broken up numerous workers' meetings in various sections of the country. Then, again, the A. F. of L. executive council is the graveyard of action, with the result that any war on the Fascisti must be carried on, if at all, by the state and local central bodies. This is another job for the rank and file.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Human Progress Is Always Misunderstood and Criticised by Those Who Are Satisfied With Things as They Are

The Omnipresent Bolshevik

Out on the broad Pacific Ocean, in the stokehold of the United States Army Transport "Merritt," there has been a new outbreak of Bolshevism, and the kept press is much troubled.

The "Merritt" started from Olongapo, the Philippine Islands, with the 529 White Guard refugees from Red Vladivostok, of whom we have said much. Their numbers had been lessened by desertions. One officer of high rank had committed suicide, conscience-stricken over the terrorist crimes committed against Soviet Rule in Siberia.

But the cream of the anti-Communist refugees were supposed to be on the Transport "Merritt" bound for San Francisco. They were forced to work their way across by performing the various ship's tasks. But the trip was not destined to be a peaceful one.

It would seem that many of these anti-Sovietists are being forced into exile, since it is reported that many were immediately thrown into "the hole" as mutineers. The voyage was terminated with the strike of the refugee stokers, with a cable to the Chicago Tribune charging that, "One Russian officer is reported to be a Bolshevist agent." Latest bulletins are that the "Merritt" has been forced to put in at Iba, Zambales, less than 50 miles from the port of its departure, thus innocently touched by the waves of the world social revolution.

American reaction tried to war on Soviet Rule by sending troops into Siberia. These were quickly withdrawn, however, as the United States soldiers became "tainted with Bolshevism." The rank-and-file soldiers of Japan were returned home for the same reason.

Mutinies and strikes among the first consignment of refugee immigrants on the Transport "Merritt" would indicate that the befriending of unthankful counter-revolutionaries, who got homesick for the motherland, even if it is under Soviet Rule, is not going to be a paying business. President Harding, Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of Commerce Hoover, who sponsored this venture, are no doubt holding hurry-up conferences at Washington, to decide what they are going to do in the face of the threat of the omnipresent Bolshevik, who spoils their best laid plans.

The Cry of the Oppressed

I am in the hearts of harlots walking the streets
In quest of a guest for the day,
And I stand in the line where charity gives a crust,
I am with the sailors swinging on yardarms
In the gale, in the cold of cape Horn;
And with the stokers bathed in sweat,
Deep down in the hold of steamers.
I am in the bowels of Mother Earth with miners
Digging necessities, luxuries for others;
And I am with the objectors dragged into wars
To kill, to pillage, and rape,
To satiate the greed of parasites
Bedecked with tinsels and gold;
And fatten the belly of Mars.
To-day I am scorned, rejected by cultured, the famed,
Who in turn, are gloried by kings and prelates.
I am starved of the thought, torn apart,
Dragged thru dirt and slandered in the press,
Trampled by fools, and jested by clowns,
Who live only for present day.
But I shall survive! The dead and the wars,
The Pyramids and Sphinxes in the desert;
The crooked pens of false historians
And their dreary volumns of lies,
For, I was born when might first crushed just into dust,
And was nursed by sorrow and tears.
I carry the ideals of the sufferers, the despised,
The conceptions of their thoughts for love and truth.
And thru me they shall cause
The change of the tide for common good,
And thru me they shall see the dawn—
The resurrection day for the low—
For, I am the onrushing, foaming crest of a mighty wave,
And in the distance you can hear my cry of the oppressed.

LEE LAND.

Capitalists Are Chagrined Because Soviet Locomotive Has Been Shunted Away from Capitalism

D. IVON JONES
(Special to "The Worker")

MOSCOW. — Just at the time when the Archbishop of Canterbury and the capitalists are raising a fury about the persecution of the church in Russia, the All Russian Synod of the Russian Church meets and declares that, Tikhon is no longer Patriarch, derobes him of his priestly cassock for allying the church with counter-revolution, and says that he shall henceforth be known as plain "Mr" Bellavina"!

The Synod further declares the office of Patriarch abolished, as a relic of czardom.

I saw a church on May Day flying the red flag!

The Church in Russia is grouping itself on the side of the Soviet Power as its only hope of survival.

Just as the Protestants of England sought salvation from defeat by seeking to reconcile "religion and science", so the All Russian Synod declares the task of the church to be "reconciliation of religion with revolution", preserving the dogmas of the orthodox Russian Church and at the same time sincerely accepting the great Russian revolution with its world consequences."

What about religious persecution in Soviet Russia? Here is the Synod's declaration:

"According to the Soviet Constitution freedom of thought in religion is the right of all citizens. The decree on the separation of church and state guarantees this right. Freedom for religious propaganda (side by side with the right to propagate anti-religious ideas), gives a possibility to believers to defend their religious conviction. For that reason it is not possible for the church to regard the Soviet Power as anti-Christian; on the contrary, the Synod draws attention to the fact that the Soviet Power by its methods is the only State power in the world which is able to realize on earth the ideal rule of God."

The Synod was attended by 350 delegates and in its varied composition reflected the enormous change that has come over the Russian Church precisely because of the freedom of religious discussion. Under the czar there was no such thing as freedom of religious thought. Now the church is moving away from orthodoxy, in fact there is far more freedom of discussion now than would please the Archbishop of Canterbury;—he will soon be excommunicating the Russian Church for heresy.

The Church is dividing into various groups of thought. Of these 350 delegates composing the Synod, there were 150 from the group which calls itself the "Living Church", and about an equal number from the "Union of Communities of the Early Apostolic Church"; six representing the group "Resurrection" of which the Metropolitan Antonin, honorary president of the Synod, is member. The question now is: can the old bottles hold the new wine?

The Synod traced the history of Tikhon's counter-revolutionary activities for the past five years. It accuses him of deceiving the faithful in the interests of the White Guards. **"Tikhon is not the leader of the Church, but a leader of the counter-revolution" says the resolution. "The Patriarchate was established for counter - revolutionary purposes.** The primitive Church had no Patriarch but administered the church by Synods. It is therefore abolished." And so the Pope is a thing of the past. Patriarch Tikhon committed a crime against the Russian church in making the church an ally of the counter-revolution, and therefore should stand trial before the revolutionary tribunal. At this moment the Russian Church must declare, before the Revolutionary Tribunal on which side it is: in the dock with Tikhon or with the accusation on the seal of judgement. We say—on the seat of judgement."

So say the group "Resurrection" in their meeting held before the Synod.

And what is the attitude of the Synod towards the proletarian revolution? Here is the resolution: What does "my lord of Canterbury" say to it?

"The All - Russian delegated Synod bears witness before the whole church and humanity that the world is divided into two classes, capitalists, exploiters and the proletariat, on whose blood the capitalist world builds its well being. In all the world only the Soviet Power of Russia has entered upon a struggle with this great social evil. Christians cannot be indifferent in this struggle. The Synod denounces capitalism as a deadly sin, and the struggle against it as a holy duty for Christians. In the Soviet Power the Synod perceives a world leader for fraternity, equality and peace among the nations. The Synod denounces the international and national counter-revolution with all its religious and moral authority.

The Synod calls upon every true Christian citizen of Russia to a united front under the leadership of the Soviet Government, to enter into the struggle against the world evil of social injustice."

Bishop Blake, representing the American Methodist Episcopal Church, was a specially invited guest at the Synod and greeted it in language that would make Rockefeller strike him off his subscription list.

Does all this mean that the attacks of the Communists upon religious superstition are going to cease? The "Pravda" points out that the church, like other social groups, is arranging itself on the side of the proletariat in order to save its existence. In the arena of full freedom of religious discussion the sale of the "anti-religious" papers of the Party is being pushed with greater vigor than ever. The Church has capitulated to the Revolution. The proletarian revolution has forced it to declare for some of the early ideas of social justice for which the Christian Church was supposed to be founded. It has followed; it has not led.

The "Pravda" concludes an article on the "Regrouping of Social Forces" thus:

"It goes without saying that our Party will not give its blessing to religion even when it tries to bless the Party.—But the inevitable conflict is carried up into a higher plane and changes its form. For with it there is a fundamentally new social equilibrium, under the direction and hegemony of the victorious proletariat."

The fury in England at the execution of a counter-revolutionary priest has left Russia quite cold. Trotsky in a speech said that the Capitalists have seized this incident to give vent to their chagrin at the cardinal fact of the present situation in Russia: which is, that Lenin and the Communist Party have definitely shunted the Soviet locomotive away from capitalism and are driving it straight head toward socialism. That is why they are frothing about the priests.

There Is One Reply that Every Worker Can Make to Czar Gary—See Page Three

THE WORKER

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Militant Miners Organize

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
(Written Especially for "The Worker")

LABOR LYCEUM, PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The big job has been accomplished. The militants of America's greatest union, the United Mine Workers, with its half million members, have been organized here, in the capitol city of the Gary Empire of Steel, Coal and Coke.

Thus militancy gets a foothold in the solid granite sub-structure of American organized labor, for the 500,000 union coal miners constitute the foundation upon which the trade union edifice in the United States and Canada is built.

It was of great value to have the militants working together on the railroads, in the needle and textile trades, in the marine industry, and in the building and metal trades. But it was absolutely necessary to get the miner militants into a solidified, disciplined unit. This has now been done.

The tremendous obstacles that were thrown in the way of the International Progressive Miners' Conference, in its efforts to accomplish this task, will take up a chapter of its own in labor's historic struggle.

"Well, we never knew that we would build so well," said one of the members of the Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Committee, organized for the purpose of raising funds and securing food and clothes for the Fayette County, Pa., coal miners, deserted by the Cleveland, Ohio, agreement and betrayed by the international officials.

It was around this "Relief Committee" that militant sentiment crystalized, not only in Western Pennsylvania, but throughout the entire miners' union jurisdiction. The machine of President John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, got busy, and started a campaign of slander, intimidation and threatened death to the relief workers on their mission of mercy among the coal miners. But every attack only served to give added strength to the "Relief Committee," and soon the temporary "International Progressive Miners' Relief Conference" was organized, a program agreed on and sent out to the coal miners over the land.

Alex Howat came out of jail in Kansas, and went on tour for the "Relief Committee." The meetings that have been held under difficulties, the gatherings broken up, his being stopped at the Canadian border while Lewis' henchman, Van A. Bittner, former reactionary president of the Pittsburgh District miners, was allowed to go thru, are a history, just as more history will be made by Howat's forthcoming tour to the Pacific Coast.

Alex Howat was at the gathering of the miner militants at Pittsburgh So was August Dorcic, vice-president of the expelled Kansas District The last effort of the standpatters in the miners' union to interfere with the Pittsburg Conference, held over the week end, was to threaten all coal miners attending a meeting held at Franklin, Kansas, with expulsion. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the Pittsburgh Conference and raise funds to send a delegate. In spite of the Lewis administration threat, several thousand miners attended the meeting, raised funds for a delegate, and sent Dorchy on his way to Pittsburgh.

Two delegates came from Nova Scotia. Another traveled 3,500 miles from the coal fields of Alberta, in Western Canada. There were 20 delegates from Illinois, West Virginia was represented. Delegates came whose expenses were paid by the pennies, nickels and dimes of striking and jobless miners.

These militants know not what

Continued on page Two.)

Grant Appeal to Ruthenberg in Michigan

By MORITZ J. LOEB
(Special Wire to "The Worker")

ST. JOSEPH, MICH. — Judge Charles O. White has granted the motion by Attorney [illegible] for C. E. Ruthenberg for permission to appeal to the Michigan Supreme Court on a bill of exceptions.

The sentencing of the secretary of the Workers Party, recently convicted here, was thereupon stayed until the highest court could pass on the case. Ruthenberg remains at liberty under $10,000 bond.

It was rumored about the court that Assistant Attorney General O. L. Smith had opposed the granting of the motion, but Judge White stated the exceptions were fundamental and involved the validity of the whole proceedings.

The Berrien County prosecuting officials have stated that there will be no more trials until the validity of the criminal syndicalist law, as interpreted in the Ruthenberg case, is passed upon by the highest court. This kills the rumor that Robert Minor, editor of "The Liberator", would be brought to trial immediately and that Foster might be brought up for a second trial.

Railroaders for "Amalgamation"
(Special to "The Worker")

SUPERIOR, WISC.—That Amalgamation is our only hope was demonstrated when the Joint Protective Board consisting of the "Soo Line", Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Ry. and Mineral Range R. R. Co. at its convention endorsed the action of Grand Lodge and adopted the Chicago conference program on amalgamation as a practical method. This unit is the largest of the Maintenance of Way to adopt the program. The resolution adopted was sponsored by Delegate H. Dantes representing Local 59, Calumet, Mich.

It is hoped that the Locals affected will do their share as called for by this resolution.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Help Spread "The Worker"

Millions of copies of "The Worker" distributed wherever Gary's 12-hour day prevails should be labor's answer to the Steel Kaiser of America. The workers who have won the 10-hour day, or the 8-hour day, or the 40-hour week; or you sympathizers in the labor movement, how many copies of "The Worker" will you send into the citadels of the American steel empire? Send in your response on the blank below:

TO HELP FIGHT THE 12-HOUR DAY

Editor, "The Worker,"
799 Broadway, New York City.

Enclosed find $..... to send ..... copies of "The Worker," at three cents per copy, during its fight against the 12-hour day, to steel workers suffering under the brutal lash of the Steel Trust. I realize that the "open shop" in the steel industry is a threat to the organized workers in all industries. I, therefore, want to help.

Name .....

Address .....

Half Million Steel Workers Killed or Injured in Ten Years Under Lash of the Gary 12-Hour Day

"SAM GOMPERS AND I DO NOT SLEEP TOGETHER, BUT—
"We Are With Gompers Strong,"—Burns

While the steel workers are fighting the strangling 12-HourDay, Samuel Gompers receives the plaudits of the bosses and their agents. William J. Burns, head of the U. S. Secret Service, and of the Burns' International Detective Agency, says: "SAM GOMPERS AND I DO NOT SLEEP TOGETHER, BUT WE ARE GOING TO BE WITH GOMPERS STRONG," in referring to Gompers' attack on the Trade Union Educational League.

Free Speech Drive Planned for July 1-8

A joint committee of the National Defense Committee and the Labor Defense Council has just announced its plan for a city-wide street collection and Free Speech Drive during the week of July 1-8.

Labor unions, Workmen's Circles and Workers Party branches will be asked to co-operate by organizing collection groups. Many organizations have arranged mass meetings and picnics during the week in order to raise money for the defense of those arrested under the vicious Criminal Syndicalist Laws of Michigan and New York.

Collections will be made in shops, cars, trains and residential districts during the week, while Saturday, Sunday and July 4th will be reserved for summer resorts, bathing beaches, parks, etc. Further information can be secured at the office of the Labor Defense Council, Room 434, 80 E. 11th St., Phone Stuyvesant 6616. Stations are needed in various sections of the city, at Coney Island, Brighton Beach, Rockaway Beach, and at other crowded points.

Fight 12-Hour Day

The campaign of "The Worker" against the 12-Hour Day will extend thru at least six more issues, taking up every phase of the black reaction in the steel industry.

The subject matter that will be treated in each succeeding issue is tentatively announced as follows:

June 23. Does the 12-Hour Day give the steel worker an opportunity to develop his social and family life?

June 30. Does the steel industry demand two 12-hour shifts because of a labor shortage?

July 7. Can the steel trust afford an 8-hour, 3-shift working day?

July 14. Do the steel workers want the 8-hour day?

July 21. Why does the United States government, federal, state and local, support the Steel Trust in its war upon the steel workers?

July 28. Why does Gompers oppose the organization of the workers in the steel industry?

THIS ISSUE IS No. 279

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above, your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

Cannon Stirs Audiences on Illinois Tour

(Special to "The Worker")

ST. LOUIS, MO.—James P. Cannon's tour for the Workers Party has been a series of successful and enthusiastic meetings thruout Southern Illinois. Everywhere workers assemble and listen attentively to his stirring message of "Five Years of Revolution in Russia".

In Zeigler, Ill., 400 miners crowded the skating rink and listened for two hours to his talk. After the lecture a number of Socialist Labor Party members started to heckle the speaker. Comrade Cannon scored them for their reactionary position and drew shouts of approval from the audience. At the conclusion of his meeting a number of the most prominent leaders in the local labor movement volunteered to assist in the work of building the Workers Party in this section.

Leaving the Southern Illinois territory for a lecture in St. Louis, Comrade Cannon talked to an attentive audience and the local members declared it the most successful and worthwhile meeting that has been held in this city so far.

GETTING QUICK RESULTS

Among the first results of the nation-wide campaign, launched by "The Worker" against Gary's 12-Hour Day in the steel mills, are the following:

FIRST:—The International Progressive Miners' Conference, which includes the militants in the great United Mine Workers' Union, with its 500,000 members, unanimously endorsed the campaign and pledged it their support.

SECOND:—Prominent spokesmen of labor in the vanguard of the American working class movement, like Foster, Howat, Manley, Hardy, applauded the anti-12-Hour Day Campaign as the need of the hour.

THIRD:—A score of labor papers, in as many foreign languages, pledged their aid to the campaign, offering the columns of their publications for the purpose of reaching the workers in their respective languages.

The co-operation of the militant miners, in conference over the week-end at Pittsburgh, Pa., was probably the biggest result achieved. The miners mean business. They [illegible] 12-Hour Day, in all their local, sub-district and district organizations. The matter will be pressed before the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers' Union, and if satisfactory results are not achieved, it will be taken up at the next Miners' International Convention.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker," who attended the Pittsburgh Conference, declares, "The coal miners can be depended upon to do their best to help abolish the inhuman, brutalizing 12-Hour Day in the steel industry."

In this week's issue of "The Worker" we answer the question, "Is the 12-Hour Day injurious, physically, mentally and morally, to the steel workers?" Gary claims it is not. "The Worker" claims it is, and asks all steel workers to write up and send in their views, for publication.

Perhaps the most ghastly fact brought to light in this article is the fact that during a ten-year period, 1909-1919, nearly half a million workers in the steel mills were either killed or injured.

The case of "The Worker" has been prepared by Jay Lovestone, author of "The Government—STRIKEBREAKER," and one of the best informed students of industrial conditions in the United States. He writes as follows:

* * * *

Expose of American Coolie System of Labor Shows How 12-Hour Day Degrades Workers

By JAY LOVESTONE
Author of "The Government—STRIKEBREAKER"

In the production of steel American capitalism has shown its ugliest brutality. This industry epitomizes the depths of degradation to which workers can be forced under the rule of the employing class.

"The United States has the largest, richest and most conveniently located deposits of iron ore, copper, lead and zinc in the world, and coal for their reduction." Besides, "A comparison of

(Continued on Page Three)

Coal Miners Endorse Campaign Waged by "The Worker" Against 12-Hour Day

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURG, Pa.—The widespread publicity campaign of "The Worker" against Gary's 12-Hour Day in the steel mills was enthusiastically and unanimously endorsed by the International Progressive Miners' Conference here. The resolutions adopted on this subject were as follows:

RESOLUTION AGAINST THE 12-HOUR DAY

WHEREAS, Our brothers, the steel workers, are being driven in their labor at the inhuman rate of twelve hours a day, and

WHEREAS, The U. S. Steel Corporation has definitely decided not to abolish the twelve-hour day at a time when workers in all other industries are receiving concessions from their employers, and

WHEREAS, The coal mining industry has become an important adjunct to the steel industry, many thousands of miners being employed by subsidiaries of the big steel companies,

Therefore, Be it resolved by the Progressive Miners' Conference, assembled in Pittsburgh, that all delegates be instructed to bring to the attention of their respective units of the U. M. W. of A. the pressing importance of securing the abolition of the twelve-hour day in the steel industry and that an organization campaign of the steel industry, which has just been endorsed by the State Convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, be immediately launched by the American Federation of Labor, and be it further

RESOLVED, THAT THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN OF PUBLICITY BEING CARRIED ON BY "THE WORKER", OF NEW YORK CITY, THE MILITANT WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE WORKING CLASS, BE SUPPORTED IN EVERY POSSIBLE MANNER.

Historic Gathering of Coal Diggers Is Held in Capitol City of Gary's Steel Empire

(Continued from Page One)

"Fear" means: To be sure, their Pittsburgh Headquarters had been raided a few weeks ago, with the offices of the Workers Party, and 23 militants arrested, and kept in jail for a long time before bail could be raised; $50,000 for Fred H. Merrick, one of those active on the "Relief Committee." Records and literature had been seized. Threats of new raids and more arrests, not merely rumora, flew thick and fast about Pittsburgh when the gathering assembled.

There were approximately 200 of these miner militant delegates from a dozen districts of the miners' jurisdiction, speaking directly for 100,000 coal miners, and voicing the sentiments of the great majority of the international union, when the gathering was called to order by Secretary Thomas Myerscough.

All the delegates wore little red flowers, the badge of the Conference, which maintained the traditions of "Red Hill." For that is what the crest of "Hillside," a working class district of Pittsburgh, where the Labor Lyceum is located, has come to be called—"Red Hill."

Unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement was given the plan to build a permanent "left bloc" within the United Mine Workers of America.

Under this plan not only a national committee, meeting every three months, but district, sub-district and local organizations will be created thruout the whole jurisdiction of the Miners' Union.

The vote was taken following an interesting discussion during which delegate after delegate voiced his conviction that a new day has dawned for the 500,000 members of the rank and file of the United Mine Workers' organization, hitherto held in leash by the reactionary officialdom.

Before the report of the reorganization committee, recommending the permanency of the temporary conference, built by the miners of the Pittsburgh district, the delegates were addressed by William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, and Alexander Howat, deposed president of the Kansas miners.

Alex McKay, of Nova Scotia, Canada, coal miners, was chosen chairman of the conference. He declared that the 14,000 Nova Scotia coal miners were 100 percent for the militant miners' program.

During the report of the Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Myerscough one delegate interrupted to ask whether the conference had been called to build an organization in opposition to the United Mine Workers.

"Absolutely not," replied Myerscough.

The discussion among the delegates showed that the program of the Trade Union Educational League for developing "left blocs" in the organizations of labor in all industries is being grasped better today than ever before.

"This is the first meeting of this character the miners of the United States have ever held," Foster told the delegates. "It makes one of the landmarks in the history of American labor. You are not alone. What is being accomplished here is being done in every great industry in the country. The rank and file, everywhere, is determined to have something to say about running their labor unions."

Foster urged the delegates to develop their organizations and to popularize their program. He charged that the great masses of the miners' union were in favor of nationalization and the Labor Party, but that their desires were being blocked by a well-organized officialdom that had hitherto managed to divide and conquer the militant membership. Foster also stressed the necessity of co-operation between the coal miners, steel workers and railroad men.

Make the United Mine Workers' Union what it ought to be," urged Foster, "the biggest and most powerful labor union in the world."

Howat came out in an earnest endorsement of all that Foster had said, declaring that the kept press was fighting Foster because he was on the right track.

"If Foster were misleading you," said Howat, "all of the kept press would be for him, the politicians would be supporting him, the bosses praising him.

"I am glad to be here with the real progressives of the labor movement," continued Howat. "This is an indication that the workers are beginning to wake up."

Howat urged intensive organization work in anticipation of the next miners' international convention, when, in his own words, "We must tear down the Lewis machine."

In picturing the official tyranny over the rank and file, Howat charged that the time would come when the Lewis officialdom, if continued in power, would be telling the miners where to eat and sleep, what movies to attend, what churches to go to.

"I am sure that there isn't a single man here," he concluded, who would stand for a dual organization. Stay on the inside and fight it out there."

Whole-hearted support was given resolutions denouncing all forms of dual unions and supporting the demand for a Labor Party.

Delegate Louis McDonald, Alberta, Western Canada, told of the disaster that had followed the adherence given the so-called "One Big Union" in Canada.

As a result of the passage of Labor Party resolutions all delegates will go back to their unions and work for representation at the Labor Party Conference in Chicago, July 3rd.

Eastern Organizer Joseph Manley, of the Trade Union Educational League, arrived at the second day's sessions from the anthracite fields.

He told of the election campaign in District One. There he charged that the mine owners were willing to put up $50,000 to secure the re-election there of the Lewis machine president, Brennan, that the mine bosses were forcing the miners to vote the Lewis-Brennan ticket on penalty of losing their jobs. The election takes place June 14. Rindale Cappeline is the district presidential candidate of the progressives.

Manley told of the breaking up of he Howat meeting at Dunmore, near Scranton, showing that the miners were taking the position, "If the mine bosses do not want Howat to speak to us, that is all the more reason, why we ought to hear him."

An ovation greeted August Dorchy, vice-president of the deposed Kansas district, when he spoke. He told of the militancy of the miners of this state.

The Friends of Soviet Russia and its campaign for a 20-Tractor Unit to be sent to Russia was enthusiastically endorsed. All possible support was voted the strike in Somerset County. The international union was criticized for not giving aid to this struggle. The release of all class war prisoners was demanded in an all-inclusive amnesty resolution. The opening of trade relations with and recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic was demanded, and the organization of the United Mine Workers was called upon to push this fight. In this connection Manley told about the new Russian film, "The Fifth Year." He urged all the delegates to secure a showing for this film in their districts, explaining its great educational value.

Resolutions were adopted demanding a special trial for the murderers of Fannie Sellins, steel strike organizer brutally slain on the eve of the 1919 steel strike at West Natrona by Pennsylvania State Cossacks. The story of this hideous crime was told by Foster, William Guiler and other delegates. Direct charges were made that the murderers had not been brought to trial during the past four years, not only because of the inactivity of the district union officials in Pittsburgh and at Indianapolis, but also because of direct collusion between the Pittsburgh prosecutors and the miners' reactionary heads to prevent the murderers from facing justice. It was claimed that the $2500 bail demanded of the murderer freed after being arrested had never been offered. This was compared with the $5,000 bail demanded of free speech victims during the steel strike, and the $50,000 demanded of Merrick.

During the discussion of conditions in District Two it was charged that the Lewis international officialdom had sent a flock of organizers into this Pennsylvania bituminous field to poison the minds of the miners against their radical president, John Brophy.

Plans were perfected for financing the organization and for issuing a "bulletin" for publicity purposes. Demands were approved for an international wage scale, for bringing up the fight for the reinstatement of Howat at the next miners' convention, and for the organization of the Connellsville, Pa., coal fields.

Resolutions were adopted attacking the 12-hour day in the steel industry, demanding nationalization of the coal mines, and for amalgamation, the last being the resolution already adopted by 14 state federations of labor, and seven international unions. The conference also denounced the Pittsburgh raids.

In closing the conference with a short speech, Foster urged the delegates to secure as large a representation as possible at the next miners' international gathering at Indianapolis, Indiana, in January, when the conference will hold its second meeting. William Guiler was elected chairman, Thomas Ray, vice-chairman, and Thomas Myerscough, secretary-treasurer. The international committee will be made up of a representative from each district.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Miners for Unity, Against Dualism

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The definite stand of the militant coal miners for unity under the standards of the United Mine Workers, and against all forms of dualism, was set forth in resolutions adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, The preservation of unity in the ranks of all coal miners is the first essential to the success of our movement, and

WHEREAS, Dual-Unionism and Secession are fatal to this necessary unity, there, be it

RESOLVED, That the Progressive Miners' Conference condemns all union attempts, whether these are brought about by the Lewis administration, striving to drive progressive elements out of the union, or whether they come from mistaken zealots who believe that the way to strengthen the labor movement is by destroying the old trade unions and starting the whole movement over again on a new basis, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Progressive Miners pledge anew our loyalty to the United Mine Workers of America and reaffirm our determination to build up and regenerate our organization and make it a great and effective instrument to defend our interests.

Fight the Fascisti

Anti - White Terror Campaign Launched by Italian Workers

We approve the Workers' Anti-Fascisti Campaign and urge the Workers Party members to form local councils in all cities so as to build a strong united national organization.

2. To mobilize the full forces of the American workers against fascism, we call upon all workers and especially the German, Hungarian, Jewish, and Negro workers to follow the example of the Italian workers and form similar United Fronts of the workers of the respective nationalities and to amalgamate with the Italian Labor Alliance into one International United Front Alliance.

3. To defeat Fascism, we recognize the necessity of organizing not only nationally, but also internationally—we must therefore work for the affiliation of the Italian united front against fascism with the International Committee against fascism formed at the Frankfort International Workers Conference, of which the valiant fighter, Clara Zetkin, is the provisional head.

4. The main slogans against the Fascisti shall be

a) Free all political prisoners in Italy!

b) Down with the Mussolini Government!

c) Prevent the establishment of Fascist rule and Fascist organizations in America.

5. The Workers Party recommends the following measures for adoption by the Anti-Fascisti Alliance for the campaign to combat Fascism:

a) Compilation of facts on the Fascist movement in Italy and America.

b) Systematic enlightenment of the working class regarding the hostile character of the Fascisti movement by means of newspaper articles, mass meetings, pamphlets, etc.

c) Material and moral support for the persecuted workers in Italy —by collecting money—the Labor Unions must be especially appealed to for help.

d) To consider ways and means of a material and moral boycott of the Italian government: Italian goods—thru demonstrations before Italian consulates and banks—thru deputations to Washington to demand the return of the Mussolini representatives, etc.

At all times the speakers and writers of the 40 Workers Party must hammer away to the Italian workers that the liberation of the workers of Italy from Mussolini rule can come only thru the establishment of a government of the working class. That only thru energetic class organization and class struggle in America and thru the building up of a powerful revolutionary movement and powerful Labor Party containing a strong Communist organization can the establishment of Fascisti rule be prevented in America.

Williamson and Salzman on Tour

The organization tours of John Williamson and Max Salzman, members of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League are meeting with great success. New branches are being organized in hitherto untouched parts of the country, and old branches are being considerably strengthened.

The itinerary of John Williamson is as follows:

June 10, St. Paul, Minn.; 12, Superior, Wis.; 13, Duluth, Minn, and 16, Butte, Mont.

Besides the above, meetings are to be arranged in Portland, Astoria, Aberdeen, Tacoma, Spokane, Everett, and Seattle.

Salzman's route takes him thru the following cities and dates:

June 10, at 2.30, Westworth, Minn. (Pleasant); 11, at 8.30, Superior, Wis.; 11, Two Harbors, Minn.; 12-13, Duluth, Minn.

From there he will proceed to the Mesaba Range district.

All comrades, young workers, and Workers Party branches are urged to communicate with the National Office of the Young Workers League, 2517 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, Ill., for further information and for additional dates for either Williamson or Salzman.

Show Growth in Convention of Italians

By ABRAM JAKIRA

It was the First National Convention of the Italian Federation that was held last Saturday and Sunday, June 2-3. Delegates of 33 branches representing about 600 members were present, thus showing a considerable growth of the federation for the year.

Three fraternal delegates representing the Italian Chamber of Labor, the Anti-Fascisti Alliance, and Local Rochester of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers were seated with the unanimous approval of the convention. One had to look thru a magnifying glass of high power to find among the delegation one who was not closely connected with the labor movement and who was not actively engaged in the class struggle in this "Land of the Free."

Many of the delegates hold important positions in Trade Unions and various other Italian labor organizations. About a half dozen of the delegates were coal diggers representing about a dozen Miners' Branches of the Workers Party in various parts of the country.

The report on the Labor Party campaign ably made by Comrade Camarda was the cause of a heated battle. This question necessitated an extension of time for discussion to more than twice that originally decided upon by the convention. While it was understood that the question was already settled by the Party and that every unit and member of the Party was bound to follow the party decision, the convention considered it necessary to have the matter thoroly discussed for the purpose of clarifying the issue.

The opponents of the Labor Party idea showed a lack of understanding of the question due to the unfortunate fact that they were unable to follow the party press and literature in the English language, while the Italian press failed to sufficiently clarify the issue.

In the discussion every phase of the question was brought to the surface. The resolution in favor of active participation in the campaign for the formation of a Labor Party at the July 3rd Conference was then accepted by practically unanimous vote.

Considerable time was devoted to the struggle against the menace of fascism both here and in Europe. This question was combined with the question of Protection of the Foreign Born Workers. A heated discussion followed the report made on the subject by Comrade Caprara. The representative of the Anti-Fascisti Alliance reported on the progress already made by that organization and on the plans contemplated. The reports were unanimously accepted together with the adoption of the resolution appearing in an adjoining column.

The question of the establishment of an Italian Daily was the cause of a skirmish between the delegates. All agreed that an Italian Labor Daily is urgently needed at the present time. The only divergence of opinion arose as to the best way of bringing such a Daily into life.

The industrial problem attracted special attention of the convention. H. M. Wicks made a lengthy report for the Industrial Department of the party and Comrade Frisina reported for the Federation Bureau. The importance of paying special attention to the distribution of the Labor Herald, rendering all possible assistance to the TUEL and of enlisting the Italian workers into the Trade Unions was well emphasized both in the reports and during the discussion.

During the discussion some of the delegates waged a bitter attack against some of the members of the federation for their insufficient loyalty to the Party. Most of the delegates expressed their hearty approval of this, rather severe criticism. Some of the delegates, however, took exception to the accusations and pointed out a number of reasons why the comrades at issue could not give more attention to the Party activities.

The Convention adjourned with the delegates united and determined to redouble their efforts in the work for Communism in this country.

Greetings to America

By JIM LARKIN

LIBERTY HALL, Dublin.—I would thank The Federated Press and "The Worker" to distribute a word of greetings to all my comrades thruout the Americas for their many kindnesses while I was associated with them in service in the cause that knows no failure.

They will take this greeting as a brief acknowledgment of their many kind wishes and as some apology for my delay in expressing thanks which was due to my hurried departure.

I will be glad to hear from them and will be deeply interested in the success of their work and active in the furtherance of the purpose to which we have pledged our fortunes and our lives.

In grateful remembrance, I hope to be permitted to sign myself, Comrade, JIM LARKIN.

From the June Issue of "The Labor Herald"

Militancy Grows Among Miners

LABOR LYCEUM, PITTSBURGH, Pa.—One of the delegates from District No. 2, Pennsylvania bituminous field, to the Progressive Miners' Conference spoke with a decided Italian accent. Yet he was easily understood. He was explaining his hatred of the paid official who betrays the rank and file.

"They sold us during the strike that the officials would not accept any pay. But one day I was in the union offices and they were passing out the checks. It was told the checks were for 'expenses'. Just think of it, $400 and $500 per month, for expenses.

"These union officials walk around the streets just like the bosses. You can't tell them from men like Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, at Washington, or Mr. Harding. They all look alike, in their silk shirts.

"They buy 25-cent cigars, take a few puffs and throw them away, when we poor miners can't even get a nickel for chewing tobacco."

One can visualize in those words at least part of strength that goes into the "left bloc" in the United Mine Workers' Union, being organized by the International Progressive Miners' Conference. Because the protest that is being harnessed into intelligent action at this first gathering of miners' militants isn't all rooted in well-defined principles. That will come. That is the work of the organization that will grow out of the efforts exerted here.

There has been plenty of "opposition" in the miners' union, in its international, district, sub-district and local organizations. There is plenty of "opposition" today. But it has never been organized and properly directed.

In the balcony of the convention hall, thruout the first day, sat Francis Feehan, former president of the Pittsburgh District of the coal miners. In days past he was one of the chief "oppositionists" in the international union, fighting former President John L. Lewis, president before he was ousted and accepted a job as agent of the New River, West Va., coal barons. Feehan himself has since held a state political job, and is now on the outside of the union. But even Feehan, altho long ago a member of the Socialist Labor Party, never seemed to have conceived, or carried out the idea of uniting with such "oppositionists" as Duncan MacDonald, from Illinois, Howat, from Kansas; Holt, from Oklahoma, and others who fought administrations in days gone by.

The significant thing about the present conference of militants is that none of the recognized "oppositionists" in the international union with the exception of Alexander Howat and August Dorchy, of the Kansas district, are here. All the delegates are strictly rank and file spokesmen, many of them, but not all, young miners, "from the picks," as the coal miners say, in spite of the fact that most coal mining is now done by machinery.

Some of the delegates are advanced in years, showing that militancy has gripped the old as well as the young. One delegate announced he was 73 years old and still in the ring. Another delegate, who looked under 50 years, said he was 71 years of age. Which means that the militant movement among the miners is shaking the whole of the union, from top to bottom, in spite of nationality, in spite of race (there are two Negro delegates), in spite of age, in spite of all the differences that usually weigh heavy upon the efforts to build up a real working class effort.

For the first time in the history of the United Mine Workers' Union, there is a solidified "left bloc" united upon a common program. It is developing into a "left bloc," that the reactionary officialdom will not be able to divide, and being unable to divide will therefore be unable to defeat. Victory is not very far ahead for militancy in the miners' union.

The T. U. E. L. in Canada

Drumheller, Alberta, Canada, Trade Union Educational League meets every Friday, 7.30 p. m.—Albert E. Allen, Secretary, Newcastle Mine, P. O. Alberta, Canada.

"The Kink in French Law"

In France things are different than in the state of Michigan, where Communists are convicted of "assembling with" those charged with "advocating" force and violence, without any one first having been convicted of such advocacy! In France the law requires the actual commission of an "overt act" before a plot becomes a plot. The American capitalist press, with remarkable international solidarity, mourns that the French government cannot succeed in its prosecution against French Communists who objected to the Ruhr invasion, because of this "kink in the French law." In America, as Labor leaders are pointing out at each new instance of labor cases on trial, an opinion or "state of mind" is sufficient to warrant imprisonment under our laws."

"Red" Miners of District 26 to Stand Pa

(Special to "The Worker")

NEW GLASGOW, N. S. (Canada).—In spite of the Van A. Bittner visit to inaugurate a campaign of terrorism against the militant Nova Scotia miners, District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America stands today stronger than ever in favor of the principles and tactics of the Red International of Labor Unions.

The convention of this district is to be held in this city beginning June 19, and elections of delegates showed a humiliating defeat for the henchmen of the Lewis machine. Ex-President Baxter, of this district, was defeated in his own local, Caledonia, 2 to 1. The ex-vice president, Delaney, was also defeated. This pair was the strong card of the Lewis machine.

Militapt unionists, who oppose the Lewis machine and support the campaign of Howat against Lewis, will be the vast majority.

In defiance of the recent "mandate" of Lewis to the executive board that it repudiate Moscow and the Red International, the convention will surely reaffirm its allegiance to the International.

The miners in this section have also won a distinct victory over the government by forcing the disbanding of the gang of burglars, wearing policemen's badges, that raided the offices of the District organization recently and confiscated documents.

The Nation's Capitol

So well loved is private property in Washington that "Eleven-year-old Paul Engler lay mangled and bleeding to death on a Washington pavement while, for twenty minutes, passing motorists refused to carry him to a hospital."

They did not care to ruin their upholstery.

These same people no doubt were among those who were loudest in their denunciation of the Soviet execution of Butkavitch.—Edward Irvine.

Johnston off F. L. P. E. C.

WASHINGTON.—William H. Johnston, president, International Association of Machinists, also chairman of the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action announces that he has withdrawn from the national executive committee of the Farmer-Labor party.

CANNONS OR TRACTORS

World War ? Reconstruction

RUSSIA CALLS
for reconstruction machinery.

WORLD REACTION THREATENS
to reply with cannons.

WE propose to send tractors

CANNONS mean
another war.
War means
another blockade.
Blockade means
another famine.

TRACTORS mean
modern farming methods.
Modern farming means
big harvest.
Big harvest means new life—
reconstruction and peace.

Help us send tractors. Enter the contest for

A FREE TRIP TO RUSSIA

or vote for one of the candidates.

THOSE IN THE LEAD ARE:

I. Greenberg, fur worker of Chicago
Lena Chernenko, clerk of New York
Celia Samorodin, dress operator of New York
John T. Taylor, of the Detroit Federation of Labor,

SIGN TO-DAY!

Friends of Soviet Russia
201 West 13th Street, New York City

I enclose $..... to help buy tractors and send with them a living message to Russia. Record my ..... votes in favor of .....
Shall we enter your name in the contest and send you collection blanks and information?

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY ..... TRADE OR PROFESSION .....

Contest ends June 30. Time will be extended if necessary.

Friends of Soviet Russia

Clothes of Steel Workers Catch Fire as They Toil before Blast Furnaces

(Continued from Page One)

English and American government statistics shows that the average American wage earner produces from two to three times more output in money value than the English wage earner, and uses from two to three times more horse power."

According to a study of the three-shift system in the production of steel made by the International Labor Office of the League of Nations the United States is the only great steel producing country in the world where the 12-Hour Working Day prevails. Not only Europe, but even Canada, South Africa, Japan and India run most of their steel mills on a three-shift basis. The great Tata mills in India have adopted the Eight-Hour Day. Only in China where there isn't much steel produced do we find the two-shift system.

And the sub-committee of the Federated American Engineering Societies, whom Harding called "our foremost organization of America in industrial skill," after an intensive study has found that: "The principle of the 12-hour shift is a survival of the time when it was the custom to work men long hours, and when the mechanical side of the iron and steel industry was less perfectly developed, so that periods of an enforced idleness of the mill and the men occurred much more frequently than at present."

—In the diary of a furnace worker, Charles Rumford Walker, who was a first lieutenant in the American Army, we find this condition vividly described.

Said a Scotch melter to Walker:

"Now in the old country, a man can have a bit of fun. Picnics, a little singin' and rinkin', and the like. What can a man do here? We work eight hours in Scotland. They do work eight hours in France, in Italy and Germany—all the steel mills work eight hours, except in this bloody free country. . . . I'll tell you there will come a time when Gary and all the other big fellers will have to work it themselves—no one else will."

How Steel Trust Reduces Hours

As early as 1912 the stockholders of the Steel Corporation voted against the 12-Hour Day in principle. One of the principal demands of the strikers in 1919 was the abolition of the two-shift system. So great has been the demand for the introduction of an Eight-Hour Day in steel mills that even Czar Gary has repeatedly promised to look into the matter.

On May 18, 1922, President Harding wined and entertained 40 or 50 of the leading steel barons at a White House Dinner. It was at this royal dinner that Gary, the Chief Executive of the United States Steel Corporation yielded to Harding, the Chief Executive of the United States Government, and appointed a committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute to investigate the practicability of running the whole industry on a three-shift basis.

As many expected, this Committee found it impracticable to introduce the Eight-Hour Day at present. This Committee was simply pursuing the same tactics and manoeuvres that Gary has been for over a decade.

Testifying before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, investigating the 1919 Steel Strike, Gary had the brazen effrontery to say that the Steel Corporation was "reducing these hours from year to year."

As a matter of fact the hours of labor in the steel industry have been increasing and increasing steadily. In 1910 the Blast Furnace men worked 78.7 hours per week and the Open Hearth Men 75.3 hours. In 1919 they worked 82.1 hours and 76.4 hours per week respectively on an average.

And in its investigation of the Great Steel Strike the Commission of Inquiry of the Interchurch World Movement proved beyond the faintest shadow of a doubt that, "In the past decade the United States Steel Corporation has increased the percentage of its employes subject to the 12-Hour Day.

This Report shows that the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has found that in 57 of the 79 occupations of the steel industry the weekly hours of labor increased from a few minutes up to 14 hours in 1919 as compared to 1914.

Show Great Extent of 12-Door Day

In a report of the U. S. Department of Labor, published May 24, 1922, we are given the latest facts and figures about the extent to which the steel workers are enslaved 12 hours. These figures, indicating the proportion of the following classes of men working on the two-shift system, are for the year 1920:

Blast Furnace men	63%
Bessemer Mills	75%
Open Hearth Mills	50%
Puddling Mills	20%
Blooming Mills	60%
Rail Mills	60%
Bar Mills	50% over
Sheet and Tin Plate Under	10%

Less than 25 per cent of the steel workers are allowed to work under 60 hours a week "altho in most industries 60 hours was regarded as the maximum working week" over a decade ago. About half of those working 12 hours a day work seven days a week.

It has been pointed out in Bulletin No. 265, of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, that the per cent of men averaging 12 hours a day in the steel industry is over twice that of those in the chemical, nearly five times of those in the anthracite fields, eight times those in the rubber industry and almost 25 times those working 12 hours a day in the bituminous coal mines.

Even according to Mr. Gary's own testimony, before the Senate Committee, that 69,000 men are employed 12 hours a day, it would follow that the daily lives of over 350,000 men and women are affected by the 12-Hour Day. But Mr. Gary gave us a rather low estimate as to the per cent of his employees working 12 hours a day. On the basis of a minimum of 50 per cent being subject to the 12-Hour Working Day, it would be far more accurate to say that over 500,000 men, women and children are suffering from all the miseries and degradations inherent in this brutalizing working day.

What 12-Hour Day Means to Worker

What is the 12-Hour Day really like? What does it mean to the worker?

In his diary as a furnace worker, Lieut. Walker gives us the following picture: "It's hot—temperature, 150 or 160 when you throw your shovel full in—and lively work for back and legs. Everybody douches his face and hands with water to cool off, and sits down for 20 minutes. Making back-wall has affinities with stoking only it's hotter while it lasts. The day is made up of jobs like these: Shovelling manganese at tap-time making bottom', bringing up mud and dolomite in wheelbarrows following the spout hauling fallen brick out of the furnace.

"They vary in arduousness all would be marked 'heavy work' in job specifications. They are all hard-handed jobs, and some of them done in huge heat. Between run intervals from a few minutes to two or three hours. From some of the jobs it is imperative to catch your breath to a spell. Sledging a hard spout, making hot back-wall, knocks a gang out temporarily—for 15 or 20 minutes. no man could do these things steadily without interruption.

"And none of the spells, it should be noticed, are your own time!! You are under strain for 12 hours. Leave and will are the Company's; the whole shift—whether the muscles in your hands and feet move or are still. And the existence of the long day makes possible unrelieved labor, hard and hot, the whole turn of 14 hours, if need be for it."

Similar pictures are given in the diaries written by American Carnegie Steel workers. We submit the following comments extracted from these diaries by the Inter-Church Commission:

"Hours on night-shift begin at 5:30; work for 12 hours during the night except Saturday, when it is 17 hours, until Sunday noon, with one hour out for breakfast; the following Monday ten hours; total from 5:30 Monday to 5:30 Monday, 87 hours, the normal week.

"The Carnegie steel worker works 87 hours out of 168 hours in the week. Of the remaining 81 he sleeps seven hours per day; total 49 hours. He eats in another 14; walks or travels in 'going to' and 'coming from'; dresses, shaves, tends furnace, undresses, etc., seven hours. His one reaction is—'What the Hell!'—the profane grunt accompanying the 12-hour day."

Job of the Third Helper: "The third helper fills large bags with coal to throw into the hods at tap time; easy to burn your face off. Helps drill a 'bad' hole at tap time, work of the most exhausting kind, also must shovel dolomite into hole molten steel. This is the hottest job and certainly the most exposed to minor burns. Temperatures around 180 degrees, but it takes only four or five minutes. Nearly every tap-time leaves three or four burns on the neck, face, hands or legs. It is usually necessary to extinguish little fires in your clothing. Altogether not so bad as heavier lifting parts of the furnace job which are more hateful, together with the monotonous exposures."

A Stove Gang Worker: "Hardest job is 'pooling out,' ramming out the flue dust in checker work at top of stove. Large pieces of canvas tied over feet and legs to keep heat from coming up the legs; two pairs of gloves needed, handkerchiefs over all head except the eyes. Three minutes to 10 minutes at a turn are the limit for work in the chamber at top of stove; very hard to breathe."

Job of Stove Helper: "Learner's tender job following stove tender; manipulates large, clumsy valves, operations if performed in wrong order, stove tender will break his stove and kill himself. Unless tremendous pressure is first 'blown off' the opening of another valve will blow the opener into bits. Hours: day shift, 10 hours; night, 14 hours."

This is the way Gary translates his Christianity into the every day lives of the workers. This is Gary's GOLDEN RULE for the Steel Workers.

Many Casualties of the 12-Hour Day

Not all Workers are able to stand Gary's RULE OF GOLD AND RUIN. Says the Federated American Engineering Societies report: "In some departments of the iron and steel industry 12 hours work has been found too long for the men, and it was customary to have spell hands to relieve them at intervals."

And Lieut. Walker further shows that: "Even the strongest of the Czecho-Slovak Serbs and Croats, who work in the American Steel Furnaces, cannot keep it up, (the 84-hour week) year after year, without substantial breakdown or injury."

Mr. Walker went on to say: "Another feature that impresses when you actually work under the system is the sleep you get is troubled, at best. You are compelled to go to bed one week by day, the next by night. By about Friday, I found my body getting itself adjusted to day sleep; but the change, of course, was due again Monday . . . The body will adjust itself to continued day-sleeping, I know—but apparently not to the weekly shifts, from day sleep to night sleep customary in steel."

The investigations made for the United States Public Health Service by such experts as Josephine Goldmark and Mary V. Hopkins prove conclusively that fatigue caused by overwork is greatly responsible for accidents among workers. In their investigation of the accident records of an 8- and 10-hour day plant these experts found that in the 8-hour factory there were considerably fewer accidents.

And in his address delivered May 17, 1912 at the annual banquet of the American Iron and Steel Institute, Dr. Thomas Darlington, then the secretary of the Welfare Committee of the Institute, said: "Taking if the principal (steel) towns visited by the Institute, excluding the large cities, the death rates averaged 19 per 1000—easily double of what it should be and at least one-third more than the rate of some cities of larger size."

The death rate for the entire registration area was 14.1 per 1000. For the same year B. S. Warren, Surgeon, and Edgar Sydenstricker, of the U. S. Public Health Service, found the following death rates in typical steel towns:

Johnstown, Pa.	16.3
Shenandoah, Pa.	18.9
McKee's Rocks, Pa.	16.9
Braddock, Pa.	23.2

Their report, Public Health Bulletin No. 76, goes on to say that: "As it is generally recognized that mortality returns in localities of this type are more or less incomplete, it is safe to say that the rates cited are about than more thoro and complete vital statistics would show."

In the year 1916-1917, while the U. S. Steel Corporation was making a net profit of $888,931,511, the workers paid in killed and wounded 80,427.

For the period 1913-1919, the steel workers earned, in total undivided surplus alone, $2,239,986,569.84 for Gary's corporation at the expense of 198,383 disabled, crippled and killed.

In the decade 1910-1919, according to Bulletin No. 298, of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the steel workers suffered the following casualties: Killed, 3255; permanently disabled, 9,549; temporarily disabled, 412,837. **Thus there were a total of 425,686 workers disabled, crippled and killed in ten years while piling up billions of dollars in dividends and undivided surpluses.**

Foster, Manley and Others Urge Support of "The Worker" Fight Against 12-Hour Day

The campaign of "The Worker" is receiving the support of all militants throout the entire labor movement, no matter in what industry. Some of the views expressed and the endorsements given are as follows:

* * *

FOSTER HITS INCOMPETENCE OF GOMPERS' BUREAUCRACY

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Secretary, Organization Committee, 1919 Steel Strike, and Secretary, Trade Union Educational League.—"The 12-hour day is a monument, not particularly to the heartlessness of Judge E. H. Gary, but to the stupidity and incompetence of the Gompers bureaucracy, which has confusedly stood in the way of the organization of the steel workers. The unanimous vote of the Iron and Steel Institute in New York City, declaring for the continuance of the 12-hour day in the steel mills, should be a challenge to all those who want to help the labor movement. All possible support should be given "The Worker" in its campaign, not only to unmask the evils in the steel industry and reply to the false arguments for the long day, but to help build up a militant movement among these most oppressed of American workers. The "right to organize" and the shorter workday were the two big demands of the four-months' strike of the steel workers in 1919. These will be living demands until they have been won.

* * *

STEEL INDUSTRY RICHEST IN THE WORLD.

ALEXANDER HOWAT, Former President, Kansas Coal Miners.—The fight against the 12-Hour Day ought to be carried on thruout the whole labor movement. The steel industry is the richest in the world, but Gary and his fellow-profiteers hypocritically claim they are not able to wipe out the long day. No worker, more than the steel workers, are entitled to the shorter workday. All coal miners should support the campaign of "THE WORKER" against the 12-Hour Day. If for no other reason than that it will be much harder to establish the six-hour day in the coal mines, if the 12-Hour Day prevails in the steel mills.

* * *

LET ALL WORKERS HELP.

THOMAS MYERSCOUGH, Secretary-Treasurer, International Progressive Miners' Conference.—Surely all coal miners, as well as workers in all other industries, should get behind "THE WORKER" in its campaign for the abolition of the 12-Hour Day in the steel industry.

* * *

WORKERS MUST DEPEND ON THEIR OWN PRESS

JOSEPH MANLEY, Organizer, 1919 Steel Strike, now Eastern Organizer, Trade Union Educational League.—Not only every steel worker, but every man, woman and child who labors, should support the attack of "The Worker" on the 12-Hour Day. If for no other reason than that it will be much harder to establish the six-hour day in the coal mines, if the 12-Hour Day prevails in the steel mills.

* * *

MUSSOLINI AMBASSADOR HERE APPLAUDS GARY.

ANTONIO PRESI, Editor, "Alba Nuova," Italian Weekly.—Our Italian weekly, "Alba Nuova" (The New Dawn), is glad to cooperate with "The Worker" in its attack on Gary's 12-Hour Day. Workers of other nationalities will be interested in knowing that the Italian Fascisti ambassador to this country, Prince Gelasio Caetani, was not only present at the gathering of the Steel and Iron Institute, at the Hotel Commodore, where Gary proclaimed the continuance of the 12-Hour Day, but that his applauded Gary's remarks and made a speech of his own, denouncing the Communists of the United States, and the American Communist press in the Italian language. We have an anti-12-Hour Day broadside in the current issue of our paper, containing an open letter addressed to Prince Caetani. A copy of this "open letter" has been mailed to him at Washington, and Italian workers in this country will be very much interested in what kind of a reply he will make.

* * *

HARDY SAYS GARY'S STATEMENTS ARE LIES.

GEORGE HARDY, Veteran of the International Labor Movement.—Let the truth be told about "The Worker" in its fight on the 12-Hour Day, because the long-day in the steel industry brings increased competition in the whole labor market. It reduces wages even for the 12-Hour Day. It is the growing menace for organization, under the slogan of "Organize the Unorganized" that Gary and his fellow-steel magnates are chiefly concerned in combatting. Gary's statement that the workers themselves are in favor of facing the heat of the steel trust blast furnaces more than once each day is a lie in the face of the demands made in past struggles. The right to organize and the shorter workday is the first step toward workers' emancipation.

* * *

"Underground Radicalism"

An Open Letter to EUGENE V. DEBS

By JOHN PEPPER

We give here some of the headings, to illustrate the rich contents of this pamphlet:

IS "UNDERGROUND" UN-AMERICAN?—Underground Romance or Bitter Necessity?—Neither "Underground Radicalism" Nor Overground Opportunism.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT from 1920 to 1923.—Can We Utilize the Conflicts Within Capitalist Society?

THE LABOR-SPY—The Lie-Factory—Industrial Spying: A Large Industry.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY: Two Wings Without a Body—Why is the Socialist Party Not Militant?—A House Divided Against Itself—Pedaling the Drug of Anti-Bolshevism.

"Unmasking of the Socialists' Explanation of the United Front

10 cents per copy — In lots of ten or more, 6 cents

Order from: WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, New York City

Let Steel Mills Speak!

The letters are unsolicited, sent in by steel workers. The steel mills are speaking for themselves. Read the letters. "The Worker" will print a letter every week. Watch for the next installment. Write us your experiences in the steel mills. Tell us how you work. How long you work. How much you get. How you live. Tell us about the speed-up system. Tell us about the accidents. Tell us about the 12-Hour Day. Tell us how you are being robbed. Write us about the Eight-Hour Day movement. Tell us about the Steel Trust. Tell us about the Gary Dinners. Tell us about the Steel Strike. Tell us about the Interchurch Report. Tell us about the Open Shop. Tell us about the Company Union. Tell us about the Labor Spy. Tell us about the Blacklist. Tell us about the Stool Pigeon. Tell us about the Gunmen. Tell us about the Deputy Sheriffs. Tell us about the Militia. Tell us about the Injunction. Tell us about the Courts. Tell us about the Police. Tell us about the Mayor. Tell us about the Governor. Tell us about the Judges. Tell us about the Newspapers. Tell us about the Preachers. Tell us about the Professors. Tell us about the Politicians. Tell us about the Labor Leaders. Tell us about the Workers. Tell us about the Foreigners. Tell us about the Americans. Tell us about the Negroes. Tell us about the Women. Tell us about the Children. Tell us about the Old Men. Tell us about the Young Men. Tell us about the Old Women. Tell us about the Young Women. Tell us about the Old Children. Tell us about the Young Children. Tell us about the Old Old Men. Tell us about the Young Old Men. Tell us about the Old Young Men. Tell us about the Young Young Men. Tell us about the Old Old Women. Tell us about the Young Old Women. Tell us about the Old Young Women. Tell us about the Young Young Women. Tell us about the Old Old Children. Tell us about the Young Old Children. Tell us about the Old Young Children. Tell us about the Young Young Children. Tell us about the Old Old Old Men. 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Steel workers! This is your fight! Get into it!

The Overworked Suffer Most

It is especially interesting to note the correlation between the accident frequency rates and the length of working hours. Bulletin No. 289 shows that 29 per cent of the blast furnace men, 17 per cent of the open hearth men and 42 per cent of those employed in the Bessemer Mills were working 84 hours per week in 1920. The number of accidents is directly dependent on the length of the working hours and the exposures. Those who suffer the most from the 12-Hour Working Day are those who pay the highest price in physical injuries. This truth is thus forcefully brought home by Mr. Lucian W. Chaney who directed this investigation:

"No common labor occupies in these mills the same position in respect to frequency of accidents that has been noted before. The frequency rate is 120.5 cases per 1,000,000 hours' exposure as against 57.6 cases for miscellaneous occupations. This unfortunate preeminence of the common laborer is found in each of the cause groups in which it was possible to isolate such workers."

The Steel Trust has been working overtime boasting of safety devices and welfare work. The emptiness of these boasts and the fraud of this propaganda is made plain by the 1918 report of Compensable Accidents for the State of Pennsylvania which shows that of the total number of accidents in the metals and metal-products industries constituted 31.78 per cent. Thus the accident rate among these workers was exceeded only by that of the mine and quarries which were 33.12 per cent of the quota.

On the hearings of the Senate Committee, a worker put this situation in the following light:

THE CHAIRMAN "What mill were you in?"

MR. COLSON: "The bloom mill at the steel works at Donora, Pa., and so far as safety conditions up there are concerned, a man has no chance, because if he ever slips, his hands are greasy, and there is no help, and there is no chance for your life, unless you jump out of the window and kill yourself."

Yet, Gary had the gall to tell the Senate Committee that there was little hazard and difficulty in the occupations of the Steel Industry. Before this Committee Gary spoke of pushing buttons to open doors as an example of the ease characterizing the labor of a steelworker, but Gary's own practice of refusing to hire workers after they have reached the age of forty gives the lie to such advertising on his part. "Old age at forty," that's what it is to the steelworkers coming hurtling down fabulous dividends for the handful financial lords and industrial tyrants of Wall Street.

The 12-Hour Day Chains The Worker To Ignorance

The effect of fatigue on the intellect of the worker is most detrimental. In "Fatigue and Efficiency" Josephine Goldmark quotes the following from the Report of the N. Y. State Factory Inspector:

"Long hours of hard manual labor destroy the mental appetite in almost every instance. The man is unfitted for reading or study—he is physically tired and his intellect is inactive. The drain upon his vitality has been continuous and heavy, and he must need sleep in order to recuperate. This continues indefinitely—each succeeding day being but a repetition of the former."

And in his diary, Lieut. Walker showed:

"That the complaint was not so much of overwork wasn't some bit of an evening before you, but that there was no untired time when you were good for anything—work or play. When you had sat about for perhaps an hour after supper, you recovered enough to crave recreation. A movie was the very peak to which you could give yourself. There were men who went further. I know a young Croat in Pittsburgh who attended night school after the 12-Hour Day. But he is the only one of all the steel-workers I met who attempted such heroism. And he had to stop after a few weeks."

Testifying before the Senate Committee, Father Kazinski very ably exposed the damaging effect of the two-shift system on the intellectual life of the worker. Said the Father:

"We have an Americanizing course in project working place, and they have been instructed to go and attend these night schools. They are not a very great success; for the simple reason that the men are overworked, working from ten to thirteen hours a day; and they do not feel like going to the schools and depriving their families of their own company and society even after these hours, these long hours. Sundays,— they have none, for most of them go off to work."

Finally, the Inter-Church investigators, analyzing the report on workers' education made by A. H. Wyman of the Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburgh at the 1919 session of the National Association of Corporation Schools have shown that:

"Nearly fifty per cent of the startlingly small group of 341 enrolled out of the tens of thousands in the district dropped out for reasons connected with hours."

Degradation of Steel Workers

One of the best studies of the injurious effects of overwork on the intellectual and physical life of the worker was made in 1917 by the British Ministry of Munitions. In its report: "Industrial Efficiency and Fatigue" dealing with the health of munition workers, the investors plainly say: "The shorter the time for which they, the workers, are shut up in the factories the better their chances of health and happiness."

In conclusion, let us again turn to the eloquent plea of Father Kazinski before the Senate Committee investigating the Steel Strike:

"The men are overworked from 10 to 13 hours a day. The conditions under which they are living are bad for America. The housing conditions are terrible. The work conditions, the hours of work, are absolutely impossible, and I think that it tends to make the men become disgusted with the country, and they will say, 'Well, let us go back to the old country; perhaps it is going to be better than it is for us here!' There is no hope for them bettering their conditions for they work from the time the whistle begins to blow in the morning until they are whistled out at six o'clock in the evening."

Another Article next week.

Koo-Koos Defy New State Law

That aggregation of bigots and degenerates calling itself the Ku Klux Klan, trying to enforce the insane criminality upon the United States, has openly come out in defiance of the law of the state of New York. Thru some method of reasoning, comprehensible only to their perverted minds, this crew, while professing to uphold the traditional and sacred institutions of "Americanism" openly advocates law-breaking and the right to organize a secret, conspiratory society for the purpose of imposing their will by force on the rest of the population.

A new state law requires all oath-bound organizations to file their membership lists with the secretary of state. The grand chief Hell-Cat of the Koo-Koos hurls defiance at the state and loudly proclaims his lawlessness.

The question that arises in the minds of Communists is: Will the State of New York tolerate this defiance or will it throw the Koo-Koos in jail wholesale?

It will be interesting to observe the action of the state authorities when the next night-gown parade of these half-bakes is staged.

Tyranny in the Labor Movement

From the Contra Costa County (Calif.) Labor Journal, of Richmond, Calif.

We feel ourselves obliged to come out flatly against the position taken by Samuel Gompers with reference to the Soviet Central Labor Council. We oppose all dual union movements and believe that thru the American Federation of Labor alone will the workers be led out of economic bondage. We would do all that we can to promote harmony within the ranks of the A. F. of L.

But when Brother Gompers orders a central labor body to renounce its opinions on such vital questions as the recognition of Russia and independent political action for labor—simply because these opinions do not co-

pers and the Executive Council—it is high time to object, and we believe that the readers of this paper will join us in protest.

We agree with Wallace Watson, editor of the Bakersfield Labor Journal:

"Brother Gompers is so proud of his non-partisan alliance, which has produced 'a sack of spuds to the acre' that he will not tolerate that which the progressive labor unions of other countries have adopted with success. With central labor councils all over the country and several international unions, there is nothing for a labor party, it looks as though Sam were inviting trouble and disruption . . ."

To all of which we give a hearty amen. Freedom of speech within the American Federation of Labor is as essential as freedom of speech in the country at large. If the Seattle laborites want Russia recognized, just as the International Association of Machinists wants that government recognized, then they should have the privilege of convincing the remainder of the 'labor movement of the wisdom of their policy. If they think that our only salvation is thru a labor party it should be no crime for them to advocate it. Only by free interplay of opinion within our ranks can the American Federation of Labor be kept a flexible body—steadily moving forward. To excommunicate large sections that hold heterodox opinions means disruption. It means more adherents for the I. W. W. and other dual union movements. It means a weakened Federation. And in these times when the open-shoppers are preparing a terrific offensive against the labor movement we can ill afford a campaign of heresy-hunting.

It is far better to let the radicals and conservatives clash in controversy, and out of the welter of conflicting opinion will come that residuum of truth which all honest men are seeking.

YOUR REPLY TO GARY!

Tens of thousands of steel toilers read "The Worker" last week, who had never seen a copy of the paper before. The free distribution of these "Workers" was absolutely necessary to interest those who labor in the steel mills, to let them know of the fight "The Worker" was making in their behalf.

But it is impossible for "The Worker" to continue sending out this great number of copies free each week. The financial burden is too great. We want the steel toilers to be regular readers of "The Worker," and we want those who are now our readers to help us get them into the rapidly increasing "Worker" family.

For this reason we are making a special offer. THIS WEEK, of "The Worker"—15 WEEKS FOR 50 CENTS—and we will include the workers in all industries, every one of whom, as we have pointed out, is threatened by the continued rule of the 12-Hour Day in the Steel Industry. Here is a Sub-Blank all ready to be cut out and circulated among your fellow-workers.

13 Weeks for 50 Cents

"The Worker," 799 Broadway, New York City.

Enclosed find $..... to pay for ..... subscriptions, as shown below, to "The Worker," for 15 weeks. This is my reply to Gary's 12-Hour Day.

Name	Address

Subscriptions sent by.....

Address .....

Winter War in the Building Trades Looms

BY SELMAR SCHOCKEN

Workers in all industries are taking up the cudgels to demand their portion of the wealth of the world. The building workers have won their fight for a $10 scale for all trades, except the bricklayers and plasterers, who are receiving $12.

However, the "extra compensation" above the scale of 1920 was granted by the employers without a serious struggle, because every available building worker is sorely needed at the present time. The struggle will come, when the building boom, now at its peak, has dwindled.

The Building Trades Employers' Association, presided over by Christian G. Norman, has taken proper care to face the situation when it arises. All wage terms will have to be renewed by Jan. 1, conferences to begin not before Oct. 1. In other words, the issue will be settled or fought, as the case may be, not in spring, when the situation is favorable to the workers, but in winter, when the bosses have the whiphand.

Had the building workers during the present busy season been organized into one solid union of the building industry, instead of into more than 30 different autonomous unions, each conferring and negotiating separately with the contractors of the different trades, all of whom are well organized and a competent part of the B. T. E. A., there can be no doubt but that Building Workers' Unions could have forced a regular agreement with $10 as the basis for all wages of mechanics and not less than $8 for helpers, a wage which would not only apply when the bosses need "labor," but as the basis for the next year as well.

Hotel Workers Win 3,000

Great activity is at present noticeable among the Hotel Workers of New York City. The campaign inaugurated by the Hotel Workers' Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers, has netted 3,000 members within a period of three months, and the result of this drive is making itself felt in the sporadic revolts against the petty tyranny still in use in the hotel industry. The strike at the Hotel Plaza was followed by stoppages at some of the "best" houses, such as Henry's Restaurant, 40 W. 46th St., St. James Restaurant, W. 44th St., and several other Dining Halls.

Very remarkable is the victory the newly organized workers, waiters as well as cooks and kitchen employes, won over the management of the fashionable Woodmansterne Inn, on Pelham Road. After experiencing the neglect of a series of complaints, cooks and waiters presented to the boss an ultimatum, which included a raise of $5 per week to the cooks, and a guarantee of $12 per week for waiters. Within a few hours, on Saturday, the conditions were granted, and all workers returned to work victoriously.

These are only some of the achievements to be credited to the activity of the Amalgamated Food Workers, an industrial organization, including all the branches of the hotel business, baking, as well as the other trades, employed in the production of food. The rapid growth of the Hotel Workers' Branch is phenomenal.

Organization Meeting June 14

Already demands have been worked out which include a weekly minimum of $20 for dishwashers and other unskilled kitchen workers, at present paid a mere pittance, which very often does not exceed $10. The cooks demand a basic rate of $45 and $40, with an approximate scale for the other kitchen workers. Waiters demand a flat rate of $3 per day.

Successful mass meetings are held by the Hotel Workers Thursday night at Bryant Hall, 725 6th Ave. near 42nd St. The next meeting will be held at this hall on June 14. The greatly exploited slaves of hotel and restaurant show great enthusiasm at these meetings, and the Hotel Men's Association has evidently sensed the situation when they promised the Plaza management their full support. In the last analysis the fight will be fought between this Association of bosses and the industrial union of the workers.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Molders' Union, on Verge of Collapse, to Hold Convention

By "ENOCH"

(Written Especially for "The Worker)

At last the officials of the International Molders' Union, in the face of disaster confronting the organization, have decided to call a national convention. This decision is a wonder, indeed, for never do officials go out on record for a thing it goes against the grain, but that is the logic of the official machine.

Not since the 1917 convention at Rochester, N. Y., has there been a convention of the Molders' Union. Certainly the membership has been anxious to have an opportunity to express its indignation at the criminal acts of Valentine, Frey & Co.

The Molders Union the past few years has become almost all as far as effectiveness in industry is concerned. This condition is due to the craft basis of organization and to the reactionary officialdom that controls its destinies. At the time the union was dwindling in membership the officialdom constantly printed veiled attacks on amalgamation, a Labor Party and all other progressive measures the American labor movement is sadly in need of adopting. The editorial columns of the official organ fairly reek with reaction. Articles by the millionaire parrott, William English Walling, Matt Woll, head of the Photo-Engravers and crown prince of the Gompers dynasty and the astute John P. Frey, the editor of the Journal, contain the most rabid propaganda to the rank and file in order to keep them from understanding the fundamental changes that are necessary before we can have an effective unionism in this country.

With the approach of the convention, which is to be held in Cleveland in September, the official family is busy trying to make secure their reelection. The machine is under their control and a spurious "organizing campaign" has been launched under the "direction" of Brother Frey. That means numerous henchmen of the machine will rove the country repairing the political fences of the fakers in control of the organization. If the machine wins at Cleveland the old regime will feel secure for some years to come, as the constitution says the next convention must be held NOT LESS than three years hence. But then it has been much more than three years since the last one; the constitution is a joke among "friends". Meanwhile the reaction hopes to rout the radicals and cement their own control.

Militants On the Job

Not to be outdone by the machine, the progressives in the union refuse to wait until the officers get ready to act, but are now preparing to wage a spirited battle for amalgamation and a Labor Party at the coming convention. There is considerable militant sentiment and the record of the officialdom has not been of the kind that creates supporters from the rank and file. It will be a question of the rank and file against the old bureaucracy.

Many changes have taken place since the last convention in 1917. The war has come and gone and the entire face of the world labor movement has changed. Tho small in numbers, the membership today is not the meek and mild creature of a few years back. After the war the question of wage reductions, followed by the "open shop" drive, found the employers strongly organized and waging a bitter campaign against unionism. This, in face of the fact that the officials of the union had done all in their power thruout the war to make secure the fortunes of the "open shoppers" by helping conscript workers from the union into the bloody trenches and into the industries under the "work or fight" order. During the course of the war, the president, Joseph Valentine, true to his capitalist matsers, used his power to terrorize workers every time they threatened to strike for decent conditions. Strikes were discouraged when they could have been won and then when the depression came after the war, the officials calmly stood before the membership and urged them to strike, knowing they were defeated before the strikes were called.

For three months this strike fiasco was carried on and then came the culmination of the treachery of the officials. The store molders, in conference with the Stove Founders National Defense Association, an employers' association, held a joint conference in New York City and agreed that all strikes should be called off among the machinery and jobbing molders in the International Molders Union of North America. It is significant that the bosses in certain centers were so well-informed regarding the outcome of this conference that they were able to inform their men two weeks before the conference that the strikes were to be called off. And

Notice to Readers!

Because of the great avalanche of new subscriptions received thru the Caucus meetings we have not been able to keep entirely up to the minute in placing all the new subscribers on the list. If your first paper reached you a week or two later than you expected please know that this is the reason. Every effort is being made to bring the list up to date.

"THE WORKER".

and anti-climax the men were ordered back to work and told to "take anything you can get." This savage blow to teh rank and file from their own reactionary officials so disgusted the men that thousands of them who had held cards twenty years or more decided to drop their cards and "take anything they coul get" without the encumbrance of supporting the officialdom.

Only the clear headed militants in the ranks saved the organization from complete wreckage. And these progressives will go to the convention in Cleveland determined to put up a good fight. But according to "official" information, they are not strong enough to overthrow the machine, which is under the leadership of John P. Frey. This specimen is one of the most astute birds in the American labor movement and is slippery as an eel in distorting radical resolutions. Witness his time-serving on the resolutions committee at convention after convention of the A. F. of L.! Being somewhat of an "educator" and recognized by the capitalist class as a safe and sane "good man" he has been rewarded for his "services" with free trips to Europe and to South American republics.

With the Tom Mooney case Frey, Valentine & Co. have done nothing. Altho there is a molders committee on this case and altho Mooney is a member of this union, the officialdom has sabotaged every real effort in behalf of this frame-up victim. Undoubtedly they consider themselves safety with Mooney in jail than in a Molders convention. Furthermore, in spite of the fact that only thru political action can men like Mooney ch freed, we are sure that the machine combination will try to defeat the proposal of a Labor Party.

Only in the foundries in the hell hole foundries of this continent are ever to advance the cause of trades unionism they will have to gird their loins and prepare NOW for the coming convention. With an almost superhuman effort between now and convention time the rank and file may organize enough force to defeat the machine. It only they can do that at this convention and discredit Frey, is mtas that on of th formost henchmen of the Gompers regime will be eliminated, and that our union can proceed to the support of amalgamation and a Labor Party.

Local New York Plans Picnic and Excursion for Hot Weather Months

The summer Festival and Picnic of Local Greater New York will be held Sunday, June 24, at Forstner's Park, 3530 Eastchester Rd.

It is hardly necessary to tell you, Comrades, that the Local is in great need of funds for carrying on the work of the organization. The receipts in the summer months are much smaller, for the Local has practically no regular income except from meetings and affairs.

We depend on the two affairs, the Picnic and the Excursion, to carry us thru the summer period, also for preparing our work in the election campaign and for all other activities of our Party.

So let us all try and make this Picnic a Grand Success. Only a little work on the part of each Comrade is required.

Remember our MOONLIGHT EXCURSION, Steamer "Grand Republic" to Bear Mountains, on July 14th (Bastille Day). Make no other arrangements for that day.

A. B. B. Dance Merry Affair

The June Dance of Post Menelek, No. 105, African Blood Brotherhood, held last Saturday night at Fraternal Hall, 75 W. 13th St., West Side Harlem, proved a merry affair and a huge financial success.

The Dance, purposely held in the very center of the Negro Workers' district, brought a splendid response from the Harlem proletariat and by ten o'clock the hall was packed, in spite of the fact that it was Saturday night and a busy night for housewives.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER. KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Rail Rebels on Coast to Meet June 7

(By Federated Press)

TACOMA, Wash.—The Northwest Conference of railroad workers on rail-road unionism has issued a call for a conference to be held here June 7 and 8 to consider the work for which the committee was formed. The Northwest District taken in comprises Oregon, Idaho and Montana.

"This committee," says the call, "is now arranging district conferences for the purpose of organizing the sentiment in our ranks for industrial unionism. The thing that must be done is to organize this sentiment behind our plan of amalgamation, so that the complete consolidation of all railroad unions may be brought about as soon as possible. Another essential duty is to combat the dual union tendency that has overcome some of our members, who, after suffering bitter defeats for the past two years have allowed their impatience to drive them out of craft unions."

Each local affiliated with the 16 standard unions within the boundaries of this district, is entitled to two delegates. Each local federation is also entitled to two delegates. All delegates must bear credentials from their union organizations. No dual unionist or secessionist will be allowed a seat in this conference.

Rose Pastor Stokes Has Good Meeting at Norfolk

NORFOLK, VA.—Rose Pastor Stokes had a large gathering here to listen to the story of "The Communist Defense in Michigan", in spite of the hot weather. The chairman was the attorney for the local Central Labor Union. During the period allotted for questions a $21-per-week laundry worker made a patriotic speech that was applauded by one of the "dicks" present.

The Mines

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Who dug the mines?
The Workers.
Who erected the machinery about the mines?
The Workers.
Who fixed the pit-props in the mines?
The Workers.
Who installed the electrical apparatus in the mines?
The Workers.
Who go down the mines, at the risk of life and limb, to dig and shovel and operate machinery?
The Workers.
Who transport the coal and iron and other minerals from the pit bottom to the surface?
The Workers.
Who perform every essential service in and about the mines?
The Workers.
Who reap the greatest benefits and live a life of useless ease and luxury from the wealth won from the mines?
The Mine Owners.
Who live a life of poverty and degradation, who suffer from the intermittency of work and its ally, starvation?
The Workers.
Then isn't it time the Workers owned and controlled the mines and made the Mine Owners do some useful work?
We think so!
What about you?

Compers' Clayton Act - By H. M. WICKS

[illegible]

[illegible] Gompers [illegible] Federation [illegible] Supreme Court [illegible] Justice Sutherland [illegible] Samuel Gompers.

[illegible] labor [illegible] child, [illegible] the labor movement.

[illegible] Gompers [illegible] every other commodity [illegible] and [illegible] the law of supply and demand, but so is the price of every other commodity. This was a scientific fact before the adoption by congress of the Clayton Act and will remain a fact after the Clayton Act has, in spite, been thumped by the recent Supreme Court decision.

Just as long as the present system of wage production by wage labor exists, the labor power of human beings will remain in the category of commodities.

To declare by a legislative act that this is not so is the same variety of [illegible] as that which inspired a certain Pope of Rome to issue a Papal Bull against the appearance of Halley's comet, after astronomers had provided with mathematical accuracy the date of its appearance. Neither legislative acts, Papal Bulls, nor the ukase of Czar Gompers can change a fundamental economic law of capitalist production.

Labor-power will cease to be a commodity only after the Word Revolution has destroyed capitalism. So if Mr. Gompers' desire to lift labor above the level of "shin bones" is sincere he should become a revolutionist and advocate the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat for the purpose of destroying the very soil from which capitalism springs.

But Gompers is Gompers—and a valet of capitalism in its most reactionary form.

So instead of Gompers siding in upsetting capitalism, the revolutionary proletariat will accomplish the task and throw Gompers into the discard along with the master class whose servant he has always been.

Smith's Hat Is in "The Ring"

Governor Smith has signed the Repeal of the Mullan-Gage Dry Law. Now many a New York "cooper" will have to desert the pleasant, refreshing surroundings of the best restaurants and cafes in the Empire City of the Empire State of the Empire Nation. Many a policeman will, with drooping head, have to go back to his beat on the gloomy street. The Federal Government will have to rush in more of its own marshals and detectives to protect New York's gigantic bootlegging industry and keep the prohibition amendment alive.

In signing the repeal of the state's special dry law, Smith has neither hurt nor helped prohibition by an iota in the State or country. In the Empire State, as in every other state in the Union, what one drinks down depends only on what he can put down—in cold cash. The size of the glass of gin one can get, everywhere, depends solely on what he can pay for it.

But by signing the repeal of the Mullan-Gage Law, Governor Smith has thrown his hat into the political ring of 1924. For a while Smith will be on the tip of every tongue—dry or wet. The Governor himself may get drunk with the wildest kinds of hopes as to his own political future.

The facts are these: The Republican Party, being the party in power, is committed to a declaration for the enforcement of prohibition. The Democrats, according to the plainest and simplest rules of political arithmetic, must then counter with a statement in opposition. In view of the unanimous acceptance of opinion as to prohibition, it would be foolhardy for the challenging Democratic Party seeking power to prattle in the same prohibition statements that the Republicans do. The Democrats must rally about them all those who are opposed to paying high-grade prices for low-grade drinks. Thus only can the Democrats have an issue. Without an issue they will be no campaign.

Governor Smith is no slouch politically. Nor is he surrounded by second-raters. Smith's advisers know politics, and know when and how to play it. By signing the Repeal Act, Smith has drawn more closely to the Democratic fold all those entertaining anti-prohibition sentiments. He has incidentally, to say the least, put himself in a formidable place in the forests supplying the Democrats with presidential timber.

Smith is now the white hope of the Democrats who, thru sheer force of

Next Season's Theatre Guild Plays

The Theatre Guild has announced its program for next season. The selection of plays will be made from a list including "The Guardsmen," by Franz Molnar, author of "Liliom," with Joseph Schildkraut in the title role; "Masse Mensch," a drama by Ernst Toller, translated by Louis Untermeyer; "The Failures," by H. R. Lenormand, with Jacob Ben Ami in the principal role; "King Lear," by Shakespeare, with Rudolph Schildkraut in the title role; "Fata Morgana," a comedy by Ernst Vajda; "Caesar and Cleopatra," by Bernard Shaw; "The Goat Song," by Franz Werfel, as well as the work of native playwrights.

Communists in Landta of Prussia Evicted b Police of the Socialist

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
European Director, Federated Pres

BERLIN, Germany.—The ejection of the Socialist assemblymen of New York two years ago has been more than matched in the Prussian house of representatives, or Landtag. There the Communist members have not only been excluded for a period of eight days, with threats that they will be excluded for a longer period, but they have been taken by the scruff of their necks and thrown out bodily by the police under the command of a Socialist chief of police.

A touch of the ironical is added to the whole affair by the fact that the presiding officer, under whose regime the wholesale ejection of Communists took place, is none other than Leinert, who in 1912 had himself to be carried out of the Prussian Landtag because of his refusal to leave peaceably when excluded by the presiding officer.

The president, Leinert, decided to make use of his powers as chairman and first arbitrarily ordered the Communist leader, Katz, to be suspended for 15 days.

As pretext for his order the "Socialist" president took the behavior of the Communist Katz, who in fact had but offended the president. Katz had thrown to the bourgeois and "socialist" deputies a few unpleasant but true remarks and was physically attacked by the "socialist" pretorian gang, headed by Heileman, and was dragged down by them from the platform, his Communist friends wishing to protect him receiving similar treatment from the "Socialists," who outnumbered them.

The next day Katz tried to force his way into the chamber but was restrained by the police. Thereupon his colleagues in the chamber entered such vigorous protest that it was impossible to proceed with business. More Communists were excluded. They refused to go. The police was finally ordered in to remove them. The police appear to have handled them none too gently.

The following day the half dozen remaining Communists denounced the proceedings of the previous days, declaring that the forcible exclusion of the people's representatives is in violation of the law. The answer from the vice-chairman was that the remaining Communists, too, were ordered to leave. They declined to do so. The police did the job.

Demonstrations are being held thruout the city, staged by the Communists. Deputations of workers' councils, in many cases with a majority of social democrats, keep flocking to the assembly chamber to demand the reinstatement of the Communists. The old town is astir.

The Socialists deny that there is any parallel between Leinert's exclusion and that of Katz & Co., because Leinert was no democratic parliamentary system then.

He Renews His "Sub"

Here's my renewal for another six months. You are on the right course when you advocate "Amalgamation and the Labor Party".—W. B., Sandusky, Ohio.

"THE AMERICAN FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS"

By C. S. WARE

Who are the Americans? From what countries have they come? What percentage take an active part in American politics? What relation do they hold to the native-born American workers? What part have they played in the development of American industries and the enrichment of their owners? These questions and many others are answered in this pamphlet. Facts are interestingly supplemented with statistics and colored charts.

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What did the GOVERNMENT DO? in the RAILROAD STRIKE? in the COAL STRIKE? in the TEXTILE STRIKE?

What is it doing today to strengthen the power of the employing class against the workers?

25,000 Shoe Workers Out at Brockton

(Special to "The Worker")

BROCKTON, MASS.—The general strike of shoe workers in this section, of the country, embracing 25,000 men and women, is now in its third week and the rank and file of the strikers are determined to win, in spite of the combined opposition of the officials of the United Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the millionaire manufacturers.

The whole struggle is the result of a long series of crimes perpetrated against the Brockton shoe workers by the reactionary officialdom of the old union.

Manufacturers and the officials of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are working together against the strikers, both proclaiming that this is an "outlaw" strike. It is but the spontaneous revolt of the rank and file, against intolerable oppression. The years of treachery of the officials had disgusted the majority of the Brockton workers with unionism in general, and many of them dropped out of the union, declaring it was of no advantage to them to continue paying salaries to a gang of hirelings of the employers, posing as labor leaders.

But the terrific oppression and steady efforts toward brutalizing the workers forced them to go out spontaneously.

The drive of the manufacturers against the workers here was preceded by a drive by the Boot and Shoe Workers' general officers against the membership. Without any cause, except that the workers resented to resist the wage reductions of the employers, the general officers revoked the charters of four local unions, including the dressers and packers, the treers, the heelers and the cutters.

The compulsory arbitration clause agreed to by the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union and the manufacturers practically outlawed strikes and placed the workers under the jurisdiction of the corporation controlled state arbitration board, whose chairman, one Fisher, publicly announced that there should be a ten per cent reduction thruout New England. This objectionable practice by the general officers, of forcing the rank and file to accept arbitration awards that are favorable to the manufacturers has been the subject of controversy in the organization for a long time, but all efforts to eliminate it and destroy official domination in favor of control by the rank and file, have been blocked by the reactionary officials. Every convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union is packed with a gang of small henchmen who sell their vote to the union for the privilege of having their expenses paid to the convention. There are numerous cobbling shops thruout the United States whose proprietors are not members of the union. Seven of these members can be represented by one delegate and the union pays his convention expenses. On the other hand, in the real shoe industry, such as the Massachusetts district, the basis of representation is one delegate to 100 members or major fraction thereof. Thus a delegate representing seven petty cobblers can outvote the delegate representing 100 industrial workers. In addition to this there are thousands of abuses to which the rank and file have been subjected by the domineering officialdom.

Now that the 25,000 workers in this section including Brockton, Holbrook, Rockland, Braintree, Avon, Whitman and Abingdon are on strike independently of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the officials of the union have combined with the manufacturers against the strikers, and are publishing newspaper advertisements in the interests of the manufacturers in order to help crush the strike.

Many of the smaller concerns would capitulate to the strikers, were it not for the pressure brought to bear upon them by the George E. Keith concern, manufacturing "Walk-Over" Shoes and the W. L. Douglas concern, who control the district financially and who can dictate to the smaller fry. Since the Boot and Shoe Workers officials always favor these concerns in imposing rotten conditions upon the workers, these manufacturers will naturally support their "labor lieutenants."

About 100,000 men, women and children are affected by the 25,000 idle men and since they are cut off from funds and strike benefits by the union officialdom the local committee representing the rank and file are endeavoring to appeal to other labor organizations to assist the strike financially. Headquarters have been established at Eagle Hall, Brockton, under the name Brockton District Shoe Workers' Union, where contributions are being received and measures taken to relieve the suffering of the families affected.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

THE LABOR HERALD
Call at Book Shop or Industrial Department, 208 E. 12th St., for your June issue of the LABOR HERALD

German Workers, at Berlin, in Tribute to Vorovsky, Mastered by International Fascisti

German Communists carrying the coffin containing the remains of Vaslav Vorovsky, from the train at the Schlesischs Railroad Station upon its arrival from Switzerland, to the awaiting hearse that carried it to the Russian Soviet Embassy.

Speakers at the Berlin Memorial Demonstration to the Murdered Soviet Delegate to the Lausanne Peace Conference. Soviet Ambassador Kerestinsky (X), Berlin, speaking. Karl Radek (XX).

Censor Board Lauds "Fifth Year" Movie

(By F. S. R. Press Service)

The new nine-reel motion picture prepared by the Friends of Soviet Russia was not only passed by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, but highly commended in a special report. It says at one point:

"The motion picture, in this instance, makes another fine contribution to the pictorial ledger of history and human struggle upward. To everyone interested in world affairs, 'The Fifth Year' should appeal as a vivid document in terms of the screen."

The "entertainment value" which is defined as "all that which is entertaining or interest-holding" is declared "good" and the "educational value" as "excellent." The photography and coherence of the narrative are commended, the "historical value" is cited as "unusual" and the "moral effect either consciously or unconsciously produced" is considered "high."

The Secretary of the Board, Mr. W. A. Barrett, who personally reviewed the picture, declared that the new film was immeasurably better in technique than the first picture, "Russia Thru the Shadow," also put out by the F. S. R. Crystal-clear photography, art titles, and animated maps and charts dress up the picture in latest film style.

The Motion Picture Commissioners of the State of New York censored the picture and approved it with only one elimination, involving about 10 feet out of a total of almost 9,000

The National Committee for Better Films in its weekly bulletin recommended the picture for "the family group" and described it as a historical news film dealing largely with overcoming the after-effects of famine by the development of agriculture.

Only a few showings of the film will be made during the Summer, but any organization or theatre manager desiring to book the film for early Fall should communicate at once with the Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 W. 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

Priest in America Helps Russia

(By F. S. R. Press Service)

BRADDOCK, PA.—This is a steel town, typical of many in the State. The announcement that a Russian film—"Russia Thru the Shadows"—was coming to town became an Event, as only a dreary, hard-working town can understand the word. The big turnout when the picture was shown, on May 26, was consequently no surprise.

Among those present was a Roman Catholic Priest, Father Kraszinsky. It may be some indication of the effect of the picture that this priest gave the following statement to Karl Reeve, representing the Friends of Soviet Russia:

"You have a very beautiful picture there. Yesterday I urged my parish to attend in a body. I noticed a good many of them there. I believe if Russia executes her traitors, it is the business of Russia and no one else. Let Russia take care of her own affairs, and let us help her construct the nation, instead of indulging in useless criticism. Your picture is doing a big work and all the American workers must aid their brother Russians to help make the world a better place to live in."

Father Kraszinsky contributed to the collection for Russian relief and in a speech to the audience urged upon them to support Russia.

He's Going After Others

Put my name on your books for another year. I will try to get some more "subs" for our paper, "The Worker".—I. L., Burgettstown, Pa.

"S. L. P." Defies the Field in Drive for the Labor Party

By H. M. WICKS

The Executive Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party, striving to bring about a conference as a step in the direction of unity of labor's forces on the political field, addressed an invitation to the Socialist Labor Party.

Altho the Farmer-Labor Party did not endeavor to anticipate any actions of the Conference, the invitation furnished the "S. L. P." an excuse to indulge in one of its customary brain storms wherein it reminded the working class of the United States that, altho the "S. L. P." was rather hazy on the precise form and tempo of the proletarian revolution in this country, it was firmly convinced that "somehow, somewhere, and soon, something will break, which will cause the working class to perceive in the Socialist Labor Party the only party of labor in this country."

Someone said that hope springs eternal in the human breast, and the "S. L. P." has been expressing the vain hope for a number of years that the working class would flock to its standard. Today it is a rather forlorn hope. Since the Bolshevik revolution in Russia the leaders of the "S. L. P." and leaders are all that is left of it) have been rapidly drifting away from reality. Professing to be Marxists they denied the fundamental tactic of the dictatorship of the proletariat, proving that they were mere novices in the realm of historical materialism.

But even their enemies conceded that Daniel De Leon, who was and is their prophet, really did know considerable about Marxian economics, tho a poor tactician. So long as they merely repeated the various formulae of De Leon in the realm of economics they were on solid ground. But this reply to the Farmer-Labor Party threw economics overboard with the same abandon that De Leon and his followers have always vitiated historical materialism.

The Executive committee of the S. L. P., in a communication dated May 7, and published in the May 19 issue of the "Weekly People" gently but firmly chides the Farmer Labor Party for presuming to speak for labor in this country. For altho labor does not yet know it, the "S. L. P." was and is and ever will be the one and only, the true and unfaltering champion of the working class in this country. Because forsooth it bases its tactics upon science. Then we proceed to investigate what sort of "science" the Executive Committee of the "S. L. P." has in mind, and we read the startling declaration:

"A commodity itself, labor has no interest in 'lower prices' or 'lower rent', or the cheapening of this, that or the other ingredient which enters into the prodduction of labor-power."

At last the final word, the ne plus ultra of the science of economics, according to the erudite intellectual giants of the "S. L. P."

Never before, anywhere, have we encountered such untrammeled drivel emanating from those who befoul the memory of Marx by professing to disseminate his teachings. Anyone who knows the rudiments of economics knows that labor is not a commodity, that it has absolutely no value whatever. It is not labor that the worker sells, but his labor-power, which is a quite different thing. To speak of labor as a commodity is to fall into the errors of bourgeois economists and displays an intellectual poverty comparable only to the childish twaddle of Sam Gompers and the authors of the Clayton Act.

In order that we may not be accused of perverting Marxism by the mental misfits at the head of the "S. L. P.", we will quote the words of Marx himself on this point. On page 588, of the first volume of "Capital" (Kerr edition) we read:

"That which comes directly face to face with the possessor of money on the market, is in fact not labor, but the laborer. What the latter sells is his labor-power. As soon as his labor actually begins, it has already ceased to belong to him; it can therefore no longer be sold by him. Labor is the substance and the imminent measure of value, but HAS ITSELF NO VALUE." (Marx's own emphasis).

On the following page, 589, we again read:

"What economists (of the vulgar variety) call value of labor, is in fact the value of labor-power, as it exists in the personality of the laborer, which is as different from its function, labor, as a machine is from the work it performs."

This distinction is one of the points that placed Marx in a category by himself in the realm of economics. It was upon precisely this question that the elaborate system of the old economists always crashed. According to them the worker sold his LABOR to the employer. The value of labor was determined by labor. Therefore they could say that a day's labor is equal to one day's labor. Not only a vicious circle, but the most brainless tautology! Then came Marx with proof that what the worker sells is his labor-power, and that the value of labor-power, like every other commodity is determined by the amount of socially necessary labor-time necessary to reproduce it. Thus we see the vast difference between the commodity labor-power and that which determines the value of that commodity, labor-time.

The present Executive Committee of the "S. L. P." is so ignorant of the fundamentals of Marxism that it does not even read the literature published in its own establishment in its edition of Marx's "Wage, Labor and Capital" there is an introduction by Frederick Engels, wherein he deals with precisely this question. Engels points to the fact that the worker cannot sell his labor to the employer, but only his labor-power.

"At the most he could sell his future labor, i. e., assume the obligation of executing a certain piece of work at a certain time. But in this way he does not sell labor (which would first have to be performed), but for a stipulated payment he places his labor-power at the disposal of the capitalist for a certain time (in case of time wages), or for the performance of a certain task (in the case of piece wages). He hires out or sells his labor-power. (P. 14, S. L. P. edition, Wage, Labor and Capital).

That the position of the Executive Committee of the S. L. P. is not a mere accident is proved by the fact that again and again in the communication it returns to the fact that "labor commands a price" that it is a commodity. Then the whole misconception of Marxism is reduced to the utmost of absurdity when it triumphantly asks:

"Why, in logic, should one commodity more than any other require representatives in a political congress?"

Naturally, if labor is a commodity, (which it is not) and if the S. L. P. is right then it is just as logical for a political party representing sugar or mutton to be created.

When the "S. L. P." claims that it has nothing in common with other parties it is correct. It is alone, undefiled and unique in its arrogant stupidity.

The reply to the invitation of the Farmer-Labor Party was expected to be a declination, but no one, by the most phantastic stretch of the imagination, could visualize the nature of the reply, as no one but the ossified S. L. P. could sink to such depths, of idiocy in dealing with wealth production in this society.

Labor will create its own political Party and will enter the arena against the capitalist class totally oblivious to the existence of the forlorn remnant of sectarian muddleheads, known as the Socialist-Labor Party.

Rank and File Workers Lead Tractor Race

(By F.S.R. Press Service)

Those in the lead in the Free-trip-to-Russia contest in connection with the Friends of Soviet Russia tractor drive, it appears from a study of returns to date, are rank and file union workers. The names of persons prominent in the labor movement appear in the tally, but they are not at the head of the list.

The "Jimmy Higgenes" of the labor world, the men and women who work hardest and get comparatively little gratitude, are coming into their own in this contest. The voting arrangement is such that the tally is almost an exact measure of the amount of work done by the participants. Those who have made it their business to canvass the labor organizations of their vicinity have piled up votes which put them definitely in the race, with a round trip to the Workers' Republic as a prize.

To cite a few instances from among those at the top of the list in the voting contest: I. Greenberg, a fur worker in Chicago, Lena Cherwenko, a clerk, Celia Samarodin, a dress operator in New York, and a member of the International Ladies Garment Workers of America.

Rank and file workers all of them! Which of them will go to Russia as the "living message" with the tractors donated by the American workers thru the F. S. R.? Or will there be others who will get ahead of them in the race?

Among the Magazines

"The Liberator" for June

From the first cover page illustration by Frank Walts to the advertisement of the Friends of Soviet Russia on the back cover, the June "Liberator" will hold the undivided attention of the reader.

Printed editorials deal with the assassination of Vorovsky at Lausanne, the coming Labor Party conference in Chicago and other current issues.

Don Brown has a full page sketch of C. E. Ruthenberg and an interesting and amusing description of the "White Terror in Pittsburgh," with cartoons of the principals in the action, including prisoners, prosecutors and detectives. The depraved physiognomy of the detective thug is in striking contrast to the well-poised determination expressed in the countenance of the "dangerous red." An interesting article by H. M. Wicks, describing his own experiences in Ohio, deals with the spread of the White Terror in that district.

John Pepper bids Hillquit "bon voyage" as he starts his pilgrimage to the marriage of the Second and Two-and-a-Half Internationals at Hamburg. Jay Lovestone writes about the conviction of Ruthenberg at St. Joseph. J. Louis Engdahl has an interesting review of the activities of Alexander Howat. There are other contributions by Scott Nearing, Floyd Dell and the customary poems.

Cartoons by Hugo Gellert, William Gropper, John Decker and a double page cartoon of the negro "Exodus From Dixie," by Robert Minor complete one of the best numbers of The Liberator ever published.

Wicks Speaks at New Haven, Conn.

"Unite Labor's Forces in the Labor Party" will be the subject of the address by E. M. Wicks, labor editor of "The Worker," at Pardee Council Hall, 215 Meadow St., New Haven, Conn, June 19, 8 p. m.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Militants Among Anthracite Coal Miners Face Big Crisis at June 14th Elections

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT
(Special to "The Worker")

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—A gut of that favorite administration slow known as "let's talk it over" is blowing, and all who have their hearts, or their labor leaders or industrial leaders gather, about it peculiarly sensitive.

"Let's talk it over" leaders fear a new strike in the anthracite coal region." Still we ask, what right have labor leaders to fear strikes? The answer is that they are not the labor leaders. For when a labor leader begins to fear the one thing that the mine owners fear, then "normalcy" has got him, which means that the mine owners have got him, which means that the rank and file have got their throat by the throat. Normalcy and strikes, as you may understand, are not all on speaking terms.

"It all happened in the month of May." The first week the mine operators celebrated May Day in Philadelphia. A statement was issued. The next week John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, returned from his European travels. The week following John L. Lewis traveled to Washington. And now all connections have been made, the chorus is complete. The song they sing is—beat the radicals, they're bolsheviks, they're communists, join us for fear of strikes.

The tune is not taking with the rank and file. The statement issued by the general committee of the anthracite operators above referred to, assures us of this. Profits upon five and a half million tons of hard coal have been lost to the mine owners because of outlaw strikes, the statement claims. Where miners object or complain, there the language of protest is the language of the strike. When men are laid off, temporarily or otherwise, for injuring property, failing to report, loading dirty coal, failing to load cars with the prescribed topping, insubordination, defiance, then strikes are called to compel their reinstatement. Two hundred and thirty thousand miners were involved in these outlaw strikes. This is the complaint of the mine owners. Washington has heard it. The national coal commission crooked its finger at Lewis. Lewis came and listened. Now then, what to do, that's the problem.

The anthracite agreement expires in August. It is reported that Lewis cried tears and spoke feelingly about not having seen his blue-eyed baby boy for weeks at the convention at which the present agreement was put over and when the vote was about to be taken. Lewis subsequently promised the mine owners that the present agreement would be continued for another year after its expiration. Both Lewis and the mine operators are now wondering how this can be done, with mine workers "guilty of insubordination," actually defying both Lewis and the operators, so far as the present agreement is concerned, and all they can do while the getting is good. With the loss of profits on five and a half million tons of coal during the last six months, with the threatened loss of all profits should an anthracite strike occur, all this does play hell for those who aspire to pasture in the field of normalcy in the field of uninterrupted profits and contented unions. Uninterrupted profits and contented unions are boom friends of ours.

What is Lewis promising in Washington? It is claimed that only two mine workers officials in the entire anthracite region know. Did Lewis first come to the anthracite miners to consult them as to their wishes regarding the new agreement? He did not. Will he see to it that the new anthracite agreement and the coming new bituminous agreement to be entered into, will expire upon the same date? Nobody knows, but he probably will not. The tri-district anthracite miners' convention will be held June 24th. By that date the district elections will have been held in district one (June 14th) and that will tell whether the progressive or conservative mine workers will win June 24th. If the progressives win there will be fireworks at the tri-district convention, and the things miners are now defiant about stand a chance of being written into the new agreement.

Radicals and progressives thruout districts 1, 7 and 9 of the United Mine Workers dare not sleep a wink these few weeks to come. They must assume leadership in their local unions. They must act as tellers to assure an honest count of ballots. They must capture the local offices in the local elections about to occur. They must champion the progressive slate for district officers. They must elect progressives to the tri-district convention.

Lewis hopes that the conservatives will win. In dollars this means that he joins the mine owners who, at pits controlled by conservative locals, pay as low as $4.10 for six cars. At pits controlled by radical unions the miners get from $10 to $12 for four cars. It means that Lewis is helping a Scranton operator build his $137,000 mansion. It means that he will continue to close an eye when operators present United Mine Workers organizers with a humble domicile for services performed. It means that Lewis' "observers" will join operators and government "observers" in tagging radicals and running them out of this territory. It means that he approves of mine owners' priests whipping their congregations into line for the conservatives' slate in also the mine owners' slate.

It means that Lewis will be a party to the attempt to steal the elections, for the conservatives brag that the progressives will win the rank and file but the conservatives will win the elections. It means that he joins he operators in fulminating against he mine workers because a couple f dozen of them own autos and silk shirts. It means that he approves of the act of the Dunmore mayor, and to be a relative of a candidate upon the conservative slate, when he ordered Howat addressing the miners gathered to hear him "because Howat s not a member of the United Mine Workers and had been arrested once!" It means that he also does not think it at all a bad idea for the conservatives to import Socialists in an effort to give the conservative slate a bit of standing among unsuspecting progressives. It means that he agrees with the report of the general committee of operators, is against miners striking to recover a job for a fellow worker, to compel miners to join the union; to make meek and lowly miners out of the present defiant and "uncontrolable" sort.

But it's a long way back to the old days when the miners, talking with each other, were considered a crowd, were enjoined and blackjacked—a long way back in reality, if not in time. Miners who are courageous enough to strike 64 times in 60 days in the mines of one company are also tough enough to lick Lewis plus the operators.

Anthracite burns with a very small amount of flame, producing intense heat and no smoke. That tells what's what in this region. There are no signs of smoke and flame, and yet the heat and fervor and spirit of revolt permeates the workers. Direction and understanding are needed. The radicals will supply this.

The New Russia!

READ
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by A. A. HELLER

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Capturing the Leaders

There can be no doubt that the biggest news that broke in the American labor world, Sunday, June 3, was the organization at Pittsburgh, Pa., of the International Progressive Miners' Conference, the "left bloc" within the United Mine Workers of America.

Yet one is compelled to look in vain thru the columns of the "Socialist" daily, The New York Call, Monday, June 4, for any mention of this historic event. The same is no doubt true of the entire "Socialist" press.

This can be easily explained. The whole history of the industrial activities of the Socialist Party shows a continued effort, not to reach the rank and file of America's militant workers, but to "Capture the leaders!" This policy has been emphasized more than ever in recent years, until now the Socialist Party and its press, as has often been shown in these columns, is exerting its wiles even upon Mr. Samuel Gompers, the little "white terror" at the head of the American Federation of Labor.

Thus the very important accomplishments of the delegates of the radical miners gathered at Pittsburgh were completely ignored, but considerable space was given instead to a lengthy signed article by Gompers himself, trying to justify the continuance of his reactionary rule over America's organized workers. This is the same propaganda that every kept sheet of capitalism hungrily seized upon to help their friend, Gompers, who has also been lauded so much of late by both "Bill" Burns and President Harding.

Perhaps some of the limelight-hunting "Socialists" feel comfortable hobnobbing, on equal terms, with the $10,000, the $15,000 and even the $25,000 per year "labor leaders." They look askance at "Grand Chief" Stone, of the Locomotive Engineers, running an "open shop" coal mine in West Virginia. The "Socialist" Call puts Gompers' henchmen upon its board of managers.

But the growing militancy in the ranks of labor will gradually slough off all these reactionary human barnacles, from Gompers and Stone down to the lowest and meanest. Then the "Socialists," blind to the real nature of the class struggle, will wake up to learn that they haven't a friend left in the entire labor movement.

The backward-looking "leaders" of American labor are but as the stars of the night that pass with the coming of the new day. The new day for American labor is dawning with the growing militancy, the organized militancy of the workers in the mines and steel mills, on the railroads, in the needle, building and metal trades, on the ships that plough the seas, thruout all industry. On that day the masses will take account of those who have tried to "capture the leaders" in the past; among them the "Socialists" who are trying to clamber aboard Gompers' "One-Hoss Shay," even on the very eve of its collapse.

Russian Soviet Diplomacy

The replies of the Russian Soviet Government to the British ultimatum, Lord Curzon, prove conclusively that there is in existence one government that is genuinely desirous of peace between nations. They said as much to Great Britain: "We are for peace, but not at any price. Altho you may humiliate other and smaller nations, you cannot humiliate us. In our desire for peace we will make concessions, but those concessions do not go the absurd lengths of permitting you to clutch our throats with your greedy fists."

While the reptile press of the United States solemnly editorializes on the diplomatic retreat of the Soviet government before the bombast of Curzon, the revolutionary proletariat understands the masterly diplomacy of the Bolsheviks. Altho obsessing the consumption of the foreign diplomats of Britain, it goes over the heads of these pigmies to the masses of toiling workers thruout the world. If Curzon were not the blundering tool of a stupid ruling class he would drop the correspondence with Soviet Russia instead of trying to force Russia into a humiliating position before the world. He has not learned any lessons from the past history of Soviet diplomacy, otherwise he would quake before the spectre of Brest-Litovsk.

Soviet Russia has granted Curzon concessions and may grant more, but there is a point beyond which it will not budge. Everywhere there is evidence of increasing hostility among the capitalist nations against Soviet Russia. This attitude may presage another imperialistic venture against the Workers' Government. In such an eventuality the jackal pack of capitalism will find itself confronted with two foes—the invincible Red Army of Soviet Russia, and the awakening proletariat of every country in the world. Not only will the mass of the working class of Europe refuse to fight against Russia, but in this country the revolutionists in the trade union movement will exert every ounce of energy to close the ports and prevent shipment of supplies for such a venture.

While Curzon can only rely upon the imperialistic mercenaries in case of a show-down, the Soviet Government can rely upon millions of class-conscious workers thruout the entire world.

The Soviet diplomacy can be described as adopting the slogan of Theodore Roosevelt: "Speak softly, and carry a Big Stick."

The Fight for World Peace

Day by day the fight for world peace is growing more bitter. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ has joined the fray and has joined it seriously. It will circulate 125,000 congregations with a petition urging that the United States accept Harding's Permanent Court of International Justice. It will bring pressure on the Senators. The Council is even threatening to pray for peace via the God-blessed Gatling gun route.

All of which may be of first-class interest to students, observers and investigators of politics. But it is only of third-rate importance politically to workers. The existing efforts for peace made by this great American church body will succeed with the same degree of success accompanying similar previous efforts on the part of churches.

But behind all these threatening clouds of peace talk there lurks a severe difference of opinion now agitating the Best Minds of the Party in power.

In the fold of the upper crust of the Republican Party bureaucracy there are two dominant schools of World Peace Panacea Salesmen. One school, with Hoover, Hughes, and Harding as spokesmen, vehemently proposes the Permanent Court of International Justice. This group believes that the Administration stands a better chance of not being repudiated in the coming elections if it talks of a "peaceful" settlement of international disputes."

Another group, represented by Mr. Adams, who is still Chairman of the Republican National Committee, is opposed to all this talk of World Courts, permanent or otherwise. This school clings to the idea that all such talk will turn Republican failure into disaster in 1924 because the electorate will look upon this plan as a mere effort to have the United States sneak into the League of Nations thru some back, side or cellar door. Adams believes that even underground connection with the League will hurt his Party's chances of success.

But the workers needn't be fooled. There is no issue of world peace involved here. It is merely a dispute over the best ways and means of selling the Republican Party to the voters in 1924. When the next war comes, the Hardings and the Adamses will force the American masses into it. And when the next war comes, that unquiet body of quarrelsome aforementioned, will set aside at least one Sunday on which the American people will be asked to pray to God and Christ that our soldiers kill more men of the other side than the other side can kill of ours.

The Oldest Daily Passes

The New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser, the oldest daily paper published in this country, has been gobbled up by Frank A. Munsey and consolidated with his Evening "Sun."

The Globe was one of the few remaining "liberal" daily papers in the United States. The highest achievement in journalism was reached during a period of thirty years under the management of Charles A. Dana. Of late it has been simply one of those spineless, vascillating organs of sentimental liberalism. Endeavoring to represent the ideology of the small bourgeoisie who still labor under the delusion of liberty and equality, as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, the Globe became soon as emasculated as the hopeless class whose spokesman it tried to be. Just as the element it spoke for is fast disappearing, so the paper itself was doomed to the fate of its kind. It had to adjust itself to the demands of capitalist imperialism or perish.

Mr. Munsey, who in 1916, as the agent of the House of Morgan and the British Government, obtained control of the "Sun," among other publications, for the purpose of propagandizing the interests of Allied Imperialism, recently bought out the property of the Globe. For all practical purposes the Globe is now extinct and the victory goes to Wall Street. No longer will the imperialists be pestered by the yawp of the backward elements of the capitalist class, who found expression in the columns of this venerable sheet.

To the revolutionists the demise of this paper is significant only to the extent that it is evidence of the rapid devitalizing of a middle class that never at any time in its career, had vitality enough to stand forth politically as an independent class. This element is ground between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and its individual members either sink into the ranks of the working class or climb to the seats of the capitalist overlords. The only organ in the daily newspaper field in New York that speaks for the former element is the recently born half-baked Evening Post, that flounders between the world court proposal of Harding and the anti-Bolshevik poison of Sam Gompers' pen valet, William English Walling. Its fate will eventually be that of the Globe and it will have few mourners.

A Millionaire Mormon's Will

In a New Jersey Court the $30,000,000 will of George Jay Gould has recently been filed, and now his offspring, legitimate and illegitimate, are squabbling over the spoils. Gould was the personification of that corruption so characteristic of his kind.

Descendant of the original plunderer, Jay Gould, who obtained his start in life by stealing from his partner in business and driving to suicide the man that came to his rescue to keep him from jail, the present Gould maintained the traditions of his ignoble race. With the fortune obtained from thievery, corruption and bribery of state legislatures and every other form of venality, the late George Jay Gould, like other debauchees among the "400" of our best society, had his legal wife and also kept women, one of the latter bearing him three children. He also had seven legal offspring by his wife. How many others he had that have been provided for in other ways, the record does not say.

At any rate, without doing a lick of work in all his sixty years, this specimen was able to live in idleness, luxury and debauchery off the surplus produced by the wage slaves of this country. He finally died of one of those mysterious, lingering diseases peculiar to the money masters of America. Now his seven legitimate offspring are trying to prevent the three illegitimate ones from sharing the fortune of their degenerate father.

Meanwhile the slaves in the vast industries controlled by the Gould fortune, especially on the railroads, continue producing wealth for the spawn of this family and firmly believing the illusion that capitalists are necessary in the process of wealth production.

This Week!

By THE ONLOOKER

Awards Pulitzer Prize

"America Marrying Bonifaces Are Told" reads a headline in the News of this week. Which only goes to show that the Germans aren't the only people who have taken to "profiteering" since the war. And the Germans, even more than Americans, have had good reason for doing so. Among the countless post-war German fortunes resulting from figures on paper, was that of Julius Brandt. And yet the present capitalist government in Austria cannot give them.

* * *

After the War is Over

Now that the war has been over for nearly four years, the United States Supreme Court, in black robes assembled, has declared unconstitutional the laws in 21 states preventing the teaching of foreign languages to pupils below the eighth grade in public, parochial and private schools.

This effort to put a premium on ignorance grew out of the 100 per cent pay-triotism that ravaged the country during and after the war and that still continues in numerous violent forms. The time for the high judges to have acted was during the war, when men were being lynched for their ideas, others sent to prison, others out of the country. But a capitalist court never acts while the iron is hot. It waits until the war is over, when its decisions are useless and harmless.

* * *

Wholesale Democracy

The New York Times recently had a wireless from London announcing that the whooping cough was running thru Mayfair and attacking persons of all ranks. It was reported that even the Duchess of York was suffering from an attack. That was certainly very inconsiderate not to say disloyal, of the epidemic. It might have been content to attack the children of the working class and spare royalty. At any rate, the Times registers surprise that the germ should have so little discrimination. It certainly had democratic ideas but war, wholesale democracy should be checked.—S. K. A.

* * *

Dodging the Taxes

The big profiteers have been so successful dodging taxes during the past year that only 21 of them have declared they have incomes over 1,000,000 compared to 206 in 1916. The "millionaire class" are investing its monies in "tax free" securities, thus leaving the workers to shoulder the financial burdens of the government. Washington and the "war time taxes" they are compelled to pay everywhere, even unto the movies.

* * *

Japan Feels Red Wave

Evidently Japan feels the red wave of labor's struggle for power creeping closer and closer. Following a murder given to Adolph Joffe, Soviet Ambassador to China and Japan, at Tokio, the Mikado's government, in true Pittsburgh style, conducted "red raids" all over the wholesale arrests. The kept press makes the usual comical blunders claiming that those arrested were "guilty of a Socialist plot to stir up Communism in this country." We shall await eagerly all orthcoming news from the Orient.

* * *

Churches Oppose 12-Hour Day.

Even the churches have taken a position opposing the Gary 12-Hour Day. But this opposition never was very strenuous. So we don't suppose Gary is worrying very much. Only one thing counts with Gary, and that is "WORKERS' POWER." Let the workers create a greater workers' power thru better organization and more intelligent action.

* * *

Where is the Bottom?

As the German mark continues to descend, more rapidly than ever, one may well ask, "Where is the bottom?" Send all replies to the "Socialist", Ebert, head of the German capitalist republic.

* * *

Flour Prices Drop

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., millers report that the price of flour has fallen to pre-war figures. These prices are due for "some more drops when the new crops are harvested in Soviet Russia and the peasants of the Workers' Republic begin feeding the hungry of the world.

Primer Lesson

Does the man like to jump like a dog for his food, shelter and clothing? No. But the boss pulling the string tells him it develops his character—and proves that he has "brains."

"Americanizing" Slaves Wholesale in Detroit, Mich., to Stop "Red" Inroads

By WILLIAM REYNOLDS
(Special to "The Worker")

DETROIT, Mich.—A new departure in the methods of molding the "Hardy Dubbs" and "Babbits" from the raw material of our immigrant has been inaugurated by our "100 per cent" Chamber of Commerce.

Their first attempt at this new brand of "Americanization" was made the other day when the so-called Americanization Committee of Detroit entertained a group of Czecho-Slovaks in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce Building. The Free Press, reporting the affair, declared, "this is the first official attention that has ever been paid these people."

The Free Press adds that in the afternoon the meeting was addressed by "prominent public men," who explained the beauties of "American institutions and ideals." Following the meeting the visitors were treated to a banquet and dance in the main dining hall of the building.

Long ago the Detroit Chamber of Commerce played a prominent part in teaching subservience to the foreign-born workers thru mobilizing the teachers in night schools, spellbinders in the factories and the clergy. They have always been ready to lend their magnificent auditorium to any organization of soldiers or other misled workers who might be used to further their greedy aims.

Revelations at the Berrien County trials must have impressed them with the methods of "mass action," for now they are supplementing their plodding methods with spectacular mass meetings of various nationalities in Detroit, who may be considered potential Soviet supporters.

The superintendent of schools, addressing the "mass," said "The church and school have marched together from the beginning of our history, and as long as they continue to do so there is no possible chance for anarchy raising its head. In the school we learn to respect the laws of the country and revere its institutions."

We are at a loss to understand what he means by the church and the school marching together. There is certainly no historical evidence to support such a statement, especially in relation to the public schools. Perhaps he means they both march to the "goosestep" of capitalist domination, to which both are subject.

Those patriotic terms "damned foreigners" and "scum of the earth," which usually color the remarks of the 100 per centers, were conspicuous by their absence. The chairman, Louis Kahne, beliefied the "American" ism" of the native-born as an accident of birth, while he eulogized those who voluntarily chose to embrace the glories of this sublime nation.

Here, in the name of patriotism, we see these Red Pipers of capitalism, using the prejudices they themselves have instilled between the American-born and foreign-born workers, trying to prove that the foreign-born workers are more patriotic than those who were born here. Evidently some of the recent acts of American-born slaves in strikes are not to the liking of the overlords, so they want to make the real 100 per centers out of the foreign-born slaves. Presumably they imagine this a clever move to make these exploited and brow-beaten workers contented with their lot by filling them full of patriotic bunk.

Needless to say, the representatives of the Church were there to lend the halo of sanctity to the proceeding and impress those attending with the idea that God and his earthly hirelings were regularly enrolled on the side of the 100 per centers.

This propaganda is so plainly an effort on the part of the patriotic employers to make scabs and rats of the foreign-born workers that it behooves members of the Workers' Party and those in the labor movement generally to do everything they can to organize these workers in their respective unions and bring them in contact with the radicals in the movement through the medium of our language press and various other mediums. The plutes learn some theoretical lessons from us, let us learn thoroness of practical application from them.

Wisdom of the Poor Fish

By ART YOUNG

The Poor Fish Says:
Money doesn't bring happiness, but he always feels better when he wins a few bucks at the races.

Jim Larkin Returns to Dublin, Ireland, and Is Received by Thousands after Eight Years' Absence

By FINTAN LALOR
Written Especially for "The Worker"

DUBLIN, IRELAND.—If there was any doubt in the minds of any Irishman or Irishwoman as to who was the dominating figure in the industrial and political life of the Irish working-class, that doubt was removed at the celebration of the anniversary of the execution of the late James Connolly, held here. Altho away from Ireland for over eight years, 20,000 men and women, amidst the pouring rain, roared their approval of the return of Jim Larkin. At the same time roaring their disapproval of the cowardly silence of the Irish Labor Party in allowing Connolly and his fellow executionists of the last few months to pass without protest on their part.

Jim Larkin addressed his remarks chiefly to those who favor the Republicans. He spoke to them of the necessity of revising their tactics and exhibiting a clearer understanding, and coming to grips with the realities of the situation. He urged them to lay down their arms and enter the Dail (Irish Parliament). "They were going to be a free nation," he said. "Because they had got a setback, was that any reason why they should not go forward to the dawn," he asked.

Many Republicans feared that the appeal of Jim Larkin, asking them to lay down their arms, was an appeal based upon the idea that they should be left helpless and conduct their fight in a pacifist manner; but Jim removed their fears when he declared, "Give up arms—yes!" "Ireland's sacrificed dead," he went on to declare, "gave up their arms many a time and waited until the hour arrived and seized these arms again, and went out and died that the nation might live." The crowd sensed the point that Jim was making, and tumultuous cheers greeted his remarks. Many saw that Jim was asking them to be sane men and women, as sane as they had been brave. They were being asked only to revise their methods and not to change their principles.

"It is no disgrace to give up your arms," declared Larkin, "when the forces opposed to you are overwhelming. If Connolly were here he would say to them to have peace by understanding, and then reform the line and march forward to victory."

Referring to the many who were dying upon the hillsides and those who had gone before, victims of the brutal conduct of the Government and the cowardly silence of the alleged representatives of the people, Jim Larkin asked the assembled thousands, "Were they going to waste the seed of the nation, and were they going to sacrifice the men in the jails for one personality or a dozen personalities?" The crowd answered, "No!"

Coming to the vexed question of the oath to the King of England, Jim declared that no man living could make them pay allegiance to a king. He urged the crowd, whether they were Free Staters or Republicans, to join together and make an appeal to the men on the hillsides to come into the nation. "Let them not mind words about giving up guns," he said, "so long as they do not give up the principle of a united Ireland, one and indivisible."

He urged the crowd to seriously study the question of peace. Let them come out into the open and fight for their principles, was the advice tendered by Larkin. "Let the Free State Government declare a vacancy," he said, "and he would fight the best man they could produce on the question of peace by understanding."

In one of the most dramatic appeals ever uttered in the streets of Dublin, he asked those assembled who were in favor of peace to raise their arms. There was a unanimous response. It was significant to note that men in uniform expressed their approval of Larkin's appeal for peace.

So ended the first meeting since the Free State Government came into power again in the men and women of Ireland had the pleasure of hearing a speaker stand up, irregardless of the blatant display of power, and boldly declare that the Workers' Republic would win. Dublin turned out in its thousands and felt itself more than rewarded for standing in the downpour again in the tremendous appeal uttered by Jim Larkin.

Ireland is going to have peace, let there be no mistake as to that. It will not be for the peace of the lamb lying down before the brute strength of the lion. It will be that of men and women realizing the futility of continuing in the struggle, at present against overwhelming odds. It will be a peace that will allow the militant workers in Ireland to reform themselves and pursue new tactics.

Dublin today clearly demonstrates, as much as we regret it, that the forces of reaction stand temporarily triumphant. The populace looks kindly, for the time being, on the forces of the Free State. Free State soldiers march up and down the streets, with loaded rifles, reinforced by armored cars. Free State officers boldly swagger forth, reminding one of the pre-war days in Prussia. But it is all of temporary duration. We mention it in order to counteract the criminally foolish statements of fanatical Irish Republican speakers in America.

Irish labor in parliament due to its silence on the executions and other matters, has fallen into disrepute. When its representative Cathal O'Shannon rose to address the crowd, prior to the speech of Jim Larkin, he was met with howlings and derisive cries. Finally, realizing that it was useless to continue, O'Shannon had to sit down and allow Jim Larkin to take charge of the meeting. Down among the crowd, afraid to be seen, was Thomas Johnson, the chairman of the Irish Labor Party. Irish labor has failed miserably in the political arena. It even lacked the ordinary courtesy of attending the welcome accorded to Jim Larkin by the Dublin masses. It now finds itself in a position where it cannot obtain a public hearing without the aid of Jim Larkin. Upon the industrial field the workers have, due to the union established by Jim Larkin—the Irish Transport and General Workers Union—maintained higher standards of living than that obtaining in Britain. It now prepares to cement its forces and forge ahead not resting until it has secured a republic, the only republic that counts—a WORKERS' REPUBLIC.

The Steel Mills Begin to Smoke Again—Read About It in "The Worker"—See Page Two

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Gary Is Guilty of Murder

Ohio Miners for Program of Militants

(Special to "The Worker")

BELLAIRE, OHIO.—A Provisional Committee has been organized here to carry on the work of the Progressive Miners Movement in this District, until such time as Sub-District and District Conferences can be held, and Permanent Progressive Committees elected.

This is the response of the militants of District 6, U. M. W. of A., to the cowardly and panic-stricken attempt of the District Executive Board to ward off the oncoming progressive wave by an outrageous circular letter.

This circular as usual does not refute any of the false statements it claims are being circulated, nor refer to the Progressive Miners' Movement by name. But it is so composed as to give the reader, especially the one who does not examine the exact meaning too closely, a very strong impression that all criticism of the officers and policies of the organization is the work of the I. W. W.—Communists, or other avowed enemies of the American Government.

It also threatens to enforce the autocratic provision of the Constitution providing for suspension of any member who even reads to a Local Union a circular containing a strong condemnation of any decision rendered by an officer of the Union, and warns the membership against heeding a call to any meeting unless the call bears the official seal.

But the miners of the state of Ohio, the birthplace of the United

(Continued on Page Four.)

Nova Scotia Labor Editor Wins Freedom

(Special to "The Worker.")

SYDNEY, N. S.—Malcolm Bruce, editor of "The Worker," official organ of the Workers Party of Canada, and labor candidate for Southwest Canada in the provincial elections, was acquitted before Magistraté MacGillivray in this city on a charge of sedition. Bruce was arrested on the evidence submitted by detectives who claimed that in a public speech he declared that he hoped to see the Red Flag substituted for the Union Jack.

The prosecution failed to prove its contention, based upon this charge, which would have been a plain violation of the sedition law.

The Red Flag will be substituted for the Union Jack, not by talking about it, but by action on the part of the masses of the workers of Canada.

Young Workers League Urges Gompers Fight Child Labor

(Special to "The Worker")

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has just received a letter from the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League of America, for transmission to the Executive Council of the Federation urging that body to organize into unions the many millions of young workers in the United States now used to reduce the wages and lower the conditions of the adult workers, as well as to prevent them from acting as scabs.

The appalling condition of the 2,000,000 child laborers in the United States is pointed out in the letter sent to Gompers, and the A. F. of L., as well as all other working class organizations, is called upon to join the fight against the destruction of the workers' children in the mines, mills and on the farms.

The appeal to the A. F. of L. is but the beginning of a spirited campaign to be carried on by the Young Workers' League to bring to the

(Continued on Page Four)

The Militant Coal Miners

The Coal Barons: "Trouble with you people is, you want the earth."
The Coal Miners: "Trouble with you is you've got it."

Anti-Fascisti Mass Protest on June 22nd

The bloody hands of the Fascisti must be kept off the American labor movement. That will be the gist of the emphatic demand which will be made by representative speakers at a mass meeting in Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., Friday evening, June 22, under the auspices of the Anti-Fascisti Alliance of North America.

The Anti-Fascisti Alliance has the endorsement of the entire organized labor movement in New York and vicinity, having been endorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Council, the United Hebrew Trades, the Italian Chamber of Labor, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Ladies Garment Workers, and the Workmen's Circle. The meeting will consequently be in the truest sense an expression of labor's sentiments.

The list of speakers will contain names familiar in all branches of the movement, there being complete harmony on at least one point—that the wearers of the Black Shirts, who have destroyed labor's power in Italy and have become the henchmen of the reaction everywhere, must be kept from obtaining a foothold in America.

The meeting will be international in character, as a symbol of the international determination to stamp out the black plague of Fascism. A number of the speakers will use languages other than English, but only for a few minutes each.

The gathering must be well attended as an effective protest against the acts of terrorism already committed by the Fascisti here, especially the murder of DiMaio, a member of the hod carriers' union, by a Fascist.

Come to the meeting, and spread the news among others!

An Open Letter

To All Branch Organizers, Workers Party, and Workers Party Members

Comrades: The National Defense Committee and the Labor Defense Council have arranged a Free Speech Week from July 1 to 8. The special feature of this Free Speech Week will be a monster collection of funds for the defense of the New York and Michigan Criminal Syndicalist cases. Every shop, every residential section, every park and summer resort must be covered at this time.

To make careful plans toward this end, kindly see that your defense delegate attends the next delegates' meeting on Tuesday, June 19, at 8:30, at 208 E. 12th St., and every Tuesday evening thereafter until the beginning of the drive.

With the pending hearing of Ben Gitlow in the Supreme Court and the the appeal in the Ruthenberg case, as well as the numerous deportation cases, you can appreciate the urgent need of funds for defense at this time.

Our drive has been endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Workers Party, Local New York. We therefore ask every branch to get behind this drive with all enthusiasm. This is a chance to show what your branch can do. We count on your active cooperation.

Fraternally yours,
Nerma Berman, Drive Secretary.

Laundry Strike Is for Increase in Wages and Recognition of Union

Laundry employes who are members of the International Laundry Workers' Union No. 280 went on strike Tuesday for recognition of the union and a small increase in wages.

Shirt ironers are the only workers directly affected by the strike, and it is confined to Manhattan and the Bronx. The responses to the strike call was 100 per cent of the members in this branch of the union, and during the first day over 100 unorganized ironers called at the union offices and joined the union.

Many laundry owners also rushed to the union offices to sign agreements with the union granting full recognition and the wage increase demanded. Union officials state that they are confident of winning and that the strike will greatly strengthen the organization.

Bosses Press Aids Gompers War on Labor

BY HARVEY O'CONNOR
(Federated Press Correspondent)

SEATTLE.—Despite the surface excitement attendant upon the delivery of the American Federation of Labor ultimatum, Seattle labor is calm about the threatened revocation of the charter of its central labor council. Men in labor ranks are positive that the council will not retreat from its progressive stand on national and international questions when it formulates its answer on June 8. They are also certain that the local council can not be permanently disrupted by the action of the federation's executive.

If the charter is withdrawn, another local central body must be created to take its place. In this new council the same unions which now send delegates to the present council will be represented by men of the same views.

The only damage which the federation's executive has done, they believe, is to play into the hands of the local Associated Industries. The tory dailies of this city have consistently given page one to the A. F. of L. ultimatum. Papers which have fought the A. F. of L. tooth and nail both nationally and through its local unions, have not missed this rare opportunity to quote Samuel Gompers and the executive council to the fullest length. One paper, subsidized by the Associated Industries and the Ku Klux Klan, has repeatedly given boxcar type to the charges against Seattle's labor body.

Charges that the Central Labor Council has endorsed both the I. W. W. and the Communist International are mutually contradictory, in view of the hostility between these two radical groups, James A. Duncan, secretary of the Seattle council, declares.

Unions here have receded from many of the advanced positions they occupied during the war. Union Labor is now fully represented on all civil projects, and its support sought in matters of public policies. In the recent city elections, the three candidates it indorsed out of a field of six were elected to the city council. One of these, Robert Hesketh, is first vice president of the International Culinary Alliance, comprising cooks, waiters, waitresses and soft drink dispensers.

12-Hour Day in the Steel Empire Takes Ghastly Toll of Life Among the Children

Deliberate and carefully planned murder!

That is the crime the steel barons are guilty of in continuing the enforcement of the 12-Hour Day in the steel mills.

"The Worker," this week, shows that the big steel capitalists, who voted unanimously at the New York meeting of the American Steel and Iron Institute to continue the long day, are not alone guilty of murdering the fathers in the mills,—3,255 killed outright during the 10 years—1909 to 1919.

They are also directly responsible for the early death in the "homes" of the steel workers of untold numbers of little children and helpless babes—victims of the Steel Moloch.

In Brookline, Mass., are the homes of the rich, the holders of stock in steel, copper and coal. There the deaths of children under five years of age constitute but one-tenth of all deaths.

But what do we find in the steel towns, Braddock, Pa., and Gary, Ind., in Carnegie, Pa., and Loraine, Ohio? In these centers of the 12-Hour Day, one-half of all who die are children under five years.

[illegible] every day [illegible] funeral processions with their white hearses, carrying the white coffins that contain the lifeless bodies of 20th Century infant sacrifices to the God of Steel, whose apostles are Gary, Schwab, Grace and their capitalist company.

THE BABIES, THE CHILDREN OF THE STEEL WORKERS DIE FIVE, SIX, EVEN SEVEN TIMES AS FAST AS THE CHILDREN OF THE RICH.

Down in Johnstown, Pa., a worker, grown to middle age, told his story to a member of the Investigating Committee of the Interchurch World Movement. He had quit the mills, the only protest he knew, when his little girl had died, the daughter he had never learned to know, because he was always away, during all her waking hours, away in the wills, working.

This week's article in our anti-12-hour day campaign shows that the long day in the steel industry gives the worker no time or opportunity to develop his social and family life. It shows how profiteering in steel not only "Breaks up the home," but cuts short the life of the men, women and children of the working class in the steel empires of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other states.

Our facts show, for instance, that:

It was impossible for a 12-Hour Day steel worker, during eight years working at Homestead, Pa., even to find time to take out his citizenship papers.

A Catholic priest testified before a Senate committee that some steel workers at Braddock did get Sunday off, once in six months, to go to church.

Men complained that they didn't see their wives, or get to know their children.

In Braddock, suburb of Pittsburgh, 200 families living in 61 shacks; 25 boarders in one house where three different persons occupied each bed in the 24 hours of each day, sleeping eight-hour shifts.

This week's article follows:—

The Wholesale Murder of Children

By JAY LOVESTONE

The ravages of the rapacious Steel Barons are not limited to the fathers and mothers. Profits take a terrific toll amongst the children of the steel workers. In the steel areas the infant mortality rate is appalling. Ac-

(Continued on Page Three)

BABIES DIE! GARY'S PROFITS $101,529,310.00!

By CLARISSA S. WARE
Investigator for "The Worker"

Production of steel, during the month of May, was at the rate of over 50,000,000 tons per year. The steel mills are running nine-tenths capacity. This is the largest monthly output on record.

The price of steel is now 32 per cent above last year, and at the same time labor costs only 10 per cent higher than a year ago, and bituminous coal 28 per cent less. The bank account of the United States Steel Corporation fattens at a rate which throws some doubt into Mr. Gary's plea of poverty and the need for the 12-hour day and slave conditions in the steel industry.

"To abandon the 12-Hour day," said Judge Gary, "would require at least 60,000 additional employes and raise the price of steel 15 per cent."

Of the total steel ingot capacity in the industry of 55,800,000 the United States Steel Corporation owns 40 per cent. Its share of the increased number of employes needed to run the industry on an 8-hour day would be 24,000. In 1922 the U. S. Steel employed 214,931 workers. With the high salaries of directors, vice-presidents, and other ornaments, added to the wages of the workers, still the average of wages and salaries was only $1,500 per year. Taking this padded figure as a basis, the 24,000 workers would only cost the steel corporation about $36,000,000. And last year the net earnings of the United States Steel Corporation were $101,529,310.

Let the added costs come out of the millions of profits. There will still remain about $65,000,000 net profit for Gary and his gang to divide up between themselves.

The cry is a shortage of labor, a plea for the 12-hour day!

And the steel corporation profits are $101,000,000 a year.

With the steel workers organized, Judge Gary would soon sing a different song.

Producing 40 per cent of all steel, the U. S. Steel Corporation employs 214,931 workers, the Bethlehem Steel 33,816, the Republic Iron and Steel 8,326. There are approximately 300,000 workers in the steel industry today.

The workers in this basic industry must organize into a powerful industrial union. They must prepare to take their places side by side with the workers on the railroads and in the mines, if they, and their wives and children and their class, are to survive the 12-hour days, the gruesome pogrom and the slave conditions imposed upon them, and especially upon Gary's wife and children.

Until then Gary will continue to plead for "aid and understanding," and the steel corporation will continue to sweep enormous profits on, of the workers, and the babies and children of the steel workers will continue to die three times as fast as the children of the rich.

Big Meetings Planned for Labor Party

Branches of the Workers Party are swinging into the campaign for the organization of the Labor Party at the July 3d conference in Chicago. Mass meetings have been arranged by many of the Party branches, which are also distributing literature urging support of the July 3d convention.

Branches which have arranged meetings and speakers are as follows:

June 15—Elizabeth, N. J., Labor Lyceum, 344 Court St., at 8 p. m. Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of "The Worker."

June 16—West Frankford, Ill., at Reed Stand, at 7 p. m. Speaker, Rita Reeve Elser.

June 17—Daleytown, Pa., Moose Hall, at 7 p. m. Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of "The Worker."

June 17—Granby, Mass., Flanick Hall, at 7:30 p. m. Speaker, Karl Reeves.

June 18—New Haven, Conn., Trades Council Hall, 212 Meadow St., at 8 p. m. Speaker, N. M. Wicks.

June 20—Bridgeport, Conn., Metal Trades Hall, Park Theatre, Main St., at 8 p. m. Speaker, Ludwig Lore, Editor of "Volkszeitung."

June 21 and 22—Maine, dates and addresses to be announced later.

The subject of the lecture for these mass meetings is, "United Labor's Forces in a Labor Party."

Hear Foster Attack Gary 12-Hour Day

(Special to "The Worker")

WARREN, Ohio.—William Z. Foster will speak in the heart of the Ohio steel district, Sunday afternoon, July 1, at a picnic at Avon Park, between Niles and Warren, Ohio.

This picnic has been arranged by the Mahoning County Branch of the Trades Union Educational League, in order to give Foster the opportunity to answer Judge Gary's pronunciamento in regard to the 12-hour day, in the heart of the steel territory.

The picnic is being widely advertised among the steel workers of Youngstown, Girard, Niles, Warren, and many other smaller steel cities in this territory.

It is expected that Foster will address one of the largest audiences of steel workers congregated in this district.

Local New York, Workers Party, will hold

Summer Festival & Picnic SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1923, at Forstner's Park, 350 Eastchester Rd

Athletics by Finnish Branch Dancing Refreshments Tickets 35 Cents—At Gate 50 Cents Tickets on sale at Local Office, 208 E. 12th St., and all Branch Headquarters.

Finnish Band Games

DIRECTIONS: Take Subway to East 180th St., Bronx; Change for White Plains Ave. Subway to 225th St. Station. Ten minutes Walk thru East 225th St. and along Eastchester Road

Big Problems Facing Party in Russia Met

BY ISRAEL AMTER

(Our European Staff Correspondent)

MOSCOW—The Congress of the Russian Communist Party took place for the twelfth time under the most unusual conditions: the great leader of the party was missing. But the missing, his spirit guided the proceedings. Everything was conducted in the Light of Leninism—which has a distinct meaning at the present time.

The Twelfth Congress faced great difficult and complicated problems. War-time Communism is over and the introduction of the New Economic Policy, as a temporary adaption to capitalism, demands greater elasticity. In the face of the ruin that rules Europe today, one can state without fear of contradiction that only the Communists have a policy. Social-Democracy and Laborism are floundering, while the Communists of Soviet Russia are guiding the government and state economy over the shoals to a constantly rising level of prosperity.

The Congress had to deal with four big problems: the organization and raising of industrial production; the bringing of the country close to the city; the national question; and the controlled the government.

The question of industrial production was treated by Trotsky in an elaborate thesis, which is regarded as the most comprehensive essay in this field ever attempted. It was treated in a brilliant manner. Proletarian governments suffer from lack of talent to carry on the economic life of the country. It must be developed from the ranks of the workers themselves. This development can take a place only in the actual work. The bourgeois engineer and technician deal with men trained in capitalist production, all of them conversant with the methods of such production. The proletarian engineer has first to be created, he has to evolve his own method of production with forces unacquainted with the problems confronting them. The task is a tremendous one; many mistakes are made and many obstacles must be overcome. Only a rigid organization and careful selection of those placed in charge of production will ensure success.

Opposition to this position was led by Krassin, Commissioner of Foreign Trade, who maintained that this process was so slow that it cannot be utilized as a basis for the re-establishment of Russian industry. He declared that the only acceptable basis was one that would secure international loans and credits. Consequently, production in Soviet Russia would have to be adapted to capitalist industry. This position was completely repudiated by the Congress. Soviet Russia will greet whatever international credit and loans are granted her; her production, however, is being put on a self-sustaining basis. Soviet Russia cannot and will not wait till such time as the capitalist governments consent to grant credits. This is the demonstration of the growing power of the Soviet State.

The question of nationalities has become an imminent one since the Union of Soviet States was effected last year. There are nearly one hundred different nationalities assembled under the Red Flag of the Union of Soviet Republics, all of which have their peculiar problems. Most of them are petty nationalities, yet a few of them, such as the Great Russians, have a large population. In all cases, it is a petty-bourgeois chauvinist instinct that has to be combatted. There are also the problems of language, of education, and literature. They are mainly the problems of peasant life, and range from those of the nomads of the Circassian hills to the population of the broad Russian plains.

Soviet Russia is the only government that has given self-determination to the nationalities composing its Union, even tho that was one of the great slogans with which the Allies won the war. Only the Communists can guarantee such rights, since the proletarian State depends on the self-development of nations.

The Communists, as the initiators of the revolutionary movement that took the workers and peasants into power, have been responsible for the welfare of the State ever since. Moreover, the workers and the masses of peasants have looked to the Communist party for their guidance. True to their mission as leaders of the revolution, the Party has assumed this responsibility. And yet hitherto this assumption has been an indirect one. Today the responsibility is direct.

The Party has a Control Commission for controlling the activities and leading organs of the Party. This Commission holds the individuals and official bodies to their tasks and makes them account for their actions and decisions. It has been decided to give this Commission the further duty of controlling the Soviet government. It has been endowed to fifty members and will have the task and responsibility of the good functioning of the government.

Close Mines and Rob 200,000 Miners of Work, Advice of Officials to Coal Mine Barons

Official Organ of Union Misleaders Tells Operators How to Starve Miners Back to Work

Appeal to Public Is Made in Name of Miners Who Have Been Made Victims of Starvation Drive—Union Officials Are Willing Tools of Coal Barons

Under the guise of a statement purporting to be a reply to the charge of the non-union coal operators that the miners are responsible for the over-production of coal, officials of the union declare "the union would not have grown and attained its present size and proportions if the operators had not hired 200,000 more men than coal was needed." . . . "These 200,000 surplus men on their pay rolls and refuse to turn them loose. . . . The United Mine Workers of America cannot close down these mines, because it has no such right, power or authority. For the same reason, put 200,000 miners out of the industry. But the operators can do it if they will. We challenge them to make a start."

Here, in plain words, is the brass suggestion of leaders of the miners' union to drive 200,000 of the 500,000 union members out of that organization with the connivance of the mine barons themselves.

Without a doubt this is one of the vilest pieces of labor flunkeyism that is recorded in the long history of treachery to the working class on the part of its misleaders, paid officials. This is the work of the unspeakable John L. Lewis machine and the three members of the committee who signed the appeal—Green, the union government-board are Ellis Searles, pen prostitute, who edits the United Mine Workers' Journal, John Moore and Thomas Kennedy, both Lewis satellites. Let the membership of the United Mine Workers of America burn the names of these scoundrels into their minds and drive them all from the United Mine Workers of America and the trade union movement of this country.

Evading the Struggle

The principal characteristics of the reactionary union official when dealing with the employers or with the executive committee of the capitalist class, the United States government, is his desire to evade the class struggle.

With the United Mine Workers, organized over half a million strong, under militant leadership, the miners would have a powerful weapon in the six-hour day and the five-day week, at the same rate of pay now prevailing at eight hours a day for six days. Statistical reports, even though perverted by the mining interests, show conclusively that the industry can well afford such hours and wages. If Searles, Moore and Kennedy were real leaders of labor, instead of the hirelings of the mine owners, they would tell John Hays Hammond and the members of the United States Coal Commission that the miners would settle their quarrel with the coal barons in their own way, and that either the coal barons would come to the terms of the miners or every mine in America would be tied up until the issue of nationalization of the coal mines was forced.

But instead of even advocating the nationalization of the mines, Searles, as editor of the Mine Workers' Journal, attacks John Brophy and the committee that recommended nationalization.

Those workers active in the recent Progressive Miners' Conference in Pittsburgh should take advantage of this communication and this brazen effort on the part of the officials of the union to cripple the organization they are sworn to defend. Possibly Searles and his pals would like the opportunity of designating the 200,000 miners that should be permanently deprived of their livelihood. In that case the Lewis machine could be assured a majority in the next election for officials of the union.

If the Lewis machine was composed of real-labor leaders, instead of vassals of the master class, there would be some effort made to break the power of the operators in the gunmaas ridden states of West Virginia, Kentucky and in many other sections, instead of trying to evict men from the union mines and consequently from the union who have experience in mining so they will be compelled to enter the non-union fields to compete against the union men.

If union men are thus conspired against by their own officials and once enter the scab coal fields it is hardly likely that they will be easily induced to re-enter the union ranks during the next general strike in the coal mines in this country. In spite of the treachery of the union officialdom this must not be permitted. The rank and file must act and act quickly and inform [illegible] and Co. that the union will have nothing to do with assisting the operators drive 200,000 members out of the union to become raw material for strike-breaking the next time the coal barons set out to destroy the miners' union.

United Front of Transport Workers Won

By GEORGE HARDY

At last the persistency of the Red International of Labor Unions has brought unity. The Russian transport workers unions concluded an agreement with the International Transport Workers' Federation (Amsterdam).

Each agreed to a joint Council of Action, which is to be composed of representatives from the I. T. F. and the Red International, with its headquarters in Berlin. This cannot be viewed as a purely Russian move, for the policy of the R. I. L. U. has been one of constant endeavor to establish this United Front.

It will be remembered, that the Executive Council of the Red International tried to have the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam), intercede in the split that was about to take place last year in the Confederation of Labor in France. Unfortunately, the Executive of the I. F. T. U. refused to curb the hand of Jouhaux of the C. G. T. which culminated in dividing the organization into two equal parts; one half, the United Confederation of Labor (C. G. T. U.) affiliating with Moscow, and the other staying with Amsterdam. Considering that the last congress of the C. G. T. held a few months ago, turned down the request for a joint conference of the two organizations submitted by the C. G. T. U., all revolutionary workers and progressives everywhere will welcome this unity, and thank the Red International for this achievement.

The Socialist Party of America, we hope, will have learned something of the tactics of the revolutionary trade unionists in Europe, and will put the attack of Morris Hillquit, against the Communists who sought the floor of the Hamburg conference, to do exactly the same as the Transport Workers have accomplished, into the category of all things sectarian and reactionary, to say the least. This is no time for petty bickerings and division. The European organizations are rapidly learning this, with tears and blood, the evidence of their folly in prolonging the day of unity, which the R. I. L. U. called for immediately it adjourned its first congress. Instead of trying to understand why the Communist Parties become stronger during a crisis, Hillquit hopes against hope they will become weaker, when capitalism, as he admits, is bound to bring more crises which will sharpen further the division of classes and drive them into two extreme camps, the one of extreme nationalism and the other communist. And there is no middle ground in this class struggle.

Edo Fimmen's statement as international secretary of both the I. T. F. and the I. F. T. U., that the organizations are well nigh helpless in the face of fascism, is a serious warning to the American workers and they must immediately get together or suffer all the agonies capitalism can inflict for our disunity. Robert Williams, of the British Transport Workers' Union, states that there is to be an agreement not to expel Communists from the transport unions for their revolutionary activities, and war against Soviet Russia is to be met by a common front of all transport unions. A common fighting fund is to be created which will be used for resisting fascism, and helping those unions that have suffered severely in the struggle with reactionary terrorism. Viewed in the light of the past, when transport workers took coal to England and America while in both cases the miners were in desperate struggle with the mine owners, we may now prepare to keep vigilant watch and refuse to do any more international scabbing. The Council of Action will be entrusted to call the workers into conference if the first move made by the bosses detrimental to the international working class. Nor will munitions of war, and the transport of troops encase any control commissions which are being established on the European railways, "No more capitalist wars," must be the rallying cry.

Let the Fellow Workers of the I. W. W. take note of the coming decision not to expel communists. This is a splendid example of how misled by them as being too reactionary, have now gone further in tolerance than the I. W. W., for they still refuse to reinstate those whom they expelled for their activities for affiliation to the Red International.

The recently formed International Marine Workers' Amalgamation Committee is calling upon the transport workers and seamen to make a united front. We ask that all those who take into consideration this one thing separated as we are, to immediately start an agitation in the longshoremen, seamen and harbor workers' union for complete amalgamation. We need a union without divisions. It is necessary to eliminate all the craft unions in favor of consolidation into an Industrial Union of Marine Workers. This is what the Red International advocates and this joint council of transport workers will lead to an international understanding and international solidarity.

Hail the Red International for its persistency in Unity.

The Steel Mills Speak!

[illegible] Steel Workers [illegible] Steel Workers [illegible] Steel Workers [

orce Steel Workers to Sleep Three 8-Hour Shifts in Crowded Shacks

(Continued from page One)

...ing to investigator Elizabeth ...ges, we find that:

...Proof, the public view of inland ...ations, low family income is im...ent because of other unfavorable ...ors; ignorance, poor housing, ...disability to participate social and nursing service—with which it ...ends to be associated."

...And the noted surgeon, B. S. Way...n, and government statistician, S. ...enstricker, in Public Health Bulletin ...o. 76, have brought to light the fol...ing astounding situation:

..."Mortality among the children is ...enally recognized as a very sens...ive indicator of the health condi...ons of a community. The Federal ...nsus Reports for the five years, ...909 to 1913, inclusive, showed that ...he death among children under five ...ears of age averaged 27 per cent of ...ll deaths in registration cities of the ...United States, and contrasted with ...onsiderably higher percentages for ...ertain iron and steel manufacturing ...owns, where investigations have ...hown unhealthful conditions to ex...st and where low-paid wage-earners ...onstitute a large part of the ...opulation. . . .

..."Table: Per cent which deaths of ...hildren under 5 years of age are of ...otal deaths of all ages, average for ...ll registration cities and for certain ...on and steel towns, for the five ...ear period 1909-1913. All cities in ...he registration area average 27 per ...ent.

...Iron and Steel communities:

...addock, Pa.	51
...arnegie, Pa.	47
...onessen, Pa.	57
...ohnstown, Pa.	40
...ossen, Pa.	67
...outh Bethlehem, Pa.	55
...eelton, Pa.	45
...oraine, Ohio	45
...oungstown, Ohio	39
...ary, Indiana	48

..."Thus the percentage of all deaths ...f children under five years of age in ...hese industrial communities during ...he period indicated was from 50 to ...0 per cent above the average for ...ll cities in the registration area.

..."An even sharper contrast is shown ...hen communities of this type are ...ompared with residential communi...ies composed largely of well-to-do ...milies. For example, in Brookline, ...ass., the deaths of children under ...years of age for the period aver...ged 10 per cent of all deaths. In ...ast Orange, N. J., the percentage ...as 17.1."

...It is especially interesting to note ...at in a thoro field study made by ...e Children's Bureau of the U. S. ...partment of Labor in Johnstown, ...a., the following condition was ...und to prevail according to War...n and Sydenstricker:

..."In the distinctly unskilled work...gmen's wards the infant mortality ...tes were found to range from 156 ...271, while in the other wards the ...tes ranged from 50 to 125. . . .

..."In families where the father earn...d less than $521 a year, or less than ...0 a week, the infant mortality rate ...as 235.7 as contrasted with 134.7 ...r the community as a whole, and ...t was three times as high in ...milies where the father earned ...200 or more a year."

...Let us now go to Gary where the ...vestigations of Hughes made public ...1923 clinch our point that the ...reatest infant mortality rates are ...und amongst the families whose ...eadwinners are the worst under...id and most overworked. Bulletin ...o. 112 of the Children's Bureau ...ows that in the group of families ...aded by a breadwinner whose an...al earnings are under $1050 the ...er cent of non-supervised feeding ...f infants is 69.1; to the group earn...g $1060-$1850 it is 56.8 per cent; ...d for the group over $1850 it is ...3 per cent. Miss Elizabeth Hughes ...n explains the significance of this ...ndition:

..."As might be expected, the arti...ially-fed babies in the lower income ...oup received the least feeding su...rvision. For 69 per cent of the in...nts artificially fed in the group ...ose breadwinners' annual earnings ...ere $1850 or over, only 50 per cent ...f the babies artificially fed were not ...pervised. With increase of income, ...erefore, the added supervision of ...eding doubtless tended to offset the ...s accompanying the greater use of ...tificial feeding, and important con...deration in view of the much high...death rates which obtained among ...tificially-fed babies."

..."Among the 392 live-born infants ...the lowest earning group 54 deaths ...der 1 year of age occurred, giving ...e mortality rate of 137.8; 90 out of ...e 708 babies in the mid group died ...der 12 months of age, making an ...fant mortality rate of 127.1; of the ...9 in the highest income group 16 ...ed in infancy, establishing a mortal...y rate of 89.4 for the group which ...s best favored financially. In these ...ures appears again the coincidence ...tween low income and high infant ...ortality rate which has so persist-

Help in Many Languages

ONWARD AGAINST THE CENTRAL POSITION OF THE ENEMY

"Ohio Robotnik" (The Voice of the Workers), Polish Daily, Mt. Sterling, Ohio, declares that United States Steel Trust Empire with its 12-hour slavery is the strongest position of the enemy in the whole United States. It is this citadel of human misery that the workers must storm. It is this citadel of human misery where slaves for the labor masters in every branch of industries are incessantly forging the chains of their own slavery. All efforts for cutting wages, prolonging hours and restoring the cruel 7-day slavery for the workers in America, must be concentrated to absolutely defeat the United States Steel Trust. All Labor forces should be concentrated against this center of the world industrial slavery of the world.

"Turn its cannons against Kaiser Gary's Iron Hell Empire, "The Workers' Voice" urges. Strong position in the mass struggle of the working class of America, and it must and will have in this fight the whole-hearted support of every true fellow worker of this country.

THE STEEL WORKERS MUST SPEAK

"Laisve", Lithuanian Daily, Editorial, June 7—We whole-heartedly support the campaign of the organ of the Workers Party, to find out what the steel workers themselves think about the 12-hour day and we promise to fully cooperate in this campaign.

Let all of the working class in America hear what the steel slaves think about the 12-hour day. When the whole working class hears your voice they will come to your assistance to organize and to carry on the struggle against the powerful steel trust.

* * *

CZECHO-SLOVAK DAILY JOINS CAMPAIGN

CHARLES KOLARIK, Secretary, Czecho-Slovak Federation, Workers Party, and editor, Spravedlnost, Czecho-Slovakian Daily, Chicago—Our heartiest appreciation of the fight of "Labor Herald Workers" against the 12-Hour Day. This struggle will meet with a great response from the foreign-born workers in the steel mills. You may count on our full co-operation!

ently recurred in the studies made by the Childrens' Bureau."

Steel Workers' Homes Ruined

In the report made public May 25, 1923, such profiteers in steel as Dinkey and Block and Gary and Grace said: "Whether or not, in the large majority of cases, twelve-hour men devote less time to their families than the employes working less than is perhaps questionable."

That this contention is an outrageous sample of brazen effrontery run amuck is obvious to every worker. It is painfully obvious to the many thousands of steel workers who are veritable galley-slaves chained to the rapacious desires of the greedy Gary and their fellow-profiteers.

The very family and social life of the steel workers gives the lie, in no uncertain terms, to this false propaganda manufactured by the Steel Trust. Because of the starvation wages forced on them, the steel workers are compelled to slave inhuman hours of labor to eke out the barest existence for their families and themselves.

It may, therefore, be put down as a copy-book axiom that in the Barony of Steel starvation wages and unspeakable working hours are inseparable. Ruined homes, overworked mothers, wretched, unsanitary living conditions, a miserable, monotonous machine existence and mass murder of their children—these are the blessings visited on workers by Garyism and its Twelve-Hour Hell Shift System.

Indescribable Social Conditions

Said Lieutenant Charles Rumford Walker describing his life as a furnace worker:

"The community of workers taken on a special character, where men work one day is twelve hours long 'We haven't any Sundays,' the men said; and 'There isn't time enough at home.' This is the most far-reaching effect of 'hours' in steel, I think, and easily transcends the others.

"'What do you do when you leave the mill?' people ask. 'On my night week,' I answer, 'I wash up, go home eat, and go to bed.' Anything that happens in your home or city that week is blotted out, as if it occurred upon a different continent; for every hour of the twenty-four is accountable, in sleep, work, or food, for seven days; unless a man prefers, as he often does, to cheat his sleeptime and have his shoes tapped or take a drink with a friend."

And the Commision on Inquiry of the Interchurch World Movement found that:

"The Twelve-Hour Day made any attempt at 'Americanization' or other civic or individual development for one-half of all immigrant steel workers arithmetically impossible."

But the full meaning and the widespread extent of such ravages of the long working day can be understood only when one keeps in mind the fact that 58 percent of those employed in the manufacture of iron and steel are foreign-born.

Investigating the grievances of the steel workers' this Commission cites the following typical case:

"M. U., a Czech (Homestead), in this country eight years and is married, but he never could find time to take out his citizenship papers since he would have to go on a week-day to Pittsburgh, which would mean that he would have to pay the wages of his two witnesses and lose his own.' While he was out on strike he would have taken out his citizenship papers, but he underatood from the newspapers that the strikers were not granted citizenship."

Not Allowed to Go To Church

From the testimony presented to the Senate Committee it is seen that the intolerable hours do not permit the steel workers the opportunity to rest even by going to Church. In reply to the Committee Chairman's questions about the number of times that persons omitted to go to church a Roman Catholic priest answered:

"Father Kazinski: Well, these are from the furnaces in the Braddock mills. There are nine furnaces there, and furnaces H and A allow the men to go to Church every second Sunday. The balance of the nine furnaces do not allow their men at all to go to church. Some get a Sunday off, perhaps, once in six months; but it is not taking care of their souls.

"The Chairman: Do many members of your church congregation work on Sunday?

"Father Kazinski: Most of them work on Sunday; and they do not see the inside of a church more than once in six months, because they are forced to work on Sunday."

Apparently, Gary and his High Priests of the God Mammon are bent upon preying on the workers even on the Holy Day of the Lord!

"Normalcy"—How Workers Live It

In these great days of Republican "peace and prosperity," the following picture painted by Lieutenant Walker of the "normalcy" existence the steel workers is particularly enlightening to the working class of America.

"The Twelve-Hour Day, I believe, tends to discourage a man from marrying and settling into a regular home life. Men complained that they didn't see their wives, or get to know their children, since the schedule of hours shrunk matters at home to food, sleep, and 'he never comes to make wife is always after me to leave this game,' Jock used to say, the first-helper on Seven. Mathematically, it figures something like this: twelve hours of work, an hour going to and from the mill, an hour for eating, eight hours of sleep—which leaves two hours for all the rest, shaving, mowing the lawn, and the 'civilizing influence of children.'

"I have no brief to offer for the Eight-Hour Day as a general panacea for evils in industry. I merely bear witness to the fact that the Twelve-Hour Day, as I observed it, tended either to destroy, or to make unreasonably difficult, that normal recreating and participation in the doings of the family group, the church or the community, which we ordinarily suppose is reasonable and part of the American inheritance."

Family Life Is Destroyed

In their campaign of vile calumny against the militants in the labor movement, the champions of the interests of the steel and other capitalist magnates pose as the friends of the heavenly annointed defenders of the "hearth and home." The unbridled hypocrisy of these apostles of the profit system is brought into sharp relief by the following example of the wretched family life amongst the steel workers as found by the Interchurch World Movement investigators:

"None can dispute the demoralizing effects on family life and community life of the inhuman Twelve-Hour Day. As a matter of arithmetic Twelve-Hour Day workers, even if the jobs were as leisurely as Mr. Gary says they are, have absolutely no time for family, for town, for church, or for self-schooling, for any of the duties that go to make full citizenship; they have not the time, let alone the energy, even for recreation.

"At Johnstown a member of the Commission was approached by a man of middle age who said that he was determined never to go back to work until the question of hours was settled. He gave as his reason the fact that his little daughter had died within the last few months; he said he had never known the child because he was at work whenever she was awake, or else she was asleep during the day time. He was determined that he would know the other children and get to know them, and that he should never lose sight of them."—(Interchurch Steel Report, p. 43.)

"Nothing good would be attained, according to outside agitators, for by the fusion of his life at last he found them."

What Steel Workers Call "Home"

Margaret F. Byington of the Russell Sage Foundation thus described a typical mill-town household in Homestead:

"One morning I entered a two-room tenement. The kitchen, perhaps fifteen by twelve feet, was steaming with vapor from a big washtub set on a chair in the middle of the room. The mother was trying to wash and at the same time to keep the older of her two babies from tumbling into the tub full of scalding water that was standing on the floor. On one side of the room was a huge puffy bed, with one feather tick to sleep on and another for covering; near the window stood a sewing machine; in the corner an organ,—all these besides the inevitable, cook stove upon which in the place of honor was simmering the evening's soup. Upstairs in the second room were one border and the man of the house asleep. Two more boarders were at work, but at night would be home to sleep in the bed from which the others would get up. Picture if you will what a week or a season means to a mother in such a home: the overwork, the brief respite from toil—to be increased afterward—when the babies come."

The disastrous effects of such home life are even more unbearable than the description would tend to indicate, because of the big families of the immigrant steel workers. According to the Interchurch investigators 15 percent of the immigrant steel workers have families of ten or over. Of the Croatians 37 percent have families of ten or over. Of the Magyars, 21 percent."

And Dean Mortimer E. Cooley of the Engineering School of the University of Michigan and successor to Herbert Hoover as President of the American Federated Engineering Societies thus answered Gary's tirade in behalf of the 12-Hour Hell Shift:

"The workingman must have more leisure—his right as a civilized being. Industry must be so organized that he must be able to work his eight hours a day. He must have more time to spend with his family, so that opportunity for the improvement of domestic relations may be afforded. He must have greater opportunity for companionship with his children and his friends. He must have time for healthy recreation so that a sound mind may be developed in a healthy body."

Starvation Wages Paid

The starvation wage goes hand in hand with the Twelve-Hour Day. That is dependent on the other. Gary Steel Barons pay the workers miserable wages so as to compel them to accept the two shift system. Thus the evils of the low wages paid to the workers are part and parcel of the Twelve-Hour Day and can properly be charged to it. For the steel workers the longer day means lower pay. He will never realize the shorter day without at the same time winning higher pay.

Receiving the glorious wage of less than forty cents an hour, after all the boosts given his pay by the generous Gary, the average steel worker is driven to further degradation.

According to the findings of the Interchurch Movement based on the official compilations of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. "The annual earnings of 72 percent of all workers were, and had been for years, below the level set by Government experts as the MINIMUM OF COMFORT level for families of five.

"The annual earnings of over one-third of all producers of iron and steel workers were, and had been for years below the level set by Government experts as the MINIMUM OF SUBSISTENCE standard for families of five.

"This second standard being the lowest which scientists are willing to term an 'American standard of living,' it follows that nearly three quarters of the steel workers could not earn enough for an American standard of living.

"The bulk of unskilled labor earned less than enough for the average family's minimum subsistence; the bulk of semi-skilled labor earned less than enough for the average family's minimum comfort." . . .

The minimum of subsistence level is the lowest level for mere animal well-being," with little or no attention to the comforts or social demands of human beings." The minimum of comfort level allows for a "modest amount of recreation."

This Commission also found that:

"A comparison of common labor earnings in steel with common labor earnings in five other major industries in the Pittsburgh district for the latter part of 1919 on the basis of a common standard week showed steel labor the lowest of the six."

Today the same condition prevails. The average wage per hour of common labor is fifteen cents above or almost 40 percent higher than the hourly pay of common labor in the steel industry.

It is under such long hours and low pay—the Twelve-Hour Hell Shift System—that the powerful Trust magnates would have us believe the steel workers can have any but wretched living conditions and miserable family and social life.

Shocking Housing Conditions

Thus the Interchurch investigators found that:

"Extensive congestion and unsanitary living conditions, prevalent in most Pennsylvania steel communities, were largely due to underpayment of semi-skilled and common labor."

This degradation of the steel workers was brought home to the Senate when it investigated the Steel Strike of 1919.

"Senator Sterling: Now, about the housing conditions, will you describe those?

"Father Kazinski: Well, two rooms as a rule, are the headquarters of the workers. The lower part is a kitchen and upstairs is the living room, if you can call it such, and the sleeping room for the family, and they have to sleep there. Sometimes they have boarders and sometimes there are four or five sleeping in a room.

"Senator Sterling: As a matter of fact, do many of them have less than four rooms?

"Father Kazinski: Yes; most of them have only two rooms."

And the Interchurch Report goes on to say:

"A dozen years ago the Pittsburgh Survey revealed conditions of housing which shocked public opinion and which Pittsburgh authorities state, have been improved practically not at all in the interim. It was impossible to conduct another such exhaustive housing survey in this investigation but sufficient observation and inquiry bear out the local statement, that housing was as bad as ever. . . . The census takers found in Braddock, for example, that in this steel suburb of Pittsburgh 2,000 families were living in 61 houses; 35 boarders were in one house where three different persons occupied each bed in the twenty four hours of each day, sleeping in eight hour shifts."

Senator Kenyon, Chairman of the committee, speaking of Braddock, said:

"This is the worst place I have ever seen and I have watched housing conditions of many immigrants."

The Senator further reported that:

"The first thing which strikes the attention of one who visits the homes of the strikers is the shocking overcrowding. The majority of families which I have seen live in only two rooms, and only few of them have more than three rooms. As the families are composed of from four to eight people, this means that the air space necessary for hygienic living is wholly lacking and the right kind of home life is made impossible. It means that frequently a bed must stand in the kitchen all the time, taking up space greatly needed for other things. In a few cases the crowding is due to the presence of lodgers, but usually it is not. In one case I was told that the family had tried to find an apartment with three rooms instead of two, but had been unable to, as many landlords objected to having such a large family of children in their houses. Such policy, of course means, that the largest families may be forced into the smallest accommodations. In general, however, the burden of paying rent for an adequate home seemed too great for the family to undertake. In many cases the apartments have no water in them and several families are forced to use a single pump in the court yard. In still a larger number of cases there are no toilet arrangements except dilapidated water closet sheds in the yard."

Supplementing this description of the abominable housing conditions the Interchurch investigators showed that:

"Many of the strikers live in alleys which are very dirty and cluttered with rubbish collected by the authorities at infrequent intervals. In one place in Homestead I found what appeared to be drainage water flowing down in the middle of the alley. In a good many cases families live in rear houses which can only be reached by narrow dark passage-ways or rambshackle wooden staircases leading in from the street."

Finally, let us turn to the conditions in Gary itself to bring our horrible picture up to date. Said Elizabeth Hughes of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor in Bulletin No. 112, published in 1923 as a "Filed Study in Gary, Indiana":

"A number of long, one story frame buildings, cheaply constructed and designed to bring in a maximum in rental, which were built on the South Side, perhaps epitomize the worst ills of uncontrolled housing. They were planned for lodging house, and divided into two rooms, or more rarely three room apartments. These small apartments were occupied by families, however, with consequent overcrowding. When two such long buildings occupy adjoining 'shoe-string' lots with only a narrow passage between, used in common by the tenants in both buildings, the congestion is great and but little relief is afforded by the small yards left at the end of each lot. Two adjoining houses of this type supplied but a single water faucet and four privies for the use of twelve families. In another instance a single flush toilet was provided to accommodate nine families. Inadequate at all times, during cold weather it was rendered useless, due to its location at the end of the last apartment where it was not protected against freezing.

"Apartments in such houses were found occupied by both colored and white families of different nationalities, as well as by groups of lodgers. From the point of view both of morals and of sanitation such buildings are not in accordance with decent housing standards, and their continued existence should not be tolerated."

Terrible Suffering by Mothers

What these working and living conditions of the steel workers spell for the mothers is thus portrayed by investigator Elizabeth Hughes making a study of the conditions in Gary for the Children's Bureau:

"All conditions of family and individual life are likely to be less favorable when both husband and wife are inferior, ignorance of sanitation and hygiene greater, and power to satisfy physical wants reduced."

Miss Hughes did not sugar-coat her findings. She showed that:

1. "Mothers employed during pregnancy—29.4 percent of the total births."

2. "The mothers of 279 infants (68 percent of the total whose mothers were gainfully employed) did not cease work even within two weeks of confinement, and the mothers of 256 infants continued gainful work up to the very day or hour of confinement."

3. "Seven-tenths of the mothers had no prenatal care whatever."

4. "A minimum of ten days rest in bed after a normal delivery is commonly recommended by obstetricians and resumption of household duties is discouraged under a fortnight. Seven hundred and forty-six mothers (45 percent) were in bed less than two weeks after delivery. The income was $1850 or over. 36 per cent got up before the tenth day and only about one mother in six (15 per cent) had household help less than a fortnight."

5. "The proportion of families in which the chief breadwinner's earnings were not supplemented varied according to the amount of the breadwinner's contribution. When his earnings were below $1050, 56 per cent of the babies were found in families which had no supplementary earnings; in the next higher income group, 67 per cent; in the highest 72 per cent. In short, the more adequate the chief breadwinners earnings, the smaller the tendency, the less need to add to them by the earnings of other members of the family. Mothers were less likely to be gainfully employed if the chief breadwinner's earnings were high, tho even in the highest group 29 per cent of the mothers were employed. In the lowest income group the percentage was 41."

The Summary of This Horror

The Twelve-Hour Hell Shift System denies the steel worker even the slimmest opportunity for family and social life. The Twelve-Hour Day and its destructive twin brother, low wages, are responsible for the wretched housing conditions, intolerable living conditions of the workingmen, and an appalling infant mortality.

Applying the rules of arithmetic to the everyday life of the steel workers, the Twelve-Hour Day annually adds hundreds of millions of dollars to the fabulous dividends of the capitalists, subtracts years of life from the children and wives of the workingmen, divides the laborers' time until it is reduced to an insignificant fraction of a day for social and family life, and multiplies the workers' woes and troubles by the score.

"Protect Foreign Born"

The Party in Detroit, Mich., is awake to the menace inherent in the present governmental attitude towards the foreign born. Native class propaganda calling for the installation of the Bertillon system of identification with its measurements, finger prints, photography, etc., will not be allowed to go unnoticed. The local has elected a committee shaiged with the duty of carrying out the Party's policies in behalf of the foreign born. This committee will be made up of the most capable comrades from each branch, and will hold its initial meeting June 24th.

Young Workers Will Picnic

The Young Workers League of Detroit will hold a picnic July 4th, at Redford Park. A gathering under the auspices of this group of young enthusiasts promises a maximum of enjoyment. There will be games galore, contests of all sorts, dancing, singing, eats and drinks.

Coming Events in Chicago

June 30—"Russia Thru the Shadows," by J. S. R. at Ashland Auditorium.
June 30—Independent Young Workers Sunday Schools Picnic at Beyer's Grove.
June 30—Labor Lyceum Mass Meeting, Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Ave.
June 30—Twenty Thousand Dollar Annual Veterans' Dance, Parkside Hall, 3800 W. Madison St.
July 4—Second Annual Picnic, Local Chicago Workers Party, Chernansky's Grove.
July 7—Scandinavian Workers' Picnic.
July 7—Armenian Y. W. L. Picnic.
Aug. 19—Annual National Defense Picnic.
Aug. 30—International Press Picnic at Riverview Park.

Street meetings are being held every Saturday evening at 12th and Harding, Hoyne and Madison, North and Talman, Belmont and Osgood, 112th and Michigan.

"UNDERGROUND RADICALISM"

AN OPEN LETTER TO EUGENE V. DEBS

By JOHN PEPPER

Debs has been an opponent of the Workers Party upon some tactical problems. Yet he is nearer to an agreement with its revolutionary principles than he is with the policies and tactics of the Socialist Party in which he holds membership and for which he is now speaking and writing. The whole question of underground parties, tactics, and the putting into effect of revolutionary principles is discussed in this little pamphlet which is addressed in a friendly spirit to Debs, the great warrior.

10c per copy

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The Long Working Day

"What is the 'labor' power that is consumed by capital? The first thing that strikes the attention of one who visits the homes of the strikers is the shocking overcrowding. The majority of families which I have seen live in only two rooms, and only few of them have more than three rooms. As the families are composed of from four to eight people, this means that the air space necessary for hygienic living is wholly lacking and the right kind of home life is made impossible. It means that frequently a bed must stand in the kitchen all the time, taking up space greatly needed for other things. In a few cases the crowding is due to the presence of lodgers, but usually it is not. In one case I was told that the family had tried to find an apartment with three rooms instead of two, but had been unable to, as many landlords objected to having such a large family of children in their houses. Such policy, of course means, that the largest families may be forced into the smallest accommodations. In general, however, the burden of paying rent for an adequate home seemed too great for the family to undertake. In many cases the apartments have no water in them and several families are forced to use a single pump in the court yard. In still a larger number of cases there are no toilet arrangements except dilapidated water closet sheds in the yard."—(Interchurch Report, p. 43.)

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"It reduces the physical sleep needed for the restoration, regenerative refreshment of the bodily powers to just so many hours of torpor as the revival of an organism exhausted by labor absolutely requires. It is not the normal maintenance of the labourer's vital force that sets the limits of the working-day; it is the greatest possible daily expenditure of labour-power, be it more or less healthful or more or less degrading, by means of which it may be, which is by determining the limits of the labourer's time of repose.

"Capital cares nothing for the length of life of labor-power. All that concerns it is simply and solely the maximum of labour-power, that can be rendered fluent in a working day. It attains this end by shortening the extent of the labourer's life, as a greedy farmer snatches increased production from the soil by robbing it of its fertility."—(Capital, Vol. I, "The Working Day," Page 291-292.)

THIS ISSUE IS No. 280

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above, your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

YOUR REPLY TO GARY!

Tens of thousands of steel toilers read "The Worker" last week, who had never seen a copy of the paper before. The free distribution of these "Workers" was absolutely necessary to interest those who labor in the steel mills, to let them know of the fight "The Worker" was making in their behalf.

But it is impossible for "The Worker" to continue sending out this great number of copies free each week. The financial burden is too great. We want the steel toilers to be regular readers of "The Worker," and we want those who are now our readers to help us get them into the rapidly increasing "Worker" family.

For this reason we are making a special offer, THIS WEEK, of "The Worker"—15 WEEKS FOR 50 CENTS—and we will include the workers in all industries, every one of whom, as we have pointed out, is threatened by the continued rule of the 12-Hour Day in the Steel Industry. Here is a Sub-Blank all ready to be cut out and circulated among your fellow-workers.

13 Weeks for 50 Cents

"The Worker," 799 Broadway, New York City.

Enclosed find $..... to pay for ..... subscriptions, as shown below, to "The Worker," for 15 weeks. This is my reply to Gary's 12-Hour Day.

Name	Address

Subscriptions sent by .....

Address .....

Fight Child Labor, Young Toilers Urge

(Continued from Page One)

attention of the organized as well as the unorganized workers the danger to them in a vast mass of unorganized youth exploited by capitalism.

Particularly the many barriers now preventing the youth from entering the unions are pointed out in the letter and an endeavor to reach the workers in the unions everywhere will be made to enlist their aid in opening the way for the entrance into the unions of the millions of exploited youth.

The complete text of the letter received by Gompers from the Young Workers League is as follows:

Samuel Gompers, President,
American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

After investigating the economic conditions of the young workers in this country, and after a thoro discussion of ways and means of improving these conditions, the Second National Convention of the Young Workers League of America (the organization of the young workers in the United States) instructed its National Executive Committee to submit the following statement thru you to the American Federation of Labor:

Our own investigation as well as official statistics of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor show that the young workers in this country—in many instances mere children—are compelled to work longer hours and for less wages than the adult workers.

In most industries (if not in all), and even in such where the eight hour day has been established by the unions, young workers are still compelled to work nine, ten and more hours a day. Need we tell you, Mr. Gompers, that the conditions in the steel mills where the twelve hour day is still in vogue are simply appalling and that large numbers of young workers suffer under these horrible conditions?. You must be acquainted with the conditions of the young workers in the mines where they labor inhumanly long hours at the most hazardous work.

Surely you have not forgotten the statement you made in 1909 after you returned from Europe—"America is at least two decades behind many European countries in the protection of life, health and limb of the workers." And you must realize that since then this country has made shamefully little progress, particularly in the matter of protecting the life and limb of the working youth. We specifically refer to the action of the United States Supreme Court in throwing out two national child labor laws. Your statement made in 1909 is particularly true today as far as the young workers are concerned.

You have spoken of child labor quite often, Mr. Gompers. Certainly you are aware of the abominable fact that over 2,000,000 children fifteen years of age and under work for their livelihood. We need not elaborate on this disgusting state of affairs. We just want to point out here, however, that the official statistics of the United States Department of Labor show that children of six years of age and under are being worked as much as fourteen hours a day.

These are the reasons why the Second National Convention of the Young Workers League of America, on behalf of the millions of young and child workers of this country turns to the organized labor movement to find the means to remedy the conditions that now exist. Our organization cannot carry on the struggle alone and isolated from the unions. Moreover, we emphatically reject the idea of special youth organizations on the economic field.

That the young workers, as part of the entire working class, can only better its conditions fighting shoulder to shoulder with the adult workers, was the unanimous decision of the convention. The convention furthermore expressed its willingness to lend every possible aid to the unions for the purpose of organizing the young workers. Particular emphasis was laid upon the necessity of a united labor movement and the combating of all dualism in the industrial field.

We need not point out to you that it is not only in the interest of the young workers that we urge them to organize, but it is above all in the interest of the working class, in the interest of the adult workers as well. The fact is too well known for us to need to stress it that the young workers are very often used as strikebreakers to scab on the adult workers on strike. In this manner the young workers are used to reduce the standard of living of the adult workers.

It is therefore, the imperative task of the organized labor movement to pay the greatest attention to the young workers and to enlist them in the ranks of the labor unions. The young workers want to join the unions. So far, however, they have been prevented from joining them by many barriers, such as age limits, etc. A concerted effort must be made by the American Federation of Labor to bring within itself the great mass of unorganized young workers.

We ask you to consider these questions and to devise ways and means for making it easier for the young workers to join the unions. We deem it necessary that all barriers be abolished and that the gates be thrown open to all young workers willing to join the unions. All youthful toilers irrespective of their age should be admitted with full rights.

Our convention also set up an economic program and a series of demands for the young workers based on the conditions now existing. Considering the importance of this question, we call upon you, fellow workers and brothers, duly to examine our demands and to let us know at an early date what decision your committee has arrived at regarding the organization of the young workers in the unions.

We are particularly interested to hear from you what immediate steps you intend to undertake to assist the working youth in their fight against child labor, long hours in the steel and other industries, bad sanitary conditions in the chemical and like industries, abolition of night work in industries dangerous to the health of the young workers, and for the protection of life, health and limb of the young workers. The American labor movement cannot let the cry of the suffering millions of children and young workers pass unheard and unheeded. We sincerely hope that the organized adult workers will lend a helping hand to the young workers and assist them in organizing into the unions and fight with them for better conditions. Unity is strength.

The young workers are waiting for you to act.

On behalf and by authority of the SECOND NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA,
National Executive Committee,

(Signed) **Martin Abern**, Sec.

IMPORTANT! NEW YORK!

To the delegates of the City Central Committee, New York City:

Comrades:—The next meeting of the City Central Committee will be held Saturday, June 16, 8 P. M., 208 E. 12th St. Matters of great importance to the organization will be taken up at this meeting. You are urgently requested to put all other engagements aside on that date, and be present at this meeting without fail.

Executive Committee, Local Greater New York.

Brandes Points at America

Perhaps the greatest and most respected publicist of Europe is Georg Brandes, and those who pretend to an interest in the quality as well as the quantity of our patriotic pretensions as "the land of the free" would do well to consider that this man, whose intellectual integrity is acknowledged the world around, recently said that, in view of continued persecution of radicals in America as shown by the Michigan Syndicalist cases, "nowhere is civil liberty less in evidence than in the United States."

Develop Workers' Drama

All comrades interested in the drama and willing to assist in the dramatic section of the Workers' Party, and all comrades who are authors of radical or revolutionary plays are earnestly requested to attend a meeting of the drama group June 25, at 8 o'clock, at 208 E. 12th St.—Sadi K. Amter, Dramatic Director, Educational Committee.

"THE AMERICAN FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS"

By C. S. WARE

Who are the Americans? From what countries have they come? What part have they taken as an active part in American politics? What relation do they hold to the native-born American workers? What part have they played in the development of American industries and the resistance of their employers? These questions and many others are answered in this pamphlet. Facts are interestingly supplemented with statistics and colored charts.

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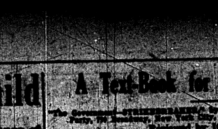
A Text-Book for the Class-struggle



Gompers' New York Machine Aids Military

BY BERT MILLER

The Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City, at its last meeting, approved the plan of the officers of the Citizens' Military Training Camps, to approach the various labor unions of the city in order to recruit young men for military training.

Thus the Gompers machine, which is in absolute control of this labor body, that had previously given a hearing on the Kuzbas Colony, to Mrs. Doyle, wife of a former stab labor agent, and tool of the Manufacturers' Association, that had refused to hear Mr. Reeso, the official representative of the Kuzbas Colony in reply, now descended to the very lowest depths of treachery to the workers of New York City.

Without the previous consent of the delegates, the Executive Committee invited Mayor Ross, of the U. S. Army, representing the Citizens' Military Training Camps to speak and granted him official credentials to appear before the local unions of this city.

Totally forgetting the "war-to-end-war," the millions of lives lost uselessly and the millions who were maimed and disabled in the last orgy of destruction, the body voted 70 to 28 to grant his request in order that our young men could be trained to "defend our country against attack" —the same old bunk that had been handed to us during the World War. Those boys, the Major said, would receive the greatest physical development and benefit, all at the Government's expense. No doubt this development and training will include exercises in machine gun practice and the use of the bayonet, so that our own boys can be used against us during strikes, or so that they may be shipped to foreign lands to defend the interests of American capitalists.

It is exceedingly regrettable that the militant trade unionists do not attend these important meetings of the Central Labor Council. There was only a small minority of 28 who stood up bravely against the resolution. They included Frechthold, of the Painters; Maud Schwartz, of the Womens' Trade Union League; Mandel and Colby, of the Teachers. When a demand was made for a roll call that each delegate's vote might be recorded, the chairman refused to grant it. It is hoped that at the next meeting of the Council, a strenuous effort will be made to secure the repeal of this attempt to annex the local labor movement to the Preparedness Campaign of the War Department.

Soviet Hymn of Revolution Russian Funeral March

Dying as soldiers fighting for Labor
so did you fall;
An offering of your love for those
who share the strife;
Gladly you gave us talent and treasure; yielding your youth to strife
The honor of the world, your freedom and your life.
Deeply you suffered nor shrunk from the grave—
Judges and hangmen, the fate of the fray;
Starved in dark dungeons, beaten and tortured, cheerful and brave—
Defying chains and jails, you marched upon your way.
Mad with their blood lust, rich from your labor exploiters dwell
In luxury and splendor; scornful of our power,
Sweeping to triumph trusting no
power—Heaven or Hell.
This song of sorrow sounds to them their fatal hour.
Rise now we workers rebellious and bold;
Tyrants shall rule no longer from above;
We are the builders—no one shall suffer hunger and cold—
We bring a world of beauty, liberty and love.
Farewell true comrades, death now enfolds you—rest in the tomb;
As sleeping there in peace you know no more of pain.
Farewell true comrades, we rise to fight;
O'er-sweeping all 'neath the banner we bore,
Slaving and sorrow vanish before us.
Toilers unite!
To break your bonds and rule the world for evermore.

Holmes Hits Raiders

The wanton violation of the basic American right of free speech by the United States government in recent years constitutes one of the blackest scandals in American history, says the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community church, in a letter to the New York branch of the Labor Defense council, which is collecting funds for the defense of William Z. Foster and the other trade unionists who were arrested after the Michigan raid of Aug. 21.

"If such violation is to be ended," the letter says, "it must be by the concerted action of the people and more especially of labor, which is the chief sufferer, in protest against the action of government officials and in defense of all victims who suffer from lawless oppression."

Napoleon, Goethe, Darwin, Emerson, Ingersoll, Barnum, Burns, Franklin, Brigham Young, Tom Paine, Voltaire, George Sand, Mme. Pompadore, Du Barry, and others.

Drawn by ART YOUNG

THE BOLCOMS BACK AGAIN

EDITED BY I. D. W. TALMADGE

To Save Civilization, Honor Silver Jubilee and Punish Gompers' Enemies

Following dispatches have caused us to cut our vacation short, leave Palm Beach and resume our old work again:

"IN THE NAME OF GOD, HAVE PITY UPON US. RESUME THE PUBLICATION OF THE BOLCOMS AND STOP THE RUHR REVOLT. STRIKERS WON'T GIVE IN UNLESS YOU COMPLY WITH THIS REQUEST. PLEASE, SAVE OUR CIVILIZATION."—Poincaré.

"IN HONOR OF OUR SILVER JUBILEE, MAY I REQUEST OF YOU AS A PERSONAL FAVOR TO CONTINUE THE PUBLICATION OF THE BOLCOMS."—Hylan.

"YOU MUST HELP ME PUNISH THESE SCOUNDRELS WHO DARED TO DEFY MY STAND TOWARDS SOVIET RUSSIA. GET OUT YOUR BOLCOMS AT ONCE!"—Gompers.

And that's that.

The Confessions of Luke McLuke

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We take much pleasure, folks, in introducing to you our new contributor, Mr. Luke McLuke, the foremost expert on Socialism, Anarchism, Syndicalism and Rheumatism of the Barat Detective Agency. Mr. McLuke is well-esteemed among the men of his profession and is undoubtedly the most educated sleuth in the country. Although the only thing he ever caught was a cold, nonetheless his intelligence and knowledge of economics have made him the second Sherlock Holmes. It is for this reason that we consider ourselves fortunate in securing the confessions of this distinguished person. His sensational exposures of the activities of the Reds in this country and his logical interpretations of economic phenomena will make these series the greatest achievement of American journalism. At our left is an intimate photo of our hero AT WORK. His intelligence can be unmistakably judged from his appearance. If you don't say any more about him, we'll let Mr. McLuke from now on speak for himself. The first instalment follows.—Editor.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE WALL STREET EXPLOSION

Relates His Autobiography—Discusses Gary—Names Perpetrator of Explosion.

How do you do, folks? I'm very pleased to meet you. Before presenting to you the first authentic revelation of the Wall Street Blast, I deem it necessary to acquaint you with my biography and give you a better understanding of my philosophy of life. I was born very young, a son of my parents. From early childhood I showed signs of super-intelligence. My inventive propensity—so essential to detectives—is incomprehensible; while only at the age of twelve I already discovered myself to be a great man. I've power, knowledge of surgery and experience among cannibals, I soon became a leading figure in the Burnt Defective Agency. My knowledge of Socialism, Syndicalism, etc., I received from such authoritative sources as the Boston Transcript, the New York Herald and the Police Gazette. I am a firm BULLiever in Law and Order; laws for others and orders from me. Being a true friend of Labor my views are identical with Judge Gary's. I believe that the American Federation of Labor should call out a general strike demanding a 12-hour day and a half day's pay. Those poor labor exploiters dwell would be ideal moral and economic conditions for the working class. It might have surprised you that such a wonderful thing as a 12-hour day should be supported by a capitalist like Gary. The reason is very simple. When Gary's father died he came to St. Peter and asked to be admitted to Heaven. "No millionaires are admitted here; only those who have slaved in factories and mines long hours, and suffered starvation, are permitted to enter these gates," replied the holy doorkeeper. That set the old man thinking, and he wrote to his son: "Dear Elbert, if you love your employes, and want them to go to Heaven, let them starve and work 12 hours a day . . ."

See, I almost forgot, I suppose you're all anxious to hear the only true story, and find out the guilty one of the Wall Street blast. Well, here it is: ON SEPTEMBER 16, 1920, MORGAN'S BUILDING WAS BLOWN UP BY . . . . dynamite!!

Respectfully submitted, Prof. Luke McLuke.

A PROBLEM IN HIGHER MATHEMATICS

Question:—When does two plus two and a half equal zero?

Answer:—When the Second International unites with the Two-and-a-Half International. Q. E. D.

"OUR" FLAG

morgangary	STANDARD OIL COMPANY
fordschwab	UNITED STATES STEEL
rockefeller	CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
woolworth	WALL STREET INTERESTS
vanderbilt	MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATIONS BANKS
RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP COMPANIES	
BIG BUSINESS ALL THE BIG TRUSTS	

ADVERTISEMENTS

Wanted—A young boy to edit the New York Call, must be grammar school graduate; and have at least six cents of political intelligence; references not necessary. Write: Cahan, New York.

Lost—My understanding, useless to any one else. If found please return to Fabes Oneal, Fourth Ave.

Auction—Lies, old lies, new lies, stale lies, fresh lies, all kinds of lies about Soviet Russia sold at cost price.—Forward, New York.

Special Notice—On or about the first of April the BOLCOMS will open a bank in New York. Corporations, organizations and individuals are requested to make their deposits at once.

Bolcomsly yours,
IRV.

Halt Effort to Deport 5 Party Heads

(By Federated Press)

CHICAGO.—Testimony of two department of justice undercover men has failed to accomplish the deportation of five foreign-born defendants in the Michigan red raid cases. The hearings of T. J. O'Flaherty, Norman Tallentire, Philip Aronberg, Alex Bail and Joseph Zaak before the U. S. immigration service commissioner have been postponed until after the men have been tried in the Michigan courts. They are all defendants with C. E. Ruthenberg and Wm. Z. Foster on the criminal syndicalism cases brought in Berrien county circuit court, St. Joseph, Mich. The trials have been held up until the Michigan supreme court passes in September on Ruthenberg's appeal, following his conviction early in May.

The immigration commissioner inquired of each of the five men whether he belonged to any party formed to overthrow the U. S. government by force of violence. Each denied that he did and then refused to answer further questions relating to his part in the Communist convention of August, 1922, which was raided by the department of justice and Michigan authorities. They refused because they have not yet been tried and were sustained in their refusal by the commissioner.

Francis A. Morrow, Alan Wolfsworth, and Maurice Wolff, two department of justice stool pigeons, testified that the men had attended the Communist convention and had been arrested in consequence.

Deportation seems to be postponed at least five or six months.

Campaign of Militant Coal Diggers Begins to Sweep Ohio Mine Fields

(Continued from Page One)

Mine Workers, are too intelligent to stand for the autocracy displayed in this circular, and its issuance without doubt be one of the best things for the Progressive Movement that could have happened.

Progressives Demand Pay for Slat

One of the chief grievances in Eastern Ohio has long been the slate or stone question. Most of the coal is overlain by a thick vein of slate or soapstone, which must usually be dug down by the miner without pay.

Various strong rebellions against this situation have sprung up in the past, only to be quieted by the officials by statements such as the one by President Ledyuka, of Sub-District 5, in the 1922 Sub-District Convention: "No contract will be signed by me unless the mine workers of Eastern Ohio instruct me to, that does not carry with it some kind of compensation for the draw slate overlaying our seam." Since the both the Cleveland and New York Agreements have gone into effect with no change in the slate conditions.

Organization Work Demanded

Ohio, and especially the Central and Southern fields, are suffering from the non-union conditions in the nearby West Virginia and Kentucky non-union fields. In 1921, the Hocking District in Central Ohio, suffered from the shortest working time in all mining districts, the average being only 21 per cent of full working operation. The coal from the non-union sections of West Virginia passes right thru the Hocking district on its way to the lakes and has actually hauled more miles for less per ton than the Hocking coal.

Denied New Trials

The need of a Labor Party in Ohio was demonstrated last week when Venturato and Agosta, under life sentences for alleged complicity in the killing of John Majors at a trouble last summer at the strip mine near New Lafferty, were denied new trials by the Ohio Court of Appeals. No direct evidence is offered against these men, but they had been active in the miners' un-

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The Truce in Michigan

With the granting of the motion of the defense for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court and for a stay of sentence pending the decision in the case of C. E. Ruthenberg, recently convicted of Criminal Syndicalism in Michigan, comes the news that the prosecution will not try the cases of any of the other defendants until the issues raised in the Ruthenberg appeal have been decided. Another indication that the enemies of labor will for the time being rest on the "Moral Victory" they have secured in the conviction of Ruthenberg, is the action of the Federal Immigration Service which has postponed action in the deportation proceedings instituted against T. J. O'Flaherty, Norman Tallentire, Alex Ball, Phillip Aronberg and Joseph Zack until after the fate of these men has been decided in the Michigan courts.

It is in effect a period of armed truce. In the Gitlow case which is in the United States Supreme Court and in the Ruthenberg case the labor baiters are testing out their own laws to see if they can be given continued use in the stifling of opinion odious to the minions of wealth and privilege. This period is one of supreme importance in defense of all men and women who have been made victims of the criminal syndicalism laws, particularly the Michigan defendants. It is a time in which every effort must be exerted to gain for the defendants all possible protection.

For the Michigan defendants, the Ruthenberg appeal is of tremendous import. If the higher courts reverse the decision in the case of Ruthenberg, there is little likelihood of any further trial either for Ruthenberg himself, or William Z. Foster, or any of their 30 co-defendants now scheduled for trial.

The trial Judge in the Ruthenberg case, in considering the motion for leave to go up on appeal, stated that the exceptions taken by the defense were fundamental and far-reaching. That is perfectly true.

The Ruthenberg case is in splendid shape for a hot fight and a chance for victory in the higher courts. What is needed more than anything else is the continued hearty support which the American Labor Movement has so far given to the defense thru the Labor Defense Council. To those who have helped to carry the fight thru the Foster victory, thru the Ruthenberg Trial and up to the present point it will be apparent that the fight is as the Labor Defense Council has stated, "Only begun."

The defense has until Sept. 10 to perfect its appeal. Long before that time the money necessary to do this job must be raised.

Gary, Gompers and the Government

In the innermost chambers of Herbert Hoover's sumptuous home in Washington, D. C., Labor's Sam Gompers, Julius Barnes, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and several other leading lights of the Federal Government's bureaucracy gathered recently to devise ways and means of perpetuating an industrial truce in the country.

Thus Harding and Hoover are aping the strikebreaking activities of their democratic predecessor, Wilson, in calling conferences to stave off working-class discontent against capitalist exploitation and tyranny.

It appears that prosperity will soon take French leave. On the eve of another national election a renewed depression can spell only disaster for the republican chances of victory. Therefore, Hoover, reputed to be the best head of the republican flock, is ceaselessly at work trying to have prosperity stick around just a little longer—that is until after Nov. 4, 1924.

Pursuing this policy, the heroic Herbert fixed things up in advance and arranged everything at the secret, underground private gathering held at his house to call a conference to insure industrial peace. Hoover knows that one of the most effective ways of maintaining capitalist prosperity, big profits, is to have the workers supinely accept low wages and degrading working conditions. And as an agent of an employing-class government, Hoover knows that the best way to break the ranks of the workers' army is to win over and tie up their generals and lieutenants.

But some naive, sincere, honest-to-goodness, well-poised workers may say: "Ah, this is a republican conference. Gompers will not join this one." Well, the sooner such mental cobwebs are cleared away the better off the workers will be. Let the workingmen have no fears or illusions. As a dyed-in-the-wool adherent and tried and true friend of the time-honored suicidal political policy of "reward your friends and punish your enemies," Sam Gompers will continue to be a good non-partisan in politics. Sam will not hesitate because the conference will, this time, be held under republican auspices. Gompers has no use for labels in politics.

Gompers always wants to be with the best men—against the workers. And who can deny, in the face of the growing friendship and serious flirtation between William J. Burns and Gompers, that Gary, Barnes, and Hoover are not the best men for "Old Sam" and his dangerous quack remedies.

Just Drifting

National and world developments play havoc with the fluctuating policies of the American Socialists. The "united front" movement, which during the past few days, as The Call, the "Socialist" daily in New York joins the most reactionary elements in the United Mine Workers' Union, in their attacks on the "progressives" and then hails the "united front" of Communists and Socialists in Europe.

We pointed out last week that the "Socialist" press completely ignored the history-making gathering of the Progressive Miners' Conference at Pittsburg. Not until the "white guard" officialdom, tyrannizing over the rank and file of the miners, had spoken, did "The Call" utter a word. Reaction spoke thru the executive board of the Ohio coal miners, and this attack was given space by the New York Call, the "Socialists" thus establishing their "united front" with the disrupting Lewis machine in the miners' union.

But at the same hour real unity of labor was being effected at Berlin, Germany, thru joint action of the Communists and Socialists in the Russian Transport Union (including railwaymen and seamen), affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions (Communist), and the International Transport Workers' Federation, affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions (Socialist). This "united front" was also ardently proclaimed by the "Socialist" Call.

Is it possible that the "Socialists" are deluding themselves into believing that they can fool workers by this drifting policy of confusion. But they will fool no one but themselves. Unity of action of all workers in Europe is being made possible because the workers are driving more and more toward the Communist position. The attack of the "Socialists," in this country, on Soviet Russia, against the Workers Party, the attempts to isolate Communists in the labor unions and other working class organizations, efforts to bar the Workers Party from the organization of a Labor Party, all this will only serve to drive the masses of workers into the Communist ranks.

All the delegates at Pittsburgh were not Communists. Perhaps even a majority of them were not members of the Workers Party. But the attacks of Gompers, of Lewis, and their allies, the "Socialists," will quickly persuade all these militants that their place is in the Workers Party, the organized expression of the American Communist movement. There they know that they will have a definite, militant working class policy and program to work for. The Socialists are just drifting, ready to be pulled down by the first whirlpool. That perilous position does not attract support. It repels.

Lunching and Learning

A Western senator is said to have remarked that the 68th Congress, which is to be convoked and blessed in December, will be a collection of the confused, worse confounded. This senator thinks Big Business need have no fear from the Progressives in the House or Senate.

Yet, the employers are not going to take the slightest chances even with the most gentle annoyance.

There are in Washington at least 250 lobbyists. The heat, the humidity and the futility may bother the overworked trade union bureaucrat and incapacitate him from service. But not so with the agents of the gigantic corporations. They are already on the job. Thru the system of the "luncheon-with-a-purpose" the spokesmen of the most ruthless exploiters of Labor are getting together at the City Club in Washington and talking things over. Here history is really being made over a cup of coffee. There they themselves with such concrete problems as the immigration question, taxation and the Open Shop. They are working overtime hatching bills against the workers and farmers and "saving our great and glorious Republic" from enemies within now that we have mopped up the enemy from without.

According to the New York Times, "Hints are heard that the club is the beginning of a super-government which will ultimately dictate to Congress." These agents of the capitalist class may take themselves too seriously. But the workers and farmers cannot take them TOO seriously. The city and rural classes should for once take a lesson from their masters and oppressors and fall on the job now and today to clean house and clean it thoroly of every parasite working under cover or above board against the producers.

An Arsenal of Facts

An indication of the tremendous interest displayed in the creation of a "Labor Party" in the United States is seen in the fact that the Workers Party has been compelled to issue a second edition of John Pepper's excellent pamphlet, "For a Labor Party: Recent Revolutionary Changes in American Politics."

This little booklet contains more information about working class political action, in its 68 pages, than has ever been put between two covers in any publication issued in this country. In this Second Edition there are 20 additional pages, Chapter VII dealing with the "Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action" and carrying the developments up to the Labor Party Conference to be held in Chicago, in July.

One of the valuable qualities possessed by this booklet is that it does not confine itself to surface information about the "Labor Party" movement. It goes back to the period immediately following the 1917 revolution and traces political developments during the last half century, putting special emphasis on the conditions that led to the organization of "third parties." It shows how the political struggles are tied up with the economic activities of the working class. It gives the facts that every worker must have at his disposal in order to be an effective part of an aggressive, intelligent labor movement. No man or woman who labors should be without this information.

Those who have a copy of the First Edition should keep up-to-date by securing a copy of the Second Edition. The price is 15 cents. Address: Workers Party, 799 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Charlie: "I told them I couldn't play with them unless they would be good boys."
Nurse: "You did perfectly right. Always remember your careful bringing up."

The Worst Boss

A BOSS IN UNIFORM

Editor, Worst Boss Stories:—The meanest or worst boss, I ever knew, was Sergeant Hanchette of Fort Snelling. I came to know him during May and June of 1918. Uncle Sam found it necessary or desirable to entertain me in the Guard House there. Sergeant Hanchette was at large, raw-boned, coarse looking man, of about 45 years of age. He had evidently served many years in the Army. His hardness was no veneer but it permeated his entire being.

Hanchette was the provost sergeant and as such it was his duty to assign the work for each prisoner. Every morning after breakfast, the prisoners marched out of their cell rooms and fell up in two rows in front of the Guard House. The Provost Sergeant then assigned the work at the same time recording the assignment in a huge book. This was done in this fashion. The names of two prisoners were read off, then the name of the sentry who was to have charge of them and then the task or work was named. This morning, before we were called out, one of the prisoners tried to have himself placed on the sick list, but he was unable to have this done. He had the toothache and wanted to go to the hospital for treatment. His cheek was much swollen. His name was Weller. He was a man of slight build and of German descent. He was a likable inoffensive fellow. Why he was in the guard house I do not know.

We marched out and lined up. Hanchette began to assign the work. Finally he called, "Adams and Weller". Weller at once spoke up, "Sir, I would like to go to the hospital". He was going to continue, but Hanchette interrupted, "Want to get off the hospital, eh? What do you fellows think this is anyway. You bunch of God damned evaders and slackers. Too lazy to work and want to go to the hospital. God damn it, I will give you cause to go to the hospital." At that he threw down his book and walked rapidly up to Weller and with a smashing blow from the shoulder hit Weller squarely on the mouth. Weller fell back, the blood spurting. The Sergeant stepped back and in a loud voice called, "Sentry, take that man to the hospital". Picking up his book, he continued to assign the work as if nothing had happened.—Ingmar M. Iverson, Madison, S. D.

U. S. Swords "Made in Germany"

Our sword-swinging militarists are very indignant over the discovery that army and navy swords are being "Made in Germany." Lately the American Legionnaires discovered the artificial poppies they were selling on the streets were also "Made in Germany." This is insult heaped on injury, and more. But, why worry? Somebody is making money out of it.

Distributing the Vacations

"Factory" vacations for society debutantes, and holidays in the country for working girls, are recommendations made by the U. S. Health Service. But it offers no plan to put these propositions into effect. That will only come when the workers begin running things, politically and industrially.

Farm Statistics—Read 'em and Weep!

BY HAL WARE

Coasting "Prosperity" to stay with us seems to be the most popular indoor sport of the Financial Editors of the New York papers. This polyanna habit is especially noticeable in their interpretations of Farm Reports and Statistics. Of course they expect only commuters or Greenwich Village farmers to read what they write, but even a real "Honest to God" John Farmer might have picked up the issues of June 10th, for instance.

After struggling thru several contradictory statements it's even conceivable that John would have remarked: "There are three kinds of liars—Statistical liars; Damn liars; and Statistical liars." But judge for yourself.

"The N. Y. Evening Post says: "Corn has advanced in price, being only 1½ cents below the year's highest." Very encouraging—but wait—it goes on to say: "Corn is being fed heavily to finish hogs." A little item tucked away in the N. Y. Times reports: "Hogs lowest in eight years—Price drops to $6.75 per 100 lbs. ..." That is $4.00 under the corresponding 1922 price. Also remember that corn is fed heavily to hogs.

One might next take up the N. Y. Herald. "Increased prices of farm products predicted by the Dept. of Agriculture." Would raise hopes only to be dashed by "... As a result of increased costs of production." Still later the article states, "Slightly higher prices for some products is shown by the sales of two of the leading mail order houses. During the first five months of this year they increased 45 per cent over the same period last year."—Right on top of that comes the Magazine of Wall Street. (This by the way, is not controlled by Moscow.) Wall St. says: "The farm situation still remains one of the most unfavorable in the entire situation. In answer to this one might point to the increased volume of mail order sales, supposed to be such a good barometer of farm conditions. Let it be noted however that most of this volume consists of low-priced articles such as shoes, clothes and household articles. The amounts involved are therefore small and, no matter how low the purchasing power is, he can find some way of getting together a few dollars with which to buy these necessary household articles."

At this point John is apt to turn to more familiar things—Wheat for instance. He notes an item, "Wheat sells for less than a dollar on the Chicago Board of Trade" and is fundamental pessimism poisoning. And no wonder! In a circular on "Orderly Marketing" they aim to refute all charges of market manipulation. To prove that they are a well disguised blessing to John they take a period of 20 years to show that they hammer the price of wheat down on an average, only 6 cents between May and September. The significance of May to September is that John, having mortgaged everything but his soul is always forced by those gentle pirates, the Banks, to begin selling immediately after threshing, i. e., during September, October and November he is forced to sell 60 per cent of his crop. That is the low priced period. Later when the Grain Gamblers begin to sell the same wheat to the millers and for export you have a high price period. They call this "Orderly Marketing." Some day when the farmers and workers get together they will call it "Disorderly Conduct"—and act accordingly.

Just to check up that "average" 6 cents drop between the "lows" and "high" periods claimed by the Minneapolis gang, turn to a recent issue of "The Crop Reporter," U. S. Dept of Agriculture. It reports a drop in wheat price from May $1.70 to September $1.20. A difference of 50c Do you blame John if he wonders whether Figures lie or Liars figure?

Whether it means it or not the Post said something:—"If the price of grain and cattle and other farm products were in line with the prices of manufactured articles it would be possible for the producer to pay out. But as agricultural products are not on that basis then it becomes necessary to charge off a substantial portion of the amounts paid for the farms when the post war boom was on. If it, don't mean it I'll tell the Post and the Times and the Herald and the world for that matter; to quit kidding themselves.

John Farmer is a land animal. He works the LAND and he WANTS it! The world has gone thru a number of historic periods, but the farmer and peasant are still on the land. The American farmer will be no exception to the rule. But Capitalism must make concessions to the rule. It must as "The Post" suggests, cancel farm debts, grant moritoriums, or starve.

"WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?"

A person with a taste for humor might well insert the above heading over the comment upon the Michigan "Criminal Syndicalism" cases against the Communists as written by a New York editor who says, "A curious feature of the Michigan trials is that none of the defendants is charged with advocating criminal syndicalism as defined in the law. Each is charged with 'assembling with' persons who did advocate criminal syndicalism. The identity of the persons or persons who did the advocating at the Michigan assembly remains a mystery."

Don't Throw This Paper Away "Pass It on to Your Neighbor.

CURZON LIED!

British Foreign Minister Curzon's ultimatum to the Russian workers he said that the skipper of the trawler "James Johnson" was forced to do hard labor in Murmansk. The skipper, Nelson, has returned to Hull, England, and says that this is completely untrue; he and the crew went about freely in theatres and played football. So the first of Curzon's charges is shown to be a plain lie; the rest are made of the same material.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY. IF YOU ARE A WORKER KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

The Great Historical Significance of March 8th, International Women's Day

By JEANNETTE D. PEARL

As a mark of respect to mothers for past services rendered the State and as further encouragement to future service, the Bourgeoisie of the United States commemorate Mothers' Day. Different is the ideal motive being the Communist International in the commemoration of woman. The Communist International calls upon the proletariat of the world to observe March 8th, International Women's Day, not for what woman has done, not for what woman is to do, but rather for what the International proposes to do for women in effecting their emancipation from capitalist exploitation.

March 8th, International Women's Day, the same as May Day, has become for the working class of the world a day of unification in solidifying the ranks of labor against capitalist exploitation, while at the same time marshalling the forces of labor in the struggle for emancipation from capitalist rule.

On March 8th, I. W. D., the world proletariat represented by its vanguard—the Communist Parties—presents the demand for complete political and economic emancipation of peasant and working women of all countries. March the 8th is a day for the unification of the wide masses of working women with their vanguard—the Communist Parties—as only a Communist Order can completely effect the emancipation of women. Therefore, it is on International Women's Day that revolutionary women emphasize our Communist teachings while stressing the immediate demands of all working women in all countries.

The observers of I. W. D. on an international scale was resolved upon in 1910 at the Second International Women's Conference. Germany and Austria were the first countries to observe that day, widely agitating for Women's Franchise, protective labor for women and children, etc., by means of wide distribution of literature, public meetings and street demonstrations.

In 1912, I. W. D. began to be observed by the working women of many European countries and thus was created a link for international solidarity of Socialist women of the various countries. In 1913, I. W. D. was extended to a whole week in all great industrial centers of Germany, Austria, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Holland and America. In that same year, under Russian auspices, an I. W. D. was organized in Petersburg semi-legally. A second attempt in 1914 to organize an I. W. D. was frustrated by the arrest of all participants.

During the world slaughter 1914-1917, I. W. D. was not observed. All attempts to organize demonstrations of protest on that day were suppressed by the police. The one exception was in Norway, in 1915, where the women organized to war against war.

I. W. D. on March 8th, 1917, in Petersburg, working women and soldiers' wives marched upon the city streets demanding Bread and Peace. On that historic day began the Russian Revolution. The news of it had to women's demonstrations against war in many of the European countries.

Since 1918, after the victory of the Russian Revolution, I. W. D. is observed thruout Soviet Russia with great solemnity and enthusiasm. In the western countries still under capitalist yokes, I. W. D. has again become a day for the demonstration of international solidarity among working women of all countries who rally around the Communist Parties in the struggle against the exploitation of working women by the master class.

In our Soviet World, March 8th is truly a day of international solidarity of the free peasant and working women of the Soviet Republics with the oppressed and disfranchised women of the Bourgeois States. It is only a Communist State with its system of national economy, its public dining halls, laundries, etc., that can completely emancipate women, not only politically and economically, but also from the drudgery of the household.

Therefore, I. W. D., March 8th, is observed in the Soviet Republics in order to rally the wide masses of women for active participation in social, constructive work. That day is celebrated with the inauguration of many measures on behalf of working women.

In 1918-1919 the slogan of I. W. D. in Soviet Rusia was the consolidation of the Red Front, resistance to Bourgeois offensives and assistance for the Red Army. In 1920, the clarion call for all countries was for the unification of all working women of the world to stand by the Third International for the overthrow of bourgeois rule.

In the Soviet Republics in 1920, the banners of I. W. D. called for the re-establishment of transport, the struggle for bread and coal. In 1921 the slogan was for self discipline, active participation of peasant and working women in the economic renaissance of the Soviet Republics.

I. W. D. in 1922 called upon the Communist Parties of all countries to aid in the protection of working women—the struggle against unemployment—relief for the famine stricken of Russia—that working women support the Communist Parties and the Third International.

This year in Soviet Russia, 1923, I. W. D. was celebrated with the urgent call to all women for active participation in production, for cultural advancement of the workers, for perfecting collective housekeeping, relief for unemployed women and to combat the evil of prostitution reappearing under the "NEP."

After the world slaughter, women of the Western capitalist countries again resumed the obsequance of I. W. D. The Bourgeoisie in fear of Revolution granted women the franchise together with some other minor reforms. These concessions did not alleviate the misery of exploited womanhood. The slogans for political rights were turned into slogans for the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, and in the struggle against the capitalist offensive was formulated the United Front of Workers, better working conditions for women, the struggle against the high cost of living, unemployment, the new taxations, protection for the labor of women and children, motherhood, the eight hour day, relief for Soviet Russia and franchise for women wherever women are still disfranchised.

Great enthusiasm has marked the celebrations of I. W. D., March 8th. There were demonstrations, meetings and wide distribution of Communist literature in all countries. March 8th, International Women's Day, calls upon the proletarian women of the world to join ranks with the proletarian male workers in the struggle for the emancipation of the working class from capitalist domination. I. W. D. calls for the recognition of Soviet Russia, United Front of Labor, the struggle against Fascism, release of all political and class war prisoners, and for emancipation thru the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

I. W. D. insists no flags, it does not prattle complimentary phrases, it does not plead for gifts to mothers. The I. W. D. celebrates in honor of the new day dawning, and calls upon all working women to rally around and strengthen the Communist International, the shock troops of the world revolution, the leaders, directors and engineers fashioning the future Workers' Republic, in the interests of the working class thru the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

Cannon's Talk Rejuvenates Party in K. C.

(Special to "The Worker")

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—In spite of the fact that one of the comrades were was arrested and threats made and insolence with the meeting, James P. Cannon addressed an audience of approximately 350 people.

An interview was given Comrade Cannon by the "kept press," and the result was a big article on the front page of "The Post." This boosted our meeting immensely and also gave us the honor of the presence, and the privilege to entertain, that evening, three "D. of J." and two American Legion men.

The presence of these door mats stimulated Comrade Cannon's enthusiasm. The lecture was excellently delivered and raised the morale of the audience concerning the situation in Russia. During his talk, Comrade Cannon made a few references to the United States which caused the bootlickers to occupy an uneasy seat.

Kansas City takes great pride in Jim (as he is familiarly known here), for he comes from their midst. After the meeting, a supper was given Comrade Cannon and everyone felt that the Revolution was peeping around the corner.

Await Cannon on the Coast

An indication of the great gatherings being planned for James P. Cannon, on the Pacific Coast, is seen in the orders for subscription cards and advertising material being received at "The Worker" office from James H. Dolsen, district organizer, Workers Party, at San Francisco.

Dolsen wires in, "Rush 500 extra sub cards for Cannon's Oakland meeting, and 700 extra for San Francisco by special delivery. Rush additional advertising material."

The Cannon meetings are being held on a subscription basis. Every admission ticket is good for a sub to "The Worker." This should make every reader of "The Worker" anxious to get out great throngs to the Cannon meetings.

MOSCOW.—The Presidium of the Central Exhibition Committee has passed a resolution to the effect that the participation of Poland in the All-Russian Agricultural Exhibition in August is impossible until Poland will stop her campaign being carried on against Russia. The resolution states that Poland tries to use intrigues to turn even the question of the Exhibition into a political affair.

Many "Socialist" Ministers of Capitalist States Organize Yellow International

Rose Pastor Stokes Speaks

Communist Congress Which Met in Moscow Last Year Issues Call for Conference of Socialists, "Socialist" Parties Which Split From the Second and the 2½ International, With Purpose to Combat the Big Bankers and Industrialists, Assisted in Challenge the Proletarian Revolution.

This list of visitors follows:

BRITAIN

Henderson, Arthur, Rt. Hon.—Member of the War Cabinet of Lloyd George.

Clynes, J. R., Rt. Hon.—Minister of Food in the Lloyd George Coalition.

GERMANY

Scheidemann, Philip—Secretary of State to H. M. William II. Chancellor of State in the Coalition with the Democrats and the Centre Party.

Ebert, Fritz—President of the Reich.

Noske, Gustav—Minister of War.

Bauer, Gustav—Secretary of State to H. M. William II., Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Wissel—Minister for Trade.

Landsberg—Minister for Justice.

David, Edward—Minister without Portfolio, Minister for Home Affairs.

Schmidt, Robert—Minister for Food, Minister for Trade.

Muller, Herman—Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Radbruch—Minister of Justice.

Koster, Adolph—Minister for Home Affairs.

Grudnauer, George—Minister for Home Affairs.

AUSTRIA

Renner, Karl—Chancellor of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs (in Coalition with Christian Socialists and Nationalists).

Eldersch, Mathias—Minister for Home Affairs.

Deutsch, Julius—Minister of War.

Bauer, Otto—Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Glockel, Otto—Under Secretary for Public Education

Hamisch, Ferdinand—Minister for Social Welfare.

Ellenbogen, William—Under Secretary for Trade and Commerce.

Eisler, Dr.—Under Secretary for Justice.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Tusar, Vlashmil—Prime Minister (in Coalition with the Agrarians).

Habermann, Gustave—Minister for Public Education. Minister for Social Welfare (in the All-national Coalition).

Johannis, Wenfel — Minister for Food.

Hampl, Anton—Minister for Public Works.

Winter, Leo—Minister for Social Welfare.

Meissner, Alfred — Minister for Justice.

Markovic, Ivan—Minister for National Defense, Minister for Unification.

Srbe, Anton—Minister for Food and Public Welfare, Minister for Post.

Derer, Ivan—Minister for Unification in Slovakia.

Soukup, Francis — Minister for Justice.

Bechyne, Rudolf — Minister for Public Education.

BELGIUM

Vandervelde, Emil — Minister for Justice (in Coalition with Liberals and Clericals).

Wauters, Joseph — Minister for Trade, Minister for Labor, Minister for Food.

Anseele, Edward — Minister for Public Works.

Destree, Julius—Minister for Arts and Science.

POLAND

Moraczevsky, Andreas—Prime Minister (in Coalition with the Peasant Party).

Vasilevsky, Leo—Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Ziemiricky, Bromislas—Minister for Labor.

Arcicevsky—Minister for Post.

Dovnarovic, Medard—Minister for Public Education.

Daszynski, Ignace—Deputy Prime Minister (in Pan-National Coalition).

FRANCE

Guesde, Jules, — Minister without Portfolio (in the Coalition Ministry during the war).

Thomas, Albert—Minister for Ammunition.

Sembat, Marcel—Minister without Portfolio.

SWEDEN

Branting, Hjalmar—Prime Minister.

DENMARK

Stauning, and others, Ministers in Coalition with Bourgeois parties.

To this list must be added names of six Social-Democratic ministers in the White Governments of HUNGARY, LATVIA, ESTHONIA, UKRAINIA, GEORGIA, and in the various counter-revolutionary governments in Russia.

Bakers Fight Bread Trust in Pittsburgh

BY MARGARET COWL

(Special to "The Worker.")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—During the world war, when labor was scarce, the Ward Baking Trust, with its bread and cake factories in a large number of cities, including Pittsburgh, compelled all its workers to join the Bakers' Union.

The idea of the Ward Trust was that the organization would compel the workers to stay in its plants.

In 1919 the wage of the bakery workers was raised 15 per cent. On May 1, of this year, the agreement of the Bakery Workers' Union with the Ward Trust terminated. The workers were receiving too small a wage to decently feed and clothe their families, therefore they demanded of the Ward Trust to renew the agreement and increase the 15 per cent on their wages. Now that the bakery workers are beginning to wake up and realize the importance of their organization, and as an organized group are making demands on the Ward Trust for better wages, the Ward Trust in its reply to the bakery workers not only refused the renew the agreement but made the bakery workers understand that hereafter (beginning May 1) the Ward Trust will not recognize their union, that the Ward Trust will operate its plants on the open shop system. The bakery workers refused the open shop conditions, therefore the Ward Trust locked them out.

Women Rally to Support Fight

The women workers in Pittsburgh realize that they can help the bakery workers win their fight. A committee of bakery workers' wives, sisters and mothers was organized. They are conducting a campaign among the women workers to buy only union bread while the locked-out bakery workers are compelled to wage the battle with the boss class. Several mass meetings for women have been arranged. Three of these meetings have already been held. The meetings were well attended and the women there pledged themselves to buy only bakery products baked in union shops. They pledged themselves to get their women friends to buy only bread with the union label. The resolution adopted states that the workers can hope to win their battles only by solidifying their ranks.

The cooperation of the women has increased the spirit of the locked-out bakery workers and they are determined to carry the fight to a final victory.

* * *

Warning to Our Readers! Where ever the struggle against the Ward Bread Trust is carried on, all readers of "The Worker" are called upon to buy none but Union-made Bread.

* * *

METAL TRADES SECTION

(Machinists, tool makers, sheet metal workers, moulders, blacksmiths, jewelry workers) will hold a special membership meeting Saturday, June 16, 2.30 P. M., 208 E. 12th St., Room No. 2.

* * *

Cloakmakers' Shop Delegate League will hold an urgent general meeting this Saturday, June 16th, 4 P. M., at Casino Hall, 85 East 4th St.

* * *

A special meeting of the Shoe Workers' Section Trade Union Educational League will be held Tuesday, June 19th, 7.30 P. M., at 208 East 12th Street.

* * *

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

The Bulgarian Muddle. By H. M. Wicks

Interest in the aftermath of the counter-revolution of the Bulgarian peasantry may be lessened by the publication of the fact that another is at hand. Interest in the Bulgarian peasantry may be lessened by the publication of the fact that another is at hand. Interest in the Bulgarian peasantry may be lessened by the publication of the fact that another is at hand. In spite of the fact that the counter-revolution is "complete," events in Sofia, it is evident, are not at an end. What happened in June, 1923, is only a chapter from some longer history. Stamboulisky "pacified" the peasantry, but the agreements of Allied imperialism. Great Britain, France and Italy needed a loan to establish themselves in the Near East. Bulgaria was to be the first to receive it. Stamboulisky was to be the means to impose the conditions of the loan upon the Bulgarian peasantry and workers. This strategic position, however, in an endeavor to consolidate his power, democratically played the peasants against the town proletariat. All the ills of the peasantry were laid at the door of the bourgeoisie and the town.

The pro-German clique that had previously controlled the government and that led it into the war on the side of the Central Powers was treated by Stamboulisky with kid gloves. In order to combat the power of Stamboulisky this group had to appeal to the population of the towns. Just as the government played the peasants against the town proletariat, so the opposition carefully prepared its coup d'etat, seized the officials of the government and arrogated to themselves the power of government unto themselves.

The attempt of Stamboulisky to collect the Allied indemnity imposed frightful hardships upon both workers and peasants, but the burden fell upon the latter, who were already on the verge of desperation.

It is not unlikely that the present government of Bulgaria is trying to follow the footsteps of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, who has been able to get more concessions for the Turks thru smashing the Treaty of Sevres, than the Allied tool, the Sultan in Constantinople, was able to get from the victors in the World War.

But by a counter-stroke, the Allies, thru their agents in Bulgaria, immediately threw enormous resources in money and credits behind the deposed premier for the purpose of financing peasant uprisings, with the result that the new government has become terrorized at the spectre of the firing squad in case it falls, and has issued a proclamation reassuring the Allies, and promising to carry out the reparations agreement.

The despicable feature of the Bulgarian mixup is the impunity with which first one set of adventurers after another makes dupes of the workers and peasants. But this shall not continue indefinitely, for even in backward Bulgaria the masses of workers, in town and country alike, cannot escape the influence of the world-wide sweep of the proletarian revolution, which will unite them in a common bond to shatter the power of their own exploiters.

KOO KOO BOMBAST

"If the hordes of Bolsheviks, Communists and other insane radicals who have caught their inspiration from the devil in hell don't like the way things are run in this land of the free and the home of the brave can pack up and go back to where they came."

This is the bombastic ultimatum of one J. B. Hawkins, who calls himself the imperial representative for the invisible kingdom of the Ku Klux Klan for Maryland and Delaware. The occasion for this burst of patriotism and ignorance—the two are synonomous—was an initiation session of this moron organization held near Chesapeake Junction, a few miles from Washington. This pow-pow was also attended by Imperial Wizard Evans of Atlanta, and other dignitaries of the Invisible Empire, who were in Washington attending the Shriners' Convention.

As to the parasitic handmaidens who took a respite from hurling their venom at Catholics, Jews and Negroes, to verbally attack the "Bolsheviks. Convinced that Mr. Hawkins does not possess that fine discrimination that enables one to separate the "Bolsheviks" from other people holding ideas opposed to the alleged principles of the Koo-Koos, we do not know whether he includes among "Bolsheviks" such servants of capitalism as LaFollette, Samuel Gompers or Hiram Johnson, or the gentle Wizard Evans of Atlanta and other dignitaries of the Invisible Empire, who were in Washington attending the Shriners' Convention.

But for a masked marauders took a respite from hurling their venom at Catholics, Jews and Negroes, to verbally attack the "Bolsheviks. Convinced that Mr. Hawkins does not possess that fine discrimination that enables one to separate the "Bolsheviks" from other people holding ideas opposed to the alleged principles of the Koo-Koos, we do not know whether he includes among "Bolsheviks" such servants of capitalism as LaFollette, Samuel Gompers or Hiram Johnson, or the gentle Wizard Evans of Atlanta and other dignitaries of the Invisible Empire, who were in Washington attending the Shriners' Convention.

Masked Koo Koos deserve no more respect from decent workers than ratsmasked anarchists should be treated as such in case they ever attack us.

As to the Bolsheviks leaving the country because we "don't like it," we propose to stay for that very reason and change it so that we will like it. Before we get through we will establish sanitariums and asylums for the special scientific treatment of the defectives who parade in nightgowns, talk about Christianity and its hell and burn fiery crosses from hilltops dark night to inspire awe in the undeveloped minds of their fellow "100 per cent Americans."

* * *

BABSON HELPS UNMASK GRABLE

Roger W. Babson, adviser to America's money kings, in his comment upon the appointment of E. F. Grable, deposed head of the Trackmen's Union, to the Railroad Labor Board, tells his clients that this appointment in no way changes the conservative character of the Board, that the Board is perfectly safe from every angle "if it is allowed to function." That this expert advisor of capitalism understands the character of creatures of the Grable type is seen from the following quotation from Babson's confidential reports to his clients:

"The only change in the makeup of the Rail Labor Board is the new labor member, Mr. E. F. Grable. We think that his coming to the Board does not indicate any more radicalism than the Board has thus far showed. It was Mr. Grable who, at the head of the trackmen's union, persuaded the trackmen not to join the shopmen's strike. By so doing he lost his place as head of the trackmen's union. Probably his attitude on the strike had a good deal to do with his being chosen as a member of the Board."

"In general the elevation of any labor man to a position of trust and power like this one of Mr. Grable has gone into, means greater sobriety and conservatism. The man who was chosen to succeed Mr. Grable, as head of the trackmen's union, was chosen as a radical. Now that he has been in office, he develops a great amount of Grable's conservatism."

Babson, being a spokesman and statistical scullion for capitalism, cannot be expected to possess a degree of logical reasoning. For instance, he first declares that Grable persuaded the trackmen not to join the strike and that for this he lost his place as head of the union. As a matter of fact Grable did not persuade the rank and file not to strike, but used his power as president, with the connivance of an executive council as corrupt and venal as himself, to coerce the membership into accepting his mandate against striking after they had decided by referendum vote to strike. It was for this treachery that Grable was eliminated as head of the Maintenance of Waymen. Other heads of railway unions, especially the heads of the Brotherhoods, Lee, Stone, Shepherd and Robertson, also betrayed their membership by refusing to sanction strikes against the decisions of the Rail Labor Board, but in their cases there had been no referendum vote to indicate the desires of the membership, only widespread spontaneous disturbances against meekly accepting the role of union scab while the shop men were striking.

The one observation of Babson that deserves special attention is that the successor of Grable is fast adopting his conservatism. From the day of his election many militants have known that Fjlozdel was a reactionary and that he was simply used as a wedge to unseat Grable. The militant workers who supported the present incumbent against Grable should prepare to unseat this weakling before he has an opportunity to serve the master class in the same vile way that enabled his inglorious predecessor to use his treachery to labor as a spring-board into a $10,000 a year job with a scab-herding and strike-breaking government.

* * *

AMALGAMATING FOR CAPITALISM

The yellow Socialists at the head of the International Fur Workers' Union are opposed to amalgamation of the various unions in the needle trades industry. Likewise the leaders of the almost defunct Journeymen Tailors' Union oppose every effort to strengthen the workers in the needle trades industry thru following the program of the Trade Union Educational League for a departmentalized union.

Recently the organ of the Journeymen Tailors' Union published an attack upon the Needle Trades Department of the League, using the customary misrepresentation to the effect that amalgamation simply means "One Big Union," and that that idea is a flat failure in Canada. In spite of the opposition of the T. U. E. L. to the policy of dual unionism, these pretty Mike Fakirs, in order to create trouble and to head off futile cradle, repeat the Gompers' lie that the militants in the trade union movement are destructionists. In the attack upon the League, the Journeymen Tailors' Union quotes from the action of a convention of the Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers' Union. Other heads of railway unions, especially the heads of the Brotherhoods, Lee, Stone, Shepherd and Robertson, also betrayed their membership by refusing to sanction strikes against the decisions of the Rail Labor Board, but in their cases there had been no referendum vote to indicate the desires of the membership, only widespread spontaneous disturbances against meekly accepting the role of union scab while the shop men were striking.

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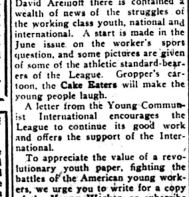
* * *



"Young Worker" Adopts New Policy

Containing a detailed report of the Second National Convention of the Young Workers League, recently concluded in Chicago, the June issue of the Young Worker shows a step forward in carrying out the new policies decided at the national gathering.

Besides a very interesting and informative article on Child Labor by David Arnold there is contained a wealth of news of the struggles of the working class youth, national and international. A start is made in the June issue on the workers' sports question, and some pictures are given of some of the athletic standard-bearers of the League. Gropper's cartoon, the Cake Eaters will make the young people laugh.

A letter from the Young Communist International encourages the League to continue its good work and offers the support of the International.

To appreciate the value of a revolutionary youth paper, fighting the battles of the American young workers, we urge you to write for a copy of the Young Worker, or subscribe at a dollar a year. Address: The Young Worker, 2517 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Big Party Festival and Picnic, June 24, to Give Joy to Thousands

Forstner's Park, 3350 Eastchester Road, will ring with the gaiety of thousands of comrades and friends Sunday, June 24, at the Festival and Picnic arranged by Local Greater New York Workers Party.

Besides the picnic, which is to be unequalled in size, Local Greater New York has chartered the steamer "Grand Republic" for July 14 (Bastille Day) for a Moonlight Excursion to Bear Mountain.

Everybody is invited to both these affairs and a good time is promised to participants. The purpose of the mammouth picnic and excursion is to raise funds for Local Greater New York to carry on the more important activities during the summer months, when returns for dues, literature and other supplies are low. Every comrade is expected to exert all possible effort to make both affairs successful. Nothing is wanting in the matter of arrangements, as a good time is promised all. What is necessary is the assurance of the members of Local Greater New York that they will do their share in assuring a large attendance.

Keep both dates in mind. June 24 for the big picnic, and June 14th, for the Moonlight Excursion.

Dr. M. RASNICK, Pittsburgh

To the Comrades in the Pittsburgh District.

Dr. M. Rasnick announces that he has located his Dental Office at 645 Smithfield Street, near Seventh Ave. Those who are in need of a Dentist will find it convenient to visit his office which is centrally located. Special consideration will be given to the readers of "The Worker" and their friends. A visit to his office will be appreciated.

Dr. M. Rasnick, 645 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa

"Attention, St. Louis Readers of "The Worker"

The English Branch of the Workers Party of America, hold regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month at the Labor Lyceum, 1243 N. Garrison Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

All reader of "The Worker" are invited to attend these meetings.

CANNONS OR TRACTORS

World War ? Reconstruction

RUSSIA CALLS
for reconstruction
machinery.

WORLD REACTION THREATENS
to reply with cannons.

WE propose to send tractors

CANNONS mean another war.
War means another blockade.
Blockade means another famine.

TRACTORS mean modern farming methods.
Modern farming means big harvest.
Big harvest means new life—reconstruction and peace.

Help us send tractors. Enter the contest for

A FREE TRIP TO RUSSIA

or vote for one of the candidates.

THOSE IN THE LEAD ARE:

John T. Taylor, President Detroit Federation of Labor.
I. Greenberg, fur worker of Chicago
Lena Chernenko, clerk of New York
Celia Samorodin, dress operator of New York
H. Stanley, worker of Butte, Montana.
Rissie Auerbach, bonaz operator of New York.

SIGN TO-DAY!

Friends of Soviet Russia
201 West 13th Street, New York City,

I enclose $ ..... to help buy tractors and send with them a living message to Russia. Record my ..... votes in favor of .....
Shall we enter your name in the contest and send you collection blanks and information?

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
CITY ..... TRADE OR PROFESSION .....

Contest ends June 30. Time will be extended if necessary.

Friends of Soviet Russia

Washington, D. C., Police Back Water

(By the Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON.—Damage suits filed as a result of the raid on draft hall which Robert Minor was scheduled to speak appear to have cured Washington police of enthusiasm for suppressing free speech meetings for the department of justice.

Rose Pastor Stokes came here, spoke and went away unmolested. Helen Hoy Greeley, New York attorney, who presided at her meeting, had an advance interview with the police. She asked whether they intended to interfere. They hastened to assure her they had no such intention and were extraordinarily polite.

A large crowd heard Mrs. Stokes and a substantial sum was collected for the defense of the Michigan communist cases. If William J. Burns' operatives were in the audience they heard Mrs. Stokes denounce the department of justice as "the greatest conspirative organization in the country."

The Knights of Pythias permitted the use of their hall for the meeting. The Robert Minor meeting was scheduled for Typographical hall and was called off when the typographical union cancelled permission for its use.

"Icebound," "Zander," "Sweet Nell" Get the Warm Weather Crowds

BY JOHN DALE

There are crowds that keep the playhouses filled, even during these warm days. Not only those places that offer musical shows, but some, not all, that give straight drama. Preeminent among these are "Icebound," at the Sam H. Harris Theatre; "Zander, the Great," with Alice Brady, at the Empire, and the Equity Players' offering of "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," at the actors' own theatre, The 48th St.

"Icebound" is in a class by itself among these dramas of domestic adversity. It deals with that life in the north New England States, where people are frozen in for the winter six months of the year, and icebound in their family relations all of the twelve. In this "The Jordans" are only typical, two daughters and two sons, waiting for the mother to die so they may divide what she leaves behind her. But the mother has her own way of distributing the estate and that makes the story. Phyllis Povah, as Jane Crosby, who is not even a relation, and Robert Ames, as Ben Jordan the erring son, stand out well, even in an excellent cast. "Icebound" will no doubt be running all summer.

* * *

Alice Brady in "Zander."

"Who is this guy, Warren G. Harding?"

Laughter sweeps the Empire when "Good News," who does all the work on a bootlegging cow ranch out in Arizona, asks that question in "Zander, the Great." It was the result of reading a six months' old newspaper.

But the laughter increases when "Texas" responds

"Never heard of him."

Which might go to prove that even the hoakum plays that delight during the warm weather have their mission in attacking established institutions. Attorney General Daugherty and "Detektiv" Burns will have to devise some new method of abolishing this kind of humor.

But that is the only spot where Salsbury Field's comedy transcends the conventionalities. Alice Brady provides wonderful entertainment as "Mamie," seeking young Zander's father in a stolen flivver, all the way from Weweredon, N. J., to the Mexican border country.

* * *

"Sweet Nell of Old Drury"

Francis Wilson, head of the Equity Players, says the actors find great joy in producing Paul Kester's comedy, "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," a mood that is shared by 48th St. audiences. Laurette Taylor helps tremendously as the orange girl in the streets of London, when Charles II was king of England. This production no doubt ends the season of the Equity Players that has been an artistic, altho perhaps, not a financial success. There will no doubt be greater triumphs with the coming of the new season's efforts.

* * *

About the Kapek Brothers

Charles Kolarik, secretary of the Crecho-Slovak Federation of the Workers' Party, writes us about Karel Kapek, author of "R. U. R." He calls the Czech dramatist a very clever, but not a "deep" writer. He says the Communist papers back in Prague refer to Karel and his brother as a "factory for the manufacture of sensations." "Politically Kapek is a "national Democrat," he claims, and not a Communist as charged, altho the Kapeks give little time to politics.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER. KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

THE WORKER

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The Truce in Michigan

With the granting of the motion of the defense for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court and for a stay of sentence pending the decision in the case of C. E. Ruthenberg, recently convicted of Criminal Syndicalism in Michigan, comes the news that the prosecution will not try the cases of any of the other defendants until the issues raised in the Ruthenberg appeal have been decided. Another indication that the enemies of labor will for the time being rest on the "Moral Victory" they have secured in the conviction of Ruthenberg, is the action of the Federal Immigration Service which has postponed action in the deportation proceedings instituted against T. J. O'Flaherty, Norman Tallentire, Alex Bail, Phillip Aronberg and Joseph Zack until after the fate of these men has been decided in the Michigan courts.

It is in effect a period of armed truce. In the Gitlow case which is in the United States Supreme Court and in the Ruthenberg case the labor baiters are testing out their own laws to see if they can be given continued use in the stifling of opinion odious to the minions of wealth and privilege. This period is one of supreme importance in defense of all men and women who have been made victims of the criminal syndicalism laws, particularly the Michigan defendants. It is a time in which every effort must be exerted to gain for the defendants all possible protection.

For the Michigan defendants, the Ruthenberg appeal is of tremendous importance. If the higher courts reverse the decision in the case of Ruthenberg, there is little likelihood of any further trial either for Ruthenberg himself, or William Z. Foster, or any of their 30 co-defendants now scheduled for trial.

The trial Judge in the Ruthenberg case, in considering the motion for leave to go up on appeal, stated that the exceptions taken by the defense were fundamental and far-reaching. That is perfectly true.

The Ruthenberg case is in splendid shape for a hot fight and a chance for victory in the higher courts. What is needed more than anything else is the continued hearty support which the American Labor Movement has so far given to the defense thru the Labor Defense Council. To those who have helped to carry the fight thru the Foster victory, thru the Ruthenberg Trial and up to the present point it will be apparent that the fight is as the Labor Defense Council has stated, "Only begun."

The defense has until Sept. 10 to perfect its appeal. Long before that time the money necessary to do this job must be raised.

Gary, Gompers and the Government

Behind the secret chambers of Herbert Hoover's sumptuous home in Washington, D. C., Labor's Sam Gompers, Julius Barnes, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and several other leading lights of the Federal Government's bureaucracy gathered recently to devise ways and means of perpetuating an industrial truce in the country.

Thus Harding and Hoover are aping the strikebreaking activities of their democratic predecessor, Wilson, in calling conferences to stave off working-class discontent against capitalist exploitation and tyranny.

It appears that prosperity will soon take French leave. On the eve of another national election a renewed depression can spell only disaster for the Republican party. Therefore Hoover, reputed to be the best head of the republican flock, is ceaselessly at work trying to have prosperity stick around just a little longer—that is until after Nov. 4, 1924.

Pursuing this policy, the heroic Herbert fixed things up in advance and arranged everything at the secret, underground private gathering held at his house to call a conference to insure industrial peace. Hoover knows that one of the most effective ways of maintaining capitalist prosperity, big profits, is to have the workers supinely accept low wages and degrading working conditions. And as an agent of an employing-class government, Hoover knows that the best way to break the ranks of the workers' army is to turn over and tie up their generals and lieutenants.

But some naive, sincere, honest-to-goodness, well-poised workers may say: "Ah, this is a republican conference. Gompers will not join this one." Well, the sooner such mental cobwebs are cleared away the better off the workers will be. Let the workingmen have no fears or illusions. As a dyed-in-the-wool adherent and tried and true friend of the time-honored suicidal political policy of "reward your friends and punish your enemies," Sam Gompers will continue to be a good non-partisan in politics. Sam will not hesitate because the conference will, this time, be held under republican auspices. Gompers has no use for labels in politics.

Gompers always wants to be with the best men—against the workers. And who can deny, in the face of the growing friendship and serious flirtation between William J. Burns and Gompers, that Gary, Barnes, and Hoover are not the best men for "Old Sam" and his dangerous quack remedies.

Just Drifting

National and world developments are in favor with the fluctuating policies of the American Federation of Labor. This has been shown quite clearly during these past few days as "The Call," the "Socialist" daily in New York, joins the most reactionary elements in the United Mine Workers' Union, in their attacks on the "progressives," and then hails the "united front" of Communists and Socialists in Europe.

We pointed out that the "Socialist" press completely ignored the history-making gathering of the Progressive Miners' Conference at Pittsburg. Not until the "white guard" officialdom, tyrannizing over the rank and file of the miners, had spoken, did "The Call" utter a word. Reaction spoke thru the executive board of the Ohio coal miners, and this attack was given space by the "New York Call," the "Socialists" thus establishing their "united front" with the disrupting Lewis machine in the miners' union.

But at the same hour real unity of labor was being effected at Berlin, Germany, thru joint action of the Communists and Socialists in the Russian Transport Union (including railwaymen and seamen) affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions (Communist), and the International Transport Workers' Federation, affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions (Socialist). This "united front" was also ardently proclaimed by the "Socialist" Call.

It is possible that the "Socialists" are deluding themselves into believing that they can fool workers by this drifting policy of confusion. But they will fool no one but themselves. Unity of action of all workers in Europe is being made possible because the workers are driving more and more toward the Communist position. The attack of the "Socialists," in this country, on Soviet Russia, against the Workers Party, the attempts to isolate Communists in the labor unions and other working class organizations, efforts to bar the Workers Party from the organization of a Labor Party, all this will only serve to drive the masses of workers into the Communist ranks.

All the delegates in Pittsburgh were not Communists. Perhaps, even a majority of them were not members of the Workers Party. But the attacks of Gompers, of Lewis, and their allies, the "Socialists," will quickly persuade all these militants that their place is in the Workers Party, the organized expression of the American Communist movement. There they know that they will have a definite, militant working class policy and program to work for. The Socialists are just drifting, ready to be pulled down by the first whirlpool. That perilous position does not attract support. It repels.

Lunching and Learning

A Western senator is said to have remarked that the 68th Congress, which is to be convoked and blessed in December, will be a collection of the confused, worse confounded. This senator thinks Big Business need have no fear from the Progressives in the House of Senate.

Yet, the employers are not going to take the slightest chances even with the most gentle annoyance.

There are in Washington at least 250 lobbies. The heat, the humidity and the futility may bother the overworked trade union bureaucrat and incapacitate him from service. But not so with the agents of the gigantic corporations. They are already on the job. Thru the system of the "luncheon-with-a-purpose" the spokesmen of the most ruthless exploiters of Labor are getting together at the City Club in Washington and talking things over. Here history is really being made over a cup of coffee. They busy themselves with such concrete problems as the immigration question, taxation and the Open Shop. They are working overtime hatching bills against the workers and farmers and "saving our great and glorious Republic" from enemies within now that we have mopped up the enemy from without.

According to the New York Times, "Hints are heard that the club is the beginning of a super-government which will ultimately dictate to Congress." These agents of the capitalist class may take themselves too seriously. But the workers and farmers cannot take them TOO seriously. Let the toilers and rural masses unite for once take a cue from their exploiters and oppressors and get on the job now and today to clean house and clean it thoroly of every parasite working under cover or above board against the producers.

An Arsenal of Facts

An indication of the tremendous interest displayed in the creation of a "Labor Party" in the United States is seen in the fact that the Workers Party has been compelled to issue a second edition of John Pepper's excellent pamphlet, "For a Labor Party: Recent Revolutionary Changes in American Politics."

This little booklet contains more information about working class political action, in its 68 pages, than has ever been put between two covers in any publication issued in this country. In this Second Edition there are 20 additional pages, Chapter VII, dealing with the "Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action" and carrying the developments up to the Labor Party Conference to be held in Chicago, in July.

One of the valuable qualities possessed by this booklet is that it does not confine itself to surface information about the "Labor Party" movement. It goes back to the period immediately following the Civil War, and traces political developments during the last half century, putting special emphasis on the conditions that led to the organization of "third parties." It shows how the political struggles are tied up with the economic activities of the working class. It gives the facts that every worker must have at his disposal in order to be an effective part of an aggressive, intelligent labor movement. No man or woman who labors should be without this information.

Those who have a copy of the First Edition should keep up-to-date by securing a copy of the Second Edition. The price is 15 cents. Address: Workers Party, 799 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The Worst Boss

A BOSS IN UNIFORM

Editor, Worst Boss Stories:—The meanest or worst boss, I ever knew, was Sergeant Hanchette of Fort Snelling. I came to know him during May and June of 1918. Uncle Sam found it necessary or desirable to entertain me in the Guard House there. Sergeant Hanchette was a large, raw-boned, coarse looking man, of about 45 years of age. He had evidently served many years in the Army. His hardness was no veneer but it permeated his entire being.

Hanchette was the provost sergeant and as such it was his duty to assign the work for each prisoner. Every morning after breakfast, the prisoners marched out of their cell rooms and lined up in two rows in front of the Guard House. The Provost Sergeant then assigned the work in the same time recording the assignment in a huge book. This was done in this fashion. The names of two prisoners were read off, then the name of the sentry who was to have charge of them and then the task or work was named. This morning, before we were called out, I noticed Hanchette tried to have himself placed on the sick list, but he was unable to have this done. He had the toothache and wanted to go to the hospital for treatment. His cheek was much swollen. His name was Weller. He was a man of slight build and of German descent. He was a likable inoffensive fellow. Why he was in the guard house I do not know.

We marched out and lined up. Hanchette began to assign the work. Finally he called, "Adams and Weller". Weller at once spoke up, "Sir, I would like to go to the hospital". He was going to continue, but Hanchette interrupted, "Want to go to the hospital, eh? What do you follows think this is anyway. You bunch of God damned evaders and slackers. Too lazy to work and want to go to the hospital. God damn it, I will give you cause to go to the hospital." At that he threw down his book and walked rapidly up to Weller and with a smashing blow from the shoulder hit Weller squarely in the mouth. Weller fell back, the blood spurting. The Sergeant stepped back and in a loud voice, "Sentry, take this man to the hospital". Picking up his book, he continued to assign the work as if nothing had happened.—Ingmar M. Iverson, Madison, S. D.

U. S. Swords "Made in Germany"

Our sword-swinging militarists are very insignant over the discovery that army and navy swords are being "Made in Germany." Lately the American Legionnaires discovered the artificial poppies they were selling on the streets were also "Made in Germany." This is insult heaped on injury, and more. But, why worry? Somebody is making money out of it.

Distributing the Vacations

"Factory" vacations for society debutantes, and holidays in the country for working girls, are recommendations made by the U. S. Health Service. But it offers no plan to put these propositions into effect. That will only come when the workers begin running things, politically and industrially.

Farm Statistics—Read 'em and Weep

By HAL WARE

Coaxing "Prosperity" to stay with us seems to be the most popular indoor sport of the Financial Editors of the New York papers. This polysyllabic habit is especially noticeable in their interpretations of Farm Reports and Statistics. Of course they expect only consumers or Greenwich Village farmers to read 'em. Nevertheless a real "Honest to God" John Farmer might have picked up the issues of June 10th, for instance.

After struggling thru several contradictory statements it's even money that John would have remarked: "There are three kinds of liars—Plain liars; Damn liars; and Statistical liars." But judge for yourself.

The N. Y. Evening Post says: "Corn has advanced in price, being only 1½ cents below the year's highest." Very encouraging—but wait—it goes on to say: "Corn is being fed heavily to finish hogs." A little item tucked away in the N. Y. Times reports: "Hogs lowest in eight years—Price drops to $6.75 per 100 lbs. ." That is $4.00 under the corresponding 1922 price. Also remember that corn is fed heavily to hogs.

One might next take up the N. Y. Herald. "Increased prices of farm products predicted by the Dept. of Agriculture" and then read "hopes only to be dashed by " . . As a result of increased costs of production." Still later the article states: "Slightly higher prices for some products is shown but most of these products have left the farm." The little nigger in this woodpile begins with the "but" and John Farmer is the goat.

Turn back to the Post. It commits another polyanna by smugly announcing: "Business in the agricultural districts has been good, as shown by the sales of two of the leading mail order houses. During the first five months of this year they increased 45 per cent over the same period last year."—Right on top of that comes the Magazine of Wall Street. (This by the way, is not common reading of Moscow.) Wall St. says: "The farm situation still remains one of the most unfavorable in the entire situation. In answer to this one might point to the increased volume of mail order sales, supposed to be such a good barometer of farm conditions. Let it be noted however that most of this volume consists of low-priced articles such as shoes, clothes and household articles. The amounts involved are therefore small and no matter how low the purchasing power is, he can find some way of getting together a few dollars with which to buy these necessary household articles."

At this point John is apt to turn to more familiar things—Wheat for instance. He notes an item, "Wheat sells for less than a dollar on the Farm." That isn't anything new to millions of farmers. He got mental indigestion over that item last fall. But when he comes to New York and picks up the Financial Bulletin of the National City Bank boosting his traditional enemies: the Minneapolis Grain Gamblers, John Farmer gets mental ptomains poisoning. And no wonder! In a circular on "Orderly Marketing" they aim to refute all charges of market manipulation. To prove that they are a well disguised blessing to John they take a period of 7 years to show that they hammer the price of Wheat down on an average, only 6 cents between May and September. The significance of May to September is that John, having mortgaged everything but his soul is always forced by those gentle pirates, the Banks, to begin selling immediately after threshing, i. e., during September, October and November he is forced to sell 60 per cent of his crop. That is the low priced period. Later when the Grain Gamblers begin to sell the same wheat to the millers and for export you have a high price period. They call this "Orderly Marketing." Some day when the farmers and workers get together they will call it "Disorderly Conduct"—and act accordingly.

Just to check up that "average" of cents drop between the "low" and "high" periods claimed by the Minneapolis gang, turn to a recent issue of "The Crop Reporter," U. S. Dept of Agriculture. It reports a drop in wheat price from May $1.70 to September $1.20. A difference of 50c. Do you blame John if he wonders whether Figures lie or Liars figure?

Whether it means it or not the Post said something.—"If the price of grain and cattle and other farm products were in line with the prices of manufactured articles it would be possible for the producer to pay out." But as agricultural products are not on that basis then it becomes necessary to charge off a substantial portion of the amounts paid for the farms when the post war boom was on. If it, doesn't mean it I'll tell the Post and the Times and the Herald and the world for that matter; to quit kidding themselves.

John Farmer is a land animal. He works the LAND and he KNOWS it. The world has gone thru a number of historic periods, but the farmer and peasant are still on the land. The American farmer will be no exception to the rule. But Capitalism must make exceptions to its rules. It must as "The Post" suggests, cancel farm debts, grant moritoriums, or starve.

"WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?"

A person with a taste for humor might well insert the above heading over the comment upon the Michigan "Criminal Syndicalism" cases against the Communists as written by a New York editor who says, "A curious feature of the Michigan trials is that none of the defendants is charged with advocating criminal syndicalism as defined in the law, but is charged with "assembling with" persons who did advocate criminal syndicalism. The identity of the person or persons who did the advocating at the Michigan assembly remains a mystery."

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor.

CURZON LIED!

In British Foreign Minister Curzon's ultimatum to the Russian workers he said that the skipper of the trawler "James Johnson" was forced to do hard labor in Murmansk. The skipper, Nelson, has returned to Hull, England, and says that this is completely untrue; he and the crew went about freely in theatres and played football. So the first of Curzon's charges is shown to be a plain lie; the rest are made of the same material.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY. OF THE WORKER KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

The Great Historical Significance of March 8th, International Women's Day

By JEANNETTE D. PEARL

As a mark of respect to mothers for past services rendered the State and as initial encouragement to future service, the Bourgeoisie of the United States commemorate Mothers' Day. Different is the ideal motivating the annual International observance of the commemoration of woman. The Communist International calls upon the proletariat of the world to observe March 8th, International Women's Day, not for what woman has done, not for what woman is to do, but rather for what the International proposes to do for women in effecting their emancipation from capitalist exploitation.

March 8th, International Women's Day, the same as May Day, has become for the working class of the world a day of unification in solidifying the ranks of labor against capitalist exploitation, while at the same time marshalling the forces of labor in the struggle for emancipation from capitalist strife.

On March 8th, I. W. D., the world proletariat represented by its vanguard—the Communist Parties—proclaim the demand for complete political and economic emancipation of peasant and working women of all countries. March the 8th is a day for the unification of the wide masses of working women with their vanguard—the Communist Parties—as only a Communist Order can completely effect the emancipation of women. Therefore, it is on International Women's Day that revolutionary women emphasize our Communist teachings while stressing the immediate demands of all working women in all countries.

The observers of I. W. D. on an international scale was resolved upon in 1910 at the Second International Women's Conference. Germany and Austria were the first countries to observe that day, widely agitating for Women's Franchise, protective labor for women and children, etc., by means of wide distribution of literature, public meetings and street demonstrations.

In 1912, I. W. D. began to be observed by the working women of many European countries and thus was created a link for international solidarity of Socialist women of the various countries. In 1913, I. W. D. was extended to a whole week in all industrial centers of Germany, Austria, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Holland and America. In that same year, under Russian auspices, an I. W. D. was organized in Petersburg semi-legally. A second attempt in 1914 to organize an I. W. D. was frustrated by the arrest of all participants.

During the world slaughter 1914-1917, I. W. D. was not observed. All attempts to organize demonstrations of protest on that day were suppressed by the police. The one exception was in Norway, in 1915, where the women organized to war against war.

I. W. D. on March 8th, 1917, in Petersburg, working women and soldiers wives marched upon the city streets demanding Bread and Peace. On that historic day began the Russian Revolution. The news of it lead to women's demonstrations against war in many of the European countries.

Since 1918, after the victory of the Russian Revolution, I. W. D. is observed thruout Soviet Russia with great solemnity and enthusiasm. In the western countries still under capitalist yokes, I. W. D. has again become a day for the demonstration of international solidarity among working women of all countries who rally around the Communist Parties in the struggle against the exploitation of working women by the master class.

In our Soviet World, March 8th is truly a day of international solidarity of the free peasant and working women of the Soviet Republics with the oppressed and disfranchised women of the Bourgeois States. It is only a Communist State with its system of national economy, its public dining halls, laundries, etc., that can completely emancipate women, not only politically and economically, but also from the drudgery of the household.

Therefore, I. W. D., March 8th, is observed in the Soviet Republics in order to rally the wide masses of women for active participation in social constructive work. That day is celebrated with the inauguration of many measures on behalf of working women.

In 1918-1919 the slogan of I. W. D. in Soviet Rusia was the consolidation of the Red Front, resistance to Bourgeois offensives and assistance for the Red Army. In 1920, the clarion call for all countries was for the unification of all working women of the world to stand by the Third International for the overthrow of bourgeois rule.

In the Soviet Republics in 1920, the banners of I. W. D. called for the re-establishment of transport, the struggle for bread and coal. In 1921 the slogan was for self discipline, active participation of peasant and working women in the economic renaissance of the Soviet Republics.

I. W. D. in 1922 called upon the Communist Parties of all countries to aid in the protection of working women—the struggle against unemployment—relief for the famine stricken of Russia—that working women support the Communist Parties and the Third International.

This year in Soviet Russia, 1923, I. W. D. was celebrated with the urgent call to all women for active participation in production, for cultural advancement of the workers, for perfecting collective housekeeping, relief for unemployed women and to combat the evil of prostitution reappearing under the "NEP."

After the world slaughter, women of all Western capitalist countries again resumed the observance of I. W. D. The Bourgeoisie in fear of Revolution granted women the franchise together with some other minor reforms. These concessions did not alleviate the misery of exploited womanhood. The slogans for political rights were turned into slogans for the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, and in the struggle against the capitalistic offensive was formulated the United Front of Workers, better working conditions for women, the struggle against the high cost of living, unemployment, the new taxations, protection for the labor of women and children, motherhood, the eight hour day, relief for Soviet Russia and franchise for women wherever women are still disfranchised.

Great enthusiasm has marked the celebrations of I. W. D., March 8th. There were demonstrations, meetings and wide distribution of Communist literature in all countries. March 8th, International Women's Day, calls upon the proletarian women of the world to join ranks with the proletarian male workers in the struggle for the emancipation of the world's class from capitalist domination. I. W. D. calls for the recognition of the Soviet Republics, the defense of the working class, thru the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

I. W. D. hoists no flags, it does not prattle complimentary phrases, it does not plead for gifts to mother. The I. W. D. celebrates in honor of the new day dawning, and calls upon all working women to rally around and strengthen the Communist International, the shock troops of the world revolution, the leaders, directors and engineers fashioning the future Workers' Republic, in the interest of the working class, thru the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

Why Did British Imperialists Suspend Communist from Parliament?—See Page Six

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Militant Coal Miners Win

New Attack on Miners at Pittsburgh

By FRED H. MERRICK
(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Because he dared to present a petition for a writ to compel the district attorney to return the card index files seized in the recent raids on the Labor Lyceum here, the property of the International Progressive Miners' Committee, Thomas Myerscough, secretary-treasurer of the committee, was arrested at the court house as a member of the Workers Party charged with sedition. Bail was fixed at $10,000. The coal miners as usual are supporting the fight.

* * *

Civil Liberties' Union Statement

Thomas Myerscough, Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, was arrested in Pittsburgh, Pa., by Department of Justice Agent, Henry J. Lennon, according to information received by the American Civil Liberties Union today. Myerscough is being held under $10.000 bail, charged with violating the Flynn anti-sedition act.

"This is the latest development of the campaign of terrorization being carried on in Pittsburgh by the Department of Justice against radical organizers," Robert W. Dunn, associate director of the Civil Liberties Union stated today. "The Grand Jury has brought indictments against nine of the ten men arrested in the notorious pre-May Day raid on the Pittsburgh Labor Lyceum. Their trial will come up in September. Alexander Howat is under a preposterous indictment in an attempt to still his reputation among the workers.

"The reactionary powers in western Pennsylvania seem determined to railroad all progressive labor men to the penitentiary. Our civil liberties group in Pittsburgh are taking steps to prevent further arrests of this sort."

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

For a Labor Party!

Economic and political developments in the United States during the past four years have forced the question of the formation of a Labor Party, to fight the political battles of the industrial workers and farmers, into the forefront as an issue before the labor movement.

The Workers Party a year ago issued a call for the formation of a Labor Party would be the first great step forward by the workers in this country. Since that time the Workers Party has consistently carried on a campaign of agitation and education for the formation of a Labor Party. Thru its activities in favor of the Labor Party, the Workers Party has won a position of leadership as the exponent of the idea of a Labor Party.

Now the opportunity is at hand to turn the agitation and educational work into the actual work of organization. The July 3d Convention called by the Farmer-Labor Party has already won sufficient support so that the formation of a Federated Farmer-Labor Party seems a certainty. Representatives of probably over a half million workers will sit in that convention, sent there to make a reality of the aspiration of the industrial workers and farmers for a political party that will carry on a consistent struggle for the industrial worker and farmer and against the capitalists.

During the two weeks before the convention much can still be done to [illegible] even a greater expression of the determination of industrial workers and farmers to have a political party of their own. The Workers Party is exerting all its strength along this line. It has mobilized its whole organization

Continued on page Two.)

We Greet the Miners' Victory!

In a telegram sent to Rinaldo Cappellini, president-elect of District One, United Mine Workers of America, "The Worker" has sent its congratulations to the militant miners of this great Pennsylvania anthracite coal field, greeting them on their tremendous victory. The telegram reads as follows:

Rinaldo Cappellini, 14 Chamberlain St., Plainville, Pa.

Our heartiest congratulations to you and all the militant coal diggers of District One on the brilliant victory achieved thru the election of the progressive miners' ticket over all the forces of reaction. Upon your administration rest great responsibilities. We are sure you will live up to all expectations.—Engdahl, Editor, "The Worker."

Next Important Task of Workers Party

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

During the year and a half that the Workers Party has been in existence it has made great strides forward in educational work in favor of its policies. This has been particularly true during the last nine months of Party work.

In carrying on the work for our trade union policy of amalgamation we have won numerous ideological victories thru securing the endorsement of these policies by great masses of workers. In the work of defense of our comrades subjected to persecution we have also been able to win the support of wide masses of workers for our right to advocate publicly our principles and ideas.

Thru the organizations for special kinds of propaganda—united front organizations—in which we have participated, we have built up a wide following for the particular policies which each of these organizations is supporting.

As we survey the work of the past nine months, we find that the development along this line, that is, the support gained by our ideas, our policies, has been wider than ever before in the history of our movement. We have actually rallied to the support of our policies large groups of organized workers.

The fact that we have thus been

(Continued on Page Two)

Plan Foster Defense Tour to the Coast

Following his recently finished successful tour of the principal eastern cities, arrangements have been made whereby William Z. Foster will make a tour of the West and Northwest for the Labor Defense Council.

While details of the tour have not yet been completed, the Labor Defense Council national office has announced that 17 defense meetings are proposed.

Cities in which mass meetings are being arranged are: Belleville, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha; Denver; Hanna, Wyo.; Salt Lake City; Los Angeles; San Francisco; Oakland; Tacoma; Seattle; Astoria, Ore.; Portland, Ore.; Spokane; Butte; St. Paul; Minneapolis, and Milwaukee. The tour will begin early in September.

If the eastern tour is any criterion of the continuing interest of the labor movement in the Michigan defense and the popularity of Foster with the Workers of this country, the western tour will be a tremendous success. In his meetings in the East, Foster was greeted by great and enthusiastic crowds, which added considerably to the financial support of the Michigan defense.

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Elect Cappellini over Lewis Tool in Big Anthracite Field by Vote of 27,000 to 14,500

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT
(Special to "The Worker")

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The hope of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, as expressed in the capitalist press, that the radicals would be snowed under in the District One elections; the steady bombardment of the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre papers in which the words "Communist," "bolshevik," "red," were hurled as so much shrapnel at the progressive slate; the slogan of the conservatives that "no dago shall rule us," peddled in large gulps to the gullible; the scare that immediately the progressives were elected a big strike would be called that would have no end; manipulation, bribery—all this had no other result except to roll up a vote, unofficially estimated as 27,000 to 14,500, in favor of the progressive Cappellini slate in the District One elections of the United Mine Workers.

It is the first sweeping victory of the left bloc, the "insurgents" as they are here called, in the mine workers' union in the United States. The entire Cappellini slate will go into office within a month, with the possible exception of two district executive board members—Rinaldo Cappellini as president, George Isaacs as vice-president, Enoch Williams as secretary-treasurer and Frank Shiffka as member of the international executive board.

The election was the hottest ever held by the miners here. The conservative districts, controlled by the mine owners thru their burgess (mayor) and priests, could not be impregnated with progressive propaganda. On the other hand, Brennan and his army of organizers did not dare enter the "insurgent" territory for fear of a sound beating. The coal companies were for Brennan, and that settled Brennan among the progressives.

Much credit for the victory is due to the inexhaustible energy of the militants in District One. The campaigning of Cappellini, who made three to four speeches every night was augmented by the four progressive miners' conferences held, at which counsel and instructions were given as to campaign and election tactics, and, just as important—how to assure a full and honest count of the vote.

The militants were on the job on election day. Let us cite two instances. A six foot Russian miner, scoffing at the excuse that he could not speak English, usually given by the less courageous, answered that it was not necessary to speak English in order to count votes, that anybody could count. And he did. He took charge of six miners' locals in the conservatives' territory, and secured an honest count, a majority for the Cappellini slate.

A Polish miner, after attempts to bribe him had failed, reinforced by fifteen progressives of his local union, besieged the tellers all night, challenged the police to evict them, gave the tellers to understand that their lives were at stake if the vote was manipulated, and secured a two to one vote for Cappellini as a result. However, in many local unions, where we as yet have no militants, the vote of the entire union, sometimes 1,500 strong, was thrown to Brennan, despite the fact that in instances the majority sentiment and vote was for the progressive slate.

And now comes the second battle—the fight to keep what has been won. Here the militants must again do double duty. Already the reactionary forces are making charges, such as are intended to challenge the vote of those locals which voted solidly for the progressive slate. The Lewis-Brennan forces assert that the vote cast by various locals will be "scrutinized."

It may be depended upon that no tricks of the reactionary trade will be left untried, in order to declare the election illegal. We do not not doubt but what at this very minute, while the district tellers are officially tabulating the vote, Lewis and Brennan have their heads together figuring out some crooked move.

The final decision rests with the district convention to be held July 16. To all progressives this can mean but one thing—that an overwhelming majority of progressives must be elected delegates to the district convention. Only by winning the district convention can the victory be made permanent.

And the victory must be made permanent, for therein lies our best opportunity to propagate the progressive miners' program, to educate the rank and file (tho this is a herculean job, considering the dozen languages the miners speak) and to give the "insurgent" movement in this territory a basis in principle. Leaders may come and go, but a well grounded rank and file will hold the fort forever.

Even Cappellini understands this, for at a recent meeting he said: "If I ever go wrong, brothers, I hope you'll kick me out so quick, I'll be burned to a crisp in flying thru the air."

Let this then be a call to every American, German, Hungarian, Italian, Lithuanian, Ukrainian, Polish, Russian, Welsh and Irish militant in District One of the United Mine Workers, for another month of intense activity. The victory scored must not be turned into defeat. The district convention of July 16 must be progressive by a safe majority.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Shortage of Steel Labor Is Gary Fake

This week we annihilate the frantic plea of Judge Elbert H. Gary and his fellow steel bandits that they must continue the 12-Hour Day because of the shortage of labor. It is shown that this Gary-manufactured fake is merely a lame lie, seeking to draw attention away from the brutalizing two-shift, 12-Hour Day system in the steel industry. Here are the facts:

* * *

By JAY LOVESTONE.
Author "The Government—Strike-breaker"

With blaring bands the Barons of the Satrapy of Steel have advertised the so-called "labor shortage" far and wide to thwart the growing opposition to the 12-Hour Hell Shift System.

Said the May 25, 1923, Report of Gary's American Iron and Steel Institute:

"But it would be impossible, under existing conditions, to obtain sufficient number of men to operate the plants on a three-shift basis up to a capacity which would supply the present necessities of the purchasing public. There are not now, under a two-shift practice at the furnaces, enough men to meet the demand for iron and steel."

Here we have the fraudulent game of the Steel Trust in a nutshell. When there is depression, there is a shortage of money, and the poor Steel magnates can't afford to pay for the 8-Hour Day. When there is prosperity, big profits, then there is a shortage of labor, and the 8-Hour Day is again impossible.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Likewise, the proof that the Steel Trust is waging a campaign of lies and misrepresentation to perpetuate the 12-Hour Day is found in its words and deeds. In 1912 the stockholders of the U. S. Steel Corporation indorsed, in principle, the abolition of the 12-Hour Day. Since then, the Lords of Steel have swung from one excuse to another to stop the movement for the 8-Hour Day.

But what are the facts? Is there today a great labor-shortage to war-

(Continued on Page Three)

All Labor Is Threatened

By CLARISSA S. WARE
Investigator for "The Worker"

The "Twelve-Hour Day" slogan of the United States Steel Corporation is a challenge to all Workers. The miners and railroad workers cannot ignore the stand of the Steel Corporation against the workers in the steel industry.

An Employer of Rail Labor

Today the steel trust is not merely the operator of steel mills and the employer of steel workers.

Today the U. S. Steel Corporation is OPERATING 1,484 locomotives and 64,144 cars over a road bed of 3,761 miles, a distance greater than from New York City to Los Angeles, Calif. Can the railroad workers ignore the challenge?

It Digs Coal and Iron

Who is digging the 21,278,179 tons of iron ore which the United States Steel Corporation mines annually, or the 23,293,471 tons of coal which comes from the mines owned by the steel trust? The labor policy of the Steel octopus is behind the mine operators in their vicious anti-union attacks upon the miners. The Twelve-Hour Day for the steel workers is a challenge to labor of the mines, railroads, and mills, to all labor—organized and unorganized.

Workers Give $68,691,127

The policy of the Steel Corporation to sell stock to its employes has succeeded to the tune of $68,691,127 in the last five years. Over 750,000 shares of stock have been purchased by employes. The workers who have fallen for the big dollar dividend are today facing the ugly fact that THEY are financing the twelve-hour day anti-labor policy of the steel trust. They have been made the tools of the octopus. It should be a lesson to the workers in the other industries that are offering stock to the employes, that there can be no partnership between capital and labor. Labor must organize along the same industrial lines as the steel corporation. When the workers on the railroads, in the mines and in the mills are organized industrially and politically they can give the final answer to the steel trust—until then the octopus of steel will stretch out its tentacles farther and farther, tightening its grip on the throats of the entire working class.

Workers Must Themselves Win 8-Hour Day

Extracts from an editorial in Novy Mir, Russian Daily, June 7th

It is mistake to speak of a twelve-hour day in the steel industry. We must speak of DAILY TWELVE HOURS OF HARD LABOR AND SLAVERY.

To do hard labor the people are sentenced for committing certain crimes—but what crimes did the steel workers commit? Who sentenced them to life slavery in their industry?

They did NOT commit any crime. The crime was committed against them.

The workers' press of all languages is trying to make it possible for the steel workers to express their protest against the impudence of the steel trust which declares that the workers themselves want to work twelve hours a day. Since the last steel strike the conditions have changed; the war is over and the masses are sober again.

They understand now that they were fooled. The new free and happy life which they were promised for their sacrifices during the war has not been realized.

Now the demands of the steel workers for an eight-hour day will find support among the broad masses of the people. Even the bourgeois press condemns the declarations of the steel trust. It is clear, however, that the agitation of the bourgeois press for an eight-hour day in the steel industry is not being conducted because of their love for the steel workers. Everybody remembers that the same press turned against the steel workers in 1919 when they fought for an eight-hour day.

But the steel workers are not interested in the sincerity of the yellow press. For them the important fact is that the steel trust has not the support it had in 1919.

President Harding is ready to use his influence in order to bring about some compromise — the Federal Church Council has declared it is against the eight-hour day.

But the steel workers themselves have not responded as yet. Everybody can see their opinion, but this opinion has not yet found expression. Not to speak now would mean to commit a crime against the workers' interests. The steel workers MUST respond to the call of their newspapers and express themselves, not only about the eight-hour day but also about other labor conditions in the steel industry in general.

The workers cannot and must not believe that the bourgeois press and the promises of the bourgeois church will get for them the eight-hour day. THE WORKERS THEMSELVES MUST GET IT.

But how this should be done—the discussion of this question in the workers' press will show how. Write to us about your opinion—whether you want an eight-hour day and how you think it can be realized.

Fight This Black Plague!

Attend This Anti-Fascist Mass Meeting!

Friday, June 22, 8 p. m., at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St., New York

SPEAKERS: Sigman, Hillman, Minor, Cannon, Antonini, Presi, Bellanca, Flynn and Others

Balk at Uncle Sam's Role of "Big Brother"

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE
(Special to "The Worker")

MEXICO CITY.—Even the most pro-Yankee papers here are quoting with evident approval the attacks made in foreign papers, especially those of France, upon the "big-brotherly" ambitions of the United States at the Pan-American conference at Santiago, Chile.

The absence of Peruvian, Bolivian and Mexican delegates, the refusal of the United States to recognize Mexico, the dented Monroe Doctrine, the iron heel of the American troops grinding and oppressing the "sovereign" nations of Nicaragua, Haiti, Guatemala and San Domingo, attempted interference into the public and private affairs of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Bolivia, interference with Columbia in the matter of the fake revolution of Panama—all these delightful incidents and evidences of Yankee friendliness toward Latin-America are subjects for caustic comment, quoted or original.

Certainly the history of the "Big Brother" activities of the United States in reference to Mexico is one long record of imperialist schemes and designs. The United States aided the Curate Hidalgo in his revolution in 1810 against Spanish authority because Spanish domination blocked the onward march of U. S. expansive land-imperialism.

When General Santana made huge concessions of the entire Northern mining regions of Mexico to French capital, the United States fostered a revolution in Texas, recognized the American colony there as the ruling power, then picked a quarrel over the Texas boundary line and in the war of 1848 took away the entire mining region of the North including the gold of California, the iron, coal, silver and lead of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, etc.

History will never decide the possible value to Mexico of a firmly entrenched British Imperialism as an ally against American, for Diaz's government toppled immediately in a new revolution in which the United States aided the petty bourgeoisie to throw off the yoke of Diaz, till then praised by the American press for his enlightened rule, and now an object of execration as a "tyrannical autocrat."

The rest is recent history and familiar to the readers of The Worker, so it is not necessary to recount the part played by the "Big Brother," in the revolutions that followed, the recognitions and refusals to recognize, the financing of insurrections, embargoes on arms and the lifting of embargoes, troops in Juarez and troops in El Paso and troops in Vera Cruz and all the rest of it. Suffice it to say that the end is not yet, although for the moment ministers plenipotentiary are negotiating agreements with the persons of Minister of the Treasury De La Huerta and Minister of Invisible Government Thomas W. Lamont. De La Huerta has already promised Lamont to recognize the bonds of the defunct Mexican governments, which testify to loans many of which were used to put down the very revolutions that have brought the present government into power.

The only pan-Americanism that really means anything is the rival pan-Americanism that is slowly growing up in the labor movements of the two Americas, as a conscious and determined enemy of finance imperialism. And those liberals who are working for pan-Americanism may rest assured that they can only serve the objects at which they aim by hastening the day in which a workers' government in the United States will supplant the invisible government of which Thomas W. Lamont is a minister plenipotentiary, or rather super-potentiary.

Special "Labor Party Edition"

Next week's issue of The Worker will be a Special Labor Party Edition. This is the issue that will be distributed at all the conventions and picnics. It will be a splendid issue for the purpose. It intends to remain in the front rank of militant labor papers. It needs the help of its readers. Send in an order for a bundle of this special issue. Three cents per copy to "The Worker," 799 Broadway, New York City.

Every new reader of this issue will thank you for the opportunity to go through the many excellent articles and see the cartoons and pictures that it will contain. Act now!

AFTER THE CONVENTION!

"The Worker" is planning to have the best report of the convention. This will appear in the issue of the week following. Our issue will help supplement the pre-convention issue. Our advice—send in a double order for both these issues, Nos. 282 and 283, dated July 7, and July 14.

Putting Gompers Right on the Struggle in the Shoe Industry

By JOSEPH MANLEY
Eastern Organizer, Trade Union Educational League.

Samuel Gompers, speaking recently at Boston, must have gotten his drinks mixed. After setting forth that "the American Federation, after mature deliberation has declared that every textile worker should come under the jurisdiction of the United Textile Workers of America," he is credited with delivering himself of the following:

"Instead of abiding by that mature judgment, small groups maintaining small separate independent units talked about amalgamation and organized a new concern called the Amalgamated Textile Workers. Amalgamation! There has never been a more abused word coined and used to cover up a dark tragedy disguised as in the interests of labor. It is a cloak behind which to hide the real purpose —the destruction of the American trade union movement."

For good measure he is reported to have said that a similar situation existed in Brockton in the boot and shoe industry.

As a sample of pre-Volstead utterances this would be hard to beat. While we possess a sense of humor and respect for old age, both are stretched to the breaking point by the above statement.

The rank and file of the textile and shoe industries will not be overcome by this oratorical flight.

The complete answer to the statement about the textile industry is contained in the program of the General Amalgamation Committee of the Textile Industry which sets forth at its purpose: "to combine every textile organization, radical and conservative, A. F. of L., and Independent." This plan of amalgamation points out that of the 1,600,000 employed in the textile industry only 100,000 are at present organized and these are split up in a score of unions among others the Amalgamated Textile Workers—the plan says that the formation of the Federated Textile Unions of America was a step toward progress, but nothing short of complete amalgamation can meet the present situation in the industry. Thousands of these plans have been spread broadcast thruout the textile industry.

At the recent convention of the Amalgamated Textile Workers the writer and William Z. Foster were both bitterly denounced for carrying on this agitation for amalgamation. We were accused of ignoring the "leaders" and going to the rank and file, etc., etc. This convention defeated a resolution calling for amalgamation of all the unions in the textile industry and another which called for the formation of a Labor Party based upon the trade unions and including all working class political organizations. Curiously enough this same convention accused us of pulling the men in Brockton out of the A. F. of L.

Gompers is probably not informed of the action of the executive board of the Federated Textile Unions of America, that appeared in the principal newspapers of a recent date:

"Whereas, Henry J. O'Connell, the secretary of the Federated Textile Unions of America, states that the independent textile unions are determined now to have one union within the industry governed by a constitution, which will remove old land-bed features and preserve the unity so necessary for the textile workers' future welfare, and

"Whereas, he further states that if some one can force a round table conference or convention of the opposing forces, the day will be won for unity, and

"Whereas, Brother Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, also expresses a strong desire to unify among the organized workers in the textile industry; therefore it is hereby

"Resolved, that we fully and heartily endorse the sentiment expressed by both Brother O'Connell and Brother McMahon in the desire for unity among the organized workers in the textile industry, and be it resolved, that we stand ready to attend a conference with representatives of the United Textile Workers of America for the purpose of bringing about the desired unity in the textile industry."

These few facts in relation to the situation in the textile industry are known to the rank and file militants and they will pay no attention to Gompers flamboyant oratory. The militants want the real program of the T. U. E. L. are the force that will bring unity in the textile industry.

In Brockton has for many years been the New England stronghold of the A. F. of L. Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. It had a membership there of about 25,000 while the entire membership is not over 45,000.

Gompers might get a faint idea of the situation in the shoe industry, should he take the time to read the plan put out by the International Amalgamation Committee of the Shoe and Leather Industry. It advocates that all the competing separate unions be amalgamated into one industrial organization to cover the entire shoe and leather industry." This plan warns of splits, secession and dual unions.

At Brockton the present condition whereby 18,000 are on strike is caused by the uncontrollable rebellion of the rank and file against the intolerable system of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which forbids strikes and fastens a system of arbitration upon the workers that destroys their power, and is perpetuated by an agreement between the officials and the shoe companies that in return for this arbitration clause the company will agree to use the "union label" that in this particular instance was carried to the point of a fetish and used to ruthlessly exploit the worker.

The present strike is for a wage increase and against the State Board of Arbitration. The T. U. E. L. has played no part in the present fight. It is simply a wild rebellion of the rank and file led by seasoned members of the organization. The conditions which brought it about should have the widest publicity.

Gompers and his denunciatory speech made against those who may differ with him in the smallest degree, is the real issue that, with the employers' open shop campaign, has brought our organizations to their present condition.

Opposed to this open shop drive is the growing power of the militants. This power is based upon an understanding of economic realities, and does not concern itself with mouthing empty phrases. This movement finds its best expression in the Trade Union Educational League that is teaching the rank and file, their real interests and consolidates their scattered forces. The present wave of amalgamation sentiment will engulf all those who spend their time fighting, on the one hand Volstead, and progress on the other.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass It on to Your Neighbor

THE LABOR HERALD
Call at Book Shop or Industrial Department, 208 E. 12th St., for your June issue of the LABOR HERALD

Enthusiastic Meetings for Labor Party

In spite of the hot weather the mass meetings for a Labor Party addressed by Workers Party speakers are proving very successful. The campaign for organization of a Labor Party in Chicago, Ill., is now in its final stages and the Workers Party will be on the job up until the last moment before the opening of the conference, endeavoring to secure support from the organized workers. Much Labor Party literature is being distributed everywhere there are branches of the Party.

Labor Party Mass Meetings

Boston, Mass., Sunday, June 24 at 2.30 p. m., Roxbury Auditorium, Dudley St. and Warren Ave., Speaker, John J. Ballam.
Hartford, Conn., Sunday, June 24 at 8 p. m., Hotel Trudeau Hall, Park Theatre, Main St., Speaker, Ludwig Lore.
Wilmington, Del., Friday, June 29 at 8 p. m., Irish American Hall, 908 French St., Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.
Baltimore, Md., Sunday, July 1, at 3 p. m., Finnish Park (Picnic), 700 S. 16th St., Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.

Buffalo Labor Endorses Conference
(Special to "The Worker")

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Central Labor Council of Buffalo has elected James C. Campbell, chairman of the organization committee, to be its official representative at the July 3 conference called to meet in Chicago by the Farmer-Labor Party. Many local unions will also send delegates to this conference.

The widespread interest in independent political action of labor created in this section of the country by the decision of the Buffalo Central Labor Council to launch a local labor party to participate in the coming municipal elections is the most encouraging event of the decade according to the leaders of labor here.

Campbell said when questioned regarding the attitude of Buffalo Labor toward the Chicago conference "Buffalo is 100 per cent for the conference and we hope that out of this conference will come the creation of a genuine Labor Party, and not a hodge-podge of petty reformistic trappings that would certainly shatter the hopes of the hundreds of thousands of workers in the United States who are sick and tired of the treachery of the Gompers policy of "reward your friends and punish your enemies." We hope there will be a straight Labor conference, embracing local unions, central labor bodies and the various political organizations of labor in this country.

Local unions are electing delegates to accompany Campbell to Chicago and this section of New York State will have a representative delegation coming directly from the rank and file of labor.

Cannon Meetings Are As Follows:

Los Angeles, Calif., Sunday, June 24, at 8 p. m., Blanchard Hall, 233 So. Broadway.
San Francisco, Calif., Monday, June 25, at 8 p. m., Lecture on the Fourth Congress.
San Francisco, Calif., Tuesday, June 26, at 8 p. m., California Hall, Polk and Turk Streets.
San Francisco, Calif., Wednesday, June 27, at 8 p. m., Lecture on the Fourth Congress.
Oakland, Calif., Thursday, June 28, at 8 p. m., Lecture on the Fourth Congress.
Oakland, Calif., Friday, June 29, at 8 p. m., Machinists Hall, Seventh and Clay Streets.
Portland, Wash., Sunday, July 1, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 1351½ Broadway.
Portland, Ore., Tuesday, July 3, at 8 p. m., Portland Woman's Club, 469 Taylor St.
Portland, Ore., Wednesday, July 4, at 2 p. m., Rahses Park (picnic), Lecture on the Fourth Congress.
Seattle, Wash., Friday, July 6, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Eighth Ave. and University Place.
Seattle, Wash., Saturday, July 7, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Lecture on the Fourth Congress.
Spokane, Wash., Tuesday, July 10, at 8 p. m., Turner Hall, 25 W. Third Ave.

The Finns Get Together
(Special to "The Worker")

MAYNARD, Mass.—The eyes of the Finnish comrades in District 1 are on Maynard. From Worcester and Norwood, Gardner and Fitchburg they came to the celebration in honor of the opening of the new hall built by the comrades of the Finnish Branch of the Workers Party.

There was an Entertainment and Dance on Saturday night, and the program was continued on Sunday. A declamation, songs, and speeches —in Finnish. On Saturday, H. Puro, of the Finnish paper, Eteenpain, and on Sunday, William Marttila, of the same paper—stressing the latest developments in the Communist movement of the world in general, and of the United States in particular. The Norwood Band and the Maynard Orchestra performed right merrily.

The link that tied the celebration up with the American movement was a brief speech in English by the District Organizer for New England, William Simons, who showed the advance in militancy of the American worker during the last year, and who expressed the hope that the new hall would soon be the recognized center for all working class activity in Maynard.

Abolish Kansas Court

It is announced that steps are on foot to abolish the Kansas Industrial Court Act, under which Alexander Howat and other Kansas coal miners were sent to jail. It remains to be seen whether President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, will reinstate Howat and the Kansas miners ousted with him. Or will Lewis be swept aside like the late Governor Allen?

Establish United Front of All Transport Workers' Unions in All Countries, of All Views

"The Worker" has just received copies of the declarations adopted by the United Front Conference of the Transport Workers recently held at Berlin, Germany. The resolution on United Action adopted by the conference follows:

For United Action of All Transport Workers!

The position of the World Proletariat is deteriorating at an ever increasing rate. The continually extended occupation of German territory by the French and Belgian troops, the catastrophic effects of the Versailles Peace Treaty, the dependence of the countries of the Little Entente upon the West European capitalist governments, in consequence of which Poland, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia are nothing else than the serviceable tools of the great imperialist states, the steadily growing reaction, the destruction of the Workers' organizations by Fascism in Italy, the persecution of the working class in Yugoslavia, Roumania, Pilsudski Spain and other countries, and before all the conspiracy of the reactionary governments to overthrow Soviet Russia, threaten the Proletariat with enslavement and misery.

The Bureau and General Council of the International Transport Workers' Federation, empowered by the congress of the I. T. F., as well as the All-Russian Unions of the Transport Workers, Railway Workers and Seamen, empowered on their side by the All-Russian Trade Union Federation and by the Transport Workers' Unions holding the view-point of the Red International of Labor Unions, consider it as their first task to bring about the unity of the Transport Workers in all countries, especially in those countries where the movement is split, and to prevent future expulsions as well as the creation of new parallel organizations.

For the purpose of carrying out this task, the representatives of the I. T. F. have conferred with the representatives of the Russian Transport Workers Unions, authorized by all the Transport Workers' organizations holding the view-point of the R. I. L. U. on the 23rd and 24th of May in Berlin in order to realize this common aim.

The conference, at which the I. T. F. was represented by Robert Williams—Chairman, John Döring—Vice Chairman, M. Bidegaray, Edo Fimmen—General Secretary, and K. Natans—Assistant Secretary, and the Russian Railway Workers, Transport Workers' and Seamen's Unions by A. Andreyew, A. Sadovsky, G. Atchkanov as well as the All-Russian Trade Union Federation by A. Losovsky, adopted a series of resolutions, the carrying out of which, the organizations concerned on both sides are most expressly charged.

It was decided:

1. To form an equally represented International Committee of Action whose task it will be to propagate, organize and carry thru the struggle of the Transport Workers, Railway Workers and Seamen of all countries and tendencies against militarism, Danger of War and Fascism.

2. To organize a constant control of all transport of munitions, in the first place by the creation of Control Committees at the factories, the important docks, Railway Junctions and Frontier Stations.

3. To convene a world congress of the Transport Workers of all countries and tendencies for creating a united fighting front and for the setting up of the united national and international organization.

To adopt the necessary measures for the common support of Transport Workers of all countries persecuted by Fascism, especially thru the creation of a common fund.

The conference expressed the hope that it would not only succeed in the next future in realizing the unity of all Transport Workers and effectively carrying on their common struggle against Militarism, Danger of War and Fascism, but that the international secretariats of other industries will create the unity necessary in the interests of all the workers.

Next Workers Party Task

(Continued from Page One)

able to increase the support for our ideas shows that the policies which we are supporting are the correct policies; that they are those policies which must be followed by the working masses of this country in order to punish your enemies." We hope there will be a straight Labor conference, embracing local unions, central labor bodies and the various political organizations of labor in this country.

Local unions are electing delegates to accompany Campbell to Chicago and this section of New York State will have a representative delegation coming directly from the rank and file of labor.

After all, the test of our work is the increase in the Party. The Party is strengthened as an organization. Our Party, as it stands today, is yet too small to influence the tens of millions of workers in this country who must influence in order to mobilize them for the struggle against capitalism. Therefore, it is one of our main tasks to increase the Party membership. This work must be carried on simultaneously with the work of agitation and education in favor of our policies.

It is not enough that we are able to secure the endorsement of hundreds of thousands of workers for the idea of amalgamation. It is not enough that we should be able to influence other tens of thousands of workers in favor of the idea of a Labor Party. It is not even enough that we should be able to organize these workers in organizations supporting amalgamation and the Labor Party.

We have a task which goes beyond these things. At the same time that we carry on our campaign in favor of our policies among the wide masses of the workers and organize them in special organizations for the support of certain definite policies, we must increase our Party membership.

We must bring into the Workers Party the most advanced and most militant among the workers whom we win for our ideas. Unless we are able to do that, we are not fulfilling our mission. We cannot say that we have made actual progress unless at the same time we create mass organizations supporting certain ideas which we promulgate, we build a communist party which is the leader of these masses.

Unless we are able to build our Party at the same time that we build mass organizations supporting some of our policies, we may find in the future that these organizations which we have created thru our work will cut themselves loose from us and be no longer under our influence. We may find ourselves with a number of organizations which, in place of developing closer and closer to our Party, at a certain stage will break away and become our enemies.

In view of what has been written above, it appears that our next and most important task is to coin into organizational strength the progress we have made ideologically in winning support of our ideas. We must bring the best workers who have come close to us thru our campaign in favor of certain policies into the Party. We must bind them still closer to us thru making them members of our Party.

It is this phase of our work in which we have failed during the past nine months. While there has been an increase in the membership of our Party, the increase is not proportionate to the increased influence which we have won. We have not put enough stress upon the strengthening of our organization.

This has been due, to some extent, to the fact that in many of the actions in which the Party has been the moving force, it has not appeared openly. The work has been done thru various subsidiary organizations created to carry on the struggle for certain policies. Those workers who became interested and supported the policies which actually were being promulgated by the Party did not see the Party in these actions. They joined whatever organization seemingly was carrying on the work and considered that in doing so they were aiding themselves with the promulgators of the policies they endorsed.

The face of the Party has been hidden too much in carrying on the propaganda for its ideas. Altho the Workers Party is an open organization so far as its campaigns are concerned, it might as well have been underground, for it has not appeared as the active militant organization which was taking the lead. This has been true in practically everything the Party has done except its work for the Labor Party.

This situation has also led to a desire on the part of many Party members. They have seen certain organizations working in favor of policies and they have come to believe that work in these organizations is all sufficient. It seemed be enough for them that they supported and worked in those subsidiary organizations, these organizations which the Party created for its work and forgot that the fundamental organization, the only permanent organization, the force behind all this work, was the Party itself.

These conditions must be changed. The Party must grow as an organization in proportion to the growth in the support of its policies. We must find ways and means of turning these victories we gained ideologically into greater strength and a more powerful Party organization. The way to achieve this end is by letting the Party appear more openly in all its activities. We must no longer completely hide the face of the Party. We must let the workers, who support our policies know that these are the policies of the Workers Party and that the driving force behind these policies is that group of militant, disciplined workers who compose the Workers Party. We must make them feel that so long as they are outside of this organization, they are not, by giving their full support and participating in the organization which is really conducting the work.

We must also make more direct efforts to strengthen the organization. Every Party member must keep in the forefront in his work the idea of increasing the strength of the organization by bringing new members into the Party. We must systematically canvass the workers who are associated with us in our campaigns and pick from among them those who are fit for membership in our Party and then work systematically to bring them into the Party.

This organizational strengthening of the Party is the next important task before us. Every Party unit, every Party member, every Party worker, every Party organizer should study his opportunities in this respect and direct his efforts toward the end of building a more powerful Workers Party organization.

Moulders Elect Tom Mooney

SAN FRANCISCO.—By an almost unanimous vote, Local 164 of the International Moulders Union of North America elected Tom Mooney, now serving a life sentence, in San Quentin Prison, Cal., as one of its delegates to the forthcoming moulders' international convention in Cleveland.

While Tom Mooney is not, of course, able to attend the convention to which he is elected, the moulders' union hopes by this means to express its appreciation of his long years of active service in the labor movement, and to call the attention of the American people to the gross injustice involved in the continued imprisonment of one proven the victim of a frame-up.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass It on to Your Neighbor

AMALGAMATION DANCE
Ashland Auditorium, CHICAGO,
Van Buren and Ashland Aves.
SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 29,
at 8 P. M.
This Dance is being given by the Trade Union Educational League
Needle Trades Section

"THE GOOSE-STEP"
Upton Sinclair's Latest and Greatest Work. What One Critic Says:

H. L. MENCKEN on "The Goose-Step":

"The Goose-Step" came in yesterday afternoon, and I fell on it last night. My sincere congratulations. I have read on and on with constant joy in the adept marshaling of facts, the shrewd presentation of personalities, the lively and incessant humor. It is not only a fine piece of writing; it is also a sound piece of research. It presents a devastating, but, I believe, thoroly fair and accurate picture of the American universities today. The faults of "The Brass Check" and "The Profits of Religion" are not in it. It is enormously more judicial and convincing than either of those books. You are here complaining of nothing. You simply offer the bald and horrible facts—but with liveliness, shrewdness, good humor. An appalling picture of moral and mental debasement. Let every American read it and ponder it!

Books by Upton Sinclair

"The Goose-Step", cloth bound $2.00
Paper bound 1.00
"They Call Me Carpenter", cloth 1.50
Paper bound ..... .75
"The Cry for Justice; An Anthology of the Literature of Social Protest", cloth 1.50
Paper bound 1.00
"The Book of Life", cloth 2.00

The following at $1.20 in cloth, and 60 cents in paper: "The Brass Check", "The Profits of Religion", "King, Coal", "The Jungle", "100 Per Cent".

Address, Literary Department, Workers Party, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

For a Labor Party

(Continued from Page One)

to make the July 3d convention a great labor congress which will make labor's declaration of independence of the capitalist political parties.

To carry on this work during the crucial days ahead the Workers Party needs funds. It asks its members and those in sympathy with its work to contribute to a $10,000 "For a Labor Party Fund."

This fund will be expended for organization work, to send delegates to the July 3d Convention and for the great organization drive to create local units of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party after the National Convention.

The Workers Party asks every friend of the idea of a Federated Farmer-Labor Party, to include the trade unions, the farm organizations and all labor political groups, to contribute to this fund.

PROMPT ACTION IS REQUIRED. MONEY IS NEEDED AT ONCE.

The party asks every reader of this paper to send in a contribution and to secure contributions from their friends and shops to this fund.

Comrades! American labor, industrial workers and farmers stand before a great opportunity. The Workers Party asks you to help to do its part toward turning the opportunity into the reality of a great Federated Farmer-Labor Party. Your contribution, sent quickly, will help it make a success of this work.

FORWARD TO THE FEDERATED FARMER-LABOR PARTY!

C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary, Workers Party.

USE THIS COUPON!

For a Labor Party Fund!

WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA,
Room 405—799 Broadway,
New York City.

Enclosed you will find $..... my contribution to the "For a Labor Party" Fund.

Name.....

Address.....

"We Want the 8-Hour Day!" Steel Slaves Write on Walls in Chalk at Girard, Ohio, Gary Plant

Editor, "THE WORKER".—You see me for a letter on the 12-Hour Day. I do not work for the U. S. Steel Trust, altho two of their large plants are close to this town. Some few months ago I worked for them for about six weeks in their McDonald Plant, which is a monstrous open hearth mill. They fired me as soon as they found out who I was. THE PLANT AT McDONALD IS SEETHING WITH DISCONTENT AGAINST THE 12-HOUR DAY. AND ALL OVER THE PLANT THE SLAVES HAVE WRITTEN IN CHALK—"WE WANT THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY!"—W. J., Girard, Ohio.

Fake Plea of "Labor Shortage" Is Only Brazen Lie to Hide Brutal, Dehumanizing Two-Shift System in Gary's Steel Industry

(Continued from Page One)

ant the contention of the Steel Committee? Does the history of the Steel Trust afford even a single instance of the slightest effort at the bolition of the 12-Hour Day? Why s the so-called labor-shortage a particularly aggravated problem to the teel Corporation? Finally, would he extent of the need for an increased number of workers be great nough to warrant the Steel Committee's contention that the new orkers cannot be found?

Analyzing So-called Labor Shortage

The existence of a great number f unemployed, constituting an industrial reserve army, is an inherent pture of the capitalist system of roduction and exchange.

Even in the best times, in the heyays of prosperity, there are hunreds of thousands of men able and nxious to work but unable to do so, ecause the owners of the mills and hines and factories will not give em a chance to. Today, with the reat Depression of 1921 over, the rmy of the unemployed is far maller than the six millions out of ork eighteen months ago. The exct number of unemployed today has ot been ascertained by any Governent Bureau. Perhaps there are, oday, even less workers out of jobs han in the average days of ordinary apitalist normalcy. That is why the mployers are howling so much bout a labor-shortage. The big ases today do not have a sufficiently big reserve army to enable them o lower or to keep stagnant the livng and working standards as much s they would like to.

For instance, the last Annual Reort of the Secretary of Labor, Davis, showed that in 240 cities of a ombined population of 35,410,910 here were 2,301,584 unemployed age earners. Mr. Davis admitted hat his estimate of the number of mployed was very incomplete and hat the number out of work in the hole country was much greater. ince then, at least 250,000 were dded to the total number of enployable workers thru immigration.

Thus even the most sanguine capalist optimist cannot reasonably ontend that all of the million workrs, still unemployed on June 30, 922, have been absorbed in the ecent industrial revival.

The huge standing industrial reerve army has not been reduced as uch as the employing class would ave us believe. An analysis of the gures presented by the Illinois Deartment of Labor in its Employent Bulletin of April, 1923, shows hat on the average, for the period anuary-April, 1923, inclusive, there ere 104.47 persons registered as apicants for every hundred jobs open a common labor. Furthermore, the ew York State Industrial Commisioner in his Report, ending May, 923, showed that factory employnent is only 15 per cent higher than was a year ago.

Besides, whatever "labor-shortage" here may have existed for a few onths, is now steadily disappearing. he same New York Report, speakng of the extent of employment, oints out that "decreases were reorted in nearly two-thirds of the anufacturing industries of the State, ost of the increases were very slight, or were due to seasonal influences."

Commenting on this Report the New York Times of June 15, 1923, said: "Unless the signs of the times are misleading, the industries of the country as a whole will not long be suffering from a labor-shortage." It is especially enlightening to note that, according to a report of June 2d on the steel industry in the Pittsburgh District, the only important existing shortage of help is manifested in the need of skilled hands, engaged in the cutting and threading departments of the pipe and wire lines. A New York Times Pittsburgh dispatch, discussing this condition, said on June 3, 1923: "In most cases there is ample supply of help."

Further proof of the fact that the size of the Unemployed army is again on the climb is given in the following from the recent reply of Gompers to Gary. "Only the other day 20,000 men applied for work on the steamer Leviathan, when only 1,100 were needed. A few days ago 2,000 men and women stood in line, some of them all night, at the District Building, Washington, D. C., to make application in answer to a notice that a few laborers and charwomen were needed."

Shameful Record of Steel Trust

But ice will sooner catch fire than the Steel Barons will voluntarily grant the 8-Hour Day. The whole history of the exploits of Gary and his henchmen dismisses even the faintest hope of the most hopeful. In their statement of June 6, 1923, the Federal Council of Churches, and the Central Conference of American Rabbis declared:

"The plea that a shortage of labor make impracticable the change from two to three shifts of workingmen, affords but a meagre defense. The shortage of labor was not the reason for the failure to abolish the long day two years ago when the public wanted expectantly for such a step on the part of the U. S. Steel Corporation. At that time there was appalling unemployment which could have been in large measure relieved by steel manufacturing districts by introducing the three-shift system in the steel industry."

For the sake of argument let us, for a moment, accept the statement of the American Iron and Steel Institute that the introduction of the 8-Hour Day would entail the employment of an additional 60,000 men. Here the Steel Corporation must answer this question: Why did it resist with assault and battery the demands of the thousands of steel workers for an 8-Hour Day during the Great Strike of 1919 when it could easily have had an additional working force of thrice that number? And why was Golden Rule Gary silent about the 8-Hour Day a little over a year ago when 6,000,000 workers were walking the streets out of work and out of hope?

However, when there was a terrific overflow in the labor market Gary did not stop at silence. In the period of 1920-1921 when the Steel Trust could, without any difficulty whatsoever, have introduced the 8-Hour Day, it discharged 67,000 men, and continued the ten, twelve, and fourteen hour shifts. In 1920 the average number employed by the U. S. Steel Corporation was 200,991. In 1921 the average was 133,663.

Indeed, all this bombast about a labor-shortage making the introduction of the 8-Hour Day impossible would really be just so much comics and buffoonery were this condition not so tragic for the workers. The situation is well summed up in the following statement of the Interchurch World Movement Report;

"For example, W. B. Dickson, Chairman and Vice-President of the Cambria Midvale and former director of the U. S. Steel Corporation, in an address in 1919 to a steel trade body, spoke of the spectacle Mr. Gary as Chairman of a Committee to relieve the unemployment (in 1916 in New York), when the large proportion of his men were working twelve hours a day, and are still doing so."

Degrading Conditions Drive Workers Away from the Steel Mills

Yet, why is the steel industry the first and the worst to feel the pinch of a so-called labor-shortage? The answer to this question is just this: The terribly long working hours and low pay drive the workers away. An examination of the prevailing conditions in the manufacture of steel gives overwhelming proof of this.

Testifying before the Senate Committee, in 1919, the Steel magnates, unwittingly gave the reasons why their industry faced a labor-shortage was, "because you can't get Americans to work the 12-Hour Day."

Then the wages. The starvation wages paid by the Steel Trust drives the workers away even further from the mills. In comparing steel wages with those prevailing for common labor in other industries, the New York Journal of Commerce said: "Even ditch diggers of the railways are receiving 41 cents per hour." The average wage paid today to common labor is 55 cents an hour—or 15 cents per hour more than that paid to the steel worker. And yet Gary and his crew who are used to millions of dollars in dividends are condemning the workers for refusing to run after a forty cents an hour job in the infernal steel mills.

According to the April, 1923, Employment Bulletin of the Illinois Department of Labor the average weekly wage in the iron and steel industry during April was $27.61. A magnificent sum for a family to live on! Not unduly anyone for the present terrific amazement at the menacing height to which the steel wage has climbed! This average wage includes the salaries paid Skilled and responsible men as well as leaders and common labor.

The Eight-Hour Day Plants Have Plenty of Workers

Again, not even Gary and his Committee, so highly gifted with inventive genius, can find a shred of evidence to disprove the fact that not a single steel plant working on a three-shift plan is experiencing the least bit of labor-shortage. We need but cite the experiences of the Republic Iron and Steel Co., the international Harvester Co., the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co.

From a letter sent by J. F. Welborn, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., to the Federal Council of Churches we learn that: "A factor of added interest is the fact that with almost capacity operations at our steel plants during the last few months and employing over 6000 men, we have experienced no shortage of labor. Our operating officials have frequently expressed the belief that this condition is due, in large part at least, to adoption of the eight-hour shift."

Also, in a statement issued by the American Association, for Labor Legislation on June 15, 1923, we find that:

"According to the report from Youngstown, the steel companies have been able to secure the additional men needed for the 3-shift plan."

It is a fact and an incontrovertible fact that it is only on the basis of 48 cents an hour and Twelve Hours a day that the Steel Trust is at all confronted with a labor shortage.

Finally, let us turn to the Report of the Federated American Engineering Societies on this question. Said the engineers in their Report entitled "The Twelve Hour Smit in Industry."

"The plants which have adopted the three-shift system and are paying wages a little lower than are paid at corresponding plants working twelve-hour shifts have sufficient labor, both skilled and unskilled."

Rip Veil off Gary's Committee

What is more, the findings of every expert survey give the lie to Gary's cry of a labor-shortage Thus said the Interchurch World Movement Report:

"But the decisive factor, setting aside all consideration of the moral questions involved in the Twelve Hour Day, and in suggestions of flooding the steel industry with Balkan immigration or Coolie labor, lies in this consideration which, according to engineers, disposes of the labor shortage arguments against the Eight-Hour Day; the steel requirements of the industry could be met by ushering all the first class machinery, scrapping the rest and distributing the work thruout the available labor supply and throut the year on a three shift Eight Hour basis.

"Engineers' findings are that the steel industry being run for the making of profit and not primarily for the making of steel as the country needs it, favors (a) spells of idleness during which the country and the steel workers pay for idle machinery, and later (b) spurts of long hours, high speed labor."

And in his letter to the Federal Council of Churches, Pres. J. F. Welborn showed that:

"The trend of production per man hour, with unimportant exceptions, has been upward since the adoption of the Eight-Hour Day; and in every department of our steel manufacturing operations, from the blast furnace to the wire mill, our production per man hour is now greater than it was when all of these activities were operating on the twelve hour shift."

It is plain that Gary's assertion that the Eight-Hour Shift would entail the employment of 60,000 additional workers won't hold water. The increased efficiency and production brought on by the Eight-Hour Work Day system cuts down considerably the estimated labor shortage of Gary's Committee. This is still more clearly established by the following expert opinion on the effects on production of the Eight and Twelve-Hour Shifts.

Speaking of the Twelve-Hour Shift, Lieutenant Charles Rumford Walker said in his diary:

"Another kind of inefficiency that flowed quite naturally from excessive hours was 'absenteism', and a high 'pit', who said he was going to get drunk in Pittsburgh, go to the movies and move to Johnstown the following Monday. He had been on the job three weeks. New faces appeared on the gangs constantly, and dropped out as quickly. I achieved my promotion from common labor in the pit to the floor of the furnace by substituting on a 24-hour shift, when absentees were apt to be numerous, and it as hard fully to man the furnaces. The company kept a large number of extra men on its pay roll because of the number of absentees, and the turn-over percentage ran high."

Now turning to an abstract of an address delivered on December 3, 1920, by Prof. Horace B. Drury, formerly of the Economic Department of the Ohio State University, before a joint meeting of the Taylor Society, the Metropolitan, and Management Sections of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the New York Section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers we find that:

"By taking care, some manufacturers going on Eight Hours have been able to reduce the force of men 10 per cent; some more. Others have found that their rolling-mill output has gone up well toward 20 per cent or even more."

And in answer to Gary's latest lounge into excuses for continuing the Twelve-Hour Day, Dr. Mortimer E. Cooley, President of the American Federated Engineering Societies, said:

"In practically every major continuous industry, there are plants which have increased the quantity of production per man as much as 25 per cent. In a few exceptional cases the increase has been much larger. Evidence shows also an improvement in quality of production following the reduction in the length of shifts."

This Week's Summary

The cry of a "labor shortage" being responsible for the continuance of the Twelve-Hour Day is just another lie on the part of the steel trust in its campaign to thwart the growing demand for the 8-Hour Day.

In times of depression the steel barons oppose the Eight-Hour Day because there is a shortage of money. In times of prosperity, times of big profits, the Eight-Hour Day is opposed on the ground of a shortage of labor.

Thus the Steel Trust hits at the workers from all directions and oppresses them all the time.

Investigation shows that it is the Twelve-Hour Day which is responsible for the slightest shortage of labor ever experienced by the steel industry and disproves completely the contention of Gary that the labor shortage is the cause of the continuation of the Twelve-Hour Day.

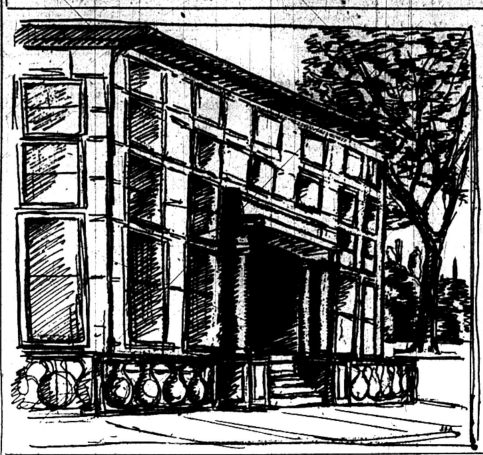
The whole history of the Steel Trust coupled with the findings of the engineers as to increased efficiency in production on the Eigth-Hour basis shows that the main reason for the Steel Trust's insistence on the perpetuation of the Two-Shift System is this: The steel barons want to keep the workers in abject slavery. They want to deny the workers every possible moment affording an opportunity for resting or thinking. They want to make impossible any condition which might, even in the most indirect and least way, make possible a revolt of the steel workers. To insure their keeping the workers completely enslaved, the steel masters have chosen the Twelve-Hour Working Day as the best means.

Another article next week!

Congratulations from Troy, N. Y.

I am enclosing $2 to help spread "THE WORKER" in its campaign against the 12-Hour Day. We are conducting an organization campaign of our own here. We have 15,000 shirt and collar workers and the Troy Local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is firmly established and is conducting this campaign. I feel confident that I am expressing the opinion of the organized shirt and collar workers of Troy, if I congratulate you on your noble fight against Judge Gary. I hope that these $2 will help you to send a few more copies of "THE WORKER" into the Gary stronghold. I wish you every success in your revolutionary work.—S. G., Troy, N. Y.

Gary's Fifth Ave., N. Y., Mansion and the Steel Workers' Shack



To the left is a sketch of one of Elbert H. Gary's many mansions. It is located at 856 Fifth Ave., New York City. He has others elsewhere. Note the trees. There are no trees, no grass around the steel workers' shack below. Only the smoke stacks of the steel mills can be seen in the background. The 12-Hour Day helps build beautiful homes for Mr. Gary. Evidently, the steel profiteer feels that the steel workers have so little time to spend at home, that they do not need a place of any consequence in which to live. What do the steel workers think about it? They are showing what they think thru the response to the anti-12-Hour Day Campaign being waged by "The Worker," that is a step toward ending the social system that builds mansions for the rich and hovels for the poor.

To Judge Elbert Gary

By ELLA G. WOLFE

You are sleek and elegant and strong,
And we have made you so;
Your strength you've used against us
For many years, too long.
Now you are righteous and detest the wrong.
Detest the rising disillusioned mass,
Detest our aims, our thoughts, our lives.
For our toil and weary years of hope
You give contempt and scorn and prison walls.
Our work for you is done!
New visions rise—new battle we shall make,
And all this weary wretched life shall fall,
A better, brighter day shall rise for all;
Turn—and see the writing on the wall!

Defense Council in England

LONDON, Eng.—A Labour Defense Council, "To assist trade unionists throughout the world when persecuted by capitalist governments for their working class activities," has been formed in England, modeled upon the Labor Defense Council of Chicago which operates nationally in the United States, according to a statement issued by W. T. Colyer, one of its secretaries and member of the Workers' Union of Great Britain. Mr. Colyer was deported from America in 1920 to England and has become known throughout Europe as the author of a book entitled, "The Menace of Americanism."

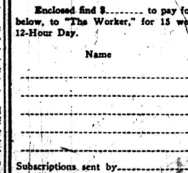
Equity Players Keep Theatre

The Equity Players will continue their occupancy of the 48th Street Theatre next season. Half a dozen offerings have been presented this season, with "Sweet Nell of Old Drury" now being given. Plans are being made on a more elaborate scale for the second season.

An attempt is being made to establish closer connections between the German and Russian theatres, a German representative having arrived in Petrograd to arrange for an exchange of actors between the two countries.

The Big Punch!

Our readers, we are sure, will all join us in the desire to put more punch into the campaign against the 12-Hour Day. "POWER!" is the thing that Judge Elbert H. Gary fears most, and we must, therefore, develop organization power among the exploited steel workers. But that isn't enough. Non steel workers are involved. This week we show that all workers are threatened by the 12-Hour Day in the steel mills. The steel trust is a great owner of railroads, it is an owner of iron and coal mines, it is behind the "open shop" campaign in the building trades. Every worker, therefore, must be enlisted in the fight on the steel octopus. This can be accomplished in part by getting tens of thousands of additional readers for "The Worker." We want to do all we can at this end. With this object in view we are making a Special Anti-Twelve Hour Day Campaign Subscription offer of "The Worker," of 15 WEEKS FOR 50 CENTS. We want you to do your share by getting the accompanying subscription blank full of the names of new readers. This is your job! This is your opportunity to get a big punch at Gary's 12-Hour Day. What is the strength of your fist? Let us see! NOW!



An Order for 1,000 Copies!

The Franco-Belgian Propaganda Club, of Lawrence, Mass., has come to the front with a check for $30.00 to pay for 1,000 copies of "THE WORKER" to be sent into some steel strike zone to help strengthen the forces of the steel workers against the 12-Hour Day.. We have written the comrades at Lawrence, Mass., as follows:

New York City, N. Y., June 18, 1923.

Henry Victor, Secretary,
L'Union Franco-Belge,
Lawrence, Mass.

Dear Comrade:—On behalf of the oppressed workers in the steel industry, I wish to congratulate the members of the L'Union Franco-Belge on their very substantial contribution to the fund to spread "THE WORKER," containing the exposures of Gary's 12-Hour Day among the exploited toilers of the steel mills. This is the kind of solidarity that will make it possible to unionize the steel industry. Other workers will be inspired by your illustrious example to similar deeds. Best wishes,

Yours for the Cause,
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor, "The Worker."

Send in your reply on the following blank:

TO HELP FIGHT THE 12-HOUR DAY

Editor, "The Worker,"
799 Broadway, New York City.

Enclosed find $..... to send ..... copies of "The Worker," at three cents per copy, during its fight against the 12-hour day, to steel workers suffering under the brutal lash of the Steel Trust. I realize that the "open shop" in the steel industry is a threat to the organized workers in all industries. I, therefore, want to help.

Name .....

Address .....

15 Weeks for 50 Cents

"The Worker," 799 Broadway, New York City.

Enclosed find $..... to pay for ..... subscriptions, as shown below, to "The Worker," for 15 weeks. This is my reply to Gary's 12-Hour Day.

Name	Address

Subscriptions sent by.....

Address .....

Nation-Wide Appeal to Workers For Aid in Fight Against Trust

The Brockton District (Mass.), Shoe Workers' Union, the organization that is waging a terrific fight here against a combination of the manufacturers at the head of the shoe trust and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, has issued a nation-wide appeal to all other shoe workers and also other working class organizations for aid in its fight.

After betraying the workers in the shoe industry here and adopting a non-strike policy the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union now openly takes the side of the Manufacturers' Association and furnishes so-called "union men" to scab upon the strikers in the new organization.

Communications should be sent to D. E. McCarthy, secretary, Brockton District Shoe Workers' Union at Eagle Hall, Brockton, Mass.

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Purifying the Ranks
By WILLIAM SIMONS
(Special to "The Worker")

BROCKTON, Mass.—The fraternal organizations of the Brockton working class are showing their class alignment in the present strike of the shoe workers. Some of them include not only workers, but foremen and bosses. When the strike broke out, the issue came to a head.

Branch 715, Workmen's Circle, expelled two members, one a foreman aiding the employer, offering what he considered a "just reason," that he was a boss; and the other a worker who was scabbing.

Branch 725, of the Workmen's Circle, vomited out six, most of them bosses. One other, a manufacturer, resigned before the meeting, with the frank admission, "This is no place for me. You must picket the shops. I must look for scabs."

Similar action is expected from several other branches of the fraternal organizations. The class line-up is inevitable.

Educational Work in New York

To all New York Branches of the Workers Party:

There will be a meeting of all branch educational directors, Monday night, June 25, at 8 o'clock, at 208 E. 12th St. No directors should fail to attend this meeting.

Branches must see to it that their directors are present. If you haven't selected one as yet, choose one immediately and have him come to the meeting on the 25th.

There is great work ahead!

We must pull together for a Centralized Party School for Revolutionary Marxian Education.

Problems of Our Party

Why Shall We Enter into the Labor Party?

By JOHN PEPPER

Our Party has been occupied with the question of the Labor Party for quite some time.

The former Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party had a false attitude towards the idea of a Labor Party. It failed to send delegates to the Chicago Labor Party Conference in 1922. The present Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has understood correctly the great significance of the problem, and sent delegates to the Cleveland Labor Party Conference of December 30, 1922. It will send delegates to the Labor Party Conference in New York, and will send delegates to the July 4th Labor Party Convention in Chicago. The December 24, 1922, Convention of the Workers Party has demonstrated the political ripeness of the Party, in declaring itself to be for principle and practice, for participation in a Labor Party.

The Central Executive Committee has done everything in order, on the one hand to propagate the idea of a Labor Party within the great masses, and on the other hand, to win over the membership of the Workers Party itself to the Labor Party.

And yet we still have comrades in the Party who are against participation in a Labor Party. Remarkably enough, we find greatly varying elements in our Party, opposed to such participation. Certain comrades at the extreme right and extreme left of our Party are against entering the Labor Party.

Criticism from the Left

Of the left, we have a classical example in the miners' branches of the Italian Federation, which sent delegates to the Convention of the Italian Federation with rigid mandates to vote against participation in the Labor Party. These Italian miners are new-comers in our Party. They are honest revolutionary workers. They hate capitalism like Satan, and the yellow trade union leaders like Beelzebub. As they became members of the Workers Party, they broke ideologically, not only with the capitalists, but also with the treacherous trade union leaders. For them, the Communist Party means the uncompromising class struggle, the hatred for the deadly enemy—the bourgeoisie; it means the proletarian revolution. They have only a while ago freed themselves from the influence of the yellow trade union leaders, and they do not wish to be in their company again, inside of a Labor Party. Of course, these Italian-speaking coal miners are the most valuable asset for our Party, and we must have a great deal of patience in training them politically. But it is obvious that their naive views cannot decide the policy of our Party. At present, they are just as little aware of the role of a Communist Party, as of the conditions existing within American politics. We must make the great difference clear to them as well as to all those who think as these naive but valuable revolutionary elements. The entrance of the Workers Party into the Labor Party does not mean the establishing of control by the yellow trade union leaders. On the contrary, it opens the possibility for the Workers Party to take away from the reformist leaders those masses embraced in the Labor Party which are not as yet Communist.

Skepticism from the Right

With much less patience must we polemize against those comrades and half-comrades of the most extreme right, who are against participation in the Labor Party. The typical representative of this brand is Salutsky, and the "independent" organ, the American Labor Monthly. These people are convinced that the revolutionary movement is not progressing forward, but is in a violent retreat. They say, we must wait with the formation of a Labor Party, until Gompers, and the whole officialdom of the American Federation of Labor will place themselves at the head of the Labor Party movement. They see nothing of the mighty mass movement which the rank and file has for a Labor Party. They, as eunuchs of the class struggle, have no conception of the role of the militant elements of the labor movement. Salutsky, Boudin and the others have no faith in the Second-and-a-Half International only because they have altogether lost the capacity of having faith in anything, and because the Second-and-a-Half International was unfortunately a suicide. Salutsky has commented with skepticism on the whole United Front tactic of the Communist International, and at the same time he ridicules all those who believe at all in the possibility of an American revolution. Salutsky and the American Labor Monthly say they do not want to bind themselves to any Party, that they stand above all Parties, and they claim the right of "scientific free criticism," against all parties. Of course, they are nothing but typical petty bourgeois intellectuals, who believe that they stand above the class struggle because they play no role in the class struggle. (Besides, it is interesting to note in the same issue of the American Labor Monthly how pessimistic and skeptical over the Labor Party and the American revolution, Salutsky and Gompers are with one foot outside of the Workers Party, and with what a fresh optimism over the Labor Party and the American revolution, Scott Nearing writes—who already stands with one foot outside of the Socialist Party.)

Distinction Between a Political Party and a Labor Party

What is a Labor Party? Will the July 3 Convention in Chicago be able to organize a Labor Party at all? We must give clear answers to those questions.

The classical example of a Labor Party is the Labor Party of Great Britain. The British Labor Party is not a solid entity, but a bloc of various parties, trade unions, and other labor organizations. Today it has also individual members, but originally it was formed as a coalition of organizations. The individual membership is today still insignificant. Every Party or organization in it has a separate program, retains its independence, has its right of unrestricted propaganda, and only at elections, and in certain actions it is bound by a discipline of action. The British Labor Party comprises practically the entire British labor movement. It has indeed not admitted the Communists officially, but it has Communist members indirectly. The Labor Party is not a political party in the sense of the most powerful party of the Second International—the German Social Democratic Party, and still less in the sense of the Communist Parties of the Third International. A real political party means the uniting of individuals who have the same convictions and who wholly accept the program of the Party. The main characteristic of the Labor Party type is on the contrary a bloc of organizations and with its various component parts having their separate programs and freedom of propaganda.

The Workers Party can safely take part in the organization of the Labor Party, precisely because the individual members of the Workers Party do not thereby become members of the Labor Party. Only the Workers Party enters it as a solid organization. The individual members of the Workers Party will not stand under the discipline of the Labor Party, but the Workers Party as a whole will accept to a certain degree the discipline of the Labor Party for certain actions. The Workers Party will retain its independence, its program, its right to criticize the Labor Party for certain important immediate demands of the working class. The Workers Party will retain its freedom to work within the Labor Party, for Communist agitation and propaganda.

The July 3d Convention of the Farmer-Labor Party in Chicago will in great measure represent a similar tendency as the British Labor Party. The Executive Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party which will be formed there, be at least for whose formation the Workers Party will fight, will not have any individual members, but only organizations will belong to it, such as various political parties, international and national unions, state and city federations of labor, local trade unions, fraternal organizations.

The new Federated Farmer-Labor Party will in no way have discipline over members of the Workers Party, but the Workers Party as a whole will accept a certain discipline of action.

The Communist program of the Workers Party will remain untouched, and our Party retains its absolute freedom for Communist propaganda and agitation inside and outside of the Labor Party.

The Labor Party which is crystallizing in the July 3 Convention, will, in one respect, be altogether different from the British Labor Party. The British Labor Party is a unification of the entire English Labor movement. The July 3 Convention will unite only a militant minority of the American labor movement. The British Labor Party was founded by the official leaders of the trade union movement. The July 3 Convention will first and foremost be a Convention of the rank and file. It will not be composed officially of the great international unions, but mainly of state and city bodies and local unions.

Some people say that the July 3 Convention has not the historical right to form a Labor Party, and that our Party should not fight for the formation of a Labor Party at that Convention, because the historical development of the British Labor Party has followed along a wholly different path. Politics would be a very simple art indeed, if the history of one country would ape the history of another country. For a long time it did appear as if the history of the American Labor Party would be the same as that of the British Labor Party. But even the tremendous fights of the summer of 1922, and the Daugherty injunctions have not moved Gompers and the American Federation of Labor to follow the English example and to accept the idea of uniting Communism and a Labor Party. They have remained with their craft unionism and Non-Partisan policy. Even when the Cleveland Conference for Independent Political Action sabotaged the Labor Party, and decided for participation in the old-party primaries. The militant non-Communist elements broke, after Cleveland, with the group of "Progressive Political Action." The Workers Party at that time criticized the split, but it had to accept the fact. As the July 3 Convention was called, the Workers Party felt itself called upon to offer not only its participation, but its most energetic support. On July 3, there will be represented, not the four million organized workers of America, but only representatives of six to seven hundred thousand workers and poor farmers. If the Federated Farmer-Labor Party will be organized in Chicago, it will not be representative of the entire American labor movement, but of the militant left wing. But it can become a powerful weapon in the class struggle and can become the mightiest weapon of propaganda for winning over the millions of workers and farmers to the idea of an independent class party.

At the Second World Congress of the Communist International, Lenin polemized against certain left English Communists and against Serrati and Paul Levi who were against participation of the British Communists in the Labor Party. He stated in classical manner what it means for a Communist Party to participate in a more or less reformist Labor Party. He said: "It is the co-operation of the vanguard of the working class with the backward workers—the rear-guard." This argument is not only the classical argument for participation in a Labor Party but it is also the best argument for participation in the July 3 Conference. The Workers Party still has less than 20,000 members. It is still a small minority of the working class. It is too small a vanguard, and it is therefore its duty to participate in a Labor Party, whether it will be formed by four to five million American workers, or by only six to seven hundred thousand. For 20,000 Communists it still remains a difficult and worthwhile task to penetrate six to seven hundred thousand workers with Communist agitation and propaganda. These six to seven hundred thousand workers are not organized at all politically, and they vote for capitalist candidates. The Labor Party must fight at the July 3 Convention for the organization of a Labor Party of six to seven hundred thousand workers. It must and will not forget for a moment the greater historical task—the fight for a Labor Party of the whole of organized labor.

*

The kept press announces with great pomp that Senator Borah, of Idaho, will not desetr the republican party. We have said so all along. Borah is a candidate for re-election. Nuf sed.

CANNONS
OR
TRACTORS

"Bolsheviam is in Russia to stay unless outside nations interfere and break it up with a FOOD AND OTHER BLOCKADE."

Thus spoke the British ex-spy in hopes of convincing Americans to do what his own country would not do.

This is not the voice of the insignificant individual who made the statement.

IT IS THE VOICE OF WORLD IMPERIALISM!

IT CALLS FOR A "FOOD AND OTHER BLOCKADE."

IT CALLS FOR ANOTHER FAMINE AND WAR!

What Is Your Answer?

RUSSIA CALLS for reconstruction machinery.

WORLD IMPERIALISM threatens to reply with cannons.

WE propose to send tractors.

CANNONS mean war, blockade, famine.

TRACTORS mean new farming methods, big harvests, new life—reconstruction and peace.

Have you contributed to the contest for

A FREE TRIP TO RUSSIA

Help today and save Russia for tomorrow.

The leading candidates are:

John T. Taylor, Detroit—printer (prof. Detroit Fed. of Labor).

Risse Auerbach, New York—boxes embroidery workers' union.

I. Greenberg, Chicago—for workers' union.

Celia Semerodin, New York—dressmaker (I. L. G. W. U.).

Lena Cheranske, New York—clerk.

Stephen Klastow, Chicago—farm engineer.

L. L. Goodman, Phila.—salesman.

Simon Feldman, Bridgeport—painter (Dist. Secty, Workmen's Circle).

Upon request the contest has been extended to August first.

Friends of Soviet Russia
201 West 13th St., N. Y. C.

Every little helps!

I enclose $ ..... to help buy tractors and send a living message with them to Russia.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY .....

Dr. M. RASNICK, Pittsburgh.

To the Comrades in the Pittsburgh District.

Dr. M. Rasnick announces that he has located his Dentist Office at 645 Smithfield Street, near Seventh Ave. Those who are in need of a Dentist will find it convenient to visit his office which is centrally located. Special consideration will be given to the readers of "The Worker" and their friends. A visit to his office will be appreciated.

Dr. M. Rasnick, 645 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Put It in Your Dinner Pail

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

"The Workers Monthly Library" is growing. A brilliant pamphlet called "Anatomy of Capitalism" by A. A. Heaps, is another feather to the cap of the Communist Party. It gives in a splendid way a working knowledge of the fundamentals necessary to an intelligent understanding of the tremendous problems of today.

The first chapter, "Labor," makes it clear to the industrial struggle what John Pepper's "The Labor Party Question" is in the political field. This is the literature the workers have been waiting for. Here is the material for the study circles, the material for the workers' schools, the material for the workers who will go to educate themselves for the carrying on and the winning of their daily battles with greed and exploitation.

The writings of Jay Fox are already very agreeably familiar to readers of the Labor Herald. They have shown him fully able to write on the question of "Amalgamation," giving it a fundamental yet popular treatment. There are at least ten million workers, men and women, in this country, who ought to carry a copy of this pamphlet next to the sandwiches in their dinner pails, and discuss its contents with their fellow workers during the noon hour. Every union meeting should see a good supply on sale.

No worker need be ignorant of the growing power of capitalism. He needs but to read Fox's opening chapter, which, as the soap boxers say, is "simple enough so that it can be understood even by a college professor." The incapacity of craft unions is revealed again, while it is shown that amalgamation points the way to progress. The movements toward amalgamation in the various industries are reviewed here, and the names, addresses and officials of the various "committees" published for the first time. The progress of the amalgamation movement is well shown by the formidable array of eleven "international committees." The privilege of taking a look at this list is well worth the price of the pamphlet, 15 cents. Here is revealed the secret as to why Gompers is losing so much sleep nowadays.

There is also a chapter on departmentalized industrial unionism, while the closing pages take up the place of the Trade Union Educational League in the labor movement. On second thought we would suggest that every worker cut out reading $1.00 worth of capitalist newspapers and invest this amount in 10 copies of this booklet. Send your order to the T. U. E. L., 106 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Attention Far Rockaway, Edgemere and Rockaway Beach.

All members of the Workers Party and those who believe in free speech and free assembly should come to a meeting, Friday evening, June 22, at 8 P. M., at 414 Beach 44th St., Edgemere, L. I., where plans will be made to help in the drive for free speech which the National Defense Committee and the Labor Defense Council will hold during the week of July 1 to 8.

Committee: Mrs. Kate Gitlow, Mrs. London.

Local New York Has Big Plans for Picnic This Sunday, June 24

Members of the Workers Party, and sympathizers, in New York City and vicinity, are going to Frostner's Park, 3530 Eastchester Road, this Sunday afternoon and evening, June 24, by the tens of thousands.

The big attraction is the Summer Festival and Picnic of the Communists in the nation's metropolis.

The tickets are 35 cents each, at the gate 50 cents. Tickets now on sale at Local Office, Workers Party, 208 E. 12th St., and at all party branches and from party members.

How to get there: Take subway to E. 180th St., the Bronx; change for White Plains Ave. Subway to 225th St. Station. Ten minutes walk thru East 225th St. and along Eastchester Road. "Nuff said! Be there!

International Picnic in Chicago

Robert Minor, editor of "The Liberator," will be the speaker at the Second Annual International Picnic to be given by the Workers Party Chicago, at Chernauskas Grove, July 4. Take any car to 22nd and Cicero Ave., then Lyons-Berwyn to Desplaines River.

1st GREAT ANNUAL PICNIC for the Benefit of

"Alba Nuova"

Official Organ in Italian of the Workers Party

will be held

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4th, 192
at P. J. C. R. A. L. PARK
West Hoboken, N. J.

A wonderful program of entertainment has been prepared. The Friends of Soviet Russia have kindly consented to the showing of the great film "RUSSIA THRU THE SHADOWS."

There will be dancing, single fine music, refreshments and sports of fun. Spend a day gladness and enthusiasm among comrades of all nationalities. Come to the PICNIC and bring your friends with you.

To reach the Park, take the Hudson Tubes, Christopher St. or 23rd St., Ferry to Hoboken, then take the Summit Ave. Union Hill Car and get off at Angelique St., near the Park.

"Attention, St. Louis Readers of "The Worker"

The English Branch of the Workers Party of America, holds regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month at the Labor Lyceum, 1243 N. Garrison Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

All reader of "The Worker" are invited to attend these meetings.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

DO YOU UNDERSTAND The Labor Party Movement

The development of the "FOR A LABOR PARTY" movement in the U. S. A. is growing by leaps and bounds. The entire progressive element in the labor unions is behind this movement of the workers seeking to establish a party of labor to help labor in its fight with the employing class.

Every worker should understand this epoch creating movement of organized militant labor. Every worker MUST understand this movement if he is to play an intelligent part in his union, the labor movement as a citizen and a worker.

"FOR A LABOR PARTY"

is a pamphlet of 68 pages which sums up the whole argument on the question. It deals with every phase of the problem. The entire history of political parties of labor in this country is dealt with. The Gompers policy of "non-partizan" politics is handled without mercy. In fact, the entire political life of the workers of America is analyzed, their present day condition revealed and the necessity of a political party of labor organized and controlled by the labor unions, is shown.

Order this pamphlet and read up on the Labor Party movement. Every progressive unionist should order a number and dispose of them to his fellow unionists.

15 cents per copy—In lots of ten or more 11 cents per copy

WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, New York City

THE FOURTH CONGRESS

"RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL"

50 cents

40 cents per copy for 5 or more.

We have just received a shipment of the above 120 page paper bound booklet in English. Every party member and other workers as well should have a copy. You will want to know the actions and decisions of the Congress of the Communist Parties of the world held in Moscow based upon the experiences and thought of the vanguard of the working class in all countries.

Order of WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, New York City

Organizations, Workers Party Branches, Unions, Societies!

TAKE NOTICE!

"Freiheit" Picnic and Carnival

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th,

in New York's most beautiful Picnic grounds, ULMER PARK---BROOKLYN

Order your tickets NOW with the name of your organization at the "Freiheit" office, 47 Chrystie St.

500 TICKETS FOR $10.00

An opportunity for your organization to make money and give your members a good time.

Hundreds of Special Features Are Being Arranged

1. Bill Wynn presents his famous Broadway Orchestra "The Happy Serenaders Inc." Come and dance to the strains of classical syncopation.
2. A BEAUTY CONTEST. Prominent artists will act as judges. Prizes to be announced later.
3. A gigantic chorus of 300 men and women will sing revolutionary workers' songs.
4. DANCE CONTEST. A beautiful $25.00 silver loving-cup will be given to the winning couple.
5. Raffles, Side shows, flying post, and bazaar. Valuable articles, including a new shipment of toys from Russia will be raffled.
6. Best of refreshments will be served at city prices.

WATCH FOR FURTHER SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS!

ORDER YOUR TICKETS NOW

Big 5th Year Opening for Unity House

By JOHN DALE

(Special to "The Worker.")

UNITY HOUSE, Forest Park, Pa.—We, from New York, left the Chicago Express of the Lackawanna Railroad at Stroudsberg. And when we boarded the Delaware Valley resort local and started up the river we left the last of the Pennsylvania Cossacks behind us. The fatal leg of the journey was made in giant, barking buses, up the precipitous, rocky roads that wind to the top of Bushkill Mountain, and to the wonderful Workers' Unity House, the beautiful Summer-Home of the Dress and Waist Makers' Unions of New York.

"Paradise," is what one girl worker in the waist shops of the great city calls it, and that went unanimously for the hundreds of union members and their guests who celebrated the opening of the Fifth Season of Unity House over the week end.

Here one is touched only in memory by the brutal 12-hour day tyranny in the steel mills of this state, the barbaric rule of the coal barons gets hardly a thought, altho Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, the center of the Anthracite coal fields is near by, while every one wants to forget about the dress and waist shops back in the nations' metropolis.

All the workers here on a vacation want to know is that here is a chance to play, to recuperate for the struggle that must again be taken up, all too soon, in the big city.

It was a happy throng that gathered in the commodious dance pavillion for the opening ceremonies of the fifth season. When Sergei Radamsky, the famous Russian tenor, sang "The Song of the Volga Boatmen," the cheers must have echoed for miles across lake and hill and valley, for these workers knew the boatmen of the Volga had been released by Soviet Rule from their enslaving toil.

Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who came to Unity House with the union's entire international executive board, echoed this sentiment when he declared, "The time will come when the workers will manage everything else in the world as well as we manage Unity House."

When Anna Kronhardt, chairman of the Unity House Committee, presided at the opening ceremonies, one felt the great part the girls and women members of "The International" had played in making this home possible, that it is they who have really dedicated this place as "A real source of joy and inspiration for future work."

"We must use all this for the furtherance of the cause of labor," said Julius Hochman, general manager of the Joint Board of the 30,000 members of the Dress and Waist Makers' Unions, the owners of Unity House. Hochman had told what this home really meant to the members of the union.

The Fifth Season promises to outdo all efforts that have gone before. Peter Rottenberg, who took charge last year after several seasons had shown deficits, is again on the job. There was no deficit last year. This year, with union members in all positions of importance, is expected to show gratifying results.

Charles Jacobson, Secretary of the Unity House Committee, handles all work from New York City. He aided greatly in the success of the opening that was the most auspicious ever held. In addition to the General Executive Board members, the Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Unions, was there, with large delegations from the various locals, Nos. 1, 9, 11, 17, 23, 35 and 38. All the executive boards of the Dress and Waist Makers' Unions Nos. 10, 12, 25, 60, 66 and 89 were in attendance. There were also representatives of the United Hebrew Trades, the Woman's Trade Union League and the various labor publications. Until last year only members of "The International" were admitted to Unity House. Now all workers are welcome. Until last year no children were admitted. Plans are now on foot for taking care of an increasing number of children.

Mildred Fox is the Social Entertainment and Recreational Director. She will see to it that the adults as well as the children have an enjoyable time every minute they spend at Unity House. There will be a regular series of concerts and lectures for all the vacationists. Unity House is more of an inspiration than ever for all workers to follow in the foot steps of the dress and waist makers.

Welcome One PITTSBURGH, PA. Welcome All

PICNIC

of THE WORKERS PARTY

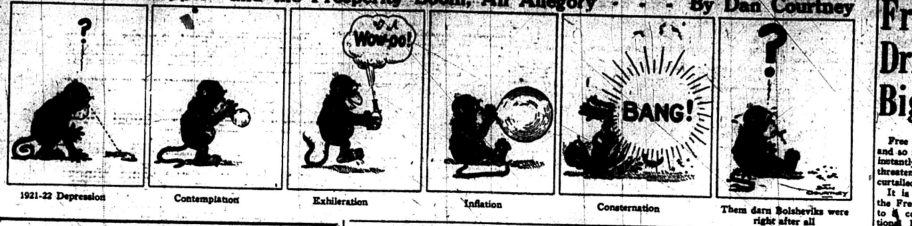
on the **FOURTH OF JULY**

at **Heinz Grove,** Pittsburg, Pa.

Take West View Car No. 10 Sports—Union Music

Get off at Hawthorne Ave. ADMISSION—35 CENTS

The "Open Shopper" and the Prosperity Boom, An Allegory - - - By Dan Courtney



1921-22 Depression | Contemplation | Exhiliration | Inflation | Consternation | Them darn Bolsheviks were right after all

Free Speech Drive Getting Big Support

Free speech is a right so sacred, and so fundamental that legions leap instantly to its defense when it is threatened by unscrupulous forces or curtailed by a governing power.

It is only natural, therefore, that the Free Speech Drive, from July 1 to 4, conducted jointly by the National Defense Committee and the Labor Defense Council, for the defense of Ruthenberg, Ohlow and others prosecuted under the Criminal Syndicalist Laws of Michigan and New York, should have fired the enthusiasm of thousands of workers. That right is one of the few constitutional assets still left them, and certainly they should protect it with their last measure of strength.

What is equally gratifying and perhaps surprising, is the warm-hearted support of liberal thinkers, unaffiliated with the cause of labor, but eager to go on record as vigorously opposed to further inroads on the right of free speech.

Dr. Henry Neumann, the guiding spirit of the Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, referring to the Free Speech Drive, stated:

"The movement in defense of free speech has my hearty sympathy. There are few greater evils menacing American life today than our nation-wide intolerance of minority opinion. America seems to have lost for the time being the old faith that the only guarantee of justice is the spirit of fair play toward opponents."

Paxton Hibben, of the Near East Relief and prominent in public affairs, said:

"I am glad indeed to indorse the Free Speech Week movement of the Labor Defense Council. It is high time that such individuals as Col. William J. Burns and such organizations as the National Civic Federation and the self-styled American Defense Society are learning that the American Revolution was not fought solely to supplant one set of political and economic exploiters of the masses by another, but to establish certain principles of human liberty.

"It is only through complete freedom of speech that this sound view of our association together in an organized government can be regained."

Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Nation, and one of the ablest publicists and defenders of liberal ideas in the country expressed himself as follows:

"We cannot too heartily endorse any effort to free the political prisoners of opinion and defend others whose liberty is in danger. So long as a single person is in jail or on trial for his opinions in this country and rest of us are not really free."

This unanimous realization by leaders in liberal thought, not directly involved in the defense of the workers is deeply gratifying and certainly should be equalled by support from workers in ranks and for whose rights this struggle is being waged.

Hundreds have volunteered to help. There is still a great need for more workers. All who can and are willing to put their shoulder to the wheel are asked to forthwith leave their names and addresses with the Labor Defense Council, 80 E. 11th St., Room 434, from which central office they will be assigned to local posts.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Proletarian Party Creates Straw Man with Which to Fight Workers' Party

By H. M. WICKS

Becoming ambitious the Proletarian Party recently launched a weekly publication and christened it with a half-page attack on the Workers Party, wherein we are accused of all sorts of horrible and weird things.

The gist of the Proletarian Party article is that we are not sincere in our advocacy of amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions because we have language federations in the Party.

"While preaching lustily against the craft form of organization on the industrial field they are practicing that very same policy on the political." Thus are we "pilloried."

Let us see precisely how seriously the above charge really affects us. Craft unions are small autonomous organizations of workers, each having its own rules, each drawing up its own separate agreement with the employers, and mutually destructive of one another in actual conflict. Surely the Proletarian editor has reached zero in argument when he tries to make his readers believe that the Workers Party federations bear any semblance to craft unions. Instead of autonomous units, the federations are all under the centralized power of the Central Executive Committee of the Party and in no sense do they enjoy any autonomy. Especially unhappy was the selection of the recent controversy in the Jewish Federation as an illustration of the federations defying the Party. The editor of the Proletarian Party organ admits that "suddenly the controversy stopped."

Precisely! It "suddenly stopped" for the simple reason that the Central Executive Committee asserted its authority. No question of disobedience to the authority of the Party can be tolerated. In case a definite campaign is decided upon by the national organization it becomes mandatory upon all the units to carry out the work connected with such campaign. As a matter of fact when a decision is reached, it is not even a debatable question. Every member, under the proletarian discipline of the Party is bound to carry out the Party decisions. If there is any criticism forthcoming there is always a proper time and place for the most severe criticism, but not during the heat of a campaign.

Does the Proletarian Party say as much? If the writer of the attack will answer this question truthfully he will have to reply in the negative. In fact matter, in order to keep them apart from American life as a whole. Generation after generation live in given places in large industrial centers and never learn any language other than that of the native country of their forefathers. To reach these workers, special federations exist today and, altho autonomous under the old Socialist Party, are now integral and disciplined parts of the Workers Party.

But, in spite of the fact that conditions described by Engels no longer exist in the industrial life of this country, we heed his admonition to strive to be American. Every effort is now exerted toward being "out and out American." We strive to teach English to our foreign-born comrades. Thousands of them are studying to-day in night schools thruout the width and breadth of the land, and as fast as they become proficient in the English language they become members of English branches, with the exception of those who are leaders in the federations and who work as intermediaries between the Executive and the Federation Bureaus.

Speaking the English language is not all, however. It is necessary to also be able to take a realistic view of the actualities of the class struggle in America and politically educate the workers upon the basis of that struggle. There are also many English-speaking workers who do not even understand the rudiments of intelligent class action, while some of those comrades who cannot speak English are capable of masterly analysis of the political situation in America.

While criticizing language federations, why did not Comrade Kerachter also denounce the rudiments of the Young Workers' League to the Workers Party? This group is far more autonomous than the federations, yet it is disciplined to the extent that it must actively engage in our campaigns. Incidentally it is also composed of English-speaking elements, doing work of a character that far transcends the work thus far accomplished by the Proletarian Party. We suspect the relation of the Young Workers to the Party was deliberately evaded, because to criticise this as analogous to "craft unionism" would force the conclusion that the Communist International itself is also guilty of an organizational error by encouraging the Young Communist International.

Some sort of language grouping will remain a necessity in this country just as long as immigrants are imported to these shores to work in American industries.

Being Marxists, we worship no fixed formulas, and at any time we are able to discover a more efficient method than the Federation system of dealing with the problem of immigration, we shall gladly embrace it.

While discussing the problems of foreign language groups, we are forced to the observation that the record of the average Federation in the Workers Party will show a greater degree of participation in the actual every day struggles of the American proletariat than the pure English-speaking membership of the Proletarian Party. For instance, where is the Proletarian Party in the campaign for a Labor Party, one of the most pressing problems of the working class to-day? Where does the Proletarian Party stand in the agitation for amalgamation that is inspiring hope in the hearts of the American trade unionists to-day? What has it done toward protection of foreign-born workers? What did this Party do in the coal mine strike? In the rail strike? In the textile strike? Its achievement in these struggles is an absolute zero.

In fact it is not the Workers Party that prevents unity of labors' forces on either the political or industrial field, but the leaders of the Proletarian Party who, because of their dislike for certain individuals, refuse to enter the recognized party of Communism in this country and assist in the pressing work that is before us. It is by no means gratifying to us, as Communists, to see the leaders of the Proletarian Party stubbornly refuse to liquidate the last remnant of opposition to a unified party in this country, embracing all Communist elements.

Room for Criticism Inside

It is quite true that there is ample room for criticism of the Workers Party to-day and we, least of all, deny it. Where is there a Party that is above criticism? But the place to criticise the Workers Party effectively is from the inside. While we are a disciplined Party and while we cannot tolerate sabotage of any of our campaigns, still there is ample room for criticism regarding the structure and tactics of the Party.

As Communists we are perfectly frank with ourselves. We have criticised certain incongruities arising out of the preponderance of the federation membership in our Party, and only recently Comrade John Pepper (in the May 26 issue of The Worker) criticized the Party much better than Comrade Kerachter did in his attack upon the federation system. Comrade Pepper correctly pointed out that a Communist Party without these elements would be no real Communist Party. With these elements it is a "true image of the composition of the proletariat in American big industry."

The Growing Class Spirit

By BEN ABBOTT

Militants often talk about reaching the masses. And as they talk I am afraid they too often think merely of the worker on the job. They do not include the women and children at home, making up as they do, by far the greater part of the working class. Yet it is not until we can get the workers to think of the working class as a whole that we can say we are reaching the masses.

One way of developing this whole-family support of labor's struggle is thru the sort of educational work that is carried on by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. I saw a living example of this fact when I went to speak at one of the Friday Night Educational Meetings of the Rochester, N. Y., Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

"The Amalgamated" at Rochester has a home of its own, something that the members of the same union haven't got in Chicago, altho they do have a bank; something they haven't got in New York (Manhattan), altho they have a second bank. The Educational Meetings of the Rochester "Amalgamated" are not mass meetings. They are Community Centers.

Paul Blanshard, Educational Director, led me into the big auditorium, seating 1,500. Every chair was occupied and standing room was at a premium. There were not many people only. There were the older workers, the fathers and the mothers, too.

There was a feeling of something unusual here. The atmosphere felt differently. And I didn't feel just right until Director Blanshard, who is an enthusiastic booster for the Trade Union Educational League, led me into another auditorium, where the noise almost knocked one over upon entering. It was the kids, the children, the boys and the girls of all ages, of the fathers and mothers in the main auditorium. They were having a program all their own, and it was a bubbling-over-with-fun program, just what the kids want, what makes them ask for more. This goes on while the program opens up in the main hall with music by an excellent band made up exclusively of "Amalgamated" members. Then more music—the concert—then the educational address, and then the kids all come in for the finale, a movie, in this case a Harold Lloyd comedy. I felt this was really reaching the masses, this was interesting them, especially "the union," drawing even the children into the organization.

"The Amalgamated" can easily do this, and with it great numbers. But smaller unions can do the same thing thru co-operation. And there the militant comes in. He must bring about co-operation as part of his work to develop a mass army. The "Open Forum" isn't enough, altho it carries a good educational work. It should be a step, if a step is needed to the Workers' Community Center. I am reminded especially of the "Open Forum" of Detroit labor. Excellent in many respects, and supported by the labor unions, it, nevertheless, doesn't rise much above the average mass meeting.

Thru developing the proper co-operative spirit between unions, militants can, and should, build up a number of these community centers in different sections of the larger cities, with at least one in the smaller cities. When thousands of such "centers" of the working-class mass dot the nation, then we can say that we are on the road to reaching the masses, because they will be a result of the development of mass organizations.

Don't think that because the warmer weather is here, that this effort can be put off until the fall. I am reminded of the time I spoke for the workers of that center of militancy, Rockford, Ill. It was during the heat of summer, on a Sunday afternoon, out under the trees along the banks of the Rock River. The organized workers had bought a little strip of land, improved it, put up a dancing pavilion, and there was considerable opportunity for pleasure in addition to listening to the day's address. The whole family came with lunch baskets every Sunday for a day's outing, for labor's own outing. I do not doubt that similar efforts have realized good results elsewhere. The militants of the Trade Union Educational League who are not pushing a similar venture, as part of their regular activities, are not fulfilling their entire duty. This is so because the community center and the labor outing, as a regular institution, are strong weapons in breaking down craft lines and bringing the unorganized into the unions. I came back to the office to write this after speaking at an organization meeting of the Journeymen Tailors' Union. These tailors, there are thousands of them in New York City, get their work from the swell firms on Fifth Avenue, take it home and toil long hours in their "bedroom shops." They are completely isolated, one from the other. "Amalgamation" is a strange-sounding word to them. They are not even in the union. The Community Center will help draw them out of their holes.

Other workers, in every trade and industry, are similarly isolated. If you can't get them with a leaflet inviting them to an organization meeting, lure them to a Community Center with the prospects of seeing a movie. If a worker can see no farther than his own little craft union, get him out to a big labor picnic, where workers in all trades are to be found.

Thus for many the desire for mass action will take root and grow as in a fertile field. Thus added impetus will be given the welding of all workers into the one irresistible giant—LABOR.

The Government vs. The Workers!

Is the American Government a Scab-Herding OPEN SHOP Government?

Is the American Government STRANGLING the UNIONS?

What Has the Government Done to THE UNIONS with the INJUNCTION?

"The Government-STRIKEBREAKER"

A DAMNING ARRAY OF ASTOUNDING FACTS

By JAY LOVESTONE

What did the GOVERNMENT DO? in the RAILROAD STRIKE? in the COAL STRIKE? in the TEXTILE STRIKE?

What is it doing today to strengthen the power of the employing class against the workers?

EVERY WORKER MUST READ THIS BOOK IN ORDER TO JOIN INTELLIGENTLY IN THE ORGANIZED STRUGGLE AGAINST THE BOSSES

THIS BOOK SHOWS:—

How the Government Power in the Hands of the "Open Shop" Movement is being used to Destroy the Labor Unions and to Fasten Upon the Workers of the United States A Regime of Blood and Iron such as has Never been Known in History.

How the Railroad Strike Was Broken.

How the Coal Miners Were Swindled.

How the Workers are Tricked with the Fraud of "Government Impartiality"—with the Government Entirely in the Hands of Wall Street.

How the Labor Unions are Hemmed in by Government Power and Slowly Strangled to Death.

How the Army is Now Openly Considered as a Weapon of Wall Street to be Used Against the "Enemy Within"—the Working Class Struggling for Life, Liberty and Happiness.

How the Workers Are Betrayed by the Courts.

How Injunctions can now be Used by ANY Employer to Destroy ANY Union.

How the Right to Organize is Rapidly Being Lost.

How the Right to Vote is Practically Forfeited by the Working Class.

WORKERS IN THE AMERICAN LABOR STRUGGLE—You need this book for the information it gives you; for the facts it places at your disposal; for the incontestable proofs and arguments it supplies—upon the problems confronting your Union today. You cannot afford to be without this amazing book.

Cloth-bound, 368 pages, $1.50; wholesale prices on application.

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WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA, 799 Broadway, Room 405, New York City

THE WORKER

Published by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America, C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City

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$2.00	$3.50 per hundred	$1.00

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Managing Editor
H. M. WICKS, Labor Editor
ROBERT MINOR, Cartoonist
ART YOUNG, Cartoonist,
ELMER T. ALLISON, Business Manager.

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Phone: Stuyvesant 9642.

V. ANDRULIS, Editor, Vilnis, Lithuanian Semi-Weekly, Chicago, Ill.—We will do our best in this fight against the twelve-hour day in the steel industry.

It Is Gompers' Next Move

The Seattle Central Labor Council stood straight in its reply to the edict of Sam Gompers demanding that it kneel in subservicney to his czardom within the American Federation of Labor. No organization of labor on this continent, that boasts a thinking membership, can but applaud its stand.

In fact, we hope that every local union, every central labor body, every state federation in the land, will adopt resolutions commending the stand of Seattle's organized workers, and forward them immediately to the Puget Sound metropolis. This at least is due the workers of the Pacific Coast city in their struggle against the Gompers' reaction, that is a threat to the welfare of all American labor, organized and unorganized.

"I do not sleep in the same bed with Sam Gompers, but I am with him," said Harding's anti-labor bloodhound, "Bill" Burns, head of the U. S. secret service, with especial reference to Gompers' attack on the Seattle workers. Burns speaks the language that the workers can understand, and we have not seen a single labor paper, of any color, or any labor organization, of any complexion, that has applauded Burns' endorsement of Gompers, or upheld Gompers' attack on the Seattle council.

Organized labor in Seattle declares there is room for differences of opinion within the A. F. of L., it takes a stand against dual unions, it declares it has nothing to repudiate in demanding recognition for the Russian Soviet Republic, in that this is not an endorsement of Communist principles, it claims that Hulet Wells was sent to the congress of the Red Trade Union International merely as an observer, while it ridicules Gompers' efforts to dictate political policies, exposing the hypocrisy and failure of his "reward and punish" tactics in the past.

It is Gompers' next move. Any further effort to proceed against the progressives in the labor movement will, we believe, only solidify and strengthen the opposition to standpatism in organized labor's ranks. Yet, if Gompers retreats it will only discredit his tyranny still more, not only with the workers already disgusted with his reign, but with the bosses and "open shoppers" of the National Civic Federation and the American Legion. It was a bad day for Gompers when he opened his war on the Seattle Central Labor Council.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER."

Fewer Words and More Deeds

It was an interesting coincidence that the International Marine Workers' Amalgamation Committee should issue its program for the amalgamation of the many labor unions in the American transport industry, at the same time that a "United Front" of the transport workers in Europe was being achieved in Berlin.

We are told that the main tendency at the Berlin gathering was "FEWER WORDS AND MORE DEEDS," a slogan that might well be adopted not only by the newly organized "left bloc" in the marine industry, but by the militant element in all the labor unions.

European workers are fully awake to the aggressive of the imperialists in London, Paris and Rome, as well as Berlin and the smaller capitals of western Europe. The Berlin conference met during the hours that Curzon was threatening new war on Soviet Russia, when Fascism, triumphant in Italy, was raising its viper's head in other lands, when French militarism was tightening its grip on the workers in the Ruhr. Definite action was needed and it was realized.

America's workers do not feel these dangers as keenly as oppressed labor in Europe. But the glasses even in this country must be made to know that the present period of greater employment merely precedes a new depression, that every possible power must be built now in the face of the coming crisis.

It is announced that President Chlopek, of the International Longshoremen's Union, is going to Europe soon to attend the gathering of the British Trade Union Congress, and that he will also participate in the "meeting of the International Transport Workers' Union. All labor in the American marine industry should bombard Chlopek with the demand that in all his actions on the other side of the Atlantic his guiding words should be, "Fewer Words and More Deeds." The seamen, longshoremen and railroad workers of the United States must become a definite and effective part of the "United Front" of transport workers established at Berlin under the inspiration and pressing demands of the Red International of Labor Unions, the vanguard of the world's oppressed.

Do you agree with us? Then join the Workers Party!

The Rich Railroads

Stockholders on the New York Central Railroad are going to enjoy seven per cent instead of five per cent dividends this year in spite of the fact that Charles Uselis has been acquitted of complicity in the Gary, Ind., wreck on the Michigan Central Railroad, Aug. 20, 1922, during the shopmen's strike.

The acquittal of Uselis is a defeat for the Michigan Central, owned 95 per cent by the New York Central. But the frame-up of Uselis and other rail workers helped break the shopmen's strike last year, with the result that wages are being kept down as dividends go up.

Uselis, John Petrovsky and Joe Popovich, all strikers, were framed-up by the Michigan Central's secret service and put thru a third degree, with its attendant bloody brutalities. It was then heralded in the kept press that they had "confessed." Uselis was put on trial twice, getting a disagreement first, then an acquittal, showing that the juries did not believe the stories of the railroad's spies and provocateurs. But the propaganda helped break the strike and the holders of railroad stock will have more money for their European tours this summer, or more funds to make reinvestments.

Leland Olds, industrial writer for the Federated Press, announces that other strike-breaking railroads have been even more fortunate in coining new riches for their owners. He charges that railroad profits during April, on a fair valuation of properties, were at an annual rate exceeding 10 per cent. For the first four months of the year, he shows, the railroads profiteered over a quarter million dollars, $266,246,000, as compared with $210,842,000 last year.

Just now the railroad barons are trying to hide their huge profits and prevent a reduction in freight rates by spending a maximum on maintenance. And the workers on the railroads do a little maintenance work of their own by developing the amalgamation campaign that will give them the power to say that wages come first, and dividends last, if at all. The 1922 strike will be fought again. The next time, however, it must be won thru the members of 16 railroad unions amalgamated fighting as a unit, and not crushed in detail as the workers organized in 16 separate unions fighting each other. The railroad barons are rich because the workers allow themselves to be kept poor.

Harding Goes to Alaska

Since he has made these United States safe for golf seven days in the week and for Palm Beach vacations for overworked politicians during the winter, President Warren Gamaliel Harding is starting for Alaska to explore its possibilities as a summer resort for tired statesmen. He will make his explorations with the aid of a dozen secret service sleuths, of the William J. Burns variety, 20 newspaper men and a half dozen press photographers.

Harding will set the U. S. A. in order by making several speeches before departing in a Government Transport from Tacoma, Wash. He is going to talk on the world court, the troubles of the farmers and other problems, but it is announced that his greatest effort will be on behalf of the Railroad Labor Board and the Esch-Cummins Law.

Organized labor is out to repeal the union smashing transportation statute and to crush "The Board," the pet of the railroad barons, that has been used to beat down the workers' wage scale, at a time when the railroads are coining immense profits.

The prospectus of Harding's transcontinental tour should fulfill all the high ambitions of Attorney General Daugherty to run the president for re-election in 1924, on the open shop issue. It is not expected that Harding will try to tickle the popular palate with a single well chosen liberal, not to mention radical phrase. His attitude toward everything labor and working farmer will be one of splendid, frigid isolation, like Alaska's snow and ice in January.

We predict therefore that Harding's speeches will provide excellent arguments to the delegates to the Labor Party Conference at Chicago, in July. This gathering will have an excellent basis for appealing to all workers in the cities and on the land to unite in a powerful political expression of their own that will be able to wage successful campaign against the forces of reaction speaking thru the democratic and republican parties. If the 1924 presidential campaign is going to be a game of freeze out on the open shop issue, let Harding and his Wall Street friends be the ones to get frozen. Unity of farm and industrial labor will do the job.

It Performs Prodigious Tasks

When workers in this country launched "The Friends of Soviet Russia," they no doubt had great aspirations for this relief organization. But the proportions of these hopes have certainly been far outstripped by the fears aroused among the enemies of "The F. S. R."

It was Abraham Cahan of the Jewish Daily (Socialist) Forward who charged that "The F. S. R." had subsidized the American Communist movement, especially its press and propaganda. Sam Gompers claimed the same financial support for the militants in the trade union movement, ably seconded by the Chambers of Commerce, the National Civic Federation and The New York Times.

Now "The F. S. R." is charged with another and more prodigious task, if we are to believe a headline in The Times, June 14, to this effect: "Says American Funds Fed Bolshevist Army."

This new feat is credited to "The F. S. R." by Charles Smith, British spy, in an after-lunch talk to the Chicago Association of Commerce. We would conclude that American businessmen hire these British spies on purpose to get a little kick with their luncheons, during these Volstead days.

But we are afraid that "The F. S. R." will be compelled to profess innocence of these charges, however great a compliment it would be to be able to plead guilty. In the single word of Charles Recht, legal representative of Soviet Russia in this country, the spy's charges are, "Bunk." In the meantime "The F. S. R." will go ahead with its plans to send 20 tractors to help till the fields of the Worker Republic. The Soviet Government will no doubt furnish any guarantee required that the Red Soldiers won't eat them.

Newbold, Communist Member of British Parliament, Tells Why He Was Suspended

EDITOR'S NOTE—In this statement, J. T. Walton-Newbold, Communist member of the British Parliament, tells why he was suspended from the House of Commons. This is the first detailed statement on this matter that has been published in this country. It is as follows:

By J. T. WALTON-NEWBOLD

A considerable amount of quite natural misunderstanding exists as to what exactly it was that happened when a highly excited House voted that I "be suspended from the Service of this House." Not only so, but the reason for the scene and the suspension are by no means clearly comprehended.

First, let me make it plain that I was not ejected and I was not expelled. Expulsion is within the power of the House of Commons to apply to one of its members who nothing it can do can render him incapable of being re-elected. Ejection means forcible removal by the police at the behest of the Sergeant-at-Arms acting on the instruction of the speaker. I was suspended, i. e., declared incapable of sitting in the House or, for that matter, entering the precincts for the period of the Session or until the ban was removed by the House at the instance, not of the Prime Minister, acting as such, but as that of the Leader of the House. The difference does not seem to matter a damn," but underlying it is a very important matter of principle as affecting the House in defending itself against the Service of this House." Not only so, but so hoary with age and precedent that, had the "Die Hards" sought to be vindictive, I could and should have raised an issue that has been dormant since last time the King and the Commons had a first-class row. Then things would have developed into a very big scandal.

Now to the origin of the whole incident. Both Saklatvala and myself had noticed our desire to speak and both our names were down on the list. Neither of us was called. Very few members not leading for their Party were called and none of the Scots members of the Labor Party. The Speaker has, however, all along recognized me as a Party and all my Parliamentary relations are official character are with him and him only except when the House is in Committee when, of course, they are with the chairman.

All night, accusations and insinuations were directed at the Communist Party, the Communist International and myself personally. Everyone noted that I would be given a chance to speak, and from 8.45 to 10 p.m. I rose continuously but never "caught the Chairman's eye."

The Deputy Chairman was not happy all night. He had made several tactless moves and Pringle was waiting to pounce. Thus, when he gave extra time to the President of the Board of Trade, a very impertinent young person, and that individual began slinging about baseless charges of propaganda by the Soviet Government, well knowing that no one could reply to him and refused to let either Shinwell or myself query him, the atmosphere got warmer and warmer.

The Leader of the Labor Party had decided not to press his amendment to a vote, allowing himself to be appeased by a very plausible and conciliatory speech by Curzon's understudy, McNeill.

The back benchers of the Labor Party were discontented. The back benchers of the Tory Party, eager also for a vote that would enable them to brand the Labor Party as "in the pay of Moscow," were also discontented. They were there in full strength, filled with dinner, wine and whiskey.

The stage was set, the atmosphere electric, and when I accused the President of the Board of Trade of "telling falsehoods" and met the Deputy Speaker, when he rose to call on me to withdraw the offensive and utterly unparliamentary truth, with the sneer of "like the bourgeois you are," the storm burst.

He made one false move, ordering me to leave the House without giving me a chance to withdraw the sneer.

The Scottish Labor men sprang to my aid—Neil, McLean, Maxton, Shinwell, Buchanan and others. They bombarded the Deputy Chairman with "points of order." When he called the Sergeant-at-Arms, an old fellow in court dress and wearing a silver-hilted sword, "to remove the Hon. member for Motherwell," the Scots members rallied to the right and left to stop an eviction, ready to meet force with force. Lansbury settled into his place on my right and Maxton on my left. The leader of the Scottish group signalled with one eye to me continuously, Saklatvala got immediately behind me.

The Scottish Labor expert on procedure vied with the bourgeois Labor expert, Lees Smith, and both with the Wee Frees Agnews, Pringle and Wedgewood Benn, in defending "the fourth party."

Buchanan, Jack Jones and other trade union stalwarts invited the tories derisively: "Come you and put him out."

The Speaker tried to give me a chance to speak. I rose—well knowing the Tories would not let me say a word—to be greeted with a roar like that of the lions at the zoo waiting for dinner. Finally after even Macdonald had twice risen with "points of order," the vote was taken, Lansbury and Buchanan acting as "tellers for the noes," and Lee Smith, O'Grady and Robertson "whipping" them in.

The figures were announced just on eleven o'clock.

I was to leave the House. I se ed to have lost. In reality I had

I had stopped the President of Board of Trade in a vicious and dictive speech, and he never ha chance to get going again.

I had, thanks to the Scottish a held up the House for three-quar of an hour until the hour of adjo ment.

I had aroused a temper that the Government in power can carry their vote and caused the Dep Chairman to be hissed and hoote

I had exposed "the gentlemen England" as anything but "spo men" and revealed their Fascist m tality.

I had rallied the Scottish and of Labor militants and malcontents fight with a disregard of parliam ary etiquette that was revealing the possibilities of further, repea and ultimately established unity tween them and ourselves . . . in battle against Fascism and Reac

This Week!

By THE ONLOOKER

The Richest Church

We indulge frequently in the solitaire pastime of comparing newspaper headlines. In the New York Times, June 18, we find the following: First page, "Communists Must Strive to Spread Atheism, Chief of Third International Declares"; page 15, "Trinity's Income in 1922 $1,249,870."

We take it that the Communist task of exposing the hypocrisy of organized religion will not be a difficult one with a picture like that of Trinity Church, New York, to present to the workers.

"Trinity" gets $1,138,720.70 of its vast income from real estate holdings, much of it from the worst types of tenements in the city's slums. This church pays out $78,758.34 of this on its regular staff of opium distributors, chief among whom has been Bishop William T. Manning, who is fighting the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant and other progressives in the church, who will not subscribe to the orthodox lies.

"Trinity" pays out of its million dollar income the mere pittance of $2,077 for "special charities within the parish," which is little more than its telephone bill of $1,342.29 and less than the amount of $2,459 spent on "special church services."

The Communists are not compelled to "strive to spread atheism." The churches themselves are the best agents for doing that.

* * *

In the Pittsburgh District

Two events have taken place in the Pittsburgh district during the past few days. The murderers of Fannie Sellins, organizer of the steel workers, have been freed. Thomas Myers, strike-breaking treasurer of the International Progressive Miners' Committee, has been thrown into jail under the Pennsylvania anti-sedition law. The hired assassins of the steel trust are exalted. The defenders of the rights of the workers, when not slain, the fate meted out to Fannie Sellins, are thrown into prison as in the case of Myerscough. And the slayers of Fannie Sellins were deputy sheriffs, paid employes of the state of Pennsylvania. These things happen under the "liberal regime" of the weakling, Governor Pinchot, who sits in power at Harrisburgh, and raises funds for the pursuit of bootleggers. Workers! Beware of the liberals and all their tribe.

* * *

Daugherty's Son Escapes

Major Draper M. Daugherty, son of Attorney General Daugherty, has escaped from the Stamford Hall Sanitarium in Connecticut, where he had been sent to take the booze cure. We are not told how many Burns' sleuths are in pursuit. No doubt young Daugherty has re-established connections with his bootleggers and is no doubt enjoying himself according to the standards set for all parasites under capitalism.

* * *

$1000-Bills Counterfeit

The treasury department asks us to beware of the $1,000 counterfeit bills that are being passed around. We do not seem to have any fear of the consequences. Let "John D." worry.

The "S. P.-Man" of To-Day

BY MOISSAYE J. OLGIN

Out of the chaos of the last few years, the "Socialist Party-M emerges as a definite type. It is well worth while casting a glance at main characteristics.

He is middle-aged. If not always in years, invariably in his out on life. Life is not a magnificent festival of clashing forces for a sordid affair to drag along in complacent acquiescence. Nothing can ever happen to set human blood a-boiling, unless it be the danger of losing what has been acquired.

The "S. P.-Man" has something to lose. Ordinarily it is a fair station in life, an office in a public institution, a job in a workers' organization, a house, a bank-roll, a car. The "S. P.-Man" is comfortable and secure. Quite often he is in a position to make others comfortable and secure. Loyalty is the price. Loyalty to the dispensers of favors, loyalty to one's own respectable place under the sun.

The "S. P.-Man" projects the shadow of his own placidity on the working class. Why, the American worker is hopelessly backward. He is a hundred years behind his European brothers. No moderate program is too moderate for him. The mildest Socialist idea is beyond his comprehension." This to prove to himself that he, the "S. P.-Man," is still the salt of the earth. The "S. P.-Man" has a desperate craving for the consciousness of being the advance guard in social thought. The Communists' aggressive extremism asserting itself with reckless ease at the forefront of the labor movement, gives him pangs of jealousy, stings his pride. The farther he recedes to the rear, the more devoutly does he profess the doctrine of general proletarian reactionism that cannot be cured within reasonable time.

The "S. P.-Man" is full of sincere deference for power and wealth. It is impossible for him to think a bricklayer as good as a banker. The owner of a plant is after all a better gentleman, in his estimation, than a mason. He may not say it with so many words (words are created to shield his real self), but around the conference table, at drawing up agreements, at making strike settlements, he is irresistibly attracted to the well dressed and well mannered man. "It is capitalism that is wrong" he says. The individual capitalist is surely more of a personality than the industrial order.

The "S. P.-Man," accordingly, draws a sharp line between desiderata and reality of every day. "We all desire Socialism," no doubt about that. But we do not live in a Socialist world. We cannot make a Socialist world. Hence we must make the best of the world we live in. And being powerless ourselves, we must be bound in grateful admiration to those who try to push the world an inch ahead. We must acknowledge that Senator Borah is a great man. We must be happy to receive Senator Borah's smiles. We must hitch our wagon to the stars of the capitalist world because they are the makers and improvers of life.

The "S. P.-Man" is a friend of comfort and therefore an enemy of revolution. Revolution destroys the comforts and amiabilities of life. It is a horror to think of what the Russians did to their land. They drove tender-hearted and slender-limbed noblemen out of their cherry orchards and made them wound their lily-fingers digging ditches or carrying stones. They defiled marble mansions with the filth and stench of robust, uncouth and unletted peasants. How horrid! And hunger! They were starving for years, those stubborn revolutionary fanatics, and they made others starve all for the chimera of a future brotherhood of men. How absurd!

The "S. P.-Man" is convinced his beautiful land will forever be spared revolutionary dismay. At least he is firmly determined to stave off the horrors of catastrophe by means of favors, loyalty to one's own respectable place under the sun.

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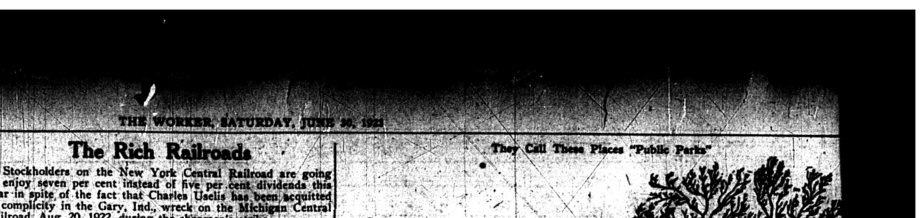

They Call These Places "Public Parks"

Hundreds of workers, spending Sundays in Central Park, New York, are arrested and fined in police court for sitting on the grass, "loitering the walks," which means dropping a peanut shell where it might obstruct the view of a passing automobilist, or for committing some other capital crime. In the above sketch Art Young shows how our "best people," in the limousine class, would have the parks appear, barren wastes so far as

Big 5th Year Opening for Unity House.

By JOHN DALE

(Special to "The Worker.")

UNITY HOUSE, Forest Park, Pa.—We, from New York, left the Chicago Express of the Lackawanna Railroad at Stroudsberg. And when we boarded the Delaware Valley resort local and started up the river we left the last of the Pennsylvania Cossacks behind us. The final leg of the journey was made in giant, barking buses, up the precipitous, rocky roads that wind to the top of Bushkill Mountain, and to the wonderful Workers' Unity House, the beautiful Summer-Home [illegible] Dress and Waist Makers' Union, New York.

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Big Hopes for Labor Party

Progressives at Anthracite Meet Strong

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT

(Special to "The Worker")

SCRANTON, Pa.—A speech by Bishop Michael J. Hoban, head of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Scranton, and the reply of Rinaldo Cappellini, Progressive, recently elected President of District No. 1, filled the first day of the Anthracite Tri-District Convention here with tense interest, showing that there is a powerful progressive sentiment in the gathering.

"I am a radical Catholic," said Bishop Hoban. "The church is socialistic. But the world cannot be changed in 24 hours. Look out for those advocating un-American, unchristian doctrines. There is but Socialism and good Socialism. I went on record against the bad sort coming from New York and Chicago. The radicalism, nearly [illegible] days, as when men to make the mines safe and to get the shorter workday. There is a lot of talk these days about 'class struggle,' he continued, and declaring [illegible]

[illegible] those [illegible] radicals who are against the mine bosses, those who want to give more food to the miners' children. Those who are 100 per cent Americans, and who accept low wages, never protest. It has been reported in the Scranton papers that I favor affiliation with the Chamber of Commerce. This is a lie. I fought these gentlemen from the beginning, and will fight them to the end."

This convention is distinguished from past gatherings by the large number of youthful delegates. This is taken to indicate that the progressive element has gained during the past year.

* * *

The daily capitalist press, especially of New York City, is devoting much space to this important convention of the Anthracite coal miners. This is due to the double reason that the progressives are strong, and because the new aggeement will be up for discussion. The New York Times, June 27, carried the headline, "Radicals in Power as Miners Convene—Cappellini Gains the First Move at Meeting of the United Mine Workers." There will be a complete story of the convention in next week's issue of "The Worker." Look for it.

"For God's Sake, Sam, Can't You Hold Him"

Miner in the July "Liberator"

The Communist International Greets the Workers Party

[illegible] of the Executive Committee of the Communist International:

To the Workers Party of America and All Its Language Federations.

Dear Comrades:—It is with great pleasure that the Communist International has learned of the progress that the Workers Party has made in the past few months. We are especially gratified at the militant spirit that has manifested itself in the Party since the Second Convention in December, 1922. The unity of spirit, the determination to work and the understanding of the path to be trodden and the general tactics to be applied, augur that, in the near future, the Workers Party will mature to one of the truly Communist mass parties of the world.

With Communist Greetings,

G. Zinoviev

THIS ISSUE IS No. 282

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Bosses' Use of Government Against Labor Is Best Argument for the Labor Party

By JAY LOVESTONE

George Washington once said: "Government is not reason, it is not eloquence, it is force . . . Never for a moment should it be left to irresponsible action."

The American workers and farmers have not heeded Washington's advice. They have let the government fall into the hands of the irresponsible, unscrupulous capitalists exploiting the city and rural masses. The close unity between the Stock Exchange and the White House is known to hundreds of thousands of workers and farmers. Thru their outright

(Continued on Page Five)

White Terror Is Beaten at Kansas City

(Special to "The Worker.")

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—C. R. Kable, Frederick Simmons, Elmer Peterson and George McLaughlin who were arrested early in April while attending a meeting of the Kansas City branch of the Labor Defense Council addressed by Ella Reeve Bloor, were discharged by the Circuit Court judge.

The men were taken into custody by the Kansas City police and the Kansas City Post of the American Legion when they protested against the breaking up of the Bloor meeting. They were charged with vagrancy, disturbing the peace and condemnation of government. The police court judge found the four guilty and fined them $200 each, at the same time making the now notorious statement: "That free speech as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States did not include free speech for Communists and I. W. W." The men were released on bail and an appeal from the decision of the police court judge was taken.

(Continued on Page Five)

Delegates Going to Chicago for July 3rd Conference Urge Class Action for Exploited

(By Staff Correspondent of "The Worker.")

CHICAGO.—Delegates are now on their way to Chicago, from all sections of the nation, with hopes pinned to the belief that the July 3d Conference called by the Farmer-Labor Party will lay the foundation for a class Labor Party of America's exploited industrial workers and farmers.

This Conference is recognized as the first sincere attempt to launch a coalition, thru an independent Labor Party, of all the workers' political forces in the United States.

It was expected that the Conference for Progressive Political Action would make this effort toward a Labor Party. But the expectation was doomed to disappointment long before the meeting in Cleveland, last December. The Cleveland program, in fact, became apparent during the La-Follette Conference in Washington, late in November, where the railroad unions, the Non-partisan Leaguers and other conservative labor elements, including the Gompers officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, showed their determination to stick to the old parties.

It was inevitable that a new attempt toward a Labor Party should be made following the [illegible] Conference [illegible]

The organizers of the Chicago Conference are very much amused here over the frantic efforts of the Conference for Progressive Political Action to draw attention to itself. The long statement sent forth from Washington, reiterating the post election claims of last autumn, carries nothing new, except perhaps the statement that this organization is at work "in the interests of Magnus Johnson, the Farmer-Labor candidate for senator from Minnesota to succeed the late Senator Knute Nelson."

No mention, of course, is made of

(Continued on Page Two)

Gompers Is Silent on Need for Labor Party

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO. — Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation was silent on the question of the Labor Party during his recent appearance here before the Chicago Federation of Labor.

[illegible] fully followed a report of [illegible] gave a summary of the laws it favored passed by the last Illinois Assembly. After this report was made a general discussion took place in which many delegates joined, all pointing out the need for independent working-class political action—a Labor Party. Gompers listened to all this and when he took the floor carefully avoided the question of political action. He never said a word on any of the great problems confronting the labor movement today.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Strike—or Putsch?—in the Ruhr

By LUDWIG LORE

When the French took possession of the Ruhr district at the beginning of the year a rapid denouement, both socially and politically seemed inevitable. Yet it did not occur, because the French authorities as well as the Cuno government and the German bourgeoisie gave the working class of the occupied district its bitter medicine with a sugared costing. The French tried desperately to pacify the Ruhr population, in order to win it away from the sabotage problem of the German bourgeoisie. Their occupation therefore at first assumed an exceptionally mild aspect. Only railroad workers and officials directly implicated in active sabotage and Prussian and Federal authorities were accorded a treatment similar to that meted out to the Ruhr workers by Noske in 1919.

The German officials and manufacturers, to offset the allurement of the French, immediately granted a one hundred per cent wage increase,

(Continued on Page Six)

The Important Tasks of the Workers Party at the Historical July 3rd Convention in Chicago

By JOHN PEPPER

The July 3d Farmer-Labor Party Convention is an historical event, and the Workers Party has historical tasks to accomplish there.

Two main viewpoints must motivate our Party. First, the Workers Party is going to Chicago as a PART OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT. Second, the Workers Party participates in the July 3d Convention as a party INDEPENDENT in every respect.

Two tasks result therefrom. First, deepening up and deepening the relations of the Party with the general labor movement. Second, keeping intact the integrity and independence of the Workers Party.

There still are dogmatists who believe that the Workers Party should not enter at all into a Labor Party because it will lose thereby its political virginity. Then there are other dogmatists who are so fearful lest the Party remain isolated within the labor movement, that out of pure fraction, they endanger the independence of the Party's tactics. The Central Executive Committee of our Party must solve the problem in such a way as not to sacrifice the INDEPENDENCE of the Party, and yet, NOT TO ISOLATE the Party completely in the July 3d Convention. And the Central Executive Committee will solve this problem with the support of the entire Party.

How can we CONCRETELY solve our tasks in the July 3d Convention?

First of all, we must not permit the formation of a Federated Farmer-Labor Party to be postponed at the July 3d Convention. It would be the greatest deception for the laboring masses if the Chicago Conference should ape the example of the Cleveland Conference.

In speaking of the Cleveland Conference at a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, on December 17, 1922, John Fitzpatrick said with bitter sarcasm: ". . . They become scab and dual to Sam Gompers, and the Chicago Federation of Labor will have nothing to do with such a policy. If we have to go along that reactionary path, we will be regular and go with the American Federation of Labor, but we are not weakening in our position that there must be a definitely workers' party. We are going right ahead." We must not permit the Chicago Conference to become scab and dual to the Cleveland Conference. IT IS THE DUTY OF THE WORKERS PARTY TO CONDUCT THE MOST ZEALOUS FIGHT FOR THE IMMEDIATE FORMATION OF A FEDERATED FARMER - LABOR PARTY. Of course, we must not be blind to the facts. Without masses it is imporsible to form the new Federated Farmer-Labor Party. But it is an actual fact today, and no longer an optimistic hypothesis, that the Chicago Convention will have a sufficiently large mass basis.

HOW should the new Federated Farmer-Labor Party be built up?

The new Federated Farmer-Labor Party cannot be a closed political party, but a BLOC of the various organizations, trade unions, farmer groups and political parties. It should have as members only ORGANIZATIONS, and not INDIVIDUALS.

The new party should exercise no direct DISCIPLINE over individual members of the various labor organizations and political parties which belong to it, but only discipline of action over these organizations and political parties AS A WHOLE.

The new Party must have a PROGRAM in some form. This program cannot and should not be a COMMUNIST program. The program should go only as far as the LEFT WING of the American labor movement which will be represented in Chicago can accept as its common political expression. Even less than that would suffice. The program should not be a hindrance which will keep NEW masses, not as yet class-conscious, from joining the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. One step forward of the real mass-movement is worth more than a hundred programs.

It is a vital necessity for the new Party as well as for the Workers Party that every adhering group or political party retain its complete FREEDOM FOR PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION. Communists can accept no form of united front where they can have no guarantee for absolute possibility to propagate their ideas.

Notwithstanding the freedom of propaganda and agitation for all participating groups, the new Federated Farmer-Labor Party should be CENTRALIZED to such an extent that it will be capable of action. The National Executive Committee of the new party must therefore be elected at the Convention. Only thus can it possess sufficient authority on a national scale.

The new Party should not be only an ELECTION COMBINATION. Its activity must not be confined to nomination conventions and election campaigns. It must also take a stand, during the time between elections, on every important question concerning workers and farmers, and must conduct POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS AND ACTIONS in the interest of the masses.

The new Party must be a CLASS PARTY of the laboring masses. It would be harmful to the whole future of the Party if LOWER MIDDLE-CLASS POLITICIANS of the LaFollette group would be allowed entrance. Of course, this does not mean that the Party does not wish to attract the farmers. On the contrary, the ALLIANCE BETWEEN INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND EXPLOITED FARMERS is a vital question; it is the greatest guarantee that the new Party will be a success and that the struggle of the laboring masses in the factory and on the farm will end in victory in the United States.

To solve all these questions is the historical task of the July 3d Convention. To be the forward-driving element in the solution of these questions is the historical task of the Workers Party at the July 3d Convention.

Our Party is going to the July 3d Convention in order to fight.

We will fight there against the capitalists and the capitalist government who exploit and oppress the workers.

We will fight there against Gompers and his clique who sell out the labor movement to the old capitalist parties.

We will fight there against the Johnston clique and the Socialist Party which sabotaged the formation of a Labor Party at the Cleveland Conference.

And we will fight against all those who, at the July 3d Convention, will postpone or prevent, thru indecision and hesitation, the formation of a Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

CHICAGO WILL BE A FIELD OF BATTLE FOR US.

JOIN the Free Speech Drive

JULY 1 to 8

For the Defense of:

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AUSPICES OF

National Defense Committee, LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL and Affiliated Organizations

Call West Va. Labor Party Meet July 19

(By Federated Press)

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—A farmer and labor conference "to begin independent political action" in this state has been called by the executive committee West Virginia State Federation of Labor to meet in Clarksburg, July 19. The twofold purpose of the conference is to adopt a political program and decide whether in the approaching campaign a separate and independent state and national ticket shall be nominated.

The official call, which has been sent out to "farmers, school teachers, and organized workers," follows in part:

"Pursuant to an insistent demand of more than 30,000 workers engaged in the industries and upon the farms of West Virginia, among them being teachers and others engaged in educational pursuits, who have sent in petitions and written demands during recent weeks, we do hereby issue a call . . . to meet . . . for the purpose of formulating and organizing a political movement for the advancement and protection of the interests of the producing and educational masses. . .

"From one end of the nation to the other the producing and educational masses are in revolt against the political tyranny of the old parties. Year after year, and campaign after campaign, they have listened to their specious pleas and promises of relief in vain. To their cry for relief resounds only the political hammer, always in the hands of the financial brigands, riveting the chains of economic slavery ever more firmly upon the limbs of the farmers and industrial workers of the state.

"The farmer, with the prices he is to receive for his product fixed in the secret conclaves of the bandits of big business, and with the prices which he has to pay for his machinery and other implements and necessities fixed by the same interests, is absolutely at the mercy of his enemies. Work as he may and strive with all the power at his command, the farmer is a victim of ceaseless toil and hardship, while the product of his labor ever flows in increasing volume into the coffers of Wall street.

"The industrial worker, whether in the mine or the factory, is even more at the mercy of the same powers. His reward for a life of toil and labor is an old age of poverty and dependency. His children are doomed by the same sinister forces to follow in his footsteps. They in turn become the wage slaves of the industrial masters, and out of their blood is built the colossal fortunes of the money kings of America.

"The forces arrayed against the workers of the farms and factories are organized. It is thru organization that they are able to tyrannize over the wealth producers. It is only thru organization that the producers are the victims. Organization of the money kings must be met with organization of the wealth producers. Only in this way can we protect ourselves.

"The basis of representation is for labor unions with 100 members or less, one delegate and one delegate for each 100 members or majority fraction thereof. Farmers, school teachers and unorganized workers may send delegates bearing credentials endorsed by five or more voters of any of these groups or by a combination of five or more voters of these groups."

Hits Cleveland Conference

(By Federated Press)

MILWAUKEE, Wisc.—General Organizer Henry Ohl, Jr., of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, in a supplementary report, to the convention which meets in Superior, Wisc., July 17, discussing the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action deplores the action of the conference in refusing to seat representatives of the Workers Party and in erecting a dual organization to the A. F. of L. nonpartisan political committee, instead of coming out for independent political action by united labor.

Chicago July 3d Conference to See the First Real Effort Toward U. S. Labor Party

(Continued from Page One)

the fact that the Stone-Johnston-Keating Cleveland Conference sought to have the workers and farmers of Minnesota, last fall, run their candidate on an old party ticket. This advice was rejected and Hendrik Shipstead who elected U. S. Senator from Minnesota on the Farmer-Labor Party ticket, the first United States Senator chosen independent of the old parties.

The Stone-Johnston "Conference" also holds out the usual glowing promises for the 1924 presidential campaign, if the workers will only follow its Gompers' policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" in the Wall Street democratic and republican parties.

William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, and chairman of the Cleveland Conference, who has resigned as a member of the Farmer-Labor Party executive, has also seized upon the present occasion to attack the organization of a Labor Party. He did this in a speech at the closing session of the League for Industrial Democracy.

It is felt here that these utterances, at this time, are a confession of the fear aroused among these reactionaries by the growing sentiment in support of the July 3rd Conference.

Credentials from 20 States

Credentials have already been sent in from 20 different states, according to Jay C. Brown, National Secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party. And it is confidently expected that there will be several hundred delegates in attendance upon this convention.

Intention to send delegates has already been recorded by the following international labor organizations, with approximate membership as noted:

Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 200,000; Railroad Maintenance of Way, 250,000; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 75,000; Brick and Clay Workers, 10,000; Broom Makers, 1,000.

Three district organizations of the United Mine Workers, with combined membership of 75,000, Districts Nos. 2, 10 and 25, are also on record for the sending of delegates; as well as more than a hundred local labor organizations. Among these latter is the miners' organization of Ziegler, Ills., a strong union of several thousand members.

The City Central labor bodies of Buffalo, Detroit, Butte, Los Angeles, San Diego and Long Beach, Cal, will also send delegates.

Spokesmen of Farmers Coming

And farmers' organizations from the following states will be represented: Idaho, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin. From the State of Wisconsin alone there will be representatives from the following organizations: the Equity Society, the United Farmers, the United Society of Agriculture, the Farm Bureaus, and the Women's Progressive Association. Three other national organizations of women have notified that they will send delegates to this convention. And from Wisconsin also is sent word that the Non-Partisan League of that state will send a delegation of twenty-three, headed by Lieutenant-Governor George Comings and Congressman James O. Beck.

This is probably only the beginning of response to the call for Farmer-Labor Party Convention.

Representatives of the 200,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America will attend the Labor Party Conference at Chicago, starting July 3rd. This was made certain when the General Executive Board here voted to have the organization participate. The Chicago organization, which has 40,000 members, will select the delegates. It is not certain whether President Sidney Hillman or Secretary Joseph Schlossberg will be able to attend.

President Hillman and other delegates represented the Amalgamated Clothing Workers at the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, but were not satisfied with the results of that gathering. This viewpoint was echoed thru the editorial expressions of the various needle trades publications. That the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will give its full support to the drive for the organization of a real Labor Party is shown in the action to go to the Chicago Conference.

Detroit Endorses Labor Party

By an unanimous vote of the delegates to the Detroit Federation of Labor at its regular meeting, June 13, a decision was made to send two delegates to the convention called by the Farmer-Labor Party to be held in Chicago, July 3, for the purpose of uniting Labor's forces in a political party of the workers.

John Taylor and Frank Martel, president and secretary, respectively, of the Federation, were chosen by the Detroit central body to represent them at the convention.

Many delegates took the floor and voiced their opinion that the time had passed to look to the financial and employing interests for political guidance.

"Workers' votes elected Mr. Wilson president in 1916," said Delegate Mullenhan in making the motion to send delegates, "and he gave us war and Mitchell Palmer. They reversed themselves in 1920 and elected Mr. Harding by the biggest majority in the history of political elections, and they got Injunction Bill Taft for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and an administration openly espousing the employers' program to smash the unions, and a Daugherty injunction. Bitter experience should have taught us to expect nothing else from political parties organized and financed by Big Business. For both defensive and offensive purposes Labor must form its own political party."

"The Detroit Federation of Labor has a reputation for being progressive," said President Taylor in supporting the motion, "and we cannot afford to stand by while a Labor Party is being formed. At the Chicago convention the workers will build a political party of their own, a Party thru which they can give expression to their own political needs. The organized workers of Detroit must participate in the formation of such a Party."

A number of delegates reported that their local unions had elected delegates to the Chicago convention. Others reported that the matter was yet to come up and predicted favorable action. Organized labor of Detroit will be well represented July 3.

Workers Hit at Navalism

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The Australian Labor party contends that the decision of Britain to build a large naval base at Singapore is contrary to the terms of the Washington Disarmament treaty.

Labor Party in New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand.—The New Zealand Labor party intends to devote a year to solid organization work.

July 4th Picnic in Chicago

Dazzling exercises in pyramid-building and hair-raising stunts by a troupe of lithe and athletic young Finnish gymnasts will make of the July Fourth Picnic of the Chicago Workers Party, at Chernauskas Grove, something truly unique in the history of local labor outings.

The speaker of the day will be Robert Minor, editor of the Liberator, who is just as good a speaker as he is a cartoonist. Minor is one of the men involved in the Michigan case, but as he is out on bail, he is free to spend the fourth of July with us in Chicago. Moissaye Olgin has been invited to come and probably will be one of the speakers. William F. Dunne, fresh from Butte, Mont., will also speak.

To get to the picnic grounds, take any car to 22nd St. and Cicero Ave., and from there take the Lyons Berwyn car to Desplains River.

Coming Events in Chicago

July 3, Scandinavian Workers' Picnic, July 29, Arsenal W. W. I. Picnic.
Aug. 26, International Press Picnic, Riverview Park.
Sept. 2 and 3 are reserved for a Y. W. L. Picnic and International Youth Day.
Sept. 19 is set aside for a T. U. E. L. Needle Trades Dance.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

British Miners Plan to Force Parliament to Act

By EVELYN SHARP.
(Special to "The Worker")

LONDON.—The present tendency of British labor to rely on political rather than industrial action, has been demonstrated by the miners' action in waiting for the action on the Labor party's bill to amend the Coal Mines Minimum Wage act, which comes up before parliament. Conscious of their strength, for they are the biggest and best organized union in Britain, they will not attempt industrial action until parliamentary power has been tried to the utmost.

Party C. E. C. Renews Labor Party Policy

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Secretary, Workers Party.

The full Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party held its monthly session on Thursday, June 21st. The questions on the agenda of the committee were the policy of the Party in relation to the July 3rd Labor Party Convention, the question of the location of the national headquarters, the establishment of a daily newspaper, and the reorganization of the work of the C. E. C.

Labor Party Policy

The committee discussed at length the policy which the Party has pursued thus far in regard to the organization of a Federated Farmer-Labor Party and after thoro consideration of all the phases of this campaign reiterated its previously established policy of carrying on an aggressive struggle to bring about the culmination of the sentiment now existing among the workers of this country for a political party to represent the interests of industrial workers and farmers in an organized Farmer-Labor Party.

The policy which the Party pursued in the Cleveland Conference and which has been its consistent policy in all labor organizations since, of an uncompromising stand for an independent political party to represent the interests of industrial workers and farmers will be pursued in the July 3rd conference.

The National Headquarters

The question of the location of the national headquarters had been considered in a previous meeting of the Executive Council of the Party and was presented to the full Central Executive Committee for final settlement. The relative advantages of the location of the headquarters in New York or Chicago was discussed at length.

In this connection the resolutions passed by various district committees urging the removal to Chicago were considered. The committee, after going into the matter in detail and considering every aspect of the situation decided that the headquarters shall remain in New York City.

The Daily Paper

On the question of establishing a daily newspaper to represent the Communist movement of this country, it was decided to instruct the Organization and Political committees of the Party to prepare a survey of the situation and the possibilities of raising a sufficient fund to establish a daily paper, with the view of beginning the campaign some time during the month of July and beginning publication of the daily by November 7th, the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet government in Russia. The two committees charged with the investigation will report to the July meeting of the C. E. C. when the matter will be finally decided.

Reorganization of the C. E. C.

The question of reorganizing the committees of the C. E. C. so as to facilitate the work was taken up and numerous suggestions considered, among them a report from the Organization Committee. After some discussion the matter was referred back to the Organization Committee for further study and report.

At the present time there exist the following committees of the full C. E. C.: a Secretariat of three, a Political Committee, Organization Committee, Editorial Committee, Industrial Committee, and an Executive Council composed of the members all these committees.

The proposal before the Committee which seemed to have greatest support was to create two committees, an Organization Committee and a Political Committee, which shall report to full meetings of the C. E. C. monthly, this eliminating a number of intermediate bodies.

Relief Activities

The question of relief and reconstruction work for Soviet Russia was discussed, it being brought to the attention of the committee that many Party members were taking the position that there was no further need for such relief.

A resolution was adopted pointing out that there was still need for this work. This resolution stated that trained Party workers should not be drawn out of Party work for relief work, but that the Party organizations as such should give support to the work of relief and reconstruction, particularly those phases of this work which were bringing knowledge of conditions in Russia to great masses of workers and building up a more sympathetic attitude on the part of the workers to the workers and peasants of Russia.

MISSING!

To make up complete files of THE WORKER we need the following numbers:—212-219-222-241-244-271.

We will appreciate it if comrades will send us copies of these missing issues.—Business Manager.

An Ellis Cartoon in the July "Labor Herald"

Workers of Akron, Ohio, Send Delegate to Chicago; Fight Reaction at Home

(Special to "The Worker")

AKRON, Ohio.—A Labor Party conference composed of delegates representing five Akron organizations, the Bakery Workers' Union, the Machinists' Union, the Rubber Workers' Union, the Central Labor Council and the Workers Party, elected Ben Murphy, President of the Rubber Workers' Union as joint delegate to represent the above organizations at the national conference to organize a powerful Labor Party, called by the Farmer-Labor Party to convene in Chicago, July 3rd.

These five organizations are among the most militant in Akron and have been carrying on progressive work in the Rubber City under severe handicaps imposed by the machine in control of the Akron Central Labor Union.

Quite recently, the Machinists' Union pulled away from the Central Labor Union because of the reactionary and high-handed way in which the affairs of organized labor in Akron are being mis-handled by these misleaders of labor. The two chief henchmen of the Gompers' machine in Akron are one Sheppard, an oily-tongued labor faker who lets no opportunity slip by to vilify everything which promises effective organization of the Akron workers, and his right-hand bower, one Brady, an electrical contractor and member of the Electrical Workers' union, who parrot-like, echoes everything that Sheppard tells him. The rawness of the tactics pursued by these two gentry have even caused A. F. of L. Organizer Conboy, specially placed at Akron by the Gompers' machine to "watch the radicals," to express a desire to leave Akron, but it is reported that he was instructed by Gompers to stay on the job.

Akron workers are asking among themselves how it is possible that Brady is allowed to act in the capacity of President of the central body, when he is an employer in business as an electrical contractor, with the prerogative of hiring and discharging workers.

If this is the policy of the Gompers' machine, they aver, the sooner there is a house-cleaning in Akron of all such rotten timber in the central labor union structure, the better. Progressive unionists all over the country will watch the developments in the Rubber City with keen interest. It is common gossip in Akron that the failure to efficiently organize the rubber workers, who compose about 40,000 of the city's 49,000 workers, is directly due to the betrayals engineered by the Gompers' machine.

Socialists i N. Y. Runnin True to Form

Tammany politics is dominati the affairs of the trade union mo ment of New York, while machi politicians of the Socialist-reformi stripe dominate the affairs of s portion of the labor moveme which declares to build up an i pendent labor party.

This domination of the Social Party machine has now resulted i the virtual dissolution of the Am ican Labor Party. This being a off-year in politics, the Socia Party does not consider the cooper tion of the now numerically small Farme Labor element and the trade union essential. No Smith nor La Guard will be in the field, and the Socialist Party considers it unnecessary t keep the American Labor Part Ticket on the ballot.

The dissolution took place at t meeting of the Executive Council o the A. L. P. Monday night, whe the Farmer-Labor delegates jone hands in killing the party which the professed to represent. There w be no A. L. P. on the ballot next fa nor will there be a state conferenc as ordered by the convention. I our era of pure democracy such litt things as convention decisions coun just as much as similar "scraps o paper" counted in former years. Bu what do any resolutions or constitu tions mean among friends?

The "S. P." machine had little di ficulty in having its sabotage on th Chicago Farmer-Labor Conventio endorsed. The Farmer-Labor del gates unanimously voted against pa ticipation. Jerome T. DeHunt a Ben Howe explained their actio saying they considered it inconsiste to participate at the national conv tion, called by their own party, long as the A. L. P. maintains i connection with the Cleveland "Co ference for Progressive Political A tion," whose leaders have definite repudiated every attempt to organi an independent political party.

Detroit Has July 1st Picnic

Sunday, July 1, will be a gala da for radicals of Detroit, Mich. O this day will be held the Big Inter national Picnic under the auspice of the Workers Party, Defense Com mittee and the Friends of Soviet Rus sia. The picnic grounds at Walnu Lake have been secured, which is a added reason for a record attendance

Help the Free Speech Drive! New York City, July 1-8.

For a Labor Party!

The Workers Party, as the vanguard of the working class in this country, must continue in the lead in organizing the forces for a Labor Party. The implication that we have in the past taken the lead in this movement is deliberate, for altho we have not issued the official call for the organization of a Labor Party, it is our agitation that has consolidated the sentiment for such a Party.

It is distinctly the province of the revolutionist to be able to analyze the social forces in all their movements and to clearly point the road the class for which it speaks—the working class—must follow.

When it was apparent that the basis for a Labor Party movement existed in this country the Workers Party made the unity of labor's forces on the political field one of its major campaigns. The call of the Farmer-Labor Party for a conference in Chicago is partly the result of our agitation. It is our agitation that has aroused the interest in large sections of the rank and file of labor. Many local unions have been reached thru our agitation that would never have been reached otherwise. It is our demand for a united front that they are responding to and the call of the F. L. P. is simply the opportunity for them to respond in action to what we have long ago convinced them was a historical necessity for labor's struggles in the United States.

Now that the progressive forces of labor are meeting in Chicago for the July 3rd Conference, it does not mean that our work in this direction is ended. It means we have only begun to fight for a Labor Party with more definite and precise weapons than heretofore. It is a point from which we must begin the real, systematic work of building such a Party.

In order to fulfill our function as a Communist Party within the ranks of a federated Labor Party it is imperative that we assert all our energy toward uniting all labor's forces under the banner of the new Party, and at the same time keep clear and distinct the fundamental principles of our own Party. We must convince the masses that are attracted to the Labor Party that their ultimate emancipation can be achieved only thru our program of action. It is not by trickery, or pulling political wires that the cause of Communism within a federated Labor Party advances, but by careful, thoro-going educational work. To do this costs money and energy. Therefore it is necessary that the members and sympathizers of the Workers Party contribute both.

To lay out our future work on a broad basis, compatible with the part we must play in such a movement we must have $10,000 immediately for a Labor Party Fund. Every branch forward its allotted amount. If the amount is not in the treasury take up voluntary donations or arrange some sort of entertainment or other affair to realize the amount assigned to you by the Central Executive Committee.

And—prepare to take the part in the active work that will be assigned you in order to carry on this work for Communism in America, in the realization of which the Labor Party is an important step.

Special Announcement!

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE, called by the Farmer-Labor Party, takes place in Chicago, Ill., beginning July 3rd. It is quite safe to say that it is going to be the birth day of a FEDERATED LABOR PARTY in the United States. It is going to be a history making gathering. The militant and wide awake workers of the country will follow it with the greatest concern.

THE VOICE OF LABOR, of Chicago, Ill., a militant working class paper, will publish DAILY EDITIONS during the convention, not less than five, covering the conference as completely as possible. It will be not less than four pages, illustrated with cartoons, sketches, pictures, etc. It will convey the true message and information about this conference, by our best writers and reporters. It will contain timely and appropriate articles.

YOU SHOULD READ THESE DAILY EDITIONS!

SEND 25 cents in money order or postage stamps for individual subscriptions. BETTER STILL, order a bundle for free distribution or sale among the workers.

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For a Labor Party Fund!

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Enclosed you will find $..... my contribution to the 'For a Labor Party' Fund.

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Huge Profits of Steel Trust Prove It Can Easily Afford to Abolish the 12-Hour Day

When Elbert H. Gary, ... cannot afford to ... installment of our investigation.

By JAY LOVESTONE
Author of "The Government-Strike-Breaker."

Andrew Carnegie once said: "There are many ways of figuring cost than there are of killing a cat. It is simply a matter of bookkeeping." Apparently this was the principle by which the American Iron and Steel Institute was guided when it reported that the abolition of the 12-Hour Shift "would increase the cost of production on the average about 15 per cent."

The history of the notorious Steel Trust is replete with exploitation and theft of the vilest order. An examination of the Steel Bhylahs' financial juggling and manipulations reveals that in Gary's statistics lies figure and figures lie.

Unbiased authoritative investigators have proven, and proven beyond a doubt that the Steel Masters' contention as to the 8-Hour-Day entailing an increase of 15 per cent in the cost of production is simply another case of the Steel Trust stretching the truth to death.

Experts Show that Two-Shift System Is More Economical

In the investigation of the Federated American Engineering Society on the "12-Hour-Shift in Industry" we find overwhelming proof to shatter the case of King Steel against the 8-Hour-Day. Says this report:

"Robert A. Bull, in a paper before the American Foundrymen's Association, published the results of a change from two shifts on the open-hearth furnaces of the Commonwealth Steel Co., 'which,' he says, 'indicates fully a more economical and efficient manipulation of labor in open-hearth and boiler furnaces. Major Bull is an acknowledged expert and authority on open-hearth steel manufacture; twice President of the American Foundrymen's Association. He has been instrumental in changing other open-hearth plants from two to three shifts, even in the centre of America's competitive steel industry, the Pittsburgh District. He is still of the opinion that the savings in cost of operation, quality of product and uniformity of operation and output, fully compensate for the expense of working the 'continuous operation' laborers on three shifts instead of two shifts."

Enumerating the advantages of the 8-Hour-Day which more than compensate for, whatever apparent increase there might be in the cost of production the Engineers go on to say:

"Increased efficiency, due in part to better physical and mental conditions of the men, and in part (after the industry has been working the shorter day for several months or years) to a better class of men attracted by better working conditions. This increased efficiency was manifested itself in increased production per man per hour and per machine per day, thus decreasing overhead expense. It has also appeared in better conduct of the operations, greater uniformity and regularity of operation and of quality of product, less fuel used, less waste, less need of repairs to equipment, and better life of apparatus.

"As a matter of actual experience, it is known that some plants, or departments of plants, have changed from the 12-Hour to the 8-Hour shift and reduced their labor costs. Others are operating on the 8-Hour shift with satisfaction to their management and stockholders. Others have changed and reduced their total manufacturing cost. Finally, there are other plants which have had experience with the 8-Hour shift, the exact economic result of which is not known, but as to which there seems to be reason to believe that the total manufacturing cost, is at most, not much greater with the 8-Hour than with the 12-Hour shift . . .

"In this connection it is permissible to quote the management of the Ford Co. and say that altho the blast furnace operates on the basis of eight hours per day and 48 hours per week per man, and labor is paid 75 cents and upwards per hour, as compared with 27 and 30 cents per hour and upwards at other plants visited, nevertheless they make pig iron cheaper than they can buy it. They attribute this to greater efficiency of labor and of operation."

And in his recent letter to the Federal Council of Churches, Mr. J. F. Welborn, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., thus clinches this point against Gary's Committee:

"The change, as you know, was made Nov. 1, 1918, the hourly tonnage and piece rate being increased ten per cent when the working shift was reduced from twelve to eight hours. Our rates prior to Nov. 1, 1918, had always been on the same basis as the steel industry generally paid in the East.

"The immediate results from the standpoint of production per man-hour and of labor-cost per unit of output were satisfactory, and where conditions have been comparable it has been evident that we have lost nothing either in producing cost or output by reason of the change."

Right after the Great Steel Strike of 1919, twenty plants introduced the Three-Shift System. Speaking on the results of this change, Prof. Drury said in an address before a joint meeting of the Taylor Society and other scientific bodies on Dec. 3, 1920:

"Taking it all in all, the manufacturers now operating on the shorter day are practically a unit in saying that it means more satisfactory operations and is better business. The experience of these 20 plants has revealed no real obstacles to putting the steel industry on a three-shift day . . . If all the departments were to be changed from two to three shifts the increase in total cost for the finished rail, bar or sheet, could not on the average be more than three per cent. But the increase need not be nearly as great."

The technical why and wherefore of the falsity of the position taken by Gary's Committee is brought home in the investigation made for the U. S. Government by such noted experts as Josephine Goldmark and Mary D. Hopkins. In Public Health Bulletin No. 106, a study of the relative efficiency of plants operating on an eight and ten hour basis we find the following terrific blast at the "science" of the American Iron and Steel Institute:

"The contrast between the two plants is shown most strikingly in the figures for the final hour. At the Eight-Hour plant 90 per cent of average power was maintained until six minutes on the average before the close of work; at the 10-Hour Plant more than 21.5 before the close of work, the percentage of average power had dropped below 90. In other words, work continued at the 8-Hour Plant practically under full power until 6 minutes before the end of the shift; at the other factory power began to decline three and a half times as long before closing time —at exactly 5.30 p. m. when the investigators began afternoon readings, only 87 per cent average power was in use in the entire building."

Steel Trust Can Well Afford the Three-Shift Working-Day

But even if the 8-Hour Day were not more efficient and more productive and thus more economical, the Steel Trust could then very well afford any increased cost that a shorter working-day might entail.

The Steel-Trust is perhaps the biggest employer in the world. It operates 144 works, 24 blast furnaces, and 327 open hearth furnaces. The U. S. Steel Corporation is the richest concern in America. It heads the list of the country's 29 largest companies with $318,633,205 in cash and investment securities. Its actual working capital is $536,271,248.

The Steel Trust owns outright 30 railroads operating a mileage of 3,759 miles or enough to span the continent. These railroads own 61,319 freight cars and 172 passenger cars. But the Steel Empire sways a far greater dominion over the arteries of American industry. Amongst the 25 men who control 82 per cent, or 211,280 miles of the country's steam railways, the owners of steel stock are pre-eminent. For instance, Mr. George F. Baker, a member of the Finance Committee and of the Board of Directors of the U. S. Steel Corporation is one of the leaders of these 25 "chosen people" of the God Mammon.

Gary and Co.—also own a fleet of 35 steamers engaged in overseas trade, 76 in Great Lakes' trade, and 269 steel barges. Besides, thru J. P. Morgan and Co., American Steel magnates dominate a large number of American and even British shipping concerns.

But the Barons of Steel are not content with holding sway over the land and the sea. They also own 75 per cent of America's bituminous coal fields. Some of these properties are: 415,587 acres of coking coal; 337,733 acres of steam and gas coal; 302,481 acres of surface. The U. S. Steel Corporation further owns outright 15,636 by-product coke ovens, 2,992 by-product ovens, and 193,818 acres of gas and oil territory.

This is the mighty Empire of Steel the most gigantic trade industry in the world, that has been reared on the brutalizing 12-Hour Day, starvation wages, infamous working conditions and wretched living conditions.

The history of the U. S. Steel Corporation is a history of fabulous profits becoming ever more fabulous. In 1901 it was organized with $400,000,000 of tangible property covered by bonds and other paper, and about $1,000,000,000 of watered stock, common and preferred.

In the ten year period, 1912-1921, the Steel Trust net profits available for dividends were $1,097,171,135. In the last 10 years the Steel Trust has stored up a surplus of $500,000,000, has cut down its bonded debt by $103,000,000 and has spent $685,000,000 on construction and acquisitions. All of this expansion came from the profits created by the workers.

For the period 1913-1919 alone the Steel Corporation piled up a total undivided surplus of $2,239,986,369.84. In the years 1917-1922, its average margin of safety, that is, the proportion of available surplus or net revenue left over after fixed charges have been provided for was almost 73 per cent. During this period it earned on preferred stock an average of 28.89 per cent and on common an average of 15.51 per cent. From 1901 to 31, 1922, the Steel Corporation was christened the giant of supertrusts with a property account of $1,631,579,260. Tho there was some depression during this year, the gross sales and earnings of the company reached the huge sum of $1,092,697,772.

This rate of growth is being excelled in 1923. In the first six months of the year the Steel Corporation has piled up a net profit close to $85,000,000. And production is breaking all previous records.

How easily the Steel Trust can pay the added cost incurred by the 8-Shift System, even if there were an added cost, is borne out by the following from the findings of the Interchurch World Movement Investigation:

"Concerning the financial ability of the Corporation to pay higher wages the following must be noted, (with the understanding that the Commission's investigation did not include analysis of the Corporation's financial organization): the Corporation nearly increased its undistributed financial reserves during the Great War. In 1914 the Corporation's total undivided surplus was $135,204,417.-90. In 1919 this total undivided surplus had been increased to $493,048,-201.93. Compared with the wage budgets, in 1918, the Corporation's final surplus after paying dividends of $96,382,027 and setting aside $274,-277,835 for federal taxes paid a sum large enough to have a second time the

Replies to Capitalist Lies

EDITOR "THE WORKER"—The capitalists say that the people ... receive hours.

... This is a lie.

... The workers want to work eight hours, but the pay should be higher, because if we work only eight hours and get the present pay we will not be able to support not only our families, but ourselves.

When all work twelve hours, no one can work less. The need compels you to work the full twelve hours. First, you have to provide food for your children and you have to think of a rainy day. All of a sudden, Mr. Gary may stop the work and the worker, not having anything saved up, will have to go out and beg—as it did happen many times.

We earned more before we paid more for our food and clothes and when they closed the factories many were starving and are doing so until now.

And so the workers became exhausted and bloodless from this holdup by the capitalists. The more millions the capitalists will make, the more people will be sent to their graves. Having filled themselves with human blood, they don't know what to do from idleness. If they were compelled to work not twelve, but only two hours in the sun and heat, then Mr. Gary would convince himself that in such a fume and hell not only eight, but also hours of work is sufficient and for such work the worker should get paid not forty or fifty cents, but a dollar or a dollar and a half an hour.

Steel Worker, Du Quesne, Pa.

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Labor Leaders Plan Peace of Europe at Meeting of the Drawing Room Cousins of Monarchs

By ARNOLD LOZOWSKY
Federated Press Correspondent

BERLIN, June 30.—Representatives of the Second International, the International Federation of Trade Unions, the International Federation of Trade Unions, the International Transport Workers' Federation, the International Federation of Labor Unions and the International Co-operative Alliance met in Berlin this week for the purpose of organizing a campaign for the drawing room coalition ministers of Europe to bring about a peaceful society was the consolidation of their capitalistic and imperialistic interests.

Berlin was the meeting place of the leaders of the transport workers of 21 countries, and the most favorable location for finding a common basis of understanding among the workers of different parties.

In Hamburg, all participants were permeated with the idea of supporting to their utmost that which has been happily termed by that unhappy child of Versailles, Abramowitsch, "democratic capitalism." Russia was not talked about. The question dealt with was how best to gather together the shattered masses, for self-defense against the growing capitalist and democratic reaction.

On one side a congress where Left and Right combine on the basis of co-operation of the classes, and on the other side, a conference resulting in an understanding for the purpose of united revolutionary class war.

And altho many hundreds of people took part in the Hamburg congress, including many ministers, while in Berlin it was but a modest gathering, attended by 9 persons in all, not one of whom was a bourgeois minister, still the Berlin conference was of much greater significance for the working class than the empty cackling of the Hamburg congress.

What is the real import of the Hamburg congress? The strengthening of the coalition policy, the sanctioning of working unity among the classes, and thus the widening of the chasm within the labor movement.

And what is the import of the Berlin consultation? The extension of the anti-capitalist front, the consolidation of proletarian positions, and a stride forward on the road to the reunion of unity in the labor movement, on the basis of revolutionary class war.

And thus the Hamburg congress will be recorded in the history of the working class as a stage of that organizatory process which confirms the influence of the bourgeoisie over one part of the proletariat, while the Berlin conference, on the other hand, will be recorded as a stage on the road to the emancipation of ever enlarging sections of the working class from reformist ideology and reformist practice.

The antagonists of the Communist International and of the Red International of Labor Unions have often, in speech and writing, declared that the United Front slogan issued by us is nothing more than an empty pretext, as the Communists do not sincerely want a united front.

Various French hole-and-corner journalists have been particularly active in spreading themselves over this theme. Communists everywhere have replied to this demagogy by deeds. Now we can reply with a new international proof. If anyone asks what is the United Front policy we reply: Read with attention the resolutions passed by the Transport Workers' Conference and you will find the answer to this question.

But now we put a few questions to our opponents: Can you find in these resolutions, passed by us, anything which any workman can disagree? Perhaps the war against war? The struggle against Fascism? The defense of Soviet Russia? The creation of organs intended to carry on the struggle against militarist reaction on international lines? Or perhaps the desire of the conference, to overcome the trade union split as rapidly as possible, is unacceptable? We are fully convinced that no worker can contest any one of the points of our resolutions. But now the reformist leaders are doubtless expressing themselves as opposed to these resolutions, for they prefer coalition with the bourgeoisie to coalition with the Communists. This idea appears thru all the speeches and actions of the conveners of the Hamburg congress. The reply received by the International Committee of Action against War Danger and Fascism, to its appeal for the formation of a united front, signified: Rather with the bourgeoisie against the Communists than with the Communists against the bourgeoisie! The International Transport Workers' Federation rejected this formula, and declared: Rather with the Communists against the bourgeoisie, than with the bourgeoisie against the Communists. And here lies the historical import of the unity conference of the transport workers.

Neither of the two parties to the agreement is a victim to any delusion: both parties are fully aware of the difficulty of maintaining unity of action in the present disunited state of the labor movement. Both parties grasped that the fundamental cause of the divergence of opinion existing within the trade union movement are not to be overcome by the joint signing of some few resolutions, but that various opinions and ideas will continue to combat one another. The united front does not wipe out differences of opinion, but it paves the way for bringing the scattered trade unions together, and creates on the basis of the common action that mutual confidence which is indispensable in a struggle against a common enemy.

We, the followers of the Red International of Labor Unions, take our obligations very seriously. We shall fulfill them loyally and energetically, and naturally we expect the same from the International Transport Workers' Federation, which signed the agreement with us. All trade unions belonging to the Red International of Labor Unions, especially the Russian trade unions, have frequently mooted the question of their admittance into the international craft unions. They have invariably been refused. When international capital blockaded Soviet Russia, international reformism carried on a blockade against the revolutionary trade unions of Russia. The goal aimed at by international reformism has not been attained, the working masses of Europe have proved themselves to possess so much class feeling and comprehension of their own interests that they have taken up the defense of Soviet Russia, and of the trade unions created by the Russian proletariat.

Where will this understanding among the transport workers lead us? We should like to see it spread as rapidly as possible to every branch of production. We shall work untiringly and shrewdly for the amalgamation of the parallel trade unions in all countries. We shall continue repeatedly to propose joint action of the Amsterdam International and to all international secretariats. The interests of the international proletariat demand this. And woe to those leaders of the labor movement who do not grasp this!

Slowly and painfully the united front of the working class is born. As the roots of the schism in the working class lie in the policy of working unity with the bourgeoisie, the schism is overcome in proportion as the broad masses of the workers, and the organizations created by them, reject this policy. One thing is beyond all doubt: the unity of the working class can only originate in the struggle against the bourgeoisie. As the conference held by the transport workers set itself the task of combatting the bourgeoisie, it thus at the same time made this theme. Unity of the unity of the transport workers of all countries. This conference proved the vitality of the united front and hence it close my remarks by repeating the declaration which I made at the Hague International Conference: "Whether you want it or not—the united front will come about. It will come about with you if you like, without you if you stand aside, and against you if you offer resistance."

Cannon and Harding Meetings to Clash at Portland, Oregon

Comrades at Portland, Ore., write that James P. Cannon is scheduled to speak in that town on July 4, the same day that President Harding will stop here for a speech. "But," they write, "we feel that the President will not be able to draw the crowds away from a really proletarian picnic."

CANNON WILL SPEAK AT:
Tacoma, Wash., Sun., July 1, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 15th, Broadway.
Tacoma, Wash., Mon., July 2, at 8 p. m., Lecture on Fourth Congress.
Portland, Ore., Tues., July 3, at 8 p. m., Portland Women's Club, 340 Taylor St.
Portland, Ore., Wed., July 4, at 2 p. m., Related Park (Picnic), Lectures on Fourth Congress.
Seattle, Wash., Fri., July 6, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixth Ave. and University Pl.
Seattle, Wash., Sat., July 7, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixth Ave. and University Pl.
Vancouver, B. C., Sun., July 8, at 8 p. m., Columbia Theatre.
Spokane, Wash., Tuesday, July 10, at 8 p. m., Temple Hall, 22 W. Third Ave.
Butte, Mont., Wed., July 11, at 8 p. m., Carpenters' Union Hall, Granite Bl.
Winnipeg, Man., Canada, Sat., July 14, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, James St.

N. Y. Labor Shuns Mooney, Aids "Guard"

By SELMAR SCHOCKEN

The Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York usually very liberal in issuing credentials to representatives of a worthy cause. Take for instance the granting of credentials to Major Ross of the Citizens Training Camp of the U. S. Coast Guard, with the privilege to visit all affiliated unions to lecture them about the wonderful benefits of military training for the youth of the working class.

The Central Trades and Labor Council is also extremely solicitous in the cause of people who have been wronged by the courts unjustly. Thus for instance the case of a Pole held in Russia, convicted of counter-revolutionary activity and of dealing with and turning over secrets to the enemy—Poland—while Russia was at war with that country. Remember the solicitous appeals sent by Lucy Robbins and others of the so-called Amnesty Committee, endorsed by a majority of the Trades Council.

With this attitude of the Central Trades and Labor Council in mind, let us analyze their attitude toward the continued incarceration of Thomas Mooney, Warren K. Billings and other victims of the class-hatred of the bourgeoisie in this country. At the same time, when Major Ross was introduced to the delegates as a benefactor to society, Leonard Craig of San Francisco appeared before a committee to ask for the floor.

Major Ross was given a great reception. Leonard Craig, a representative of the Mooney Defense Committee, who showed credentials not only from this committee but also from numerous unions and central bodies, was refused the floor. Craig then went before the Executive Committee of the Council to ask for credentials which would introduce him to the various unions. These credentials were refused him, according to Craig, with the explanation that too many credentials were in the hands of representatives of different organizations—among them, of course, Major Ross of the Citizens Training Camp—and the unions cannot be bothered with requests for Tom Mooney.

The Executive Committee explained its action to the delegates with the allegation that money collected for the aid of Tom Mooney was used for other purposes. It must, however, be remembered that all money funds are sent directly to Mrs. Rena Mooney, wife of Tom, who manages the financial side of the efforts to free the man who is in prison for many years because of his loyalty to labor and the unlimited power of the capitalists of the Pacific Coast.

Fight Initiation Fees in Campaign to Organize Unorganized in Mexico

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE
(Special to "The Worker")

MEXICO CITY.—A novel idea in making easy the organization of the unorganized was put into practice here when the newly formed Union of Teachers of the Federal District voted unanimously to insert as a permanent clause in their constitution the provision that "No initiation fee whatsoever shall ever be charged any applicant for admission to this organization."

"The curse of labor unions," declared the proponent of the constitutional provision, "has been the disheartenment of the entry of new members thru high initiation fees. We should at all times encourage our fellow workers to organize. If we are in need of funds, I for one should always prefer a raise in dues rather than taking it out on new members."

Help the Free Speech Drive!
New York City, July 1-8.

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The United States has already passed from the Republic to the Empire.
We have a Government of the thieves, for the thieves, by the thieves.
Capital is stolen labor, and its only function is to steal more labor.

Lenin, himself the author of a treatise on "Imperialism," appreciates "Imperial Washington" and knows its value as an authoritative work on American political life. Certainly American workers ought to know what are the tendencies of the government of the U. S. A. This book will prove an eyeopener to every reader.

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Order of WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Militant Coal Miners Plan Illinois Drive

By J. W. JOHNSTONE
(Special to "The Worker.")

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Forty-two delegates, representing 38 of the largest local unions of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, District 12, have met in East St. Louis and laid plans to smash the Farrington-Lewis corrupt machine and put in its place capable, militant officials, who will lead the miners to victory instead of to compromise and defeat.

The spirit of the conference was fully apparent when one of the delegates announced, "I did not come here to waste time in fooling," and asked the Chairman for this point of information: "Is the purpose of this conference to clean house, from the local unions to the national office?" When assured that this was the main reason for the calling of the conference, this militant then said, "All right—shoot! Let's get down to business."

And the work of the conference showed that cleaning house, from top to bottom, meant not only removal of the reactionary officialdom, but also the adoption of a real, classconscious program, calling for a united front of labor on the industrial and political fields.

Twenty-four resolutions were endorsed, dealing with all phases of the class struggle, as well as with the internal affairs of the U. M. W. of A. No one in the conference was deceived by the pretended antagonism that appeared to exist between Farrington and Lewis. The concensus of opinion was that both of them would be in the same camp, fighting the Progressive Committee, long before the next convention takes place.

The delegates roundly condemned Lewis for his treachery toward Howat and the Kansas miners, for his base betrayal of the Fayette and Somerset County miners in Pennsylvania, for his lack of interest in the prosecution of the murderers of Fanny Sellins, and for the signing of agreements with coal companies in other fields, running non-union mines. In fact, almost the entire administration policy was condemned, as being inimical to the interests of the union miners. Lewis was accused of deliberately keeping certain coal fields unorganized, so as to be able to flood the international convention with hand-picked delegates; and the delegates demanded that these fields be thoroly organized.

The conference went on record for all these things: Nationalization of the mines; the six-hour day and the five-day week; affiliation with the coal miners of other countries; closer relations and a working-agreement with the railroad workers; and national agreements.

Resolutions were passed urging the formation of a Federated Labor Party, trade relations with Soviet Russia, a boycott on the Ward Bakery Company (Bread Trust), support of the Russian famine relief, and a demand for the release of Mooney and Billings, Sacco and Vanzetti, Ford and Suhr, J. B. McNamara, the I. W. W. and all other political prisoners. Also for the support of the Communists on trial in Michigan, and of Organizer Fred Merrick and his colleagues in Pittsburgh.

The Amalgamation Resolution, as sent out by the Chicago Federation of Labor, was endorsed; and locals were urged to send delegates to the Illinois State Federation of Labor conference, pledged to fight for the adoption of this resolution.

The program issued by the Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers of America, and the minutes of their First National Conference, were endorsed unanimously.

A committee was elected and is now engaged in putting the work of the conference into operation. This committee is also to draw up proposals for long-needed changes in the constitution of the union, and to draft a program of action around which the militant rank and file of District 12 will rally.

The second Sunday in August is the date set for the next conference, when everything will be placed before the delegates in a definite form. This will be the real conference, as all local unions in the district will be asked to send delegates. For the first time in the history of the mine workers in this district the progressives will enter the field thoroly organized, with a fighting program that should sweep the reactionaries into oblivion.

In the meantime, progressive committees are springing up, over night, in all the mining camps in the district. Disgusted with the Farrington-Lewis machine tactics, they have heard the call of the Pittsburgh conference, and enthusiastically they are rallying to it. This time they are determined to make the U. M. W. of A., not only in name but in fact the most militant and progressive workers' organization on the American continent. The rank and file of the miners are in that position now, while their officials rank with the most reactionary leadership within the A. F. of L. official family.

Reaction Forget Personal Wars and Unites to Fight Militants' Growing Power

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Perhaps the greatest political event in the American labor movement since the Chicago Convention of the Farmer-Labor Party is the realization that the reactionaries have been compelled to put aside their personal differences and unite their forces in order to put up a united front against the militant progressives.

Dropped assurances following his recent visit to Chicago, that John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Miners, have agreed to bury their war clubs, smoke the pipe of peace, forget their differences and end the long personal feud between them, is the construction we are said to have come from Farrington, who has been in constant opposition to Lewis, especially thru his support of Alexander Howat, and the expelled Kansas miners.

Lewis is from Illinois, where he fought Farrington before going to Indianapolis, to become the miners' international president. So powerful forces must have been at work to bring these ancient enemies together.

It will be remembered that it was Lewis who ran for president of the A. F. of L. against Gompers at the 1921 Denver Convention, Lewis then being hailed as a "progressive" in opposition to Gompers' reactionary ideas. Now, altho Gompers, Lewis and Farrington may not be "sleeping in the same bed," in the words of William J. Burns, nevertheless, they are working together, and to no good for progress in the American labor movement.

* * *

One of the results of this new alliance is that Lewis has adopted Gompers' tactics towards the militants, threatening to expel from the organization all those who take a stand with the International Progressive Miners' Conference recently organized at Pittsburgh.

Lewis has managed to get this threat to the militants issued by the Miners' International Executive Board, meeting at Indianapolis. His indictment repeats the old and worn-out charge that the Progressive Miners' Conference is building a dual organization, comparing it to the "Working Class Union" in the Southwestern Coal Fields, the "One Big Union" that flourished for a time in Canada, and the Industrial Workers of the World.

Thus Lewis is merely seeking to becloud the issue. He knows that the Progressive Conference is not a dual organization, that it has taken a definite stand against dualism, and that it has already stopped several dual movements. Lewd also attacks William Z. Foster and the Trade Union Educational League, Howat and Fred H. Merrick, who have suffered under the tyranny of the black reaction of the coal and steel barons of Western Pennsylvania. Now Lewis joins forces with this terror, making the customary charge that the Progressive Conference is getting its funds from the "Communist Party," which does not exist, the Workers Party being the only recognized Communist organization in this country.

Gompers has found his terror in the American Federation of Labor challenged by the determined stand of the Seattle Central Labor Council. Lewis will, no doubt, find that it is easier to establish a Mussolini dictatorship in the miners' union than it is to maintain it. The Progressive Miners' Conference certainly expected that reaction would quickly become fearful of its power. But it did not expect that this fear would get into action so soon. The developments will be interesting to follow.

* * *

Daugherty Busy Again

It must have been more than a coincidence that Attorney General Daugherty, at Washington, should issue a "warning" to the coal miners at the same time that Lewis was broadcasting his threats from Indianapolis.

"Strike Breaker" Daugherty promulgated his edict in a letter to John Hays Hammond, the mine-owner chairman of the Federal Coal Commission. Harding's "open shop" attorney general declared it illegal for American coal miners to enter into agreements with miners of foreign countries for mutual aid during strikes. Daugherty knows that Lewis would not develop this international cooperation. He knows that it was Lewis who stood aside while American coal was being sent to England and Wales in 1921, to break the strike of the British coal-miners. This resulted, in British coal being sent to these shores crippling the American coal strike last year. The administration of John L. Lewis in the mine workers union has been obstinately opposed to developing international action, and Daugherty and Hammond know this. They know that it is the militants in the miners' union on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, that are trying to create a united front against the mine barons of all countries. They use this subtle method of attack, thinking someone may be fooled by it. Yet Daugherty with Hammond are proposing to use the Federal Coal Commission to go "fishing" for militants who urge "illegal" international action. Lewis has not shown himself opposed to this "fishing expedition," but rather very much in favor of it. No doubt this double attack, from Indianapolis, and Washington, D. C., was intended to intimidate radical sentiment at the Scranton, Pa., Tri-District Anthracite Convention, now being held. We venture to predict, however, that coal miners, capable of electing a Rinaldo Cappellini in District No. 1, Pennsylvania, by a majority defined by hysterical newspaper propaganda.

* * *

While the coal miners have been digging black diamonds down in the bowels of the earth, this past week their bosses, organized into the National Coal Association, have been having the time of their lives in convention on the seashore at Atlantic City, N. J. Even here no opportunity to attack the militants was lost. Colonel Guy D. Goff, former general counsel for the Shipping Board, and until recently one of Daugherty's assistant attorney generals, spent considerable time attacking Communism and the amalgamation idea.

It was Goff's Shipping Board that lined up with all other government departments last year to help break the miners' strike. It chartered 13 ships in foreign waters to help bring 500,000 tons of scab coal to these shores. Later it marshalled a fleet of 170 ships and announced it could arrange for the delivery of two million tons of English scab coal per month.

* * *

When Lewis and Farrington and Bitner attack the militants in the miners' union, they are taking a stand with the mine bosses. The International Progressive Miners' Conference is for nationalization, the organization of the unorganized, international agreements, and cooperative action not only with the railroad, steel and other workers of this country, but also for the united action with the workers, especially the coal miners of other lands. The miners' union officialdom that takes a stand on the opposite side of these issues is doomed to be swept into oblivion.

Even the unholy alliance of Gompers with Lewis and Farrington will not save reaction, neither in the American Federation of Labor, nor in the United Mine Workers of America.

Progressives Win Big Victory over Reaction at Charleroi, Pa., Poll

By WILLIAM A. GUILER
Chairman, International Progressive Miners' Conference
(Special to "The Worker.")

CHARLEROI, Pa.—The Progressives in District 5, United Mine Workers of America (Western Pennsylvania), are beginning to reap the fruits of organized action and sound working class principles.

At a meeting of Local Union, No. 593, one of the first battles between the gang and the Progressives was staged. It will be remembered that Charleroi, Pa., was the place where Alexander Howat was prevented from speaking by the "gang." About four weeks later Howat made a come-back, addressing 5,000 miners, proving to the "machine" that they cannot get away with it all the time.

The regular election for checkweighman and other officers was unanimously carried by the Progressives, fighting for election on the principles of the Progressive Movement. The lines were clearly drawn between the candidates favorable to the District officials and those standing firmly behind the Progressive Miners. We are very proud of the fact that every one of the reaction-ary candidates from checkweighman down was defeated and snowed under so deeply that it would require a U. S. Corporation searchlight to find them. Charleroi has been the battle ground for many years of District 5, but the Progressives have been on the job and are still there.

New Members in Unions

Over 50 percent of the new members that came into the Workers Party during May in Chicago, are in the unions. Of the 60 new members in that month about 15 are in English branches. Another English branch has been organized in Burnside. Our Lithuanian comrades helped to the Y. W. L. from two new English branches, one in Bridgeport and one in Brighton Park.

Thirty-five thousand leaflets on a Labor Party have been distributed in Chicago. Much interest has been taken in the Labor Party Mass Meeting and the United Front Conference to be commended for arranging for Earl Browder and Jay Brown to state the issues involved. Since last week many more unions are reported by our comrades, to have acted favorably on the invitation to the July 3rd Labor Party Conference.

Help the Free Speech Drive! New York City, July 1-8.

Mine Reaction Stops Howat's Ohio Meetings

(Special to "The Worker")

BELLAIRE, O.—A great crowd of Ohio miners, many of whom had come for many months, are preventing from hearing Alexander Howat speak at Taylor's Grove, near Langling, in the heart of the Eastern coal fields. Ordered by Sheriff Danfee, of Belmont County, noted for having broken up the May-Day celebration in Bellaire, the owner of the grounds withdrew permission for the meeting.

An evening meeting, arranged at the urgent solicitation of the miners in Yorkville, where Howat spoke during his short visit here early last year, was likewise stopped, the burgess of the town refusing the miners permission to hold the meeting in their own union hall.

Preceding these outrageous actions on the part of the authorities, the Lewis machine of this section had carried on a campaign aimed at the complete discrediting of Howat in this region. They openly lined up with the coal operators, the kept press, and the authorities in this devilish piece of business. The very day that Howat arrived in this section from Western Pennsylvania, one of the Wheeling papers featured a story from which the following extracts are taken.

"Sub-district No. 5, District 6, is to be the scene of a carnival of extreme radicalism . . . John Alfred, alleged I. W. W. organizer, . . . is expected to perform with some new threats and denunciations of existent conditions . . . A much bigger gun is primed for firing however.

Alexander Howat, deposed leader of the Kansas miners, will be on hand with the typical brand of violent talk that has made his name notorious . . . Speaking to a reporter, a prominent official of the United Mine Workers, deplored the situation. He said, "The present situation is a very bad one, it demands the public's most careful thought. All their interests are in jeopardy. If they do not insist that the officers of the law live up to their oath of office and control this extreme radicalism which finds vent in violence and destruction they will help create a monster, the unconcealed purpose of which is for their destruction."

This disgraceful and libelous attack was followed by others, morning and evening, in all the papers of this section. Even then the Sub-District 5 officials issued a long circular to their membership, which concluded, "Stay away from the meetings called by the 'disruptionists,' whether they are 'I. W. W.s' or some 'progressives' known to no one but themselves."

Encouraged by this action of the union officials, the coal operators and the authorities were not backward in going the limit. At Adena the only place which could be secured for the meeting was on top of a hill hundreds of feet high, in the presence of the Sheriff of Jefferson County and nine deputies. But nearly a thousand miners were in the audience.

So panic-stricken were the Lewis gang by the advent of Howat that they lost their wits entirely. They have yet to learn that an open alliance with the coal operators, the kept press and the authorities, to prevent Howat even from presenting his case to the rank and file, will do far more good for his cause than many speeches. The miners are outraged at the actions of their officers and the prominent Howat supporters say that Howat's short visit here, will, because of the three speeches he was successful in delivering, and more especially because of the tremendous and unscrupulous efforts made to discredit him, result in practially a 100 percent line-up of the Eastern Ohio miners for Howat.

Howat as usual in his talks emphasized his strict opposition to a dual union or disruptionist movement, contrary to the efforts of the Lewis gang to brand his activities as in favor of such.

MINERS STAND BY HOWAT

(Special to "The Worker.")

CALIFORNIA, Pa.—The miners here have adopted resolutions expressing confidence in Alexander Howat as follows:

Whereas, for about 25 years Alex Howat of Kansas has engaged himself with the task of removing all obstacles from the path of progress for the working class in general and for the miners in particular, and

Whereas, During the course of that time numerous attempts have been made to remove him from the fight, but he is now at the very threshold of Victory in his struggle to regain membership in our Union, and

Whereas, Other attempts having failed, methods are tried to discredit him in the latest frame-up in Pittsburgh, Pa., wherein he was arrested and held under $2,000 bail; Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the miners of California, Pa., in District No. 5, this 12th day of June, 1923, hereby extend to Alexander Howat our fullest measure of confidence and support in this, his hour of need—and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Press of this Country.

The Meldrim Case — By H. M. WICKS

[illegible] Meldrim [illegible] Board [illegible] Georgia [illegible] Meldrim [illegible] Board [illegible] Meldrim [illegible] Board [illegible] Meldrim [illegible] Board

Wicks Hurls Challenge At John W. Hays

H. M. Wicks, labor editor of "The Worker," has challenged John W. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, to defend his attacks upon the radicals in the labor movement and those workers who support Soviet Russia in its struggle against International capitalism.

Hays has been using the columns of the Typographical Journal, of which he is the editor, to publish all the rehashed, boiler plate dope of the propaganda factories of the white guard servants of Imperialism.

In a published statement in the United Mine Workers Journal, Hays is quoted as declaring in favor of an educational program to familiarize the rank and file of the labor movement with the principles of Communism. Wicks, a prominent member of the International Typographical Union, gives Hays a chance to assist in some real educational work in the following letter:

New York City, June 27, 1923

Mr. John M. Hays,
Rooms 611-650 Bankers Trust Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind

Dear Mr. Hays:—

Implicitly believing in the value of educational work in the trade union movement with the object of building up ever more effective forms of unionism and believing that the most effective way to settle a disputed question is thru open and free discussion, I must take issue with you in your recent attacks upon the militants in the labor movement in this country who sympathize with the aims and aspirations of Soviet Russia as the first genuine working class government on the face of the earth.

That you may thoroly understand me I hereby take this opportunity of challenging you to a series of debates to be held in New York City, Chicago and before the delegates to the Atlanta Convention of the International Typographical Union, on the question, "Resolved, that the American supporters of Soviet Russia in their Trade Union Activity are Rendering Valuable Assistance to the Labor Movement of America." I to take the affirmative, you the negative.

I will bear half the expenses of such a series of debates, if any expenses are incurred that are not covered by the proceeds. If there is a balance left over after expenses are paid, it shall go into the defense fund of the International Typographical Union.

Now, I do not want you to feel that I bear any personal animosity toward you for the articles you have thus far published. I take the stand that you have been deceived by the cunning propaganda of the renegade Socialist and adventurer, Mr. William English Walling, who is doing some publicity work for Mr. Samuel Gompers. I am prepared to prove that Walling is an unscrupulous scoundrel and liar, and that his so-called "information" regarding Soviet Russia is as unreliable as the famous "Sisson Documents" published by the United States Government in the early days of the Bolshevik revolution, containing that weird tale of "nationalization of women in Russia."

I would challenge Walling to debate were it not for the fact that he is conscious of his scoundrelism and is a miserable poltroon who would not dare expose himself before the public with an informed opponent. By this I do not imply, sir, that you should take up the cudgels in defense of Mr. Walling. I do not consider you in that category at all, but I do feel that you, like myself, are earnestly desirous of establishing the facts in relation to this so-called "nefarious propaganda," the term you used in the June number of the Typographical Journal.

In case you are not able to meet me either in Chicago or New York, we could arrange for but one debate at Atlanta during the convention.

As you know, I never have sought political advantage for myself in the union, nor do I seek such advantage. My activity has been along the lines of educational work and I intend that it shall continue in that channel. It is with the object in view of educating our membership as to the real character of this much-discussed question, "Soviet Russia," that I desire this debate or series of debates.

Awaiting an early reply, I am, sir,

Yours very truly,

H. M. Wicks.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

The Young Workers League Meets with Samuel Gompers

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, met here with a committee of the Young Workers League of America. The committee of the Young Workers League consisted of Martin Abern, Alfred Albright and Natalio Gomez, with Charles Krumbein of the Workers Party. Besides Gompers and the committee there was present a large part of the Executive Board of the Cigarmakers' International Union, whose Executive session Gompers was in the city to attend, John Fitzpatrick and Edward Nockels, president and secretary respectively of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The introductions were hardly slipped over, than Mr. Gompers asked for the names and addresses of the delegation, the industries they were employed in and if they were in the unions. The questions were answered to apparent satisfaction, and the letter of concrete proposals, which had been drawn up by the League, was then handed Gompers.

But not so easily is Mr. Gompers made to act upon something. He put it aside for the time, and asked his secretary to read the "Open Letter." Then began a long series of questions, the barrage behind which Mr. Gompers secluded himself from the necessity to consider or answer the league proposals.

"Where was the data obtained? Where was the Convention held? Which organizations were represented there?"—And when his requests for a copy of our new constitution had been complied with, and Section 2 of Article I (dealing with the purpose of the League) had been read—"Aha!—Dictatorship of the proletariat! Establishment of Soviets! Communism!" He interrupted his secretary by saying that there was no need to read further.

Then there began another volley of questions, interrupting of Abern's answers, splitting of the thinnest hairs, quibbling and beating about the bush. Gompers told of the great work that the A. F. of L. had done in the direction of the abolition of Child Labor. It had been the Federation which had placed the Anti-Child Labor Law on the statute books; and now that the Supreme Court had ruled adversely on the law, he, Samuel Gompers himself, was calling a conference, in the most approved style of, our President, of all International Unions, voters' organizations, women's leagues, and numerous other organizations, for the purpose of initiating a movement for the adoption of a constitutional amendment for the abolition of Child Labor.

At this point came the argument, which was obvious supposed to wither us with a fine scorn, to show the absurdity of our proposals. "If," said he, in effect, "you are against the principle of Child Labor, why do you want the International Unions to lower the barriers against the admission of these youthful workers into their ranks. Is it not enough that the A. F. of L. has already all it can has been doing, in fact, all you propose, for the last decades? It is because the labor unions do not believe in having children employed in industry, that they have clauses against their admission to membership. We recognize the fact that the conditions of the young wage earners are bad, and therefore we are working for a constitutional amendment to abolish that work. With 28 millions of wage earners on this country and only about 5½ millions of them organized, all the efforts of the 90 paid and 2,290 voluntary organizers of the Federation are being expended to unionize them, and while the organization of the young workers is important, it is secondary in relation to the necessity of organizing that 22½ million. As an example of our work, in spite of these handicaps (?) we point to the fact that the United Mine Workers of America caused the elimination of six to eight year old breaker boys working 12 and more hours a day. And the United Textile Workers helped the children in their industry, and the campaign for the organization of the steel workers in 1919 accomplished similar wonders."

This sort of logic is rather astounding. Of course, the fact that the subject which was being dealt with was not that of Child Labor, but of Youth Labor, was apparently a thing of unimportance in Mr. Gompers' eyes. And even though the question were that of the child slaves —does it settle the problem by calling a conference which may initiate a movement whose end may be achieved in the hazy, dubious future? And incidentally, does the tremendous pre-occupation of Mr. Gompers' 2,290 organizers excuse their ignoring the unionization of the young, when it is considered that in this period of comparative "prosperity" the membership of the Federation is by no means increasing as it should; and when it is considered that we must add to Mr. Gompers' 2,290, the organizers of each individual international union, whose members are in some instances 40 to 50 per cent union, is this excuse convincing?

One of the things which it does indicate is that Mr. Gompers' mind still substitutes century old situations for present day ones. When, in 1830, the earliest trades unions, such as the New York Typographical Association protested against their displacement by young apprentices, who bargained to work their places and caused a depression in the trade, they may be said to have had some justification for their later action in putting up barriers against these young workers. But at this period in the development of industry, with its breaking down not only of the differences between craft, but at the same time, also the difference of ages, to talk of barriers is absurd.

Finally the League's letter of proposals was read to the assemblage.

Here was a program which was a trades union document, something upon which the organization of the young workers, the Young Workers League, and the organized labor movement, the American Federation of Labor, could find a common ground for a tremendous piece of work. Here were suggestions which involved no complicated machinery, no great expenditures, but which, if carried out thoroughly and in the right spirit of co-operation, would be of incalculable value to both the young and adult workers of this country, a permanent contribution to the strength of the labor movement. But it seemed that Mr. Gompers was not concerned primarily with any such thing. When the letter had been read, he began to ask more of the usual questions.

You speak of the goal of the trade union movement. You mean, do you not, that the goal is to be that mentioned in the constitution of the Federation?" And Comrade Abern answered, "Yes." But Gompers immediately took it up and began expatiating on the question: a goal, Gompers said not be but that of the daily work, how to make the morrow better than today, and so on and so forth.

"Why is it necessary to create a special section for the young work

To which Comrade Abern replied that the particular psychology of the youth necessitated a different method of approach. Gompers indicated the Women's Trade Union League as an example, calling it a sort of a Woman's Bureau of the Federation, and Gompers then made the most remarkable thing about that statement is its untruth!" The quibbling went to such a stage, that when Gompers had begun a long discussion as to whether the Central Bodies affiliated to the A. F. of L. paid this much or that much to the parent organization and had rebuked Abern severely for his "misstatements," the latter was obliged to say, "Let's not split hairs. We have come here with a definite program for work."

And so, after a long disquisition by Gompers on the already existing Press Service of the Federation, and by implication, the needlessness of a special Young Workers Bureau with all of its functions, the conference was brought to an end. Gompers was asked whether our proposals would receive further attention. Of course, he responded indignantly, that was why the conference had been called. It would be given the closest consideration by the Executive Committee of the Federation, but he would give no promise as to the results; he could give no promise because he was not the one to decide.

Comrade Abern then made a statement for the League, in which he hoped for the whole-hearted co-operation of the Federation in this matter, and promising the same co-operation from the League.

The delegation left the room, and the affair was over.

The Young Workers League does not intend to rest there. We have taken this matter seriously, and carried it on as far as we have gone, with sincerity and energy. The conference with Mr. Gompers is not our final goal. We want to bring this most important question before the rank and file of Organized Labor in this country. We want to impress them with the necessity of organizing these viciously exploited youths. We want them to accomplish this task with the help of their "leaders" if the latter will work with us; without these "leaders," if necessary, if they are as evasive and as desirous of beclouding or belittling an issue as has been Mr. Gompers.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Welcome One PITTSBURGH, PA. Welcome All

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Take West View Car No. 10 Get off at Hawthorne Ave.

Sports—Union Music
ADMISSION—35 CENTS

July 1-8 Free Speech Drive Gains Power

Few campaigns have elicited greater enthusiasm or support from trade unions than the Free Speech Week, July 1 and 8, launched by the National Defense Committee and the Labor Defense Council.

A significant indication of their sentiments is contained in the statement of J. M. Budish, editor of the official organ of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, who responded on behalf of that union to an appeal for help. He said:

"I am heartily in favor of such a campaign in behalf of the rights of free speech and assembly. At our last convention we passed unanimously, resolutions protesting against the persecutions of Foster, Ruthenberg, Minor, Gitlow, Whitaky, and the other comrades, and also urging every local of our International to support the institutions defending the workers under indictment.

"I can hardly add anything to the sentiments expressed in our resolutions. The Criminal Syndicalist Laws are reminiscent of the war hysteria and reflect the organized attempts made by the combined reactionary elements to intimidate and suppress the workers. The time is certainly ripe for a campaign in behalf of the constitutional rights of the worker, and I heartily endorse the movement for this great cause."

Another typical announcement of support is that of the Amalgamated Knitgoods Workers' Union, which went thru its secretary:

"At our Joint Executive Board meeting, held recently, it was decided to heartily endorse your Free Speech Week, from July 1 to 8, and to grant all the assistance possible."

Among other trade unions which have responded generously with financial and moral support are the Bakers' Union, Local 164, the Italian Dress and Waist Makers' Union, and the Dressmakers' Union.

The most recent expression of support has come from the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which voted a generous contribution. Numerous others are coming in.

In the rankt of the workers, enthusiasm has been at a high pitch. Open air meetings which featured the program for this week were attended by large crowds, in all sections of the city.

"Merton of the Movies" Is Story of "Go-Getter" Who Goes to Hollywood

By JOHN DALE

Harry Leon Wilson is a master of pathetic humor. He shows this more than ever in "Merton of the Movies" that has been dramatized by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly, and is drawing new throngs nightly to the Cort Theatre.

In his "Ruggles," Wilson takes an English valet and lifts him into the high places. So Merton Gill as "Merton of the Movies" climbs into the glare of the spotlight, even as every white collar slave, in his idle and working moments, hopes and dreams to ascend.

This "Merton of the Movies" has the psychology that the Saturday Evening Post is trying to instill into Young America, the spirit of "Go-Getter." But then, the Saturday Evening Post has millions of circulation, and for the same reason Merton gets his applause. Which shows that America dotes on the philosophy of persistency, at least as it finds expression in others.

Glenn Hunter, as Merton Gill, shows us a movie fan whose heart is set on becoming a movie actor in serious plays. As a clerk in a small town general store in Simsbury, Ill., he takes a correspondence course in moving picture acting. He saves $275 and sets out for Hollywood to get into the movies.

He sets up as his ideal a movie male vamp type of person, Harold Parmalee. Merton has been practicing to imitate his ideal even back in Simsbury. Now that he comes face to face with him he is constantly trying to affect the same pose and manner which is a wonderful parody on Parmalee.

Merton finds a friend in a Miss Montague who discovers this humor only, and in his imitation of Parmalee, and enters into a conspiracy with her manager to get Merton to play in a comedy, his part to be a humorous imitation of the over-bearing Parmalee. But Merton must not be told that his part is humorous. Merton takes his work very seriously. The picture is a great success. The first showing brings down the house and Merton is proclaimed by movie fans the most wonderful low-comedy movie star, to Merton's absolute indignation and despair. He has been made a fool of. His ambition in life was to play serious plays. But Miss Montague fixes up everything and there is the usual movie ending.

Glenn Hunter in the title role has the support of an excellent cast.

The European Mail House

Bosses Use Government Against Labor

(Continued from page One.)

ownership of the dominant Parties the employing class owns and controls the Government body and soul.

Thus, in the 1922 Campaign, the Republican National, Senatorial, and Congressional Committees received openly over $100,000 from the following ten millionaire employers: A. B. Mellon, John D. Rockefeller, J. A. Patten, Wm. Wrigley Jr., Fred W. Allen, Fred Upham, S. R. Guggenheim, Herbert Hoover, Payne Whitney, and Otto Kahn.

The powerful exploiters know that they can't fight victoriously in the class struggle by shaking their aprons at the workers and farmers. They therefore make the fullest possible use of the splendidly organized and highly centralized machinery of oppression—the Government—against the working masses.

Tomes could not adequately describe the recent numerous outrages perpetrated against the workers and farmers by the Government. We will note only a few of the recent experiences and casualties.

1. Soaking the Farmers

When the farming masses of North Dakota rose in revolt against the Minneapolis grain gamblers and passed a Grain Grading Act with teeth in it, the Supreme Court, at the behest of the Chicago Board of Trade, declared the law unconstitutional and put the farmer at the mercy of the greedy capitalists.

Out of a total of $400,000,000 advanced by the War Finance Corporation for aiding the export of agricultural products, over three-fourths went to banking and financial institutions and live-stock loan companies and other exporters. Only $97,000,000 went to co-operative marketing organizations representing the farmers.

The Federal Reserve lent money to banks at 3½ per cent. These financiers proceeded to lend the money to farmers and stockmen at 8 to 10 per cent plus an unlimited commission bringing the interest up to more than 30 per cent in many cases.

While the Government was fixing the price of wheat to be received by the farmer producing it, the financiers were given a free hand to garner fabulous profits running into thousands of per cent in many cases. And this while hundreds of thousands of workers and farmers were bleeding and dying in Flanders and France.

Besides, as a result of the policy of deflating the price of farm products brought about by the Federal Reserve Board and the advance in freight rates 50 per cent, have already left the State of Montana."

A typical example of the havoc raised with the conditions of farmers by this high railway freight rates ordained by the Government is seen in the fact that a farmer shipping a carload of potatoes from Lead, N. D., to Chicago has a gross income of only $1.50.

Smashing the Strikes

In the textile strike the Government issued 18 injunctions against the workers resisting a 20 per cent cut. Strikebreaking coat the State Government of Rhode Island $3,000 daily. Strikers were not permitted to talk to strikebreakers but the latter were permitted to heap the vilest abuse on the strikers. In Rhode Island alone the Government rushed in two troops of cavalry, five companies of coast artillery, one machine gun company—all in all a total of six hundred National Guardsmen to crush the strikers.

In the Mine Strike the operators broke an agreement to which the Government itself was a party. While the operators were profiteering most flagrantly, Harding spoke of their "fine revelation of business conscience," and called upon the Governors of the coal mining states to employ soldiers to break the strike.

Scores of injunctions, hundreds of evictions and arrests, were the order of the day as far as the Government's part in the Mine Strike was concerned.

In the Railway Shopmen's strike 92 railroads violated the Transportation Act and decisions of the Railroad Labor Board in 104 cases, but not a single capitalist was arrested. Instead, hundreds of workers who were striking against wages allowing them a food budget of less than that allowed the prisoners in the Cook County Jail were thrown into prison. Ninety-one injunctions were issued against the strikers. Within ten days after the strike was declared, troops were in the march against the workers in no less than six states. And when Chairman McChord of the Interstate Commerce Commission protested against the dangerous conditions into which the railroads had fallen because of strikebreakers' repair work, Strikebreaker General Daugherty issued his infamous injunction against the workers.

Conclusion

Too long have the workers clung to the illusion that government has nothing to do with industry.

The history of the United States is a history of the development of a highly centralized powerful Government. And the history of the struggles of the workers and farmers in this country is a history of untiring activity by the Government in behalf of the exploiting class and against the working masses.

White Terror Rule in Kansas City, Mo., Is Beaten in Court Fight

(Continued from Page One)

which meant that the case was brought into the circuit court.

H. S. Julian of Kansas City, counsel for the defendants, filed a motion to quash in each case, holding that all of the charges against the defendants were groundless false. It was proven that none of the men were vagrants inasmuch as they were all employed at the time of their arrest. It was also shown that the only disturbance made against the peace was made by the members of the American Legion and by the police department and condemnation of government does not yet constitute a punishable crime in Missouri. Hence the judge was forced to dismiss the charges.

Because of the activities of the newly organized secret service department of the American Legion in Kansas City which takes upon itself the task of red-hunting, labor-baiting and labor smashing, this victory in Kansas City is regarded as of considerable importance.

MILITANTS ATTENTION!

July issue of the LABOR HERALD is out, also "AMALGAMATION, pamphlet by Jay Fox, 15c. a copy.

Resolutions and Decisions of SECOND WORLD CONGRESS OF RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS, 15c. a copy.

Take a bundle of each and sell them at the next meeting of your union or fraternal organization.

Trade Union Educational League, Office of Eastern District
208 E. 12th St., Room 2 New York City

Taylor Choice of Detroit in Tractor Drive

(By CYRIL LAMBKIN)

DETROIT, Mich.—This is a special appeal to comrades and sympathisers to get into the F. S. R. Tractor Drive and to cast their votes for Detroit's candidate, John P. Taylor, President of the Detroit Federation of Labor.

The Detroit Relief Conference for Soviet Russia is determined that the Drive must be a success, and that its candidate shall win. It is so earnest about this matter that it elected the writer of these lines special campaign manager for the Drive. He is willing to stake his reputation on the outcome. He knows that John Taylor will be one of the winners, but he is not satisfied with merely having him win. What he and the conference want is a vote so big that it will be the talk of the Labor movement for years to come.

President John P. Taylor was sympathetic to the Russian Revolution from the moment Kerensky was hot-footing it from Petrograd just a few paces ahead of the advancing victorious workers and soldiers of Russia. He realizes that the Russian Revolution is the most important phase of Labor's struggle for emancipation, at the present time.

We of Detroit who know Taylor are happy that he has accepted the candidacy and will go to Russia. For we feel that it is a privilege to be instrumental in having the President of one of the most important central labor bodies in America visit Russia and judge for himself the accomplishments of the Revolution. John Taylor, who is an intelligent progressive trade unionist, possessing historical vision, is also honest and fearless, and will not hesitate on his return to give a true account of the things he has seen.

Every comrade who wants to prove that he realizes the significance of the President of the Detroit Federation of Labor going to Russia can do so by joining in our campaign. The campaign manager wishes to hear from such comrades. Write to Cyril Lambkin, House of the Masses, 2401 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.

District Convention of Workers Party to Be Held July 22nd

A call for a district convention of the Workers Party branches in New York and vicinity has been issued. This will include all branches in Greater New York, Eastern New Jersey, Hastings-on-the-Hudson, New Rochelle, N. Y. This grouping now comprises District 2 under the new reorganization of the old District, which is now divided into three parts.

The convention is to be held Saturday, July 22 at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., New York City. The agenda will be published in next week's issue.

Get Your Tickets in Advance—and Avoid the Jam for the

Midsummer Excursion

by the

WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA

District Two and Local New York

to

BEAR MOUNTAIN

on the Large and Comfortable Steamship

Moonlight Sail on Return Trip — **GRAND REPUBLIC** — Music Dancing Refreshments

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Tickets, $1.10 — At the Boat, $1.50

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Workers House, 208 E. 12th St.
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Bronx W. P. Headquarters, 1347 Boston Road.
Brownsville W. P. Headquarters, 1844 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.
National Office, 799 Broadway, Room 405.
Freiheit, 47 Chrystie St.
Volkszeitung, 15 Spruce St.
Nowy Mir, 208 E. 12th St.
Elore, 33 E. 1t St.
Ukrainian Daily News, 502 E. 11th Street.
Latsvie, 45 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn.

DO YOU UNDERSTAND The Labor Party Movement?

The development of the "FOR A LABOR PARTY" movement in the U. S. A. is growing by leaps and bounds. The entire progressive element in the labor unions is behind this movement of the workers seeking to establish a party of labor to help labor in its fight with the employing class.

Every worker should understand this epoch creating movement of organized militant labor. Every worker MUST understand this movement if he is to play an intelligent part in his union, the labor movement, as a citizen and a worker.

"FOR A LABOR PARTY"

is a pamphlet of 68 pages which sums up the whole argument on this question. It deals with every phase of the problem. The entire history of political parties of labor in this country is dealt with. The Gompers policy of "non-partisan" politics is handled without mercy. In fact, the entire political life of the workers of America is analyzed, their present-day condition revealed and the necessity of a political party of labor, organized and controlled by the labor unions, is shown.

Order this pamphlet and read up on the Labor Party movement. Every progressive unionist should order a number and dispose of them to his fellow workers.

15 cents per copy—In lots of ten or more 11 cents per copy

WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, New York City

THE WORKER

Published by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America, C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary, Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

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Help the Free Speech Drive, New York City, July 1-8.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party

The July 3d Conference called for Chicago by the Farmer-Labor Party is hailed, in an article by John Pepper in this issue, as "an historical event." But it has yet to make real history thru the creation of a Federated Farmer-Labor Party to voice the aspirations politically of all America's workers, in the cities and on the land.

The Chicago Conference will gather in the midst of fitting surroundings to perform this historic task. The Ashland Auditorium, the home of the Chicago Street Carmen's Union, has been the scene of many strivings upward on the part of labor. Here the Farmer-Labor Party itself was born and here it has held its national conventions. Great masses of workers, in this hall, have listened to all the returned travelers of note from Soviet Russia, to John Reed, Sidney Hillman, Albert Rhys Williams, Robert Minor and Isaac McBride. Here the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in convention launched their Russian-American Industrial Corporation. Here Ludwig Martens, Soviet Representative to this country, spoke before his deportation. Many other unions, including the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, have been inspired here to intelligent working-class action. In this hall the great membership of the Chicago Street Carmen's Union has planned its tremendous struggles against powerful traction interests. Here the campaign for medical relief for Soviet Russia was launched in the days before the famine. Here the newly organized forces of the Communist movement in 1919 held their first great mass meetings, and here the first voice of protest was raised against the Palmer Red Raids, in 1920. Conventions of the cooperative movement have also been held here, as well as noted debates on the big problems confronting labor.

There is no doubt that the July 3d Conference will add to the traditions of this noted working-class center. It can blazon big on the pages of American working-class history by writing "Federated Farmer-Labor Party" across the skies illumined by the dawn of new struggles, and calling all who toil to rally to the standards of this effort toward real labor unity.

Help the Free Speech Drive, New York City, July 1-8.

Some Thoughts on July Fourth

In the Revolutionary War of 1776 against the tyranny of the British ruling class, it was the working masses that suffered most.

How valiantly the American working masses fought against oppression is thus pictured by the noted historian John Fiske describing the plight of the army at Valley Forge: "As the soldiers marched, Dec. 17, to their winter quarters, their route could be traced on the snow by the blood that oozed from bare, frost-bitten feet."

This dreadful suffering of the working masses was largely due to the sabotage and counter-revolutionary activities of the loyalists consisting of commercial, capitalistic and professional elements. Despite all their heroism and unlimited sacrifices, the working masses were cheated out of most of what they fought for in the Revolutionary War.

Then, in the Civil War, in the struggle against chattel slavery, the workers again bore the brunt of the suffering.

Yet today, July 4th, 1923, the working masses are in the grip of a far more tyrannical ruling class than they were in the Colonial days. The Declaration of Independence is dead. Civil liberties for the workers are buried. American democracy, as the working class knows it and lives it, is an employing class dictatorship. Strikes are broken, strikers are jailed, armies of gunmen, detectives, soldiers, and deputy marshals are hurled against the workers struggling for the most elementary rights and barest necessities of life.

The mass of farmers are worse off than ever. They are in the throes of bankruptcy.

The American masses are today in the grip of a brutal tyranny, the most powerful capitalist class in the world.

The American workers and farmers thru their heroic exploits in the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, and their great strikes, have shown how valiantly they can fight against oppression. For far less dastardly crimes American workers fought to overthrow the tyranny of the British ruling class.

It is high time that our working masses got together, industrially and politically, to rid themselves of their capitalist exploiters and oppressors.

Help the Free Speech Drive, New York City, July 1-8.

Harding Is Poor Salesman

President Harding, despite all his protestations, is on the road trying to sell the Republican Party to the masses. As a salesman Harding is a regular drummer.

When Harding got to the Kansas wheat fields he stepped on the gas, ran a binder, shocked the wheat, and was "just folks" with the farmers.

Speaking on the international situation in St. Louis, the President said: "The issue of the League of Nations is as dead as slavery." In making this statement and advocating a self-perpetuating court, Harding merely let it be known that he and the Republican National Chairman, Adams, have come to an understanding on the International Court of Justice. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, the financiers and industrial magnates, are already agreed to commit the country to some form of the International Court. In so far as the people are concerned, then, it is all over but the whistling on this question.

When turning to the more pressing question of the railroad problem, the President advocated the consolidation of American railways. While the President was talking the big capitalists were acting. Harding was voicing their sentiments and plans. The President's proposal was forthwith indorsed by the Association of Realway Security Owners. President Rea of the Pennsylvania also applauded Harding's railway solution. And the Interstate Commerce Commission sanctioned the Van Sweringen interests absorbing four more railroads.

Harding tried to throw a sop to the workers by pretending opposition to anti-strike legislation.

To-date the President's trip has been a political failure. His speeches have evoked little enthusiasm. His smiles have not helped the farmers an iota. Their conditions are growing worse from day to day. What is more, they know it and are grumbling about it. How well Harding is not doing on his Alaskan expedition is shown by the Minnesota situation. It is reported from reliable sources that the reactionary Governor Preus, running for the United States Senate, has wired the President that help from his quarters would today turn Republican failure into disaster in Minnesota.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER"

Slipping Toward Communism

There are indications that Sam Gompers has adopted a slogan of, "Let no day pass without attacking Communism." So the head of the American Federation of Labor has found new cause for keeping the labor movement of this country isolated from European labor in the United Front established by the Transport Workers at Berlin. He charges that European labor is "slipping towards Communism."

Yet this does not prevent American "Socialists" from getting some degree of comfort out of the fact that the British Labor Party has again, for the third time, denied affiliation to the British Communist Party. In the best style of the kept press, the New York Call proclaims, "British Laborites Reject Communism."

The whole truth is that the first time 50,000 votes were cast for Communist affiliation, in 1921; 200,000 votes in 1922, and 360,000 votes this year. Communist affiliation is accepted by local Labor Party organizations, and the Communist, Saklvala, was elected to Parliament on the Labor Party ticket from one of the London districts. This is making good progress in view of the fact that silk-stocking knee breeches "Socialists" in control of the Labor Party are trying to ride into power with a J. Ramsay McDonald government, and therefore fear for their respectability thru direct association with Communists.

We would suggest a consolation party at which Gompers and the "Socialists" could get together to jointly lament the drift toward Communism on the other side of the Atlantic, contrary to the reports of Hillquit and Cahan.

Do you agree with us? Then join the Workers Party!

Just when Gompers, Lewis and Farrington signed their treaty of peace among themselves, agreeing to joint war on the radicals, the Tri-District Anthracite Convention got under way at Scranton, Pa., showing radical sentiment to be stronger than ever among the rank and file of the mine workers. The officials will not be able to get very far unless they can keep the membership with them. And the rank and file of labor, to paraphrase Gompers, is "slipping towards Radicalism."

Help "Organize the Unorganized."

This Week!

By THE ONLOOKER

He Defies the Bear.

"Senate Defies the Bear" announces a startling newspaper headline. But we learn on reading further, that's New York Governor, mentioned as a presidential candidate, only played nine holes of golf at the democratic hangout, "French Lick Springs, Indiana." The steel workers at Gary, in the same state, do not even get passing mention.

• • •

Getting Hot in Minnesota

In addition to the hot weather, the special senatorial campaign in Minnesota is warming up in great shape. The battle is between the republican standpat governor, Preus, and the Farmer-Labor Party candidate, Magnus Johnson. It is hoped that out of this fight there will come a greater sentiment than ever for a class political party of the industrial workers and farmers.

• • •

Ford and Publicity

Ford declares he is too busy to be a candidate for president. But the kept press will keep on giving him acres of space just the same. No doubt the capitalist sheets have their eyes on the advertising contract. It's the money that puts over the publicity.

• • •

The Race Toward War

Premier Baldwin, of England, promises 34 new squadrons of airships for the British war forces. This is an answer to the growing air strength of French militarism, that ranks first in the world today. France and England, having fought to end war in the last war, are in the race stronger than ever for the next war.

• • •

WHY?

Will Felipe Carrillo, Governor of the "Socialist" State of Yucatan, tell us why in the liberal divorce laws recently enacted, a divorced Man is eligible for remarriage immediately after obtaining a divorce, while a divorced Woman is not permitted to remarry for 300 days, except to the former husband? We are curious to know.

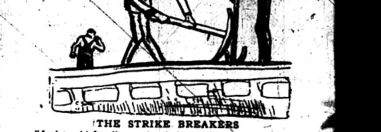
• • •

Help the Free Speech Drive! New York City, July 1-8.

Wisdom of the Poor Fish

By ART YOUNG

The Poor Fish says that strikes would be all right, if the boss would keep on paying your wages.



THE STRIKE BREAKERS
"And to think, ol' top, that it is tea time at the Astoria!"

Slaves—Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow

By CLARISSA S. WARE

Toting their few belongings, often five chickens and pigs, in sack thrown over their shoulders, a race is moving out of bondage to the so in the South into the industrial bondage of the North.

During the last six months a stream of over 100,000 Negroes has flow from the old plantation lands into the industrial centres, into the mine mills, and factories.

South Carolina reports that over 50,000 have migrated from 41 counti alone, that each county has lost an average of over 1,000 farm worker

that over 600 farms on an average have been abandoned. From Alabama and the South comes the wail of the cotton, sugar, rice, corn, and tobacco growers, who have counted on the Negro to stick to his hoe.

Two or three months ago labor recruiting agents coming from the steel mills of Pittsburgh and Ohio appeared and signed up the Negro farm hands for free rides to the 12-hour day and the industrial slavery of the non-union mines and mills.

Today Alabama has lost 3½ per cent of its total Negro farm population. In Georgia the conditions are even more extreme. More than 32,000 more extreme. More than 32,000 farm hands or over 13 per cent of the total Negro farm labor of the State have moved north. They have left their crops planted in the ground, their shack doors idly banging to and fro, to seek freedom, high wages and a steady job in the promised land of the North.

They are passing thru Chattanooga, Tennessee, in gangs of 500 each in charge of the Northern Industrial Labor Agents. In Jackson, Mississippi groups of three and four hundred are starting on the same journey.

The Exodus from Egypt

The Exodus from Egypt is on. The whole vicious system of peonage, share cropping and tenantry which have enslaved the Negro to the field boss, landlord and plantation owner —the white man's law courts and mob rule the lynchings—the utter mockery of all legal and political rights, these coupled with the short cotton crop of the last two years have prepared a fertile field for the labor recruiting agents. Except for the war-time exodus of 500,000 nothing like the present migration has occurred. Today the Negro migrant is answering the call of the Steel mills for cheap labor. Some time ago Babson advised northern employers to go South and bring Negro laborers. Emmett J. Scott of Howard University is reported to have sent a telegram to Gary advising him that there were 8,000,000 Negroes in the South furnishing a reservoir of potential mill labor.

The Negro farmer of the South has never been beyond the limits of the nearby village. The woods, mine, mill or factory mean little or nothing to him. He does not know what a union is and he has never heard the word scab. Because of his illiteracy, because of his utter ignorance of the conditions of modern industry he offers a source of unorganized labor, which is being exploited to an extent comparable only to the extent to which the foreign born workers are exploited and oppressed. Labor Agents are travelling thru the South-ern States offering free rides to a easy job, with high wages and shor hours and a people so long in bon age to cotton are throwing off the yoke of serfdom and taking the free rides to enter bondage to Ste

And from Atlanta comes the def inite statement by Connors of th Negro Welfare Association:

"They are leaving Atlanta for th North by the car load and are goin to the steel mills of Pennsylvan and Ohio."

Cotton Is No Longer King

Cotton is King no longer. It ha abdicated to Steel. The develop ment of American Imperialism ha reached the stage where the invest ment of capital in other lands is calling for the production of steel steel and ever more steel. And the Negro laborer is laying aside his ho and answering the call of the Stee King for new recruits to his army o twelve-hour day slaves.

Many times the Negro Worker ha been misinformed by his white brother. Many times Negroes hav been blamed for scabbing when the very union on strike had refused membership to Negro Workers. The race riots, engineered by the em ployers in their efforts to keep the ranks of labor divided, have often left bitterness and antagonism be tween the Negro and white workers But as in the United Mine Workers of America, the Negroes have been organized and have proven themselves staunch union men, so in other unions, the realization of the nee for solidarity of labor and the unity of interest of all workers is develop ing apace.

Inciting To Violence

Editor, The Worker:—Here is what I saw under the heading "Herrin A Call For Justice" published in the U. S. A. a monthly magazine issued by the Open Shop Association of Washington, D. C. Wilkins Building

"Against other ails, clergymen indict farmers, the rank and file of the American people, the free workingmen and the women in the home are finding a common voice in this demand that the guilty shall be punished and the good name of civilized America again be unsullied before the world.

"Justice is the issue. Illinois has not acted, the Federal Government under our laws cannot act. THE PEOPLE CAN." Edward J. Ir

Lore Interprets Developments in "The Ruhr" from Communist Viewpoint and Answers "Socialist" Attack

(Continued from Page One)

and unemployment compensation equivalent to two-thirds of the regular wage, and encouraged the men in the mines to reduce production to the lowest possible minimum.

These studied advances to the Ruhr workers did not augment, but rather released the tension. Certainly there was nothing remotely resembling a fighting mood in the Ruhr at that time. Partly this was due, as well, to the fact that the German iron and coal barons had no desire for a military rencontre with imperialistic France, and was striving to secure better terms for itself by striking a bargain with the French bourgeoisie at the expense of the German people.

Undoubtedly the German bourgeoisie is preparing to capitulate. It cannot fight and will not pay. There is only one other possibility—to unload the burden of a new capitulation to Entente capitalism on top of the fulfillment expenditures and sabotage costs upon the producing masses of Germany. Furthermore German capital has earned enough to satisfy even its rapacity. It has plundered the treasury of the nation to exhaustion. In the last five months the national debt of Germany was increased from 1½ thousand to 10 thousand billions, the gold reserve of the Reichsbank, however, fell from 900 to 600 million goldmark. Further more the French have managed to solve the difficulties of coal and coke transportation, despite the statements of the German press to the contrary, and are already preparing to carry off the reparation coal that has been the bone of contention during all these sorry months.

In view of these facts the German bourgeoisie has lost interest in passive resistance. The means by which the change of front is being accomplished is characteristically capitalistic. The Mark is falling from hour to hour, until it has become practically valueless. Prices have risen almost 250 per cent, but wage increases are hardly refined. The workers of the Ruhr district the heroes and the savior of Germany only a few weeks ago, have turned into traitors over night in the eyes of the rulers. High prices and low wages drive them to desperation. And then, when disturbances break out, when hunger revolts arise, when had tempered individuals follow the lead of capitalist and fascist provocateurs, German capital disowns them and with a theatrical appeal to the world it disavows all responsibility for the "communistic putsch."

The capitalist press took up the news with varying emphasis. A number of new-papers were honest enough to admit that the uprising in the Ruhr was inevitable in view of occurrences there. Others suspected, and even openly accused the communist movement of Germany of inciting the revolt. Here in America the latter version—being the most sensational—was generally given credence. But we must confess, that we have nowhere seen a more brazen and more rotten piece of editorialism than that which appeared in the N. Y. Call on June 12th.

This is the article:

"Failure of the Ruhr Commune"

"We have several times discussed Ruhr as an imperialistic and economic battleground between the French and German capitalists, with the British standing close to the sidelines, if not supporting the Stinnes group. Few would ever think that owing to the huge military forces scattered thru the Rhineland there would be a Communist uprising in the Ruhr. Yet it happened, altho all the cards were stacked against them. Here we cannot help asserting that audacity ceases to be a virtue and becomes positively criminal.

"All lines of communication were in the hands of the [illegible] union movement was divided between the regular organizations and the Catholic unions, while the most powerful group in the Rhineland, the Socialist party, withheld its approval, knowing well that all the so-called revolutionists could do would be to prepare a bulwark for a Franco-German capitalist holiday. Thus made the Communists a mob without leadership, purpose, direction or goal, under the general demoralization of the labor movement can be called goal. When they got partial control in one place they were compelled to organize a police force to put down the very mobs their own incapacity and wildness created.

"Certain leaders are now disclaiming all responsibility for the madmen's work. The Putsch again with fortunately less slaughter. Yet by a freak the crazy enterprise only for a day succeeded there would be loud boasting about the brilliant tactics of the proletarian batallions' and the 'proletarian dictators.'"

What has actually happened in Germany?

On the 25th day of May the general strike movement of the Ruhr miners began. The "Rote Fahne" (Berlin), of May 25th, commented on the strike on its first page in a two column heavy typed article entitled **"Agents Provocateurs at Work:"**

"The occurrences at Dortmund should commend the serious attention of the communist movement. The German working class and the Communist Party are in great danger. If we do not succeed in making the workers realize the significance of what is going on, we will run headlong into a decisive defeat.

"The capitalist papers admit that large masses are engaged in the Dortmund movement. That, in itself, shows that the uprising is not being fomented from without, that it is the outgrowth of a situation that has been created in the Ruhr thru its occupation by the French and the attitude of the German bourgeoisie.

"The bourgeoisie is crying for national defense and national resistance. It pays for this resistance with billions out of the national treasury, billions that the working class must be bled white to replace. At the same time it is exploiting the workers shamelessly. In the Ruhr prices are even higher than in the rest of Germany. Wage increases are in no relation to the increase in prices. In this situation what is more natural than that the workers should rise in self-defense? It is a crime on the part of the Social-Democracy and the labor union movement that they do not stand, to a man, behind these utterly justifiable demands of the workers. It is a crime not only against the life of these workers, against the future of the Social-Democracy and the whole, that national existence at whose altar the Social-Democracy and the bourgeoisie do lip service!...

"By its so-called protective organizations the German bourgeoisie has been provoking proletarian resistance in order to club it down relentlessly. The bourgeois press shamelessly accuses the desperate workingmen of taking weapons from the French. It is not entirely impossible that French agents are working hand in hand with German Fascists, and that serious attempts are being made to draw headless elements among the workers into open opposition with promises of French support.

"The Communist Party stands firmly behind every struggle of the working class and will help in this struggle too, with every weapon at its command. But at the same time it is its duty to warn the working class that it does not come into this conflict without arms. It is the duty of every Communist to join in this mass movement to persuade the workers to evade every show of force, and to make use, only, of the powerful weapons of strike and political demonstrations. It is to be feared that these spontaneous demonstrations of the working class will sooner or later take on an aspect that will make it easy for the bourgeoisie to choke them in blood unless the workers keep their heads. It is up to the workers to refute by their actions, the accusation that they have capitulated before French imperialism. The provocative intention of the French and German bourgeoisie must be frustrated. The Party must proceed with iron energy and force."

Who dares to speak of communist Putsches in the face of this determined declaration?

Is this the language of men who would draw a whole people into almost certain annihilation in order to win political power for themselves?

The following brief excerpts from various sources underscore the above statement from the Rote Fahne:

On May 27th the representative of the Prussian government declared at the press conference:

"It must be said in the interest of truth, that the Communists are not implicated in the occurrences in the Ruhr. It is simply a strike movement born of bitter need and low wages."

Concerning the alleged terror by Communist Hundertschaften (defensive squads), the bourgeois democratic "Frankfurter Zeitung" on May 27 writes:

"It must be reiterated, that, in the opinion of experienced labor leaders, the sentiment among German workers has become extraordinarily acute during the last few weeks. The opposition of manufacturers to a wage increase commensurate to the depreciation of German currency has aroused extreme dissatisfaction."

On the 26th of May the "Vorwaerts" (Berlin), the spiritual brother of the N. Y. Call, wrote concerning the "communist" uprising:

"That will, we hope, put an end to sensational headlines in the Berlin press about "communist rebellions" and "red rule," that have been chas-

ing bleak shivers up and down the backs of our honest bourgeois.

In reality this is not a communist strike, but an explosion of the Ruhr workmen.

"This constant harping on the Communists cannot do away with the fact that other elements, much more closely related to the German Nationalists, have played a significant role in the uprising, and that, when all is said and done, the root of the evil lies in the shameless exploitation of the masses and in the incompetent and unsocial policies of both our government and our municipal chiefs."

No one can foretell the outcome at the present time. The brackets tumble on the Mark has created conditions that force even the most conservative labor leaders to favor a general strike of all workers as the only possible protection against the ravages of capitalist price boosters.

It is not the "terror" of the Communists that drives these men out of their minds, but the terror of their bosses, who are tightening the screws until their workmen, out of sheer desperation, are turning upon their oppressors, giving them the opportunity for which they have been longing, to close the deal with their "enemy," the French bourgeoisie.

No one sees thru these machinations more clearly than the Communists of Germany. Their position from beginning to end, has been one of helpfulness in this strike for mere existence, but one of earnest warning against political uprising that would deliver the working class of Germany into the hands of this merciless enemies at the present time.

Great Gathering of Workers and Farmers Decides for United Political Action

THE WORKER

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Labor Party Is Organized

Independence Day Witnesses New Declaration of Political Freedom by Industrialists and Farmers

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM, CHICAGO, ILL., July 4.—Thru the holiday hours of Independence Day, the irresistible demand for a class "Federated Farmer-Labor Party" took definite shape here, so that by nightfall representative committees on organization and program and finance were at work planning the structure and the immediate future activities of the new giant enterprise of American labor.

It was inevitable that there should be climbed in this tremendous effort moved forward to complete achievement, giving new meaning to the nation's Birthday, the Fourth of July, the day that will, no doubt, also mark the national day of united political action of the industrial workers and working farmers in these United States.

But the flood of debate finally poured into the same channel so that the instructions to the Organization Committee to go ahead "for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party," received the unanimous support practically of all the delegates, numbered approximately at one thousand.

It was with a "we want action" spirit that the delegates gathered in the Labor Party Conference on its second day. With William Bough, spokesman of the Washington farmers of the Far West who have ranged themselves in a class fight against the exploiters on the Pacific Coast as chairman he urged the delegates to be short on parliamentary tricks and long on action, and the days big battle, the crucial struggle of the conference was on.

The Wisconsin delegation urged that the gathering declare itself as the Conference for Independent Political Action, that the conference accept the report of the credentials committee to the Farmer-Labor Party Conference of the previous day, and that the chairman be authorized to appoint committee on committees constituted of representatives of the recognized groups, this committee to select the committees on organization, resolutions, program and finance.

Delegate Joseph Manley, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of New York City, moved an amendment consisting of five propositions. First:

This conference declares itself in favor of the immediate formation of an all-inclusive Federated Farmer-Labor Party. Second:

The convention shall elect an organization committee, the personnel of which was provided for in detail. Third:

The organization committee shall formulate and report to the convention a plan of organization for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party—using the existing Farmer-Labor Party structure as the basis for this organization. Fourth:

The organization committee shall prepare registration blanks for all delegates present which shall show their names, addresses, the organizations they represent, and the membership of these organizations, and have these filled out by the delegates. Fifth:

The organization committee shall include in its report a plan for the election of a National Executive Committee in which the groups named above shall be represented.

It was this proposition that took the conference by storm. Waves of applause greeted practically every word spoken in its favor, while opposition was practically greeted with complete silence.

When one delegate protested the conference was not ready to move that fast, Delegate Kruse, New Jersey, asked, "If not now when will the conference get down to business. That is what he would like to know. Will we fail again, or will we make an effort to succeed?"

Delegate Gorman, California, told how the Los Angeles Labor Party had been formed with the hope that a national organization would be built at the earliest possible moment.

"If this convention adjourns without forming the Labor Party, then there will be an end to our Labor Party movement oHut in Los Angeles. I notice that there are quite a number of people here who are speaking in favor of the Labor Party but who are sabotaging its realization."

Julius Hochman, representing the Joint Board of the New York Dress and Waist Makers' Union and also the conference correspondent of the Socialist daily, the New York Call, was one of those most outspoken against the Manley proposition. He thought the Manley proposition had been worked out too much in detail and was the expression of a group that had received too much preparation. He referred of course to the Workers Party.

Delegate Wicks replied that the amendment did not prevent the conference from expressing its views on the organization of the Labor Party. Amid cheers, he claimed that the delegates were in a hurry to get down to business. He reviewed the Chicago and Cleveland conferences of the committee for progressive political action and asked, "will you finish in the same way."

The conference was roused to its highest pitch of enthusiasm, however, by a dirt farmer from North Dakota, R. H. Walker, also a member of the state legislature.

Walker declared he had no part in framing the amendment, but that he was for it. He told how the farmers of the West were going into bankruptcy, that these were demanding a united front, and not the big business bandits, even if the bourgeois, politicians and political opportunities felt that the time was not ripe for it.

"We want action," said Walker. "We farmers are with you industrialists." He said he was a small farmer and was in debt five thousand dollars. That he had the eight hour day on the farms, eight hours before dinner and eight hours after dinner, and still we don't get enough to eat.

Rose Wolkowitz, also delegate of the New York Joint Board, Dress and Waist Makers' Union, replied to delegate Hochman, declaring the rank and file of the clothing workers are impatient for real independent political action.

Several delegates of the Proletarian Party spoke, but they trailed the Socialist attitude voiced by Hochman, fearing that the Workers party delegation was trying to railroad something thru the conference.

Then came "Mother" Mary Jones, more than 82 years of age, veteran of all labor's battles for the past half century and more, who urged industrial as well as political amalgamation for the workers.

There was also Lieutenant Governor George F. Comings of Wisconsin, and Chairman White, of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, ending hours of oratory that wheeled the delegates' desires to get down to real business. The delegates, saw their opportunity when the report of the credentials committee was read and a motion made to seat all the hundreds of delegates whose names had been turned in, as delegates of national political organizations, international labor unions, state, city central and local labor unions, labor fraternal organizations and labor publications.

(Continued on Page Five)

Sam Guesses the Pea Is Under One—or the Other, but the Son Has Learned a Thing or Two

Great Gathering Starts Early to Show Desire for "Federated Labor Party"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
(Special to "The Worker")

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM, CHICAGO.—The great gathering called together at the Ashland Auditorium, in Chicago, by the Farmer-Labor Party, wants a "Federated Farmer-Labor Party," embracing all workers in industry and on the land who are ready to take their stand against the two old Wall Street parties.

This dynamic demand was felt as the hundreds of delegates cheered speaker after speaker at the opening sessions of the gathering on Tuesday. It came to the front especially when, for a time, it seemed as if the preliminary convention of the Farmer-Labor Party would delay getting down to the real work of discussing the unity of all labor's political forces. Then it was voted unanimously late Tuesday afternoon, to adjourn and reconvene ten o'clock Wednesday morning, July 4th, as the "Labor Party Conference," that had drawn most of the delegates to Chicago from every section of the country.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, struck the note of aspiration that pervaded the entire conference, when he called for the unity of all the political forces of labor.

"We are divided now into nine or ten different groups," said Fitzpatrick, "all striving in a dozen different directions. How foolish and ridiculous it is for the workers to be divided, when the bosses of big business are united everywhere. We are here to discuss and get a solution of the problem confronting us. We are going to come out of this conference with some sort of an arrangement, some kind of solution, some sort of a working agreement that will centralize our efforts, and cause all our difficulties to vanish."

R. F. Pettigrew, of Sioux Falls, So. Dakota, drew repeated applause from the delegates as he urged a workers' government, a government giving all power to the workers.

Then came "Mother" Mary Jones, more than 82 years of age, veteran of all labor's battles for the past half century and more, who urged industrial as well as political amalgamation for the workers.

There was also Lieutenant Governor George F. Comings of Wisconsin, and Chairman White, of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, ending hours of oratory that wheeled the delegates' desires to get down to real business. The delegates, saw their opportunity when the report of the credentials committee was read and a motion made to seat all the hundreds of delegates whose names had been turned in, as delegates of national political organizations, international labor unions, state, city central and local labor unions, labor fraternal organizations and labor publications.

All Delegates Demand Seats

Evidently some delegates of the Farmer-Labor Party thought their convention was being completely lost sight of in the stampede for "the Labor Party Conference." It was urged that the duly authorized Farmer-Labor Party delegates be segregated from the general delegation so that the Farmer-Labor Party could proceed with its preliminary business. It was urged that only regular Farmer-Labor Party delegates, or delegates of organizations regularly affiliated with the Farmer-Labor Party sit in at this preliminary gathering. This stirred considerable discussion among large numbers of the delegates, even some Farmer-Laborites who were delegates of local unions that did not pay dues to the Farmer-Labor Party. An attempt to seat all delegates in the Farmer-Labor Party convention, except the delegates of national industrial and political organizations, was only a weak dam that held back the final unanimous demand for the immediate seating of all delegates, a recommendation that had been originally made by the credentials committee.

Even after the chairman of the credentials committee had announced that credentials had been reported for all delegates contemplating participation in the "Labor Party Conference," and these had actually been seated, Chairman Toscan Bennett still held, on a point of order, that the gathering was still the convention of the Farmer-Labor Party.

It was finally on the motion of C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers Party, that the tangle was finally straightened out by the adjournment until Wednesday morning, when the "Labor Party Conference" will get under way.

Determination to Organize Politically Shown

Chairman Bennett opened the gathering, which will go down in Amer-

(Continued on Page Three)

John Farmer at the Convention

By JOHN FARMER
(Special to "The Worker")

A hurried census of farmers taken just at the opening session indicates that the city workers will hear from the soil. There are representatives from the Wisconsin, Nonpartisan League 25 strong.

Other State League organizations are there and the delegates from several other organizations. Among these there are The Western Progressive Farmers, The United Farmers Educational League and The Progressive Farmers of Idaho.

The following conversation overheard between Brother Bouck of Washington State Grange fame and now of the Western Progressive Farmers with "Dad" Walker of the United Farmers Educational League and a member of the State Legislature of North Dakota. These "dirt" farmers were wondering what could be done at this convention. "Well," Dad remarked, "there is one thing we've got to shoot straight on, and that's the land." Brother Bouck came back with the statement that "Use and occupancy of Land" was going to be the title to the land.

This little snatch of conversation may be taken merely as one of the straws that indicate which way the cyclone will blow unless this convention comes thru with a fundamental remedy for the bankruptcy of the American farmers. The farmers want the Land and they realize that they will get it only by joint political action with the City workers.

Federated Farmer-Labor Party Is Launched Amid Tremendous Enthusiasm at Chicago Conference

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM, CHICAGO.—The Federated Farmer-Labor Party has been organized. It came into existence here late Thursday night, July 5th, by practically the unanimous vote of the spirited gathering brought together in the "Labor Party Conference." The conquering spirit of the forward-looking delegates who stuck together thru the three-days' gathering in spite of every difference, augurs well for the future of united political action of the workers and farmers of the United States.

The threatened walkout of small elements of the Farmer-Labor Party did not materialize. Chairman Bouck adjourned the conference to die amid three rousing cheers for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, cheers that shook the great building of the Chicago Street Carmen's Union.

Adjournment came with the selection of the National Executive committee and the adoption of the report of the Resolutions Committee. A meeting of the Farmer-Labor Party delegates for Friday was set almost simultaneously with the first meeting of the executive of the Federated Party. Even if the Farmer-Labor Party does not come into the Federated Party as a national organization, it is assured that all of its important State organizations and worthwhile membership will come in.

There was a small group within the Farmer-Labor Party that kept up to the last its opposition to the proposal of the organization committee of the conference providing for the organization of the Federated Party and proposing a program for it.

It was this group that was allowed to caucus before the evening session. The caucus selected a committee that drew up a substitute to the committee's report that was nearly laughed out of the convention hall.

The substitute was offered by Robert M. Buck, editor of The New Majority, and urged that the conference accept the platform and constitution of the Farmer-Labor Party, give control of the Federated Party into its hands thru the new National Executive Committee, and then pledged all affiliated organizations against drawing any inspiration from the Communist International. In presenting his substitute Buck misinterpreted a proposal of delegate Ruthenberg, during the afternoon session, that the Farmer-Labor Party structure alone be accepted as the skeleton around which to build the Federated Party. The discussion on the Buck substitute was another revelation of the determination of the conference to go ahead with the organization of the Federated Party.

Doesn't Want "Bolsheviks" Outlawed

Delegate James Walker, North Dakota, pointed out that the Farmer-Laborites were evidently trying to write a new Declaration of Independence, to write a Declaration of Independence from the Bolsheviks.

"We farmers out West are not afraid of the Bolsheviks," he said. "We have been called everything imaginable and that does not bother us. We are stickers."

Delegate Jensen, Machinists, Chicago, urged the cause of the striking shopmen and declared it was a shame for a few Farmer-Laborite politicians of Cook County, Chicago, to try to kill an inspiration of workers and farmers.

Delegate Kruse made an appeal to given the floor and charged that the effort to discriminate against the Workers Party today, because of its international relations, could easily be used against any other organization tonight, even be used against the Socialist Party that is now affiliated with the new Hamburg Socialist International.

Delegate Kruz made an appeal to the Farmer-Labor Delegates not to be carried away by the action of some of their officials.

This was followed by a motion to table the substitute which was carried.

Delegate Engdahl at this point again showed that only a small minority of the Farmer-Labor delegates were for the substitute, and urged Fitzpatrick, Buck, Brown and other Farmer-Laborites to join with the ninety-nine per cent of the delegates to put over the Federated Farmer-Labor Party by unanimous decision.

After several more speeches, delegate Long, Wisconsin, again urged his amendment that the whole matter before the convention be referred to a committee for consideration by a conference next year. This amendment was again defeated by a good majority, the original proposals of the organization committee were adopted following a speech by Secretary Manley, for the committee.

Workers Party Struggles for Unity

The real convention floor struggle for the creation of political unity among America's workers started when Manley made the report for the organization committee. It was this committee that had battled long to iron out all differences and reach a unanimous agreement in harmony with the overwhelming sentiment of the delegates.

Then Jay Brown, Secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party, whose name was given to the call for the Convention, declared, "I very much regret the necessity that compels me to disagree with the report of the committee. I am in agreement with the platform. I have no regrets for the calling of this gathering," and then in a rather pessimistic mood, "I am glad that we at least tried to make it succeed. The adoption of the constitution proposed would defeat the object for which this gathering was called together. The constitution would compel the Farmer-Labor Party to commit suicide, and our party will not do that." He concluded by declaring that the calling red the Conference was the supreme effort of the career of the Farmer-Labor Party.

Then John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and one of the Founders of the Farmer-Labor Party, came to the platform amid considerable applause. But he was more pessimistic than Brown, stating at the beginning that he subscribed to everything that Brown had said.

Fitzpatrick made the first open criticism of the Workers Party, when he declared, that "other political groups have injected themselves into this situation," adding that the Farmer Labor Party is not a party to proceedings here.

"If we can't get the Farmer-Labor Party convention into session after this conference, then the Farmer-Labor Party is dead," continued Fitzpatrick, adding, "then let her go."

He said that another political party, the Workers Party, had injected itself into the picture, he charged that the Workers Party could not reach the rank and file of American labor, and if it could not do that then it had killed that thing, meaning the movement for unity.

"If they want to do a real job of killing independent political action, then let them jam their program down our throats. The minute the Workers Party is identified with this thing, then this movement is not only running up a blind alley, but against a stone wall. You will put the cudgel, the gun and the ammunition in the

(Continued on Page Two)

Workers Party
Members of District No. 2 and Local New York
Will meet their Comrades and Friends and will have a jolly time at the

MIDSUMMER EXCURSION
to
BEAR MOUNTAIN
on the Large and Comfortable Steamship
GRAND REPUBLIC
Moonlight Sail on Return Trip
Music Dancing Refreshments at City Prices

Steamer leaves Pier A, Battery Park
Saturday, July 14, at 2 P.M.
Tickets, $1.10 At the Door, $1.50
Get your Tickets in advance at:
NATIONAL OFFICE, 799 Broadway, Room 605;
WORKERS HOUSE, No. 108 East 12th Street;
at all PARTY, DAILY NEWSPAPERS and PARTY HEADQUARTERS

"Organize the Federated Farmer-Labor Party," Urged by Workers Party at July 3d Convention in Chicago

(Special to The Worker)

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM, CHICAGO.—The convention of the Workers Party called upon the delegates to the Conference now to organize the "Federated Farmer-Labor Party," was as follows:

Organize the Federated Farmer-Labor Party!

A great Convention of the representatives of many workers' and farmers' organizations has been called to unite the working and farming masses into a Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

There are, today, gathered for this purpose delegates speaking for hundreds of thousands of workers and farmers. We already have a sufficiently strong and adequate representation of the masses to launch forthwith the new Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Under no circumstances must we permit a repetition of the Cleveland Conference which turned its back on the workers and farmers by refusing to organize a party uniting the working and farming classes politically. Thus the Workers Party is in thoro agreement with John Fitzpatrick when, speaking on the Cleveland Conference before the Chicago Federation of Labor, he said: "They became scab and dual to Sam Gompers, and the Chicago Federation of Labor will have nothing to do with such a policy. If we have to go along that reactionary path, we will be regular and go with the A. F. of L. but WE ARE NOT WEAKENING IN OUR POSITION THAT THERE MUST BE A DEFINITELY WORKERS' PARTY. WE ARE GOING RIGHT AHEAD."

In view of the present situation and the danger of disruption of the Labor and Farmers' movements there is a pressing need for "a definitely workers' Party." The Chicago Convention must never be allowed to lead to the Cleveland Conference.

Farmer-Labor Party Call for Organization Conference

Farmer-Labor Party

The Workers Party looks with great favor upon the plan to have the present Farmer-Labor Party serve as the basis for the organization of a united political party of the workers and farmers. But we are unreservedly committed to the original call of the Farmer-Labor Party declaring for the creation of a new, big united organization of the laboring and farming masses.

The Workers Party unqualifiedly indorses this call when it says: "Monster Political Convention of the Workers of America," Chicago, July 3, 1923. Every local union, Central Body, Farm Organization, State, National and International Body and Political Group Invited. A Chance At Last for Bringing About United Action of the Workers of Hand and Brain on the Political Field."

Indeed, the July 3rd Convention is much more than an ordinary, regular convention of the existing Farmer-Labor Party. It is really a monster convention of the workers of America.

The Workers Party is prepared gladly to devote all its energies and render its greatest services to the upbuilding of a virile Federated Farmer-Labor Party. To this end Labor Party, who declared he had come to this convention to get real united political action.

"We want a clearing house," he said, "that will bring order. They say we will be called Communists, Bolsheviks and Reds. I want to say, that irrespective of who or what we are, when we go out on strike, or carry on any other struggle for the most moderate demands, the public pass always gives us that kind of a label. There is no sense whatever in getting frightened. Why didn't Buck bring in a minority report here telling us what he wanted," with the delegates adding "that's right, that's right.

Constitution for New Party Offered

Secretary Manley first read a proposed Constitution for the "Federated Farmer-Labor Party." When he finished reading the delegates waited in breathless earnest for the storm to break, as it was instinctively felt that there was opposition. Then there came the motion from the Farmer-Labor group that consideration of the proposed Constitution be postponed until the question of policy had been decided. With the feeling of "anything to satisfy the Farmer-Laborites" the delegates voted for the motion. When the committee announced that the proposed statement of principles and policy was not yet ready a recess was taken. Upon reconvening Secretary Manley, for the committee, read a rather lengthy document setting forth the evils confronting the workers and farmers, and proposing a program for immediate action. The debate then started on the motion to adopt the statement, but ranged all up and down the whole question of political unity.

Buck was the first to be recognized by the chairman. Buck said he spoke as a minority member of the organization committee, and as a representative of his party. He said that the plan of organization proposed provided for a duplication of with certain extensions, of the Farmer-Labor Party.

"The Farmer-Labor Party cannot agree to the report of the organization committee," said Buck. "The committee was notified of that fact and I am now notifying the convention.

He then argued that the Farmer-Labor Party is a self-governing organization, that it had invited guests to its convention to confer on the question of united political action, that it had wanted a free and open conference, that it did not want to program the conference. He charged that the program offered was the program of a group and as such it was not acceptable.

"The main thing to remember is that the Farmer-Labor Party is an entity of its own, and that will have a convention of its own to consider these matters."

Buck ceased talking having offered no alternate proposition to that of the committee, suggesting no plan thru which to secure political unity.

Delegate I. G. Scott, a Minneapolis, Minn., Socialist Alderman, the only Socialist Party delegate here, said he thought that Buck had developed a case of cold feet. He urged the proposals of the committee, stating that that was what was needed to get united political action.

Opposes Chicago Officialdom

It was delegate Joseph C. Hearing, however, representing a Cincinnati Machinist's Lodge, who started the revolt in the ranks of the Farmer-Labor Party itself. He said he was a member of the Party in Cincinnati and claimed that the Ohio Farmer-Labor Party was not in accord with the statement Buck had made.

"We are not satisfied with the tactics of certain Farmer-Laborites here," he said. "We feel that the efforts made here are honest efforts to bring together the workers and farmers on the political field."

J. Edmunds Bird, of Oklahoma, read from the call for the gathering, showing that it had been convened by the Farmer-Laborites to "knit the workers and afrmers together politically."

Arne Swabeck, of the Chicago Painters Union, then got the floor and said that was what his organization was for, the knitting together of labor forces, and declared that was what the committee report provided for. Charles Wills, business manager of The New Majority, and Farmer-Labor Party delegate, urged his party have an oportunity to express itself thru its own convention.

Delegate William F. Dunne, of the Butte, Montana, Bulletin, said the officials of the Farmer-Labor Party in sending out their call for this conference, had met with a response that they little dreamed of, and that they were now scared.

Convention Is Victory of Rank and File

"The success of this gathering is not the victory of the Farmer-Labor Party," said Dunne. "It is the victory of the American Workers and Farmers. I hope that the leaders of the Farmer-Labor Party are big enough to submerge themselves in this mass movement." He urged that the Farmer-Labor Party become a component part of this movement, asking Fitzpatrick, "Do you want to leave the Workers and Farmers now, that they are about to make an important decision?", in referring to an amendment that had been offered by Delegate J. Weller Long, of Wisconsin, to refer the Constitution and Program back to the various organizations represented and to call another conference next year. Dunne said "Conversations and conferences are well enough for diplomats, but the Workers and Farmers want action on this problem. It was the yearning of the Working Class for unity that brought this gathering together. I hope that we will achieve the results necessary to bring a little light and a little hope into the American labor movement that needs it very badly indeed."

Stormy Applause swept the conference when C. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary of the Workers Party, was recognized and came to the platform to speak. He started by saying that the statements made by Fitzpatrick were not justified. He showed that it was the Farmer-Labor Party's own credential committee that was responsible for the organization of the conference. He went on to show that twenty-six out of the twenty-nine members of the Organization Committee had favored the committee report then before the conference, so that the report could be referred to as a Workers Party proposition. All groups in the convention favored it with the exception of Farmer-Laborites. He showed that the members of the Farmer-Labor Party could not swallow up or destroy the Farmer-Labor Party."

Ruthenberg then pointed out that the resolution offered and adopted towards the close of the first day's session provided for making the Farmer-Labor Party the basis of the structure of the proposed Federated Party. We are giving the Farmer-Labor Party five members on the National Legislative Committee instead of three on the Organization Committee. We are willing to do all we can to bring the masses into this Federated Farmer-Labor Party that will then respond to the demands of the life of the people.

"But this one group, the Farmer-Labor Party group, is afraid of the great opportunity that confronts it. It hesitates and refuses to go forward."

Ruthenberg then told how the Workers Party had exerted itself to the utmost to make the conference a success. He said the Workers Party, nevertheless, was agreeable to letting the Farmer-Labor Party go ahead and be the foreboat of the new party, but that the Workers Party drew the line at failure to secure united action in this gathering.

"We cannot concede that the unifying organization shall not be formed here," he concluded.

Kennedy Supports Committee's Report

Delegate John C. Kennedy, State Secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party for Washington, also took the officials of his own organization to task and came out boldly for the Organization Committee's report.

"We cannot go back home and say that we talked a lot and did nothing,

(Continued on Page Three)

No Party—No Vote—Labor Has Organized Its Own Party At Chicago Convention

Underwoods Underwood photo.

Herald and Examiner photo.

Must Create Party Uniting All Labor, Says Jay G. Brown in Secretary's Report

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM, CHICAGO.—"Since it could see no promise thru the Conference for Progressive Political Action," said Jay G. Brown, in his report to the National Convention of the Farmer-Labor Party, "the Farmer-Labor Party did feel duty bound to itself to point out a means which might result in knitting together the many warring and divided groups into some measure of political unity."

Brown, who is national secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party, reviewed the history of the Conference for Progressive Political Action from its inception in Chicago in February, 1922, to its act of treachery to the working class in its Cleveland conference last December.

He showed that this conference was called for the first time on the eve of the great industrial upheavals that shook the nation in the coal and rail strikes, and that out of that struggle it was to be expected a definite political movement of labor would evolve. But when the Farmer-Labor Party endeavored to commit the Cleveland conference to independent political action of the workers thru a party of their own that would bring the workers of hand and brain together for the purpose of waging the conquest of government, the motion was crushed under the steam roller of the machine that controlled the organization.

In face of this rebuke to the working class the Farmer-Labor Party was in duty bound to withdraw from the Conference for Progressive Political Action, and decided to issue the call for the creation of a real unity of labor on the political field.

Civil Liberty At Lowest Ebb

One of the reasons for the failure of various minority parties to achieve success in the United States has been because many groups and parties are striving to benefit the workers but all of them mutually struggle against each other. In the 1920 election in Illinois there were ten candidates for governor."

This condition must stop, said Brown. "Civil liberty is at a lower ebb today than ever before. Rights, long cherished, are slipping away. Great combinations of wealth are becoming more and more ruthless. Farmers are losing their farms."

"The rich may freely advocate any form of open violence and lawlessness while the prison doors close upon the poor for the mere expression of opinion. The time, the place and the opportunity for correcting these conditions are here today," said Secretary Brown, in closing his plea for the unity of labor's forces—the unions, the farmers' organizations and the several minority political parties must unite into one group for action against the old parties of capitalism.

The Coal Miners Help

We have sent $52 to the Labor Defense Council at Chicago, Illinois. After taking the matter up in our Local Union, No. 655 of the United Mine Workers of America, at Weaver, Illinois. — Committee, David Creamer, Eli Petroff George.

Federated Party Is Launched

(Continued from Page One)

hands of our enemies to blow us off the face of the earth."

Fitzpatrick had made several references to Foster and Manley, and the Chairman recognized Foster as the next speaker, the delegates arose en masse cheering the secretary of the Trade Union Educational League.

"Every delegate here can adopt the Organization Committee's proposition with a full, free will, and report back to their various organizations," said Foster. "Our duty here is to go right ahead and adopt the report of the Organization Committee."

He then compared the developments in Great Britain for the Labor Party and the situation in this country. He said that the Labor Union officials in England had favored independent political action, whereas here in the United States the leading officials of labor, headed by Sam Gompers, were opposed to the Labor Party idea. Amid groans Foster declared that, "the main obstacle to an American Labor Party is Sam Gompers."

Must Not Repeat Failures

Then Foster analysed the Conference for Progressive Political Action that first met at Chicago and later in Cleveland. He said he did not have much faith in it because he knew "Bill" Johnston, its chairman, president of the International Association of Machinists.

"Nothing came of the Chicago Conference, he said, and nothing happened at Cleveland. The Farmer-Labor Party broke with this conference at Cleveland, and Fitzpatrick dubbed it a scab organization.

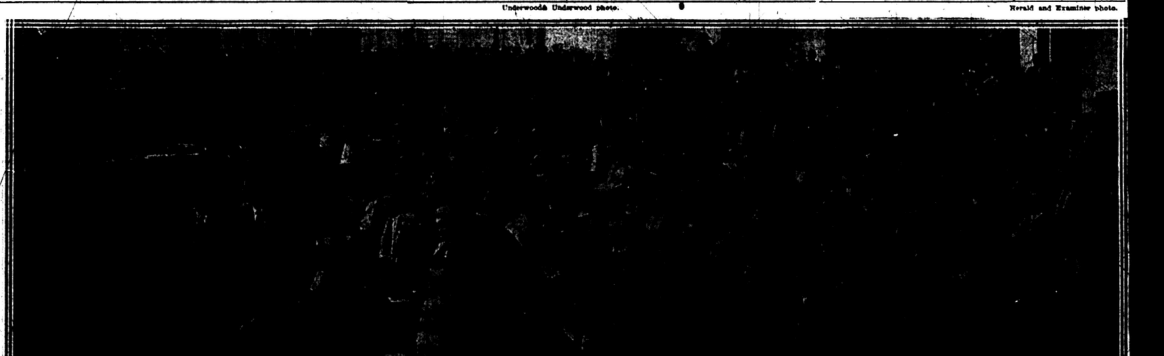
"Then what did the Farmer-Labor Party do?" asked Foster. "It went out and appealed to the rank and file. This conference here is the result. There is no one here who was not invited. The sentiment here is that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party be formed. The Farmer-Labor Party should go along with this movement. Our only chance now is to appeal to the rank and file. If the Farmer-Labor Party did not want to do this, why did it call this conference? We must unite and carry on a militant struggle in all the unions for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party idea, to win the rank and file for this idea. Dan Boula, a sage brush farmer from Washington, delegate of Washington Farmer Labor Party, said he had come two thousand miles for the accomplishment of some practical work.

"It would be an impractical thing for both sides to leave this convention conference divided. I want to see all groups united. I want to tell the people back home that we had a great convention and that we adjourned united." Other speakers spoke along the same line until a spokesman of the Wisconsin non-Partisan League asked, "are we Communists? That is the question that must be answered here, and we must make the answer a loud "No."

"We urge unity in the right direction." He complimented the Workers Party delegates on the excellent and intellectual literature with which they had flooded the convention, admitting that the Communists employed "tactics supreme."

"If you can't suit radical Wisconsin," he concluded, "then you cant suit any other state," winding up with what was intended to be a eulogy of Senator LaFollette. Mention of LaFollette brought the barest ripple of applause.

One of the most effective talks was made by Delegate A. J. Feldhaus, Machinists' Lodge No. 162, Cincinnati, Ohio, a member of the Farmer-



WORKERS OF CITIES AND FARMS GET TOGETHER TO ESTABLISH LABOR'S OWN PARTY—General view of national convention of Federated Farmer-Labor Party at first day's session in Carmen's Hall, Chicago, at which American workers at last realized their hopes for an independent political party.

Lie Hurled at Gary; Steel Workers Anxious to Abolish the Twelve-Hour Working Day

This week's article in our war on the 12-Hour Day annihilates the contention of Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the steel trust, that the steel workers do not want the shorter workday.

This is one of the pet arguments of the bosses in every fight against the shortening of the working day. They urge it before the courts, bribe ignorant workers to testify for them, and are usually upheld by the capitalist judges.

We urge all workers, not only those in the steel mills, to send in their letters telling us what they think, not only of the 12-Hour Day, but even of the 10-Hour Day. We will publish as many of these letters as we can. There will be two more special articles in the campaign against the 12-Hour Day, as follows:

JULY 21:—Why does the United States Government, federal, state and local, support the steel trust in its war upon the steel workers?

JULY 28:—Why does Gompers oppose the organization of the workers in the steel industry?

This week's article follows:

* * *

By JAY LOVESTONE

Author of "The Government—Strikebreaker"

Of all the unfounded arguments raised by the Steel Trust against the abolition of the 12-Hour Day, the point that the workers themselves do not ask for or want shorter hours is the most absurd.

Opening its Report on the Total Elimination of the 12-Hour Day, the American Iron and Steel Committee said:

"Apparently the underlying reason for the agitation which resulted in the appointment of this committee was based on a sentiment (not created or endorsed by the workmen themselves) that the 12-hour day was an unreasonable hardship upon the employes who were connected with it. The workmen, as a rule, prefer longer hours because it permits larger compensation per day."

An Old Game

This is an old game that the Steel Trust is playing. The same fraud was resorted to by the English manufacturers when the workers were struggling for the 10-Hour Day. The forefathers of the Steel Barons brought forward loads of affidavits secured thru fraud and duress, purporting to show that the workers were opposed to fewer hours.

The pith of this method is the following. First, the Steel Masters force such low pay on the workers as to compel them to labor unbearable hours in order to eke out a starvation wage. Then, they blame the workers for the continuation of the system of long hours because they dread being pushed still further below the line of least substistence.

In the extra-prosperous month of April 1923, the steel workers, inclusive of skilled and higher-salaried, averaged less than $28 per week. According to the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research, "it would cost a workingman's family of five persons $1854.28 annually to maintain a minimum health and decency standard of living," at March 1923 prices. And it is no great wonder that some workers may shudder at the aftermath of a reduction of working hours, since, for years, over 72% of all the workers have received wages below the minimum of comfort level set down by Government experts.

Typical Gary Propaganda

Little effort is needed to destroy Gary's reputation as a friend of the workingmen. Appearing before the Senate Committee in 1919 the corporation's subsidiary presidents handed out the same line of misrepresentation of the steel workers' desires. Some of these presidents even assured the Interchurch Commission that in a few plants where the 8-Hour Day was introduced the plants lost their men "because the foreigner wants to work the twelve-hour day, he wants to make as much money as he possibly can."

From the above it is as clear as broad daylight that the policy of the Steel Corporation is first to force the long hours on the underpaid foreign-born laborers and then to blame them for it so as to divide the ranks of the workers by pitting the native against the immigrant forces. Also, the attempt is made here to spread the notion that the workers are making a comfortable living in even less than 12 hours of labor, but merely want to have more. The Steel Trust is trying to hoodwink the gullible into the belief that the workers want to labor longer hours in order to make more than they need.

While such ridiculous propaganda was being spread far and wide, 365,000 workers in 50 cities in 10 States deserted the mills in their Great Strike for the 8-Hour Day, better working conditions, and the right to organize. This is how anxious the workers were to continue on the 12-Hour basis. What is more, Gary himself, testifying before the Senate Committee, confessed that "if we should immediately limit hours to eight and pay for the eight hours the same the men are now getting for 10 or 12 hours, every employe would favor it."

In plain English this means that the workers are pining for the abolition of the Two-Shift System, but fear to be driven into further degradation and misery.

Lieutenant Walker's Findings

Interesting evidence on the reactions of the workers to the 12-Hour Day is presented by Lieutenant Walker in his diary:

"On the first night-shifts I wondered if my feelings on the arrangement of hours were not solely those of a sensitive novice. I'd get used to it perhaps. But I found that first-helpers, melters, foremen, 'old timers,' and 'Company men' were for the most part against the long day. **They were all looking forward, with varying degrees of hope, to the time when the daily toll of hours would be reduced.**"

And in a recent statement to the united church bodies protesting against the intolerable working hours, Walker went on to say:

"But the majority were anxious for a reduction in hours, even at the sacrifice of some part of their hour pay in wages. This attitude has proved to be general when the change from two shifts to three has actually been tried."

Workers for Shorter Day

According to a report of the American Association for Labor Legislation made public June 13, 1923, the Republic Iron and Steel Company and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company abolished the Two Shift system at the request of the workers. The statement further reads: "Significantly, the men are so opposed to the shift that they are willing to accept less pay to secure an 8-Hour Day."

After its investigation the Senate Committee concluded that the majority of the steel workers were opposed to the 12-Hour Day. The investigations of the Interchurch Movement supported this conclusion. We cite the following from the diary of a Gary worker made in August 1919 as presented by this Commission.

"A heater who works eleven hours day by day and thirteen by night, making $400 a month, says: 'Why shouldn't we get the 8-Hour Day without striking for it? I'd be glad to give up three or four dollars a day to get 8-Hours.'

"An engineer many years on the job says: 'Count me in for a six day week, too, like a civilized man. This heavy work from shovelling weighty substances into the mouth of white hot furnaces or sledging to pieces still-hot masses of metal or slag, to picking up, putting down or heaving or carrying pipes, bricks, planks, great iron hooks, sheets of metal, largely with an accompaniment of grease, noise, sweat, or danger—these make up the steel jobs and the dirt, grease, heat, and long hours generally increase the lower the job is in the pyramid."

Besides, the workers are on to the infamous game of the Steel Trust's savage exploitation. They know that the capitalists are simply out to strip them to the skeleton. Turning to Lieutenant Walker's diary, we find the following on this point: "The melter broke in again. 'It's the dollar they are after—the sucking dollar. They say they are going to cut out the long turn. I heard they were going to cut out the long turn when I went to work in the mill, as a kid. I'm workin' it, ain't I? Christ!"

Finally, the workers also know full well that Gary and his sycophantic propagandists have for a long time marshalled the truth in so far as the 12-Hour Working Day is concerned. The Steel Trust's game of hide and seek with the truth was exposed by the antics of Judge Gary himself in denying and admitting, within the same twenty-four hours, his having sent a letter to Rev. H. L. Bowlby on the question of working hours in the mills. This travesty on truth by the Steel Barons was thus emphatically stated by P. E. Johnson, head of the Research Department of the Federal Council of Churches in his attack on the book of the Trust's notorious propagandist Marshal Olds: "This volume consists of mutilated quotations, garbled statistics, and falsely reported facts. Notwithstanding this, the book has apparently been adopted by the U. S. Steel Corporation as its own defense and freely circulated by Chairman Gary."

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Gary and Mussolini Plot to Establish Fascism Here, "Railway Clerk" Charges

"Is it a coincidence that Mussolini begins to establish state branches of the Fascisti in this country so soon after Judge Gary's visit to him? Let the citizens of the United States beware of the menacing danger of Mussolini agencies; we need no Fascisti in America."

That is the burden of a vigorous "The Railway Clerk," the official organ of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, etc. The editorial tells of the meeting between Gary and Mussolini and the enthusiastic invitation extended to the Italian dictator by Gary to visit America.

Amazing Collection Stunts Very Early

(Continued from Page One)

"The same John Barry Wise the devil is this same Judge Gary's representative to go to hell and carry a message to get him back to work? Has he not already thrown his self-made millions and toiled his hours so long that he is crazy?"

How strongly the workers feel on this question is seen from the following testimony of a grey-haired worker before the Senate-Federal Interchurch Commission on October 25, 1919, during the strike in Youngstown, Ohio. The declaration is especially interesting in view of the fact that it is made by a skilled man.

"The other day the boss called me and told me I was too valuable a man not to be working for the Company, that all the places were filled except mine, and that he wanted me to come back. I told him I would think it over. The next day he came back again and asked me how much was owing on my house. I told him it was none of his God damn business. I told him that there was not a cent owing on my house, but if there was, my wife and family would follow me to the street before I would touch any of his dirty money. There is money owing on my house, but I would not give him the satisfaction of knowing it. I would rather lose it than go back to work before the strike is won. I had relatives in the Revolutionary War. I fought for the freedom of the Philippines myself, and I had three boys fighting for democracy in France. One of them is lying in the Argonne forest now. If my boy could give his life fighting for free democracy in Europe, I guess I can stand it to fight this battle thro to the end. I am going to help my fellow workmen show Judge Gary that he won't act as if he was a king or kaiser and tell them how long they have got to work."

The hatred of the long working hours by the mass of unskilled is still more bitter, because they are the most overworked and underpaid. But on account of the vicious detective and spy system and the close cooperation between these agencies on the one hand and the Department of Justice on the other in campaigns of suppression, much of this protest is stifled.

Conclusions of this Article

That Gary's assertion that the workers want longer hours borders on the grotesque can be seen from the following picture of the working conditions given by the Interchurch Commission:

"Every sort of long, hard, hot, heavy, dirty, disagreeable, monotonous, and dangerous work is required in the steel industry. Much of the work is piece work, and the tendency is to set the pace by the most powerful men. Seven days a week and twelve hours a day are the rule. Even the unskilled men work hard. Common laborers are subject to the orders of three bosses, the pace-maker, the straw boss, and the push. Many jobs are unspeakably filthy. Many are highly dangerous. Many are deadening in their monotony. Many are exhausting in the heat. Many are killing in the strain. Seldom is a man sent home because of the nature of his work. Rather he is worked till he is worn out, and then sent home to die."

Ohio Miners Demand the Reinstatement of Alexander Howat

(Special to "The Worker")

The progressive miners of another U. M. W. A. local have added their voices to the growing list of miners' unions which are demanding the reinstatement of Alexander Howat to membership in that union.

At a meeting of more than a thousand miners at Adena, Ohio, June 21, at which Howat spoke, a ringing resolution calling upon the International Executive Board to reinstate Howat was adopted.

Needless to state, the Lewis reactionaries in connivance with the lackeys of the mine operators were on hand at this meeting attempting with the aid of the Sheriffs of Jefferson and Harrison counties to stop Howat from speaking. However, after a parley at which Howat showed his superiority over the sleuths, sluggers and their abettors, Howat was allowed to proceed with a speech which lasted two hours and won overwhelming applause from the coal diggers and put to shame forever his opponents in the audience.

The following resolution was adopted before the miners left the hall:

Resolution

Adena, Ohio, June 21, 1923.

WHEREAS, we the miners of Adena, Ohio, and vicinity of District No. 6, U. M. W. of A., deem it unjust to further delay the reinstatement of the Kansas miners into the U. M. W. of A. again, and

WHEREAS, we know for more than 24 years Alexander Howat has been continually fighting the coal operators of this country in behalf of the miners, and

WHEREAS, Alexander Howat has suffered incarceration in the Kansas jails without a murmur in order that the miners of this country could not become chained to their jobs, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we the miners of Adena, Ohio, and vicinity, Dist. No, 6, U. M. W. of A., earnestly request the International Executive Board to re-instate Alexander Howat, August Dorchy, and all of their associates to membership in the U. M. W. of A. again to all rights and privileges that they enjoyed prior to their expulsion, and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of this resolution be sent to William Green, International Secretary-Treasurer, Andy Watkins, International Board member of District No. 6, the Illinois Miner and Workers Chronicle, and the Worker, N. Y.

Frank Draminski,
Chairman of Mass Meeting.

Federated Party Is Launched

(Continued from Page Two)

he said. "We must have some organization then which we can federate our forces, some program to show what we stand for, so that Workers and Farmers' organizations know that they are joining when they join us. Why don't the minority present some better form of federation if they have one. Any talk about bolting this conference doesn't apply to the Washington Farmer-Labor Party. Let us get busy and put this big thing over and then get to work to form on some real organization activities over the country.

"I am not here to find out how I can differ with my brothers and sisters, I am here to find out if I can agree with them."

Kennedy's clinching arguments sank deep. There were several efforts made to move the previous question and end the debate and come to a vote. But at this juncture conferences were being held with the chairman and he recognized Delegate Zuch, of Wisconsin, who moved that a recess be taken to permit the Farmer-Labor Party delegates to caucus on the matter under discussion. This motion swept the conference unanimously as the clouds began to disappear and the hopes for unity began to get brighter.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 283

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Lewis and Agents Framed Assaults Staged at Scranton, Pa., Convention

Detail Story of Lewis' Minions' Attack Upon Progressive Miners' Committee's Organizers Told by Eye Witness

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT

(Special Correspondent to The Worker)

What is recognized as the last defense of a reactionary and autocratic labor leader when, confronted by an awakening rank and file and by progressive demands, he keeps his power waning and his leadership ridiculed, was resorted to by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, this morning (June 20th). In a violent speech, such as any gangster would indulge in, except that Lewis garnished it with excellent English, he worked up to murder heat about a hundred of the 400 delegates present at the tri-district convention of anthracite coal miners, who then, led by Lewis' payroll gang and his corps of sluggers, assaulted Mrs. Ida McCarthy, J. P. McCarthy and Joseph Manley, evicted them from the convention hall, subsequently mobbing Alfred Wagenknecht, forcing him to the stage, there to be questioned by Lewis.

Everything was arranged for the attack, down to the smallest detail. For three days the convention had marked time. The autocratic attitude of Lewis, his method of conducting the Chair, had irritated the delegates the previous session. His entire demeanor was a clear indication of his desire to take the floor and discuss the resolutions being reported upon. He and his cohorts came in late Friday morning, he probably having taken his time from the convention to complete the staging of the riot. The scale committee read its report and cheer after cheer of the report was being debated when a miner, Geo. Evans from Olyphant, arose to ask Lewis several questions. These questions were undoubtedly put into Evans' mouth to give Lewis an opportunity to deny that he had discussed the anthracite wage scale at Washington with the National Coal Commission.

Evans failed to carry out his part of the riot program in his first ten minutes. But he delivered in the next few minutes, when after a preface which contained much reference to poison acid, he pulled a program of the Progressive Miners' Committee out of his pocket and pointed his finger at it. This was Lewis' cue. He jumped for the leaflet, pretended that he had never seen one before, perused it, showed it to his henchmen on the stage, marked a few passages in it, and holding it in his hand he asked the indulgence of the delegates for a few minutes, he had something of importance to tell them.

A Growl, 40 Minutes Long

His speech, which lasted forty minutes, was a series of snarls and growls. Five times he whipped his supporters and sluggers into action by pounding his hand vicinity. Dist. No, 6, U. M. W. of A., earnestly re- on the table, but it failed to register. Each time he stopped to let the delegates take their seats to feed them upon more of his vituperation. "This scurrilous document has been distributed at this convention," he began. "It is headed Program of the Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers of America. It contains, from beginning to end villifications of your officials and bold, bald, barefaced untruths. It is printed on good paper, at a high cost and has been circulated in every section of the United States and Canada. This is but one of the many similar documents which have reached us lately asking for your support and money. This organization had a convention in Pittsburgh on June 3rd and there passed resolutions which lie and constitute the vaporings of men who pose as individuals of supermentality. Who are these agents of theirs who are among you and distribute this literature, destroying confidence in your officers and disrupting your organization?

"These industrial zealots have banded themselves together into the Trade Union Educational League, led by Foster. This organization is an adjunct of the Communist Party. Its object is to create confusion in the United Mine Workers and other basic industries. Foster is a member of the Communist Party and the Communist Party is an adjunct of the Communist Party of Russia. The purpose of this party in America is to seize control of the great unions, to overthrow the democratic government of the United States and to replace it with a workerocracy government as is found in Russia today. Money has come from Berlin and Moscow to enable Foster to organize the Trade Union Educational League, to propagate these principles of destruction within the league, to publish papers and literature and employ field workers and organizers to carry on this work. At Pittsburgh the Progressive Miners' Committee was organized as a dual organization to function within the United Mine Workers to assure its control. Records of the Government show that in the last thirteen months seven million dollars have reached the United States thru international banking circles and have been disbursed by the executive committee of the Communist Party.

"These agents of Foster's, singing their song of hate are being paid by this money to stir up the workers. In this anthracite valley today there are four paid organizers of Foster's League. One of them addressed a meeting last night, and led the men to assess themselves 25c, each to further this unholy cause. (Cries of "throw them out" began at this point.) These industrial buzzards seem always to be present and particularly active at wage scale negotiations. During the strike last year they published a paper and distributed literature in this region. They then claimed that our organization was being pushed backwards then, I do not know it now. It is such families they disseminate. I warn you against these carrion birds who carry on this propaganda. There is no room in the coal industry of the United Mine Workers and the organization these agents promulgate. Nor can those who help or contribute to the Progressive Miners' Committee remain members of our union. If these men are in love with Russia, there is nothing to hinder them from embarking to that country. We will have none of their evil schemes here. Sixteen of them were in Herrin, causing the massacre there.

"So I say to McCarthy, and I say to Manley, who is the son-in-law of Foster, that there is no room in the councils of the United Mine Workers for men of your ilk, and I ask the delegates when they return home to warn the membership against these sinister individuals who may appear before them with their false tongues. And I further ask that whereas the United Mine workers desire to carry on their deliberations without interference, that Manley and McCarthy remove their carcasses without the door."

Lewis Incites to Violence

This was the signal for the Lewis' gangsters to get into action. They rushed to the balcony stairway at the rear of the hall, followed by about a hundred Lewis supporters, who surrounded Manley, McCarthy and Mrs. McCarthy. Blows rained fast, but there were so many in the attacking party, they got in their own way. For two blocks down the street the fighting continued, Mrs. McCarthy, Manley and McCarthy receiving support from many who realized the unfairness of the attack and the lengths to which the mob spirit will carry individuals, attempted to allay the bitter feeling which Lewis' denunciation had caused.

Some of the gangsters having returned, they began looking for the fourth Foster agent, referred to by Lewis. Wagenknecht had kept his seat among the delegates in the balcony, busy making notes of the speech. Soon they spied him. "there he sits," "throw him out too," were heard. Lewis, adjourned the convention, delegates scrambled over chairs, a few blows were struck. Wagenknecht was forced down the stairs and to the stage, the attacking delegates saying repeatedly that Kennedy, president of district 7, wanted to see him. Arrived at the stage, Wagenknecht faced Kennedy and asked him whether he desired to speak to him, and received a negative reply. Then as an afterthought Kennedy asked: "Are you employed by Foster?" "I am not employed by Foster," answered Wagenknecht, "however"—at this point Lewis stepped to the front of the stage and said: "What is your business at this convention?" Wagenknecht answered that he had attended all sessions taking notes for the Volkszeitung, Freiheit and other workers' papers. Shouts of "the same kind of dirty sheets," "he organized the progressive miners in Wilkes-Barre," "he was sitting and talking with Manley," were heard from the Lewis gang. Wagenknecht answered that he certainly had talked with Manley and the McCarthies, that he knew them and had been with them for some days. Lewis again interrupted the continual shouting and cries for blood by stating, "If you are here to report this convention you will sit with the other reporters down here. Let him go, boys." And thus ended the Lewis' assault upon the Trade Union Educational League.

Lewis is losing local after local, district after district in the miners' union. He came to Scranton reelected, because his henchman had lost in district 1. This cowardly attack of his flashed to every miners' local by the Progressive Miners' Committee will be his suicide.

Amalgamation and the Labor Party

This is a permanent feature of THE WORKER. In this department each week is published the best material sent in on the drive for "Amalgamation and the Labor Party." Three prizes are awarded each week, by a committee consisting of William F. Dunne, R. M. White and Joseph Manly. Keep articles under 200 words and send them to Amalgamation Editor, THE WORKER, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Sinclair Is After Burns Scalp

Obtaining U.S. Army Uniform for Spies

By ROBERT MINOR

Detectives of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, ferreting out information for the use of the Steel trust, were placed in munition plants in this country, wearing the United States uniform.

This information was brought out in the testimony of Detective Henry J. Connor, former member of the Burns Agency, in the proceedings to revoke Burns' license in New York state.

Detective Connor was asked if he had heard William Garvan, Burns' New York manager, give Thomas O'Brien any instruction with reference to his clothing, whether he was to wear a uniform or not?

A. No. I understand that the officials of the Crucible Steel—

(After interruption by attorneys, the witness continues.)

A. O'Brien informed me that the men at Harrison were going to be uniformed. O'Brien informed me one of the boys, meaning one of the guards over there, told them that they could buy army uniforms for six dollars. O'Brien in turn took it up with Mr. Garvan (Burns manager) and Mr. Cosgrove.

Q. Who is he?

A. I don't know what his title is. He is one of the Burns men in the office.

Q. You had seen Cosgrove there often?

A. Know him personally. He was sent down to Fort Hamilton where he saw a quartermaster sergeant whose name began with the letter "N." O'Brien himself went down and bought these uniforms.

Q. Who sent him?

A. William Garvan.

Q. The manager of the New York office?

A. Yes sir.

Q. (By Comptroller.) O'Brien told you that he sent him down?

A. O'Brien told me.

(During interchanges between attorneys the witness is asked, "Where is O'Brien now?" and replies "I guess he is employed by William J. Burns."

Q. At the time that O'Brien is supposed or alleged to have made a purchase of uniforms was he in Burns' employ?

A. He was.

Q. Now, from whom did you learn the alleged facts concerning the purchase of those uniforms?

(Burns' attorney, Hedges: "I object.")

Q. From whom did you learn the alleged facts concerning the purchase of uniforms?

(Mr. Hedges: "I object to that as incompetent, immaterial and irrelevant and having no bearing on these charges in any way, shape or manner.)

(The Comptroller: "Can't we have O'Brien here?")

(Mr. Steinbrink: "I would be delighted if Mr. Burns will produce him.")

(Mr. Hedges: "We will produce every man whose name is mentioned here that we can find on earth.")

The Comptroller: "I think O'Brien will be the best, if we can have O'Brien."

Mr. Hedges: "On this matter they are trying to prove an employment on two sides because somebody bought a uniform, because he heard somebody else say he did."

Mr. Steinbrink: "At that time the statement appeared generally. The proof is that at the very time the Burns Agency was in the limelight on the theory that they were aiding Governmental work on that thing, and these disclosures would hurt the Government, they were on the other side purchasing our subterranean channels from Army officers Government uniforms."

(The question, from whom he had learned the alleged facts concerning the purchase of uniforms, is read to the witness, who replies:)

A. Thomas O'Brien.

The witness further testified that he had later seen several of the Burns men whom he knew, and who had been placed by the Burns detective agency in a munition plant at Providence, wearing United States uniforms. According to this witness, a Mr. and Mrs. Sloan subsequently communicated some of this information to Superintendent Baker of the U. S. Secret Service, and that an effort was made to find O'Brien, who could be traced no further than some of the Burns operatives.

"AMALGAMATION"

By JAY FOX

15 cents per copy

"Amalgamation," by Jay Fox, is a most timely pamphlet in the list of labor political and economic subjects. It is such a pamphlet as every union man and woman should read and take to work and discuss with their fellows on the job.

The chapter headings give an idea of the contents, yet cannot show the force of the argument for AMALGAMATION that is made throughout the labor unions. Chapter headings are: The Growing Power of Capitalism; The Incapacity of Craft Unionism; Amalgamation, the Way to Progress; The Amalgamation Movement; Departmentalized Industrial Unionism; The Trade Union Educational League.

Order of WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, New York City.

With the Young Workers

International Youth Day

Sept. 3rd has been set aside by the Young Communist International as International Day of Youth. This year the day falls on Labor Day in the United States.

The Young Workers League, which is carrying on work in harmony with the principles of the Young Communist International, in the United States, has decided to observe the International Day of Youth on Sunday, Sept. 2nd, in the United States.

On that day, meetings will be arranged by the Young Workers League in all parts of the country to arouse interest in the youth movement, and to carry on educational work as to the part the youth of the nation must play in the Communist movement.

The Young Workers League requests that all Party branches cooperate that day in the celebration of International Day of Youth. It particularly requests that no Party organizations arrange celebrations for the day in question, which shall conflict with the celebration of the International Day of Youth.

The National Office endorses this request of the Young Workers League and urges all Party units to cooperate with the Young Workers League and to refrain from holding other celebrations.

* * *

International Hike

A grand international hike and outing is the next big thing that the YOWLS in New York City will arrange. On Sunday, July 8th, the members of the, YWL and their friends will meet at 208 East 12th Street at 8 A. M., ready for their journey to Silver Lake, White Plains. Amongst other features the Finnish Athletic Club will stage an exhibition, which the Hungarian Football Club will endeavor to excel. Besides all this, potato races, snake dances and other entertainments will make a good time for all. Members of the WP, YUEL and PSR are welcome and should bring their friends.

* * *

Newark YOWL Go Jitney Riding

On Sunday, July 15th, the Newark Yowls will ride to Lake Hopatkong, the beauty spot of New Jersey. Buses leave at Broome Street and Springfield Avenue at 8.30 A. M. Everybody is invited. Bring bathing suits for there will be swimming, canoeing, hiking and all kinds of games. All ry for a jolly good time!

* * *

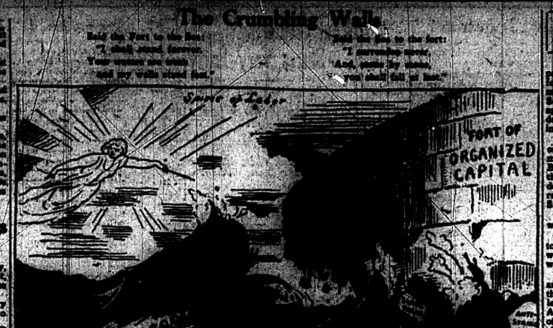
The Saltzman Meetings

Max Saltzman Minnesota meetings are as follows: Ely, 9-10; Palo, 11-12; Markham, 13-14; Zim, Oneka; Chero, 16-17-18-19; Gilbert, 20; Eveleth, 21-23; Virginia, 24-25.

For any further information concerning the tour of Max Saltzman, address the Young Workers League, 2517 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

When It's All Over

Now that the war is over, Harding announces he is in favor of conscripting wealth as well as man power for war. Now that no great strike is being waged in the land, Harding declares he is opposed to war on the labor unions. Yet in the next war, Harding will be found against conscripting wealth. And in the next strike he will be found joining in the war on organized labor. That is the stuff that capitalist political swindlers are made of.



The Crumbling Walls

Hard Coal Diggers Refuse to Back-water in New Wage Demands

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT

The tri-district convention of anthracite miners, which has just adjourned at Scranton, made Harding and the National Coal Commission, the operators and Lewis sweat blood for several weeks. And now that the wage scale and demands adopted at Shamokin last year, the refusal to grant which by the operators caused the big anthracite strike, has again been adopted by his tri-district convention, there comes an interim during which the negotiations with the operators and their outnome will tell whether Lewis and his official supporters in the anthracite region are more intent upon throwing millions of dollars into the mine owners' banks than into the pay envelopes of mine workers.

Lewis must feel rather queer at this point. With tears in his eyes he pleaded with the delegates last year to forsake the Shamokin demands and return to work at the old scale. Yet, at the convention, he was forced to become a party to these same demands. Secretary Green, before the arrival of Lewis lauded his leadership, and told the delegates that the Lewis heart was with them. When Lewis arrived the next day he talked about his "heart of hearts." What the rank and file delegates desire to know is: whether Lewis' heart enough and backbone enough to battle until the demands of a 20 percent increase in wage, on contracts, the two dollar a day increase for day men, full recognition of the union, the general application to all mine workers of the eight hour day, a ninety cent minimum for contractors and other skilled labor, etc., have been won. We say, however, let him alone and he will do exactly what he promised the delegates he would —contribute all within his power to assist the miners, with due consideration to the rights of others. These last eight words are dictating Lewis as a leader, for the rank and file are learning to know what he means by "due consideration to the rights of others."

Is Lewis for Harding or Miners?

Harding wrote the National Coal Commission requesting it to please do all possible to avoid a strike. The Coal Commission wrote the operators and United Mine Workers' officials to please do all possible to avoid a strike. Lewis praised Harding's concern in the matter at the convention. That is a vicious circle, indeed, and the miners will have to learn to face the fight. And as we saw Lewis sitting there upon the stage as convention chairman, three quarters of his back turned to the delegates speaking, the cigar in his mouth pointing to the ceiling, overbearing, unconcerned in what the delegates said, out of touch with the mine and miner, above them, bourgeois in appearance, constantly addressing the delegates as gentlemen as if he were in a meeting with operators or Washington folks, well —we said that this is the beginning of the end of another fake leader, who finds more joy in shaking Harding's hand than a miner's. Against him the fight has begun.

Lewis knows this, too. The operators know it. Harding knows it. The radical wave gains in height and force as it washes everything before it. The "Coal Age," the paper of the operators gave a pnaise to the Cappellini election. The miners in Alberta and Nova Scotia are at the forefront of the progressive movement. Pittsburgh has its militants, as has Ohio, Illinois and Kansas. Everywhere they are organizing progressive committees. The "Coal Age" reports that the feud between Farrington of Illinois and Lewis is being patched up. Both desire an agreement so that a united front may be had against the inroads of the "reds." There will be other united fronts against the radicals in the United Mine Workers, but there will be none that will defeat the united rank and file once it understands the program of the Progressive Miner's Committee.

Nor can the New York Call play Cappellini against the real progressives. The progressives know their duty. Cappellini may for the time be overawed by the strong arm tactics of Lewis' strong arm squad. He may have been intimidated by the threat, made by the Lewis machine and the daily papers, that his election as president of District One was to be contested on the grounds that he was illegally a candidate, neither working in the mines nor for the union when he was nominated. He could and should have assumed the leadership of the vast majority of the delegates at the convention who believed in him. He could have made it impossible for Lewis to instigate the riot.

Cappellini sat strangely quiet during the convention. Radical miners will hear of this. Radicals desire in action; radical leaders must perform. Is Cappellini, today, at the crossroads? Is he laying the cornerstone of his defeat at the next election, or will he remain with the rank and file, carry out their mandates, battle for their demands?

Cappellini has been added to the negotiations committee. The result of the negotiations will be placed before the miners by referendum or another tri-district convention will be called. Leaders are softened or hardened in temper by the struggle. Lewis has softened to the operators and Harding. He's about worn out. Will Cappellini harden for the workers and thereby last as a leader?

Whether or not, the movement of the progressive miners is above individuals. Leaders will rise and fall but the 500,000 miners will win in the end, against all Lewises and Hardings.

WALT WHITMAN'S WISDOM

"The American Revolution of 1776 was simply a great strike, successful for its immediate object—but whether a real success judged by the scale of the centuries, and the long-striking balance of Time, yet remains to be settled. The French Revolution was absolutely a strike, and a very terrible and relentless one, against ages of bad pay, unjust division of wealth products, and the hoggish monopoly of a few rolling in superfluity, against the vast bulk of the work-people, living in squalor."

With what clarity the old bard saw! Is it any wonder that reactionary Hungary has banned every line that old Walt EVER WROTE?

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

"You and I" Should Have Been Shown All Graduates This Year

By JOHN DALE

"You and I," at the Belmont Theatre, is this year's Harvard Prize Play and is another proof that this staid, conservative American university cannot keep all its students "goose-stepping" as its drill masters choose. This comedy of American family life delivers some effective and well worthwhile blows against commercialism as it crushes the best desires in human beings.

"You and I" are father and son. H. B. Warner's interpretation of the role of the father, Mr. Maitland White, successful business man for 20 years, will not inspire the young graduates just leaving Harvard, or any other American university. Because here we have a man, an artist, a painter, who has been forced into the soap business because he needs the money. He married young and he was compelled to provide, and art isn't profitable. The situation is aggravated, as the play opens, by the fact that the son, Roderick, a part exceptionally well done by Kenneth MacKenna, has just graduated, but on the eve of leaving for Paris for three years to study architecture, is about to take the same step the father took 20 years before. To save the son from the same fate the father unburdens himself to his family.

The wife proves the metal she is made of by renouncing all material wealth to help her husband follow the calling of his talent. For eight months she struggles with ever reducing finances and he with paint and brush. At last an achievement—he finishes painting the portrait of a lady. The wife confides in her husband's friend the precarious condition of their finances and they hit upon a scheme for exhibiting the picture before some wealthy patrons of art. A telephone call announces the exciting news that the picture has been sold for $4000. A tense interval awaiting the arrival of the patron who has not given his name. And finally heartrending disappointment when the patron turns out to be none other than the overbearing owner of the soap factory.

The play closes with the artist-father selling the picture to the soap manufacturer, thus enabling the son to marry and to take the trip to France to continue his studies.

Thruout is the appeal for understanding of the creative instinct. This production should have been given instead of the usual hypocritical commencement oration at every high school and college graduation this past month.

First Showing in New York

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Proceeds for Russian Orphans' School Houses

Parliamentary Democracy - By H. M. WICK

The oldest parliamentary body in the world, the prototype of parliaments sitting on the banks of the Thames in London, has silenced one of its members by suspending them. These labor leaders were at least guilty of "daring to say" they attacked non-Capitalist Hillary's report on the Board of Health. The report demanded the reduction of t appropriation for child welfare and the labor member, James Maxton denounced the Board, declaring it was guilty of the murder of infa in Scotland.

Sir Frederick Banbury, a court jackey, indignantly asked, "Is it order for the Honorable member to call other Honorable members murderers?" and demanded Maxton apologize for his audacious utter ing class conscious workers, other laborites from Scotland shou that "it was time to speak the truth." Then Maxton arose and bar defiance at the whole aggregation of bourgeois political shysters refusing to withdraw his remarks and adding that they also applie Sir Frederick, himself.

"Bring back the lives of the Scottish infants," he cried, "and I withdraw the expression."

Three other Scottish labor members supported Maxton in his ref to withdraw the objectionable remarks. By a vote of 258 to 70 th were suspended, just as the Communist member, J. T. Walton Newbo was suspended a few weeks before.

Here are real representatives of the working class applying revolutio ary tactics to bourgeois parliament. How different are the actions these men from the tactics of the yellow socialists in capitalist cl legislative bodies? How different from the pathetic spectacle of t American socialist congressman, Meyer London, who, in the congre of the United States, crawled before his capitalist accusers with the m abject apology after he had declared that oppressed colonials would res to force in case they were deprived of the use of the ballot! Instead standing erect and denouncing the hypocricy of the bloodsuckers represe ing American Imperialism, this socialist congressman stammered out miserable apology and forever afterward held his tongue.

In spite of the exclusion of the labor members in the British Ho of Commons these members will still carry on political action agai the government. Temporarily the parliamentary struggle will give w to the agitation to arouse mass demonstrations and possibly mass stri on the part of the working class, thereby bringing another form political pressure to bear upon the British ruling class and its governme

It was Frederick Engels who said, "Our reactionaries are our m effective revolutionists," meaning that the reactionaries make conditi so intolerable that they expose themselves and lay bare the vulnera points in their own system of slavery. In Britain the reactionaries forced to take action against the elected representatives of the work class, which exposes the insufficiency of bourgeois parliamentarism. T objective factor, supplemented by the Communist agitation that will p pare the subjective factor in the minds of the working class, is the from which will spring the revolution in England that will write "fin to capitalist parliamentarism and establish upon its ruins the Dictators of the Proletariat and the Soviet Government of Great Britain.

GARY-BOWLBY CORRESPONDENCE

Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the Board of Directors of United States Steel Corporation, accepts the abolition of the 12-Ho Day and 7-Day Week in his steel mills in theory, but evidently not practice. This laudable stand of Gary was revealed in the publication a letter written by him to the Rev. H. L. Bowlby of the Lord's Di Alliance.

It appears that Rev. Bowlby is a publicity-seeking pulpit pound who desires to shine in the reflected glory of Mr. Gary, for he spea in laudatory terms of the steel baron. A most deplorable incident occurr recently that threatened to upset the amicable relations that existed b tween Mr. Gary and the clergyman. It seems a newspaper reporte occupied with the task of confirming the letter to Bowlby, telephon to Gary, that Gary misunderstood the reporter and denied writing su a letter. The denial was published and the clergyman bore the stig of liar for a day, until he could convince Mr. Gary and the reporter th the letter had actually been written. In a communication to the Ne York Times, the preacher chides the reporter for not exercising mo care in quoting "so eminent a gentleman as Mr. Gary."

The Rev. Mr. Bowlby is not concerned about the sweated and furnac baked boil ex of the steel slaves, nor the fate of their wives and childre who survive and die in the stifling industrial hells of Gary, Ga and his associates may live in idleness. He is only concerned about the souls. He does not want them to work seven days a week, so that the may observe "the Lord's Day" by attending the spook palaces where they are taught to be contented with their lot upon this earth, which only a desert drear while heaven is their happy home. Mr. Gary, in manner befitting an eminent gentleman, complimented Re Bowlby for his mistake and also made the reporter the goat.

Religion and capitalism works hand in hand. The industrial desp driven by his slaves to premature graves, while the sky-pilots solemnly assu them that the more miserable they are here the happier they are goi to be after they are dead.

Gary and Bowlby are inseparable—the modern slave driver and h religious reflex.

Enjoy Yourself to Death!

And here is how Will Rogers, one of America's leading humorists laughed Gary out of court. Commenting on the Judge's defense of the blessings of the 12-Hour Day, Will Rogers said in a recent issue of the New York Times:

"We can always depend on Judge Gary for a weekly laugh in his speeches. But last week he had the prize wheeze of his career.

"He had his accomplices make an investigation of the steel industry and they turned in a report that it was much more beneficial to ma to work 12 hours a day than 8. They made this report as alluring that it is apt to make people who read it decide to stay the extra four hour on their jobs, just thru the health and enjoyment they get out of it.

"I never knew steel work was so easy till I read that report. Why the advantages they enumerate in this report would almost make bootlegger trade jobs with a steel worker.

"But here is the kick. Judge Gary got up to read his report before the stockholders who had made it out. He read for one hour in favor of a 12-Hour Day. Then he was so exhausted they had to carry him out, and Charley Schwab had to go on reading the sheet.

"Now, if the Judge couldn't work an hour, how did he expect his workers to do 12 every day?

"After Schwab read for two hours the audience was carried out.

"It was the greatest boost for the 12-Hour Day I ever heard of. I am thinking of going out there myself, for working as hard as such a pleasure to work 12 hours I am going to try and get them to let me work 18, at least, for I don't believe I would get enough pleasure out of just 12.

"So if you don't hear of me next week you will know I just en joyed myself to death in Judge Gary's steel mills in Pittsburgh."

"THE GOOSE-STEP"

Upton Sinclair's Latest and Greatest Work. What One Critic Says:

H. L. MENCKEN on "The Goose-Step":

"The Goose-Step" came in yesterday afternoon, and I fell on it last night. My sincere congratulations. I have read on and on with constant joy in the adept marshalling of facts, the shrewd presentation of persons and issues, the lively and incessant humor. It is not only a fine piece of writing; it is also a sound piece of research. It presents a devastating but, I believe, thoroly fair and accurate picture of the American university today. The faults of "The Brass Check" and "The Profits of Religion" are not in it. It is enormously more judicial and convincing than either of those books. You are here complaining of nothing. You simply offer the bald and horrible facts—but with liveliness, shrewdness, good humor. An appalling picture of moral and mental debasement. Let every American read it and ponder it!

Books by Upton Sinclair

"The Goose-Step", cloth, bound	$2.00
Paper bound	1.00
"They Call Me Carpenter", cloth	1.50
Paper bound	.75
"The Cry for Justice; An Anthology of the Literature of Social Protest", cloth	1.50
Paper bound	2.00
"The Book of Life", cloth	2.00

The following at $1.30 in cloth, and 60 cents in paper: "The Brass Check", "The Profits of Religion", "King, Coal", "The Jungle", "100 Per Cent".

Address, Literary Department, Workers Party, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

Reorganization Plans Will Be Discussed at City and District Meet

The following call was sent out to the Branches in Greater New York, Eastern New Jersey and Yonkers, Hastings-on-Hudson, New Rochelle, N. Y.:

Comrades: By a recent decision of the Executive Council of the Workers Party of America, District Two has been divided into three parts of which your branch is in the new District Two.

The District Executive Committee has accordingly decided to call a Special District Convention to include all the above branches for reorganising the new District Two.

All branches to whom this CALL is addressed will immediately proceed to carry out the following instructions:

1. Elections in the branches shall begin upon receipt of the Convention call.

2. Elections shall be from the branches to the City Convention and from City Conventions to the District Convention.

3. Unattached branches shall elect delegates directly to the District Convention.

4. The basis of representation in the City Convention of Greater New York shall be one delegate for each branch and one additional delegate for every 50 members and major fraction.

5. The representation to the City Conventions in C. C. Cs of Eastern New Jersey shall be one delegate for each branch and one additional for every 25 members or major fraction.

6. The representation from the City Convention to the District Convention shall be upon the basis of one delegate for each 50 members represented or major fraction thereof.

7. City Central Committees in Eastern New Jersey shall set the time for holding their City Conventions before the 22nd day of July, 1923.

8. The City Convention of Greater New York will be held Saturday, July 21, 1923, at 2.30 P. M., at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St.

9. The District Convention will be held in New York City Sunday, July 22, 1923, at 11 A. M., at 243 E. 84th St. (Labor Temple.)

10. A Convention Assessment of 15 cents is levied upon all members in the new District Two. Only those members paying this assessment will be permitted to participate in the elections. Delegates from branches will bring the proceeds of this assessment to the City Conventions and from there to the District Convention. Expenses of City Convention may be deducted from the assessment.

Similar CALLS went to the new Districts Four and Fifteen.

The new District No. 4 will comprise all of the cities in New York State north of New Rochelle, including Erie, Pa., with headquarters in Buffalo, N. Y. The District Convention for District No. 4 will be held in Buffalo, July 29, 1923.

The new District No. 15 will comprise all cities in the State of Connecticut, including Springfield, Chicopee Falls and Holyoke, Mass., with headquarters in New Haven, Conn. The district convention will be held in New Haven, Conn., Sunday, July 22, 1923.

Agenda for City Conventions and District Conventions

The following agenda for the Conventions was adopted by the District Executive Committee, and is hereby submitted to all branches for discussion:

1. The Special District Convention is to elect a District Executive Committee of 11 members which shall meet at least once every two weeks.

2. A District Council shall be created to be composed of all Section Secretaries of Greater New York, the secretaries of the City Central Committees, the members of the District Executive Committee, the District Organizer and Department Heads. The District Council to meet once every two months.

3. The City Conventions of Greater New York and of Eastern New Jersey to bring in plans for the re-organization of their respective territories in conformity with the creation of the New District Two.

Ballam at Gardner, Mass.

Gardner, Mass., had a very successful Labor Party meeting addressed by District Organizer John J. Ballam.

N. Y. C. and District 2 Comrades, Attention!

Party Mass Meeting

A MASS MEETING of Workers Party members will be held at Stuyvesant Casino, 142—2nd Ave., N. Y. C., on July 11th, 8 P. M.

This meeting is for the purpose of hearing the report of Workers Party delegates to the Labor Party Convention at Chicago. The speakers will be: C. E. Ruthenberg, Jay Lovestone and A. Bittleman. All Party members are requested to be present.

Will We Get Together?

By E. H. WICKS
(Chicago Tribune Staff Correspondent)

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM, CHICAGO.—The Marxian Labor Party [illegible] the call of the Farmer-Labor Party [illegible] in this country and [illegible] Party. [illegible] Party [illegible] Socialist-Labor [illegible] conference. When it was suggested that [illegible] had a right to be represented [illegible] political organizations, fraternal benefit societies of labor and many farm groups began to pour into Chicago. Many [illegible] were sent out with a belated reply to the effect that altho the Socialist Party did not participate in the conference it "is personally with them object."

In objection to participating is because the Communists (the Workers Party) were invited.

The Socialists did all they can to destroy the political unity of the working class of this country by using every underhand trick known to shyster politicians, and when this unity is about to be achieved they come forth with the charge that it is the Communists who oppose the united front of labor on the political and industrial field.

Not only is the Workers Party not a disruptive force in this conference, but it will unhesitatingly throw all its power against any attempt on the part of any element to disrupt the deliberations of the delegates assembled.

The Socialist Party continues its affiliation with the so-called Conference for Progressive Political Action, an organization that is now the flunkey to Sam Gompers' reactionary policy of "reward your friends and punish your enemies," because even in its ranks there exists a faction of this abortive aggregation, that unites with this reactionary group and thereby puts the political interests of capitalism [illegible] from participation [illegible] called the Farmer-Labor group [illegible] withdrew from the Conference for Progressive Political Action after the base betrayal of the rank and file of labor at the Cleveland conference last fall. [illegible]

[illegible] delegates went to their lunches ravenously hungry but happy.

New Declaration of Political Freedom

(Continued from Page One)

tee. It was to this motion that Ruthenberg then continued the discussion, declaring, "We came here to do what the call asked us to come here to do. We did not come here because someone conserved the scheme of organising the Labor Party. Things happen that way."

He then reviewed the great sentiment over the country for the organization of the Labor Party, concluding that, "There is no other way to get the workers and farmers than to organize them to go out to fight for their ideals. They are waiting for some organization around which they can rally and fight the exploiters of this country. The first step is the adoption of the amendment now before this conference."

Toscan Bendett, chairman of the first days' proceedings, then took up the cudgels for a "safety first" policy, declaring he was for the Manley proposition, excepting that part calling for the organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party before we know what it is going to be. He said, that calling in the Federated Farmer-Labor Party does not make it such, that the conference did not at that moment know how it was going to be made.

Delegate James Campbell, Buffalo, N. Y., Central Labor Union, said, he spoke for forty thousand organized workers. He complimented this conference on having placed its feet in bedrock of a Labor Party.

Then the delegates began getting restless. They had evidently heard enough speeches. Yet, chairman Bouck was liberal and allowed the discussion to proceed in spite of the fact that the call for the previous question was growing louder and louder. It was all that the chairman could do to quiet the conference to listen to some of the speakers.

Roberts, of Boston, and Lovestone, of New York, spoke against the McVey substitute. Forster Senator Pettigrew made a characteristic speech, while Lillian Herstein, of the Chicago Teachers' Union, urged a class conscious Labor Party, and denounced the Cleveland conference and the Socialist Party amid equal applause.

The vote was taken as the hour of adjournment approached. The McVey substitute was defeated, both on a viva voca and a standing vote. Then one of the die-hards raised the point of order that the hour of adjournment had arrived, and demanded that there be no vote on the Ruthenberg-Manley amendment and the original motion. Chairman Bouck making a snap decision, upheld the point of order, and declared the conference adjourned for the noon recess.

He paid no attention to the motion for the noon recess. He paid no attention to the motion of delegate McDonald to suspend the rules had been disposed of. The situation and remain in session until the vote left the great convention hall in an uproar. Delegate Manley mounted one of the tables and called on the delegates to remain in their seats. On the platform groups of representatives of different elements tried to straighten the tangle. Chairman Bouck remained obdurate. Then delegate Kennedy, Secretary, Washington Farmer-Labor Party, took up the situation with Bouck, who again assumed the chair and recognized McDonald to make his motion to suspend the rules. The gathering cheered as Bouck put back the gavels' head on its handle and order was restored. Two last efforts to stop the vote were made, but he got no response. When the vote was taken the Manley-Ruthenberg declaration was carried overwhelmingly and the amended motion then went thru practically unanimously and the delegates adjourned.

Among the Magazines

By BEN ABBOTT.

The Labor Herald for June

Between [illegible] organized and [illegible] William F. Foster, Secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, [illegible] Labor Herald. [illegible] and reprints we have two articles from him in the July issue of the magazine's official organ, The Liberator.

[illegible] reports the International Conference of Progressive Miners' Conference at Pittsburgh, Pa., which is [illegible] Eastern [illegible] little organization [illegible] Great Britain [illegible] on "Unemployment and the Coal Miners," M. [illegible] "Red Plot" Exposed," George Hardy on "Lessons of the Marine Strike," Rose Wortis on "Thru the Russian Clothing Factories," H. E. Kess on "What About Rubber," D. E. Early on "Amalgamation in the Food Industry," Clarissa S. Ware on "The Anti-Labor Courts," Jay Fox on "Striking Miners and Craft Unionism," which should be enough meat to satisfy even those hungriest for real labor literature. There are the usually excellent editorials, while "The International" department keeps abreast of the latest developments in other lands. Send your bundle order to The Labor Herald, 106 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

The Liberator

Perhaps the most difficult problem facing an editor of a monthly revolutionary magazine which purports to deal with today's industrial and economic problems while at the same time renders homage to Art and Letters, is that of finding a proper balance between the two.

A perusal of the July number of the American proletariat's only literary magazine, "The Liberator," shows a commendatory balance of politics and literature in "The Declaration of Independence of the American Workingclass," by Comrade John Pepper and "The Outline of Marriage," by Floyd Dell; while the "Role of the Workers Party, by C. E. Ruthenberg is nicely countered by "Ten Light, Fourteen Night," story by Mary Heaton Vorse. Balances like these are maintained thruout in this issue which must meet with hearty approval on the part of the magazine's readers.

The present political activity of the American workers in the organization of the Labor Party, its insurgency against the established order, the decay of the old parties and the social significance of the movement for a third party, petit-bourgeoisie in nature, receives keen analysis in the above named article by Comrade Pepper. The role which the Workers Party is destined to play, because it is THE Communist Party in America, is ably portrayed by the Party's National Secretary.

Upton Sinclair has been getting arrested again out in sunny California and writes all about it in a most humorous and interesting fashion. After reading his narrative one wonders where the stupidity of the governing capitalist class will or can stop in the repression of "free speech."

Hal Ware, the chap who took twenty tractors, a group of North Dakota farmers and the concomitant ploughs and harrows to Russia and established a tremendous farm commune last year, writes about the American farmer, East, West and Southern, and the forces which are driving him to make common cause with the industrial workers in trying to break the chains which bind them both to the exploiters' chariot.

Max Eastman greets his many friends in "Moscow's Answer," a thrilling story of the Russian worker's reception of Curzon's ultimatum. Besides these features there are drawings which make one glad. A wonderful Sunrise, by Frank Walts graces the cover, while incomparable Bob Minor [illegible] page cartoon of Gompers being dragged willy nilly toward progress much against his and his master's will. There are also splendid poems and book reviews, not to mention a frontispiece by Art Young, one of Art's best.

July Young Worker—Another Corking Issue

Among the magazines which are produced by the working class, the Young Worker, publication of the Young Workers League, remains in the forefront.

The July issue is another corking good issue. This issue has many features. The conference with Sam Gompers takes precedence, and gives to the reader a better insight into the actual struggles of the youth than any program yet written.

Sigi Bammater, a member of the Executive Committee of the Young Communist International, gives his impression of the Second National Convention of the Working Youth of this country. The article is written in a vivid and frank manner.

Letters from shops and mines deal with the every-day problems of the young workers, indicating that the magazine is living up to its function of expressing the struggle of the young worker in industry.

Martin Abern, Secretary of the Young Workers League, again gives a review of the league activities which shows that despite the fact that summer is here with its many diversions, the League is humming with activity.

A cartoon and an article, respectively by Gropper and Stanley Boone, both contributors to the Liberator, lend themselves to making the magazine a real, live-wire expression of the rebellious young workers of this country.

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Letters from shops and mines deal

Ukrainian Federation Doubles Membership

By ABRAM JAKIRA

The Convention of the Ukrainian Federation of the Workers Party held recently in New York showed that the Federation is making rapid progress. 24 delegates represented 49 branches with a membership of over one thousand. The report of the secretary showed that only three months ago the average membership of the Federation was not more than 500. The rapid increase in membership was partly due to the fact that over 100 Ukrainian members have recently joined the Party in the anthracite coal district.

The Convention paid special attention to the Industrial Programme of the Party. To the Ukrainian comrades the industrial activities of the Party are of paramount significance. A large portion of the membership is engaged in the coal and steel industries, the two industries inswhich the Party will in the future play an important part. The fact that the Ukrainian comrades have realized the importance of their active participation in the industrial work, the fact that they have made this problem the keynote of the Convention is undoubtedly the most healthy sign of progress the language comrades have made since the second convention of the Party.

The convention proved to be in full harmony with the Party policies and manifested a readiness to cooperate with the Party in every way possible. This they have expressed in the following resolution sent to the Central Executive Committee:

"The Conference of the Ukrainian Federation of the Workers Party of America sends you fraternal greetings. We are fully aware of the tasks before us and of the difficulties facing our Party. We are convinced that the Party will overcome all the difficulties and will lead the masses on the road of the class struggle. We declare that we are in full agreement with the policies of the Central Executive Committee and pledge our fullhearted support to and co-operation with the C. E. C. in carrying out the plans before it. Long live the Workers Party. Long live the Communist International."

During the sessions of the Convention many problems of vital importance to the American Labor movement were discussed and action taken upon them.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER. KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

The Generous U. S. Supreme Court

[illegible] workers under the pretense of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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ART YOUNG, Cartoonist
ELMER T. ALLISON, Business Manager.

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The Harding-Daugherty Letters

When President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty write letters for publication in the kept press, there is some good reason prompting them to this action. They are not letter writers for the love of it.

"Coal Age," one of the official publications of the mine barons, in its June 28th issue, endorses the accepted version that it was the election of Rinaldo Cappellini, as president in District 1 Pennsylvania, that caused Harding and Daugherty to issue their recent threats, by correspondence to the Coal Commission, against the Miners' Union.

The coal barons' mouthpiece, however, stresses the declaration that there is no fear of President John L. Lewis and his policies. No significance is attached to Lewis' recent trip to Europe, in so far as it might have developed solidarity between the coal miners on both sides of the Atlantic. It states that:

> "The report on Mr. Lewis' return that he had reached some understanding with the British was not taken seriously by those really acquainted with the coal industry. . . . The real facts probably are that Mr. Lewis went to Europe on a much-deserved vacation. Naturally he saw the leaders of the British coal miners' organization. It would have been a discourtesy to them had he not done so. They may have talked a little shop, but the chances are that the curtailing of coal shipments during strikes was not mentioned!"

"Coal Age" therefore dismisses the attorney general's "fantastic suggestion" that Lewis might have developed some sort of international action, and says the thing the mine owners fear is the rising wave of radicalism, as shown in Cappellini's election. It says:

> "This victory for the radicals among the workers in the anthracite region reaffirms the presence of a dangerous unrest among them, which had its first outbreak in the demand for nationalization.
>
> "The general impression that there would be no strike this year in the anthracite region was based on the knowledge of the conservative policies of such men as Brennan and Kennedy. With the control wrested from their hands, there is no doubt as to what the rabble in the union may demand."

How considerate the mine barons are of Lewis! He is overworked and needs a vacation to Europe. But the coal miners who seek a little more leisure, more pay and better conditions, immediately become "the rabble in the union," the "dangerous radicals."

Thus is the significance of the Harding-Daugherty letters exposed. The strikebreakers in the White House and in the Attorney General's office fawn on Lewis while they attack the progressives of the rank and file in the miners' union. Small wonder that the membership of the miners' union is rapidly uniting and mobilizing its forces in a more militant position.

Crush the Thieves!

Ex-United States Senator Pettigrew of North Dakota, speaking before the convention of the Farmer-Labor Party, declared that the more thievery involved in private property, the more sacred it is in the minds of the politicians, jay-bird lawyers and other servants of the ruling class in the United States Senate and Congress.

Both the Republican and Democratic Parties uphold the sacredness of private property in the means of production and distribution. Property is placed above everything else. As between property and the life of the workers, the old parties choose property. This they must do in order to exist. To the extent that there is any conflict beween these two parties it is a quarrel over the supremacy of different groups of exploiters of labor.

Between the robber barons of capitalism and the exploited masses there stands the capitalist government—the administrative group, the army, the police, the courts. It is this government, in the hands of the lackeys of the ruling class that guarantees the preservation and perpetuation of this system. In order to abolish private property in the means of production and distribution we must conquer the political power for the working class.

The creation of a strong "Federated Farmer-Labor Party" embracing all the minority political groups as well as the militant trade unions will be the first step toward a policy on the part of the American working class that will eventually result in smashing the power of the thieves, big and little, who live off the misery, poverty and degradation of the working class.

Harding Talks About Russia

It was inevitable that President Harding should get off a wheeze about Russia somewhere on his speaking tour. But he chose a bad time and a poor place to display his ignorance when he referred to "the colossal failure" of the workers and peasants' government in his address at Helena, Mont.

It was on this same day that the kept press was eating its lies about the alleged poisoning of the former patriarch, Tikhon, in a Soviet prison. The Associated Press "discovered" that Tikhon is at liberty, that he lives in a monastery at Moscow, and that he has recanted in his position against workers' rule. All of which causes the New York World to editorialize as follows:

> "The news direct from Moscow by the Associated Press that 'Dr.

"The Call" Goes to Scranton, Pa.

We were startled to learn that the New York Call (Socialist) had suddenly sent its labor editor to the Tri-District Convention of the Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Miners at Scranton. Saidhis Socialist daily, that had completely ignored the recent important convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, that took a stand on reconstruction and the Labor Party, was getting a little more enterprising.

But we learn that "The Call" didn't go to Scranton to be of any real aid to the coal miners. The chief object, in news article and editorial, seems to have been to learn whether Rinaldo Cappellini, president-elect in District No. 1, was a member of the Workers Party. It was trying to discover something that might help cheer up the downcast reaction.

We do not remember that we have anywhere claimed Cappellini as a party member. But Cappellini, as a progressive, was being fought not only by the mine owners and their press, but also by the Lewis reactionary machine. "THE WORKER" threw all its strength into the fight to elect Cappellini over the Mine Owners-Lewis candidate. Where was "The Call"? It was silent. It had no position in this important struggle.

"The Call" now confesses, "What has happened in District One is that a more progressive administration has been elected." That is all that "THE WORKER" has claimed. But the point is that "THE WORKER" helped elect it. "The Call", thru its silence, helped the mine owners and the Lewis' reaction muster what little support could be rallied in support of their lost cause.

The left movement is growing in all the labor unions, not among the reactionaries. "The Call" is opposed to this progressive movement, subjecting it to every conceivable underhanded attack. "THE WORKER" stands pledged to support progress in the organized ranks of the American labor movement. If we can send "The Call," a daily, to Scranton, Pa., with "THE WORKER," a weekly, how far can we send it with "THE WORKER," a daily? We wonder.

A Saintly Vanderbilt Speaks

Seldom does there pass a day without the kept press discovering or uncovering a saintly employer. The latest addition to the Angels from Hell is William K. Vanderbilt, living progeny of a grandfather by the same name and of "damn the public" fame.

At a hearing on the Schenectady street car strike before the New York State Industrial Commissioner, Mr. Vanderbilt, grandson of the late Commodore, confessed that he was in favor of dealing with labor unions and that he did not believe in disregarding the public. This confession inspired the metropolitan dailies to prominent stories painting the marked contrast between grandfather and grandson.

But scratch an employing class "Saint," and you have a capitalist devil. All in all, Vanderbilt's pro-union ditty was sweet persiflage. The young Vanderbilt is one of the Directors of the New York Central which, jointly with the Delaware and Hudson, controls the Schenectady Railway Company. Since May 16, the men have been on strike for the right to organize. The directors of the company persistently refused to deal with the men.

When the Industrial Commissioner tried to get Vanderbilt down to brass tacks and asked him for suggestions as to settling the strike, it became evident that the brother of the Dutchess of Marlborough was merely beating about the bush and talking for effect. His Capitalist Highness then said that he was not in a position to give advice about the situation since he was absent at the last meeting of the Board of Directors. Besides, he said that the strike is nearly over, and that the settlement is a matter for the officers of the road to handle and not for the directors.

"It is an operating detail," said the "pro-union" employer. As Mr. Schenkan went on to protest that he was not getting action, Vanderbilt replied, "You can get me at any time to discuss it."

That is just it. The employers of today, as a rule, use more advanced methods of class warfare. They are not as crude and blunt as their forefathers. They employ camouflage and gas screens. They try to hide their dastardly crimes against the workers behind clouds of misleading phrases. While they engage in shooting their mouths off with sweet words for their employes, they are committing the most hideous outrages against the workers.

The glaring contrast between the talking and doing of Mr. Vanderbilt is a classic example of such capitalist strategy. Vanderbilt is a close ally of the Delaware and Hudson and one of the leading spirits of the New York Central. Both of these railways were in the hard-boiled group that fought the striking shopmen tooth and nail. The notorious L. F. Loree, a sworn enemy of the working class, is the big chief of the former Road. The Michigan Central, a subsidiary of the New York Central, is the Road that attempted the infamous "Gary Frame-up" of innocent workers and engineered the raid on the Trade Union Educational League in Chicago. It was this company, whose guardian angel Mr. Vanderbilt now swears by the public, that was guilty of numerous violations of the Safety Acts and was using faulty equipment endangering the lives of their passengers.

The acts of these hypocritical employing class champions of the rights of Labor, give the lie to their words of "friendship." Not even the powerful capitalist press can effectively glove the nailed fist of the exploiters in the eyes of the workingmen.

This Week!

Drawn by ART YOUNG

"Love is like a cobweb; it's made for flies and the smaller kind of insects, but lets the big bumblebees break thru."

From "The Book of Daniel Drew."

Daugherty Aid Says Sleuths S
Many They Can't Be Counte

(By Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—There are now many thousands of federal dete "that the task of managing them is one that would have made the founde of the various bodies," according to John W. H. Crim, assistant attorn general of the United States. Crim is about to retire, perhaps, thru accep for his amazing frankness in a speech that has visibly agitated the depa ment of justice.

He was addressing the alumni association of the Williams and Ma College of Virginia when he declared:

"Take the department of justice out of politics."

He left the inference that the only way to get justice into the depa ment was to remove it from the hands of politicians.

"There are so many federal detectives, he said in the course of his speech, that it is doubtful if any one knows "within any fair degree of approximation" just how many. He added:

"Their classification on the payrolls of the several departments and bureaus precludes their identification without detailed study of their duties. It will suffice to say there are thousands of them."

Speaking of his seventeen years' connection with the department of justice, he said:

"I can count on my fingers the professional politicians in my experience who at any time rendered substantial aid in law enforcement.

The crooked politician with the machine is always arrayed with the other side. It is impossible to bring an important criminal case without a fight with them at every point wh a process of government is expose

The federal arm of the law does bother the rich and influential cri inal, according to Daugherty's assi ant.

"In the fall of 1921 we found in o national banking situation that t average bank defaulter was in no w being molested by the prosecuti arm of the government until mo than two years had transpired subs quent to notice to it of the defal tions," he said.

"This crime of bank defalcation h increased more than 200 per ce above the normal line. The prosec tion of such offenses so long af commission is unduly expensive. the defender is rich, he builds up political offense beginning with t local district leader and ending w a more prominent statesman of n tional reputation."

"Underground with the Reds"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Another wave of hysterical propaganda against the militants in th labor movement has been started over the land. The antics of the Boston Transcript and its followers, immediately following the Michigan raid, and later the New York Herald, and its supporters, are now being duplicated by a string of kept publications headed by the New York Commercial in the East and tailed by the Berkeley (Calif.) Daily Gazette in the Far West.

Considerable stress is laid on the source of this latest vomit, one Fry R. Marvin, editor of the Mountain States' Banker. One of our readers o in the California city writes in as follows:

"I started to check up on this bird by underlining important breaks as I went along, but after the second underline, I discovered at once he was just a plum fool and I gave up the check."

Yet the publication of this malicious network of fabrications, carrying the official endorsement of Attorney General O. L. Smith, of Michigan, one of the prosecutors of William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg, may have some good results. It will turn large numbers of intellectually hungry newspaper readers to the literature of the Communist movement. Here they will find some really worth while information on "Underground Radicalism," in the pamphlet by that name, written by John Pepper as "An Open Letter to Eugene V. Debs and to All Honest Workers Within the Socialist Party."

In this 48-page pamphlet there is enough antidote to eliminate all the mental poison to be found in the daily anti-Communist campaign of the "Brass-Check" press. Here we have facts instead of fiction. There is a rich field for live thinking in the chapter on "Political Developments from 1920 to 1923." The chapter on "Underground Radicalism" will help open the minds and stimulate the thoughts of those who have looked on Communism as something alien. Other interesting chapters deal with such subjects as "The Labor Spy," "The Socialist Party—Two Wings Without a Body," "United Front, But Separate Organization."

A million copies of Pepper's "Underground Radicalism" carefully distributed where the deluge of new print containing Marvin's "Unde ground with the Reds" series is hi ting the hardest, will have excelle results. The attack on the Commu ist movement will then return as boomerang to plague the villifye of the thinking elements among t working class. Order a bundle: t cents per copy; in lots of ten or mo 6 cents per copy. Address: T Workers Party, 799 Broadway, Ne York City.

The Foreign-Born Workers

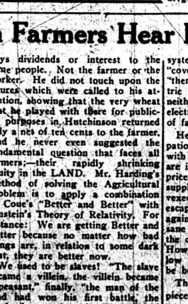
There is no need now for not getti acquainted with the foreign-bo The question of "The Americ Foreign-Born Workers" is fully d cussed in the pamphlet by that ti just off the press. It is by Clarin S. Ware and is published by t Workers Party, 799 Broadway, N. City. Price: 15 cents per copy. will be reviewed in these colum next week.

The Communist International

Since the Communist Internation is more than an issue now than ev before, due to heroic efforts of t reactionaries in the labor movemen many workers will be glad to kno that the Resolutions and Theses the Fourth Congress of the Comm nist International, Nov. 7 to Dec. 1922, are now available in bookl form. The publication is by t British Communist Party for t Communist International and will sold in this country by the Worke Party. The contents will be reviewe in next week's issue.

Wisdom of the Poor Fish

BY ART YOUNG



The Poor Fish Says:
Progress is all right, but it ought to stop sometime.

Hungry for "The Worker"

"Please see to it that I get my copy of 'The Worker' each week. I would rather miss my meals than go without my copy of 'The Worker' each week."—T. K., New York City. We'll make it hot in the business office if this subscriber misses another issue.

Warren Wanders into the Farm Problem; or, Hutchinson Farmers Hear Harding on Hard Times

Editor's Note—When President Harding began soft-soaping the Western farmers on his trip to the Pacific Coast, we sent off a wire to Hal Ware, one of the best informed writers on agricultural conditions in the country, and asked him to tell our readers what the farmers thought of Harding. Ware was at the time at Minneapolis, Minn., the world's greatest primary wheat market and home of the grain gamblers. Ware responded as follows:

* * *

By HAL WARE

(Special to "The Worker")

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—What does John Farmer think of Harding's farm speech? I asked a dirt farmer. He replied. "Hell, he must be a Christian Scientist."

Gamaliel got the farmers' goat when he said: "The losses to American agriculture are universally admitted and deplored but it is not an experience peculiar to American agriculture alone. It came to railroads, bankers, to manufacturers and to the mercantile world." (Seems to me I noticed a 7 per cent dividend on N. Y. C. R. R. stock and reports of other profits lately NOT on the farms.)

After this the bulk of his speech was devoted to the Administration's "Crowning achievement," the 1923 Credit legislation. (You have heard the expression, "I'll crown you one." Well, this should be interpreted in that sense.) Harding says, "I have reserved till the last what we may well appraise the crowning achievement on the entire list." Then he outlines the new banking plan.

1. The Federal Farm Loan Banks that loan only on real estate. The new Federal Intermediate Credit Banks that may rediscount farmer's notes held by local banks as well as loaning on personal and chattle credit. Then comes the National Agricultural Credit Corporations. These are to be in private hands, but "supervised" (You know me Al). They may also loan on personal and chattle credit up to nine months. To facilitate the marketing of debentures issued by these banks a class of Rediscount Banks is provided. Harding sums up, "It is simply another application of the revolving fund or endless credit chain idea, which we found illustrated in the case of the Intermediate Credit Banks."

"It's an endless chain all right, and it goes right about John's neck. The facts are that this credit system is devised to bolster up the banks staggering with farm paper. The experience of the old Federal Farm Loan Banks was largely transferring of mortgages from private or local banks to the government. The new Intermediate Bank will also transfer debts by rediscounting farm paper for local banks. The privately run Credit corporations will get the new business; issue debentures against the paper given by the farmer and sell these thru the Rediscount banks, get more money and so on. Simple, is it not? Yes, it is not! "You borrow from Peter to pay Paul" and each little transaction adds a little more of that unholy interest.—This is Harding's "Crowning achievement."

He absolutely ignored high interest; dodged any mention of high freight rates. He missed the actual bankruptcy of the American farm by a thousand miles and only grazed the tremendous mortgage debt of eight billions by referring to mortgages in the same breath with Railroad bonds. Same type of "paper", you know, pays dividends or interest to the same people. Not the farmer or the worker. He did not touch upon the figures which were called to his attention, showing that the very wheat that he played with there for publicity purposes in Hutchinson returned only a net of ten cents to the farmer. And he never even suggested the fundamental question that faces all farmers;—their rapidly shrinking equity in the LAND. Mr. Harding's method of solving the Agricultural problem is to apply a combination of Coue's "Better and Better" with Einstein's Theory of Relativity. For instance: We are getting Better and Better because no matter how bad things are, in relation to some dark past, they are better now.

We used to be slaves! The slave became a villein, the villein became a peasant," finally, "the man of the land had won his first battle, the battle for a place in the political system." He then orates thru the "covered wagon" stage and remarks "there were no motor cars, no electric lights." No, Mr. Harding, and neither are there motor cars and electric lights in the vast majority of farm homes to-day.

He continues: "The farm emancipation in this country has been space with other advancements, tho there are inevitably periods of unbalanced price relationships—the reflexes of supply and demand, which have vexed and discouraged. There is no escaping the relativity (Einstein again) of outlay and income. The same practice is to make sure that the outlay is less than the income." How simple and profound. Just follow that advice and you will never be broke!

This is our President! A mouthpiece for big business! At a time when thousands and tens of thousands are being driven from the land by the banks. When the farmers have their backs to the wall and are rallying to the slogan "WORK THE LAND AND WE WANT IT" he prates of "Credit as a solution and covertly insinuates that the farmers must oppose the demands of the workers. Harding should know that it is no "ephemeral whim" that brought workers and farmers together politically in the last elections. The tillers of the soil and the toilers in the cities have a common bond—their enemies are the same. Everywhere one senses a determined consciousness of that bond. Mr. Harding will soon face its concrete manifestation—A UNITED LABOR PARTY.

Read Fighting Program Adopted by Federated Farmer-Labor Conference—See Page 6

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Build the Federated Party!

Farm-Labor Attack Splits Republicans

By BUDD L. McKILLIPS
(Federated Press Correspondent)

MINNEAPOLIS.—A serious break has developed in the ranks of the Republican party in the state that almost assures the election, July 16, of Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Labor candidate, to fill the unexpired term of the late U. S. Senator Knute Nelson.

Charging that Governor Jake Preus, Republican candidate, has been for years using the G. O. P. machinery to promote his own selfish ends, prominent members of the party have bolted and formed a Progressive Republican club for Magnus Johnson. Among those who have gone over to the Johnson camp are Julius Schmal, former Republican secretary of state; Theodore Frankson, former Republican lieutenant governor, and C. A. Lydiard, former Republican member of the state legislature and city clerk of Minneapolis.

Altho he has not taken a direct stand for Johnson, ex-Governor J. A. A. Burnquist has issued a statement that will assist the progressives in ridding the party of "Preusism."

Money is being poured into the state by the national Republican organization in the attempt to elect Preus. Governor Nestos, North Dakota, anti-farmer governor of that state, is here repaying Preus for speaking against the Nonpartisan league during the last election in Dakota.

The Appeal of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party

The Fullest Report of Big Events in Chicago

With this issue "THE WORKER" maintains its place as the foremost publication carrying on the fight for the "Labor Party" in this country. Future issues will continue to report and interpret this growing struggle. It should not be necessary for us to state that no worker can keep abreast of the labor struggle, political or industrial, without "THE WORKER." In this issue:

Page 1.—Engdahl writes about the work of "Building the Party."

Page 2.—Pepper writes on "The First Mass Party."

Page 3.—Statement of Workers' Party to its members.

Page 4.—Organization rules of Federated Party.

Page 5.—The 600,000 who have united.

Page 6.—The program.

Subscribe for "THE WORKER" and follow the political struggle of America's working class.

That is what tens of thousands are doing. Will you join the multitudes? Send your sub today to "THE WORKER," 799 Broadway, New York City. $2 per year; $1 for six months; 50 cents for three months.

Gonpers Bars Militants in Steel Drive

This week, in an adjoining column, we show why the United States government, federal, state and local, supports the steel trust in its war upon the steel workers.

Next week's article will conclude the series in our fight against the 12-Hour Day. It will show that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, actually opposes the organization of the workers in the steel industry.

It is announced from the Washington headquarters of the American Federation of Labor that a new attempt will be made to organize the steel workers, but that this "new movement" will steer clear of any "radical" associations. It is declared that William Z. Foster and the Trade Union Educational League will not be allowed to take part. This hypocrisy will be exposed next week.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Twelve-Hour Day Rests on Brutal Dictatorship of Employing Class

By JAY LOVESTONE
Steel is All-Powerful Today

The Two-Shift system of coining blood into profits rests on a system of unrelenting recourse to savage terrorism. Matched with the wanton outrages of the American Monarch, Steel, the tyranny of the feudal overlords of yesterday would blush with shame.

The Twelve-Hour Working Day is maintained by a highly organized system of force and violence—the employing class Government, municipal, State, and Federal. Every steel town and almost every official, church, and newspaper in these towns are the outright property of the Steel Buccaneers. Only thru Black Cossackism and merciless oppression are the workers held in the abject slavery of the inhuman 12-Hour Day. From their own bitter experiences thousands of steel workers have come to believe that Government is their bosses' rule of blood and iron. A mailed fist policy goes hand in hand with the long working day. Bayonets buttress the powerful dictatorship of steel and profits. A vicious spy system has its deadly tentacles creeping thru every walk of the Steel worker's life.

The union of Steel and Government is today an open, ugly fact. The Democratic President Wilson had Gary act as the representative of the public at his first Industrial Peace Conference. The Republican Harding only echoes the sentiments and opinions of his Field Marshal of the American employing class.

Mellon, our Secretary of the Treasury, a heavy donor to the Republican campaign funds, is a big steel owner and is the Steel Trust's agent plenipotentiary in the Cabinet. Steel is all-powerful and makes and unmakes laws. Speaking of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act which gave

(Continued on Page Four)

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—"Build!" is the word written big on the standards of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party launched at the workers' and farmers' conference here.

"We must build big and strong," say the officials of the Federated Party.

The aspiring spirit of the Federated Party is typified in its chairman, William Bouck, class-conscious dirt farmer from the Pacific Coast, and in its secretary, Joseph Manley, the city toiler, member of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, and one of the organizers of the 1919 steel strike.

I could find no one to deny that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party would grow rapidly. Even the die-hards among the Farmer-Laborites admitted the Federated Party had come into existence thru popular and widespread demand.

"Work, real organization work! That's what is ahead of us!" exclaimed John C. Kennedy, Washington state secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party, one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Federated Party.

Kennedy has gone back to the Pacific Coast, just as other militant Farmer-Laborites have gone back to Ohio, Kentucky, Minnesota, Idaho, California and downstate Illinois. I saw him shortly before he left Chicago.

Plan Strike of Labor in All Canada

By WILLIAM LONG
(Special Wire to "The Worker.")

Calgary, Alberta.—Sentiment in favor of immediate action in support of District 26, U. M. W. A., is sweeping thru western Canada. All locals of District 18, U. M. W. A., are unanimous in their demand for immediate and drastic action.

William Sherman, president of District 18, stated that the executive board is endeavoring to arrange with all labor bodies in Western Canada to hold a conference for the purpose of common action in case troops are used in District 26. Monster protest meetings were held Sunday, July 15, with prominent speakers, including William Irvine, Joseph Shaw, William Sherman, president of District 18, and Fred White.

A telegram from James Murdock, Federal Minister of Labor, to President Sherman, stating that troops from Winnipeg and other western points have been stopped on their way to Nova Scotia shows that the aroused protests of labor are having quick effect. He also states in this telegram that he is making strenuous efforts to have the troops on the coast removed.

A special meeting has been called by the Edmonton, Alberta, Trades and Labor Council to deal with the serious situation in Nova Scotia. There is no doubt that the use of troops will be the signal for the breaking out of a general sympathetic strike from one end of the Dominion of Canada to the other.

Rhode Island to Hear Report

(Special to "The Worker.")

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—William J. Smith, business agent, Painters' Local, No. 195, and president of the Providence Building Trades Council, will report on his attendance at the organization conference of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party at Chicago, at the outing of the Rhode Island Federation for the United Front, Sunday, July 15, at Vasa Park (Warwick Ave. and the Pawtucket River).

Joseph M. Coldwell is chairman, and James P. Reid, secretary, of the United Front Conference, that will also listen to a report of the Labor Party of Rhode Island, as well as Smith's report on the Chicago conference.

All Labor to Hear Story of Chicago Unity

Mass meeting to report to the workers and farmers of the nation on the organization work, the principles and program of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party are being arranged for all sections of the country.

Perhaps the most ambitious demonstration is that planned for New York City, Tuesday, July 24, at 8 P. M., at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th Street, between 3d and 4th Aves.

C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary, Workers Party; William Z. Foster, secretary, Trade Union Educational League, and J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker," conspicuous figures at the Chicago Conference, and who helped in the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, will give a detailed report of all the proceedings of the historic gathering.

The capitalist and yellow "Socialist" press is bewildered over the strength and power developed by this gathering. They were spreading a network of falsehoods about it. They are trying to belittle its importance.

On Tuesday night, July 24, the workers of New York City will have an opportunity to hear the truth from men who helped build this coalition of workers' and farmers' organizations, and against whom all the enemies of the working class are centering their attacks. John J. Ballam, also a delegate to the convention, will preside.

Chicago Events Arouse Enthusiasm

The enthusiasm with which the successful results of the Chicago conference are being received over the country, was well shown at the Douglas Park Auditorium meeting held in Chicago, Friday, and the Workers Party Picnic, at Milwaukee, Wisc., on Sunday.

Among the speakers at the Chicago mass meeting, held on the day following the adjournment of the "Labor Party Conference" were Robert Minor, I. Louis Engdahl, Noah London, Alexander Bittleman and N. Loonin. The gathering was made up in large part of needle workers, who declared they would push the task of securing affiliation of their "internationals" with the Federated Party.

Engdahl and Loonin spoke at the Milwaukee demonstration held at Tippecanoe Park. This gathering marked the opening of the campaign of the Federated Party in this city.

On his way to the Chicago Conference, Engdahl spoke at enthusiastic Labor Party gatherings held at Wilmington, Del., and Baltimore, Md.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass It on to Your Neighbor

The Coal Commission Report; A Warning and a Challenge

In accordance with the provisions of the Borah-Winslow Act, Harding appointed a "Fact-Finding Commission" to investigate the coal industry.

Since the end of the last coal strike the investigators have been at work and the country has been seeing cost thru the eyes of the Commission; except, of course, what it has had to see in the propaganda, seeing the National Coal Association $1,500,000.

With the completion of the report on the anthracite industry, half of the Commission's work is over.

Salient Feature of Report

Rumor has it that the report was edited by Daugherty. Whether Daugherty formally and actually edited the report does not matter a straw. Anyone who carefully scrutinizes and dissects the document will find that it has Daugherty's strike-breaking labor policy smeared all over it.

The Commission proposes that the Government knead the fermenting dough of discontent amongst the coal workers with giant, brutal fists!

Says the Report: "The President of the United States should be authorized by act of Congress to declare that a national emergency exists" in the event of cessation of operations, and to take charge of mines, fix the wages, and set the price to be received by the owners, subject to review by the court.

In practice this means that the President is to be clothed with still greater strike-breaking powers.

Should the anthracite miners revolt against unspeakable working conditions and hold the operators in check or drive them to cover, the President, without going out of his way in the least or expending the indignificant energy of looking for a dead statute to support his anti-Labor

(Continued on Page Five)

Manley Shows Lewis Invoked Mob Law in Fear of Progress Made by Mine Union Militants

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—Deepest resentment prevailed among the Federated Farmer-Labor Party delegates here against the lynching tactics of President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, in expelling Joseph Manley, his secretary, and J. P. McCarthy and Mrs. Ida McCarthy from the Tri-District Convention of the Anthracite Coal Miners at Scranton, Pa.

Manley charges that Lewis' attempt at lynch law was an immediate result of the rapid growth of the progressive movement within the miners' organization, a development that has swept far beyond the control of the reactionary Lewis' administration.

William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, also indicts Lewis' resort to mob tactics as the most disgraceful event in all the history of the American labor movement.

Manley charges that Lewis was driven to desperation by his con-

(Continued on Page Five)

Don't be a Slacker—Help Boost the Party

Workers Party

Members of District No. 2 and Local New York Will meet their Comrades and Friends at the

MID-SUMMER EXCURSION
to
BEAR MOUNTAIN
on the Large and Comfortable Steamship
GRAND REPUBLIC
Moonlight Sail on Return Trip
Music Dancing Refreshments at Low Prices

Steamer leaves Pier A, Battery Park
Saturday, July 14, at 2 P.M.
Tickets $1.10 At the Boat, $1.50
Get your Tickets in advance at
NATIONAL OFFICE, 799 Broadway, Room 405;
WORKERS HOUSE, No. 108 East 12th Street;
at all PARTY DAILY NEWSPAPERS and PARTY HEADQUARTERS

The First Mass Party of American Workers and Farmers

By JOHN PEPPER

A Party of 600,000 Farmers and Industrial Workers

Summing up in a single phrase the historical significance of the July 3d Convention is this: the first real mass party of American workers and farmers has been founded in Chicago. The 740 delegates who assembled in Chicago represented not less than 616,000 workers and farmers.

The new Federated Farmer-Labor Party is a mass party. It is the first mass party of workers and farmers in the United States. Mass is something relative. Historical circumstances decide whether 10,000 or a million stand for a mass. But no one can deny that a party of 600,000 workers and farmers is a real mass party, if one knows that the Socialist Party has only 12,000, the Workers Party only 20,000 members, and that the old Socialist Party at the zenith of its development had no more than 100,000 members.

The Socialist Party which has already long ago allied itself with the $25,000 a year labor leaders against the class struggle declares that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is no real party, because the big official leaders of the national and international unions are not in it, and because it is, in reality, simply the Communist Party under another name. The Socialist Party was not represented in the Convention. It declared that the laboring masses are not as yet ripe for organizing a Labor Party, and that without the big leaders, the Labor Party could never be organized. The Socialist Party press belittled the July 3d Convention because it organized the Federated Farmer-Labor Party without the big leaders, and against them, tho with the participation of 616,000 workers and farmers. The Socialist Party today is only a jackal of the battlefields of the class-struggle. It fears the battle, but always appears after the battle, in order to steal something from the spoils.

A Party of Officials or of Rank and File?

The new Federated Farmer-Labor Party is no artificial product of a mere doctrine, but is the result of a special American development. It does not ape the British Labor Party. It was not formed from the top by the officials of the American Federation of Labor or the national and international unions. It is a creation of the rank and file, a creation of local unions, city bodies, and state organizations. The Labor Party developed, like the British Labor Party, comprise nearly the entire working class, not only the left wing of the labor and farmer movements. And it does not copy the British Labor Party in this regard—also—that from the very first, it accepted the cooperation of the Communists, the Workers Party, into its ranks.

In spite of all Socialist theorists, the American labor movement does not wish to follow the "brilliant" example of the British labor leaders. The American Socialists long for the time when they could imitate the example of the British Labor Party, the official Opposition of His British Majesty. But Gompers is not Smillie or MacDonald. He sells the workers openly to the capitalists of the old Republican and Democratic parties. And even Johnston and the leaders of the mighty Railroad Brotherhoods do not wish to form a Labor Party. It is their wish to deliver the votes of the workers and exploited farmers to the La Follette group, to the political representation of the lower middle class and well-to-do farmers. The Cleveland Conference of December 11, 1922, showed clearly that neither the Johnston clique nor the Socialist Party sincerely wish to form a Labor Party. And the progressive officials have showed themselves just as much fakers as the conservative officials.

As the Farmer-Labor Party issued the call for the July 3 Convention, that meant nothing else than the liquidation of the last illusion that the big leaders of the American labor movement would ever lead the workers in an independent political struggle. We Communists at that time criticised the split, not because we had any trust in the officials, but because we hoped that if the militant elements would stay in the Conference for Progressive Political Action, they would sweep along ever greater masses against the officials. At the moment that the split was made, when the militant elements decided to carry on an independent action, the Workers Party accepted the fact, and declared that it would participate in the July 3d Convention.

The Farmer-Labor Party which was leader of the shilly-shally conference for Progressive Political Action, seen clearly thru the consequences of its own tactic. It did not see clearly that its split from the Cleveland Conference denoted a break with the entire officialdom of the American Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods, and it waited for the officials of the national and international unions and the Socialist Party to come to the July 3d Convention. They did not understand the situation—that the longing of the masses for the Labor Party was strong enough to bring the delegates of the rank and file to the Convention, but not strong enough as yet, to drive the labor officials to the formation of a Labor Party.

Luck and End of the Farmer-Labor Party

The leaders of the Farmer-Labor Party—Fitzpatrick, Nockles, Buck and Brown set the rank and file into motion. But as the mighty rank and file, dominated by a proletarian spirit, gathered at the Convention, these leaders were frightened back before their own bravery, and began to fight against the Convention. They called together the Convention, in order to found a Labor Party. But when the Convention took its task seriously, and set itself to forming a Labor Party, they wished to disrupt the Convention. Like Kronos the Greek god, they wished to devour their own child, immediately after its birth. But the Convention, like Zeus, the son of Kronos, showed itself stronger than the officials of the Farmer-Labor Party, and dethroned the whole officialdom of the Farmer-Labor Party, proclaiming itself sovereign. Fitzpatrick, Buck and Brown played a merry game in the Convention. In Cleveland they still spoke for the idea of a Labor Party. In Chicago they fought against the idea of a Labor Party. After the Cleveland Conference, Fitzpatrick declared that they were splitting because that Conference merely revived the vague phrase of a Labor Party. In Chicago, Fitzpatrick declared himself for the "independent Labor Party" idea, but sabotaged the formation of an Independent Labor Party. In Chicago, Fitzpatrick declared himself for the "independent" and "immediate" political action, and sabotaged the formation of an independent Labor Party. In Cleveland he made the split for the Labor Party. In Chicago he made the split against the Labor Party.

The Farmer-Labor officials were still for accepting the Workers Party delegates in Cleveland. In Chicago they conducted a desperate fight against admitting the Communists. Fitzpatrick is an old fighter and an old opponent of Gompers. He has merited much in the labor movement, but at the July 3d Convention he held a speech against the Labor Party, against the Third International, against the Communists, against Foster, a speech which might just as well have been made by Samuel Gompers. The tactics of the officials of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party has brought ruin to them and to the old Farmer-Labor Party.

At the beginning of the Convention, Fitzpatrick was greeted with the greatest ovation and with unanimous enthusiasm of all the delegates, but his last speech at the Convention was applauded by not more than thirty of forty persons. Fitzpatrick had entered the Ashland Auditorium as the future leader of the American working class, and left it as a politically isolated man. Today he must choose. Either he realizes his mistake and returns to the militants, or he must ally himself with Samuel Gompers against the militants.

It is a Mass Party!

The Farmer-Labor Party officials are trying desperately now to continue the existence of the old Farmer-Labor Party. But none of them is a Jesus Christ who can, by miracle, imbue life into a corpse. All state organizations of the Farmer-Labor Party have gone over to the new Federated Farmer-Labor Party. Only the Cook County organization has remained within the old Farmer-Labor Party. The delegates of Washington, Ohio, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Montana, Idaho, and California declared Sunday on for the new party, and are today affiliated with the Committee of the new party. All farmer-organizations of Wisconsin, Nebraska and Oregon have joined the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. More than fifty delegates remained with Fitzpatrick outside of the ranks of the new Party. The old Farmer-Labor Party officials may now weep and wail that their Labor Party idea has been stolen, that their name has been taken away, and that they wish to continue their old Party, and will do so. The truth is that not one farmer organization has gone along with them, that all the farmer organizations without exception have joined the new Party. The chairman of the new party is a dirt-farmer, a leader of the Wisconsin Progressive Farmers. The first vice chairman is the representative of the Progressive Party of Nebraska, which is a farmer, organization. The second vice chairman is a representative of the farmers of Wisconsin. The Farmer-Labor Party has been reduced to a Labor organization—Cook County. They went forward to conquer the United States, and they have one county—Cook County.

It is just as ridiculous when the Socialist Party denies that the new Federated Farmer-Labor Party is a real mass organization—the Socialist Party which was forced to give up the idea of the New York State Farmer-Labor Party because it feared that the Workers Party would get the majority there, and even in New York City has thrown away the mask of an American Labor Party, and once more dug up its ticket in the name of the Socialist Party.

The Role of the Workers Party

The new Party is a mass-party. It is a party of the rank and file. It is a party, not only of workers, but also of farmers. It is a ridiculous lie to assert that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is nothing but a new name for the Workers Party. The Workers Party is a minority in the new Party, just as it was a minority in the Convention. Of the 740 delegates, the Workers Party had only 150 political delegates, and only 170 delegates who represented various trade unions and other labor organizations. And yet, the Convention was almost unanimous on all important questions. The old Farmer-Labor Party officials never received more than fifty or sixty votes. It was not the Workers Party which dominated the Convention, but rather the idea of the formation of a genuine Federated Farmer-Labor Party, and the Workers Party was nothing else than a driving force and ideological representative of the idea of independent political action of the worker and farmer. It is just as ridiculous to say that the new Party organization is controlled by the Workers Party. The Workers Party is in the minority on the National Executive Committee and the Executive Council of the new Party. The Workers Party has not the ambition to control the new Party. Its only wish is to strengthen the militant spirit of the new Party, to develop its class-consciousness and to develop the new Party to a real party of the laboring masses. We do not wish to dominate or control the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, but we assert proudly that without the unifying work of the Workers Party, this new Party would have not been organized, and that after the betrayal by the Socialist Party and the bankruptcy of the Farmer-Labor Party, the Workers Party is the only political group in this country which fights consciously and militantly for the idea of a Labor Party.

The 600,000 workers and farmers who have formed the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, are not as yet Communists. It would have been a blunder if the Workers Party had proposed a Communist program, because a big part of the workers and farmers would have simply run away. In the program of the new Party there are many theoretical mistakes, but that is no harm. The prospects of today are such, that even the left wing of the labor movement can be united only with these no Communist, theoretical half-measures. Only thus could the 600,000 farmers and workers be united in organized action.

But there are two points in the resolutions which are an absolute guarantee that the new Party is not a reformist party, but will be a real revolutionary, militant party. The first point is the one which declares that the masses must first capture political power before they can have nationalization and public ownership. The second point is the one which declares that the land shall belong to its users. These two points bind the Party to the life and death struggle against capitalism.

The New Immediate Tasks

The new Federated Farmer-Labor Party is organized, but the July 3d Convention means only the first step. We must go further, if we would prevent the movement from ending in a fiasco. Four great tasks fall us in the near future.

First, we must give a broader basis to the new Federated Farmer-Labor Party. We must call upon the Labor and Farmer Conference for Progressive Political Action, as well as upon all existing local labor parties, to unite with the new Party.

Second, we must exercise a greater and greater pressure from below upon the big national and international unions, to force them to join the new Party.

Third, we must organize everywhere, from coast to coast, local city and state units of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Fourth, we must immediately begin an energetic, nation-wide campaign for the next convention of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, to meet early in 1924. At this convention, there must be present, not hundreds, but thousands of delegates. The next convention must unite, not only the left wing, but the majority of the working class, for conscious political action, and the struggle against the capitalist class-parties as well as against the lower middle class La Follette and Ford movements.

Big Task Now Is to Build United Party

(Continued from Page One)

Bennett, providing for entrance into the Federated Party's national executive committee. But this can be interpreted as a case where the membership of the Farmer-Labor Party ran away from the leaders. Let the Chicago Federation of Labor decide to affiliate with the Party of today and ask Fitzpatrick, Nockels, Buck and Brown to "Come in!" Then there may be heard a different story.

But real enemies of this federated farmer-labor movement may be found among the "Socialists" who tried to undermine and sabotage it from the beginning. C. G. Scott, a Minneapolis, Minn., Socialist alderman, came representing the Socialists of his state, in spite of the National Socialist Convention decision not to participate. He was always in the front rank fighting for united action. But there were other "Socialists" in the convention hall under different guises. The whole staff of the Chicago Edition of the New York Jewish Daily (Socialist) Forward were there trying to confuse and disrupt. They were charged with lobbying against measures that had the popular support of the delegates.

Perhaps the most corrupting work attempted by "The Forward" was its attempt to spread the falsehood that the delegates of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers had withdrawn from the convention on the first day. After this report had appeared I found the delegates of "The Amalgamated" still in the convention hall. They were Sam Rissman, Steve Skala and A. D. Mariempetri. I asked Rissman what he had to say about the report in "The Forward."

"The Forward," he aptly replied, "doesn't know what in hell it is talking about."

The New York (Socialist) Call tried to follow valiantly in the footsteps of its tutor. Its correspondent at Chicago was Julius Hochman, who was seated as a delegate of the New York Joint Board, Dress and Waist Makers' Union, kept up a consistent struggle for united political action. Thus did all "Socialist" efforts destroy themselves with their own petards. Probably the most scathing denunciation of the Socialist Party failure to participate in the conference came from Lillian Herstein, a Chicago school teacher, member of the Farmer-Labor Party, who had been denied a seat in the Cleveland Conference of the Committee for Progressive Political Action as a representative of the Chicago Teachers' Federation. The Cleveland Conference refused to seat delegates of local organizations.

At no time was there any doubt as to where the conference stood. When the resolutions were being considered, the delegates jumped to their feet and cheered in support of the resolution demanding recognition of Soviet Russia, also of Mexico. This scene was re-enacted when resolutions were adopted demanding the release of all the class-war prisoners.

Open Letter to Clevelanders

This is the spirit with which an open letter will be addressed to the Committee for Progressive Political Action, that failed to make progress at Cleveland, Ohio, last December.

It is the spirit that will be behind the nation-wide campaign that is already under way. The Federated Party will be represented at the Convention, July 19, called by the West Virginia State Federation of Labor to organize independent political action of the workers in that state.

Chicago will be the party headquarters. An official weekly publication will be issued. Funds are to be deposited in the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

Thus the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is being built as the political weapon of America's working class—the toilers on the land and in the cities.

Why All This Hurry?

Frightened into action by the mass movement for political action let loose by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party Conference, in Chicago, the Committee for Progressive Political Action is getting busy in New York State.

We had been informed by the Socialists controlling the "American Labor Party" that the time was not opportune for the holding of a state conference. Now the Keating-Johnston forces have called the conference for July 29th, and the "Socialists" are put to it, to explain that they have been invited. The New York Call goes far out of its way to emphasize that the Workers Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party will be barred. It is not stated what will happen to militant representatives of labor organizations.

The Chicago Conference showed that the forces united in the Federated Farmer-Labor Party alone stand for united and independent political action. Any attempt to bar it from labor's political gatherings in New York State, is an attempt to betray the workers and farmers into serfdom to the old political parties.

The tremendous and growing sentiment of the city and farm workers for class political action is the direct cause of this hurry-up action in New York State. No one will object to this speed, however. The sooner the straight-out issue is presented, the better the victims of exploitation the better. The forces within the Federated Farmer-Labor Party may rest assured that the full drift of working-class hopes for anti-Wall Street political action will enlist under its standards.

Workers Party Holds Open Air Meetings at Cleveland, Ohio

Local Cleveland, Ohio, Workers Party, has recently held successful open air meetings addressed by Emil E. Holmes, National Secretary of the World War Veterans, on the Menace of the Ku Klux Klan.

A meeting on June 9th was attended by a crowd of one hundred Negro workers who received the speakers with attentive interest. Copies of the Worker, the Labor Party pamphlet, and other literature were sold and a collection taken.

At a meeting held at East 35th Street and Cedar Ave., two hundred Negro and white workers listened with keen appreciation for over two hours, while Comrades Ralph Chaplin and Shaeffer spoke on the Labor Party, the Menace of the K. K. K. and the aims and purposes of the Workers Party respectively. The bundles of the Worker brought to the meeting were quickly sold out and also many Labor Party pamphlets. The collections taken at this meeting showed the deep interest taken by the audience in the work of organizing the workers into more powerful unions thru amalgamation and a fighting Labor Party, a work in which the Workers Party is taking the lead.

Dr. M. RASNICK, Pittsburgh.

To the Comrades in the Pittsburgh District

Dr. M. Rasnick announces that he has located his Dental Office at 605 Smithfield Street, near Seventh Avenue. Those who are in need of a Dentist will find it convenient to visit his office which is centrally located. Special consideration will be given to the readers of "The Worker" and their friends. A visit to his office will be appreciated.

Dr. M. Rasnick, 605 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

58 Arrests Make Holiday for Portland

Fifty-eight men and women were arrested at Portland, Oregon, July 4, for distributing tags asking for the release of political prisoners, according to information received by the American Civil Liberties Union from the Portland branch of the General Committee. This more than doubles the total of 23 arrests first reported.

"All were held under $500 bail each in order to make it impossible for them to be released until Harding left town," the communication to the Civil Liberties Union states. "In the police court yesterday the prisoners were charged with violating a new ordinance against the passing handbills which, of course, did not apply to them. All were released, except one, who was fined $25.00. He is out under $100 bail. We are going to test the validity of this fine in the courts."

"There is nothing further to say about the Portland arrests," Robert W. Dunn, associate director of the Civil Liberties Union, stated today. "They were obviously a miserable trick to prevent any discomfiture the President might have felt in being reminded of the forty-five federal political prisoners and the several hundred workers still in jail under state criminal syndicalism acts."

Lecture on Negro Migration

Friday evening, July 13, a free lecture will be given on the Causes and Extent of the Negro Migration from The South, at 149 W. 136th St., main hall, under the auspices of Peter Menelek, No. 105, of the African Blood Brotherhood.

The lecturer will be Clarissa S. Ware, head of the Bureau of African Labor Research, and the author of several fine articles on the Negro in general and the exodus in particular. The lecture will begin at nine o'clock, following a short business meeting of the Post which will start at 8 o'clock sharp. All persons interested in this important phase of race relations are invited to attend.

Foster and Tallentire Meetings

DULUTH, MINN.—A big amalgamation picnic will take place in Two Harbors, July 16th, and in the Workess Hall, Superior, Wis., 8 P. M., July 17th.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Here are Officers Who Will Direct Work of Building the Federated Farmer-Labor Party

The National Executive Committee of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was built up by giving representation upon it of the many organizations participating in the convention in which it was organized. The following list of officers indicates the strength and scope of the new party:

Chairman, William Bouck, Sedro-Wooley Washington, Western Progressive Farmers.

Secretary, Joseph Manley, Illinois, Workers Party.

First Vice-President, W. H. Green, Progressive Party of Nebraska.

Second Vice-President, Franklin H. Shoemaker, Green Bay, Wis., Farm-Labor Publishing Co.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

James Campbell, Buffalo, N. Y., Trades and Labor Council.
John C. Kennedy, Washington State Secretary, Farmer-Labor Party.
Otto H. Wangerin, Railroad Shop Crafts Legislative Committee of Minnesota.
George M. Tries, Detroit, Mich., Federation of Labor.
Anna M. Brady, Non-Partisan League of South Dakota.
W. H. Green, Progressive Party of Nebraska.
Joseph Manley, Workers Party.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Anna M. Brady, Non-Partisan League of South Dakota.
James Campbell, Buffalo Trades and Labor Council.
George M. Tries, Detroit Federation of Labor.
W. H. Green, Progressive Party of Nebraska.
Otto H. Wangerin, Minnesota Railroad Shop Crafts Legislative Committee.
Ludwig Lore, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society.
Thomas Meyerscough, United Mine Workers of America (affiliated Local Unions).
Franklin H. Shoemaker, Farm-Labor Publishing Co.
Noah Lindon, Workmen's Circle.
William Bouck, Western Progressive Farmers' League.
C. A. Hathaway, International Association of Machinists (Affiliated Local Unions).
I. G. Scott, Socialist Party of Minnesota.
Harold M. Ware, United Farmers' Educational League.
David A. Carman, Labor Party of Los Angeles.
W. E. Zeuch, Non-Partisan League of Wisconsin.
William Z. Foster, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America (Affiliated Local Unions).
James McCullen, United Mine Workers of America (Affiliated Local Unions).
Severi Alanne, Representing the Co-operative Organizations.
F. W. McKee, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers ((Affiliated Local Unions).
O. C. Hogan, Women's Progressive Association.
Max Jenkins, Independent Workmen's Circle.
M. J. Loeb, Representing Miscellaneous Trades.
Leon Lindon, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (Affiliated Local Unions).
H. L. Franklin, West Virginia State Federation of Labor.
Alexander Boyd, Fairmont (W. Va.) Central Labor Council.
C. E. Ruthenberg, Workers Party.
Joseph Manley, Workers Party.
John C. Kennedy, Farmer-Labor Party of Washington.
J. W. Roesmiller, Div. 46, Order of Railway Conductors (Affiliated Local Unions).
Mary B. Brite, State Secretary Farmer-Labor Party of Ohio.
C. J. Stevens, Farmer-Labor Party of Kentucky.
Richard Swift, Farmer-Labor Party of Illinois.

Note: Those members marked "Affiliated Local Unions" represent not their national organizations but the locals affiliated to the F. F. L. P.

"Imperial Washington"

By Ex-Senator R. F. PETTIGREW

The book of which Lenin said: "It is the greatest book on American political life."

Senator Pettigrew has spent 50 years in public life. He knows Washington and American political life from A to Z.

The United States has already passed from the Republic to the Empire.

We have a Government of the thieves, for the thieves, by the thieves.

Capital is stolen labor, and its only function is to steal more labor.

"Imperial Washington" and knows its value as an authoritative work on American political life. Certainly American workers ought to know what are the tendencies of the government of the U. S. A. This book will prove an eyeopener to every reader.

Copy, cloth, $1.25; paper, 25 cents.

Order of WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Lenin, himself the author of a treatise on "Imperialism," appreciates

Don't Be a Slacker! Help Boost The Party!

Do you want to help the Party grow? Do you want to build up a strong district organization, and enable us to carry on extensive work in the Fall?

All the members of the Workers Party and all militants in New York and vicinity have a splendid chance to co-operate right her and now.

You do not have to be a speaker, writer, an agitator. Each and every one of you can do his bit simply by buying a ticket for the Excursion to Bear Mountain which the Workers Party, District 2, and Local New York is arranging for Saturday afternoon, July 14, 2.30 P. M.

Not only will you support the district organization in this way but you will also give yourself a real treat.

On the Grand Republic, the largest and comfortable steamer which will take you up the Hudson to the loveliest spot on the river, Bear Mountain, you will meet all your old friends and comrades. You will have a chance to talk of old times and of the momentous events of the present. You will dance to the music of a fine orchestra, and now and then have an inexpensive bite—refreshments will be sold at city prices. And an especially fine treat is in store for you, a return home by moonlight.

If you are at all romantic, if you are young in years or in spirit and are ready for a rocking good time, you will come to the Excursion.

Get your tickets immediately. Don't be among those who put things off for to-morrow. Time waits for no man, and July 14 is not far off. All Workers Party members and militants are rushing to buy their tickets in advance so as not to be disappointed.

The Excursion Committee will see to it that only so many are allowed on board as the capacity of the boat will hold. Don't be among those who will regretfully watch the Grand Republic sail away without them.

Tickets cost $1.10, in the boat $1.50. Buy them at the Local Office, 208 E. 12th Street, or the National Headquarters, 799 Broadway, and at all Party daily newspaper offices and party headquarters.

The Grand Republic leaves PIER A, BATTERY PARK, on Saturday, July 14, 2.30 P. M. sharp.

Give the District your support and yourself a fine time!

Comé to the Excursion!

Congratulations on "The Worker"

"Your paper is about the best gotten up paper I have seen. You and the Workers Party are to be congratulated on the existence of a paper of the type of 'The Worker.' The next concentration of the members of the Workers Party must be on the task of converting 'The Worker' into a daily. Let's go!"—P. C., Baltimore, Md.

Denounce the Lewis Lynch Law Tactics

By Max Shachtman.

(Special to THE WORKER.)

CHICAGO.—The wave of condemnation of John L. Lewis in expelling Joseph Manley and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McCarthy from the 7th District Anthracite Conference of the miners at Scranton, Pa., is rising every day in the ranks of the coal miners. A survey of the opinions of various delegates to the Farmer-Labor conference, here, who happen to be members of the United Mine Workers of America, did not reveal one with a word of excuse for the vicious action of the Lewis machine.

The statements of a few of these miners' delegates are given here without any comment. They speak for themselves.

ALEXANDER HOWAT (former president of the most popular leaders in the U. M. W. of A.): "One can criticize the President of the United States, and the Senate from the Congressional galleries without being thrown out. There was absolutely no justification for Lewis' act, for, so far as I could learn, there was no disturbance created by Manley. Lewis' statement that Manley was an enemy of labor is false. I know Joe Manley as one who is fighting every day to make the labor movement bigger and stronger than it is today. The main reason for his expulsion was undoubtedly the fact that he had taken the liberty to criticize Lewis' policy. It was only another grandstand play by Lewis, and the only question is how long the miners are going to fall for that sort of bunk."

THOMAS MYERSCOUGH (Secretary of the International Progressive Committee in the U. M. W. of A.): "We expect these incidents to happen from time to time. They are just incidents in the fight. The only tendency they have is to improve our stand for the Progressive platform. To inflict bodily injury on a person does not mean anything. This is not a personal fight but a struggle for principles. They may do their damnedest—we are here to meet them. The miners are with us from Washington, on the Pacific coast, to Pittsburgh and Nova Scotia."

DUNCAN MACDONALD (Secretary of the Illinois district of the miners for seven years, ex-President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and now rank and file member of Local 448, Springfield, Ill.): "When anyone who attempts to be a leader has to resort to force, especially when he says he has the majority with him, his argument is too weak to be substantiated by right-thinking people. In this respect they resemble the coal operators when the latter attempt to get rid of the organizers for the U. M. W. of A."

FRED MERRICK (a member of the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference): "These tactics are nothing new to us. I personally was slugged and ejected from a hall in Smithton, Pa., while holding a receipt for the rent for this hall, the meeting having been called for the relief of the Fayette miners. Later the same day, the same gang of U. M. W. of A. thugs threatened my life on board a B. & O. railroad train if I do not stop activities for these stranded miners. Because we dare to help these miners, the Lewis machine is embittered, and the Manley episode is but one incident in the desperate struggle of the bureaucracy to hold power against the overwhelming sentiment of the rank and file against them."

EDWARD JOHNSON (Recording Secretary, Local 2376, Christopher, Ill.): "It was an outrage—something that has never happened in the history of the United Mine Workers before, to my knowledge. From indications in our locality, Southern Illinois, great numbers of our members are opposed to any such tactics being used in the Miners union. I believe that such action will serve no good purpose for the miners, and will bring only condemnation and defeat to the Lewis machine. The United Mine Workers, so far as I have come in contact with them, are 100 per cent for Howat and the progressives."

ALBERT J. ZIOMEK (Financial Secretary, Local 592, Rossiter, Pa.): "It is a disgrace to the U. M. W. of A., not only in the 2nd District but also all the districts in the country. To have a leader such as Lewis acting in such a manner is a blot, a stain, on our union, and the progressives are out to remove that stain in double-quick order."

NICK SEMON (President, Local 2468, Christopher, Ill.): "It was an injustice to Manley and the McCarthys, and a question that the rank and file should settle. Our local union believes in the progressives both on the industrial and the political fields. If we want to get anywhere in the fight against Capital in this country we must put up a united front; and the action of Lewis at the Scranton Conference was certainly not calculated to attain any such thing."

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

15,000 Miners, Members Dist. 26, U. M. W., Strike to Force Withdrawal of Troops and Police in Nova Scotia Steel Strike

By TOM BELL

(Specially Written for "The Worker")

SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA.—The Steel Workers' Union of Sydney is on strike. Of the 5,000 workers in the plant only a corporal's guard failed to respond to the call. The steel workers are out in force and the sheriffs of the district are powerless. The demands of the union are: A 20 per cent increase in wages, and the check-off system for the collection of union dues. The refusal of the corporation to grant the demands of the strikers precipitated the strike. The refusal to consider the corporation's strike breaking methods of importing strike breakers from Montreal completed the situation. The February strike made the union. Hundreds of workers joined every day during the strike. When the militia and police attempted to murder the union leaders, hundreds of workers joined every day. When the strike was settled by the 2500 agreement, the union was not smashed. The refusal of the corporation to grant the demands of the steel workers was met with a strike vote that declared for a strike.

The British Empire Steel Corporation has always had the support of the armed forces of the Canadian Government to crush the workers who struck for better conditions. This has been the experience of the miners and steel workers who are now on strike. During the last strike the steel workers strike the Provincial and Federal Governments have shipped 1200 troops and a detachment of Provincial Police to Sydney. On every occasion these troops acted policemen to murder the union leaders, but only succeeded in riding down a crowd of people coming home from church.

In answer to the attack of the armed forces against the steel workers, District 26 of the U. M. W., comprising about 15,000 miners have gone on strike one hundred per cent including the maintenance men demanding the withdrawal of the police and the troops from the Island of Cape Breton. In great mass meetings the miners have declared their intention of forcing the withdrawal of the troops and police before they will dig another ton of coal. The miners expect Lewis and his reactionary Executive at Indianapolis to line up with the corporation and attempt to smash the ranks of the miners by withdrawing the charter of the International. The capitalist press confidently states that this will take place within twenty four hours of a strike of the miners being called. The miners refuse to give up the struggle against the use of armed force against the labor movement to suit the reactionary ideas of Lewis or any other anti-labor combination.

On a smaller scale the British Empire Steel Corporation has an Empire of Steel and Coal similar to that of Gary in Pennsylvania and Illinois. This great merger has combined The Dominion Coal Company, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, the Arcadia Coal Company, the Halifax Ship Building Company, etc. into one great capitalist combination. Against this corporation the miners and steel workers of Nova Scotia have to struggle continually to even maintain their present miserable standard of living. Nowhere in the North American continent is the struggle between capital and labor so bitter and fought out stubbornly on both sides as in Nova Scotia. The steelworkers and the miners here have broken entirely with the old craft union methods of warfare. They are against trying to win a strike by pitting their empty stomachs against the troops and the millions of the Boss class (the corporation is called here). These workers do not stand in awe of the sacred phrase "private property." When they strike their object is to jeopardize the property of the corporation by taking out the maintenance men and letting the property go to destruction unless they get their demands.

The Provincial government of Nova Scotia and the Federal Government at Ottawa are entirely at the disposal of the Besco whenever the workers strike a blow for better living conditions. Last August to smash the strike of the miners against the 37½ per cent cut in wages the Island of Cape Breton was turned into an armed camp with troops, bombing planes, and a demand was made for the British Navy to come to Sydney to subdue the miners! The combination of armed forces and poverty forced the miners to accept a wage rate that is still 20 per cent below the 1921 rates that they are determined to secure.

The strike of the steelworkers of Sidney is to secure a 20 per cent increase in wages and the check-off collection of union dues. The Steel Workers Union of Sydney, a local of the International Iron, Tin and Steel Workers of which "Grandma" Tighe is the stupid and reactionary leader, has been in existence for a number of years but never amounted to anything because of the blacklisting of union men carried on by the corporation. This policy caused the strike last February that brought the management to its knees in four days to prevent the blast furnaces being ruined. This strike made the union. Hundreds of workers joined every day during the strike and from having only a few dozen members the union embraces 80 per cent of the workers in its ranks to-day. Of the 5800 workers in the steel plant fully 2500 are in the union.

At the close of the February strike the union made demands on the corporation for a twenty per cent increase in wages, an 8-Hour day and the check-off. To prevent a strike for these demands the Provincial Government organized a Provincial Police force and stationed them at Sydney. These thugs were paraded around the city to intimidate the workers. The union did not try the strength with this armed gang but continued to consolidate its forces. In May the Provincial Police had the audacity to raid the miners' District Office and the homes of the union officials to "find" Malcom Bruce, editor of the "Worker," Toronto, and to get "red" literature. This roused the miners and Councils of Action were set up, and instructed to tie up the mines until the Provincial Police were withdrawn. Before it came to a strike the police were taken out, and a Halifax paper dubbed it "The Retreat from Moscow." The withdrawal of the Provincial Police gave the steelworkers an opportunity to press their demands. The management met the representatives of the workers but refused to grant the demands. The union then took a strike ballot which was in favor of a strike. The officials of the steel plant kept on chatting pleasantly with the committee hoping to draw them into the trap of negotiation and arbitration. The sudden strike on Wednesday, June 30th, was the answer to the procrastination of the corporation. The night shift struck work and picketed the gates and turned the day shift back from the plant. A couple of hundred men who went in to work were dragged out that evening by the pickets and the plant tied up solid.

The lowest wage paid in the steel plant is 30 cents an hour. About 65 per cent of the workers are paid 32 cents an hour. The machinists are paid 57 cents an hour. The plant works an 11 hour shift by day and 13 hours by night. Every week of a 24 hour shift is worked. Out of the 3800 workers in the plant only about 300 are forge men. Even the Gary Hell in the United States cannot beat this for brutal exploitation and low wages. These steel workers have to put up with the worst and lowest paid on this continent. The fight that they are putting up for their demands will not bring them a decent wage. It will merely lay the basis for a further struggle in the future. The check-off will give them an organization which will destroy the long hours and the low wages.

Immediately the strike was called the corporation got in touch with the governments and troops were shipped in to Sydney to "protect property" in the usual manner. On Sunday the Provincial Police were brought back. On Sunday evening the police and the troops cooperated in a brutal plot to murder the pickets at number four gate of the plant where the battle has been fiercest and where the militants of the union were on duty. The plot was for the mounted police to drive the pickets down a subway near the gate where the troops with bayonets were to hold them until the horses had trampled them to the ground. This plot failed because the troops by a few minutes late arriving at the spot. The pickets escaped and the mounted police galloped madly into a crowd of people, mostly women and children, coming from church. These people were trampled by the horses and clubbed by the police. One child was killed, an old woman clubbed so badly that she is not expected to live, some respectable citizens were severely beaten up. This action of the police solidified the ranks of the miners and the steelworkers in common defense.

Since the demands of the steelworkers were made the miners of Cape Breton (the sub-districts of the U. M. W. on this Island comprise the majority of the miners in District 26 and they are the most militant and determined of the miners' union here) have pledged their support to the struggle of the steelworkers. In the coming fight the threats of Lewis and his gang at Indianapolis that expulsion would follow any strike to help the steelworkers. At the district convention of the miners last month a resolution was unanimously carried pledging the full support of the miners to the steelworkers in their struggle. Immediately the news of the attack upon the pickets spread around the miners called a mass meeting on Monday evening and despite the fact that it was a holiday about 7500 miners attended. The officers of the Steel Workers Union told the story of the attack on the pickets, and the miners were fighting mad when they realized the lengths to which the governments are willing to defend the profits of the corporation. A resolution giving the governments until midnight Tuesday to withdraw the police and troops was carried unanimously.

On Tuesday afternoon the miners did not wait for the signal to start the strike, they quit work in a body. The mass meeting in the evening heard the District Officers relate their conversation with the Provincial Secretary in Sydney. He had urged that the miners do not strike until an investigation was held on the actions of the police and troops. The miners replied that this call was a fight and they were not prepared.

The capitalist papers have carried the report that if the miners strike on any pretext whatever in this District Lewis will withdraw the charter of the District. The decision of the District Convention to take a ballot on a strike for the 1921 rates showed Lewis to be on the side of the corporation when he ordered the miners to live up to a contract that was extracted from them by force and which the corporation has repeatedly broken. Lewis will do all in his power to smash the solidarity of the miners here but he is going to meet with a most determined resistance. The miners here will maintain the solidarity of their ranks despite the governments and their troops, the corporation, and John L. Lewis.

The International Union to which the steel workers belong is a farce. It has 8000 members and is led by the best friends of the steel magnates, "Grandma" Tighe came here and bestowed his blessing upon the union and advised them to respect the law. The opinions of the steel workers of him are unprintable. The action of the steel workers of Sydney should be an inspiration for the thousands of steel workers of the United States to organize and fight the long hours and low wages under which they suffer. One thing is certain Tighe and his sewing circle will not organize the steel workers—the militants of the labor movement will have to take up that task.

The steel workers are fighting for a slight increase in wages and their union. The attack of the mounted police and the troops on the pickets has resulted in a united front of the miners and the steel workers. The rest of the labor movement of this country under the thumbs of traitors like Tom Moore will deplore the "rash actions" of these workers. But these workers are fighting for the whole of the labor movement. They are battling to prevent the smashing of the entire movement by armed force. The labor fakers can be relied upon to sabotage them as much as they can. But the miners and steel workers of Cape Breton will fight to the last ditch to save their union and their lives from the attacks of the troops and the mounted police sent by the "Democratic" Government of Canada to protect the profits of the British Empire Steel Corporation and force men to work for 32 cents an hour and work brutally long hours.

NOTICE

The Labor Herald for "JULY" is out. Get your bundles at office of Trade Union Educational League, 206 East 12th Street.

"AMALGAMATION"

By JAY FOX

15 cents per copy

"Amalgamation," by Jay Fox, is a most timely pamphlet in the list of labor political and economic subjects. It is such a pamphlet as every union man and woman should read and take to work and discuss with their fellows on the job.

The chapter headings give an idea of the contents, yet cannot show the force of the argument for AMALGAMATION that is sweeping thru the labor unions. Chapter Headings are: The Growing Power of Capitalism; The Incapacity of Craft Unionism; Amalgamation, the way to Progress; The Amalgamation Movement; Departmentalized Industrial Unionism; The Trade Union Educational League.

Order of WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Workers Party Members! A Great Task Lies Before You!

To All Branches and Members of the Party!

Comrades: The Chicago Convention, representing SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND ORGANIZED WORKERS has spoken. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party has been organized.

Our party has said over and over again that the organization of such a mass party to fight the political battles of the industrial workers and farmers in the present struggle would be the greatest step forward in the history of the labor movement in this country.

This step has been taken. The Chicago Convention in spite of petty opposition practically unanimously declared for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The organized workers and farmers of this country are at last on record and on the march.

Our work of agitation and education in favor of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party contributed a great deal to the achievement of this result. Thru our work in the various workers' organizations we won the confidence of thousands of workers who have taken a position of leadership in the struggle for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

At the Chicago convention we proved thru our actions that we would not hamper the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The convention had but one plank in their program—THE FEDERATED FARMER-LABOR PARTY MUST COME OUT OF THE CONVENTION. It will be a sorry day for us if the delegates stood on the same platform. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party was born.

Comrades! Now that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party has been born an even greater task than the work of agitation and organization lies before us.

The principles, the organization structure of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party were created by the Chicago Convention. The representatives of the Hundred Thousand Workers and Farmers approved of the statement of principles and organizational structure. Now we must build the organization itself.

We must put flesh and muscles upon the structure which has been created. We must rally, not only the six hundred thousand workers and farmers whose representatives were at Chicago, but even greater masses in support of the new party.

Our party must devote itself to this task as energetically as it did to the task of agitation and education. For the immediate future the greater part of our energies, our organizational strength must go into the work of building the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Our party has proven itself a real Communist party in its work for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. It has proven its strength and discipline. Every party member who saw the party at work in Chicago was proud of his party.

Let us prove that we are worthy of the name Communists even more definitely in the new great task that lies ahead of us.

Let every party member, every party unit, go to work at once to build the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

This is the program of action:

1. Endorsement of the work of the Chicago Convention and affiliation with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party must be secured from workers' and farmers' organizations.

2. The formation of provisional committees of action should become the order of the day. Every party unit should immediately call conferences of all workers' and farmers' organizations in the territory in which they are members. Resolutions of endorsement of the affiliation should be sent to The Federated Farmer-Labor Party, Clark Building, 800 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

3. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party must be built up in every city and town and in every rural district. The party branches should take the initiative in forming a local committee, on which should be represented, in addition to the party branches, co-operative organizations, political groups which should call a city convention to organize the local unit of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The Organization Rules of the Party explain the method of forming such branches.

The Labor Party Fund

3. The "For A Labor Party Fund" to which the party requested party branches and sympathisers to contribute is needed more today than it was before the Chicago Convention. The response which the branches make to the party appeal will determine the resources of the National Organization in carrying on the work to help build the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. Every party unit which has not done its share toward raising the $10,000 fund should send in its contribution immediately. The prompter the action the greater the results.

Comrades! The party has never asked funds for a greater work than the "For A Labor Party Fund." Now your appreciation of the importance of this task by acting quickly on the party appeal.

TO WORK, COMRADES!

The three definite points above give every party member the opportunity to go to work at once and to help develop the work of the Chicago Convention so that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party will quickly become a powerful, functioning organization carrying on the political struggles of industrial workers and farmers.

Comrades! There never was such an opportunity to make labor count in the United States. The hopes and aspirations which have inspired tens of thousands of workers who have suffered and sacrificed in the interest of the labor movement in this country can be realized.

Labor, the giant challenging the rule of the exploiters, is coming into being. The mighty strength of the masses of industrial workers and farmers is being mobilized.

AS COMMUNISTS WE MUST BE THE LEADERS, THE VANGUARD IN THIS WORK.

TO WORK!

LET US SHOW THAT WE ARE EQUAL TO THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY THAT LIES BEFORE US.

Fraternally yours,

Central Executive Committee, Workers Party of America,

C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

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determined of the miners' union here) have pledged their support to the struggle of the steelworkers. In spite of the threats of Lewis and his gang at Indianapolis that expulsion would follow any strike to help the steelworkers. At the district convention of the miners last month a resolution was unanimously carried pledging the full support of the miners to the steelworkers in their struggle. Immediately the news of the attack upon the pickets spread around the miners called a mass meeting on Monday evening and despite the fact that it was a holiday about 7500 miners attended. The officers of the Steel Workers Union told the story of the attack on the pickets, and the miners were fighting mad when they realized the lengths to which the governments are willing to defend the profits of the corporation. A resolution giving the governments until midnight Tuesday to withdraw the police and troops was carried unanimously.

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Harding Reaches Alaska

An eminent diplomat once said: "Give your enemy the right kind of a bad name and half your battle against him is won." Harding is apparently resorting to this political refuge in order to keep his Party's house in order. Having reached Alaska after a series of disappointing campaign speeches, he has changed his campaign somewhat.

Harding now dubbs himself "an apostle of understanding." He made a fervent plea to the Alaskans to have his Administration go down in history "as a period of understanding."

All of which leads one to believe that "normalcy," which rode in on a wave of a seven million majority in 1920, is now dead beyond any hope of resurrection, even thru the most devout prayers. A new national election is in sight, New smoke screens must be manufactured to hide the crimes of the reactionary Government. Behind all this talk of "understanding" there are sinister capitalist forces at work spreading the most dangerous brand of misunderstanding amongst the workers and farmers.

The last Congress was the most costly one the American masses have ever had to bear. Instead of a period of "understanding" Harding's first two years should go down in history as a period of fabulous bonuses to the powerful employing class interests. The railroads, the packing and shipping and banking interests have all been handed handsome gifts totalling $14,000,000,000. Thru the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Law the capitalists will clean up a bonus of $1,715,000,000 on agricultural products and $2,282,000,000 on light and heavy steel products. At the same time Congress reduced every appropriation for research and education and put the soldiers' bonus on the fire.

En route to Alaska Gamaliel spoke the same Gospel of the employing class tho he attempted, within the limits of his temperament, to hide his real plans behind glittering generalities. All in all, Harding's tour may be summed up as a series of promises to the big industrial and financial interests to render them increasing services. So obvious has this effort of Harding been that the Republican Standpatter Press, seeking Minnesota's vacant seat in the Senate has been forced openly to repudiate the Fordney Tariff Act. Press is throwing Harding overboard in order to prevent the Minnesota working and farming masses from understanding the real conditions prevailing in the country.

Yet, we welcome Harding's plea for a period of "understanding." We hope the working and farming masses will take the President's advice not only to heart but also to mind. The sooner the exploited masses will understand the true class relationship in the United States, the sooner are they likely to kick and to bite hard. And the sooner they kick hard, the sooner the employing class will be put out of business and relegated to the limbo of forgotten tyrannies.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 284

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A Timely Pamphlet

By ELMER T. ALLISON

"The American Foreign-Born Worker," By Clarissa S. Ware, Published by the Workers Party, 799 Broadway. Price 15 cents.

The present industrial activity of the country has brought up for attention of the employing class and, therefore, of the government, the matter of the immigration laws. Naturally, the puppets of Big Business sitting in places of governmental authority have leaped with alacrity into the spot-lights to give voice to their masters' wishes.

The remedies proposed by the two most outspoken Heralds of the Empire of Steel, Coal, etc., President Harding and Secretary of Labor Davis, are most enlightening as showing their end, of course, their masters' attitude toward the new comer to our shores. The President wants registration boards established at the points of embarkation abroad in order that only "desirables" may be able to run the gauntlet. We can imagine what a perfect system of registration could be instituted with, say, Mussolini.

Secretary of Labor Davis is for a finger-print, registration, annual enrollment system which would place every unnaturalized resident of the United States under supervision. Assuredly, the American foreign-born is up against a new game.

In "The American Foreign-born Workers," Clarissa S. Ware has given a little mine of information on America's foreign-born population, to which has been added colored charts which elucidate the statistics most interestingly.

No student of American labor history can leave out of calculation the foreign-born workers—we are a nation of foreign-born. The source of these streams of immigrants at different periods constitute an important phase of knowledge on this question. The Empire of Steel has been built on the mangled bodies and crushed bones of workers from one section of Europe. There are a hundred and one other points of equal worth developed in this pamphlet.

The pamphlet is an unanswerable argument for industrial and political unity of America's workers, foreign-born and native. And this, alone, can uproot the plans of the capitalist class from inaugurating a system of registration-espionage of the millions of foreign-born here, which would undoubtedly be followed by some similar registration of the native-born workers.

Our recommendation to you is that you send 15 cents in postage to the Workers Party and get a copy of this new up-to-date pamphlet.

THE FOURTH CONGRESS

"RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS OF THE FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL"

50 cents

40 cents per copy for 5 or more.

We have just received a shipment of the above 120 page paper bound booklet in English. Every party member and other workers as well should have a copy. You will want to know the actions and decisions of the Congress of the Communist Parties of the world held in Moscow, based upon the experiences and thought of the vanguard of the working-class in all countries.

Order of WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, New York City

Young Workers League in Fight on Militarism

The Young Workers League of New York has sent the Central Trades and Labor Council a stiff protest against their action in allowing the Citizens' Military Training Camps to solicit recruits in the unions. A letter was also sent to every union affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York asking them to demand that their delegates to the central body vote to reconsider their action. Here is the letter:

Central Trades and Labor Council
New York City.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

It has been brought to our attention that your body, representing the organized workers of this city, has officially permitted representatives of the Citizens' Military Training Camps Association to appear before Local Bodies to appeal for recruits to the military training camps.

The Young Workers League, representing that section of the working class which is directly affected by all militaristic preparations, protests against your action, which is, in effect, an official sanction of an attempt to plant the seeds of militarism among our young people.

The Citizens' Military Training Camp is but a subterfuge for the preparation of an army for possible wars, and your organization in permitting itself to be used in the furnishing of cannon-fodder for the benefit of war profiteers. It is extremely regrettable that the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York should be party to such an antiworking class move as to aid in the recruiting of an unnecessary armed force, especially in the experience of Organized Labor during and following the World War. The horrors of the war, in which millions of young workers took part and lost their lives, was a signal for the onslaught on the Labor Unions. The only thing to drive began with the disbanding of the army.

We, the youth of the working class, take part in all your struggles for higher wages, better working conditions and more effective organization. With you we are fighting against the enslavement of the youth of this country. In our fight against militarism, we deem it our duty to take part in protecting the youth against their militarization.

The Young Workers League of New York appeals to you as brothers in our common struggle to await the word that you have reconsidered your step in aiding in the militarization of the youth of our country.

Fraternally yours,

Young Workers League of America,
Local New York.

Shopmen Hear Labor Party Talk

CONCORD, N. H.—In the hall of the Central Labor Union here many striking shopmen heard a talk on "The Labor Party" by William Sinness, District Organizer for New England of the Workers Party. It was the first attempt in recent times to hold a Workers Party meeting in Concord, which is mainly a railroad shop town.

Gompers' policy on the Labor Party and his "friends of the workers" were stripped naked, since at least one of those present stated before the meeting that the Governor was a "friend of labor."

The shopmen were very much interested in the work of the Railway Amalgamation Committee, and ordered a number of copies of the official organ of the committee.

Brutal Dictatorship of Bosses Backs 12-Hour Day

(Continued from Page One)

the Steel Trust a total loss of over two billion dollars, Senator Underwood declared that the steel industry "is the most FEUDAL thing that it is a crime and a shame to tolerate in the midst of this country."

Governor Is Responsible for Continuation of 12-Hour Day

Coming to the very core of the question of the persistence of the 12-Hour Day and the Steel Strike, the Interchurch Report says: "Governor Pinchot has said that: 'The Government at most is the chief cause for the loss of the 1919 strike was the refusal of the Steel Magnates to invoke governmental agencies and by public opinion.' In this sense it is easy to understand that it is the strike 'the foundations of the United States Government were involved.'"

But perhaps the most imposing evidence of the relationship between the Steel Trust and the Government is to be found in the fact that the Chairman of the Steel Strike Committee investigating the Steel Strike bowed to Mr. Gary that he himself was in favor of the Open Shop. Tersely put, the basic feature of the Government's whole policy is thus shown in the following from the Interchurch report:

"In the twenty-eight pages of the Senate Committee's Report on the Steel Strike much space is devoted to the need for Americanization. Only a few lines were devoted to the 12-Hour Day."

And this Americanization has meant to the Steel workers only gruesome suffering and unrestrained terrorism!

Local Government Tyranny Rampant in Steel Area

As soon as the steel workers went into the struggle against the 12-Hour Day the Government—Municipal, State, and National—leaped to the defence of the employers. Describing this situation confronting the strikers the Interchurch investigators reported that:

"Local magistrates, police authorities, etc., around Pittsburgh were frequently steel mill officials. In other cases steel mill officials exercised police authority without the excuse of having been previously elected to public office. For example, besides Sheriff Haddock of Allegheny County whose brother was superintendent of an American Sheet and Tin Plate plant (Corporation subsidiary), Mayor Crawford of Duquesne was the brother of the President of the McKeesport Tin Plate Co.; President Moon of the Borough of Homestead was chief of the mechanical department of the Homestead Mills; Burgess Lincoln of Munhall was a department superintendent in the same mill. The Burgess of Clairton was a mill official, etc., etc. . . . When a striker was taken before the mill official public-official he was likely to suspect connections between his fate and the steel company's desires. In many other cases officials of the mills only, personally, gave the orders for arrests, and the decisions whether the arrested should be jailed or not, generally after learning whether the striker would return to work or not.

"The charges on which strikers were arraigned before local magistrates, then imprisoned or fined, were often never recorded and never learned by the prisoners. Regarded formal specifications included 'stopping men from going to work,' 'cursing' (the State police or deputies), 'abusing,' 'refusing to obey orders' (to move on, etc.), 'going out of his house before daylight,' 'laughing at the police,' 'throwing strike cards out on the street,' 'smiling at State police.' Fines ran from $10 to $50 or $600 Imprisonment terms ran up to months. Arrested men were frequently taken, not to jail, but inside the steel mill and held there. The charges of beatings, clubbings, etc., often substantiated by Doctors and eye-witnesses' affidavits, were endless and monotonous; in most communities the only public official to appeal to turned out to be another steel mill official.

The terrible odds overwhelming the workers in their fight against the Two-Shift System is thus brought home forcefully in the following from the answer of the Strike Committee to Wilson's request for a postponement of the strike.

"Thru the efforts of the representatives of the Steel Industry, officials in various localities have denied the men free assembly and free speech. Instances are too numerous where meetings have been suppressed, men arrested, charged on unfounded charges, excessive bail required, and cruel punishment imposed, all without warrant in law and justice.

"As one of many examples: In the city of McKeesport a meeting held by the men within their constitutional rights was broken up and men arrested and thrown into jail, charged with riot, and held to the excessive bail of $5,000 each, while one of the hirelings of the steel industry, arrested for the murder of a woman speaker at Brackenridge, Pa., is being held under bail of about $2,500. Another patent example is Hammond, Indiana, where four defenseless union men were charged upon and killed by hired detectives of the steel industry, and witnesses on behalf of their survivors have been so intimidated and maltreated that the truth of the killing was suppressed.

"Guns and cannon have been planted in mills, and highly charged electric wires have been strung around their premises.

"Armed men in large numbers are patrolling about intimidating not only the workers but, in many communities, anyone showing the slightest sympathy with the men."

White Terror in Pennsylvania

Regarding the ruthless suppression of the steel workers in Pennsylvania the Interchurch investigators had this to say:

"In Western Pennsylvania the civil rights of free speech and assembly were abrogated without just cause, both for individuals and the strikers' organizations, and rights of strikers were violated by the State constabulary and sheriff's deputies.

"Police authorities, in some cases, acted against groups of workmen in the interests of the steel companies. Instances of many cases in Western Pennsylvania, consistently authorities and institutions were subservient to the maintenance of one corporation's anti-union policy."

Typical of the inestimable aid given by the Government to the Steel Trust is the following conditions portrayed by the Senate Committee:

"In the Pittsburgh district, however, meetings have been prohibited from time to time in the campaign for organization started in McKeesport and Duquesne, several months before the strike was called, the organizers were forbidden to hold meetings of any sort in halls within the city or on vacant lots anywhere in the vicinity. Appeal was made without avail to the Mayor of the city and the Governor of Pennsylvania. In Clairton meetings were held on Sundays for several weeks prior to the strike, but on September 21 the sheriff proclaimed that there should not be any meetings of any kind anywhere."

Shedding further light on the plight of the workers, the Monthly Labor Review for December, 1919, says:

"There were 15,000 men on strike in Pittsburgh proper. The mayor of the city permitted these men to hold meetings in their own Labor Temple which accommodates only 2,000 men and one other place which the strikers maintained was inaccessible because of the distance from the strike district. Permits to hold meetings were refused at Bradock and in other towns where meetings were permitted it was stipulated that there should be no speeches in foreign languages. The union organizers were not permitted to pass handbills containing a notice of meetings even tho such meetings were to be held on private property with the consent of the owner. Not more than two persons were allowed to congregate on the streets at one time. Newspapers refused to publish notices of union meetings. In some instances in which halls had been rented by the union organizers notices were found posted, on the night of the meeting, declaring the halls closed by the order of the Board of Health. All owners of halls were instructed not to rent them without a permit from city authorities. The authorities, usually the sheriff or the mayor, refused to grant the permit."

The whole situation on this section of the Strike Army's front is thus summed up by the Interchurch Report:

"Free elections were customarily impossible in steel towns in Western Pennsylvania due to clearly understood manipulations by the steel company officials who were public officials.

"That is, democratic practices as well as constitutional rights are decisively modified by the Steel Companies in Western Pennsylvania, and the 'modifications' are for the purpose of defeating labor organizations. . . . During the strike terms of personal rights and personal liberty were wholesale; men were arrested without warrants, imprisoned without charges, their homes invaded without legal process, magistrates' verdicts were rendered frankly on the basis of whether the striker would go back to work or not."

Military Rule in Indiana

In Indiana the conditions were not different from those in Pennsylvania, as can be seen from the following despatch appearing in the New York Times of October 16, 1919:

"The first outdoor meeting of the strikers since the arrival of the troops in Gary was held this afternoon by permission of Colonel Hagen, who sat on the speakers' platform during the meeting. Several service men were in the crowd of nearly 3,000 strikers, and soldiers were stationed on the outskirts. Near the park machine guns were held in readiness."

On the developments in this strike area the Interchurch Report said:

"General Wood declared that the army would be neutral. He established rules in regard to picketing. These rules were so interpreted and carried out as to result in breaking up the picket-line. One picket, for example, would be permitted at a certain spot; if the striker who came up to relieve the picket, stopped to converse with him and to receive reports and instructions, both strikers would be arrested. Delays and difficulties would attend the release of these men from jail or 'bull pen.' The picket line thus dwindled and its disappearance signalled to the Gary workers that the strike was breaking. Army officers sent soldiers to arrest union officers in other trades, for example, for threatening to call a strike on a local building operation. Workers thruout the city believed that the Federal Government opposed them and that the regulations would stay as long as the steel workers remained on strike. The army was not withdrawn until the strike was declared off."

Interlocking System of Company Spies and Federal Agents

In many instances the spies of the Steel Trust are the same ones who are agents of the Department of Justice. In other instances they work hand in glove in keeping the workers chained to the 12-Hour Day. Apropos of this interlocking system of slave-driving, the Interchurch investigators showed:

"The Commission's investigators, asking the officers of a company in the Pittsburgh district for information concerning their machinery for ascertaining strikers' needs, encountered this thing: Lying in the labor file. The labor file, the company's basis for a labor policy, consisted of the secret service report of various detectives and of 'labor agencies.' There were misspelled reports of 'undercover-men,' 'operatives X, Y, and Z,' contracts for their services, official letters exchanged between companies giving lists of strikers, commonly known as 'black lists.' In some instances original confidential scraps of paper contained secret denunciations of workers, which denunciations, raised to the dignity of typed documents, were then circulated to other companies and sent on to the Federal Department of Justice. The names of independent concerns and of subsidiary companies of the Steel Corporation appear on letterheads showing how this information or misinformation was passed along."

The Commission further reported that:

"In McKeesport in one raid 79 workmen were taken, three were detained and one on final examination was held by the Federal authorities. Federal officers testified that the denunciations which had led to these arrests were made by plant detectives or 'under-cover-men' of the steel companies, many of them sworn in as Sheriff's deputies during the strike. In the Pittsburgh district raids and arrests for Bolshevism were made on the sole complaint of company 'under-cover-men' . . .

"These company spy-systems carry right thru the United States Government . . . Federal immigration authorities testified to the Commission that raids and arrests for 'radicalism', etc., were made, especially in the Pittsburgh district, on the denunciation and secret reports of the steel company's 'under-cover-men,' and the prisoners turned over to the Department of Justice. The Commission's labor file enabled the student to follow one such paper thru to the Government. It is given here as offering light upon the question why many workingmen, especially steel workers, have come to assert that the Government, AS GOVERNMENT, has taken sides in industrial warfare; has taken sides against striking working men . . .

The testimony of a Federal officer of long official experience, made at a hearing of the Commission of Inquiry in November in Pittsburgh was: . . . 90 per cent of all the radicals arrested and taken into custody were reported by one of the large corporations, either of the steel or coal industry. I mean by that, that these corporations are loaded up with what they call 'under-cover' men who must earn their salaries, and they go around and get into these organizations and report the cases to the detectives for the large companies. The detectives in turn report to the Chief of Police of the city. Generally, the chiefs of police in these small cities around Pittsburgh were notified. They send a man to examine them to see if there are any extreme radicals or anarchists among them."

Conclusion

The 12-Hour Day is still in force because the workers have not been able to compel the Steel Trust to drop it, largely because of the unlimited aid rendered to the Steel bosses by the Government. The entente cordiale between the Steel Trust and the Government runs into every ramification of the Governing agencies of the country—Municipal, State, and Federal.

When the strike deputations of workers sought aid from Attorney General Palmer his only answer was a commendation of a "patriotic" society's effort to run labor "agitators" out of Pennsylvania. Thus wrote the Attorney General on November 25, 1919: "It is a pity that more patriotic organizations do not take action similar to that of your order."

According to the Interchurch Commission the attitude of the Government towards the struggle of the workers against the 12-Hour Day could be summed up in these words: "Civil peace could be preserved only by interference with the existence of ordinary civil liberties on the part of a large proportion of the population."

How deadly effective a strike-breaking policy this practice of the Government is, is proven by the following estimate of the Senate Committee:

"This denial of free speech and assemblage had an undeniable influence on the strike. In Duquesne, for example, where meetings were prohibited, only 5 per cent of the men were reported to be organized. In Cleveland and Lackawanna, where the men were allowed to meet, approximately 80 per cent were reported to be organized, and the mills practically closed down when the strike was called."

No worker should or can take seriously Harding's last plea in behalf of the abolition of the 12-Hour Day. The very reply of Gary accepting the President's plea in instituted the 8-Hour Day "when there is a surplus of labor available" unmasks the joint hypocrisy and fraud of the promises of the Chief Executive of the country and the Chief Executive of the Steel Trust. On this basis, the President has actually not gone one bit further than the Iron and Steel Institute. Harding has only lightened his burden of apologies for the coming campaign and saved the Republican Party the Steel campaign contributions.

Three Proletarian Writers Praise

"The Government—Strikebreaker"

By JAY LOVESTONE

UPTON SINCLAIR

WILLIAM F. DUNNE

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write as follows after reading a copy of this new, bold book on the working class struggle in America.

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"I am very much pleased with 'The Government—Strikebreaker' and consider it a distinctive contribution to American labor literature."—William F. Dunne, Editor, Butte, Mont., Bulletin.

"I have read 'The Government—Strikebreaker' with more than a keen interest. I wish I were in a position to place a copy in the hands of every American worker, but since I am not I will ask you to send me five copies for which I will send check."—Duncan McDonald, Editor, Illinois Industrial Review.

Men who lead the American working class and workers who do their own thinking and draw their own conclusions appreciate this book, this mine of authentic information on the government of the U. S. A. and its official and unofficial actions during the most critical labor situation of a decade.

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H. L. MENCKEN on "The Goose-Step":

"The Goose-Step" came in yesterday afternoon, and I fell on it last night. My sincere congratulations. I have read on and on with constant joy in the adept marshaling of facts, the shrewd presentation of personalities, the lively and incessant humor. It is not only a fine piece of writing; it is also a sound piece of research. It presents a devastating, but, I believe, thoroly fair and accurate picture of the American universities today. The faults of "The Brass Check" and "The Profits of Religion" are not in it. It is enormously more judicial and convincing than either of those books. You are here complaining of nothing. You simply offer the bald and horrible facts—but with liveliness, shrewdness, good humor. An appalling picture of moral and mental debasement. Let every American read it and ponder it!

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"The Book of Life", cloth	2.00

The following at $1.20 in cloth, and 60 cents in paper: "The Brass Check", "The Profits of Religion", "King Coal", "The Jungle", "100 Per Cent".

Address, Literary Department, Workers Party, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

Win All Labor Meetings for United Party

A large number of international union conventions will be held during the coming months. All delegates to these conventions should be instructed to vote for affiliation with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party just organized at Chicago. The list of these conventions available at this time follows:

Conventions of Labor Unions

July 9-19, Kansas City, Mo., Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.

July 9-13, New York City, Piano Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union.

July 11-21, Chicago, Ill., Glass Bottle Blowers.

July 15-21, Omaha, Nebr., Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

July 15-23, Philadelphia, Pa., Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union.

July 17-21, Chattanooga, Tenn., Stove Mounters' International Union.

July 21-24, New York City (Executive Board Meeting) Wire Weavers' Association.

Aug. 6-10, Chicago, Ill., Foundry Employes.

Aug. 13-18, Atlanta, Ga., Typographical Union.

Aug. 13-20, Chicago, Ill., Hotel Morrison, Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Alliance and Bartenders' League.

Aug. 20 to 25, Milwaukee, Wis., Photo-Engravers' Union.

Sept. 3-8, Denver, Colo., Federation of Federal Employes.

Sept. 3-8, El Paso, Texas, Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Sept. 3-8, Providence, R. I., Association of Letter Carriers.

Sept. 4-9, Atlanta, Ga., Railway Mail Association.

Sept. 10-17, Cedar Rapida, Iowa, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

Sept. 10-17, New York City, United Textile Workers.

Sept. 10-20, Los Angeles, Calif., Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

Sept. 10-20, Oakland, Calif., Street and Electric Railway Employes.

Sept. 10-24, Philadelphia, Pa., United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers.

Sept. 17-30, Denver, Colo., Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers.

Oct. 1-7, Montreal, Can., Commercial Telegraphers' Union.

Oct. 8-22, Cleveland, Ohio, Stone Cutters' Association.

We would be glad to get any additions to this list. Also dates of conventions planned by state labor federations.

He Likes "The Worker"

"As long as THE WORKER maintains its present attitude toward the working class and its problems, your paper will have a permanent place in my home, and it shall ever be my effort to place same in many other workers' homes.—C. R. H., Minneapolis, Minn.

Organization Rules Adopted by Federated Farmer-Labor Party

The organization rules adopted by the "Labor Party Conference" for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is hereby given as follows:

I. THE NAME AND PURPOSE

1. The name of this organization shall be the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

2. The purpose of this organization is to unite the industrial workers and farmers and to carry on the political struggle for their interests.

II. NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

1. Any organization of industrial workers or farmers such as local trade unions, city central bodies, state federations of labor, national or international organizations, farmers organizations, labor political parties, cooperative societies, labor fraternal or insurance organizations, which endorses the principles of this organization may affiliate with it.

2. Wherever local or state organization of the party exists local organizations shall affiliate thru these organizations, provided that wherever five or more local units of any national organization may affiliate, they shall be recognized as constituent parts of the national organization and shall be represented in the National Executive Committee as hereinafter provided.

3. The governing body of the national organization shall be a National Executive Committee, which shall be elected by the convention of the party. The National Executive Committee shall consist of representatives of the constituent organizations in such proportion as may be decided upon by the National Convention. Whenever any national organization affiliates between conventions it shall be entitled to one representative in the National Executive Committee. This rule shall also apply whenever five or more local groups of a national organization affiliate.

4. The National Executive Committee shall elect a sub-committee of seven to be known as the Executive Council which shall consist of members of the committee. The Executive Council shall supervise and direct the work of the national organization between the sessions of the National Executive Committee.

5. The National Executive Committee shall elect the National Secretary and National Chairman.

6. The Second National Convention of the party shall be called by the National Executive Committee for the month of December, 1923 or January 1924, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for president and vice-president and of adopting a national platform. The National Executive Committee shall decide the basis of representations. The method of calling conventions to be held after the second convention shall be laid down at the second convention.

III. STATE ORGANIZATION

1. State organizations of the party shall consist of the local organizations. State organizations shall hold annual conventions and elect a State Executive Committee.

IV. LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Local organizations shall consist of the local units of the organizations in section 1 of Article II.

2. There may also be formed branches of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party which any person over sixteen years of age who endorses the principles of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and who agrees to abide by the decisions of the party shall be eligible for membership.

3. The organizations mentioned in section 1 and 2 shall send delegates to a city central committee which shall be the governing body of the local organizations and which shall elect a City Executive Committee.

V. MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

1. Persons living in localities in which there is no organization of the party may become members-at-large thru the state organization or if none exists thru the national organization.

VI. DUES AND PER CAPITA

1. Members-at-large and members of local branches of the party shall pay yearly dues of $1.00 to be receipted for by a stamp to be issued by the National Organization.

2. Local units of the party other than party branches shall pay into the treasury of the local organization 1 cent per member per month.

3. Organizations affiliated directly with the National Organization shall pay in the National Organization 2 cents per member every three months.

4. Local organizations shall pay to the state organizations 50 per cent of the dues and per capita received monthly and state organizations shall transmit to the National Organization 50 per cent of the dues and per capita received from the local organizations.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO BE ELECTED BY THIS CONVENTION

This convention shall elect a National Executive Committee consisting of representatives of the organizations represented on the organization committee and in the same proportion. Nominations shall be made in the same manner as for the organization committee provided that the Farmer-Labor Party shall be entitled to five (5) representatives on the National Executive Committee.

Campaign for Affiliations

The National Executive Committee stands instructed to immediately begin an aggressive campaign for new affiliations with the party. It shall endeavor to familiarize the workers and farmers thru the country with the aims and purposes of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and seek to bring them into the party.

The delegates from each state sitting in this convention shall form a provisional state committee to carry on a campaign for affiliations and to organize their state for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

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Lewis, Weak, in Resort to Mob Tactics

(Continued from Page One)

tinued loss of prestige among the coal miners. He was especially smarting under the defeat of his candidate in District No. 1.

"Lewis launched forth into a premeditated attack on the Trade Union Educational League," declares Manley, "charging that William Z. Foster and his many agents are subsidized by Moscow, from which source, Lewis said, according to the files of the government, $7,000,000 had been received during the last two years."

After ridiculing this charge Manley said that, "All those present at the convention admitted that Lewis' attack was the most violent and vitriolic he was capable of. It aroused his payroll gang to a pitch of frenzy, especially when he said, 'You, Joseph Manley, and you, J. P. McCarthy, go to your beloved Russia,' followed by the statement, 'Remove your carcasses from this convention.' This was the signal for the payroll gangsters and the coal operators' agents to make a rush for the foot of the stairs, almost cutting off our exit," continued Manley. "The two of us, with Mrs. McCarthy between us, walked quietly thru this mad gang.

"The only words passed were when I demanded the right to be heard. My request was scoffed at. I couldn't be heard over the mad, frantic cry of the machine gangsters.

"I want to emphasize that the rank and file delegates kept to their seats in spite of the obvious attempts of Mr. Lewis and his crowd to incite the entire convention.

"On reaching the street, a newspaperman rushed up to my side and requested me to make a statement. He said he thought what had happened constituted the most outrageous situation he had ever witnessed. When the payroll gang overheard this statement of the newspaperman and my reply, that I would be glad to make a statement, but not on the sidewalk, they made a mad rush at us. They followed us as we walked the full block to the Court House Square. Here their mad threats of bodily injury took the form of action. They made wild lunges at us and when we attempted to defend ourselves some of them held our arms. If it had not been for our presence of mind, and I have the to be stampeded, no doubt a real riot would have developed. As it was, we walked thru the streets of Scranton, with this wild payroll gang uttering all kinds of dire threats. They followed us as far as the Casey Hotel. In the lobby of this hotel I made my statement to the newspapermen, in spite of the threats of violence of the boldest of the gangsters. So far as I know, my statement was never published in any paper.

"I want to say the worst story printed about this affair appeared in the columns of the Socialist daily, the New York Call. It worse than misrepresented the whole proposition. It tried to show that the progressive elements in the convention supported Lewis' lynching tactics. Nothing could be farther than the truth. The Call representative was not present when I gave out my statement in the lobby of the Casey Hotel. He kept at a safe distance during the entire melee.

"There is no doubt that the direct cause of this attack was the great progress being made by the International Progressive Miners' Committee. I might also mention as a contributing cause the successful efforts of J. P. McCarthy and Mrs. Ida McCarthy for the Labor Defense Council in District No. 1, where, against the most bitter opposition of the Lewis machine and the coal operators' agents, they succeeded in getting many local unions to donate large sums of money for the defense of the Communists on trial in Michigan."

In giving his views of the Scranton outrage Foster said:

"In all the history of the American labor movement, there has been no more disgraceful deed committed than the attack engineered by John Lewis upon Manley and Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy at the Scranton Convention. The whole thing was prearranged. Mr. Lewis, with malice aforethought, deliberately whipped up the passions of the crowd against our comrades, and then his machine supporters, by a prearranged signal proceeded to attack them. They were given no chance to say a word in their own behalf. The whole affair, a brutal exhibition of mob violence, might easily have ended in a tragedy, for which Lewis would have been wholly responsible. The significant thing in the incident is that Lewis must be driven to desperation by the great stirring of the rank and file that has taken place since the organization of the Progressive Miners' Committee. If he thinks that this incident eliminates justified discontent of the membership he will be sadly disillusioned. On the contrary, it will only influence the discontented all the more. Instead of blocking the Progressive Movement, Lewis' dastardly attack will only result in stimulating it."

In the July LIBERATOR

SINCLAIR LEWIS to Max Eastman: WE ARE ASSAILED BY A HOWL OF INDIGNATION FROM JOHN FARRER, by Max Eastman

THE PRESIDENTIAL INTRIGUE: THE CONVENTIONS AND THE ELECTION, by Scott Nearing

A JOURNEY IN ITALY, by R. W.

THE LIBEL, FOURTEEN NIGHT, by Mary Heaton Vorse

THE POWER OF THE WORKERS' PARTY, by C. E. Ruthenberg

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Children Are Held as Peons in New Jersey

By SELMAR SCHOCKEN

New Jersey is famed for many things. Every one knows New Jersey justice, swift and far reaching against striking and rebellious workers, careful and considerate when the "rights of property" or the welfare of "captains of industry" are at stake. More recently another characteristic has become known.

New Jersey can boast of a great number of the most productive sweatshops of the country. This does not mean that one could not find sweatshops galore in other states as well, but for some reason or other, New Jersey's hells just have come to the surface.

The State Labor Department, up to the present in utter oblivion regarding the existence of child labor, now feels obliged to personally conduct a campaign against this evil.

"It has been discovered that a number of sweatshops, particularly those in Northern New Jersey, are being operated in violation of the state law," reads a naive announcement of the Department of Labor.

Something that everybody knew for many years, has suddenly been "discovered." Campaign after campaign was conducted by the great labor organizations, especially those in the men's and women's garment trade. Strikes again have the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as well as the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union protested against the frightful conditions of child labor in New Jersey. But now, at last, these "discoveries" are made.

A few contractors have actually been tried and convicted for the violation of the labor laws. Some men were sentenced to 60 days in jail, but appealed, and there is no likelihood that they will ever serve. Three women exploiters were find $100 and $200. In all these cases it was proven that small children, some below school age, were employed in the manufacture of "sanitary" powder puffs, women's garments, children's clothing, dolls, toys and many other articles "guaranteed" to be made under the most sanitary conditions.

In all the cases which came to the attention of the authorities, it was found, that the work was done under most miserable conditions. Dingy rooms, not fit for any family to live in, were used as work shop and living quarters. Many of the children were ill, crippled and in some cases the victims of contagious diseases, while they were turning out dozen after dozen of powder puffs, dolls, etc. And the remuneration for the arduous labor of these little slaves? They earn as much as 25 cents a day or about $1.40 $2 a week.

About the worst sweatshops have been found in Hudson and Essex Counties. The violations of labor laws have been found so flagrant that Mayor Hague of Jersey City, as well as Mayor Breidenbach of Newark, found it necessary to confer with representatives of the State Department and to their respective Health Departments "to open war against the illegal home conditions. The Labor Department has sent out five inspectors to make a survey of sweatshop conditions in Essex County, and altogether twenty inspectors are distributed over the whole state. The survey is to last one week, and representatives of trade unions are invited to aid the state investigation.

But the sweatshop system is not the only manner of exploitation of child labor in New Jersey. It is not only the Labor Department which has made discoveries. Now comes the parole department admitting that in numerous cases boys, unfortunate enough to be "wards of the state," are taken out of the state institutions, such as orphan asylums, and turned over to farmers who are responsible to no one, except a parole inspector who may or may not inquire after the child every few years. Thru the arrest of a runaway farm boy in Hoboken, a virtual peonage system involving boys and girls in state institutions came to light.

Pass It on to Your Neighbor
Don't Throw This Paper Away

Coal Report Is Challenge to All Labor

(Continued from Page One)

course, will be empowered to flood the mines with soldiers and conscripts the workers to dig coal.

In the last line of Harding ordered the governors of the coal mining states to hoist the flag over the tipples. Harding and Attorney General Daugherty of the Coal Association learned that bayonets could be used only to murder workers, not to dig coal. The "Face Workers" are aware of this fact and therefore propose a measure which affords the entering wedge to outright industrial slavery in the coal fields.

As to the course the President would pursue in fixing wages and prices we need but turn to the experience of the months of the last mine struggle. While the miners were fighting to prevent a wage cut, Harding was working overtime in showering praise upon the noble "conscience" of the operators who were charging $6 in excess of the maximum price per ton fixed by law.

Shut Eyes to Needs of Workers

The Commissioners purport to be anxious to stabilize the anthracite coal industry. The means suggested to achieve this purpose make this apparent to the most dull-witted. The anthracite industry is strongly monopolized. The owners are organized on a highly industrial basis. It is a close trade association of eight companies, controlled by some of the most powerful bankers in Wall Street. Yet, the Commission concerns itself with devising ways and means of protecting the interests of the operators in the event of the miners putting up a successful fight against their aggression. Tho the Report recognizes anthracite as a public utility, it goes out of its way to disclaim any intention whatsoever of disturb in the least the sanctity of the right of the owners to exploit the working masses thru the ownership of this necessity of life. On the contrary, the Commissioners here propose a plan to make more secure than ever the hold of the Operators on this vital necessity of life.

It is especially interesting to note that the Commission has found that in 1920 the production of anthracite was the largest per capita in 1900, tho the same man power used. When one compares this conclusion with the fact that from 1913 to 1920 the average power of anthracite wages rose only 7 per cent, all the balloon gossip about high wages in the anthracite industry is dispelled. In the words of the Report found, according to the Federal Trade Commission, that the margin per ton was "three times the pre-war margin." The Report goes on to say that: "It appears that earnings and conditions of labor offered by the anthracite industry are not attractive to young men, are not attracted labor in the same degrees as have the wages and conditions offered by other industries." The Report further does not offer any plan to make the working conditions and pay more attractive. Worse than that. This august body tries to drown the gullible in a sea of figures for washing away all notions that anyone might entertain as to profiteering by the Operators.

The Need for Nationalization

The report is a veritable eye-opener. It shows plainly that the only way out for the miners lies in the nationalization of the coal industry. And here the miners cross swords with the Commission which is headed by the millionaire engineer, John Hays Hammond, a friend of the Guggenheims, who are the dictators of West Virginia.

As long as capitalism prevails the most the workers can hope for is only partial nationalization of any industry. Even this partial nationalization will be a dead letter unless there is a powerful representation of workers and farmers in the Government. This partial nationalization of the coal or any industry can be realized only to the extent that the working and farming classes have political power.

When Harding appointed this Fact-Finding Commission he did not appoint a single representative of the workers on it. Only such representatives of the "public" as George Otis Smith, Chief of the U. S. Geological Survey and a frequent contributor to the "Coal Age," official organ of the National Coal Association; Judge Samuel Alschuler, of Chicago, who complacently stood by while the Packers defied his Arbitration Board and slaughtered the workers; and Edward T. Devine, a professional charity worker who turns out "social service" for the Rockefeller interests.

The whole history of this Commission is a warning and a challenge to the workers. It affords a superabundance of proof that the employing class has complete control of the government and uses it to protect its own interests. The workers cannot expect anything from this Government. No one can expect a pint jar to hold a quart. The organization and activities of this Commission mark another step in the direction of the increasing use of the ever-increasing centralized powers of Government against the working and farming masses.

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Hit Socialists As Judases to United Front

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—Picturing the Socialist Party as a Judas in the political labor movement, the Farmer-Labor Party, here, thru its official organ, the New Majority, replies to the refusal of the Hillquits, Bergers and Oneals to participate in the effort to build for a united Labor Party.

Jay G. Brown, the Farmer-Labor Party secretary, reports that many inquiries have come to his office asking why the Socialists declined the invitation to send delegates.

"Until June 21," he said, "the Farmer-Labor Party was without official information on the subject and could only refer enquirers to the dispatches contained in the press. It was on this date that the reply of the Socialist Party was received, under date of June 19, and several days after the major portion of the communication had been printed in the New York Call."

Secretary Brown further stated:

"The reply sets forth the belief that unless the active support of a majority of the great trade unions of the country can be enlisted, the effort to form a powerful political party would be disappointing. It assumed that this was lacking but did not feel disposed to accept an invitation (carrying with it no obligations) to send delegates to learn if its assumption was correct. The reply states, too, that the Socialist Party has decided to continue its affiliation with the Conference for Progressive Political Action, and appears to believe that the road to labor organizations into a movement for independent political action. The Socialist Party is somewhat confused in that some of the other bodies affiliated with the Conference for Progressive Political Action. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, for instance, does not state that it will be bound by the conclusions reached by the Farmer-Labor Party convention, but is willing to send delegates, learn what happens, and then be in a position to state its attitude intelligently.

"The action of the Socialist Party has been a disappointment to the Farmer-Labor Party. It felt the Socialist Party would be the last group to refuse. No obligation was exacted in advance, no expense was entailed, no pledge to abide by the findings was required.

"It is possible the big unions might be moved to declare for a labor party of those already committed to the idea, should they demonstrate their ability to unite and act together to some extent.

"To profess a desire for unity and then refuse to discuss means of achieving it is not a very consistent attitude. To withhold sending a communication for thirty days was discourteous; to publish the letter before mailing it was to capitalize the discourtesy.

"The Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party were the only political groups in the country to refuse the invitation. The former stated with candor and promptness that it did not feel the objects of the Farmer-Labor convention, if attained, would meet its idea of a labor party. The latter professes sympathy with the objects of the convention and then sets in motion an active propaganda to prevent its success.

"The Socialist Party letter says the time is not opportune to attempt energetic development of a labor party. In New York state the Socialist Party took the initiative something over a year ago in asking other groups to unite with it, which resulted in the formation of the American Labor Party. The New York branch of the Farmer-Labor Party has lacking in courage and a willingness to try experiments, accepted the invitation and joined in the effort. The American Labor Party in New York, at its second conference, February 24-25, 1923, where the Socialists were in a majority at a ratio of perhaps five to one, adopted a report saying: 'It is the conviction of your executive officials that the time was never more opportune for the building of a political organization, of labor in this country.'"

Party Stirs Old America, New England

By WILLIAM SIMONS

District Organizer, Workers Party

BOSTON, MASS.—Finnish, cafe, picnic, and dance hall, meeting halls, all over the U. S. A. and Canada, are now the scenes of millions of gallons of beer and dancing, wild exploding over the meteoric movement of the Finnish Workers' Party of this year. And the Declaration of Independence was read on July 4th, every word of it. Not like the California strike scene, where it was read and no one heard.

May more, an honorary job holder was fired, because he wanted to read an abridged version of that historic document, so dear to the hearts of the patriots, at the July 4th ceremonies. Patriotism—this burg oozes oodles of it. One move in any direction, and you are smeared with millions of it. And this is the environment, in which the New England District of the Workers Party must carry on its activities.

Open Air Speaking

WORCESTER.—Has conducted Sunday afternoon meetings on the City Hall steps from 4:45 to 5:45 P. M. since April 15, with local and district speakers. Bulk of speaking done by Comrades Abbott and Bloomfield of Worcester. Speakers listed: Reid, Corbin, Abbott, Bloomfield, Canter, Marks, Adler, Kasaner, Stavely, Simons.

BOSTON.—Open air meetings conducted twice a week; on the Boston Common every Sunday from 4 to 6 P. M.. Season opened on July 8th by the District Organizer. On Monday nights, at 8 P. M., at the corner of Woodrow and Blue Hill Aves., Dorchester. June 25, A Stavely of Providence and H. J. Canter, July 2, H. Adler and William Simons. The District Organizer will speak at this corner for several successive Mondays, with talks on "Amalgamation," "Labor Party," "Education," "American Democracy—a Capitalist Dictatorship."

NORWOOD.—Being refused a permit, the comrades will make an issue of the refusal.

A tour by the District Organizer is being arranged for open air speaking in points not covered by local speakers.

Welding the Party Together

Once a month, the District Organizer meets with the Federation Directors, Organizers, to take up the problems before the district. The first meeting a month ago served to acquaint the District Organizers with the other federations were doing for the development of the party. A copy of the minutes was sent to every branch for their information.

A similar result was achieved July 7th by a meeting of the C. C. C. secretaries. The responsibility of the secretary for the decline of his local was brought home by examples taken from this district. Sixteen points were considered; among them: industrial work, organization of new branches, the Labor Party, open air meetings, literature sales, Y. W. L., education.

The minutes of the Worcester C. C. C. were read, as a model for the activity of a local. The experiences of the secretaries were exchanged. The next meeting will take place in two months.

Finnish Annual Summer Festival

At the Finnish District Picnic held in Maynard, on June 30th and July 1st, more than 3,500 attended from all over the district. By train, by auto and by truck they came. A concert, a play, and several well rounded programs filled up two days. Athletic contests and calisthenics by groups from many cities showed the sport side of our movement.

Each program included a speaker to bring home some phase of the Communist movement. Most of the speakers were Finns, including Wm. Martilla and Aaro Hyrske, both of "Eteenpain," our Finnish daily in Worcester. At the Y. W. L. concert, H. Bloomfield spoke; and at the athletic grounds, the Party District Organizer.

About $3,000 were raised, to help carry on agitation among the Finnish population in this district, which contains a larger membership of Finnish Comrades than any other district.

The Young Workers came on from Boston by truck, fifty strong, and received a joyous proletarian welcome. Louis Marks, the Y. W. L. D. Org. being called on to point out the significance of the Y. W. L. to the movement as a whole; and he was not backward about pushing the Y. W. L. forward.

And yet, there are hundreds of party members who did not know of this picnic. An effort should be made to have Comrades attend the gatherings of each federation, and so break down the barriers of race and language.

Stand by the Progressives

(Special to "The Worker")

UNIONTOWN, PA.—Resolutions have been adopted by the Progressive Miners of the Connellsville Coke Regions here as follows:

Whereas, the miners of this Field secretly formed, the right to belong to the United Mine Workers of America, and

Whereas, the International Officials still refuse to recognize the miners of this Field by trying to force upon them a Check Off System and Wilson-Penney, and

Whereas, they have a number of men on their pay roll, who are helping them to enforce their unfair demands, and

Whereas, it is resolved, that we the miners of the Connellsville Coke Region protest bitterly against the action of the International Executive Board in retaining Wilson-Penney and their payroll gang in this field, whose duty it is to deprive the miners of the Connellsville Coke Region of their rights, and

Be it further resolved, that we, the miners of the Connellsville Coke Region call upon the International Executive Board and the rank and file of the U. M. W. of A. to reconsider the action of the International Executive Board in refusing to the miners of the Connellsville Coke Region the privilege of electing their officers for the International by the rank and file of this District.

Be it further resolved, that if the International Union will grant us this privilege we will pledge ourselves to support our own Officers that the International Union may be relieved of this responsibility.

Be it further resolved that we send a copy of these resolutions to William Green, Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, and to the Progressive Miners of the Connellsville Coke Region.—Adopted at Uniontown, Pa., June 24, 1923.

Label Enemies of Labor

Whereas, the International Executive Board has determined the Progressive movement in the U. M. W. of A., and

Whereas, the efforts against the Progressive movement has proven their inability to cope with the Progressive movement, and

Whereas, the miners of the Connellsville Coke Region recognize the need of unity and in the way of Progress in the labor movement as to carry to all organized labor;

Therefore be it resolved, that we stand by the Progressive movement and will not be influence with the rank and file to take action against such officials that stand in the way of progress, which interpreted means moving forward, improvement, and

Be it further resolved, that we, the Progressive miners of the Connellsville Coke Region go on record supporting the Progressive movement and send a copy of these resolutions to William Green and the International Executive Board.

Progressive Miners of the Connellsville Coke Region.—Adopted at Uniontown, Pa., June 24, 1923.

Label Enemies of Labor

Whereas, the International Executive Board has determined the Progressive movement in the U. M. W. of A., and

Whereas, the efforts against the Progressive movement has proven their inability to cope with the Progressive movement, and

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Progressive Miners of the Connellsville Coke Region.—Adopted at Uniontown, Pa., June 24, 1923.

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TO RELATIVES IN RUSSIA

THROUGH THE FIRST LABOR BANK IN NEW YORK

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OF NEW YORK

The New York State Banking Department now permits the transmission of funds to Russia, and THE AMALGAMATED BANK has direct connections and facilities for immediate delivery of

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at lowest rates, thru our correspondents, the Russian Commercial and Industrial Bank (Rossyisky Torgovo-Promishlenny Bank, "PROMBANK") and its branches, which is one of the largest financial institutions of Russia.

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Special Notice to Delegates

of the
Amalgamated Clothing Workers,
Local No.
Journeymen Tailors Union, Local 131,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SCHENLEY PARK, MILLVALE
MONDAY, JULY 30, 1923

Liberal amount of the proceeds will go to the Western Pennsylvania Labor Defense Committee

Good Speakers. Good Union Music.

600,000 Build the Federated Labor Party

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—Six hundred and fifty delegates representing 600,000 organized workers created the Federated Farmer-Labor Party to fight the political battles of the industrial workers and farmers of the United States.

The convention after working out a plan of organization, a statement of principles, and electing a National Executive Committee on which are represented twenty-two national groups, adjourned until the latter part of December when another Convention will be held to nominate candidates for president and vice-president and adopt a platform for the 1924 campaign.

There were represented in the Chicago Convention political parties, trade unions, co-opertative organizations, workers fraternal and benefit organizations. More than 500 local trade unions and 25 central labor bodies, and one state federation of labor were represented. The national organizations of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Maintenance of Way Employes, Brick and Clay Workers' Union and Broom and Whisk Makers' Union either endorsed the Convention or sent observers to report back for later endorsement. Among the large Central Labor Bodies represented were Butte, Mont., Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich., and Minneapolis, Minn.

A partial list of the organizations represented in the Convention contains the following:

	MEMBERS
12 Local United Mine Workers of America	50,121
16 Local International Association of Machinists	9,438
12 Local Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America	60,000
Chicago Board of the Amalgamated and the National Organization were also represented. Membership totalled 175,00.	
5 Chicago local International Ladies' Garment Workers	3,500
Joint Board Dress and Waist Makers, I. L. G. W.	25,000
9 Local United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	7,250
2 Local Painters' Union	1,000
10 Local Amalgamated Food Workers of America	7,345
Amalgamated Metal Workers of America	15,000
C. M. & S. of Shop Federation	5,000
Street Car Men's Locals	6,500
Amalgamated Knit Goods Workers	2,000
United Farmers Education League	600
12 Local International Railway Carmen	3,000
Butte Central Labor Council	30,000
Detroit Federation of Labor	60,000
Iron, Steel, Tin Plate and Labor Council, Butte, Mont.	12,000
Industrial Workers of the World Assembly	1,000
Sesser, Illinois, Trades and Labor Assembly	1,000
Hammond, Ind., Central Labor Union	3,000
Gary, Ind., Central Labor Council	5,000
W. Virginia Federation of Labor	67,000
Representatives of the Monongahela Valley Trades and Labor Assembly	
Beckley County Central Labor Trades and Labor Assembly with	
and 15,000 organized workers included in above	10,000
Central Labor Union, Council Bluff	
Trades and Labor Assembly, Wilkes Barre, Penn.	6,000
Lima Trades and Labor Council	950
Cleveland Federation of Labor	70,000
Lithuanian Workers Literature Soc'y	7,000
Lithuanian Workers Literary Association of A.	3,000
Joint Conference of Lithuanian Societies	94
Minsomota R. R. Shop Crafts Legislative Committee	15,000
Italian Labor Brotherhood	3,000
American Soc. of Equity, Brown Co., Wis.	10,000
Jewish Socialist Party, Left Pauli	500
Improvement Benefit Club, Roseland, Ill.	40
United Federation of Rhode Island	2,000
Workmen's Circle	60,000
Nebraska Progressive Party	3,000
Socialist Party of Minnesota	11,000
Los Angeles Labor Party	1,000
Workers Party of America	20,000
C. P. and F. E. of A. Bartlesville, Okla.	300
Women's International League of Peace and Freedom	700
Sinaiskyr Arbeiterkranken und Begrabnis Verein, Arbeiterkranger Bund Northwest	600
Workmen's Circle Branch	1,000
The Roumanian Progressive Club	200
Farmers Labor Council	2,000
Workers Educational Association	2,500
Cleveland Cloth Hat and Cap Makers Union	300
Local Cleveland Workers Educational Society	2,000
Co-operative Central Exchange	4,000
Philadelphia United Workingmen Singing and Dramatic Club	200
Independent Workmen's Circle	600
Local Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit	13,318
21 Local Workmens Circle	3,345
5 Railroad Unions	
3 Mineral Workers Unions, Electrical Workers, Upholsterers, Lithographers, etc., and 7 State organizations of Farmer Labor Parties, Washington, Ohio, Kentucky, California, part of Illinois and Wisconsin.	7,400

Nominating Convention in December

The organization plan of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party provides for the calling of a Convention in December of 1923, of January of 1924 for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President and Vice-President, and adopting a National Platform. At the meantime invitations will be sent to organizations of farmers and workers not yet represented to join the new party.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass It on to Your Neighbor

SETTLE UP

Attention Branch Organizers and Financial Secretaries: You must settle up for your Excursion tickets immediately.

No tickets will be taken back later than Saturday, July 14. You will be responsible for all tickets not settled by that time.

Excursion Committee
District 2 and Local New York Workers Party

Published by the Workers Party of America
Price of single copy 5 cents
ONE YEAR ... SIX MONTHS ... FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES ONE YEAR ...
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H. M. WICKS, Editor
ROBERT MINOR, Cartoonist
ART YOUNG, Cartoonist
ELMER T. ALLISON, Business Manager.

Help "Organize the Unorganized."

Hail the United Party! Forward to class political action under the standards of the Federated Farmer-Labor army. This is the time for all thinking workers, in industry and on the farms, to enlist for the duration of the class war. Join now!

The Ruthenberg Appeal

From the legal aspect the Michigan case is in the best possible shape. It is true that the Ruthenberg conviction came as a blow to those who hoped and expected an acquittal to set forever at rest the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism law. But under the circumstances the results of the Labor Defense Council work cannot be considered in any other light than a partial victory for labor.

Ruthenberg's case has now gone up on appeal to the Michigan Supreme Court. The conviction has definitely indicated that no more cases will be tried until after the legal questions presented by the Ruthenberg case have been decided. The trial Judge in granting leave to the defense to go up on appeal stated that the issues involved were fundamental and far-reaching. The Assistant Attorney General of Michigan, L. Smith, who took the lead in the prosecution and who was working hand in glove with the Department of Justice, has announced his resignation which means that Smith will no longer be connected with the prosecution.

Thus it appears that the State of Michigan has had a belly full of its performance in the task of doing the dirty work for the labor-hating heads of the Department of Justice. They recognize that the conviction in the Ruthenberg case in the face of an ever increasing public opinion in Berrien County in favor of the defendants was a freak victory which may never again be repeated in the cases of the remaining defendants.

Under such conditions the Ruthenberg appeal takes on the greatest importance. What the Judge stated was true. The issues involved touch upon the fundamentals of American basic law. Ruthenberg is the first person in all the history of jurisprudence who has been convicted for the crime of "Assembling with." Before this crime is established as a regular part of the American System of Labor Baiting it must be passed upon by the Michigan Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court. Every labor organization, every union man has a direct interest in the decision of this matter. The whole fabric of Labor Unionism which depends so largely on the freedom of assemblage for its very life, must out of self-protection support to the utmost the defense of this fundamental liberty.

To those who have made possible by their support the great fight of the Labor Defense Council it will not have to be urged. The great opportunity which the Labor Defense Council received when it took up the defense of the Michigan cases has not diminished. It is the task which remain to be decided are not the sensational kind but those which are decided in the dusky middle ages of Supreme Court chambers, the task of the Labor Defense Council supporters is none the less.

Finance the Labor Defense Council work for the appeal of the Ruthenberg case. That is a task that cannot be ignored by those who have so heartily supported the Michigan defense thus far. "The Worker" has co-operated in that task by sending to all of its subscribers Labor Defense Council contribution lists. We wholeheartedly urge our readers to use these lists to bring to the Labor Defense Council that financial support which will make it possible to carry on their great fight.

It is reported that Minnesota Republicans are urging President Harding to keep out of the campaign now on in this state. This action should be followed up by all labor inviting Harding to stay out of the country and remain in Alaska. We would send the whole capitalist system up north to keep him company. Progress will no doubt be made in that direction in the approaching Minnesota elections.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER."

Austria—A Coolie Colony

It took Wall Street just 15 minutes to oversubscribe America's $25,000,000 share of the new League of Nations loan to Austria. J. P. Morgan is proud of his achievement and he has very good reasons to be. The swift and decisive success of this loan makes Austria a "Coolie Colony" of the League of Loot! And in the League of Imperialist Plunderers the United States has a voice and veto thru the clandestine participation of J. P. Morgan & Co., de facto representatives of American capital in every foreign financial enterprise.

For some time Austria has been in abject bondage to the Allies. Last October the League of Nations ordered Austria to get out of the wholesale business in paper crowns and limit itself to a retail distribution and manufacture of the worthless "Socialist" currency. Then Austria was made a League of Nations on condition that she would "abstain from all action, political, economic, or financial, which might impair her independence."

A lien was also placed on the gross income of the Tobacco Monopoly and Customs receipts. A Commissioner General was appointed to see that business interests should under no condition be forced to give way to the desires of the Austrian working masses to freedom. Now a second loan of $126,000,000 is being made to Austria to complete her servitude.

The victorious imperialists of Europe and America see in Austria a valuable base of operations against any revolutionary movement that might break out in Germany or in the Balkans. Then again, what they are trying out on Austria on a small scale they are planning to force on Germany on a much larger scale.

The Social-Democratic Party of Austria more than any other party is responsible for the tragic fate that has befallen the Austrian workers. It is the Social-Democrats who have handed over the country body and soul to the Shylocks of international finance. For many a year, the workers of Austria will be compelled to sweat and bleed in order to pay the exorbitant tribute that entered to their Allied bondsmen. Small wonder that it took our bankers less than 15 minutes to get in on the chance to rob the enslaved Austrian workers. Profits know no flags. Interest is international. J. P. Morgan & Co. and Downing Street know it. But the workers of the world don't yet understand it.

Drawn by ART YOUNG

A PRIMER LESSON

Have mother and father a worried look? They have. Will the worried look come off? No. Not until the Coal Gas and other industries are run in the interest of the people. Not while they are run for "the service of the people" now. Oh, yes, in advertisements. But in reality, they are run for the profit of a few owners and stockholders.

The Mock-Trial at Wilmington

Now that we are approaching a national election and the air is thick with campaign talk, the Republican Administration is taking a few crooks as the goats. They are Republican office holders on the Government pay-roll at Wilmington, Delaware, the Republican Attorney General's staff is conducting the prosecution of the smaller fry responsible for the gigantic fraud perpetrated against the American people in the Chemical Foundation deal during the Great War. The Democratic Attorney General Palmer disposed of property to the Chemical Foundation Co. of Delaware, consisting of 4,800 patents, patent applications, etc., relating to dyes and chemicals for only $250,000. This sum was, at most only one-fiftieth of the actual value of the property and was not even equivalent to the total Patent Office fees.

Mr. Garvan, then chief investigator of the Alien Property Custodian, under orders of Franklin L. Polk, then Acting Secretary of State, was the leading person in organizing the firm to take over this property, Mr. Choate, Attorney for the new firm, was at the time in charge of, the Chemical Business Investigation activities of Palmer's Bureau of Investigation.

After March 4, 1919, Mr. Garvan, the President of the Chemical Foundation Company from its very inception, became the Alien Property Custodian in fact. After March 4th came a wholesale transfer of patents and trade marks to the Chemical Foundation Co. Thus, Mr. Garvan, as Alien Property Custodian, was bargaining with Mr. Garvan, the President of the Chemical Foundation Co. A very profitable game of politico-financial Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde stunts!

Mr. Palmer, whose heart bled for the law and order of profits, did not raise a finger against and closed both eyes to this deal. He was a partner to the game. The conspiracy to defraud the people of millions of dollars was conceived when he was Alien Property Custodian and was born when he became Attorney General.

No worker will take seriously this trial and others that might follow. No worker will take Harding seriously when, en route to Alaska, he fulminates against war grafters. Palmer will never be put in jail by Daugherty. A few second-raters at the game may get some slight punishment as accomplices in order to enable the Party in power to make political capital out of the proceedings.

Yet, despite the difference in political labels, the Republican Daugherty will do no more than scratch the outermost layers of the skin of his Democratic predecessor Palmer and his associates. As special investigator H. L. Scaife, whom Daugherty dismissed because he insisted on going thru with the war fraud cases, said: "So far as the Department of Justice is concerned, it no longer functions except in the capacity of first aid to crooks. . . . It is no longer a question of fidelity to Party. Both political Parties are corrupt, and both are controlled by the same interests."

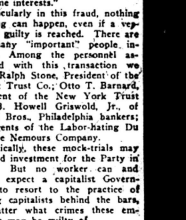
Particularly in this fraud, nothing startling can happen, even if a verdict of guilty is reached. There are too many "important" people involved. Among the personnel associated with this transaction we find: Ralph Stone, President of the Detroit Trust Co.; Otto T. Barnard, President of the New York Trust Co.; B. Howell Griswold, Jr., of Brown Bros., Philadelphia bankers; and agents of the Labor-hating Du Pont de Nemours Company.

Politically, these mock-trials may be good investment for the Party in power. But no worker can and should expect a capitalist Government to resort to the practice of putting capitalists behind the bars, no matter what crimes these employers may be guilty of.

THE LABOR HERALD
Call at Book Shop or Industrial Department, 208 E. 12th St., for your July issue of the LABOR HERALD

Wisdom of the Poor Fish

By ART YOUNG



The Poor Fish Says:

"I don't believe in attacking the Constitution, but if a man can get a good drink, he ought to take it."

The Workers Party Convention

Having made known his unwillingness to be a candidate for the presidency, Wm. Z. Foster is steadily leading the forces of the members of his union, his candidature for district president under by a 10,000 majority. Reports to date indicate that the work of thus routing out the reactionary officials and electing progressives in their place; the Progressive Miners Committee gaining ground day by day for its rank and file program; having to face the radicals in the anthracite region and being compelled at their convention to endorse the same demands for increase in pay which he succeeded in defeating three days before. Lewis left his home for the convention of his union upon four comrades who were sitting in the convention hall watching the proceedings and had them assaulted and evicted.

The New York Call joins Lewis in his gangster tactics and becomes part of the Lewis' slugging machine. The story this sheet printed was yellower that that of the yellowest capitalist paper containing their report. Only after the story reported that Lewis attack a frame-up, others gave the facts, but it remained for the New York Call to join Lewis in the riot, shet every act of his, scurrilously attack the Trade Union Educational League and join the sluggers as against the four comrades who were attacked by insinuating that these comrades had lost the conviction of their principles in the mad onslaught.

Cappellini behaved in truest centrist style during it all. Having encouraged and accepted the assistance of progressives and radicals during his election campaign, having repeatedly declared himself in harmony with the progressive program, he began to dodge and hesitate when the papers announced that his election would be contested. He is intent upon winning the presidency of District 1. It was because of this that he sat very quiet during most of the proceedings and after the riot, placed himself with what appeared to him the controlling faction, the Lewis gang, at the convention. But the Lewis machine does not control in District 1. It suffered defeat there. And Cappellini will go back to the rank and file. And they will demand an accounting. The rank and file is progressive and this rank and file may yet straighten out Cappellini. The New York Call desires to make Cappellini and Lewis bed-fellows. We feel it won't succeed.

Here's Program Upon Which Federated Party Makes Its Appeal to Farmers and City Workers

The program setting forth the principles and policies upon which the Federated Farmer-Labor Party makes its appeal to the industrial workers and the working farmers of the United States is herewith published in full as follows:

Statement of Principles of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party

The government of the people for the people and by the people," which has in the past been the boast of American political life, no longer exists in this country. Today the government of the United States is a government of, for and by Wall Street and the financial and industrial system which it represents.

During the course of industrial development of the last half century in this country the industries, the mines and railroads, the factories and mills have come into the ownership and control of a small group of great capitalists who use these instruments of production and distribution to exploit and oppress the tens of millions of industrial workers and farmers who are dependent upon their use to earn for themselves and their families the necessities of life. These capitalist exploiters of the industrial workers and farmers have fastened their grip upon the government and made of it an instrument to maintain and uphold their special privileges and to aid them in levying ever greater toll upon the producers of wealth.

Since the end of war, out of which was to come greater opportunities of well-being and happiness for the people of this country—the use of the powers of government against the industrial workers and farmers and the aid of their exploiters has been more open and shameless than ever before.

In 1919, the federal government sent soldiers into the steel centers to help the great Steel Trust put down the strike of the workers struggling against the twelve hour day, for a living wage and the right to organize.

In the miners' strike of the same year the Wilson administration secured an injunction against the United Mine Workers of America denying it the right to use its own funds in the struggle of the miners against the coal barons. Since then the government has sought to have the United Mine Workers of America destroyed thru declaring it a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The government created the Railroad Labor Board as a weapon of the railroad owners against the railroad workers. This Railroad Labor Board forced the railroad shopmen to strike in 1922, thru reducing the wages below the standard of existence. When the railroads found themselves in a desperate condition during the strike the government rushed to their aid with the infamous Daugherty Injunction, which at one blow took from the industrial workers the right to freedom of speech, press, assemblage, the right to organize and to use their organized strength to better their conditions of life.

In the miners' strike of 1922 the administration used all its strength to help the coal barons destroy the organization of the miners and to establish the "open shop" in the coal industry. At the call of President Harding the governors of numerous states filled the mines with soldiers to help suppress the demand of the striking workers.

The courts have been equally different in serving the interests of the financial and industrial rulers who control the government. In every strike of any moment the industrial workers are face to face with injunctions through which the industrial masters seek to prevent them from using their organized strength to secure more of what they produce. In the Coronado decision the Supreme Court has given the employers a weapon with which to destroy every labor union in the land. The Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional all social legislation in the interest of labor. It has declared the child labor law unconstitutional. It has declared the minimum wage law unconstitutional. It throws the whole weight of the judicial power on the side of the financial and industrial bosses.

The powers of government are not only used to aid the financial and industrial system at the expense of the industrial workers and farmers. Thru tariff legislation, thru ship subsidies, thru looting of the government in settlement of war contracts, thru guaranteeing of railroad profits and settlement of railroad claims growing out of war-time government operation by the Esch-Cummins Act, hundreds of millions are turned into their coffers.

Statement of Principles

Legislation supposedly in the interest of the farmers is turned into means of further enrichment of the bankers. Farm credit bills are so drawn as to aid the great banking institutions and their smaller parasites and gives them new means of asking for themselves the product of the workers of the land. The government refused to take any action toward establishing government owned marketing facilities and helps the railroads to maintain high railroad freight rates.

The Federal Reserve Banking System has served the masters in permitting extravagant over-expansion of city industries so that the farm is robbed of its labor supply. This is repeatedly followed by drastic depressions and unemployment that reduces the city worker to servitude and poverty. Millions are forced into idleness every few years. This condition likewise spells ruin to the farmer, for in 1921 it reduced the purchasing power of the city worker by six billions in wages alone. More than five millions of workers were forced to walk the streets in search of jobs that were denied them.

In a depression farm prices drop to ruinous levels; still the farmers and consumers are forced to continue to pay peak prices. This is made possible because of the factory's superior control of production. Industry thru forces unemployment onto the city worker to reduce wages and at the same time it keeps its prices high by curtailing its output. The present banking system is largely responsible for the high prices the consumer now pays.

The power of the government is openly used by the financial lords of Wall Street to open up weaker countries for their investments and to protect these investments. Since the Spanish-American war, American Imperialism, "Dollar Diplomacy" has overthrown the government of Haiti and Santo Domingo, reduced Nicaragua to vassalage, and made Cuba a protectorate of the United States in the interest of the Sugar Trust. The Mexican Government is refused recognition and coerced in the interest of oil and banking capital. Soviet Russia is outlawed because it has abolished the exploitation of the workers and farmer by capitalists.

These are but a few of the outstanding facts which prove that Republican and Democratic administrations alike are the instrument of the financial and industrial masters who own the industries of the nation and use them to amass great fortunes for the few capitalists at the expense of happiness and well-being of the masses of industrial workers and farmers.

In the face of these conditions only one road lies open for the industrial workers and farmers to protect themselves against the exploitation and oppression of the financial and industrial lords who rule in this country —to organize a political party representing the interests of the industrial workers and farmers and enter into the political arena to wrest control of the government from the hands of the financial and industrial masters who now rule in this country.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party declares that to be its purpose. It calls upon all organizations of workers, whether in the industries or upon the land, to make common cause with it, to join it in the struggle to free the farmer and industrial worker from greedy exploitation of those who now rule in this country and to win for them the right to "life, liberty and happiness" which their exploiters now deny them.

Public Ownership

There can be no genuine Public Ownership of industry until the workers and farmers control the government. But in order to make more clear the conflict of interests between the employing class and the working and farming classes and thus aid the masses in their struggle against exploitation and oppression, we propose an immediate program of public ownership of all public utilities. It must at all times be remembered that only to the extent that here is a strong workers' and farmers' representative in the Government and only to the extent that the control of operation is in the hands of workers and farmers can even this partial nationalization be realized today. The F. F. L. P. therefore proposes the following program:

1) We stand for the nationalization of all public utilities and all social means of communication and transportation.

2) Industries must be run on the basis of the workers and farmers, steadily increasing their control of the management and operation thru their own economic organizations.

3) Industries must be operated in such a manner as to afford the working and farming masses the maximum security against destitution, unemployment, sickness and high prices.

Program for Social Legislation

1) That the Federal Government enact a Maximum 8-Hour work-day in industry, making any violation of the same by any employer a criminal offense punishable by imprisonment.

2) That the Federal Government enact a law that will make the Federal Reserve Bank system serve the farmers and workers.

Industry should be encouraged to discontinue its reckless "hiring" and "firing" practises by compensating the unemployed worker temporarily when he is thrown out of employment thru no fault of his own, and

3) That the Federal Government enact a Child Labor Law prohibiting the employment of children under eighteen years and making the violation of this law a crime punishable by imprisonment.

4) That the Federal Government enact a law providing for a minimum living wage for all workers—the wages to be fixed in co-operation with the representatives of the trade unions.

5) That the Federal Government enact a law providing for the compulsory education of all under eighteen. Special attention must be paid to the erection of new and adequate schools in the rural regions.

6) That the Federal Government enact a law providing for adequate compensation to the ex-soldiers—a soldier bonus—funds for same to be obtained thru the levying of inheritance, excess profits, surtaxes and taxes on unearned income.

7) That the Federal Government enact a Social Insurance Law providing for adequate sick, accident and death insurance for all city and rural workers. Funds for the same to be secured thru the taxation of incomes, excess profits, surtaxes, and inheritance taxes and taxes from unearned incomes.

8) That the Federal Government enact a National Maternity Insurance Law providing for full trade union wage compensation to all prospective mothers for a period covering one month prior and one month after child birth.

Farmer's Program

1) Land was created for all the people, and we demand a system of taxation that will eliminate landlordism and tenancy and will secure the land to the users of the land.

2) Public ownership of all means of transportation, communication, natural resources and public utilities, to be operated by and for the people.

3) The issue and control of all money and credit printed by the government for service instead of profit.

4) All war debts to be paid by a tax on excess profits.

5) A moratorium for all working farmers on their farm mortgage debts for a period of five years.

Drawn by ART YOUNG

The President: "Say, Charlie, what would you do if you didn't know what to do?"

Mr. Hughes: "Do as I do. Don't do it."

THE WORKER SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Coal Miners and Railroaders Must Help Unions, Says Industry—See Page Three

THE WORKER

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Feel Gary's Promises Empty

U. S. Senator Given Facts About Terror

B JAY LOVESTONE
(Special to "The Worker")

PHILADELPHIA.—All the facts in the outrageous persecution of the Workers Party and its membership in Pennsylvania, especially in the Pittsburgh district, have been placed before United States Senator George Wharton Pepper. The immediate results of the conference held here are:

FIRST: Senator Pepper agreed to take up the Pittsburgh situation with Acting Attorney General Seymour, at Washington.

SECOND: He will also confer with Governor Gifford Pinchot, at Harrisburgh, on the steel and coal mine [illegible] dominates in Western Pennsylvania.

THIRD: He agreed that a free [illegible] case should be made by [illegible] Pepper's office here. The case of the workers of Western Pennsylvania was presented to Senator Pepper by Robert W. Dunn, Acting Head of the Civil Liberties Union, and the writer, as an official representative of the Workers Party.

Mr. Dunn told the Senator that we came to lay before him the whole Pittsburgh situation and that I, as a spokesman of the Party concerned, should give him the facts of the case. Senator Pepper told us that he hoped we were fully aware of the fact that he could not effectively interest himself in too many propositions. He reminded us that last year he had turned down a request to sign a blanket amnesty resolution. Since then, he has made a detailed legal examination of all the evidence in the Chicago, Wichita, and Sacramento I. W. W. cases. The Senator expressed a tremendous, genuine interest in the cases.

Pittsburgh Outrages Described

Then the writer told, in brief, the wanton outrages committed against the Workers Party by agents of the Federal Department of Justice and the Assistant District Attorney Meyers. The arrest of George Kowalski, a worker who had been honorably discharged from the 302nd Infantry and had seen service on three fronts in the World War; the arrest of Mrs. Budnick, not a member of the Workers Party, and her consequent separation from her four-year old daughter for ten days; and the case of the worker, Jakubauskis, whose six-year old child was struck and killed by an automobile while his wife was out looking for bail, were cited as typical of the present condition in Pittsburgh.

The Senator asked why all this persecution was organized against the Workers Party and who was behind these attacks. I told him that the Department of Justice was engineering all these arrests. The big

Continued on page Two)

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"OPEN SHOP" GARY'S MAN-KILLING CLOCK

World Events Reviewed by International

NOTE:—Reports have been received of the opening sessions of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International held at Moscow, Soviet Russia, during the latter part of June. Great interest centered in the opening address of Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the International, who spoke in part as follows:

* * *

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV

Six months have passed since our last Congress. We see things much clearer today.

New political questions have sprung up. We must now examine to what extent the decisions of the Fourth Congress were correct and in what manner they were carried out. In many countries the political situation has shared in favor of the capitalists. America is experiencing a boom; the situation in England and France has improved. In Central Europe the former disorganization prevails; Japan is on the eve of a crisis.

The International situation is for

(Continued on Page Four.)

Cossack Brutality Marks the Brockton, Mass., Shoe Strike

By WILLIAM SIMONS
(Special to "The Worker")

BROCKTON, Mass.—The strike of the Brockton shoe workers, which had gone along more or less peacefully for eight weeks, assumed a different aspect beginning Monday, July 9th. Hitherto, the strikers on the picket line in the main had been unmolested by the police. They had been allowed to hold large mass meetings on Sunday with a permit from the city authorities. Recently a permit was denied.

The lasters and vampers were still out practically en masse; the shoes turned out by the scabs were not fit for the market, cases being returned to the manufacturers from their customers. The number of cases shipped in June was only 40 per cent of the production last June, according to the figures of a Shoe and Leather trade journal; and a large part of this was

(Continued on Page Three)

Election of Johnson in Minnesota Shows Sentiment for Real Farmer-Labor Unity

By JOSEPH MANLEY
National Secretary Federated Farmer-Labor Party

CHICAGO.—The overwhelming victory of Magnus Johnson on the Farmer-Labor ticket in Minnesota clearly indicates a tremendous sentiment amongst rank and file of farmers and workers for a real Labor Party. The Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota is not at present affiliated to any national organization, due to the fact that until the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party there was no national coordinating center in existence.

The victory in Minnesota will add strength to the great campaign which the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is launching, and will help link up the various isolated Farmer-Labor Movements and thus create a real national party for the farmers and workers.

Steel Workers Raise Slogan of "The Eight-Hour Day" as Bosses Weaken Before Attack

"THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY!"

That is the slogan that must be heard, coming like thunder claps, wherever workers go down into the steel mills in these United States.

To arouse all steel workers in support of this slogan is the next step in the fight of "THE WORKER" against the barbarous 12-Hour Day of "Czar" Gary and his United States Steel Corporation.

Ever since Judge Elbert Henry Gary made his infamous plea for the 12-Hour Day, at the Hotel Commodore, New York, May 25th, "THE WORKER" has kept up its anti-Gary campaign. It published the facts. It showed how the 12-Hour Day was wrecking the men, women and children of the steel mills, mentally, physically, morally. It showed how the long day was destroying all social and family life in the steel cantons.

"THE WORKER" beat down all of "Czar" Gary's arguments, that the Steel Empire needed the 12-Hour Day because of the labor shortage, because it couldn't afford the 8-Hour Day, because the steel workers want the 12-Hour Day.

"THE WORKER" exposed the tyrannical entente of the Steel Trust with the capitalist government at Washington. This week we shatter the hypocritical pretenses of Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, that he is really desirous of organizing the steel workers.

It was not until this bombshell [illegible] among the workers in the steel mills. When "THE WORKER" reported, in its issue of June 30th, that the steel serfs, in various mills, were writing on the walls of their slave pens, in chalk, in the dead of night, "We want the 8-Hour Day!" then the politicians, even in the old parties, began to whisper protests against the long day, holy men in their pulpits began to sputter warnings against the seven-day week, experts began to proclaim that the 8-Hour Day was feasible,—even Gompers of the American Federation of Labor began to mouth, last of all, declaring an organization campaign would be started.

Fearful of the rising storm, the steel interests, thru the New York Evening Post, Saturday, July 14, let it be made known that the 12-Hour Day would be abandoned in six weeks.

But this was immediately qualified in the New York Times, Sunday, July 15, by "a prominent director of the American Iron and Steel Institute," who stated that a start to abolish the 12-Hour Day might be made in six weeks, but "how long it will take to finish it no one can tell at this time."

Against this duplicity of the bosses the steel workers everywhere must thunder their demand for "THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY!"

It is said that there will soon be a conference of all the mill foremen of the United States Steel Corporation from plants in which 12-Hour shifts are in force. This conference will be held in New York City, 71 Broadway, in the office of James A. Farrell, president of the Steel Trust. Concerning this proposed conference the New York Times says:

"At this conference the elimination of the longer workday will be discussed. Ways and means of installing labor saving machinery also will be discussed, in line with E. H. Gary's statement a short time ago that machinery would be used to displace men wherever possible."

If you, the workers in the steel mills, raise your voices high enough for "THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY," those mill foremen will have but one thing to report to Gary and Farrell. That report will be that a great crisis has arisen in the steel industry, a crisis that these slave drivers of the master class will sum up in the words, "It's the 8-Hour Day or Strike in the steel mills!"

If the voices of the workers in the steel mills are not heard, then the protests of the politicians will cease, the [illegible] will appear calm, the [illegible] of the pulpit-orators will die away, the experts will pigeonhole their reports, and the promises of Gary and Farrell will remain promises.

Worse than that! Gary will be able to turn his promises into good sales propaganda. In fact this is the interpretation that Wall Street has already given to "Czar" Gary's promises. Wall Street argues this way. Steel orders are falling off. Steel shipped during June was double the amount ordered during the same period. The result was that unfilled orders on the books of the steel trust fell off 595,000 tons during the month. Export trade was cut into by the low European prices. Railway buying fell to a low level and the demand for structural steel was but a little over half of the shop capacity.

Therefore, "Czar" Gary found the promise of an 8-Hour Day a good excuse for suggesting that there would result a rise in prices. This was a hint to the wise purchaser to place his orders while prices still held to the present levels. In this way the Steel Empire's Czar plays with the aspirations of the steel workers, making more profits for himself.

Only the unwavering demand for "THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY!" on the part of the steel workers themselves will bring "THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY." The fight must go on. "THE WORKER" will be sent into the steel districts by the tens of thousands, to help continue with this fight. The score of foreign language dailies, allied with "THE WORKER," will keep up the struggle.

"Czar" Gary's promises must become living realities. The 12-Hour Day must be abolished. "THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY!" must be established in the steel industry, as the preliminary of an even shorter workday.

Steel workers! Raise your voices for "THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY!"

Lewis Again with Bosses, Fights Labor

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, has again thrown his influence on the side of the mine owners and the "open shop" interests.

This is the only interpretation that can be put on his imperial edict, issued from his luxurious retreat at Atlantic City, N. J., revoking the charter of District 26, Nova Scotia, Canada, bituminous coal fields.

The Nova Scotia coal miners are out on strike to protect their own wages, and in support of the striking steel workers of the same district. They have waged a brilliant struggle as has already been pointed out in these columns. The Canadian government has sent troops into the district to wage bloody war against the men, women and children of labor. The district is also under the guns of a British battleship.

Under these circumstances, President Lewis expels the district, without trial, just as he expelled the Kansas district, when Alex Howat and the Kansas miners' officials were fighting the Allen Anti-Strike Law.

The Lewis threat of expulsion is one of long standing. In order to lay the basis for his present action, Lewis sent the wrecker, Van H. Bittner, into the district, followed by a special committee of investigation.

Lewis is bending all his energies to rid himself of the progressives in District 26. He appointed the defeated International Board member as an organizer in a district which is 100 per cent organized! He sent a commission to investigate the situation in the district and not having any charge to make against the leaders of the district he urged the convention to get rid of them. The miners of Nova Scotia will refuse to allow Lewis to order them what to think, they will elect whoever they please to the District offices, and will fight to the bitter end to prevent Lewis smashing the ranks of the District organization as he did in other districts.

The Lewis declaration of war on the progressives will sharpen the struggle in the United Mine Workers. To defeat the militants of District 26, Lewis will have to line up with the British Empire Steel Corporation and the Federal and Provincial governments against the miners getting an increase in wages. Any man who opposes the miners getting the 1921 rates in District 26 will meet with such an opposition as will stagger him. The Federal government kept Alexander Howat out of this Province in the interests of Lewis and the corporations.

The District Convention just finished struck a pitch towards which all workers must strive to reach. The miners of Nova Scotia are leading the way with greater battles on their hands against their exploiters, against the governments of exploiters, and to the shame and disgrace of the Lewis administration against the reactionary leadership of the United Mine Workers itself. And they shall win!

The Farrington-Lewis Mix-Up

By J. W. JOHNSTONE

The success of the Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers of America, in lining up the brilliance within that organization, has been so great that the two leading figures in the United Mine Workers, Lewis and Farrington, who for years have been bitter enemies, have buried the hatchet, and have now on will stand united as against that growing young giant, The Militant Minority.

This uniting of forces by two of the absolute and reactionary officials that ever held office in the U. M. W. of A. was to be expected. The only difference that ever existed between Lewis and Farrington was the struggle

(Continued on Page Six)

A NEW NINE-REEL MOTION PICTURE SHOWING ACTUAL CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA DURING 1922—1923
Proceeds to Russian Orphans' School Homes

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Are the Farmers and Workers the Victors in Minnesota?

By JOHN PEPPER

Magnus Johnson, the farmer-labor candidate for the Farmer-Labor Party, was elected in Minnesota with the help and support of the workers in the Republican and Democratic parties. The victory of Magnus Johnson in Minnesota is a blow of two organizations: the Non-Partisan League and the Workers' Party. The Non-Partisan League and the Workers' Party of Minnesota is a blow of two organizations which base themselves on the masses of the industrial workers and farmers.

Where do the masses of Minnesota belong to the industrial centers of the United States, so that the workers in that alliance play second fiddle to the farmers. The political victory in Minnesota does not depend on big cities and big factories, but on the tens of thousands living in isolated farms, small towns and villages. Furthermore, the masses in the only big centers, the twin cities St. Paul-Minneapolis, unlike Chicago or Pittsburg, are dominated by a lower middle class psychology, rather than by the proletarian psychology. The Democratic illusion, the absolute belief in the cure-all patent medicine of democracy is still unbroken in Minnesota. The class-conflict had not developed sharply up to recently in Minnesota.

The after-war period has brought about a great change. The gigantic economic crisis of 1920 means the turning point. The overwhelming power of the trusts, railroads and banks, against all classes into rebellion against the capitalists. The workers revolted at first against unemployment, then against the Daugherty injunction. The railroad workers are especially strong in Minnesota. The wheat-growing farmers were driven at first into despair and then into revolt by the growing prices of industrial products, the rising freight rates, by mortgage and tenantry, and by falling wheat prices. The small business men, who had for a long time suffered from the trusts, were driven into rebellion because the bankruptcy of the farmers meant the bankruptcy of their customers. And finally, even the small-town bankers and small manufacturers joined the camp of discontented elements because the pressure upon them of the great trusts and finance-capitalists.

The alliance of workers, farmers, small business men and bankers against the capitalists, against the trusts, against the banks, against the railroads, against the Wall Street Government, against the Republican Party and the Harding administration.

Is it a class alliance? Can it be considered as a class alliance? Can it be considered as a class alliance? Can it be considered as

Use Cossacks in Strike of Shoe Workers

(Continued from Page One)

ions from stock. The president said he being paid out about twice as much as the average wage the strikers are receiving when they were on the job. "I started lots of potential graft," he said. "Something must be done. All the other of the manufacturers and the public must then vote to be against to smash the strike, by no- Saturday, July 7, City Solicitor Thompson issued his usual statement against the ground that the strike was unlawful. At the mass meeting held the next day, attended by thousands of strikers, the strikers declared their intention to go on the picket line, notwithstanding the ruling against picketing.

It was an inspiring and courageous act to defy the public officials who acted in the interests of the Shoe Manufacturers. The battle had begun again, with renewed determination on the part of the strikers. They crowded onto the picket line, in greater numbers than ever before during the long weeks of the industrial strife.

"Schreechlichkeit"

The manufacturers had hoped to intimidate the strikers. When picketing still continued, the arrests began. In the first day, 139 men and women were arrested, the total to date being one hundred and seventy-five.

When the strikers marched to the court house after a meeting, the mounted police rode roughly into the crowd of strikers. This drew a protest from one of the Brockton Councilmen, Mr. Hughes.

Two women crushed between an automobile and the horses, a blow in the head from the club of Mounted Officer Connolly which required four stitches to bring the wound together, and blows dealt other strikers were eloquent testimony to the "schreeklichkeit of the mounted finest." Not only did they pick up strikers, but others not connected with the strike were also arrested.

A visitor from Worcester is in a serious condition, suffering from concussion of the brain after three blows from a police club, two of them after he had already been knocked unconscious. He was walking along, a matter of a mile from any factory. Still believing in the power of petition, the Lithuanians presented the mayor with 400 signatures in protest against "law and order" brutality, in dispersing strikers in Montello. A committee of five elected at a protest meeting called by the Lithuanians made their emphatic protest to the mayor.

The Despised Foreigner

It is the despised foreigner who is displaying the best sticking power, who is in the thick of the fight. The glorious example of devotion and courage set by the foreign workers in the great Steel Strike is being followed by the foreigners, once more the Lithuanians. Their loyalty, their energy, their daring will long be remembered in Brockton. Let those who first went out, the English speaking elements, many of whom have slunk back, let them hang their heads in shame. The lowly foreigner can stand with his head high; he was true to his fellow worker. Rather than pay the $2.00 fee to the Bail Commissioner, several strikers remained in jail over night saying "Give that money to our brothers on the firing line."

Blind Justice

Those arrested were fined $10 and their appeals are to come up on August 8th at a special session of the District Court, the first in the history of the Court.

The strikers asked that their cases be tried in another court, because both Judges Thorndike and Willam S. Rowe were connected directly or indirectly with the shoe manufacturers.

The brother of Rowe is a member of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association and manager of the C. A. Eaton Shoe Co. Rowe decided that there was no ground for the change. The strikers are now circulating a petition for the removal from the bench of the manufacturers' representative, Judge William G. Rowe.

The Outcome

The mayor has called on the strikers to return to the factories. This they refused to do. The strike leaders have left to the strikers themselves to decide as to whether they should resume picketing. It had been decided to call off the pickets pending a conference to be arranged by the mayor. The conference proved a fizzle, and many strikers are of the opinion that the picketing should not have been stopped last week.

The determination of the manufacturers is to smash the strike by all available means. The strikers feel that they are engaged in a winning struggle. They contend that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, with its no-strike clause, and compulsory arbitration before a State Board, does not respond to the needs of the shoe workers.

Even if the present strike should fail, and the men be forced back into the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union by the manufacturers, they will always fight for the rule of the organization from below, and not as it is at present, from above.

Miners and Railroaders Must Help Organize Steel Mills and Wipe Out the 12-Hour Day

By JAY LOVESTONE

In the face of the most powerful corporations in the world, workers by the millions are fighting for the right to organize and for the 8-hour day. Over 400,000 steel workers have proclaimed a general strike against the 12-hour day. Over 600,000 miners are fighting for the standing agreements which the coal operators have violated. Railroad workers are threatened by the Watson-Parker law and by the Railroad Labor Board. Textile workers are fighting for the right to live. Other workers are struggling for the right to work. Everywhere there is misery, unemployment, starvation. Everywhere there is struggle. Over and above all this there is bankruptcy. One need but examine the outstanding evils of the day to be convinced that here more than in any other American industry is there a pressing demand for organization. Yet the record of inactivity in unionizing the steel workers is about as black as any achieved by our reactionary labor leaders.

Plight of the Workers

Appearing before the Interchurch Commission, a Pittsburgh Professor of Economics described the organization of the Steel Industry as "feudal militarism." He said in part: "The general staff of the Carnegie Company is one of the most efficient in the world of business. The superintendents, department managers and foremen are splendidly loyal; efficient officers with high morale. Behind them are the non-commissioned officers, such gang leaders as rollers, blowers, melters and other top-skilled Americans, who are part bosses, part workmen. Altogether this administrative group, almost a third of the force, has a really military efficiency, bound to the company by stock participation, bonuses, loans, house-rentals and pensions." The rank and file of the army consists of the great mass of low-paid overworked unskilled foreign-born workers.

Thru this splendid organization the Steel Magnates have been able to pursue their "Catch 'em young, treat 'em rough, tell 'em nothing" labor policy. A friendly critic of Mr. Gary, quoted by the Interchurch investigators, has thus characterized this policy: "The trouble is that the Corporation is still in the stage of detectives and toilets." The workers dare not discuss their jobs even in normal times for fear of being discharged or transferred to a worse job.

The Strike Committee, in answer to President Wilson's request for a postponement of the strike, pictured this condition of the workers in the following:

"Men have been discharged in increasingly large numbers day by day. Threats and intimidation are resorted to for the purpose of putting the men in fear and preventing them from the exercise of their own free will. They are coerced into signing statements that they are not members nor will become members of any labor organization and threatened with eviction, black-list, denial of credit, and starvation."

Citing a typical instance of this condition the Interchurch Commission reported:

"Joseph Yart, 216 Woodville Ave., Johnstown, was employed by the Cambria Steel Company for forty years in the car works and was never discharged before. He became a member of the union on Feb. 3rd and was discharged on May 12th, by Superintendent Hill. . . . Mr. Yart protested that he had worked there for forty years, that he is now 54 years of age and can't work very well on the outside and the only reply he got was: 'You can't work here any more. You are an agitator and a disturber in the car department.'

"One of Mr. Yart's sons was in the army of occupation, and Mr. Yart now complains: 'My son went to fight for democracy and I am thrown out on the street without any means of livelihood.'"

Part and parcel of Gary's policy of "not dealing with labor unions" is the best financed and most wide-spread organization of professional strike-breaking and detective agencies in the world making profits out of clubbing and jailing workers.

Gompers and the 1919 Steel Strike

In the light of the above the failure of Gompers and his machine to give adequate support to the striking steel workers in 1919 is an irretrievable crime against the whole American working class.

Speaking of the Great Strike the Interchurch Commission said: "Causes of defeat, second in importance only to the fight waged by the Steel Corporation, lay in the organization and leadership, not so much of the strike itself, as of the American labor movement."

Gompers did not address a single meeting of steel workers during the strike. He did not attend a single meeting of the National Committee meeting in Pittsburgh. The case of Gompers attending meetings of the National Committee for organizing the steel workers was a case of the mountain really coming to Mahommet because Mahommet would not come to the mountain. The only meetings of the National Committee that Gompers attended were those held in Washington. The National Committee had to move its meetings to Gompers, to the city where he was, from Pittsburgh, in order to get Gompers' attention.

Just at this time, while things were coming to a showdown, the President of the American Federation of Labor saw it to take a pleasure trip to Mexico. The organization drive of the National Committee made it too hot for him in the United States at that time. Gompers spent a month on this trip to monkey around with the Conference of the still-born Pan-American Federation of Labor.

While the workers were straining every ounce of energy to organize for a fight against the 12-Hour Day, Sam Gompers took a flying trip to Europe and helped frame that damnable Versailles Treaty which has enslaved hundreds of thousands of workers and made millions the pawns of the imperialists. Six months were spent by the "Grand Old Man" of the American labor movement in the gay life of Paris. All this time the steel workers back home were looking forward to help from their leaders in the struggle against the unbearable conditions.

As a matter of fact Gompers did not find it safe enough to indorse the strike until 400,000 were out in the open battle against the Steel Trust. What is even worse, once the strike preparations were in full swing and the workers were all keyed up for a battle royal, Gompers publicly compromised the whole strike by coming out for Wilson's plan to postpone action until after his Industrial Peace Conference. At this time over 30,000 workers had already been discharged for union activities.

This the enemy confronting the steel workers was the strongest one ever faced by striking workers anywhere, and tho the Governmental forces at the disposal of the Steel Trust were unlimited, yet Gompers gave only a dozen organizers to the National Organization campaign and the strike. The inevitable defeat rendered the strikers was totally insufficient. Discussing this phase of the Great Steel Strike, William Z. Foster, the noted leader of the 1919 struggle pointed out that:

"Probably no big modern trade union organizing campaign and strike has been conducted on such sleader means.

"Often the National Committee had to beg for weeks to have a man sent to a district to organize, while members for which it had already enrolled. Hundreds of local unions suffered and many a one perished outright for want of attention. Whole districts had to be neglected with serious consequences when the strike came."

And while the National Committee was calling together a delegate conference in order to enthuse the workers and throw them into the struggle for a test of strength, the reactionary leader M. F. Tighe, a pal of Gompers and President of the Amalgamated Association, made an underhand attempt to split the forces of the workers. In the face of this call of the National Committee Mr. Tighe addressed a letter to Gary requesting a separate Conference. Fortunately for the steel workers Gary turned down Tighe's offer and they were saved from this vile treachery.

Threatens to Move an Inch

The recent report of the American Iron and Steel Institute proposing to continue the 12-Hour Day and the last exchange of vague meaningless promises between Gary and Harding on this subject for political purposes have raised a storm of public opinion against the Two-Shift system. Because of this avalanche of protest of church bodies, liberals, and members of even the most conservative of the population, Gompers was being forced to wake up. Gompers is now compelled to make hollow promises as to organizing the workers.

Gompers has announced that an organization campaign will very soon be launched amongst the steel workers. How little heart is in this attempt this is to be and how unwillingly Gompers is getting into the campaign is borne out by two facts. First of all, Gompers is again putting only a handful of organizers at the disposal of this campaign. Such tactics are suicidal. At best they are stupid. In this case they are criminal. Secondly, in laying the plans for this campaign, whatever of it will materialize, Gompers is excluding the best fighters of the old strike. Masking his treachery to the ifterests of the steel workers under the hypocritical guise of an attack on "radicals," Gompers is depriving the unionization drive of the best forces available.

These are exactly the tactics pursued by all the enemies of labor. These are the very words used by the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers in their attacks on Labor. A pint jar cannot hold a quart. With an insufficient number of organizers and the best organizers kept out of the campaign Gompers can do very little for the steel workers.

Our Conclusions

The only way the steel workers can hope to abolish the 12-Hour Day is thru building a powerful union able to settle the score with the United States Steel Corporation and its allies. All workers, particularly the miners and railroaders, must aid in this effort to unionize the steel mills.

It is an irreparable disgrace to the whole American Labor Movement that the 12-Hour Day is still in force in the steel industry. Labor stands helpless, its leaders asleep at the switch and refusing to do anything, while forces outside the Labor Movement, like the Federal Council of Churches, are agitating for the 8-Hour Day.

The steel workers in particular and the other organized workers in general must bring to bear the greatest pressure possible on the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor to get into a unionization campaign heart and soul. Thus only can the 12-Hour Day be ended. No half-way measures will do in a fight with the Steel Trust. The workers must organize for a fight to the finish in order to free themselves from their present slave conditions.

Farm-Labor Unity to be Told New York

A mass meeting to hear the report of the historic gathering held at Chicago, where the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was formed, is being arranged for Tuesday, July 24, 8 p. m., at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th Street, between 3d and 4th Aves.

C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary, Workers Party; William Z. Foster, secretary, Trade Union Educational League, and J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker," conspicuous figures at the Chicago Convention, will tell the inspiring story of how 600,000 workers and farmers united in Chicago to build a party of Labor.

Every union man in New York City, who believes in independent working class political action, should attend this meeting.

Already the reactionary daily press, bewildered over the strength and power developed by the gathering at Chicago, are spreading their usual lying propaganda against the newly formed party of the industrial and farm workers.

Come and show your solidarity with the farmers and workers who met in Chicago to organize united resistance against the capitalists and landowners thru united political action. Rally to the mass meeting at Webster Hall on Tuesday, July 24. John J. Ballam, also delegate to the convention, will preside.

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Lithuanians for United Action

Five thousand Lithuanians in Greater New York, members of 19 organizations affiliated with the Alliance of Lithuanian Workers' Organizations, at their recent meeting wholeheartedly endorsed the Federated Farmer-Labor Party formed at the recent Chicago Conference. All the local organizations of the alliance are urged to affiliate with the Federated Party. The resolutions adopted declare that:

"We greet this unity between the city workers and the working farmers in their common political struggle against the bourgeoisie.

"We pledge ourselves to do all in our power to support the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and to work unceasingly in our organizations and in the general working masses for the development and extension of the F. F. L. P.

"Long live the unity between the workers and farmers!"

(Signed) Chairman, M. Paukstiene, and Secretary, L. Endzuilis.

* * *

CLEVELAND, O.—There will be a picnic of Cleveland's youth, under the auspices of the Young Workers' League, at Lee's Grove, Sunday, July 29, with speaking, races, singing and athletics. Take W. 25th St. car to barns, then take Pearl Road car to Brook Park Road.

Capitalist Attack on Organized Labor

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
Secretary Workers Party

Trade Union Educational League
New York Branch

MONDAY, JULY 26th, 8 P. M.
(Socialist Hall, 2nd fl., 7th St. bet. 2nd & 3rd Aves.)

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
and
JOHN J. BALLAM

sued by all the enemies of labor. These are the very words used by the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers in their attacks on Labor. A pint jar cannot hold a quart. With an insufficient number of organizers and the best organizers kept out of the campaign Gompers can do very little for the steel workers.

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United Party Heads Reply to Attacks

By JOSEPH MANLEY,
(National Secretary, Federated Farmer-Labor Party)

CHICAGO.—The Federated Farmer-Labor Party has opened up its headquarters at 800 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Requests for charters, applications for affiliation, endorsements of its program, letters of congratulation and interested inquiry are pouring in from all over the country.

The newspapers in their attacks on the Federated Farmer-Labor Party have behaved outrageously. Never in the history of the Labor movement has there been such a flood of vituperation, character assassination and misrepresentation coming from the kept press. The N. Y. Forward and Call, vying with the N. Y. Herald and other papers of a like caliber, for the prize, which will no doubt be awarded the New Age of Buffalo, a "Socialist" publication.

Under this barrage of misrepresentation the members of the National Committee are standing up in fine shape. Many of them have issued statements to the press on returning to their homes. It would be impossible to quote from all of them. However, let me quote two of our "dirt" farmer representatives.

W. H. Green, First Vice-Chairman, writing in the Omaha World-Herald, says: "Your editorial, 'Split among the New Party Advocates,' is written entirely from the outside of the situation.

"Mr. Fitzpatrick's indictment of Foster, Ruthenberg and Manley would have more standing in the court of public opinion were it not for the fact that Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Buck, Brown and others of the national committee had received written invitations to those gentlemen they now designate as "Reds," to attend the convention. Those same gentlemen (Fitzpatrick, Buck, Brown, etc.) agreed to a written stipulation about the personnel and representation at the convention and then had to resnege when some outside influence had rammed it back down their throats.

"I heard Mr. Fitzpatrick speak in the very highest terms of the personal lives of the men the kept press wishes to politically assassinate in the interest of the exploiters of human toil."

In a similar tone writes W. E. Zeuch who represented the Non-Partisan League of Wisconsin and who is a member of the National Committee, in a two column article in the Madison, Wis., Capital Times:

"The attempt of the Cook County (Chicago) delegation to disrupt the conference began in earnest after reading of the reports of the organization committee. Strange as it may seem, no fight was made on the Plan of Federation, the Declaration of Principles, or the Platform. They met with the approval of practically all the delegates.

"The attempt to disrupt the conference began when the Cook county delegation lost control of the conference to the dirt farmers and industrial workers. Being unable to find anything to criticize in the Plan of Federation, the Statement of Principles or the Platform, Fitzpatrick, and Buck of the Cook County delegation, aided by one or two isolated delegates from other delegations, attempted to stampede and destroy the unity of the conference by dragging the Red Herring of Communism across the trail that led to federation. The dirt farmers and industrial workers did not fall for such old stuff but continued the work of federation to a successful issue."

When the leaders lost control to the rank and file they hunted about for some excuse to justify their attempt to disrupt. They made their stand on the charge that the Workers Party advocated violence and was affiliated with the Third International. The position of Fitzpatrick was highly amusing when one realizes that they were instrumental in inviting the Workers Party to the conference."

These expressions of rank and file sentiment coming from farm representatives, will be fully equalled by city worker delegates. The response from them is already being felt in the shape of donations and affiliations of their organizations.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party will immediately launch a nation-wide campaign, the peak of which will be reached next January at the monster UNITY CONVENTION to be held in Chicago. This coming convention will mark the greatest gathering of rank and file farmers and workers ever held.

TUEL SUMMER FROLIC

New York's Summer Frolic and Dance of the Trade Union Educational League will be held Sunday, August 12, at Fuhrer's Elmhurst Park, Elmhurst, Long Island. There will be games, dancing and other attractive features. Directions: Take 2nd Ave. "L" to 57th St., change for Corona Line and get off at 25th St. Station, or Queensboro Subway to Grand Central Station to Jackson Ave. and 25th St.

Workers Party Speaker Arrested, Then Freed, at Dickson City, Pa.

(Special to "The Worker")

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—B. K. Gebert, Editor of the Polish Daily Stanley Dziengielewski, and Alex. Zarek, leaders of the Progressive Miners in the Scranton Region, were arrested at Dickson City Tuesday night upon charges of holding a meeting. Gebert came to Dickson City to speak under the direction of the Workers Party. When in the midst of his speech flaying the fake stock corporations who were taking money from Polish workers, a former stock salesman, Mike Popek, arose and insisted that the speaker had no right to talk about stock corporations.

Gebert continued his speech, proving that these fake corporations, most of them now bankrupt, had fleeced the Polish people out of ten million dollars. This was too much for Popek, a party of the fleecing, and he rushed for the police.

John Michalko, defeated by the militants as President of a miners' local, went along to help get the police. Upon returning, Gebert and Dziengielewski were arrested and Zarek was also apprehended for evicting the provocators from the hall. The whole meeting followed the arrested speakers and chairman of the meeting to the police station. There the informers swore that Gebert had advocated the overthrow of everything. A dozen Polish residents demanded to be sworn in to testify for the accused, and feeling was all in favor of Gebert.

The burgess set the bail at $300 for each, which half a dozen Polish miners immediately consented to furnish. The burgess, seeing that the sentiment was for the speaker, cancelled the charge against the arrested persons and turned them free.

Gebert is making an impression in the anthracite region. Papers are voicing the sentiment of the mine barons when they say he should be deported for daring to come here to talk against "God, Lewis and Harding."

MOSCOW. — Leonid Viliavievich Sobinov and Vsevolod Emilievich Meyerhold have been designated as People's Artists of the Republic by the Council of People's Commissaries, as a mark of honor for their twenty-five years' exceptionally fine work as artists.

Hear the Report of the HISTORIC GATHERING in Chicago

Tuesday, July 24th, 8 P. M. Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. John J. Ballam will preside

WM. Z. FOSTER
C. E. RUTHENBERG
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Will Tell the Story of the Organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party

Soviet Rule Is Stronger Workers To

(Continued from Page One)

the moment characterized by the Anglo-Russian Trade Pact. The new tendency has begun in England not because Russia has grown weaker. On the contrary, it is because it has been growing stronger, and other

The capitalists were deceived by the new economic policy. They thought it was the beginning of our capitulation. They thought that the communists would bring about their own ruin. But our situation improved; Russian trade appeared on the world market; we have never before enjoyed such undivided support of the workers as we do today. Therefore perhaps, a new chapter in the attitude of the capitalist States towards us is beginning.

Fascism Is Marching Onward

We are witnessing events in Bulgaria. The King is giving the putsch the form of legality. That may happen in any revolution which does not set the King aside. We must test Fascism on its economic side. We cannot place all phenomena under one hat. In Italy Fascism is undergoing a change.

The danger of war has increased; the situation may become critical at any moment.

In Hamburg the fusion of the second and the 2½ Internationals took place. Is it necessary to speak at length of these gentlemen here? Even from the reformist standpoint the new International has no objective: it contains only two parties of any significance: at all: the German Socialist Party, and the British Labor Party. Kautsky, at one time, was against the acceptance of the Labor Party into the Second International. Has this party become better since that period? No! But the Second International has become worse. Therefore the Labor Party is able to play first fiddle.

The Russian Mensheviks, who were formerly the left wing of the 2½ International, are now the right wing of the new International. Its statutes say: Ministers cannot be members of the Executive Committee.

In other words, it says to the minister: when you become a thief, you cannot be a member of our honorable society, but when you come out of prison, you may join us again. These gentlemen need no International. What they want is an international parade. Will it make any impression? A temporary one, perhaps, such as was made by the fusion of the German Social-Democratic with the Independent Socialist Party.

The German Social-Democratic Party was weakened by its union with the Independent Socialist Party; it became a thing without a soul. The union of the Second International with the 2½ International will accelerate the process of its decay.

Only One Real International

That has now been made obvious. We have not yet got the majority of the proletariat behind us, but such forces as we have we have consolidated for the purposes of international action.

Two great parties of our International, the German and the French, in a decisive and momentous hour, carried on a joint campaign seconded by Soviet Russia. They have practically demonstrated that they know how to work together when two bourgeoisies are at loggerheads. This was a step towards a great end, the creation of a truly United Communist World Party.

The bourgeoisie as a class is united. The German Lutterbeck, appeals for armed aid to the French General Degoutte.

The United Front

On the question of the united front we have overcome many difficulties during this period, especially in France where even the Syndicalists have learned to apply this weapon. The question may perhaps be put: Is the United Front a strategical manoeuvre, or do we really desire to work side by side with the social democratic proletariat? This method of putting the question is incorrect. Of course, we are in favor of approaching the social democratic and the non-party workers. We always were. But formerly we wished to achieve this end over the heads of the leaders. We have convinced ourselves that it would not work. We must again appeal to the leaders until the masses understand that our outlook is the correct one.

But I have not a spark of belief that Scheidemann and Renaudel will fight in common with us. But why perpetually repeat this? In order not to bring confusion into our own ranks. We must show the masses the whole road. If we had neglected to do this in France, the Syndicalists would never have marched with us.

The tactic of the United Front contains a danger for our party, as Trotsky has rightly pointed out, namely, the danger of demoralization and deterioration. Nevertheless, our tactic is a correct one. Many have called me an obstinate opponent of the tactic of the United Front. That is not true. Formerly I had doubts, but now I am convinced partisan of the tactic of the United Front.

Workers Must Fight Reactionary Officials and also the Bosses to Win Higher Wages

By SELMAR SCHOCKEN

"Wages will be reduced as a result of every strike in which workers fight against reductions. Every strike which makes it impossible to reduce wages will be followed by a lockout. Every strike which makes it impossible to lengthen the working day will be followed by a lockout. Every strike which makes it impossible to worsen working conditions will be followed by a lockout. The workers will therefore be compelled to accept the conditions of the building trades, wages so far have been very slow in moving upward.

"Strikes are fought solely to improve working conditions, and we shall therefore use the Irish workers' strike in New York, the Shoe Workers' strike in Brockton, the strike of the United Cloth Hat and Cap makers, the strike of the Telephone Employes in New England, the strike of the Plumbers' Helpers in Greater New York, to combat the hard struggle of the employers to maintain their standard of living. It is noteworthy that in many of these fights, the workers have to fight on two fronts, against the employers and against the reactionary labor "leaders", jealous of their power.

This is the case with the Iron Workers, the Shoe Workers, the Telephone Employes, who have to combat a yellow dual "Union," the Plumbers' Helpers and, of course, the Miners and Steel Workers in Nova Scotia. Three Local Unions of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, the Inside Iron and Bronze Workers' Unions No. 273, 274 and 275 struck, to maintain the closed shop, union recognition, which was denied them by many bosses. They have been working under miserable conditions, because they lacked unity and were divided against themselves. At last unity was achieved. They formed a Joint Board, joined the District Council of Housesmiths, Bridgemen, Ornamental Iron Workers, Shop Men and Riggers, and in due time they asked for the strike sanction, which was granted.

The Inside Iron Workers went on strike, while the Outside Iron Workers' Union, and the same District Council, scabbing on a small craft union, trying to split the fight to organize. The International Union ordered the District Council to support the strike of the Inside Workers, the District Council solemnly resolved to comply, and yet the Outside Workers are still working for the same firms who deny recognition to the Inside Iron Workers. It is commonly known among

Children of Russia Ask You to Help

Much talk has been going on recently regarding the relief work for Russia.

Friends (well intentioned), backed by publicity in the capitalistic press that Russia is exporting wheat, have been lagging in their work. They have even gone as far as saying that this can take care of itself.

ENEMIES of Russia have been saying that moneys raised by the relief organization here have been used for communist propaganda in this country and when they found that this bugaboo did not frighten the friends of Russia, they began to state that this money was being used in Russia to feed the Red Army.

The following are only several samples of about twenty cables received by the Friends of Soviet Russia from all parts of the Workers' Republic, both thanking us and asking us to continue our help. They are the best answer we can make both to our enemies who are trying to discredit us and to our friends who are losing heart and are ready to stop their work.

"Kazan, July. 2, 1923.

"We express our deep gratitude for your help to the children of the Tartar Republic. Owing to this help the lives of many thousands of children who might have perished from famine were saved. The situation of the Tartar Republic after this hard year of famine and while its consequences are still sorely felt, demands from us hard and persistent work in the interests of the orphans. There arises a new complication in the shape of the diseases which appear in great quantities, threatening to destroy our new crops. Thanking you again in the name of thousands of children we request that your assistance should not be withdrawn till the complete reconstruction of our economic life.

"President of the Children's Committee, Asaneyeff Baltaneff, International Workers' Relief Fund."

"Moscow, June 27, 1923.

"Last steamship brought Petrograd 16 tractors, your committee's gift for reconstruction. Thanks in Russian people's name for Famine Relief, Children Relief, Production Relief. Please continue work of Relief for Orphans, for Reconstruction. Reconstruction destroyed famine district enables Russians' concentrated forces to solve remaining urgent production problems.

"International Workers' Relief Committee, Moscow, Oehringer."

"Saratow, July 9, 1923.

"Undersigned institutions sincerely thank Friends of Soviet Russia for two years relief work for famine stricken children, adults and assistance of the economical reconstruction of Russia. This help specially wanted now on one side in connection with liquidation of philanthropic organizations on other side considering the correct line of economical assistance taken by you and generally needed here. Representative Mejrabkom Konrad, Chief Goubotnarob Ganjinsky, Chairman Goubsowjet Trade Unions, Trouchkelsky, Representative by Child Commission, with Central Executive Committee, Maksimov, Governmental Representative with Foreign Relief Organizations, Perlow."

"Ekaterinoslav, July 6, 1923.

"We, the children of the Children's Colony Klchkass, send you our warm greeting for your gifts. We hope that you will continue helping us in the future. Come to us, we will be very glad to see you.

"For the children, Director of the Children's Colony, Verokrini."

"Ekaterinoslav, July 8, 1923.

"We, the children of the Ekaterinoslav Province, express our deep gratitude for the help which you have sent to us. We ask you not to forget us and continue your help in the future.

"For the children Gamarin."

"Usovka, July 10, 1923.

"We, the children of the Trade Unions of Usovka Don Basin, are sending you our hearty greetings and thanks for your help. We ask you not to forget us in the future.

"For the children, Usoprofburo."

To Make Our Membership Grow

By MORRAY J. GLIDE.

Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, in his article in "The Worker," June 23, has put his finger on the most urgent task that confronts our Party. We have made a tremendous growth in membership, but our growth is not keeping pace with the growth of our mass work. Hundreds of new workers have been drawn into the orbit of activities we developed both in the economic and the political struggles.

Our task now is not to help the working class in diverse ways, failing to make it in the most direct way that helps a Communist party, viz., by recruiting and assimilating the most conscious workers into the revolutionary vanguard of class struggle under the command of the party.

The question of membership is THE vital one of our party, and it is now trying to "realize" that henceforth it will occupy the forefront of our endeavor. Yet a more diagnosis of an existing condition will not do justice to the magnitude of the problem. Comrade Ruthenberg diagnosed the case correctly, no doubt. We have discovered the fact of our party too little, he says, and we have worked thru other organizations too much to impress it upon the class-conscious worker that his place is in the ranks of the Workers Party. This, however, is only emphasizing one side of the story. In order to have a clear light on the situation (clear lights are not always pleasing to the eye) we must be frank enough to admit that our party as such has never "made" new members in appreciable numbers, that all our membership, with insignificant exceptions, was an inheritance from the two factions that went into the formation of the party, that the apparent increase in membership in the first nine or ten months of our existence was mostly due to the incorporation of new language federations, and that the standstill of the other nine months is only an indication that nearly all organized groups capable of joining the Workers Party had been absorbed. In other words, the task of recruiting members is entirely new to our party, it has not been practiced heretofore, and it must be approached with an open mind.

What distinguishes the recruiting of individual members from all other party activities is that it cannot be done from above. The general office may be able to inaugurate and successfully conduct a campaign for amalgamation (tho local effort alone can transmute propaganda into tangible results), the "party" in general may do useful work in connection with the defense of persecuted comrades (tho the absolute value of such propaganda should not be overrated); the heads of our party may achieve admirable results in negotiating, mapping out and illuminating a policy of a united front (tho even here the final success depends on local response); yet when it comes to drawing new members into our party, the local organizations have to bear the brunt of the work, and upon the ingenuity, agility, initiative and aggressiveness of the local comrades depends the success of the undertaking. The party as a whole may state the necessity of increasing its numbers; the central bodies may attempt to fire the comrades with beautiful manifestoes, yet it was no accident if comrade Ruthenberg wound up his interesting article by an appeal to every local group and every individual member. In the long run, it is the local group (branch), and the individual member who will pull in new workers into our party. It is the heart to heart talk of every Workers Party member with his neighbors in the workshop, in the mine and in the mill that, backed by the general prestige of our party and by the magnetic influence of its battles, will swell our ranks.

This lays new stress upon our local groups and their individual members. The question is, Have we done enough to prepare them for this all-important work? Have we developed among them the consciousness of their responsibility and an eagerness to carry to the masses the banner of our party? Have we at all made them intelligent and enlightened participants in the building up of our party? If this question must be answered in the negative, it means no casting aspersions upon our party. We are horribly young, unforgivably young. We have just emerged from a submerged existence where vigorous growth was difficult. We have forged a union of heterogeneous elements which it took some time to break into team work. We have engaged in clearing for ourselves a place on the political arena and in making our voices heard,—an indispensable prerequisite to further growth. Yet we must have the candor to admit that we have failed to make the local groups and individual members organic parts of all of our work, and unless we rectify this error there is slight hope for the building-up of a solid membership foundation.

Our local branches were taking orders from the party without sifting it to reach its decisions. Our local comrades were confronted with party policies framed without their contribution. In many cases the local branches and individual comrades were not even aware of important problems pending before the leading bodies. The party has seldom inquired into the opinions of its rank and file. This statement should not be interpreted as advocating loose democracy. The writer knows the meaning of discipline in a communist party. We all hate the S. P. methods. We know that in many cases, especially in stormy times and in critical situations, the membership must take orders much in the same way as military units take orders from their commanders. But communist discipline, contrary to military discipline, must be based upon the conviction of the rank and file, upon the understanding by every member of the task before the whole, upon the consciousness that the commanders are only comrades engaged in the same battle and forming an element in the collective body. This consciousness of collective effort, not only in carrying out but also in forming the will of the party, has not been sufficiently developed among our members. It was not developed because there was practically no collective effort. If we fail to develop it the consequences may be fatal.

What is the life of a branch of the Workers Party? In an overwhelming majority of cases it is a chain of humdrum questions. A collection for the F. S. R. A collection for the Technical Aid. A collection for the Jewish Workers Relief (or a similar other organization). A collection for the Labor Defense. A collection for the party press. Tickets for the party picnic. Tickets for the excursion of the C. C. C. Tickets for a picnic of our branch. Dues. Special assessments. Sale of literature. Preparations for a party meeting. Preparations for a celebration. Local quarrels between members into our party. Reports to a city conference or other party gathering. This takes 75 per cent of branch sessions. This is the regular work of the branch. Occasionally the members hear a report of the party's work (press service is of no avail where live contact is required). Seldom do they take up a discussion of the tasks before the party. Almost never have they been permitted to vote upon one or the other policy of the Workers Party. It is assumed that the rank and filer understands under the word "party" the C. E. C. or some other body which to him appears shrouded in mystery and far beyond reach. The average member does not think that he is the party, that his opinion is forming the opinion of the party, that his error may be injurious to the party. He does not think so because he has not been made an organic element of the party.

If we wish to start a movement for attracting new members, we must start a movement for the elevation of our present members to the height of responsible makers of our party. This will put a new spirit into our branches. It will open new vistas before our members. It will make red blood thrab where pale routine work has dried up the sources of initiative and joy in work. A comrade who is a builder of his own party will not stay away from the branch meetings and will not need the rod of coercion to make him do his duty.

Organize in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Buffalo Labor Party has been officially launched. The constitution adopted contains a clause to the effect that all labor organizations, including political parties of labor, shall be affiliated if they accept the declaration of principles and agree to support the Labor Party candidates.

The Buffalo Central Labor Council, the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Maintenance of Way Men are all affiliated with the Labor Party. There were about 300 delegates present at the organization meeting. Another Meeting will be held at which candidates for all contested offices will be nominated.

The delegates displayed great impatience with an effort to defeat the clause that anyone who supported old party candidates should be expelled from the Labor Party. Apologists for the "friends" of labor in the old parties, notably the democratic governor, "Al" Smith, of New York, received no support for their pleas.

Ballam Comes Marching Home

BOSTON, MASS.—Boston closed its fall meeting season with a lecture on "The Labor Party" by John J. Ballam, who had not appeared on the public platform in Boston for six years. He made a splendid analysis of the condition of the working class today, of the ideas of the American worker now and before the war.

Unity Meet Movies with "Fifth Year"

Motion pictures of the historic conference of workers and farmers at Chicago, that created the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, will be a feature of the first showing of "The Fifth Year," the new nine-reel motion picture film presenting actual conditions under which the workers of Soviet Russia are living at the present time.

These pictures will be shown for the first time at the Manhattan Casino, 155th St. and 8th Ave., Saturday, July 28.

The pictures of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party gathering, and prominent spokesmen of the workers and farmers participating in it, were taken by William F. Kruse, of the Friends of Soviet Russia. Kruse also edited the great mass of material out of which the best went into the making of "The Fifth Year."

This latest film from Soviet Russia gives an actual insight into the life of both the factory workers and peasants. A new life and new hope seems to have taken hold of this vast Workers' Republic. Instead of the gruesome famine scenes one witnessed in "Russia Through the Shadows," one marvels at the complete change. Thousands of athletes are seen at their games, yacht races, horse races, cycle races, all these are once more common occurrences participated in by thousands of workers, while other thousands find time to watch them. Then one sees the Red Army manoeuvers and on parade, all kinds of demonstrations. An outpouring of about one million workers to celebrate the First of May. The social revolutionary trial and the protests against the counter-revolutionaries also come in for their share. Then we come to the Fourth Congress, Claude McKay, famous Negro poet, formerly editor of "The Liberator," is seen addressing the Congress. Max Eastman is also seen as an interested onlookes at the Communist International.

Special Russian music by a well known Russian orchestra, to accompany the picture, has been arranged for. After the showing there will be a Picnic and a Dance with the orchestra, formerly of the Ambassador Hotel, to furnish the music. Tickets can be secured from the numerous stations, or from the Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 West 13th Street.

District Conventions Held to Comply with Reorganization Plans

According to the decision of the Executive Council of the Workers Party, by which District No. 2 was divided into three parts, with New York City, New Jersey, and the immediately surrounding territory constituting the New District No. 2, convention calls were recently issued to the Districts Nos. 2, 4 and 15 to reorganize.

The City Convention of Greater New York will be held on Saturday, July 21, at 2.30 P. M. at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street.

The District Convention of District No. 2 will be held in New York City on Sunday, July 22, 1923, at 11 A. M. at 243 E. 84th Street (Labor Temple).

The agenda for the conventions includes the formation of a District Council, the reorganization of the local territories in conformity with the creation of the new districts, the laying of plans for increasing the party's activities and membership, financing the new district office, future activities in the Trade Unions, etc.

The District Convention for the new District No. 4 will be held in Buffalo, July 29.

The District Convention for the new District No 15 will be held in New Haven, Conn., Sunday, July 22.

Newark, N. J., Attention!

The Newark, N. J., Trade Union Educational League will hold a meeting Wednesday night, July 25, in the Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St., to consider important matters before the organization. All sympathizers are invited.

Labor Picnic

Given by
THE WORKERS PARTY,
GARY, IND.
SUNDAY, JULY 22th,
at 45th Ave. and Pennsylvania St.
Speaker EARL BROWDER
All Workers are Welcome

Dr. M. RASNICK, Pittsburgh.

To the Comrades in the Pittsburgh District

Dr. M. Rasnick announces that he has located his Dental Office at 66 Smithfield Street, near Seventh Avenue. Those who are in need of a Dentist will find it convenient to visit his office which is centrally located. Special consideration will be given to the readers of "The Worker" and their friends. A visit to his office will be appreciated.

Dr. M. Rasnick, 66 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Attention! Progressive Miners!

By MARGUERITE COWL.
(Federated Press Correspondent to "The Worker.")

PITTSBURGH, [illegible] secretary of the Independent Miners' Relief Committee, [illegible] to return to [illegible] to [illegible] the arrest of the secretary. The [illegible] by deputies [illegible] by defending their constitutional [illegible] to meet this challenge by appearing [illegible] of the progressives in District No. 5 all stated.

Upon hearing of Tom's arrest a number of miners dropped their work, shoved out of school to reach other miners for raising the necessary bail. Riding from town to town, without stopping for food or sleep for several days these miners did not rest until they raised the necessary bail in CASH for the release of Tom.

The Lewis machine is always ready to blinker the rank and file in any work that is not to the liking of Lewis. When the miners started out to raise the money for the bail, Lewis' lackeys trailed after them with all kinds of threats. But the miners refused to be fooled for, after several days, tired and weary they plodded their way into the office and laid on the table the necessary bail in cash.

This is the spirit of the progressive miners thruout the entire United Mine Workers of America. This is the spirit of solidarity that will carry the miners thru to victory in all their fights.

The progressive miners' movement is a living body with a real soul. Their program when carried into life will not only be a systematic housecleaning affair of all traitorous officials in the United Mine Workers of America, but it will also serve to help get into the union all the miners who are at present unorganized. It will assist to make the United Mine Workers of America the beacon light of better conditions for the miners.

Because their movement voices the opinion of the rank and file in the United Mine Workers of America, because it stands for the removal of all those who do not conscientiously work for the interests of the miners, the miners know that the Progressive Miners' Committee will be attacked. One of the attacks manifests itself in the arrest of their secretary, Thomas Myerscough.

The miners believe in the proverb, "When you fight, the other fellow admits you are right." The miners do not believe in turning the second cheek when slapped on the first. They are going to fight and will win because they have the right foundation to build upon and because workers in other industries are with them.

The miners in Gray, Pa., are out on strike. Nevertheless, they were one of the first to rally to the defense of Tom Myerscough and Alexander Howat, for they already sent in their contribution to the Labor Defense and Free Speech Council of Western Pennsylvania.

No one but the workers themselves can save their fellow workers who remained true to the interests of the coal diggers and workers of other industries from going to prison.

Brother miners, thruout the country, this appeal is especially directed to you. Are you or are you not going to allow Thomas Myerscough and the nine other fellow workers who are facing a number of years in prison to rot behind prison bars! The arrests did not scare Alexander Howat and these ten workers because they have faith in you, the workers who they know will rally to their support. They are still holding high the banner of the workers and coal diggers.

The trials of these workers are coming up in the autumn. To save them from going to prison, money is needed and needed soon.

Brother miners, contribute your share to the defense of Thomas Myerscough, Alexander Howat and, the other nine workers who are unjustly indicted. Ask your fellow miners in your town to donate. For this purpose get subscription blanks furnished by the Labor Defense and Free Speech Council of Western Pennsylvania, 805 James Street, Pittsburgh, N. S., Pa. This organization has taken up the defense of Thomas Myerscough, Alexander Howat and the other nine workers arrested on April 27, in Pittsburgh, indicted and held for trial.

Best in the Market

Editor, "The Worker":—Please send me "THE WORKER" for another six months. I could not be without it. It is the best labor paper on the market. It is just the paper all labor needs. Renewal subscription inclosed. Find $1.00 for same. C. J. B., Louisville, Ky.

Big Meeting Hears Cannon in Coast City

(Special Wire to "The Worker.")

SEATTLE, Wash.—"Some people say that Russia has gone back to capitalism. That's pure nonsense. It's neither capitalism nor socialism; it's the New Economic Policy—the transitional period between capitalist economy and socialist economy."

In the foregoing fashion, James P. Cannon, national chairman of the Workers Party, summed up present-day economic conditions in Russia before a crowd that filled the main assembly hall of the Labor Temple in spite of a driving rainfall.

Cannon, who has just returned from a seven-months tour of Russia, started his lecture by picturing the familiar land of the Soviets fighting armed enemies on all sides, and then proceeded to discuss the Russia of today, compromising in a slight measure with small capitalists, but never losing her grip on the great basic industries.

"Before I went to Russia I heard a great deal about the impending collapse of the Soviet government," said Cannon. "I spent seven months inside of Russia and I looked very diligently for the signs of this famous collapse. The more I looked around, however, the more I came to the conclusion that the Soviet government under the leadership of the Communist Party is stronger than ever before in its history."

A smoke-screen of propaganda has hidden the truth about Russia from the American people.

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A NINE-REEL "SPECIAL" BRINGS ALL RUSSIA BEFORE YOUR EYES

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Hundreds of Special Features Are Being Arranged!

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By JAY FOX

15 cents per copy

"Amalgamation," by Jay Fox, is a most timely pamphlet in the list of labor political and economic subjects. It is such a pamphlet as every union man and woman should read and take to work and discuss with their fellows on the job.

The chapter headings give an idea of the contents, yet cannot show the forces of the argument for AMALGAMATION that is sweeping thru the labor unions. Chapter headings are: The Growing Power of Capitalism; The Incapacity of Craft Unionism; Amalgamation, the way to Progress; The Amalgamation Movement; Decentralized Industrial Unionism; The Trade Union Educational League.

Order of WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, New York City.

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50 cents

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We have just received a shipment of the above 120 page paper bound booklet in English. Every party member and other workers as well should have a copy. You will want to know the actions and decisions of the Congress of the Communist Parties of the world held in Moscow, based upon the experiences and thought of the vanguard of the working class in all countries.

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Worried About the Farmers

Worry hangs heavy upon the bankers, food gamblers and old party politicians as a result of the growing discontent among the farmers, displayed in big part thru their linking up with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, at Chicago.

This worry permeated all of Harding's speeches on his flight to Alaska. It forced the Department of Agriculture to call economists and statisticians to the rescue. It hung like a black cloud over the sessions of the Chicago conference of republicans from seven mid-western states. It was reflected in the Kansas City meeting of the International Farm Congress of America.

Harding's soothing words evidently did not reconcile the farmers to the post-war deflation visited upon them. The experts at Washington tell the farmers, as we have often pointed out in these columns, that Soviet Russia is taking over what there is of the pauperized European market, while poorly paid American workers force low consumption at home. These same experts try to cheer the farmers by saying there will be a shortage of corn next year, to produce less wheat. But if all followed this advice then, as in the past, there would be a super-abundance of this cereal. So with the advice to turn to dairy products.

"The wheat belt is sick," says the board of governors of the Kansas City Farm Congress. "The very soil is tired, and the tillers are worn out by the hopeless effort to make more acres of wheat spell more dollars."

Despair spreads over the farm lands, even as it does thru the great industrial centers of the nation, because capitalism rules in Washington and Wall Street. It is because the workers and farmers in the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, at Chicago, took a step in the right direction, in support of their own interests, that John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee, considers them "the common foe of republicans and democrats alike."

The Federated Party has taken its stand for united independent political action and has raised the slogan of a Workers' and Farmers' Government. The Federated Party fights cheap labor in Garyized industry, which means cheap food and bankrupt, landless farmers. The industries and the land to the workers and the farmers is the goal of the Federated Party. It is this growing struggle, drawing to it new masses, that has the capitalist plunderbund worried, as it sweeps forward to victory over all forms of exploitation.

The Line-up in Italy

Mussolini has won his "electoral reform" in Italy. His Fascisti "terror" frightened all the parliamentary deputies, with the exception of the Communists, Socialists and a few republicans, into supporting him. Even the Popularists of the Catholic Party, who bolted his cabinet, voted with him.

This Fascisti "reform" means that if Mussolini can muster a majority of Italian votes, he can take three-fifths of the places in next parliament. And the Fascisti assasins know that they can win the majority with gun and club, bomb and castor oil, dagger and torch.

In the present parliament there are 147 Communists and Socialists. This vote was cast solidly against the Mussolini "reform," with the Fascisti dictator yelling: "In Russia is there liberty of assembly, of Parliament?" answering himself with a blatant "No!"

There is liberty of assembly in Soviet Russia for the supporters of the workers' and peasants' regime. Czarists, bankers and landlords are not welcome.

World reaction hails Fascist Italy as an example of capitalist "liberty" to be followed everywhere. There thinking workers and peasants are outlawed and murdered.

When Elbert H. Gary, of the U. S. Steel Trust, and Julius Barnes, of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, travelled thru Italy recently, they gave Mussolini rule the approval of America's industrial overlords. We now have the picture of U. S. Ambassador Richard Washburn Child, at Rome, speaking for Washington, voicing sympathy for and support of Fascism.

Thus American capitalism, in Washington and in Wall Street, definitely lines itself on the side of one of the world's most brutal and bloody anti-labor tyrants. It is time that America's workers and farmers declared their solidarity just as fully for the emancipating rule of the Russian Soviet Republic. Let them learn the difference between the line-up of the open shop bosses in Fascisti Rome and the United Front of labor in Soviet Moscow.

Snowden Offers His Plan

The British parliament has been treated to Philip Snowden's individual expression of opinion on the inauguration of the Socialist era. The plan was defeated by a vote of 308 to 121.

It was to be expected that the bourgeois politicians would be opposed to any plan of socialization. But it was felt that the Labor Party at least could muster up so far that it could muster a 100 per cent vote of its own parliamentarians in support of a simple declaration for public ownership and democratic control of the instruments of production and distribution. It failed to do this, and the lessons to be drawn therefrom constitute the big value, if any can be attached to the offering of Snowden's plan.

The Labor Party has a majority in the House of Commons. Taking for granted that there were no absences, we find 23 Labor Party members voting with the King's politicians. It is claimed that they did this "in deference to the less progressive constituents who had elected them," which is not a new excuse for reactionary decisions.

The ailment that has captured the 23 Labor Party members is the disease that is eating at the heart of the whole British Labor Party. As it grows in strength, it seeks to become respectable, and acceptable to all voters. These labor careerists never realize that in holding to labor support they must throw overboard all expectations of a labor government. Inevitably and inexorably they must drift to the left of the whole mass of British workers in the exercise of their political power. The smoking out of these 23 reactionaries in Labor's midst will be a great urge toward increasing British labor support of Communist principles and tactics in the parliamentary struggle. Thus the workers profit again, even from their defeats.

Why Attack the Workers Party?

The Workers Party, as the organized expression of the American Communist movement, sees no day dawn without being confronted by some new attack. This is not so because the party is weak, as all our enemies so carefully state and restate. The party is attacked because it is strong and growing.

It is significant that even the reactionary, Gompers' element among this country's labor publications, this year, took an interest in the application of the British Communist Party for admission to the British Labor Party. They are using the so-called British example as an excuse for championing the Lewis-Gompers' campaign of attempted ostracism of Communists in the American labor movement.

We have but to repeat Gompers' own statement recently that European labor is drifting toward Communism. The demand for the admission of Communists to the British Labor Party is growing rapidly. It will soon win.

The nervous Gompers' reaction will not be glad to learn that the New South Wales, Australia, Labor Conference has voted for affiliation of the Communist Party with the Labor Party. The Communists in this great industrial section of the Australian continent will retain full liberty of separate organization and of propaganda. The New South Wales Labor Party has thus followed the example of the Queensland Labor Party.

We do not begrudge Gompers, or Lewis, or others of their kind, any comfort they may get out of attacking the Workers Party. We know that to the great masses of America's workers and farmers, every knock will be accepted as a boost. So let them keep on knocking. It is the attack of those in despair.

It is the great masses of working men and women who believe in the things the Workers Party is fighting for,—we say, "Join the Workers Party!"

Let "The Amalgamated" Come in

Every member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America should join in the effort to have their union affiliate itself with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, called into being as the united political expression of the workers and farmers of the nation.

This affiliation would be the most fitting reply to the kept press that spread the falsehood, during the Chicago Conference, that the delegates of the "Amalgamated" left the gathering on the first day. In its leading editorial, "The Advance," official organ of "The Amalgamated," issue of July 13, states when that:

"At its session at New York last month the General Executive Board of The Amalgamated received an invitation from the Farmer-Labor Party to attend a national convention called for July 3d at Chicago. The purpose of the convention was to form a national Labor Party. . . .

"The G. E. B. accepted the invitation and chose the Chicago Board members as delegates to the convention—Samuel Levin, Frank Rosenblum, A. D. Marimpietri, Sidney Hissman and Stephen Skala. Rosenblum and Levin were prevented from attending the convention by urgent organization work in New York. The G. E. B. was represented at the Chicago convention thru Marimpietri, Hissman and Skala. These delegates will submit to the G. E. B. a report on the work of the convention."

When the G. E. B. meets it should have before it, in addition to the delegates' report, the resolutions of large numbers of the Union's locals demanding affiliation with the Federated Party. This should be but the preliminary to placing "The Amalgamated" definitely on record for united independent political action at its next international convention. Workers in other industries are looking for guidance and inspiration to the members of this most forward-looking union in the needle trades. They must not look in vain. "The Amalgamated" must take its place in the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

This Week!

By THE ONLOOKER

Don't Miss The Two Funny Pages It Gets to Your Neighbor

Looking for Bolsheviks.

The Old Russian counter-revolutionists from Russia, remnants of the Kerensky and Wrangel armies, whose tastes arrived in San Francisco. The chamber of commerce is trying to find anti-bolshevik jobs for them all. At the same time, however, they are being combed by the Burns secret service agents, of the department of justice, for "Bolshevik agents," for even a single individual who might be tainted with working class sympathies. Los Angeles, Cal., has dubbed itself "The Scab City." The Chambers of Commerce, thru importation of Kolchak terrorists, are trying to make of the United States "A Russian Country." But the workers and farmers will have something to say about that.

Hot Weather Journalism.

The New York Times, July 14, ushered in the 1923 season for hot weather journalism by publishing a story headed, "Coke Worker Going to Toil in Airplane." This coke worker turns out to be a "high class employee with a good job," but The Times evidently expects its readers to believe that all coke workers use airplanes, and that, "Sedan Cars Take Coal Miners to Their Work." Evidently The Times wants us to believe that the Coal Baron, with their sedans, are a useful part of the mining industry. But there are few workers who will be misled by The Times' brand of hot weather journalism. So let the Times sweat thinking up more falsehoods.

The Attitude Toward Russia

Referring to the ratification of the Russo-Danish Trade Agreement by the Danish Parliament, the "Pravda" sees in it a significant sign because as was in Denmark that the reactionaries were making their plots and intrigues against the Russian Government. In view of the dependence of Danish capital upon English capital, the ratification acquires a special importance. There is a growing sentiment that all trade with Japan and even Italy and other countries to look at the rapprochement with Soviet Russia from a purely business point of view independent of any political consideration.

His First Trip Abroad

Altho president of the International Longshoremen's Union, the 140,000 members of which work along all the nation's waterfronts, Anthony Chlopek's has just left on his first trip across the Atlantic. While in Europe he will be called upon to take his stand on the United States Transport Workers recently established at Berlin. Here's hoping that Chlopek's first trip abroad will do him some good.

* * *

Lewis Has Been Labelled

In its report on the current civil liberty situation, the Civil Liberties Union lists under "Mob Violence" the beating of Joseph Manley and others from the Tri-District Convention of the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania, following an inflammatory speech by the union's reactionary president, John L. Lewis. No suit for criminal libel has been filed by Lewis in reply to this label of "Mobster" placed upon him.

* * *

May Live in the Alleys

Poor whites and negroes may still enjoy the great privilege of living in the alleys of Washington, D. C., according to a decision of Justice Jennings Bailey, in the Equity Court of the National capital. Anything to teach the workers their place under capitalist society.

* * *

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Under Lash of U. S. Court

Yes, We Have No Right to Strike

By JAY LOVESTONE

Again the Daugherty Injunction

If any doubting Thomas still wants to know who has the whole force of the great and glorious American Democracy, let him turn to the Federal Judge Wilkerson injunction handed down against the railway workers.

Exactly one year ago 400,000 railway shopmen struck against wage reductions. In the midst of the strike, on July 1st, Daugherty showed that the Government was possessed of sufficient power and brutality to be a force for employing class law and order by securing the notorious Wilkerson injunction ever issued in a labor struggle. Thru the Willard-Jewell agreement and the subsequent settlements most of the workers have gone back. Some are still on strike. With the unrestrained military, judicial, and financial aid of the Government the bosses were enabled to drive to cover the heroic shopmen fighting for their unions, their homes, and the most elementary rights of free men.

Thus, in so far as the strike itself is concerned at this moment, the last outburst of Daugherty and his handpicked, robed pal, Henchman Wilkerson of Chicago-fame, won't reach very far. The decree of permanence affixed to the infamous strikebreaking injunction of last year only tolls the knell of the most desperate open shop effort ever made by any capitalist government. For all practical intents and purposes there are not enough shopmen striking today to afford the bosses and their governmental agents the glee of heavy casualties in the ranks of the workers.

Strikebreaking Legalized

But the pith of the whole matter is this. The order of Judge Wilkerson gives the formal legal indorsement for all future strikebreaking activities by any sub-division of the Government. Stripped of all judicial camouflage, this Capitalist Ukase means that when the workers strike against the encroachments of Big Business, against intolerable working terms laid down for them by the greatest owners of public utilities and basic industries, all methods used by them as self-defense are illegal. In such strikes the payment of union benefits, the sending of letters of encouragement, the holding of mass meetings, picketing, or even telephoning in behalf of men fighting to save their wives and children from starvation, are all crimes against the Government.

Consequently, this decision is a formal notice served on the workers that from now on the United States Government itself will act as the plaintiff against them when they resist aggression by the bosses controlling industries which are of interstate character and whose commodities are exchanged in interstate commerce. Following the principle of this decree any state government may enact similar strikebreaking legislation and thus declare illegal even strikes strictly confined to state areas. All of which simply means that the Government has declared that the workers have a right to strike only when it gives them that right. In other words, since the Government we have today is a Government of, by, and for the employing class, the workers have the right to strike only when they are sure to be licked or when the stopping of work will not seriously flatten the pocketbooks of the exploiters. From the point of view of effective striking Wilkerson's order boldly and brazenly announces that the workers have no right to strike.

Mortal Blow Struck at Workers

It is interesting to note that this Open-Shop Law was not enacted by a legislative body. To follow this procedure might make the ugly brutality of our class Government too obvious to many workers and farmers. The employers have struck this mortal blow against the workers from behind. How firmly this order puts the owning class' heel on the neck of the working class is proved by Daugherty's statement. Our Strikebreaker General's explanation is especially important since it is the Department of Justice that will execute the law. Applauding this anti-labor decision, Daugherty proclaimed: "No strike involving interstate commerce can be conducted in this country without severe punishment to those who thus participate. The law in this regard is now forever settled by this decision."

Of course Daugherty is talking thru his hat when he says "forever settled." Nevertheless, when coupled with the almost simultaneous decision of the United States Court of Appeals denying striking shopmen the right of trial by jury, the blow thus struck is a terrific one. The United States Court of Appeals even went so far as to call the strike of the railway workers an "insurrection" against the Government. It also kicked the bottom out of the Magna Charta of Sam Gompers, the Clayton Act, by declaring its trial by jury section unconstitutional.

We can all talk ourselves blue in the face denouncing Wilkerson and Daugherty and it won't help the workingmen one bit. We can perhaps join Gompers in denying till Doomsday that Wilkerson means what he said in his permanent strike-breaking order. Neither method is worth a Continental to the working class.

There is only one effective way in which the workers and farmers can answer their employers and exploiters on the political field. The workers and farmers must organize themselves politically to take the law-making power out of the hands of their oppressors, the capitalist class. The working and farming masses must unite all their forces to take away the political power from the employing class so as to make impossible the use of the Government for strikebreaking purposes. The producing classes should organize themselves to build a Government which shall fight their battles against their enemies.

The Wilkerson Decision is merely another very painful reminder to the workers and farmers that they must all join in a united political party in order to save themselves from industrial slavery.

They Read "The Worker"

WASHINGTON.—The Chemical Warfare Service of the War Department wants the Federated Press Bulletin in its library. It asks to be placed on the "complimentary list."

In a note making the request the librarian writes: "The Liberator," "The Worker," "The Farmer," "The Nation' come regularly, complimentary, and are read with interest."

General Amos Fries, who is head of the service and one of the most ardent militarists in the war department, recently declared pacifists communists and radicals "dangerous to the country?" and it is that the general and his staff are seeking the light via the labor press?

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

It's difficult work describing people, as any policeman will tell you. But I just love these two American descriptions of William Z. Foster, the American labor leader, which both appeared in the New York Times on different days of his trial for criminal syndicalism:

"He is a hard looking man, of wiry muscular build and sharp, stern features, with a forbidding aspect."

"A quiet, well mannered man. He looked almost like a poet or a dreamer, with his soft blue eyes and his high forehead."

No wonder the jury disagreed!—London Daily Herald.

Here Are the Facts thru which Lewis and Farrington Expose Each Other as Enemies of Labor

(Continued from Page One)

for control. Farrington at times posed as a progressive, as for example, his support of Alex Howat and the Herrin Miners. In this way he was able to deceive and gain the support of the honest and liberal-minded among the rank and file.

The old saying, "When crooks fall out honest men get their dues," may not always be true, but at least before the love pact was made between Lewis and Farrington, they left sufficient documentary evidence to prove, that they at least themselves knew how crooked they were. They have left this evidence in the hands of the rank and file, and it is up to them to pass judgment upon these two gentlemen, whose later strained relations brought out the fact that both of them according to their own statements, have been receiving bribes from coal operators for allowing them to run non-union mines.

That there are crooked Labor Leaders, no one will deny. But to prove their shady transactions is very difficult, and well nigh impossible. However, Lewis and Farrington occupy the unique position of supplying the proof of their own guilt.

John L. Lewis made the statement in the meeting of the International Executive Board of the U. M. W. of A., held Oct. 9th, 1922, that two substantial officers of District 12 (President Farrington and Vice-President Fishwick) had entered into an agreement with W. J. Lester of Herrin, Illinois, to allow operation of his strip mine during the strike; and that the proof of this deliberate sell-out of the Herrin Miners was in the hands of the Attorney General Brundage, who got the documentary evidence by raiding W. J. Lester's office. Lewis did not state how he managed to be taken into the confidence of the man who so bitterly prosecuted the miners of Herrin.

This charge is specific, and the evidence complete, according to Lewis. His duty was very clearly outlined in the U. M. W. of A. constitution, which lays down a rigid law of procedure in cases of this kind. Lewis as International President, should have preferred charges against Farrington and Fishwick, removed them from office, and placed men in charge of District 12, who would look after the interest of the miners, instead of the operators. However he did not do anything of the kind. Why? Farrington supplies the answer.

In a personal letter to John L. Lewis, dated Nov. 2, 1922, Farrington threatens to prefer charges against Lewis, for defaming his good name, unless Lewis immediately denies the statements that he made regarding the stripping of the Lester mine. The Lewis answer of Nov. 9th, 1922, did not contain that retraction, so Farrington proceeded to act.

Farrington Prefers Charges Against Lewis

In a letter dated Nov. 22nd, 1922, Farrington places four distinct charges of corruption and bribery against Lewis. He accuses Lewis of being paid by the President of the South-Western Coal Operators' Association, for the expulsion of Alex. Howat and his colleagues of the Kansas coal fields.

He further accuses Lewis of agreeing prior to the last strike, to a cut in wages, and that in order for Lewis to avoid the responsibility of the cut, the strike was to be called, and if possible to have the government intervene, or failing that, to let the strike continue until the Miners were starved into submission, so that the strikers would demand a settlement even on the basis of a wage cut.

The splendid response of the miners to the strike call belied this plan, and the treacherous betrayal of the Fayette and Somerset County, Pennsylvania, miners by Lewis, lends weight to the charges made by Farrington.

He further accuses Lewis of receiving $100,000 from the Kentucky mine owners for permitting them to operate their mines during the strike, and quotes Lewis as stating to the policy committee in a meeting held in Washington, D. C., "That work in the Kentucky mines would not be stopped as long as he was President of the Miners' Union."

Last but not least, he accuses Lewis of receiving $650,000 from the Harriman Bank of New York, for allowing three members of the executive board of the U. M. W. of A. to operate their mines in Pennsylvania upon a non-union basis.

These serious charges were not made by an irresponsible person, nor were they made in the heat of verbal discussion. Lewis, International President of the most powerful labor organization in America, accuses Farrington and Fishwick of being paid by W. J. Lester for allowing him to operate his strip mine during the strike. This charge was made to the International Executive Board of the U. M. W. of A.

Farrington meets this accusation, not as an innocent man would do, by availing himself of his constitutional right to be tried down by the constitution of the U. M. W. of A. He meets it as one would expect a guilty person to do by accusing Lewis of committing even greater crimes than those of which he himself is accused.

No man with any decency or self-respect would allow these charges to stand for a minute unchallenged, if they were not true. Instead of protecting their good name as Farrington puts it, both decide that they have spilled enough beans, and for mutual protection, instead of preferring charges against each other, they have come to the conclusion that it is best for them to join forces.

Lewis and Farrington Make Peace

Farrington in a letter to Lewis, dated May 21st, 1923, holds out the olive branch. He does not retract any of the charges made in his previous letter, but shows very clearly that the sole reason for him wanting to come to terms with Lewis is the growing strength of the Progressive International Committee of the U. M. W. of A. For him and Lewis to be divided at this time would be disastrous to both of them. So he asks for a conference with Lewis, to decide under what conditions he can enter the Lewis machine.

Lewis accepts Farrington's peace offer, and in a letter dated Washington, D. C., May 25th, 1923, where he was getting an earful about the progressive miners, from his friend W. J. Burns, he notifies Farrington that his offer is accepted, and that he would arrange a conference when he got back to Indianapolis. That conference has been held, and the issue is now clear; it is Lewis and Farrington versus Howat and the Progressive Miners.

Farrington supported Howat, not because he had any use for Howat or the principles that he stood for, but because he thought he might have Howat as a powerful ally against Lewis. Howat standing on the Progressive Miners' program, soon dispelled that idea, and so, turn and squirm as he might, there was only one place left for him to go, and that was into the Lewis camp. To get in there, he had to support Lewis and stab Howat in the back.

Farrington Lines Up With Lewis Against Howat

In a letter to Howat dated June 18th, 1923, Farrington officially carries out his agreement with Lewis, by serving notice upon Howat that from now on he, Farrington, will not give Howat any further assistance in his fight for re-instatement, and he puts forward the lame excuse that he takes his stand because Howat has refused to have anything with the Progressive Miners' Committee.

Of course, Farrington conveniently forgets that Howat has been lecturing the miners from his district for many months. The real truth is, that the dropping of Howat was one of the conditions that Farrington had to agree to, before Lewis would accept him as his aid.

Howat was expelled by Lewis without trial, his only crime being that he smashed the Kansas Industrial Court Law. This, in the eyes of Lewis and the coal operators, was an unforgivable sin.

Farrington, according to Lewis, is guilty of receiving money from W. J. Lester for allowing him to run his strip mine during the strike. Lewis according to Farrington is guilty of taking numerous bribes for allotting non-union-mines to operate in Kentucky and Pennsylvania, as well as attempting to sell out the miners during the last strike.

The judges of these cases are the rank and file. Their answer will be given at the next convention of the U. M. W. of A. That the answer will be the re-instatement of Howat, the endorsement of the Progressive Miners' Program as laid down in the Pittsburgh Conference, and the sending back into private life, the entire corrupt Lewis-Farrington Machine, depending solely upon the militant rank and file.

The progressive committee has got off to a flying start. District 1 has cleaned out the Lewis supporters by a majority of over 10,000. District 5 and 9 are making great headway, the Kansas miners stand solidly behind Howat, District 26 can always be depended upon. The progressive miners of District 12 have gained so much strength, that they forced Farrington to fire up with Lewis. In fact, from every District comes the most encouraging reports. Victory for the militant rank and file is ocertain at hand.

U. S. Senator Brookhart Replies to Many Attacks on ... Russia—See Page 6

THE WORKER

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Labor Party Faces Gompers

Sam Gompers is face to face with the Labor Party idea." He cannot dodge it, or get away from it. The big struggle will come at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, starting Oct. 1, at Portland, Ore. It was here that Gompers was planning to win an endorsement of his plan to expel the Seattle, Wash., Central Labor Council, one of the charges being that it believed in, and fought for the idea of independent political action. But the Minnesota State Federation of Labor has turned the tables. It is Gompers who is now on the defensive. It is Gompers who is compelled to fight for his very existence. The industrial workers of Minnesota, at their recent Duluth State Convention, went on record unanimously, demanding that the A. F. of L.: "modify its former policy and amend its constitution and by-laws, so as to remove if any there be, sections which may appear counterwise to this all-important step of organizing a distinct political party of the organized workers and farmers." The record of Minnesota's workers and farmers, chiefly the election of two United States senators against both the old parties, stands back of this demand. Gompers has no come-back. He has worked himself into a corner out of which there is no escape for him. The "Labor Party idea" is conquering in spite of the frantic opposition of the Gompers' reactionary officialdom of the American Federation of Labor. The rank and file of organized labor is having its day—a new day for American labor.

Wm. Johnston Balks Labor Party Effort

By ALEXANDER BITTERMAN.
(Special to "The Worker.")

BOSTON, MASS.—William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists, and Chairman of the "Cleveland Conference," had his way. He succeeded in getting the Labor Conference of Massachusetts, held July 22 in Faneuil Hall, Boston, to reject a proposal for the immediate formation of a State Labor Party. Later on, at the close of the conference, it was decided to approve the national program of the "Cleveland Conference" and to continue with the policy of "educational work" and "publicity activities."

It must be said, however, that Johnston had a very hard job in swaying the conference to his point of view. A substantial part of the delegation came to the conference with the idea of making a complete break with the old parties, and to immediately form an independent political party of workers and farmers in the State of Massachusetts.

Delegate I. F. Conroy, Machinists' Union, Worcester; John Lucy, Long Shoremen's Union, Boston; D. R. Donovan, Central Labor Union, Worcester; John Singleton and Thomas Bratterton, Textile Unions, New Bedford, voiced this demand for the immediate formation of a Labor Party in no uncertain terms.

After the proposal for a Labor Party was voted down, one delegate after another rose to his feet to express disappointment and disgust with the new betrayal of the interests and desires of the workers of Massachusetts. Later on, when the conference was adjourned, this disappointment and disgust with Johnston's machinations found expression in the formation of a committee, called The Educational Committee for a Labor Party in the State of Massachusetts.

This committee was formed at an informal gathering held by the minority delegation which was in favor of the immediate formation of a Labor Party. The committee consists of the following: I. F. Conroy, Machinists' Union, Local 634; I. Kanner, Leather Workers' Union, Local 32; John Lucy, Longshoremen's Union, Boston; D. R. Donovan, Central Labor Union, Worcester; I. Cowan, Carpenters' Union, Local 157; John Anderson, Labor Party, Worcester; Wm. Zeligman, Hat Makers' Union, Local 7; Charles Schwartz, Jewelry Workers' Union, Boston; John Singleton, Loom Fixers' Union, New Bedford; Thomas Bratteron, Edmund Hearst and Charles Hawkins, all three representing the Federation of Textile Operatives of New Bedford, and John Francis Mullan, member of the Railroad Telegraphers, representing the Workers Party.

John Lucy was elected chairman of the committee, and John Mullan, secretary. The committee decided to remain with the conference and prepare for its next meeting in October. Meanwhile, a campaign will be started

(Continued on Page Two)

N. Y. Labor Goes to Albany

Experience Already Shows that Forces of Cleveland Conference Will Fight Against Class Party of Workers and Farmers; Hope Rests with Rank and File.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

New York State labor meets at Albany, Sunday, July 29, to decide its program of political activity for the months ahead. It is assured that it will be a well attended gathering. It will be of nation-wide importance.

The "Socialist" controlled New York City American Labor Party, in May, told the workers of the state that there was no need for a state gathering.

But the democratic-republican owned Committee for Progressive Political Action, with which the "Socialists" are affiliated, thought differently. Thru the initiative of the railroad brotherhoods, the decision of the "Socialists" was set aside and the call sent forth for Sunday's meeting. This alone indicates a conflict of ambitions.

* * *

It is not difficult to prophecy what will happen in Albany, with the representatives of the railroad workers of Virginia, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Washington, where labor has been discussing its political struggle for power.

There is no doubt that the heads of the C. P. P. A., better known as the "Cleveland Conference," will do their best to prevent the workers and farmers of the nation's greatest commonwealth from stepping forward. That is what was unsuccessfully attempted in West Virginia. But Chairman William A. Johnston, himself, put it over in the Massachusetts gathering, at Boston, almost in the same hour that old party police clubs were beating in the heads of the shoe strikers of Brockton, the clothing strikers of Springfield, and the phone strikers of all Massachusetts.

If the railroad shopmen could be present in large numbers at Albany, the Johnston program might be overthrown by the delegates of his own and affiliated unions. But Harding's strike breaking program, including the Daugherty-Wilkerson injunction, well nigh crushed the shopmen's unions, with the result that poverty will keep their delegates at home. Their places will be in large part usurped by the delegates of the brotherhoods who remained at work during the strike.

Even among these, however, there will no doubt be found a goodly percentage who will not submit to the rule of Stone, Johnston and Keating, for even among the rank and file of the brotherhoods there are those who can see the real significance of the recent Minnesota election, even if their leaders are blind to it.

* * *

In a class by themselves will be the "Socialist" delegates, obeying the dictates of the "Socialist" politicians from New York City. Some time ago the "Socialists" went into hysterics fearing they might not be invited. But they received their invitation, and are being considered more kosher than ever since Sam Gompers' propaganda service issued from Washington, D. C., announced:

"The Socialist Party has made a complete about face from its attacks on the American Federation of Labor nonpartisan political policy. It now acknowledges that the trade unions are not interested in a national labor party."

For the past few weeks the "Socialists" have carried on an energetic

(Continued on Page Four)

Mailed Fist Still Fights Shoe Strike

By WILLIAM SIMONS
(Special to "The Worker")

BROCKTON, MASS.—The police are still doing the bidding of the unholy alliance of the Shoe Manufacturers, the city authorities, and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. The mass arrests of the week before still do not satisfy them. When strikers walk along the streets, it becomes "mass action;" they must scatter.

The latest arrests were of Richard C. Clifford, former business agent of the Edgemekers, and Paul Gluckman, chairman of the striking stitchers. Swooping down on Gluckman was a veritable triumph, since he is lame. He had already turned back, at the command of the mounted policeman, but was, nevertheless, picked up. Four policemen did the trick. They rode up on the sidewalk, with revolvers in right hand and club in the other. A woman with a baby carriage dared to asked, "What are you doing?" She learned, "Get the hell out of here."

On Tuesday, several mounted police were lying in ambush, in an alley at the rear of the T. D. Barry factory, ready to charge on pickets. One is reminded of the Nova Scotia troops, who drove the striking miners back, and planned to confront them with troops with fixed bayonets; the failure of the second detachment to appear on time averting the calamity. Fortunately, no massacre occurred in connection with the Brockton surprise party.

The Civil Liberties Union representative, Horace Bancroft Davis, was roughly treated in the office of the marshal, when he protested against the violation by the police officers of the rights of the strikers.

The strikers are still holding their own. The lasters and vampers still tie up shoe production. Among those who are being imported as scabs, are some college students.

The meeting last Sunday, before a large crowd, in Remover Park picnic grounds, was addressed by Benjamin Gitlow, of the Workers Party, who scored the authorities for their solid support of the manufacturers.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass It on to Your Neighbor

THE TRAGIC JOKE
OR THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SIGN

Lured into the world war because the capitalist propagandists told him it was a war to end war—

and now, that the deception is plain—and the criminal is revealed—what is he going to do about it?

Nova Scotia Miners Fight on Brilliantly

By TOM BELL
(Special to "The Worker")

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia.—As I start to write this a troop of cavalry gallops along past my window giving point to my ideas of the occupation of this town by the state forces for the suppression of those workers who dare to take action to oppose the use of armed forces against labor in industrial disputes. The provincial police patrol the streets.

At No. 2 Colliery barb wire entanglements have been erected, and sandbins posted. Seven hundred troops are stationed here to enable these to operate the coal mine. At Reserve Mines a detachment of cavalry was brought in to get three men into the boiler house to start the fires.

In Sydney troops and mounted police are used every morning to escort scabs to the steel plant. The capitalist press has stated that the soldiers are brought in for the "protection of property" and are not interested in which side wins the strike!

Under this slogan of the "protection of property" the state forces have been used to break the strike of the miners and steel workers. As soon as the corporation saw that the miners were not going to return to work and coal was needed for the Montreal market, troops were brought in to enable the corporation to get scabs to work on the coal bank.

As soon as the troops had driven away the pickets of the steel workers, scabs were taken into the steel plant. Every morning the troops and mounted police call at the houses of the scabs and escort them to work. In spite of all this neither the steel plant nor the mines are producing. Enough scabs have been secured to make a lot of smoke aided by the office staff which enables the Besco press of the Province to report that production has been resumed at the steel plant.

Arrests are being made daily in Sydney. Union men are being ar-

(Continued on Page Three)

Coal Miners of Dist. One in Confusion

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT
(Special to "The Worker")

WILKES-BARRE, PA.—The District No. One convention of the United Mine Workers turned out a hodgepodge. The delegates time and again showed their sympathy with progressive measures, and yet, the convention was in the hands of the agents of the coal operators and the agents of Lewis. These agents have the art of brow-beating, manipulating, intimidating down so fine, that it will take more courage than was shown by the fifty-fifty progressives at the convention if they are ever to be beaten.

Gleason, a district board member and in charge of compensation cases, remained in Atlantic City a day later than either Cappellini or Brennan. Gleason has an unsavory reputation among the miners because of the number of compensation cases he does not win. Lewis filled both of Gleason's ears to overflowing with instructions and advice and shipped him to the convention, there to spill it, but not before the delegates. Gleason persuaded Alec Campbell that it would be to the best interests of the United Mine Workers (and incidentally to the best interests of the Lewis machine) that no fight between Cappellini and Brennan occur on the floor of the convention.

The papers, seemingly in a position to get inside information, contradicted each other and themselves

(Continued on Page Four)

Senator Brookhart Explodes Malicious Lies About Russia

By JAY LOVESTONE

U. S. Senator Smith W. Brookhart has returned from Soviet Russia. The Iowa Senator is now an ardent advocate of immediate, unreserved recognition of Soviet Russia and is out to explode all the lies being spread about the Workers' and Peasants' Republic by Gompers, Hughes, Easely, Walling and their ilk.

Having reached Berlin on his tour of investigation of the co-operative movement in Europe the Senator hit upon the idea of going to Soviet Russia. Here a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune painted such a horrib's picture of Soviet Russia to Brookhart that he became very interested and arranged with the "Red" Ambassador in Berlin for an immediate entry.

Wants to See the Farmers

Brookhart was especially interested in seeing what the Russian farmer is doing. Entering Russia by way of Poland he found that the Soviet frontier ourposts did not at all look

(Continued on Page Four)

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Seek Farmer-Labor Unity in Minnesota

By O. H. WANGERIN

(Special to "The Worker")

DULUTH, MINN.—Plans are on foot for the building of a real "Farmer-Labor Party" in Minnesota, as a result of the gatherings here of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, and the Working People's Political League.

Great enthusiasm was aroused in the state federation meeting by the unanimous adoption, by a rising vote, of a resolution placing the federation on record for independent political action and instructing the delegate to the Portland, Ore., convention of the American Federation of Labor in October, to introduce a resolution urging the A. F. of L. to modify its political policy and amend its constitution so that it can support a national labor party.

Demand Syndicalist Law Repeal

It is also very significant that the convention also adopted, without a single dissenting vote, a resolution calling for the repeal of the state syndicalist law.

All the old officials were put back into office with little opposition, except for president, where I. G. Scott, of Minneapolis, ran against the incumbent, E. G. Hall, but was defeated by 155 votes against 65.

When Paul J. Smith, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, made a characteristic Gompers' anti-amalgamation attack, he was ably answered by Delegate Louis Vandenberg.

The political action resolutions adopted were as follows:

Show Need of Independent Action

Whereas, the members of organized labor in the State of Minnesota have demonstrated fully the possibility of independent working class political action and by our disunity and factionalism have impaired the heretofore second large political party, namely the Democratic Party, and

Whereas, this destruction of the Democratic Party now leaves only the Republican Party which is recognized by the Republican themselves to be the spokesman of the interests, and

Whereas, it would come with ill grace as members of organized labor to even suggest the possibility of our members re-affiliating with the Republican Party, and

Whereas, this condition is rapidly developing nationally as well as in the State of Minnesota, and

Whereas, the success of the organized labor movement in Minnesota in its endorsement and co-operation with the Farmer-Labor Party has been so highly successful in stimulating the solidarity of labor on the political field, therefore, be it

Resolved, that we hereby reaffirm our conviction of the necessity of a National Farmer-Labor Party and instruct our delegate to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor to introduce and use every effort possible for the adoption of the attached resolution.

Demand A. F. of L. Action

Whereas, the utter bankruptcy of the old political parties and the unsatisfactoriness of labor is clearly shown in the repeal of the Child Labor Law, the Women's Minimum Wage Law, the Coronado Decision, the passage of the Esch-Cummins Law, and the infamous Daugherty Injunction which broke the railroad shopmen's strike as well as in numerous other ways, all of which demonstrates conclusively that labor must have a political party of its own, and

Whereas, the organized labor movement of Minnesota thru its political efforts had successfully elected Dr. Henrik Shipstead and Magnus Johnson to the U. S. Senate, showing that the farmers and workers can be organized into a political party and elect its representatives to the State and the National government, and

Whereas, it is believed upon the American Federation of Labor to lead the great mass of American workers into a more effective and progressive means of defense both on the economic and political fields and

Whereas, by their contentance in the victories of Dr. Shipstead and Magnus Johnson to the U. S. Senate they have proven their capability of performing this function successfully, therefore

Resolved, that the Minnesota State Federation of Labor urges upon its delegate that the American Federation of Labor in its national convention assembled, modify its former policy and amend its constitution and by-laws so as to remove if any there be sections which may appear conducive to this all important step of organizing a distinct political party of the organized workers and farmers.

Militant Shopmen Absent

The convention generally was quite conservative, and seemingly willing to mark time on this important issue. This was due in large part to the fact that the backbone of the progressive movement in the federation, the railroad shop crafts, has been completely broken. The shop crafts were the driving force in the political movement in the state and for amalgamation. At former conventions there were from 50 to 75 delegates from the shop organizations. This year there were not more than half a dozen.

The city workers and farmers are facing a serious situation, politically, as a result of the election of two United States Senators, but without a centralized organization. The old Nonpartisan League is passing out of existence. The convention of the Working People's Political League (industrial workers) was not inspiring. The membership of the latter organization has dropped from 50,000, at the time it was organized in 1918, to less than 10,000 today. The political league convention was made up of delegates principally from the "Big Four" railroad organizations. The old leaders had absolutely no program to offer and nothing was done except electing officers for the ensuing year.

A resolution was put thru, however, to call another convention of all elements working up the Working People's Political League and the Farmer-Nonpartisan League, for some time this fall, to devise ways and means to form a "Farmer-Labor Party." The sense of the resolution was to send the call to all local unions and farmers' organizations, somewhat similar to the call for the July 3-5 Convention of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in Chicago.

The Slogan of Workers' and Farmers' Government

By JOHN PEPPER

The enlarged session of the Communist International which met in June in Moscow has issued a new slogan for the Communists of the world—the slogan of the workers' and farmers' government. The Communist International has by this means placed the old slogan of workers' government upon a broader social basis.

The new slogan of the Communist International is no new slogan for our Party in the United States.

Comrade Zinoviev declared at the session of the enlarged executive: "Our American Party, the Workers Party, has already of its own accord found the slogan of workers' and farmers' government." The Workers Party of America was the first party within the Communist International to apply the new slogan theoretically as well as practically.

The Theoretical Formulation

Theoretically, the problem was first brought up in my Labor Party pamphlet. There I said the following concerning the alliance of farmers and workers: "A Labor Party will grow provided it does not attempt to be a party for and over everybody, but rather a class party—of the working class. This should not mean that the Labor Party shall fail to include the working farmers, —that is, the tenant farmers and mortgage farmers. Such omission would be a mistake of the greatest magnitude, from the standpoint of the future of the working class. One of the most important conditions for the victory of a Labor Party is that it develop the cooperation of the farmers and workers, which has become traditional in America. America is a favorable exception in this respect. Of European countries such collaboration take place only in Soviet Russia. In the former third parties (Greenback Party, People's Party) the political leadership was in the hands of the farmers, the workers being merely an unconscious appendage. If a Labor Party is to be born and to grow, the relation must be reversed."

I then brought up the question, upon a broader basis, in my pamphlet "Underground Radicalism," in the section, "Can We Utilize the Conflicts Within Capitalist Society?" I wrote in this pamphlet: "There are Communists who believe that we lose our revolutionary dignity when we take advantage of the class-divisions within the bourgeoisie. They believe that the only way to wage the class-struggle, is to consider capitalistic society as one solid reactionary camp which always confronts the workers as a closed phalanx. But this is pure nonsense, and not revolutionary, Marxism: Marxists have always asserted that the various divisions and conflicts within capitalistic society, must be used to the best advantage of the working class.

"Ferdinand Lassalle, the famous German Socialist, said that the bourgeoisie is a single reactionary mass. But it was Karl Marx who protested and polemized against this unscientific and superficial assertion. It was Karl Marx who pointed out in 'Capital' that the utilization of the class struggle between industrial capital and big land owners in the Forties, procured the important social concession of the ten-hour day for the English workers.

"From Marx to Lenin, every real Marxist has practised the tactic of analyzing the various class-divisions within capitalistic society, and exploiting the class-conflicts within the ruling class, for the benefit of the working class. The tactics of Lenin during the entire Russian revolution, is a masterly application of this tactic. The whole Russian revolution from the internal political point of view, is but a proletarian utilization of the class-conflicts between the peasants on the one hand, and the big landowners and big capitalists on the other. Lenin's tactic was—alliance of workers with poor peasants, neutralization of the wealthy peasants, struggle against the big landowners and capitalists.

"The main difference between Bolsheviks and Mensheviks was exactly this question of the utilization of the conflicts among the various classes. The Mensheviks claimed: 'It is a middle-class revolution, and therefore the working class should ally itself with the capitalists against the feudal landowners.' The Bolsheviks said: 'This is a proletarian revolution, and therefore the right tactic is an alliance between workers and peasants against big capital and big land owners.'"

Then, on the basis of this theoretical deliberation, the Agrarian Program of our Party set forth openly the slogan of workers' and farmers' government.

The New Slogan Before the Farmers

In practical agitation, the slogan of workers' and farmers' government was first applied in the St. Joseph trial against Foster. The Communist as the representatives of the working class, faced a farmer jury in the St. Joseph trial. In summing up the trial, I wrote then as follows in "The Worker" of April 14: "From every political view point, the trial is a historical symbol. Foster, as the representative of the American militant workers, appears before the capitalist judges and a farmer jury will render the verdict on him. Here are arrayed before us the three most important classes of American society—the worker, the capitalist, and the farmer. The worker is the defendant; the capitalist is the prosecutor; and the farmer will give the verdict. A historical symbol truly reflecting the historical situation! The working masses march on as the active forces of the revolution. The capitalists oppress these masses even more fiercely thru its governmental powers of suppression. And the victory in this ever sharpening class conflict will go to that class which receives the support of the farmers." The Central Executive Committee of our Party took up this question and decided that the whole defense was to be based mainly upon the common interests of workers and exploited farmers. In the Foster trial, C. E. Ruthenberg, with masterly clearness and in a popular manner that was exemplary, first presented the slogan of farmers' and workers' government before the farmer jury, and thereby also to the public at large.

The July 3d Convention of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party then provided the Workers Party with a second and even greater opportunity to identify itself with the demands of the exploited farmers (even at the expense of Marxian clearness), whereby the slogan of workers' and farmers' government was turned, from the slogan of the Party, into the slogan of the great masses of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Revolt of American Farmers

Of course, the chief motive has been mainly the social and political development of the United States itself. We could not but realize that a portion of the labor aristocracy and most of the high officials of the trade unions are hopeless for the cause of the revolution. Having definitely allied themselves with the capitalists. At the same time we saw that the exploited tenant and mortgage farmers were revolting with ever growing bitterness, against the capitalist and the capitalist government. The situation today is such in the United States, that the capitalists and the old capitalist parties fear the revolt of the farmers more than the open workers of red Petrograd and the genius of Trotsky organized the Red Army, but that four-fifths of the masses of the Red Army consists of peasants, who defended their hereby acquired land against Czarism and counter-revolution. On the other hand, the Hungarian proletarian revolution of 1919 failed in four and a half months because its leaders had not understood how the secure the alliance of peasants with the workers. They carried out the 'theoretically correct' socialization of land, instead of giving the land to the peasants, as was Lenin's policy in Russia. Thereby, they made the social basis for the Hungarian revolution too narrow for it to be able to live and be victorious.

The history of revolutions teaches us that the revolutionary class must be able to bring together all discontented classes under its leadership. It must understand this under the penalty of death for the revolution; otherwise it drives the other classes into the arms of the counter revolution. The revolutionary peasant soldiers of Napoleon, Kossuth and Trotzky fought against the counter-revolution, while the Frankfurt assembly in 1848 and the Hungarian proletarian dictatorship of 1919 were overthrown by the counter-revolutionary peasant soldiers of Hapsburg and Horthy.

The Working Class Must Lead

The farmers, even when they are discontented and rebellious, could never play an independent political role, and could never rule independently. The history of the great German Peasants' Revolt of the sixteenth century shows this just as clearly as does the history of the peasant government of Stambulisky in Bulgaria in the twentieth century. Only centralized classes, that is only the capitalist class or the working class can seize or hold the centralized government for a long time.

The capitalist class has become counter revolutionary everywhere thruout the world. The only class which is revolutionary today, is the working class. Only the initiative of the working class can overthrow capitalism. The exploited farmers must realize that they can free themselves from capitalism only when they ally themselves with the workers. But on the other hand, the workers must realize that they can win only if they place themselves at the head of the farmers, and that they can retain power only if they know how to secure the alliance of the exploited farmers.

Build Farm-Labor Party in West Va

By H. E. KEAS

(Special to "The Worker")

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.—All efforts to put the soft pedal on using independent political action of workers and farmers in this state went by the board. The great gathering of approximately 400 delegates of the organized farmers and industrial workers of the state, by an overwhelming decision, created the West Virginia Farmer-Labor Party. All organization campaign in every county, senatorial and congressional district will be started in preparation for next fall's campaign.

It was decided to hold another state convention not later than March 15, next year, when the question of national affiliation with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party will come up for definite decision.

Delegate H. E. Keas, of the Workers Party, was not seated on the technicality that he was not a resident of the state. Members of the Workers Party were seated as delegates of labor unions and other workers' organizations.

The Committee for Progressive Political Action had its forces on the ground working against independent political action.

John M. Barr, former Nonpartisan League congressman, from North Dakota, at present a member of the national executive committee of the Progressive Political Action Committee (Cleveland Conference), while attacking both old parties, nevertheless, urged the capturing of the primaries of these old parties, and seeing that the "right men were nominated." He spoke against independent action as "impractical at this time."

Another "go-slow" speaker was Fred Hewitt, of Washington, D. C., editor of the "Machinists' Journal," official organ of the International Association of Machinists, headed by President William H. Johnston, who is also chairman of the Progressive Committee.

Reading from the Progressive Committee's Program and Principles, Hewitt stated that it was his opinion that the time was not ripe for a third party movement, and that the only hope for success the workers and farmers have is to participate in the primaries of both the old parties! Altho the delegates listened with attention, they had already indicated in many ways that they had come to the conference for a different purpose. Hewitt failed to hit home.

But the spirit of independent action swept the gathering here, in much the same manner that it showed itself in the Chicago gathering of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The badges of the Fayette County delegation read: "Fayette County Solid for Independent Political Action." The regular convention had as its creed: "Farmers and Workers Political Conference."

All of the rank and file were determined that this convention should go down in West Virginia history as the first concrete step in the building a powerful political party of workers and farmers.

The conference created a state executive committee of a president and secretary, and one member from each congressional district, and an advisory committee, consisting of two members from each of the 15 senatorial districts in the state which will act with the executive committee. It is makes a general committee of 38. C. J. Massau, member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Montgomery, Fayette County, was elected president of the new organization. Vance Palmer, president of the Clarksburg Central Labor Union, and member of the United Mine Workers, was elected secretary.

Russia in the World Market

The prospects of the export of Russian grain this year are favorable. In the opinion of the "Gazette of Trade and Industry," the competition of American grain, if any, will not be dangerous at all for the Russian exporters in view of the high qualities of Russian cereals and unlimited demand of grain on the Northern and southern ports to enlarge the elevators for storing the grain intended for abroad.

Whither Are They Drifting?

With the return of the fighting Senator Brookhart, the "Progressives" in the two old Parties are again on the warpath. That is, they are on the warpath as far as "Progressives" go. They are preparing to call another conference some time in the Fall to consider their "next steps."

Since the December Conference in Washington and the May Railway Executives' Conference, in Chicago, the insurgents have been doing lots of talking individually. They are beginning to itch for a chance to talk jointly. Besides, the recent report of the Coal Commission and the collapse of the wheat market have made it especially pressing to get together to talk things over.

Since the election of Magnus Johnson, in Minnesota, there has been a talk in tidal waves, about a "Third Party" being organized. But these men are more afraid of their victories than of their defeats. Tho they see in the victory in Minnesota a gain of tremendous significance, they are hesitating and do not know what to do or where to go next. One of the Best Minds of the Insurgent Conclave the other day wrote of the Johnson election in a fashion betraying a total helplessness and indecision as to the "effective lines to be pursued."

Except for a very blurred hint from Brookhart, not a word has been said by any of the Senatorial and Congressional mainstays of the new "progressivism" as to a "Third Party." They all seem to be afraid to get into the water of murder-politics. Brookhart's suggestion as to the nomination of Kenyon for President by the Republican Party is of course ludicrous. The Republicans must stand by Harding or repudiate everything their machine has stood for in the last three years. Yet, in the Kenyon proposal there is germ of probability. It is not unlikely that Harding will be forced into making some such bid for the discredited progressives as Kenyon in order to remove even the possibility of "Third-Party" talk on the part of the most stalwart of the insurgents.

The coming conference will not take any steps to form a "Third Party" of capitalist progressivism, unless presently unforeseen circumstances intervene. It will be just as organization conference of the forces of protest in the 68th Congress. Insofar as definite, positive steps towards a substantial realignment of American political forces in the 1924 campaign goes, this conference will not be an advance over the preceding ones. The very announcement and purpose of its initiators preclude all such possibilities.

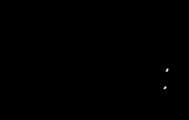
The cohorts of capitalist progressivism are still weak and without strong leadership. They are still drifting. It is up to the workers and farmers to strike the heaviest blow against employing class reaction in the 1924 National Elections.

Hits "Sheer Nonsense" of Kept Press

LONDON.—"That the mass of the Russian people are living in a state of terror is sheer nonsense," says Lieut.-Commander Joseph Kenworthy, M. P., describing a month's stay in Russia in "Foreign Affairs." "So is the fable of a general persecution of religion.

"Moscow is the only capital in Europe in which there is no open and visible prostitution. I did not see any street walkers in either Petrograd or Moscow, whereas, as everyone knows, they throng certain main streets in London, Paris and Berlin. Nor did I witness drunkenness the whole time I was in the country.

"I visited a dozen theatres, cabarets, music-halls of all kinds, from the largest to the smallest, and never once saw anything vulgar or indecent. So far as I can judge, any child could be taken to any theatre in Moscow or Petrograd without fear of contamination. This cannot be said of either London, Paris or Berlin."



THE ANT-EATER
(Sometimes Called a Wall Street Statesman)

He gathers in votes by means of a long tongue covered with eloquent goo.

Reactionaries Win War on Mass. Party

(Continued from Page One)

ed among all the Labor Organizations of Massachusetts to swing them into line for a Labor Party and for the affiliation with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

The resolution for a Labor Party which was brought into the conference from the Resolutions Committee as a minority report, and which William Johnston did his utmost to defeat, read as follows:

"Whereas: This conference was called in the interest of and upon the petition of the interests of labor by means of independent political action, and

"Whereas, The only effective way for securing this end is by the organization of a progressive political party of workers and farmers functioning independently of the two old parties, and

"Whereas, The recent victory of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota which resulted in the election of Henrik Shipstead and Magnus Johnson to the United States Senate, is a striking example of what can be accomplished by the united action of the workers and farmers; and

"Whereas, It is resolved that this conference of labor and political organizations in the State of Massachusetts endorse the formation of a Labor Party and that it take such steps as may be necessary to form the Massachusetts State Organization of the Farmer-Labor Party."

There were about 70 delegates present at the conference, 52 representing Labor Unions, about 15 representing Socialist Party Branches, one or two from other political Organizations, and the rest were simply "prominent" individuals. One of them was Robert MacFarland, Editor of the Boston "American," a Hearst publication. This gentleman was later appointed by the managers of the conference, chairman of its resolutions committee. Nearly a third of the delegation was in favor of the minority report of the resolutions committee, and demanded the immediate formation of the Labor Party. It could be seen, however, that many more delegates were in favor of this minority report, but Johnston and his henchmen and silver-tongued repeatedly took the floor to assure the conference that he himself would be in favor of this minority report, if he felt that the "people" were ready for it. He assured the conference that some day we shall see in the United States a Labor Party on the style of the British Labor Party, but the time is not ripe. And it was by means of this diplomatic trickery and also with the help of additional assurances that the question of a Labor Party will be taken up at the next meeting of the conference some time in October, that Johnston and his friends succeeded in having the conference practically delay action on this proposition.

The delegates from the State Committee of the Workers Party were not admitted. The credentials committee that was appointed by the managers of the conference reported their credentials, and recommended not to seat them. The chairman of this committee, Robert Fechner, member of the General Executive Board of the International Association of Machinists, and right-hand man of Johnston, explained that since the Workers Party delegates were not admitted to the National Cleveland Conference, they could not be admitted here. The majority of the conference, made up of the Johnston machine, plus the S. P. delegation, approved the recommendation of credentials committee, refusing to seat the Workers Party delegates. The vote on this proposition was 52 in favor of the recommendation of the credentials committee, and 11 opposed to it, with quite a number of delegates abstaining from voting.

* * *

Detroit Labor Hears About Chicago

DETROIT, Mich.—George M. Tries, an ex-Socialist and ex-Federated Farmer-Labor Party Convention in Chicago, to the Detroit Federation of Labor, said:

"I believe that the new party has every chance of success. For the first time in the United States a group may join a party and still keep their separate political identity. The program and platform are reasonable. An organization campaign is starting and many of the groups in attendance at the conference signified their willingness to join. Six months from today the party will, I believe, be well on its way to success."

Tries was the delegate of the Detroit Federation to Chicago. He was placed on the National Executive Council of the Federated Party. The Detroit Central Labor body voted that the matter of affiliation with the Federated Party be referred to the board of directors with instructions to investigate the Chicago Convention, and report back to the Detroit Federation of Labor within two weeks, and that all delegates be notified to be present.

* * *

Washington Labor Marks Time

(Special to "The Worker")

BELLINGHAM, WASH.—With the Damocles sword of Sam Gompers and his reactionary rule in the American Federation of Labor, the Washington State Federation of Labor seemed possessed of a paralyzing fear at its convention here. Altho it declared for the release of all political prisoners, it defeated a resolution calling for amalgamation of craft unions into industrial unions. A resolution supporting an independent political party of the workers, in the cities and on the land, was also killed.

The the convention sentiment seemed to favor recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic by the United States, a resolution recommending such action failed to pass when it was learned that it was not in line with the A. F. of L. policy as expressed at the Denver Convention. Gompers is no doubt pleased with these results won by his imperial dictatorship over the rank and file of labor.

* * *

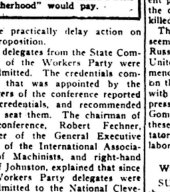
Wisconsin Withholds Affiliation

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Affiliation by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor with a labor party will not be effected at present. Resolutions favoring a Wisconsin Farmer-Labor party were turned down by the convention on recommendation of the executive board, which urged continuance of the existing policy of pre-election conferences with farmer groups.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Wisdom of the Poor Fish

By ART YOUNG



The Poor Fish says generally speaking he don't think the boss can be blamed for not taking an interest in the labor movement, but in flush times he thinks a little "brotherhood" would pay.

"The Government—Strikebreaker"

By JAY LOVESTONE

CLOTH, $1.50 PAPER, 75 cents

The demand for "The Government—Strikebreaker," has made it necessary for us to issue another edition in paper cover. This issue is now ready for delivery. We have made the price very low, 75 cents per copy. This price enables every worker who has not heretofore been able to purchase the cloth covered edition at the higher price to get the same book, printed on the same paper and with a strong artistic paper cover.

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WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

Nova Scotia Miners Reply to Mr. Lewis

By JOHN A. McRURY
(Special to "The Worker" and the Federated Press)

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia.—The "return to work" command of President John L. Lewis, U. M. W. A., to the striking Nova Scotia miners has been disregarded. The district executive board has sent the following reply to Lewis:

"District board considered your telegram and state that this strike has no connection whatever with collieries, corporation or wage demands. The only issue is to prevent use of armed force against workers in every industrial dispute in this province, and for release of our president and secretary.

"The membership unanimously pledged itself not to return to work until troops are removed and our officers released. For any district officers to advocate return to work would be quite useless in face of the determination of men to stay on strike. We have repeatedly guaranteed immediate resumption of work if troops are withdrawn and officers released.

"This district is supported by trade unions of Canada and is a political struggle of Canadian workers against an evil from which we have suffered for years. Our international union must understand that its jurisdiction does not give it authority to prohibit workers in Canada waging a political struggle against use of armed forces which are being used to smash our labor movement."

Armed with a warrant issued by Attorney General O'Hearn, the chief of police, accompanied by Colonel Eric McDonald, head of the provincial troops, arrested Dan Livingstone and J. B. McLachlan, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of District 26.

The first charge was only in the nature of a misdemeanor, with a maximum penalty of one lyear in prison. Then new charges were entered, viz.: "Seditious libel and conspiracy to publish seditious libel," with maximum penalty of 20 years' imprisonment.

The item used as evidence was a circular issued to the various local unions in the district, mentioning the various atrocities committed by the provincial police and troops on the striking steelworkers at Sydney. The circular reads in part as follows:

"On Sunday night last these provincial police in the most brutal manner rode down the people at Whitney Pier who were on the street, most of whom were coming from church. Neither age, sex nor physical disabilities were proof against these brutes. One old woman over 70 years of age was beaten into insensibility and may die. A boy 9 years old was trampled under the horses' feet and his jaw breast bone crushed in. One woman, beaten over the head with a police club, gave premature birth to a child. The child is dead and the woman's life despaired of. Men and women were beaten up inside their own homes."

This circular has aroused labor all over Canada. The government arrested the workers who had sworn out affidavits to the validity of the circular.

Wishing to deprive the miners of their leaders for as long a period as possible the trials are conducted in Halifax, 200 miles away. Col. G. S. Harrington, who has won previous victories for the miners, and J. A. Walker are conducting the defense.

Bail was opposed on the grounds that the charges were of a serious nature. However, appeal was made to the supreme court of Nova Scotia, and after a writ of habeas corpus was applied bail was granted at $4,000 each.

When McLachlan arrived from jail in Sydney, he was carried bodily from the train amid cheers from thousands of workers. (Premier Armstrong of Nova Scotia was on the same train and was not even noticed by the workers.) Proceeding to Glace Bay, McLachlan was met by a parade of 5,000 miners. A mass meeting was held in the open, speakers urging solidarity.

On the hill above the meeting a detachment of cavalry trained machine guns on the 5,000 workers.

THE LABOR HERALD
Call at Book Shop of Industrial Department, 208 E. 12th St., for your July issue of the LABOR HERALD

Phone Girls in Grim Fight Against the Bell Combine

By WILLIAM SIMONS
(Special to "The Worker")

BOSTON, Mass.—Plucky telephone operators are putting up a strong fight against the New England Telephone Co., part of the American Bell System, the nation-wide monopoly. Always the staunch defender of the "company union," the company is attempting to crush the strike and thus remove every vestige of trade unionism among its employees. The company is already installing automatic phones, and it is wise to eliminate any possible opposition from the unions. The workers might ask for a sum to tide them over until they prepared themselves for another trade. This must be prevented.

Several thousand girls have been out for four weeks, for a seven-hour day instead of eight hours at a nerve-racking switchboard, and for an increase of $5.00 a week.

At present, a student starts at $11.00 a week, and if after a year she is accepted as an operator, she attains the maximum of $22.00 in 5½ years. Only 26 per cent of the operators are getting this glorious maximum. The demand is for a $5.00 increase all along the line, bringing the maximum to $27.00.

Noteworthy is the fact that the demand is for a flat increase for all girls, and that no special group is favored. The demands were submitted to the Company two and a half years ago, and the company was satisfied to leave things as they were.

Scope of the Strike

All of New England was affected by the strike. Worcester, Springfield, Lawrence, Brockton and many other points outside of Boston were hard hit. Service was practically at a standstill.

In Boston, the service was also impaired, but many remained at work because of differences between their local union, old Local 1-A, whose charter had been revoked a short while before, and the strike leader, Miss Julia S. O'Connor, head of the Telephone Department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who had revoked the charter.

Practically all of the exchanges were picketed by the girls. Strike meetings were held in Tremont Temple, and one on the Boston Common, with speakers of the local labor movement, and of other international unions. On the Common, characteristic placards were displayed: "The Service is Good—and Rotten"; "Miss Jones (the daughter of the President of the company) works for $32"; "We will work for $27"; "The Press Stands Behind Us—With an Axe."

Support from the Unions

A sympathetic strike on the part of the male operators was impossible, for the vast majority of the organized belong to the "International Brotherhood of Telephone Operators," an independent organization. Some, out of a spirit of solidarity with the striking women, have gone back to Local 142 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The strike leader, Miss O'Connor, stated that this local was small, and that because of the other union, it would be suicide to call them out on a sympathetic strike. They are assisting as individual members in getting funds.

The various Central Labor Unions have voted to support the strikers morally and financially, the Boston C. L. U. pledging itself to raise $50,000. However, there is many a slip between the cup and the lip. The amount received by the strikers to-date from Boston unions does not amount to more than $3,000. Local 34, Cooks and Waiters' Union, gave $500 of $1,000 promised; Local 103 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers gave $1,000.

Attitude of the Phone Company

From the start, the Company has refused to treat with the strikers. Scabs were secured from all possible points, and were whisked to and fro in taxicabs. Police protection was asked for; husky policemen were stationed as a protection against the young women striking; for the right to a decent wage and decent conditions. Fighting? It doesn't look very much like a fight to see young women walk up and down the street, while armed police are protecting the scabs. But this is the way in which trade unions carry on their fights to-day.

Pitiless publicity was resorted to in the newspapers; special letters were sent to subscribers, pointing out the impossibility of granting the strikers' demands; the joys of the telephone work, the case, the splendid salary, medical service available, etc., ad nauseam.

The wages of the girls were "war peak wages," urged the company. But the salary of the President was increased after that, from $15,000 to $26,000 a year. And the dividends were dealt out regularly, 8 per cent yearly.

When the strikers urged arbitration, the company still maintained that there was nothing to arbitrate.

The Union Proposals

The attitude of the Company is causing some of the Central Labor Union bodies to contemplate action. There is talk in the Boston C. L. U. to ask the State Legislature for an investigation of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. In the Brockton C. L. U. they talk of nationalization of the telephones as the best kind of remedy.

As for strike action to back up the girls with the best kind of support, it is in evidence only in a few places. In Springfield, the C. L. U. threatens to call a general strike, if police reserves are again placed on duty at the telephone exchanges, or if the sidewalks are roped off to prevent picketing. In the Boston C. L. U. a motion to place before the local unions the question of the advisability of a general strike was ruled out of order, and a question as to whether the C. L. U. could express its agreement with such a proposal was choked off.

The Girls Are Learning

They have learned that the press as a whole is expressing the point of view of the company; their speakers are particularly bitter against the prostituted press. They have learned that the police are being used to frighten them, and they also know that the judges are against them, for in Lawrence, a judge ruled that it was not necessary for a taxicab driver from out-of town to have a local licence, if he was transporting scabs to and from work, since he was doing "private" work for the company; that their only source of support is the trade unions, and other workingclass organizations. The contributions sent them from the branches of the Workers Party will make them realize the real nature of the Party.

The Fight Continues

At the Conference called by the Mayors of several cities, the strikers agreed to go back without insisting on the wage and hour demands, provided all the strikers were returned to their places. This offer was refused by the company, out of regard "for the loyal workers" meaning the scabs who took the jobs of the striking operators. The fight is once more on, for the original demands.

Engdahl Speaks to Coal Miners

Coal miners of the Scranton-Wilkesbarre anthracite district in eastern Pennsylvania heard J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker," outline the policies of the Workers Party in the immediate struggles of the workers, at the party picnic held last Saturday at Valley View Park, midway between the two cities.

Engdahl outlined the part played by the Workers Party delegates, at Chicago, in organizing the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, explained the program of the Trade Union Educational League, in the mining as well as in other industries, and called on the miners to enlist in the militant struggle of the nation's workers. Engdahl also told the Pennsylvania miners of the fight of the Nova Scotia coal miners, who have incurred the enmity of President John L. Lewis, of the miner's union, because of their solidarity with the steel workers.

Leon Prusieka, editor of the Lithuanian daily, Laisve, also spoke. Some of the delegates to the District One Convention at Wilkesbarre came to the picnic before returning to their homes.

Girard, Ohio, Meeting

The English Branch of Girard, Ohio, is arranging a mass meeting at Avon Park, Girard, Sunday, August 19th, at which Max Lerner, Fred Merrick and John Marshall will be the speakers.

Nova Scotia Miners Fight the Cossacks

(Continued from Page One)

rested under the pretext that they gathered with some others and made "tumultuous noise" and in the opinion of the informer were contemplating a riot! Victims of the charges of the Provincial Police, on July 1st, who make out affidavits stating their injuries, are arrested as soon as it is known that they have made the deposition. Two men, Tom O'Day and William Oliver, were arrested in this way. Both of them are over sixty years of age and both of them carry wounds received from the batons of the police.

"The protection of property" means the smashing of the strike here. The protection of the profits of Besco is the object of the troops and police sent here. The Minister of Labor has wired Alexander S. MacIntyre, Vice President of the Miners' Union, that he has no doubt but that order and discipline prevails in the ranks of the miners. Merkle, a Canadian Press writer whose conscience bothers him, after a tour of the mines states that the property is in no danger whatever. The Mayor of Glace Bay has wired the Federal Government that the civil authorities are opposed to the presence of the troops and that the municipality will refuse payment for the expenses incurred by the troops. The reply to him was that troops have to be sent to Nova Scotia after enough troops had been brought here to destroy the entire labor movement!

That the "protection of property" slogan is merely a phrase to cover up an attempt to smash the strike is proven by the Minister of Labor when he stated that troops were asked for before the strike took place. He also said that the requests of the corporation were given one hundred per cent consideration while the requests of the workers were ignored.

In Sydney the troops and police were sent at the request of the Chief of Police, his assistant, and Noble the chief of the corporation police. In Glace Bay Judge Finlayson did the job. Rather than wait for these men to remove the troops the miners have decided that unless they are withdrawn not an ounce of coal will be dug on this Island. On this point the workers are determined. To the workers of Canada this means much. The workers of this country have seen their strikes smashed by the use of armed force since 1905. And they know that the workers here are battling for them judging from the tone of telegrams that we have received from the labor union and political parties. Despite the craft divisions in the labor unions and the timidity of the leaders the workers are trying to show their solidarity with the workers of Nova Scotia.

The miners of District 13 have stood up splendidly in this battle. Every local has demanded a sympathetic strike and in Drumheller they did not wait for the officials to make up their minds to call the strike but threw down their tools. This movement of protest and action is showing itself despite the craft divisions and the leaders who are so brave that they would convene a nice harmless conference that would end in finely phrased resolutions and in nothing else or demand of the government that an investigation be held into condition in Nova Scotia.

The workers here are determined not to give in despite the odds against them, and they hope that the workers of the rest of the country will come to their aid, not only by resolution but by striking along with them.

No Russians in "The Ruhr"

MOSCOW.—Karl Radek in the "Pravda" denies the rumors spread by German telegraphic agencies to the effect that several Russian communists took the leading part in the strikes in the Ruhr district and that some of them were arrested. It is an absolute lie since there was not one Russian communist in the Ruhr. The false information was spread by English agents with an object to incite the German bourgeoisie against Soviet Russia. A portion of the bourgeoisie desiring to get certain advantages out of the conflict gladly believed these rumors. Radek expresses his surprise that the German Government which knows perfectly well that it is false still does not deny the rumors.

A Capitalist Trinity

Mr. Gompers scores again. The New York Times endorses his pact with Secretary of State Hughes against the recognition of Soviet Russia. Three in one, that's Gompers, Hughes and The Times. They are three peas in the capitalist pea pod. You can't tell one from the other.

Wall Street Declares Repeal of Esch-Cummins Act Valueless

Prosperity Only That Much Because Railroad Rate Structure Can Continue to Throttle Workers and Farmers

By CLARISSA S. WARD

"IT IS ALMOST INCONCEIVABLE THAT RAILROAD OWNERS WOULD BE HELD DOWN TO A PERCENTAGE LOWER THAN THAT SET UP BY THE COMMISSION UNDER THE ESCH-CUMMINS ACT."

Wall Street soberly points that the Esch-Cummins Act, which is the law of the land, is of little value to the railroad owners. Under the Esch-Cummins Act, the Interstate Commerce Commission has the power to raise freight rates in order that railroad corporations may earn a "fair return" on the value of their property. The Commission has been in favor of granting increases in rates, but the railroad executives were not satisfied with the rates allowed them because they did not net a fair return on their investment. Appeals were taken before the courts. The mocking laughter of the capitalist system echoes thru the rest of the editorial. Wall Street can well afford to be amused by the antics of those Progressives who would reform the capitalist system. It pokes gentle ridicule at their stupidity stating, "IN VIEW OF THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISION IN THE SOUTHWESTERN BELL TELEPHONE CASE IT IS ALMOST INCONCEIVABLE THAT RAILROAD OWNERS WOULD BE HELD DOWN TO A PERCENTAGE LOWER THAN THAT SET UP BY THE COMMISSION UNDER THE ESCH-CUMMINS ACT."

The Supreme Court now plays at reforming the railroads. It has come to a conclusion not with the Capitalists owning the government, lock, stock and barrel, but with THE SUPREME COURT. Wall Street can well say, "Go to it, I'm a case of heads I win and tails you lose."

The value of the ownership of the Supreme Court has been brought out recently by another official organ of the employers. In the last issue of "American Industries" published by the National Association of Manufacturers appears an article devoted to proving that the Supreme Court was placed above Congress for the specific purpose of defeating the will of Congress should it pass any legislation challenging the divine rights and privileges of the exploiting class.

The consistently anti-labor decisions of the Supreme Court are too well known to need restatement. The past year has seen the Child Labor Law and the Minimum wage law declared unconstitutional—unconstitutional because they interfere with the right of the capitalists to grind the lives of the lives of starving men, women and children.

The power of the Supreme Court, which is not elected but appointed for life—to nullify the laws enacted by Congress, is beginning to meet with opposition from many quarters. The National Association of Manufacturers, seeing its stronghold under attack, has come out with a frank statement to all employers telling why Congress should not have the power to repeal laws over the Supreme Court veto. Briefly the capitalist position, stated in their own words is:

"The protection afforded to our citizens in their lives, liberties and property against the passions and arbitrary will of Congress, would be destroyed."

That is the answer to the reformists, who, in opportunism and hypocrisy and sham of democracy, hide from the workers and farmers the actual capitalist dictatorship, which exists today in these United States and which will continue to exist until the workers and farmers take the power into their own hands.

Where We Were Born?

However, it does not matter. You LIVE HERE. You work here. You live under American laws. You work in American factories. You are exploited by American capitalists.

Whether you were born in one country or another

YOU SHOULD READ

"THE AMERICAN FOREIGN-BORN WORKER"

By CLARISSA S. WARE.

The foreign-born workers are the most exploited and discriminated against of all workers. This pamphlet states the case of these workers in this country. It shows the geographical and industrial distribution of the foreign-born and gives many other vital statistics, illustrated with colored charts.

15 cents per copy—In lots of 10 or more 11 cents per copy.

THE WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

Pity the Poor Politicians! They Are Trying to Tell Farmer He's Prosperous

By HAL WARE

Have you ever tried to curry-comb a wild cat? Or used a hornet's nest for a pillow? Well, those little stunts are nothing compared to the job that the Republican politicians are trying to perform on the American Farmer. They are trying to tell John Farmer that he is PROSPEROUS!

The little facts of an eight billion mortgage debt, of foreclosures, increasing tenancy, child labor, slowly diminishing power of all farm products capped by the fall in wheat below the dollar in Chicago or below 80 cents on the farms; these little matters seem to be wasted on their attention.

At least the following headline appeared in the New York TIMES, July 12:

REPUBLICANS FEAR RISING RADICAL TIDE

Conference of Western Leaders Seeks Way To Convince Farmer He Is Prosperous

If you have read the rest of that account you found nothing to substantiate the Prosperous Bunk. Merely plans to "spread the Prosperity talk." This conference followed Harding's hollow and futile "Plank" spoken in Kansas. It boils down to just "talk." In Kansas Harding talked only of credit legislation as the great accomplishment of his administration. Capper talked glowingly some time before of the Grain Futures and Trading Act, and the Fordney Agricultural Tariff Act as great accomplishments of the Farm Bloc. And what is the answer? Wheat selling at almost 60 cents at the farm, and every farmer I believe who buys selling 60 percent higher than it was before the War that made this world "safe for democracy." (But let's stick to the Republican Bunk in this.) This rising cost of city products doesn't bother the Politician. That's easily explained—high wages—is the set formula used; "strikes," any move on the part of the city worker to maintain a decent standard of living, is put forward as the cause. It is the "rising tide of radicalism" that bothers Mr. Politician. What is this? Do they mean the Communist? Do they mean organized Labor? Not a bit of it! They mean nothing more nor less than the Farmers' Revolt that put the Nonpartisan League across; the recent elections that ousted good and solid Republicans and put Shipstead and Frazier and Brookhart in the Senate, and now, in Minnesota, has populated the Republican Governor and elected Magnus Johnson to the vacancy caused by the death of Knute Nelson.

Unlike European conditions where the farmer is truly the pussy-pull-back in the social scheme of things and city labor takes the politician over the coals here in the good old U. S. A., you find John Farmer the most "radical" from a politician's point of view. You see news items such as this:—"If it is clear weather today the farmers will stay in the harvest field and the conservative city elements will elect Preus to the Senate in Minnesota."

And then just to fill out the picture you find Sammy Gompers, the leader of the greatest Labor Organization in America, berating a farmer, Senator Ladd of North Dakota, for going to Soviet Russia. And Senator Brookhart who has just returned thinks Russia should be recognized, while this same Sammy thinks it must not.

But the bankruptcy of the labor leadership thus exposed is equalled by the recent conference called together by Secretary Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture. This conference was made up of professors, bankers, packers, statisticians and of course the Farm Bureau Federation and leaders. After stating the obvious facts of European conditions of increased production and decreased buying power, they put up the same old "remedy" Cut the wheat acreage. Do they really think this will feed the farm family, pay the back interest, taxes, mortgages and store bills? No! For they come along later with this cynical observation:

During the last five years certain forces have combined so to increase the supply that the price level of farm products has been kept below that of prices for other commodities. This situation has generated offsetting forces tending eventually to restore the former equilibrium, thus improving the position of the farmer. Among such forces is the Migration of Agricultural Population to the City. There recently has been a distinct acceleration of this movement.

This movement, will in the long run, add to the urban demand for food products and will eventually lessen the supply of farm produce, thus tending to establish a more normal relationship between agricultural and other prices."

Just sum that up!! It means in plain American: (1) Because of good and guaranteed prices the farmer produced too much. (2) That this glut causing bankruptcy prices drove the farmers from the land; (3) that when a sufficient number of farmers are dispossessed and become cheap labor in the cities thus increasing the mouths to be fed and reducing the hands producing the food, why then prices for food will come back to that good old "NORMALCY." Do you know what it is? The normal relationship they speak of before the War was still below costs of production.

Is it any wonder that farmers REVOLT? With people starving, land idle, and the best the present administration or the old can offer as a hope is that enough farmers will lose their land so that those that survive who hog what is left can make a living? Is it any wonder that at the recent Farmer-Labor convention the best men of President Harding broke with the rank and file of the Farm organizations? Or that the farmers there should have repudiated the nomination of President Harding about his precious Credit legislation, and the bunkum of the Farm Bloc about its Tariff and Trading bills, and all the other futile Farmers' Friends with their harmless "Eat a Bita Bread" and the last straw of Wallace's committee which calmly tells them it must get worse to get better if not for them then for whoever, is on the land when it does. Is it any wonder that the farmers went right to the bottom of their difficulty? That they demand 1st THE LAND and a MORATORIUM for five years while they get it. And then demanded a new deal on Credit and Government ownership of Railroads and Public Utilities. They want land on a basis of use and occupancy. Yes this is indeed a "rising tide," Mr. Politician. But not of "radicalism," it is just plain common sense and you will find that John Farmer, no matter whether in America or Europe, has always had plenty of it. You will find that your election hypnotism has lost its punch. That the last elections were not mere flashes in the political pan; but were indeed but the beginnings of a true coalition of farmers and the rank and file of the Labor movement.

You will have to follow the lead of your Minnesota politicians and retreat to the mis-led and the mis-leaders like Sammy of the A. F. of L. in the cities. No, Mr. Politician, stop kidding yourself. No matter how much dust you may kick up, be it Tariff or Trading or Credit bills or your laws of "Supply and Demand," the Farmer is not radical—BUT he is rational. He has waked to one important truth. Labor and Farmer must fight together and you are on the other side of the trench.

Helping "John D."

The Laimp, the magazine published by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, states that there is now to the credit of employes who are participants in the Stock acquisition plan in excess of $14,500,000. Won't the oil workers lend poor John D. some more?

An Apology of Terrorists at Pittsburgh

By JAY LOVESTONE
(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURG, PA.—While the agents of the Department of Justice and Assistant District Attorney Meyer were raiding the offices of the Wbrkers Party in Pittsburg last April they did not forget other workers in their campaign of terrorization.

A troupe of these agents swooped down upon the headquarters of the National Croatian Society and "searched the place for seditious literature." The Recording Secretary of the organization was arrested and ordered to turn over all papers, books, records and documents, pertaining to the society.

These agents of the coal and steel interests had been "tipped off" that the Croatian Society was a "Red" organization. The order went out to clean it up. The raid followed.

Put One Over on Prosecutor

But there was some humor in the situation. Someone put it over on Assistant District Attorney Meyer. He got the wrong "tip" this time. The National Croatian Society has nothing to do with the "Reds" of even the pinkest variety.

When the staff of sleuths went over the records of the organization they learned of this, very much to their dismay. So bad wrong were the Secret Trust authorities on the dope that had been sold them by some private detective agency and labor-wrecking crew that Assistant Attorney Meyer was compelled to write the Croatians a letter of apology for the raid. Mr. Meyer confessed that his detectives did not have the slightest basis for the raid.

Novel Excuse Invented

Ordinarily when the gangmen of the big capitalists attack the workers' organizations they do so under the pretense of these bodies receiving money from Moscow or some other mysterious "foreign" source to finance their terrible, subversive movements.

But this time the tables were turned. The excuse for breaking in to the headquarters of the workers' organizations was found in the dead. In this case the "officers of the law", had the gall to order the raid on the barebrained excuse that the Croatian Society was financing Moscow! This confession in bankruptcy was openly made by Assistant District Attorney Meyer in his letter of apology dated June 16th to Mr. Anthony Lucas of the National Croatians. He wrote:

"A short time prior to the arrest of your secretary, this office was informed that the Board of your society had very recently appropriated a sum said to be upwards of $10,000 and that this money had been with other money had been forwarded to the Communist leaders in Russia for the spreading of Bolshevik and Communistic ideas."

Admit They Wronged Workers

The letter goes on to say: "A careful examination of the records of your society and definite and exact statements made by the Executive Board of your society have convinced us that the information that we received was entirely false."

Of course Assistant District Attorney Meyer expressed his hopes that this letter of apology would be accepted by the Croatians as an act sufficient by itself to "right any wrong or injury that might have been done," to their officers and members.

This unwarranted raid on the National Croatian Society shows clearly what the workers of the Steel and Coal Barony of Pittsburgh are up against. The attack on the Workers Party and the Progressive Miners' Committee is only part of the general offensive tactics against all the labor organizations in the district.

U. S. Senator Explodes Lies About Russia

(Continued from Page One)

as bloody as pictured in our press. At the border he was met by the head of the American Relief Administration, a representative of the Jewish Relief and "Commissar somebody or other representing the Soviet Government."

"Being a farmer myself, I did not need an interpreter to tell me what the farmers of Russia were doing. I saw 2,000 miles of farm land, planted as well as in England, France and Germany, and more than in the United States. I reminded myself of the story of the Berlin correspondent who told me that the peasants would not plant. What is more, I saw these 2,000 miles of planted land from a stage (the window of a moving train) which gives the lie to all the tales of Soviet staging for effect."

Here the Senator took occasion to poke it hard into old Sam Gompers' ribs. Talking of his interpreters who were given him by the A. R. A., Brookhart said: "One of them was a woman whose husband was a Czarist general who fell in battle against the Bolsheviki. The second's husband was still in a Red prison. The third was a baker who, in the Czar's time, employed 3,500 people. Now his factory is in the hands of the State. It was with such interpreters that I undertook to see things as they were in Russia.

Conditions Greatly Improved

"I saw Minsk, Moscow, Kieff. I saw a great number of peasants' houses under construction. All of them were superior to the old homes. The new buildings showed more advancement than was made in a thousand years under czarism. At first the peasants had welcomed the counter-revolutionary generals with bread and salt. But they had the landlords along with them. These landlords turned us out of our homes. The Soviets gave us our homes and educated us. Yudenitch, Denikin, and Kolchak murdered us, took away our grain and seed and were responsible for the famine. This is what the Russian farmers told me."

Senator Brookhart went on to say that the peasants told him that they could not understand how such a good country like the United States could get along without Soviets. They were especially bitter against the counter-revolutionists and punctured every lie he had heard about the Bolsheviki attacking religion.

Describes Agricultural College

The Senator especially looked into agricultural conditions. "I visited the agricultural college near Petrograd in charge of Prof. Williams, an American, who had been there for 40 years. When the revolution came, most of the teachers in the school stood by the Soviet Government. There were 5,000 students here, altho the school is equipped for only 2,500. In the library there were to be found some of the latest scientific agricultural bulletins published in America, Germany and England. The regular course is three years, but a student fails to be given a chance to complete his course if he sits still. There are over such colleges with from two to three thousand students in each.

"Now let me contrast this picture for you with what I saw in some other countries. In Constantinople there is an agricultural college, with 45 pupils; in Bucharest with 40; in Warsaw it is yet to be organized.

Sees Real Development

"Here we see the real development of the real Russian common people. I went to see the grounds were the great Agricultural Exposition is to be held in Moscow in August. There are set aside for it 155 acres of ground better than even in Iowa. It has 14 acres of foreign exhibitors. At wonderful contrast is to be seen in the exhibits of the old and new houses. The latter are remarkably clean. While the peasants wait around for the Exposition they are given short courses in agriculture by the Soviet teachers especially sent there for this purpose.

Production Increased

The Iowa Senator nailed the canards and lies spread by Gompers and his lickspittles about Russian industry. Speaking of his typical observations, Brookhart said: "I saw four State Textile Factories. In one plant I found production better than before the Revolution. The goods turned out in these factories are as good as I saw anywhere. These mills made 3,000,000 gold rubles in net profits after meeting depreciation, etc. The four factories are getting 98 per cent production on a 44-hour week basis as compared with the 60-hour working week before the Revolution.

Powerful Co-operative Movement

Brookhart had occasion to see the co-operative movement at work in England, France, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Poland and Soviet Russia. He was enthusiastic about the great progress and high degree of development reached by the Soviet co-operatives. The Senator met the manager of the Central Co-operative and was tremendously impressed with the efficiency of the management and operation.

"Thirty per cent of all the business in Russia is now being conducted by the Co-operatives. Measured in gold rubles their produce is worth six times that before the war. They expect to organize all the State industries within a few years with the approval of the Soviet Government. The Soviet Government has extensively helped the Co-operatives which are now flourishing to such an extent that they have over seven million active members."

Brookhart also said that he had talked matters over with Chicherin, Litvitzky, and the Commissar of Agriculture. They told him that Russia is planning a thoro reorganization of industry along Co-operative lines.

For Russian Recognition

In closing, the Senator contrasted the orderly and steady improvement of conditions in Soviet Russia with those in some other European countries. Brookhart is striving for American recognition of Soviet Russia in the interests of our own farming masses as well as in the interests of the Russian farmers.

Salutsky Expelled from the Workers Party

The following letter has been sent to J. B. Salutzky by the Executive Secretary of the Party upon direction of the Central Executive Committee:

New York City, July 16, 1923.

J. B. Salutsky,
31 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

DEAR COMRADE:

On May 19th, I wrote you as follows:

"I am instructed by the Central Executive Committee to inform you of the following decision regarding the charges pending against you:

1. The C. E. C. declares that Comrade Salutsky's actions at the Cleveland Conference were anti-Communist, and that he deserves expulsion from the Party for this conduct.

2. Since, however, Comrade Salutsky has indicated his desire to remain a member of the WORKERS PARTY, and a supporter of the Communist International, the C. E. C. proposes to give him an opportunity to prove by his future action as a member his worthiness to remain in an organization which is fraternally affiliated with the Communist International.

3. The C. E. C. therefore, proposes that Comrade Salutsky shall make a public statement to be printed in the Party press which shall incorporate the following pledges:

a) That Comrade Salutsky pledges himself in all his public speeches, writings, and activities, to give loyal and undivided support to all the policies of the Party;

b) Since the statutes of the C. I. do not permit a Party member being an editor or co-worker of a political organ independent of, and not under the control of the Party without the consent of the C. E. C., Comrade Salutsky must immediately turn over to the Party the American Labor Monthly, and agree to abide by whatever decision the C. E. C. may make as to its disposal.

c) That Comrade Salutsky must send the statement above idicated to the Executive Committee for publication in the Party press within five days and before a new number of the American Labor Monthly appears.

Should Comrade Salutsky refuse to make the pledges above set forth, he shall be at once expelled from the Party."

Since the above letter was written, the C. E. C. of the Party has considered the various modifications of the decision in regard to your connection with the American Labor Monthly, and has submitted to you the alternative proposal either that the American Labor Monthly be continued with the Liberator, or that you sever your connection with that publication.

On June 25th, in reply to your inquiry as to the policy which would guide the combined publication should the American Labor Monthly and the Liberator be consolidated, the C. E. C. stated:

"1. That the publication be edited in complete harmony with the principles of the Communist International.

"2. That on questions of policy on which the Workers Party has adopted a position, the publication must be edited in complete harmony with the position adopted by the Party.

"3. That on questions on which the Party had not adopted a policy or which it was proposed to take up, free discussion be permitted until such time as there was an official Party decision."

Since that time the C. E. C. has received no further word from you in regard to the compliance with the decision laid down in the letter of May 19th, and that of June 25th. It feels that under the circumstances it can take no other action than to immediately put into effect the decision stated in the letter of May 19th, that in case of non-compliance with its decision you be forthwith expelled from the Party, and I am notifying the proper Party units of this decision. Fraternally yours,

(Signed) C. E. Ruthenberg,
Executive Secretary.

Big Struggle of Dist. One Coal Miners

(Continued from Page One)

each succeeding day. One day they would announce that Brennan intended to make a hot fight against seating Cappellini as president; the next day they would announce that it had been decided to have a harmonious convention. Then reports undoubtedly pictured the battle going on between the Lewis-Brennan forces and the Cappellini forces behind the scenes. The climax was reached when on the fourth day of the convention, Brennan and Cappellini shook hands upon the stage of the convention hall. Immediately Anthony Pan, a staunch Cappellini supporter, demanded to know what it was all about.

"It looks as if we are on a train, being railroaded to God knows what station. How does it come that the papers are let in on all this back alley stuff and we, the delegates, who should be informed, know nothing. What is this agreement that has been reached?"

Others spoke similarly. Brennan attempted to mollify the delegates, but the storm was uproar. Cappellini had to say that if they did not trust him he was ready to resign. The result of the debate was that many delegates left Wilkes-Barre convinced that some kind of trade had been made. Others claim that Cappellini would never agree to trading the assurance of his election for favors equally valuable to Brennan.

On Thursday the writer found the visitors gallery roped off against him. He asked the sergeant-at-arms what this meant, and was informed that he would not be allowed into the convention hall again because he was a "communist" and had been ousted at Scranton. Upon the afternoon of Wednesday the first ray of intelligence filtered into the convention when Stanley Dziengielewski, a miner from the Scranton region, talked to the delegates about the need of independent political action by the workers thru a Labor Party.

Lewis' Voice at the Convention

Kennedy had just finished a long speech, ridiculing those who were attempting to teach the members of the miners' union their business (referring to the progressive movements) and had then reported upon the wonderful work done by the Labor Bank that Harriman & Kennedy ended by giving the delegates the astounding information that after the wonderful labor lobby had nearly won much needed legislation for the workers' compensation act, the operators and manufacturers association peeked in and in fifteen minutes, by opening barrels of whisky and barrels of money, defeated the amendments.

This gave Delegate Dziengielewski his opening. After this delegate ended his speech, Kennedy was forced to arise and admit that a Labor Party must be organized in this country, the same as in England. Dziengielewski had scored with the delegates.

The convention livened up again on Friday, when Dziengielewski called Delegate Evans, who co-operated with Lewis in the Scranton riot, to order. Evans was lauding Lewis' mob tactics. Immediately spies from both the camps of Lewis and the operators nearly stepped on each other in a mad rush to have Dziengielewski thrown out of the convention. He was charged with having been seen eating with the writer, with being a progressive, yes—they even knew he had been arrested the night before because he had acted as chairman at a meeting near Scranton at which a representative of a Detroit Polish paper spoke.

Cappellini could have taken the convention out of the hands of the company delegates and the reactionaries. He could have given it inspiring and intelligent leadership. We fear that he threw away much credence in Lewis' pretention that if the wage advances for the miners are to be won at Atlantic City, then the District No. One miners will have to behave and the mine owners will have to be given assurance that District No. One and its leadership is safe and sane. The progressives know different. Only constant vigilance and militancy will force the operators to deliver.

The spirit of Womracism between the progressives and reactionaries is not yet drawn. There were dozens of delegates ran swayed from one side to the other, like the top of a tree in a wind. The combination of Lewis and company operatives in conventions and locals, the drive Lewis and the companies are making against the progressives, will soon create two hostile camps in every local, who will then fight for supremacy. To this contest the progressives will win because only the progressives are true to rank and file interests.

We know let's see what Lewis and the mine owners will do to the miners at Atlantic City. Here the new wage negotiations for the anthracite mines will be concluded within the month. You guess who will lose.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Coming Soon!

"The Life of the Party"

Beginning with the next issue The Liberator will present a most attractive mockery of the current political year that, like the magazine "Liberator" makes you want to read it.

In this issue Art Young's survival of the fittest serial contains a caricature of John Wingate Weeks, Harding's Secretary of War. Art Young in this serial of cartoons of prominent figures in American political life gives us side-splitting closeups of men who make the laws of the nation.

The recently formed Federated Farmer-Labor Party has been the victim of many confusing interpretations. From the staged attacks of the clements lined up in the New York Call: "Forward combination, to the Cleveland rantings of the conservative labor leaders, what took place in the July 3rd conference has been thoroly misrepresented and consequently extensively misunderstood. In view of this fact the editorials in the August "Liberator" on this subject, in conjunction with the very enlightening analytical article by John Pepper, "The Workers Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party" are indeed interesting and should not be missed by anyone wishing to be right up to the minute on this very important question.

Harding's antics in the role of President of the United States is amusingly reviewed in an article by C. E. Ruthenberg. This article shows up his shallow pretenses and buffoonery and is illustrated with cartoons by Maurice Becker. "On Joining the World Court" by Scott Nearing gives us a fresh interpretation of Harding's tricks in trade for putting it over on the gullible American "public."

And the literary and artistic expression of the magazine is by no means overshadowed by the political articles. "An Early Liberal Minister" by Lewis Browne is a clever dialogue in dialogue on our present day life. "The Bet" by John Noble, is a story of negro persecution in America. Followers of Floyd Dell's serial "The Outline of Marriage" will be interested to know that in this issue Dell brings the subject up-to-date.

Admirers of Claude McKay's poems will like his recent poem written in Moscow giving his impression of Moscow's May Day demonstration. The cartoons in this issue include drawings by William Gropper, Hugo Gellert and Robert Minor.

Those of us who cannot get too much information about Russia, will appreciate "Intellectual Life in Russia" by the French writer, Victor Serge, which was translated from the French article in "Clarte."

Get your copy at the newsstand or send in your "sub" to The Liberator, 799 Broadway, New York City.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Fox Can't Force the Movie Camera to Tell Lies About Red Russia

By JOHN DALE

William Fox, one of our mightiest magnates of the movies, is putting "Red Russia" in crimson lights over the entrances to his cinema palaces these days. For he is featuring a new, startling picture, "Red Russia Revealed."

The pictures aren't half bad. Even the trick camera has a hard time putting over anti-Soviet propaganda. The Red Army is shown, on foot and on horseback. Trotsky is shown, making speeches, riding a destroyer over the waves—it doesn't say on what water—, hurrying from one end of the country to the other. But the captions lend themselves to the attack on Soviet Rule. Words can be twisted easier than pictures. Thus the "Red Army" is declared to be the instrument of the "Soviet Autocracy," which is pictured as a threat to "civilization," and all the other nonsense that was accepted by the ignorant three and four years ago, but which finds fertile soil to grow in now.

The titles announce a "savage and fierce foe of the counter-revolutionaries" in Mrs. Lenine, and then shows the quiet, mild-mannered wife of the Soviet premier, slight of build and retiring in demeanor. She is on the deck of what looks like an excursion steamer. She is looking out over the water thru a pair of binoculars. But the next moment a huge piece of artillery action 45 flashed before the audience, that is, no doubt, supposed to feel that Mrs. Lenine is some terrible, Amazonian militarist.

This effort of Mr. William Fox, thru his erstwhile subordinates, to make the pictures lie, is too cheap to get by. The attempt is so transparent that it defeats itself. It should only serve to whet the appetites of the "movie" goers to attend the showing of "The Fifth Year" film of the Friends of Soviet Russia, that will have its first showing at the Manhattan Casino, 155th St. and Eighth Ave., Saturday, July 28th. It will later be shown in all the sections of the country.

New York Labor Goes to Albany

(Continued from Page One)

compensation for the auditing of "Socialist" delegates in Albany. The financier delegates in Albany. The financier delegates in Albany. The financier

Taylor Wins Free Trip to Red Russia

Extension of the Tractor Drive is announced being prohibited by the Hoover Office, the first drive has been closed and John T. Taylor, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, was the successful candidate who wins the trip to Russia.

Thirty other prizes have been awarded to date. Detroit workers are jubilant over their victory and are now entering the second contest, which will continue until Oct. 1.

Terms for the second contest are precisely the same as for the first. Detailed information can be obtained from the office of the Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 W. 13th St., New York City.

Some of the leading contestants in the Second Tractor Drive are: S. Klimovick of Bayonne, N. J.; L. L. Goldman, of Philadelphia; Simon Feldman, of Bridgeport, Conn., who was in the first contest, and A. Strlz, an auto mechanic of Detroit, whom the Detroit bunch declare they will exert all their efforts to put over.

But what Detroit did in the first contest, others can do in this contest. It is up to others to get their local unions and workingmen's fraternal benefit societies back of their own contestants.

THAT TUEL FROLIC

The Trade Union Educational League will hold a SUMMER FROLIC and DANCE, Sunday, August 12th, at Fuhrer's Elmhurst Park, Elmhurst, L. I.

The Finnish branches of Harlem and Brooklyn are showing their spirit of solidarity by arranging this affair for the TUEL, to help build a powerful organization in the Eastern District. Trade Union Educational League groups, Workers Party branches and all other organizations interested in a strong, solidified opposition movement to the A. F. of L. bureaucracy will follow this example of the Finnish comrades, cooperate in the picnic and aid in raising funds which are urgently needed to carry on the work.

An exceptionally good program featuring various national choruses, a balalaika orchestra and a number of athletic feats, plus.....

.....read the next announcement. Remember, August 12th at Fuhrer's Elmhurst Park—a good time for a good purpose. Admission only 50 cents.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY
Friday, Sept. 14, 1923
at WEBSTER HALL

STEALING SOAP AS A PROFESSION

By HARRISON GEORGE

Morris Ostrofsky of New York is the latest person to be arrested by the Bolsheviks. He was arrested after two of his children were found dead by the Bolsheviks, his parents charging that they died from eating soap. Here is the way his parents explained their children's death:

"Ostrofsky, who was employed in a soap factory, stole a few cakes of soap every week for several months and brought them home to his family. Two weeks ago his children died from eating the soap."

Mr. Ostrofsky, who was convicted and whose appeal against conviction for "stealing property" was dismissed, blew with contempt in Bolshevism, now being tried, the prosecution says, very excited about the "stealing" seizure of property, "sacred private property," for the common good, "which is directed against just such petty thieves, morality, the rights of small artisans and small business men." But we see in the case of Mr. Gest's parents how little law and property is held sacred by petty bourgeois when the law is the law of the workers and the property the wealth of all in common.

To live "for years" by larceny of an article so vitally needed as soap in a typhus and disease ridden land, rather than go to work, not only shows the lawlessness of the capitalist mind but indicates that the much touted Russian "chaos" was slack in its duty. No wonder that the Michigan prosecutor denounced Rutenberg who has, "for years," been not an individual profession, but in a confiscation of the soap factory and every other factory for the support of the workers and their dependents.

Another Whiff of Imperial Democracy

A dreary and sordid drama is now being enacted in the Philippines. All of capitalist America's prating about the self-determination of nationalities is once more given the lie.

General Leonard Wood, one of our rich-militarists, now the Governor-General of the Philippines, has re-instated a secret service agent, Ray Conley, who was formally "cleared" of serious bribery charges, to the dissatisfaction of the native population. This has brought about the resignation of the members of the Cabinet and the Council of State, all Filipinos.

With the acceptance of these resignations all the insular administrative affairs are now in the hands of the Governor General and his appointed henchmen. Even the empty, formal pretense of self-government hitherto embraced by our Government in Washington has thus been chucked overboard.

Of course Washington will stand behind its Governor-General Wood since he was picked for the job, in the language of one of the progressive Senators, because our imperialists considered him "the right man for the work."

In the Philippines and in liberal circles this incident has created a great hullabalioo about the right of self-government so much advertised by the employing class agents during the Great World Slaughter. President Quezon of the Philippines Senate has openly told the American dictator that "there is a growing feeling among our people that the views of the Filipino officials in this Government and the Secretaries of Departments included, have very little, if any, weight."

But our own military administrator is not saying a word. General Wood is too experienced a capitalist hawk to be worried about the flight of a few powerless Filipino officials. He knows what the meaningless promises of Harding to the Philippines Independence Commission in 1922 meant. He is not at all disturbed over the protests of the Mayor of Manila at his usurpation of powers. Woods knows his business, knows what he was sent for, and knows how to do it. According to the imperialist apologists of the iron-heel administration in the Philippines every thing is just fine and right in this "little" controversy. Wood had full right to act in the way he did because when Congress gave the Filipinos certain rights it was doubtful whether they were competent to exercise these powers. Hence the military General was fully justified in his steps.

What is what in the whole game in the Philippines, as in every other exploited country or territory of the United States and the other imperialist powers, is given away by General Wood himself. Addressing "the American Chamber of Commerce in Manila in June he let the cat out of the bag in this fashion: "The Filipinos are rapidly approaching a stable Government as I define a stable Government, namely, a Government under which foreign capital invests at ordinary rates of interest."

Here we have it. The real objective of America's civilizing efforts are brought to light. Behind all the Christian campaigns of capitalist democracies and monarchies alike there is the chase for profits. America is a rapidly growing imperial empire despite its noisy pretenses to the contrary. The behavior of our marines in Haiti, the conduct of our customs collectors in the Caribbean Republics, the violation of the most elementary principals of self-government in the Philipines—these are the fruits of our Imperial Democracy.

The Terror

By W. F. DUNNE

Out of the dark comes a cry for bread,
And the masters wrap closer the sheets.
The night responds with a hymn of dread.
The masses starve in the streets.

The tumult grows and the wolf-pack, loosed,
Tears thru the hungry throng.
But it gathers again, a rope is noosed
And the greens turn into song.

Singing, singing and surging, the sound like a giant's sob.
The ranks are closed and the march begins.
The mass is an army and not a mob.
Masters, what of your many?

Soldiering Is Given Black Eye by Labor

By SELMAR SCHOCKEN

Militarism does not seem to be very popular among the trade unions of Greater New York, as it appeared a few weeks ago when Major Ross of the Citizens' Training Camps, officer of the Coast Artillery of the U. S. Army, was accorded an enthusiastic reception and fitted out with credentials which would open to him the meetings of all A. F. of L. unions within the Metropolis. The Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicinity, which had voted these credentials to the Major with only a few dissenting votes, at its last meeting at Beethoven Hall, has recalled these credentials with even a greater majority.

The credentials were issued after the officer had outlined the supposed aims of the Training Camp, namely the physical training, or as one militarist delegate put it at the last meeting: "you go in as a bum, and you come out as a man."

Several progressive delegates protested that the prepacation of a new war was the real meaning of these camps. Since the credentials were issued however, a storm of protests was showered upon the Executive Council. Letter after letter arrived opposing the attempt of delivering the unions to the military machine.

The Teachers' Union took the lead in the fight. They and the Women's Trade Union League were the first to sense the great danger, and several Painters' Unions, among them Local Unions Nos. 51, 261 and 499, as well as the New York District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers; many unions of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, especially No. 38, 48 and 89; the Neckwear Makers', Umbrella Makers and many other unions had taken the matter up in their meetings and demanded the immediate recall of the credentials.

Reluctantly the Executive Committee, that had given the delegate of the U. S. Army preference over the delegate of the Mooney Defense Committee, when both asked for the privilege of the floor and credentials to visit the unions, denying even the least courtesy to the man working for the release of Tom Mooney, reluctantly the comittee had to ask the delegates for action on the protests.

Again the representatives of the Teachers' Union were leading the attack, supported by a man who had seen service in similar institutions of physical training. Charles Lucas of the Cigar Packers' Union has seen service "on the battlefield" in Buffalo, when he as a member of the 71st Regiment of the New York National Guard, was ordered out to quell the strike of the Railroad Workers 31 years ago. He also remembered with the "effective patriotism" of the troops during the Homestead Steel Strike.

It was the consensus of opinion that the danger of being used against "rebellious" workers in times of strikes was far greater than the probability of "defending the country against invasion." which was one of the strongest arguments of the friends of militarism.

Preparation for "Riot Duty"

With permanent injunctions being handed out against the right to strike, with the striking shopmen denied the right of trial by jury, one notes with interest the following item in the New York Herald:

"Riot Squad to learn the use of Tear Gas. Five hundred picked men from the Police Department will receive, free of charge, a two weeks course of training . . . in suppressing riots.

"Thompson sub-machine guns—wicked weapons—half pistols and half automatic rifles—will be supplied to the chosen 500, as well as other weapons . . . tactical plans will be made in advance to handle a riot in any section of the metropolis."

With the shopmen's strike called an insurrection against the government what is going to be the definition of a riot. Against whom are these machines going to be aimed, and this tear gas to be used?

Cleveland Picnic, August 19

CLEVELAND.—The third seasonal picnic by Local Cleveland will be held Sunday, August 19th, at Lees' Farm on Brook Park Road.

The speaker will be Comrade M. J. Olgin, of the Jewish Daily Freiheit, who will speak in English.

To reach grounds take W. 25th St. car to barns, then take Pearl Rd. car to Brook Park Rd., where signs will direct to the grounds.

International Caucasian
MIDSUMMER FESTIVAL
and ENTERTAINMENT
of the Armenian Workers Party
3rdanch of New York
JULY 29th. SUNDAY, ALL
DAY AND NIGHT
PLEASANT BAY PARK
Unionport, Bronx, N. Y.
The famous shishlik and various
Oriental delicacies served

DIRECTION.—Take Bronx Park "L" to 180th St., or Bronx Park Subway to 177th St. Then take Unionport car east to end. There you will be directed to the park.

Boost the Federation But Recruit Members for the Workers Party

By MOISAYE J. OLGIN

And now comes the question of the Proletarian Party, the Workers Party, the Communist Party, the F. L. P. or whatever it may be called. Some comrades are in favor of the new party, others are opposed to it, and there are those who are not for nor against, but are willing to see what will come out of it. Before the question can be answered, however, it is necessary to clear up the confusion which has arisen in connection with political intelligence. Only then will it be possible to arrive at a clear vision as to the respective nature of the two parties.

A simple sound trite, yet it must be understood and impressed upon the minds of our party members that "the Federated Farmer-Labor Party" is not the Workers Party."

Moreover, it is not intended to be the Workers Party. It is an independent political organization of workers and farmers where the Communists are to join with both on the National Executive Committee and on the Executive Council.

It is supposed that at the convention of July 3-5 in Chicago the leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor withdrew from participation in the founding of the new party and our comrades were compelled, against their intention and contrary to their wishes, to take a leading part. They have not, however, assumed responsibility for the new organization. They are not aspiring to do so. The new organization will have to take care of itself, no matter how friendly our relation to it and how willing we may be to help it in its initial steps. When grown to full stature it will stand on its own and to move of its own accord, the new body may try paths that will not be to our liking. We shall have no other means of checking it than persuasion. We are by no means certain it will comply with our ideas. We are not sure it will do so to-morrow. We have not the remotest notion as to the composition of its coming convention. A time may arrive when our minority would have to wage a bitter fight for the principles of class-struggle within the new party. The comrades who are so much worried over the identification of the F. F. L. P with the W. P. are, evidently, under an indelible impression of the bourgeois and "socialist" press which heralded that "the communists captured themselves at Chicago." The fact is, we have captured nobody. We have only become partners to a new proletarian venture. We are glad we are on the inside, because it is the task of the communists to be with the working class wherever it makes a step towards the consolidation of its forces for a struggle against the capitalist system. We are glad the rank and file representatives in Chicago manifested more understanding and less idiocy concerning the communists than the Lovestone and the conservative union leaders at Cleveland. We are pleased with the possibility of advocating our doctrine and our tactics in public on party ground. Yet, once more, **we are not the new party.**

Neither can the two parties be identified in their practical day to day tactics. The F. F. L. P. is not a Communist party. It is not even a mild Socialist party. It may turn out to be more vigorous and militant than any of the weak-kneed Socialist parties that we know at present. We trust it will be so because it is from within the ranks of the working masses. For that matter, it may even assume leadership of the American working people in time of a national upheaval when conditions have ripened for a revolutionary struggle. This is all, however, the "music of the future," as the Germans are wont to say. For the present the program of the new party (which program was, as stated at the Chicago conference, "too much even for radical Wisconsin") goes no further than nationalization of public utilities and means of communication and transportation. True, there is a preamble to the public ownership clause which says that "there can be no genuine public ownership of industry until the workers and farmers control the government" and that "only to the extent that there is a strong workers' and farmers' representation in the Government and only to the extent that the control of operation is in the hands of the workers and farmers can even partial nationalization be realized today." True, the program contains a clause which goes farther than the hackneyed nationalization of public utilities planks of the Socialist parties, namely the demand that "industries must be run on the basis of the workers and farmers steadily increasing their control of the management and operation thru their own economic organizations," and it contains also the splendid declaration that "land was created for all the people" and legislation must "secure the land to the users of the land." All this may have a remote resemblance to some of the planks of a Communist program. It is certainly better than any of the programs hitherto adopted by the multifarious Labor Party or Farmer Labor Party organizations. But it is not a communist program. It is not a revolutionary program. It is the maximum which for the present can unite the masses of labor and the poor farmers. It may be changed for something more outspoken as the impetus of the class-struggle will increase and the bulk of the membership will gain in weight. It may, on the other hand, turn into an opportunistic instrument in the measure that backward masses will swamp the new organization following their conservative leaders. As it has been adopted at Chicago, the program of the F. F. L. P. is a laborite program, differing from the Communist program as much as the aione ax of an archaic cave man differs from a high-power rifle of the present. There is certainly not a trace of social revolution, proletarian dictatorship or Soviet regime in the program of the new party.

All this goes to show that this is not to be expected for the capitalist press and for its Socialist accompanists to decry the F. F. L. P as "Bolshevist" and Communist camouflage (the American Defense Society discerned even in the election of Magnus Johnson a Communist plot directed from Moscow) the new party is not to be a second Number Two and the die-hards of both former "underground" and "overground" will do well to forget all their suspicions in connection with the recent past of the Workers Party. The F. F. L. P. is a new chapter. We all have to adapt ourselves to its existence. We have to outline a way of action. Adaptation to changing conditions is the most trying business for a single-minded comrade. Yet unless we do it we are apt to make a muddle of our achievement at Chicago.

The way of action seems to be dictated by the situation. We are, first of all and above everything else, a Communist party. Our main effort is to increase the volume and weight of our own party. We direct our activities towards educating the masses in the spirit of our party. We are out for new recruits for our organization. At the same time, however, we are an integral part of the F. F. L. P. We wish to help it grow thru the affiliation of new organizations. We realize that the growth of that party would mean a unification of the forces of the laboring masses and would mark an epoch in the history of the oppressed in their movement for liberation. The party is not what we would wish it to be, yet it is something very substantial. We, therefore say to all organizations that give us a hearing, "Join the Federated Farmer-Labor Party."

There is no contradiction in such a course of action, no softening of voices, no hiding of faces. We are there to remain in our true colors. We are the Workers Party. We explain the aim of the Workers Party. We outline the difference between ourselves and the Federated Party. We say to the workers: "As individuals it is your duty to join the Workers Party; at the same time it is the duty of your organization to join the Federated Party. By entering the Workers Party each workingman finds the medium through which his personal powers may be utilized to the best advantage of his class; by joining the Federated Party each workers' organization lines up in the great class-army. An individual rank and file member will hardly be of marked value in a huge organization as the F. F. L. P. intends to be; an individual organization, on the other hand, cannot, even if it wishes to, become a member of the Workers Party. Therefore, join individually the Workers Party, and join collectively the Federated Party."

The line of division is most natural and the task ahead may not prove difficult, provided the new situation is taken in its right perspective. That the propaganda for the F. F. L. P. opens enormous vistas for the solidification of the W. P. is self-evident. Isolation is a thing of the past, and new prestige can only stimulate the recruiting of new members.

Farmer-Labor Party's Relation to the Workers Party

By A. BILZERIAN

The Farmer-Labor Party, organized at the Chicago Conference, is not a party of the workers. It is not a party of the working class. It is not a party of the working class. It is not a party of the working class

The Hughes-Gompers' Compact

Sam Gompers has deserted his bed-fellow "Bill" Burns, in pursuit of American Communists, long enough to crawl into a compact with Charles Edward Hughes, Secretary of State to His Royal Highness, Warren Gamaliel Harding. The Hughes-Gompers compact is for unending war against any attempt to recognize Soviet Russia, in spite of the demands of Brookhart, Borah, La Follette et al.

Hughes has favorably answered the questions addressed by Gompers to Senators Ladd and King. Perhaps Gompers feels that Hughes' support saves him from exposure as the ridiculous capitalist puppet that Brookhart shows him to be, in answering these same questions.

* * *

The bewhiskered word juggler at the head of the department of state at Washington, in his answer to Gompers reveals himself as a rank comedian. This Gompers-Hughes slap-stick team, we are sure, couldn't climb higher than space-filling vaudeville in a third rate burlesque show.

* * *

Says Hughes:

"Respect by the Moscow regime for the liberties of other peoples will most likely be accompanied by appropriate respect for the essential rights and liberties of the Russian peoples themselves."

There are no Russian armies on foreign soil. No Russian battleships are covering the cities of foreign nations with their guns. Hughes and Gompers know this. These two smirking hypocrites also know that United States imperialism has never troubled itself about the liberties of other peoples. Where American armies were not sent, as in Siberia and Northern European Russia, American dollars did go to aid Wrangel, Yudenitch, Denikine, and other counter-revolutionaries to help them rob the ninety-nine and nine-tenths of the Russian people of the liberties they had won thru their revolution. It is also the lack of respect for the liberties of other peoples that U. S. imperialism has learned, thru its murderous rule, in the Philippines, in Cuba and Porto Rico, in Mexico, in the Central American and South American nations, and elsewhere, that has made it possible for these same imperialists to conduct relentless and bloody war against the workers at home, in the steel mills, the coal mines, on the railroads, in all industry.

American capitalism is so bereft of all decency that it will take more than all the falsehoods that Gompers and Hughes can invent to hide its nakedness. Yet this is the compensation, that these pets of the plundering interests make themselves appear extremely ludicrous in trying to accomplish this impossible job.

The City Workers in Minnesota

Reports of the recent Minnesota elections give the impression that the election of Magnus Johnson to the United States senate was the direct result of a farmers' revolt. Little attention was given to the unrest among the industrial workers of this great state. In fact it is quite forgotten.

The election figures from the cities, however, are quite interesting. In the state's metropolis, Minneapolis, the world's primary wheat market, an unsurpassed flour-milling center, and the home of many big industries, the grain gamblers have been fairly successful in controlling the vote in the past. Yet in the ballot for the Farmer-Labor candidate, Johnson, the usual republican majority in this city, of 25,000, was reduced to a bare 300.

Up on the iron range, in the northern part of the state, under the industrial tyranny of the U. S. Steel Corporation, interesting things happened. Proctor, a steel trust town, was typical of the rest. It gave Johnson 605 votes, compared to 81 for Preus. Other iron mining centers, like Hibbing, Virginia and Chisholm, that are heard from every time the iron miners launch a struggle to organize in this fairy land of plenty, all gave Johnson a two to one vote over Preus. Lake County (Duluth), where Gary has located one of his largest steel mills, gave Johnson a 5,000 majority, as did Ramsey County (St. Paul), where the state capitol is located.

We clearly see Minnesota as both an agricultural and industrial state when we learn that in 1920 this state produced $508,020,233 worth of farm crops, but its factories turned out products valued at $1,218,129,735. The state's mining, lumbering and shipping business is at least as important as its farming. This state produces 61 per cent of the nation's iron ore, 34,593,000 tons. Altho the devastation of the nation's forests has been shifted to the Pacific Coast, nevertheless, 1,000,000,000 feet of timber were cut in Minnesota in 1920. Minnesota leads the world with its milling industry, the annual output being $381,240,000. Altho Minnesota has always been sneered at and credited with a large percentage of "ignorant foreigners," yet it boasts one of the best school systems in the nation, and has one of the lowest percentages of illiteracy, less than 2 per cent, compared with 6 per cent for the entire United States.

The record of the industrial workers in Minnesota, in the recent election, is, therefore, one that they can be proud of. They fought side by side with the farmers so that victory came to the Farmer-Labor forces in 60 out of 80 counties, and the final count will show that the workers' ticket got 200,000 votes, compared to 200,000 cast for both the republican and democratic candidates.

This election saw the wiping out of the democratic party in Minnesota. The democratic machine, driven by "Dick" O'Connor, of St. Paul, is now running tandem with the republican outfit. It is encouraging under these circumstances, that the industrial workers show indications of taking the next step. Their recent state convention, at Duluth, decided to issue a call for a joint gathering of all farmer and labor forces in the state, similar in make-up to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party meeting at Chicago. This gathering cannot be held too soon. The workers in the city and on the land in Minnesota, are definitely on the road to real class political action. Their big need now is to solidify all sentiment within their state in a class political party, that will cut off from all relations with the Wall Street parties forever.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER."

Do you agree with us? Then join the Workers Party!

The Wise Judges at The Hague

It's a wise court that knows its own power. The United States courts do not always display such wisdom. Witness Judge Wilkerson, for instance, made permanent his anti-railroad workers' injunction, and almost the next day the workers and farmers in Minnesota crushed the power of the republican party in that state.

But the Permanent Court of International Arbitration, at the Hague, a child of the Capitalist League of Nations, is more discreet. It has just declared itself incapable of settling the dispute over Karelia between Soviet Russia and Finland. It says that the Workers' and Peasants' Government is not a party to "The League," that it will not submit itself to the jurisdiction of the court, so the judges confess "there is nothing doing."

It is admitted by this decision that the Hague Court has recognized that the present Soviet Government is the only Russian Government. Again, as Shylock says, in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," "A wise and upright court."

But this Hague Tribunal is wise in this fashion only because it knows the strength of Soviet Rule in Russia. If it felt that Soviet Rule was on the eve of collapsing its decisions would be very different.

Let the workers and farmers of the United States ponder this situation. Let them learn the value of industrial and political power built up separate and apart from the organizations of their exploiters. The Hague Court bends its knee before the Soviet Republic. Let the united farmer-labor power of this country force American capitalism to its knees in complete surrender.

The Cry for Bread in 1923

Breslau, Germany, sees 100,000 men, women and children fighting for food on the ninth anniversary of the beginning of the world war. Cafes, hotels, stores are looted by the hungry multitudes.

While the Socialist masses join the Communist workers in an effort to protect the working class against the falling mark and the increasing cost of living, the "Socialist" officials unite with the police to "restore order." In Breslau a dozen were killed, 100 wounded and 1,200 hungry thrown into prison.

The jingo "Socialists," who betrayed the German workers, and helped carry forward the kaiser's war plans in 1914, are still on the side of reaction in 1923. The war, the Russian revolution, the Versailles peaces have taught them nothing.

It was the cry for bread that helped doom the rule of the Romanoffs. After nearly six years of travail the Russian Revolution has satisfied the cry for bread of the workers and peasants under Soviet Rule. The big and inspiring thing on this ninth anniversary of the world war is that in one nation, truly, the swords have been beaten into ploughshares, and the land is yielding to the full.

It is charged that Communists are organizing the bread demonstrations in Western Europe. This is the usual falsehood. The hunger of 1923, in Germany and elsewhere, was planned when czars, kings, kaisers and premiers rushed to war in August, 1914. If the workers of Western Europe would cease to starve, let them sweep aside the capitalist order that is crushing them, and open wide the gates for co-operation with their comrades of the Russian Soviet Republic of Workers and Peasants. That is their only hope.

Another Red Scare?

There is no condemnation too strong for the renewed cheap attempt of Munsey's "New York Herald," issue of Sunday, July 22, to launch another "red scare." To be sure, this malicious anti-labor propaganda will be seized upon by Mr. Gompers and his friends in an effort to confuse and mislead the organized workers. That can be its only purpose.

The latest effort of "The Herald" declares that Moscow is sending a host of emissaries to the United States to start a "red drive." It is charged that Hoover's American Relief Administration, thru its employes in Soviet Russia, is giving aid to these Communist immigrants. It also claimed that Moscow is subsidizing the Russky Golos, a Russian daily, in New York City.

To be sure, the American Relief Administration officials, in New York City, lost no time in denying that its employes were giving aid to the Communists. "How ridiculous," they exclaimed. The editors of Russky Golos also pleaded innocence. The Communists in control of the paper, subsidizing the Russky Golos, when they have a Russian Communist Daily of their own, "The Novy Mir." There is certainly no need of sending Communist agents here, from Moscow, or any other European center. The 12-Hour Day, 80-cent wheat, Daugherty injunctions, Harding's speeches and the clubs of the Cossacks, now being used against the shoe and phone strikers in the New England states, are greater instruments for awakening the workers to the real nature of the social order oppressing them.

William H. Lamar must also have his wheeze. This is the Lamar who, as press-censor during the war, stole mailing privileges from labor publications, driving many of them out of existence. Lamar taught the country that "a free press" is a myth. He is still afraid of the spread of radicalism, including on his list of undesirables, "the Communist type, among which are prolific writers and speakers, and every man of them willing to become a martyr to his cause." Lamar still urges the straight jacket for the thinking of the American people in order to protect them against "red propaganda."

The workers will not be misled by the lies of "The Herald," or by Lamar's hysterics. If the Daugherty-Burns outfit feels that this is good propaganda for insuring the success of another "red raid," they are greatly mistaken. Any new attack on the political or industrial organizations of militant labor will get the reception it deserves—the united opposition of all the thinking men and women of the working class.

This Week!

By THE OUTLOOKER

There and There

Soon the session of state and country fairs will be in full swing over the nation. Countless numbers of people from the cities will crowd into the high rates to see the various small game artist, are getting ready to fleece the rural worker who comes to town, it will be a question of how much the city people can take away from the farmer.

How different conditions are in Soviet Russia, now called Soviet Russia. There is going to be an agricultural exhibit in Moscow, starting August 15, that is attracting exhibitors from every corner of the world. The government is not trying to make profits out of the affair. It is using it to educate the farmers. Twenty thousand peasants will be brought daily from every section of the far-flung Soviet Republic. These peasants will be shown the exhibit by interested agricultural students from the many Soviet Agricultural Colleges. Those peasants will go home again full of confidence in the Soviet Republic and able to build for a better Russian agriculture. And the Russian peasant will struggle on against present difficulties with an eager intensity because he knows there are no grain gamblers and bankers to rob him.

It is the American farmer that goes home from his city and county fair, bitterly hating all the city folks, feeling that they were created for the sole purpose of plundering him. Still President Harding talks of a United Nation. There is only one nation on the face of the globe where there is any unity among its peoples, and that land is Soviet Russia, whether among those who dwell in log huts in the Archangel country, or those who inhabit Arab tents on Bokhara's plains.

* * *

Looks Like Fake Medicine

The New York Times professes to have made the startling discovery that the farmers of Kansas are disgusted with the "Farm Bloc" in the U. S. senate, of republicans and Democrats. But the Times is quick to assure its readers that "There is no boiling unrest; nothing that resembles remotely Communism or bolshevism." but just the same the farmers feel that what the farm bloc of Capper and LaFollette has been handing them is fake medicine. The farmers will look to unite thru the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, when they get good and tired of the decoys of the Wall Street parties.

* * *

What Will He Say Now?

The Minnesota Federation of Labor has instructed its delegate to the Portland, Ore., convention of the A. F. of L. to press the subject of independent political action. For taking this stand, Gompers threatens to withdraw the charter of the Seattle Central Council. Yet the farmers and workers of Minnesota have elected two United States Senators on their independent action, for which it is not expected that Gompers will outlaw them. It will be interesting to hear further from the A. F. of L. head on this question.

* * *

Just Lost Without It

Editor, "The Worker". Enclosed you will find a money order value of $2 to renew my subscription for "The Worker," as I know I would feel lost if I didn't have it in my home.—E. C., Nanticoke, Pa.

* * *

No Special Session

President Harding does not intend to call a special session of congress —especially not since the Minnesota election.

* * *

Thanks His Comrades

Comrade J. Martinovich, political prisoner who is serving a sentence in the Pittsburgh jail, wishes to thank the friends who have sent him letters and post cards, but which he is unable to answer because of the rules limiting correspondence. He writes that the money enclosed by some friends is greatly appreciated. Comrade Martinovich should be addressed at Box A 11387, N. S. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUGHES—"Russia? Why, We Hardly Speak to Minnesota."
From the New York World.

Splitting and United Front

By MAX BEDACHT

Long before a worker has reached a class-conscious clearness of aim, he is already instinctively dominated by the idea that the workers must hold together. Of the aims of a working-class movement he has, in many instances, a very vague conception, which only too often lets itself be put off by an empty, old, and insignificant phrase.

The roads leading to the goal are unknown to him and in this regard he trusts blindly to those leaders who can make palatable to him the phrase which expresses his misunderstood aim. Lastly, the masses are still striving to avoid serious conflicts in their advance forward, and to enter into the paradise of future society, by the golden means of the line of least resistance.

It must be clear to everyone that masses with such a psychology consider contradictions in the ideas of their leaders to be a much lesser evil than the splitting of their organization, than the destruction of their unity. And it is no less clear that splits which really serve the purpose of purification cause even greater confusion in such confused minds. Thus it is conceivable today, four years after the split of the S. P., the revolutionary portion of the American working-class has not yet overcome this split. Thus is it that in the Socialist Party there are to this day workers who on closer scrutiny, are found to have nothing to do with the principles, or better still, the lack of principles of this organization, but who in their confused feelings believe that they must preserve unity, that they must be loyal to their old "hereditary" organization which wicked people have split. Then again, many thousands of former members of the old S. P. remain outside of all organizations, because they do not want to promote the split thru their support of one side or the other. "First unite," so they say, "then I will also co-operate."

Just as this confusion is based in the first place on deficiency in clarity of aim, so also has this deficiency led to utterly false conceptions concerning the tactic of the united front which is propagated by the Communists, and is practised by them wherever possible. "What," say the friends and opponents of the Communists mistakenly, "yesterday you split and today you want to unite again. Yesterday you tore up what you want to paste up today." These people declare with seemingly compelling logic, "Either you were criminal when you tore up, or you are dishonest hypocrites in pretending to want to mend again.

Outside, in dealings with the workers and rebels, these confusions and contradictions obtrude themselves as real problems which hamper the work of organization and which must be solved by means of clearer understanding. These lines attempt to make a contribution to such a solution.

NOTE—Next week "What Is a Revolutionary Party?"

Wholesale Prices Decline While Retail Prices Increase

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor has issued an interesting statement of the price movement during the month of June. There was a decrease of 2 per cent. in the wholesale prices of all commodities and a decrease in the wholesale prices of food amounting to 1½ per cent while for the same month there was an increase in the retail prices of foods of 1 per cent.

Harding Coming Back

President Harding is returning from Alaska. But who cares? We never missed him.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER. KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

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Sam Gompers' Attack on Soviet Russia Gets Swift Reply from U. S. Senator Brookhart

Sam Gompers has received a reply to his recent attack on Soviet Russia, no doubt quicker than expected. Gompers latest anti-Soviet broadside was made in a letter to Senators Ladd and King, now on their way to visit the Workers' and Peasants' Republic. Gompers made his letter, in the form of questions, public, when the two Senators were on the high seas. But a few days later U. S. Senator Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa, arrived home an enthusiastic advocate of U. S. recognition of Soviet Rule.

Altho "The Worker" replied in last weeks' issue to Gompers' attack we are publishing Brookhart's statement in full, as containing a point of view that will no doubt be urged in the sessions of the next congress. It is to be expected that Brookhart would trade, or give his own interpretation to certain questions. Thus in the answer to Question No. 3. There is no Communist who will deny that the leading officials of the Soviet Government, the Russian Communist Party and the Communist International are the same persons. As a co-operative enthusiast, Brookhart is quite interesting in his answer to Question No. 5. Yet we are sure that in Brookhart's declarations, Mr. Gompers will find much that is difficult to answer, even with the assistance of U. S. Secretary of State Hughes. Gompers' questions and Brookhart's replies are as follows:

* * *

No. 1. Is there a free press in Russia, are opposition papers allowed to exist, and is there a censorship of the official press and of foreign correspondents?

"The Russian press is practically free," said Senator Brookhart. "The opposition to the government is negligible. No one wants to start an opposition paper. It would receive no support. Peasants and laboring people are all united for the present government. No decent foreign correspondent is censored. So long as he does not attempt untruthful propaganda there is no censorship."

No. 2. Are workmen permitted to organize and to what extent may they criticize the government and working conditions?

"The workingmen are organized and there are very few 'scabs' such as Mr. Gompers encounters here. When he gets mad a workingman may cuss the government there just as he does here. But it is a workingman's government and the laboring classes are 99 9-10 per cent in favor of the existing government, and they are all in the unions."

No. 3. Is it true that the leading officials of the Soviet Government and Communist Party and the Third International are the same persons?

"I did not even hear the Third International mentioned over there. It is not an active institution at all and you seldom if ever hear anything said about it."

No. 4. To what extent is the government supporting the Third International or permitting its propaganda hostile to other governments?

"The Soviets put out propaganda only against governments and peoples that put out propaganda against them. They attempt only to meet propaganda with propaganda, which is quite natural and human. Incidentally the Soviets, all the way thru from Trotsky and Lenine to peasants, are friendly toward the United States and its institutions. Colonel Haskell and the American Relief Commission deserve a great deal of credit for this."

No. 5. If it is true, as claimed individually and unofficially, that the Russian Government no longer is a strictly Communist organization but is now almost a model of such republics as the United States, why does not the Soviet Government actually change its character to conform to such declaration?

Economic Policy Changed

"They have changed their economic policy and officially published the fact that there has been a change from the Communist to the co-operative principle, along the principle of the Rochdale co-operative system in the English mills. That principle is well understood. It is one man, one vote. Capital does not vote its power; excess profits are distributed back among the producers thereof. This co-operative form of government is being gradually put into effect and has been officially declared. I have a copy, in Russian, of the declaration.

"However, I do not like the election system, which saves too much of our own old-fashioned Republican standpat caucuses. They hold town meetings and select Bill Jonesky to go as a delegate to the Soviet district convention. At that convention Bill Smithsky may be selected as delegate to the state convention and at the state convention they name a delegate to go to the national convention at Moscow, and when he gets there he votes to elect Lenin as premier and so on. It's the old standpat caucus arrangement which we have had here, and I'm against that. There is one other unfair thing—they do not allow the Czar's debts at any time the United States and other countries will acknowledge Soviet claims against them for assisting counter revolutions in Russia. These counter revolutions, they say, cost enormous losses in property and lives and were encouraged by foreign nations, including our own. Because of this they claim that we owe them just as much as Germany owes France. I was informed by a shipping man who knew, that we sent guns, ammunition and supplies to the counter revolutionists and so did other nations. They refer to the Wrangle, Denikine and Kolchak armies and if there is one thing the Soviets hate it is the memory of such assistance to these counter revolutions.

Soviets' Promises

No. 7. Gompers' seventh question related to the broken promises of the Soviets and alleged strained relations existing today between Russia and several nations that had restored official relations, such as Turkey, Finland, Czecho-Slovakia, Latvia and Poland.

"Russia has no strained relations with Turkey and none with Czecho-Slovakia," said Senator Brookhart. "About Finland and Latvia I do not know. In Finland there is bitter feeling against Russia and this is reciprocated in Russia. However, I asked Polish bankers and business men if they wanted the old czarist system back and they said they preferred the present government in Russia.

Russia's trouble with Great Britain was over the 12-mile international line at sea, and in this Russia was right. I would like to see our three-mile limit extended to 24 miles and then we'd stop rum smuggling. We have the power to do it, too, by simply giving notice. Newspaper reports about Russia not keeping her agreements are mostly propaganda.

Treatment of Travelers

I. 8. Is it the intention of American visitors in Russia to be a Soviet's guest? Even if part of expenses are paid by themselves, are they to travel rooming and six meals. There are no guest trains. I traveled on a common train, along with peasants and other folks. The trains were clean and in good order; the roadbeds are good in the main and are being repaired after the war damage. Ninety per cent of Russian railroads are in operation and the trains are on time to the minute. They are building their own locomotives for the first time.

Czarina of Steel Empire Supports 12-Hour Gary in War on Workers—See Page 3

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Severe Crisis in Germany

Delay Pardon for Victim of Steel Strike

(By FEDERATED PRESS)

PITTSBURGH. — Pardon for Jacob Dolla, steel strike organizer who was framed up by the steel trust and sentenced as an innocent man to the western penitentiary of Pennsylvania, is again delayed.

When the bitterness of the 1919 struggle died down somewhat it was generally recognized that Dolla had not been responsible for the explosion that blew away part of a strike-breaker's porch, but that the dynamiting had been engineered by the steel company in order to put Dolla out of the way. Dolla was a skilled steel worker with great influence in the foreign groups. He had thrown in his lot with the skilled and semi-skilled strikers.

The state board of pardons considered his case this summer, but decided to hold it under advisement. One of the board is hostile to Dolla because Dolla is a symbol of organized labor to him.

Dolla's three years in jail have been hard on his health. He is confined 23 hours a day to a cell with a cement floor that is always damp. He is being treated for rheumatism by the prison doctor, but medicine without plenty of exercise and sunlight is not having any effect.

It is believed that letters and telegrams to Gov. Gifford Pinchot, Harrisburg, Pa. will aid in hastening action on Dolla's pardon.

Organize Vigo County, Ind.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Efforts are being made here to organize a Vigo County Farmer-Labor Party. It is expected that the farmers will take an intense interest in the organization, in view of the recent victory of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota.

Indiana State Federation Meets

MUNCIE, IND.—The Indiana State Federation of Labor meets here August 29. The Painters' State Conference will precede the state convention.

Socialist Party Efforts to Profit by Trailing Reactionary Labor Ends in Big Debacle at Albany

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
(Specially Written for "The Worker")

ALBANY, NEW YORK.—The Socialist Party has gone astraying in no man's land between the opposing political forces of militant radicalism and standpat labor reaction. It has lost its way. It is getting hit from both left and right.

In fact there has been enacted here what might aptly be called, in homely language, "The Tragedy of the Stray Cat." Even the feline sagacity of Morris Hillquit, the political wizard of the Socialist Party, could not prevent this narrative from being a tragedy. And there is much farce comedy in this Hillquit straying and getting lost in the mazes of that form of bipartisan politics that parades as non-partisanism.

Hillquit has been leading his kitten-Socialist following uphill and down dale since the Communists were driven from the Socialist Party in the hysterical days of 1919. For four years he carefully protected his diminishing litter from the ravaging onslaughts of the "Moscow-inspired Communists." An asylum was in sight at last—last Sunday—at the Catholic Union Hall here, in the protecting arms of the railroad brotherhoods, bone and muscle of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

But Sunday, July 29, swept on thru rain and sunshine, into blackest midnight. Thruout the hours of this Sabbath the sly Hillquit, spitting excited oratory, purring soft phrases and sought to effect the marriage of the Socialist Party to the political ambitions of the Railroad Brotherhood chieftains. But as the hands of time turned into Blue Monday, July 30, the final chapter of this story, "The Tragedy of the Stray Cat" was played as Hillquit and his political relations were sent scurrying out into the cruel world. The Railroad Brotherhoods had refused to take them in.

What Can "Socialists" Do Now?

There will be an epilogue, of course. Where will the Socialists go now? That is an interesting question. It will find many answers in the days to come. Hillquit is a good salesman. He will not call for an immediate receivership. He will not yet declare the Socialist Party completely bankrupt. Not even if he were persuaded that that was the full meaning of the first New York gathering for organizing the state forces of the railroaders' Conference for Progressive Political Action. The white flag of complete surrender will come after further waving of the yellow flag of compromise.

What happened here in Albany, this past Sunday, was but the logical outcome of the white terror invoked against the Communist elements in the Socialist Party four years ago. It was in this same Albany that the "Socialist" assemblymen had been placed on trial, and been ousted in spite of Louis Waldman's declaration that he liked the American form of government better than Russian Soviet Rule. To be sure Waldman was here, Sunday, albeit he had doffed his political knickers and brushed up a pleasant week-end to join his fellow-lawyer, Hillquit, in his struggle for his kind of working class political action.

It Is a Sordid Story

The respectability drift of the "Socialists" since 1919 may be summarized as follows: 1920, Communist International definitely repudiated New York convention; 1921, Communists labelled agents of department of justice at Detroit Convention, 1922, Socialists accepted invitation to Conference for Progressive Political Action, at Chicago, in February, and voting with reactionaries to keep Workers Party delegates from "Cleveland Conference," in December, 1923, barring Communists from New York City American Labor Party gathering, launching concerted attack thru press against Communists in America and Soviet Rule in Russia, culminating in anti-Soviet tirade of Abraham Cahan before New York National Socialist Convention in May. And last Sunday, this self-satisfied and pompous feline, that we shall label "Hillquit Socialism" responsible for it all, came back to get the desired reward, controlling participation in the New York Conference for Progressive Political Action. The developments may not have been as gruesome as those depicted in Edgar Allan Poe's masterpiece, "The Black Cat," but this American genius in short-story writing never penned anything more sordid than this attempted selling, by Hillquit, of the Socialist Party, to the $25,000 per year, old party leadership of the Railroad Brotherhoods, the most reactionary element in the American labor movement.

In this bargaining, the big crisis did not develop over the organization of a State Labor Party. Trade Union delegates, with Communist sympathies, in the conference, who raised that question were nearly lynched, with the "Socialists" acting the role of chief mobsters. The breaking point came over the delicate question of whether the Socialist Party was to prostitute itself to the Republican and Democratic, Wall Street Parties, this fall, at the assembly elections, or whether the final act was not to be consummated until some time next May. The reactionaries railroads leaders demanded immediate surrender. Hillquit, with cunning plotting giving way to motherly solicitude, refused to allow the wedding to go on under these conditions. Thus the politicians of the Railroad Brotherhoods must carry on their relations with the old party politicians alone. At least that is the way the situation stands now.

Case of Midnight Modesty

The program at Albany, therefore, went thru as we prophesied in last week's issue of "The Worker," with the exception that we did not foresee

Continued on page Two.)

The War Against Labor

Los Angeles Labor Party Joins F.F.L.P.

(By FEDERATED PRESS)

CHICAGO.—The Farmer - Labor Party of Los Angeles, backed by the Central Labor council, representing 11,000 workers, has formally affiliated with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, according to Joseph Manley, national secretary of the new party.

* * *

Endorse Federated Party

KAUKAUNA, Wis.—The Kaukauna Trades council by unanimous vote has endorsed the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The council heard the report of its delegates to the July convention in Chicago at which the new party was organized and adopted the recommendations to affiliate without opposition. Farmer-Labor forces of the Fox River valley will meet in Kaukauna, August 5, to discuss state organization.

* * *

Carpenters Join the F. F. L. P.

NEWARK, N. J.—Carpenters' Union, No. 164, here, affiliated with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, has voted to affiliate with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

* * *

Independent Action in Ohio

BYESVILLE, O.—The Guernsey County Labor Party plans participation in the fall municipal and township elections. This party was organized in 1922 and in spite of conducting practically no campaign polled 1,200 votes in the county election. The party is supported by local miner unions and other labor organizations. It has not affiliated with any national labor party, but this section was represented at the recent Farmer-Labor Party convention in Chicago, where the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was organized.

* * *

Western Farmers Active

SEDRO-WOOLEY, Wash.—Progressive ideas on economic and political matters, kept from the farmers by the commercial press, are being injected by speakers at a series of chautauqua meetings organized by the Western Progressive Farmers. Among the subjects dealt with are the Ontario plan of state-owned waterpower development, which brings electricity for light, heat and power to farms and city homes at one-tenth of the price charged by privately-owned utility corporations elsewhere. The Washington farmers are organized to use the initiative law making power to put this thru, the legislature being under control of Stone & Webster, the utility trust of the Pacific northwest.

William Bouck, head of the Western Progressive Farmers, is chairman of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

* * *

Michigan Convention September 18

DETROIT.—"The annual convention of the Michigan State Federation of Labor at Detroit, September 18, will be a record breaker for attendance," declares the executive board. "We are now hitting our stride. Labor has quite successfully entered the political arena, interest is being manifested in the cooperative movement in more quarters than heretofore. Therefore, more interest is shown in legislative work in the practical way of studying laws and numbers are interesting themselves in the detail work of law making. This tends to produce an interest that makes for substantial gains in the convention."

* * *

Active in West Va.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Organizers from middle western farmer unions will be invited into this state by the newly elected West Virginia Farmer-Labor party. The unorganized farmer will be brought into the field of independent political action initiated by the convention call of the state federation of labor. President Charles Mausau of the new party is a locomotive engineer.

Masses of German Workers Desert "Socialists" and Join Communists' "United Front"

By LUDWIG LORE
Editor "Volkszeitung," N. Y. German Communist Daily

Germany is in the midst of a severe crisis. When the market value of the mark sinks from 444,000 to 1,100,000 per dollar in one week, we get something like a mental picture of the chaos that reigns in industrial Germany today. Prices keep up with the most breath-taking jumps the Mark may take.

But wages lag far behind, thanks, in no negligeable degree, to the earnest efforts of the Social-Democracy and the "Socialist" labor union bureaucracy to remove every unpleasantness from the path of German capital. Hunger, starvation, disease and desparation follow. Bread riots are the natural consequence.

So unspeakable is the misery in Germany's industrial centers today, that the most callous onlooker appreciates that violence must and will be the inevitable outcome. Misery has reached the point when life loses its value and open rebellion seems preferable to fatalistic resignation.

No one knows this better than the capitalist press. And sensing the storm in the air, it is already preparing public opinion to meet it and in consequences with righteous holiness and virtuous disapproval by making the Communists of Germany—and of course, of Soviet Russia—responsible for the "German Revolution" that, in their eyes, is as good as an accomplished fact.

At the end of last week every capitalist—and every "Socialist"—newspaper in America and in Europe feature on its first page the news that the Communist Party of Germany was preparing for a revolutionary outbreak on Sunday afternoon, August 5. Every correspondent worth drawing saw rivers of blood, a holocaust of murder and rape, and a Soviet government in Germany on Monday morning.

As a matter of fact even the not too apparent intelligence of these news writers and correspondents ought have perceived—and probably were not entirely unaware of the fact—that the Communist Party of Germany was trying everything in its power to prevent an outbreak at this time.

It called open air demonstrations, it is true, to protest against the fascist plot to overthrow the government with a view to violent uprisings. The fact that it turned these demonstrations into indoor meetings when it saw that the German Nationalists and Socialists were placing the stamp of open rebellion upon them, shows how far from revolt was its actual purpose.

The Communists in Germany are preparing for the overthrow of the German government of reactionaries and weaklings. But they are intelligent enough to know that he who permits the enemy to choose time and place for an encounter puts himself in a hopeless disadvantage. Certainly the present moment offers the revolutionary working class anything but a favorable position. Germany has neither raw materials nor products, neither money nor credit. For the French and the Belgians, a proletarian uprising would be the signal for still more extensive occupation. Revolution would mean a hunger-blockade and the revolutionary leaders would be held responsible for the hunger and starvation that the united capitalists and "socialist" coalitionists have brought down upon the nation. The events in Germany are not, as they were in Russia at the time of the Russian Revolution, poor, downtrodden, miserable slaves. They are, and have been for years, the profiteers of the present chaotic conditions, and will fight like tigers for their restoration.

Furthermore it is an open secret that Poland, vassal of French imperialism, created for the sole purpose of cutting off Russia from German assistance, and serving today, with equal efficiency, to prevent the Russian Government from coming to the aid of a revolutionary Germany, stands armed to the teeth, ready to plunge into the Baltic border states and to march upon Danzig as soon as France gives the signal.

And above all it should not be forgotten that a revolution, should it break out in Germany today, would bear not the international character of the Russian uprising, but, would be tainted with a nationalism fostered by Entente brutalities.

The force of its onslaught would be directed against the enemies without rather than against the capitalists at home. Too long the latter has been playing the role of fellow-sufferer. To large a part of the working class has forgotten that he is the enemy.

The Social-Democracy, with its miserable policy of civil peace with the German bourgeoisie, created a situation that makes a revolution at this time a dangerous undertaking. It has nurtured a spirit of nationalism that has befuddled all class issues. By its policy of concession after concession to France and Belgium it has reduced Germany to a nation of beggars, has broken its morale and its self respect. And so long as the Social-Democracy maintains its influence over a large portion of the German working class, a revolutionary uprising in Germany would mean new betrayals and new compromises with capitalism and would end inevitably in a debacle that would leave the proletariat, for years to come, to take up the fight for its liberation.

The Social-Democracy is rapidly losing ground. The left elements of the Independent Social-Democracy that joined the S. D. P. less than a year ago, in hopes of galvanizing it into revolutionary action, have never been completely assimilated. They are the ferment of an active opposition that is threatening to split this mighty bulwark of proletarian counter-revolution asunder.

Wherever the "United Front" propaganda of the Communist forces became effective, and Socialist and Communist workingmen went into the fight for better conditions shoulder to shoulder, a new understanding of Communism and Communist motives resulted.

The superstitions and traditions,

(Continued on Page Four.)

Fight this Attack on Militant Labor

Next week "THE WORKER" will publish an important declaration on the organized attack of the old bureaucratic trade union machine against the rank and file in the Jewish unions. This anti-militant campaign that has the support of the The Daily Forward, is but part of the effort to wipe out all sections of the Trade Union Educational League. All militants, therefore, should secure bundles of this issue of "THE WORKER" and distribute them wherever possible.

The fight against this effort at suppressing the will of the rank and file will be launched at a great Mass Meeting called for the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., Friday Night, August 17th.

Party C. E. C. Decides to Launch Daily and Move the Headquarters to Chicago

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary Workers Party

The meeting of the full Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party for the month of July took up many important problems of the party. Chief among these was the question of the affiliation of the Party with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, campaign to increase the membership of the Workers Party, the starting of a daily paper and the removal of the party headquarters to Chicago.

The Chicago Conference

The Central Executive Committee formally approved the work of the party committee in charge of the party policy at the Chicago Conference held, the affiliation of the party with the Federated Farmer-

(Continued on Page Three)

Ask Kentucky Miners' Head Explain Bribe

(Special to "The Worker.")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Progressive Miners' Committee here has received a super-heated letter from Samuel Pascoe, President, District 30, United Mine Workers, with headquarters at Ashland, Ky., in which the Kentucky official exceeds himself in attacking the militant miners.

President John L. Lewis is lauded as "one of the greatest industrial leaders the world ever had."

The reply sent to Pascoe by Thomas Myerscough, chairman of the Progressive Committee, was short and to the point. It was as follows:

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 30, 1923.
Samuel Pascoe, President, Dist. 30, United Mine Workers of America, P. O. Box 368, Ashland, Ky.

Dear Sir: Your cowardly letter received. It is always typical of "union scabs" that they use the language you use at a safe distance. There is only one question we want to ask you. Will you please explain how your idol and Farrington can join hands after Farrington accused Lewis of getting $100,000 to allow you to work while the miners in the United States were on strike? A reply to this is expected.

Signed Thomas Myerscough.

The accusation by Frank Farrington president of the Illinois Mine Workers, and former enemy of President Lewis, who comes from the same state, is said to be contained in a letter dated Nov. 22, 1922, in which Farrington is said to have placed four distinct charges of corruption and bribery against Lewis.

Farrington accuses Lewis of receiving $100,000 from the Kentucky mine owners for permitting them to operate their mines during the strike, and quotes Lewis as stating to the policy committee in a meeting held in Washington, D. C., "That work" in the Kentucky mines would not be stopped as long as he was president of the Miners' Union."

Chairman Myerscough asks Pascoe to explain this view of "one of the greatest industrial leaders the world ever had," held by Farrington before he deserted Alexander Howat, and returned to the Lewis camp among the reactionary officials of the U. M. W. of A.

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Hillquit's Tammany Hall Is Beaten by the Real Tammany Hall

By JOHN PEPPER

"The Albany Conference was a complete failure"—is the summary made, not by a Communist, but by Morris Hillquit. And we can add to it: The entire policy of the Socialist Party has shown itself in Albany a complete failure.

What was the Conference in Albany? Simply a continuation of the NATIONAL Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, on a STATE SCALE. The Cleveland Conference declared for participation in the primaries of the capitalist parties on a NATIONAL scale, but permitted the organization of labor parties on a STATE BASIS. The Albany Conference was a political convention of the labor movement of New York State, New York State has ten million population, and one and a quarter million organized workers. It ranks first in population and is the richest industrial state of the Union. The Socialist Party has its center of gravity in New York. New York is the only place where the Socialist Party has any influence in the trade unions.

The tactics of the Socialist Party within the "Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action" ought to have succeeded in New York State, if anywhere. AND FOR THAT VERY REASON, THE DEBACLE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY IN ALBANY IS NOT MERELY AN ORDINARY DEFEAT, BUT A DECISIVE COLLAPSE OF ITS ENTIRE POLICY.

Race for the Grace of Reactionary Leaders

What has been the entire policy of the Socialist Party during the last year? AN ALLIANCE WITH THE CONSERVATIVE AND REACTIONARY LABOR LEADERS AGAINST THE RANK AND FILE AND AGAINST THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT. The Socialist Party did not once dare to attack Gompers in the last year. It fought against amalgamation, betrayed the Labor Party idea in Cleveland, slandered Soviet Russia, and barred the Communists from every labor conference whenever possible. All this has been done by the Socialist Party in order to win grace and favor with the reactionary labor leaders.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY HAS BUILT ITS ENTIRE TACTIC UPON THE LABOR LEADERS. It has prostituted itself for Gompers, Johnston, Stone and Keating. It went to Albany as a prostitute. It put on its finest opportunist clothes, applied a thick coating of Gompers-rouge on its face, and perfumed itself with the strongest anti-Bolshevik patchouli. But all in vain. The reactionary leaders of the railroad brotherhoods were so much afraid of the labor party idea that they would not tolerate in their midst even the Socialist Party. The Socialist Party is weeping now, and is wailing that altho it sought a compromise at any price, and altho it offered everything it had, even its honor, it was thrown out of the Albany Conference nevertheless. We can't help it but we have no compassion for the Socialist Party. Its tears and its wailing are but the tears and the wailing of a prostitute who has been thrown out without pay, by roughnecks, after a wild night. The Socialist Party demanded payment, but the railroad leaders declared that it was merely love, and kicked her out.

Tammany Hall vs. Tammany Hall

The petty Tammany Hall of Hillquit dominates the Socialist Party completely, just as the real Tammany Hall dominates New York's Democratic Party. Hillquit went to Albany with the whole apparatus of the petty Tammany Hall; but to his great surprise he found there—the real Tammany Hall of New York, in the persons of ex-Mayor John Hylan, gibbons and William F. Fitzsimmons, the Democratic attorney of numerous trade unions. Hillquit was surprised, but at first wanted to fraternize even with the Tammany Hall politicians; and the love between the real Tammany Hall and Hillquit's petty Tammany Hall was for a whole day really strong and stirring. But we all know that love can easily turn into hatred. Hillquit recounts in the New York Call: "The break came late Sunday night, after a day of seemingly cordial exchange of sentiment among the various co-operators. It was as definite as it was unexpected and inconsistent." And the New York Call reporter writes that the attacks of the real Tammany Hall against Hillquit "came dangerously near personal insults on the part of several Democratic Party leaders who secured the floor." Hillquit attempted all the cunning of an average lawyer, but Fitzsimmons, the Democratic attorney, understands the old game better than Hillquit. It was a spectacle for the Gods, as these two lawyers fought against each other. Hillquit declared that Tammany Hall is, "The most malodorous and corrupt political organization in America." Fitzsimmons declared that Hillquit's petty Tammany Hall, the Socialist Party, "Has no good faith and is not honest." Hillquit declared that Fitzsimmons hasn't the right to speak in the name of the workers and that he represents the interests of the Democratic Party. Fitzsimmons declared that Hillquit hasn't the right to speak in the name of the workers, and that he represents the interests of the Socialist Party. We believe that both lawyers were entirely right. OF COURSE IN THE END, THE REAL TAMMANY HALL REMAINED VICTORIOUS, AND HILLQUIT'S PETTY TAMMANY HALL WAS SIMPLY KICKED OUT. The scores of Socialist Party delegates rode proudly to Albany on a special ship. We are curious to know what special vehicle they used in their quick exit from the Albany Conference.

From Cleveland to Albany

What are the causes of the debacle of the entire Socialist Party tactic? We can say that for us, this debacle of the Socialist Party tactic did not come as unexpectedly as for the Socialist leaders. We predicted long before that it will happen this way. We wish to analyze now the chief reasons for the defeat.

First, the Socialist Party has allied itself with the reactionary labor leaders and has lost all faith in the rank and file. It hoped that the American development would ape the British development. It hoped that the conservative LABOR LEADERS of America would create a Labor Party in America, just as the conservative leaders of the British labor movement created the British Labor Party. The Socialist Party has once more shown that it does not understand the American labor movement, that it is an outsider. Gompers and Johnston are definitely allied with the capitalists or middle class politicians, and will never be leaders of the Labor Party movement. At Cleveland the Socialist Party went so far in the service of the reactionary labor leaders as to vote for participation in the primaries of the old capitalist parties, on condition that it would be allowed to vote for its own candidates. It wished to repeat the same game in Albany. In Cleveland it was tolerated, and in Albany it was thrown out. Why? What is the difference between the two situations?

The difference is that in Cleveland the Socialist Party was still necessary for Johnston, Stone and Keating. The Socialist Party supplied them with ideology against the immediate creation of a Labor Party, and in throwing out the Communists, The Socialist Party was a tool in the hands of the reactionary labor leaders for deceiving the militant rank and file. But since Cleveland, there has taken place the July 3rd Convention in Chicago, and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party has been formed. Which means that the Socialist Party could not prevent the militant left wing of the worker and farmer movement from abandoning the Cleveland fake for progressive political action. As a result, the Socialist Party lost its value in the estimation of the reactionary labor leaders. In Albany the "S. P." was no longer necessary. It was simply thrown out. It is truly a rare irony of fate that the reactionary leadership now brings up literally the same accusations against the Socialist Party which the Socialist Party made against the Communists—that the Socialist Party wanted to CAPTURE the Conventions, and that the Socialist Party PACKED the Convention with delegates, and that they do not want to go with the Socialist Party because if they do, people will say they are Bolsheviks.

The Socialist Party will now parade as the hero of the Labor Party idea. It will say that it was thrown out because it fought for independent political action of the working class. It will tear open its shirt and show the wounds on its chest. But that's a fake. The Socialist Party has not defended for one minute the idea of the Labor Party—neither in Cleveland nor in Albany. If it has wounds, they are on its chest, but on its buttock, from the kick of the reactionary labor leaders.

Capitalist Deed and Socialist Phrase

The Socialist Party has been preaching for months that the situation is not ripe for a Labor Party—that the workers do not understand as yet the necessity for a Labor Party. NOR DID THEY IN ALBANY BRING IN A RESOLUTION FOR THE CREATION OF A LABOR PARTY; and still less did they fight for the resolution of Campbell, the delegate of the Buffalo Trades and Labor Council, which was for the creation of a Labor Party. THEIR ONLY PROPOSAL WAS TO POSTPONE ALL ACTION UNTIL 1924. The reactionary railroad leaders and Tammany Hall politicians had easy sailing. They had something POSITIVE and IMMEDIATE to offer to the workers. They offered immediate participation in the elections of next fall, thru the means of the old capitalist parties. Of course it is a false and treacherous policy against the interests of the working class. But it is an IMMEDIATE action. And dissatisfied workers demand IMMEDIATE action. THE ONLY tactic which would have made it possible to fight against the Tammany Hall politicians and the railroad leaders would have been to urge the IMMEDIATE CREATION OF A LABOR PARTY. As against immediate action in alliance with capitalists, immediate independent action for the working class. THE ONLY POSSIBLE TACTIC COULD HAVE BEEN ACTION AGAINST ACTION. But against action in the interests of the capitalists, the Socialist Party had only the tactic of hesitation and passiveness. Hillquit declared at the Convention: "Any definite policy would force a rupture." Hillquit declared: Tammany Hall had easy sailing. Fitzsimmons declared against the tactic of postponement of the Socialist Party. "It's allright to have pipe dreams about what we can do away in the future in 1924, but we have got to do something NOW." The reporter of the New York Call writes: "MANY railwaymen declared they wanted SOMETHING NOW, they couldn't wait a year. Next year SEVERAL said was so far off that to plan for it was a dream."

The Socialist Party could not win over the RANK AND FILE representatives of the railway unions, because it had nothing to offer them. Against the definite CAPITALIST policy of the railway leaders they did not have just as definite a LABOR policy, but only Hillquit's phrase, "No definite policy." Against the CAPITALIST "HERE AND NOW" they did not have the REVOLUTIONARY "HERE AND NOW," but only a "lovely dream" for the future.

The greatest lesson at Albany is that against the real Tammany Hall the petty S. P.-Tammany Hall is powerless and useless. ALBANY HAS DEFINITELY SHOWN THAT THE LABOR PARTY OF THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS CAN BE CREATED ONLY THRU THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE CAPITALIST PARTIES, AND THRU THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE REACTIONARY LABOR LEADERS. It has shown that everyone who does not fight against Gompers and Johnston, simply delivers the working class to Harding and "Al" Smith.

Socialists Get the Boot at Albany after Aiding Mob Attack on Labor Party Effort

(Continued from Page One)

the midnight display of modesty that checked, for a time, all "Socialist" tendencies of the last four years.

The "Socialists," re-inforced by the Lefkowitz-De Hunt Farmer-Laborites, all carefully camouflaged under the standards of the American Labor Party (New York City), came to Albany, in droves, by boat, by railroad, by limousine. It was a conquering host bent on capturing and enslaving. The State Executive Committee of the New York Socialist Party met in Secretary Merrill's office on Saturday, and organized a "Steering Committee." Early Sunday morning, and all Sunday morning, the faithful caucused in the Labor Lyceum, on South Pearl Street.

"We must go along!" was the slogan. The brotherhood chiefs do not want a "Labor Party". "All right, then we'll forget about the Labor Party," was the developing sentiment. "This is the opportunity of our lives to get in touch with the American working class. We must take advantage of it, etc., etc."

The Conference itself was held at the Catholic Union Hall, that tops a hill. It is an old crumbling building that once performed as a militia armory.

They Go Up the Hill

Hillquit's shock troops went up the hill early in the afternoon. But the railroaders had gotten there earlier and taken possession of the auditorium. They held it with all the secrecy due the lodge spirit of "The Brotherhoods." The Hillquitians were forced to content themselves, for the time being, with what space they could find on the sidewalks outside. The rain ceased and the sun came, by way of encouragement, as the Socialists questioned each other, "Haven't we been loyal? Haven't we fought the Communists? Haven't we gone along? Haven't we been good?" and then with a final outburst, "This is an outrage!"

Morris Hillquit and Jerome T. De-Hunt came and marched up the steps and into the hall, paling a little with dignified anger. But they came right out again. De Hunt is a high official of the railway clerks. But he had come as delegate of the Farmer-Labor Party (N. Y.) with the result that he was not admitted to the secret meeting of "The Brotherhoods."

"They are considering some of their own union business first," said De Hunt, by way of alibi. "We'll get started after awhile. You know these meetings never start on time."

But at that very moment William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, and Chairman of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, was pleading strenuously with "The Brotherhood" delegates. He was stating that the original call for this gathering had not included the Socialists. But this had finally been amended and everyone representing an organization affiliated with the "Cleveland Conference" had been sent an invitation. And here they were.

While Johnston was talking in the big drill hall of this ancient armory, the "Socialist" scouts had found a smaller hall in the same building, just the thing for a caucus. So at other "Socialist" caucus was called. All delegates were carefully scrutinized before being allowed to pass into this second secret gathering. This left the Workers Party (Communist) delegates on the steps of the building, with trade union sympathizers with the communist viewpoint, and the visitors.

The Clashing Viewpoints

While the railroaders were discussing Johnston's plea; Hillquit was telling the "Socialists" that they must be admitted. "All or none," Edward F. Cassidy, Socialist, a printer, differed with this. He thought that the Socialist affiliations in the trade unions should meet with the railroaders, if trade unionists alone were asked into conference. It was at this juncture that "Socialist" stock almost out-tumbled the German mark when word came from "The Brotherhood" gathering that only trade union delegates would be admitted. Hillquit held to his viewpoint, while some supported Cassidy. The debate broke the Sabbath stillness of the neighborhood. The door-lock was finally broken when the railroaders, from their hall, sent the encouraging word to the Socialists that they could all be admitted.

It was here rumored that some sort of a deal had been made between the "Socialist" and the railroaders. The "Socialist" hold this impromptu caucus had profusely charged the Communists with being the cause of all the indignities heaped upon them. It was said the railroaders had viewed the hosts of invading Socialists and become frightened. They did not want to get "captured," not even "converted."

S. John Block, president of the New York Call, Socialist daily, professed to be shocked when asked if some agreement had been entered into. Yet the later developments were significant.

Handpicking the "Conference"

The "outside sentinels" and the "inside sentinels" of "The Brotherhoods" stationed at the narrow entrance to the big drill hall, were immediately re-inforced by the Socialist "Pretorian Guard," and it was worth one's life even to try to get by without the proper credentials.

Every delegate from the "Socialist" caucus was again given the "once over" by Marie McDonald, secretary of the American Labor Party, and her "Socialist" assistants. Those who were rejected for passes in to the secret, underground meeting

The writer and Benjamin Gitlow, "Doug" the printer, Jewish Communist Daily, were "O. K'd" as press representatives by the sentinels of "The Brotherhood." But it was thumbs down and no mercy from the Socialist guards.

"We can't vouch for you," declared Mrs. MacDonald, as Mark Khinoy, the Communist baiter of the Jewish Daily Forward, kept up the cry, "They're Communists."

Delegates were turned down from organizations affiliated with the American Labor Party merely because they were known to harbor radical sentiments.

It was in this rarified, excited atmosphere, purged of all, crimson taint, that the Brotherhood-Socialist gathering got under way with a flood of oratory that swept all the way from "elect your friends in the old parties" to "follow the example of the British Labor Party," and "We'll have a Ramsay Mac Donald in this country in ten years." Among the performers were Arthur Holder, secretary of the "Cleveland Conference," Hillquit, Jacob Panken, Delaney, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Thomas F. Ryan, of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors; David B. Robertson, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Arthur J. Lovell, Vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineemen; H. E. Blaney, for Grand Chief Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; William E. Fitzsimmons, attorney for some of "The Brotherhoods"; John Fitzgibbons, Socialist Vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; J. A. Fox of the Pennsylvania Railroad Brotherhood's Legislative Committee; John M. O'Hanlon, of the New York State Federation of Labor; Charles J. McGowan, with Thomas E. Ryan, of Albany, as Chairman.

Socialists Pack Conference

When the orators on the platform had exhausted themselves, announcements were made of selections for the committees on program and resolutions, on permanent organization and finance, on which the Socialists were given good representation. Hillquit had claimed that he spoke for 200,000 Socialist votes in the state. He got this figure by adding 100,000 Socialist votes in the state to the membership of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Furriers' Union, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, and other organizations affiliated with the "American Labor Party."

The first real stir in the gathering came when the report of the credentials committee. On the basis of their claim of 100,000, the Socialists got by with 69 straight delegates, to which were added delegates from "Socialist" sympathizing organization, bringing this total up to 92. The "Socialists" also had a whip hand with a majority of 76 local union delegates. Against these the railroaders mustered only 85 delegates, the strongest delegation coming from the trainmen, with 14. It will thus be seen that Hillquit had the control of the gathering, so far as votes were concerned. The "Socialists" stood convicted of all the manufactured crimes they had charged against the Workers Party in the Chicago "Labor Conference."

The credentials committee reported the Workers Party delegates rejected. The basis for the rejection, it was claimed, was on the ground that the Workers Party was not affiliated with the "Cleveland Conference."

When delegates asked if the New York Central Trades and Labor Council was affiliated with the "Cleveland Conference," Mrs. MacDonald, for the committee, claimed they were, indirectly.

The delegates from the Buffalo Brotherhood of Carriers' Union made a motion to reject the report of the committee, but Chairman Ryan put the question on the committee report to reject the Workers Party delegation and it was carried but with considerable opposition.

During the evening session Hillquit began forgetting his speech of the afternoon, that the Socialists had come to the conference with no expectations, with no ambitions, "Except to be of service," that any Labor Party must originate out of the "cheerful agreement" of all parties concerned.

On the basis of his fictitious figures, Hillquit went far in making claims for "Socialist" representation on the Committee on Permanent Organization. Attorney Fitzsimmons, for the railroaders, raised the cry that the "Socialists" were trying to capture and control them.

Then the final showdown came on the question of participating in this fall's assembly election. Evidently the Socialists thought if they could get by the fall elections, they might be able to get a Socialist-controlled "American State Labor Party" out of a conference in the spring. But the railroaders were for going ahead immediately with the "Cleveland conference" dual policy. "Send Gompers' 'reward your friends and punish your enemies,'" in the old parish, program. Chairman Ryan declared it was evident the "Socialists" would only vote for their own candidates, and that they should never have come into the conference.

Morris Hillquit, the ambitious "Puss-in-Boots" of American Socialism, had been caught by "The Brotherhoods" prying in the cellar for his hungry litter of political kittens off the railroaders' back porch. Here was an old party kitchen doorstep that could not be named into a "Socialist" political pie-counter. It was a midnight foray that failed, and the "Socialists" missed the 11 o'clock "Night Boat" for New York City into the bargain.

* * *

The dilemma that now confronts the "Socialists" is this: They have rejected all radical elements, and now they had been cut off by the conservative elements in the American Labor Movement. Hillquit and Berger once spoke for a considerable American Socialist movement. Now Berger speaks for Milwaukee, Hillquit for New York City alone, minus this Albany fiasco. Here are two "Internationalist Socialists" with but a small local following.

Socialists in Massachusetts, under the leadership of George R. Roewer, Jr., at the state labor conference two weeks ago, accepted the Cleveland "leader-ship." Berger has traded with La Follette. The most prominent "Socialists" in Oklahoma went along with the Reconstruction League that elected Governor Walton, who has now turned traitor to both the farmers and city workers. There are few "Socialists" elsewhere on the horizon.

Truly, there was meaning to the "Socialist" scurrying in the night between last Sunday and Monday, here in Albany, New York.

MISSING!

To make up complete files of THE WORKER we need the following numbers—212-219-222-241-244-250.

We will appreciate it if comrades will send us copies of these missing issues.—Business Manager.

HEAR THE ALBANY STORY!

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SOCIALIST-RAILROAD BROTHERHOOD CHIEFTAIN'S WAR ON THE LABOR PARTY IDEA

Will be told at

WEBSTER HALL, 119 EAST 11th STREET

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 8th

Speakers: C. E. Ruthenberg, James P. Cannon, Ludwig Lore, Benjamin Gitlow, J. Louis Engdahl and Alexander Bittleman

The Albany "Conversion"

By JAMES P. CANNON

The split at the Albany "Conference for Progressive Political Action" came as a result of the demand of the railroad leaders that the Socialists support candidates of the capitalist parties in the elections for the State Assembly this year, refusing to accept the Socialist offer to wait until next year to decide this policy for the 1924 elections.

The conference, advancing the cause of labor in politics, the "conference," in the words of Hillquit, "is a failure." From the standpoint of Socialist Party strategy it was both a failure and a farce—a sight for tears and laughter. The policy of

of the damned and rejected. Finally all except the Communists and their sympathizers were admitted. The Communists would not agree to keep still about the labor party.

The Socialist Party did not split with the supporters of the capitalist political parties on any question of principle. They did not break on the issue of independent political action versus nonpartisan political action. The Socialists did not even raise the question of a labor party concretely; and when it was brought up by a trade union delegate they opposed it. The split occured simply over a question of a labor party concretely. The railroad leaders demanded the immediate surrender of the Socialist Party from the policy of supporting the "best man" of the capitalist parties. The Socialist Party was not quite ready and asked for a little more time to make their decision.

The Socialists started out to lead the "Conference for Progressive Political Action" toward a labor party. It has been working according to the theory that a labor party will be organized in America by the black reactionaries who are now hostile to the very idea. In order to gain their good will it severed relations with those rank and file elements who really and sincerely want a labor party. Following that policy it refused to participate in the rank and file labor party convention at Chicago.

It remained with the "Conference for Progressive Political Action" in order to lead it toward a labor party. What there is left of the Socialist Party, outside of Milwaukee, is virtually all in New York. A part of it reported that a soldier had asked to be discharged, gave as his reason that membership in the National Guards was forbidden by his organization. He is a member of the United Association of Plumbers, Steam-fitters and Helpers. The constitution of this union reads mildly enough that "no member of the United Association shall enlist in any militia except in defense of the country". A regular Gompers' clause. But evidently the White Guard officers are not satisfied. They intend to use this case to investigate all labor unions. Stevens said, if the investigation proves that any union by its provisions tends to prevent members from joining the National Guards, he would turn the case over to the Attorney General for prosecution under a provision of the penal code which provides that any one dissuading a man from enlistment in the National Guard, or who obstructs or persuades him to resign membership in the Guard, may be punished by a fine of $500, imprisonment for six months or both. This may be regarded not only as a warning to enlistments from members in the unions, but to open the doors of the union to National Guardsmen. Note: Later news quoted the Secretary of War to the effect that there was no legal grounds for moving against the unions, and it was found that the "objectionable clause" was removed in 1919 by the union.

WHITE GUARDS IN UNIONS

Adjt. Gen. Jesse E. Stevens has started an investigation of reported activities of labor unions to prevent their members from joining the National Guard. Colonel Thomas F. Foley, Commander of the 104th Infantry, Mass. National Guard, reported that a soldier had asked to be discharged, gave as his reason that membership in the National Guards was forbidden by his organization. He is a member of the United Association of Plumbers, Steam-fitters and Helpers. The constitution of this union reads mildly enough that "no member of the United Association shall enlist in any militia except in defense of the country". A regular Gompers' clause. But evidently the White Guard officers are not satisfied. They intend to use this case to investigate all labor unions. Stevens said, if the investigation proves that any union by its provisions tends to prevent members from joining the National Guards, he would turn the case over to the Attorney General for prosecution under a provision of the penal code which provides that any one dissuading a man from enlistment in the National Guard, or who obstructs or persuades him to resign membership in the Guard, may be punished by a fine of $500, imprisonment for six months or both. This may be regarded not only as a warning to enlistments from members in the unions, but to open the doors of the union to National Guardsmen. Note: Later news quoted the Secretary of War to the effect that there was no legal grounds for moving against the unions, and it was found that the "objectionable clause" was removed in 1919 by the union.

the trade union delegates who wanted to speak for it.

The "Conference for Progressive Political Action," as the affair in Albany shows, is going backward towards the political policy of Gompers; and the Socialist Party is going the same way. Their action make this up plain that few can be deceived about it. Gompers, himself, is so sure of it, that he has not hesitated to broadcast thru the A. F. of L. News service a statement that "The Socialist Party has made a complete about-face from its attacks on the A. F. of L. nonpartisan political policy."

The farce at Albany revealed more clearly than ever the hopeless position of the Socialist Party. It cannot stand alone because its organization is shattered and reduced practically to two cities. It has no militant rank and file membership and is incapable of developing any kind of a campaign on a national scale. It it goes ahead with the "Conference for Progressive Political Action" it will have to refrain from putting up its own candidates and support the capitalist parties. The bosses at Albany made it clear that they will not stand for any delay; they would not wait until next year for the complete surrender of the Socialist Party as an independent political party.

The Socialist Party is meeting the fate of all who try to serve two masters. No party can serve the interests of the working class of America and, at the same time, make friendly alliance with the labor bureaucracy which represents the labor movement the viewpoint and ingerests of the capitalist class. The Socialist Party tried to play the double role. What it had when it was clearly to be seen at Albany.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Party Moves Forward for New Victories

(Continued from page One.)

Labor Party. It instructed the Executive Secretary to draft a statement to the membership covering the party "Labor Party Policy" and the policy which governed the action of the party delegates at the Chicago Conference, and to send this to all party branches with instructions that it be made a special order of business at the next branch meeting. (This statement has been mailed to all party branches and can also be secured from the National Headquarters in leaflet form.

The Membership Drive

The committee discussed at length the needs of the party at the present time and decided that the time was ripe for an organization drive to increase the membership of the party.

The party policy at the Chicago Conference had interested many workers in the organization, and these workers were ready to join a real fighting organization of labor.

This campaign will be begun in the month of September. Every party branch should make preparations for this campaign and exert all its strength to bring new members into the party.

The Party Headquarters

The question of the location of the party headquarters has been considered by the committee at a number of meetings. Many district organizations have expressed themselves in favor of moving the headquarters to Chicago, which is more centrally located and from which speakers can be sent more easily to other sections of the country, and mail and literature distributed more quickly.

At the caucus of the delegates to the Chicago convention this question was raised and many delegates expressed themselves in favor of moving to Chicago. After a thoro review of the situation the Central Executive Committee voted that the party headquarters be removed to Chicago by Sept. 1.

The Daily Paper

A sub-committee of the C. E. C. had been instructed to survey the field to decide the possibility of launching a daily paper. This committee submitted a report recommending that the daily be established. The basis of the committee recommendation was:

1. That a daily paper is urgently needed to unify the party in its campaign. Thru a daily paper the membership can be united more closely and kept in contact with the policies of the C. E. C. The new developments in the party situation require a greater unity and solidarity than heretofore, which can only be achieved thru a daily paper thru which the C. E. C. can reach the membership from day to day.

2. Conditions are more favorable for the establishment of a daily than at any time in the past, particularly from the standpoint of drafts on the party resources for other funds, such as funds for relief, defense, etc.

The committee recommended that the campaign be launched immediately and take the following forms:

1. Incorporation of a stock company under party control and the selling of shares of stock at $5.00. Every member of the party to be asked to purchase at least one share of stock.

2. The holding of picnics during the month of August for the daily paper fund.

3. The holding of a series of mass meetings during the month of September the proceeds to go to the daily paper fund.

4. The holding of balls and entertainments during the months of October for the benefit of the daily paper fund.

5. A subscription campaign during the month of October.

6. Proceeds of the November 7th celebrations to go to the daily paper fund.

Every party unit is to create a Daily Worker Committee which is to be charged with responsibility for carrying out the program above.

Complete instructions in regard to the campaign will be sent direct to the party branches.

The actions taken at this meeting of the Central Executive Committee mark a new stage of the party developments. Our party has tested its strength in the actual struggles of the workers and at the Chicago Conference showed itself worthy of leadership in the struggle. The task now before the party is to increase its own organizational strength. This task the Central Executive Committee has undertaken. Thru the membership drive, thru moving the headquarters to Chicago from which the party can be more easily mobilized, thru establishing a daily paper, the party will strengthen itself.

This strengthening of the party is preparation for new struggles. It will prepare the way for our party to become even a greater factor in the life of the American workers. We are going forward to greater victories.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Militant Nova Scotia Coal Miners Go Back to Work to Stop Lewis Smashing Union

By TOM BELL

(Special to "The Worker")

GLACE BAY, NOVA SCOTIA.—What the government of Canada, with its troops and provincial police, the steel and coal corporations with their treasuries, and the kept press lies, could not accomplish has been achieved, for them by John L. Lewis, International President of the United Mine Workers of America. Lewis by revoking the District No. 26 Charter and deposing the District officers has forced the miners to give up the struggle against the use of armed force in industrial disputes rather than risk the disruption of their union by the commission that Lewis has sent into the District.

The miners of Cape Breton on strike since July 3rd, have seen troops and police brought against them, have seen the mines surrounded by barb wire, withstood the lies of the capitalist press, and witnessed their leaders—Jim McLachlan and Dan Livingstone—arrested, but they did not waver in their determination to carry on the struggle to rid the Labor Movement from the menace of armed force used on the side of the corporations in industrial disputes. It was left for Lewis to deliver the blow that forced them to return to the mines.

There is rejoicing in the capitalist camp over this strikebreaking action of Lewis. The capitalist press is full of praise for Lewis. For some time past they have been predicting that Lewis would take this step. Now that he has fulfilled the expectations of the yellow press they chant his praises, and in their editorials keep on repeating the phrase, "We told you so!"

Lewis revoked the District charter and deposed the officials under the phrase "the sanctity of contracts." When the strike started the British Empire Steel Corporation demanded of the District officers that the miners be ordered to return to work or an appeal would be made to Lewis to have him carry out the terms of the contract. The District officers replied that the strike had nothing to do with the contract since it was not a wage struggle and there was no stoppage of work clause in the contract. The corporation made the appeal to Lewis with the result that on July 17th he deposed the officers, revoked the District charter, and appointed as provisional president a man who was removed from office in the District by the votes of the miners at the last District election. Lewis then ordered the Locals to return to work immediately under threat of revoking the Local charter. He has sent thirteen "organizers" into the District to aid the illiterate provisional president to smash the miners and leave them sufficiently crushed for the corporation to handle.

All the forces that the government and the corporation were able to bring against the miners have been used. The creatures who were unable to get into office by the votes of the miners and desiring to be given office by the Lewis commission worked to break the spirit of the miners. The result was that many weaklings voted to return to work. The Lewis gang in the District was continually threatening to revoke the charters of the Local unions if they did not return to work. This created confusion in the ranks of the miners, but it would not have resulted in the breaking of the strike had not Lewis thru his lawyer secured an injunction against the District officers restraining them from acting in any capacity as officers of District 26, and also restraining them from using the District funds.

With this situation to face the miners decided to return to work rather than have Lewis revoke their Local charters.

The local unions appointed committees to meet the mine management and informed them that the miners were returning to work if there would be no discrimination on the part of the corporation against the men who had taken an active part in the strike. The management refused to deal with the committees of the miners and would make no guarantee that there would be no discrimination. Wholesale discrimination of active union men is now going on. The management is refusing work to active men. The members of the Local executives are blacklisted. All men active in the strike are refused work. Lewis drives the miners back to work and the corporation blacklists the militant workers in an attempt to drive them from the District.

The blacklisted miners are not whining. They have fought the corporation and Lewis. They made the organization of the union possible. They have been blacklisted before but still they continued fighting. These men are urging the rest of the workers to return to work so that Lewis will not be able to withdraw the Local charters and organize new locals. They desire the solidarity of the miners so that they can fight in the future. The provisional executive of Lewis has stated that it will fight against the blacklist. This remains to be seen. Their past records have shown them only too willing to do as the corporation wished them to do.

Because the miners are returning to work does not mean that they have accepted the "provisional government" set up by Lewis. Not at all. The miners are returning to work to protect their union from the attacks of the Lewis gang. They threw up the fight against the troops and provisional police so that they could better conduct the struggle against the Lewis machine. They are determined that the autonomy of the District shall be restored and that they shall elect their own officers.

Lewis may have won the admiration of the corporation, the capitalist press, and the Armstrong government by stabbing the miners of Nova Scotia in the back. But the miners will never forget the traitorous action of Lewis that forced them back to the mines in face of the troops and police being used against the labor movement. Lewis has done this before for the benefit of the capitalists. In Kansas and in Alberta (District 18) he sent in his "organizers" and broke the miners for the benefit of the operators. His latest exhibition of his anxietv to smash the miners he is supposed to lead will rouse the rank and file of the United Mine Workers and they will smash Lewis in the interests of themselves and the working class.

American Methods Are Getting Big Results in Siberian Coal Fields

(Special to "The Worker")

KEMEROVO, SIBERIA.—The effect of American management and methods have already been evidenced in the Kemerovo coal mines, since February, when Americans took over the entire control.

The average production of coal for the months of October, November, and December of 1922 and January of 1923 under the dual management was 6,950 tons, or 49.9 per cent of the government program. During the four months of February, March, April and May the Americans averaged 10,057 tons, or 78.82 per cent of the government program.

This great increase was brought about with a reduction of 21.07 per cent in the working forces, and was not due to the introduction of machinery or new equipment. To realize the government program of 120,000 tons this year, the colony will have to mine 2,590 tons per month until October, which will be quite possible.

The introduction of fans, pumps, coal cutting machines, a new powerful hoist, mine locomotive, etc., will make it possible to produce 500,000 tons next year, providing some necessary technical forces are enlisted this year in the United States. Most of these machines are on their way.

'Progressive Miner" Appears

PITTSBURGH.—The Progressive Miner "a bulletin of events of interest to every sincere member of the United Mine Workers of America," has made its first appearance here with Vol. I, No. 1 dated July 14. It is a four-page paper of tabloid size printed in English, Slovenian, Croatian, Polish, Hungarian and Italian. The editors, William A. Guiler, Thomas Myerscough and Thomas Kay are the executives of the Progressive Miners International Committee. The first issue strongly condemns dualism and secessionism and demands unconditional allegiance to the union. The reason given by the committee for publishing The Progressive Miner is that "the columns of the official organ of the United Mine Workers of America are censored to such an extent that the editor, Ellis Searles, who is not a miner, even refused to publish the official report of the naturalization committee which has been appointed by Lewis."

The paper is to be published twice a month at 35 Miller street, Pittsburgh, at $1 a year.

DUM BELLE SAYS: It's not true that we get less and less for our money all the time. The holes in the doughnuts are getting larger and larger.—Upholsterer's Journal.

Coin Riches for U. S. Steel Trust

NEW YORK.—The Steel Corporation has a very profitable railroad up Minnesota way. Last year it earned profits at the rate of $147.65 on each share of capital stock.

The road is the Duluth, Missabe and Northern. Its dividend record is 100% in 1912, 85% in 1913, 75% in 1914, 10% in 1915, 75% in 1915-16, 100% in 1916, 50% in 1917, 70% in 1919 and 75% in 1920 and 1921.

The 1922 net income amounting to $6,072,300 on $4,112,500 capital stock was more than double that of 1921. It is enough to provide a 6% return on a road worth $100,000,000. This is just one way in which the steel corporation inflates the cost of steel.

Fascisti in Italy Fight Rome Strike

Italian industry is seriously disturbed as a result of a big building trades strike in Rome which the Fascist government is making strenuous efforts to break, cable dispatches by Italian papers here reveal.

Thirty thousand bricklayers and other building trades employees are on strike, with the Government officially and the Fascisti unofficially determined to drive them back to work. Three hundred arrests were made in one day, and it is obvious from the tone of dispatches that more are to be expected.

"Il Progresso Italo-America," a New York daily which is friendly to the Fascisti, carries two separate items, both of which contain important statements. The first, after recounting the fact that a big strike is under way, says:

"The Fascisti have declared that they want to stop the strike at any cost and that they are ready to bring scabs to Rome."

The other item, dealing with the government's attitude, recounts the arrest of 300 who "refused to work."

This building trades strike is but one of a series in many industries and in all parts of the country. They are an expression of industrial unrest which the Fascisti government seeks to hide from the rest of the world, and of the dissatisfaction with Mussolini's open efforts to drive the Communist and progressive elements generally out of the labor movement, substituting—as has been done in some places—open-shop Fascisti unions.

The critical situation is indicated by the fact that following an interview with the Fascisti dictator, officials of the General Federation of Labor called a special meeting of their executive committee.

"In the interview Mussolini told the representatives of organized labor that they were wished the workers all sorts of good luck—but!! They must respect the 'right to work' and the 'sanctity of contract.' In other words, he has made a declaration of benevolent principles worthy of an American open-shop advocate.

Calls U. S. Despotism in Philippines Worse than Rule of Spaniards

By JAY LOVESTONE

(Special to "The Worker")

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A cable has just been received by the Philippine Press Bureau that Ferandez, who recently resigned as mayor in protest against Leonard Wood's high handed rule, is now running for the senate to fill the vacancy of Pedro Guevera who is leaving on August 15th to take his newly elected position as resident Commissioner to the United States.

Ferandez as the candidate of the Collectivist and the Nationalist Parties is opposed by Judge Juan Sumulong of the Democratic Party. The principal issue involved in the election is the break of the Filipino leaders with General Wood. The Democrats join the other parties in denouncing the despotism of Wood, yet they criticize the coalitionists for unnecessarily submitting the case to the people in this election and contend it is a matter that should be brought home to the American people instead.

In his keynote speech before a monster audience in Manila, Senate President Quezon said: "The Governor General has repeatedly passed over the heads of departments and repeatedly submitted bills to the Philippine Legislature without consulting them. Even Colonel Johnston, one of the army officers on Governor Wood's military staff, prepares bills. I have told the Governor that his private advisers are superfluous and have no legal status in our government and have no authority in the eyes of the legislature.

Manuel Rexas, speaker, Philippine House of Representatives, said:

"He has sought to establish a Colonial Despotism worse than that which has cursed our country for the last ten generations. As to the development of our vast natural resources the government has sought to denationalize our national economic organizations accepting advice from those American interests that want to come here to exploit our resources on a large scale."

The Filipinos are looking on this election as a test of strength and feel sure that General Wood will be given another decisive rebuke.

F. S. R. Issues Statement

The Friends of Soviet Russia has issued a statement on the removal of its national headquarters from New York City to Chicago, about Sept. 1. It points out that this will give it a more central location for tourist speakers, the circulation of its publications and movies, and also a more favorable industrial center for carrying on its relief work among the unions.

Illinois Convention September 10

CHICAGO.—"We expect about 700 delegates to our 41st annual convention," says Victor A. Olander, secretary Illinois State Federation of Labor. Decatur is making big preparations for the affair.

Czarina of America's Steel Mills Silent on Tyranny Under Brutalizing 12-Hour Day

By NANCY MARKOFF

Mrs. Emma Townsend Gary, wife of "Twelve-Hour" Elbert Henry Gary, czar of the American Steel Empire, does not care to discuss conditions in the nation's steel centers with "THE WORKER."

This Czarina of Steel claims to have no interests in the steel industry apart from those of the "Czar of Steel" himself. This is all the information that I could get. It came to me scribbled on a note that I sent to Mrs. Gary, asking her for an interview. What she wrote sounded like the echo of some press statement issued from the offices of the United States Steel Corporation, at 71 Broadway. Her own words, reproduced in another column, are as follows:

"As you perhaps know, my husband is personally opposed to the twelve-hour day. He is doing everything possible to get rid of it and hopes to be successful in the near future. I share his views.—Mrs. Gary."

This was all the Czarina had to say about the avalanche of attacks levelled at the 12-Hour Day in the Steel Industry, the charges of trickery and deceit and hypocricy against the Steel Czar, her husband, these put forward recently.

In reply to the facts showing real conditions in the steel districts, broken homes, high death rates, especially among the children; old men and young men killed and maimed in the mills; fathers and sons who only come home to sleep and fortify themselves for the next 12-Hour Shift, the Czarina has nothing to say, except to ape the smug phrases of the Czar.

It was with the intention of learning what the wife of the head of the great United States Steel Corporation thought about the 12-Hour Day, that I tried to seek her out at the Gary Palace, Fifth Ave. and 67th St. There is also a country place, "Ivy Hall," at Jericho, Long Island. But even on these hot summer days Mrs. Gary was "at home" in the city. This Gary Palace is a huge gray stone building, powerful and hard in its stone-cold exterior. The cold splendor of the building has a foreboding aspect.

An immaculately attired young man, fitted out in correct English attire for butlers, let me in. After stating my message I sat down and waited. Looking about all I saw was marble. Wide marble staircase, marble walls, marble ceiling, marble floors. I felt conscious of a manifestation of wealth and power in the form of white marble. How will the Czarina of Steel, luxuriously lulling in the magnificence of cold marble respond to the call of her slaves?

The butler crossing the floor in the columns of white marble shook me out of my reverie.

"No, say I can see no one today."

Loud, inaudible whispers send their echoes thru the halls, and then the same harsh voice, "Order the car for me."

The butler brought the message to me and uttered his apologies. I learned the Czarina was in a better mood after her breakfast at ten in the morning. So the persistence of telephone calls and letters brought the message already quoted.

At the height of the war on the 12-Hour Day, the New York Times published a picture of the "Czarina of Steel," resplendent in all her jewels, crown of diamonds, necklace of pearls, and all the rest.

I have heard that the Volstead Law holds no terrors for this "Czarina of Steel," that she is known among many of her friends as "Champagne Charlotte." She is the second wife of the "Czar of Steel."

No doubt she has never seen a steel mill. She will probably never see steel workers, their wives and their children, unless they come from Pittsburg and Bethlehem, from Youngstown and Lackawanna, even as the peasants came to the Czarina's Palace, in Moscow of tyrannical days ,that are gone, to picket the Gary Fifth Avenue Palace, or the Steel Trust's offices downtown on Broadway, demanding an end of the crucifying 12-Hour Day in the Steel Mills of America.

Letter from Czarina of Steel Empire Showing She "Shares Views" of "12-Hour" Czar

EDITORS: J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, WM. F. DUNNE
CARTOONISTS: ROBERT MINOR, ART YOUNG
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June 21, 1923.

Mrs. Albert H. Gary.
856- 5th Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Gary: As you perhaps know my husband is personally opposed to the twelve hour day. He is doing every thing possible to get rid of it and hopes to be successful in the near future. I share his views. Mrs Gary

Our publication is conducting a discussion on the twelve hour day in the steel mills and we are inviting the wives of the steel workers to give us their opinions on the most desirable working day in the steel mills for their husbands. Of course you understand that the happiness of thousands of human beings in America is the only consideration in this discussion. And therefore I have not the slightest doubt that you as the wife of the president of the U. S. Steel Corporation will wish to express your opinion on what you consider constitutes the fairest working conditions for men in the steel mills.

Can you see me on Saturday morning for a short interview? I can be reached by telephone at Stuyvesant 9642. Thanking you most sincerely,

Very truly yours,
Nancy Markoff

Minneapolis Labor Backs Seattle Fight

MINNEAPOLIS.—By almost unanimous vote the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, at their last meeting, went on record as endorsing the stand taken by the Seattle Central Labor Council in the controversy between that body and the American Federation of Labor executive board.

Seattle maintains the right of labor councils to take action in favor of independent political action and other related matters if they saw fit, as well as to discuss foreign affairs in which labor may be interested.

Shoe Workers Forced to Call Off the Strike at Brockton, Mass.

By WILLIAM SIMONS

(By Wire to "The Worker")

BROCKTON, MASS.—The strike of the shoe workers was called off here, July 31, by an overwhelming vote taken at a mass meeting. Financial support from the outside, from independent unions, was not forthcoming, and American Federation of Labor support was blocked by A. F. of L. officialdom.

Whatever breaks there were in the ranks were due to the work of priests. Immediate plans call for the continuation of the Brockton District Shoe Workers' Union. The strike has developed much sentiment in favor of the Trade Union Educational League's program.

Special Attention! N. Y. Workers Party Branch Organizers!

Comrades:—According to the decision of the New York City Convention held July 15, subsequently approved by the District Committee, Section Committees will be composed of the Branch Organizers and one representative from every 50 members or major fraction thereof.

In order to proceed with the immediate formation of these Section Committees you are requested to proceed immediately with the election of delegates to the Section Committees.

Branches having less than 50 members will be represented by the Branch Organizer only.

Branches having from 50 to 75 members will elect one additional delegate; branches having from 76 to 125 members will be entitled to two additional delegates; from 26 to 175 to three additional delegates, etc.

All Branch delegates from **New York** Branches will meet to form the New York Section Committees on **Monday, August 6th, 8 P. M.**, at 208 East 12th Street, Room 10.

All Branch delegates from **Brooklyn** Branches will meet to form the Brooklyn Section Committees on **Friday, August 3rd, 8 P. M.**, at 208 East 12th Street, Room 10.

Should your Branch not meet till that date you are instructed to attend the meeting yourself and to have the Executive Committee of the Branch temporarily appoint the full number of delegates your Branch is entitled to.

No excuses will be accepted this time. Should it be impossible for you under any circumstances to attend the meeting, you must appoint a substitute in your place.

Remember the Dates: New York Branches, August 6th, and Brooklyn Branches, August 3rd.

Do not fail to come and try to be on time.

Organized Labor in Pittsburgh Strengthens Its Support of Coal-Steel Tyranny Victims

By JAY LOVESTONE
(Special Writer for "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—That Organized Labor of Pittsburgh is not at all disturbed by the action of Judge Swing in upholding the conviction of Lloyd Hamilton, charged with violating the Landis-Sedition Act was clearly demonstrated last Sunday.

Workers Quick to Answer

Assistant District Attorney Meyer welcomed this decision as assuring a conviction of the workers arrested in his infamous "Red Raid" of April 28th. But organized Labor of Pittsburgh lost no time in answering the Court and the prematurely elated agent of the Steel and Coal interests.

Last Sunday the Pittsburgh Labor Defense and Free Speech Council held its Second Conference. It was a most successful gathering. There were 61 delegates present representing various working class organizations. The discussions were spirited and all delegates showed a live interest in the steps to be taken in behalf of Constitutional liberties for the persecuted workers who happen to be members of the Workers Party, or any other political or economic organization of labor.

Among the labor unions represented at the Conference were the Tobacco Workers' Union, the Waiters' Union, the Machinists' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Journeymen Tailors' Union and the United Mine Workers. There were also present delegates from the Socialist Party, the Miners' Relief Committee, the Workers Party and various fraternal, benevolent and educational organizations of Labor.

One of the most active delegates at the Conference was Brother A. A. McNamara, organizer for District 6, International Association of Machinists, and member of the Social Service Bureau of Pittsburgh.

Plan Intensive Campaign

The Conference got right down to brass tacks and organized itself for a vigorous defense campaign.

McNamara offered to give numerous connections and to aid in lining up the Federated Shop Crafts in behalf of the attacked workers. Within the Defense Council there was organized a special group of American Federation of Labor representatives to interest all A. F. of L. unions. It was also decided to hold as many street meetings as possible. Such meetings will be held every Sunday in September. Brother McNamara was charged with the task of getting permits for these meetings.

A resolution on the steel workers was adopted. A plan for getting out pledges for loans to aid in financing the defense was accepted. The Social Service Bureau of Pittsburgh efforts will be made to secure the co-operation of the local liberal forces. All local labor unions will be visited and the case of the persecuted workingmen will be presented to the trade unionists of Pittsburgh.

The affairs of this vigorous Defense Council are administered by a strong central committee consisting of: Chairman, Gent (A. F. of L. union); Vice-Chairman, Dr. Van Essen (Socialist Party); Second Vice-Chairman, Horvat (Workers Party); Secretary, Sarah Z. Libach (S. P.); Financial Secretary, Margaret Cowl (W. P.); Treasurer; Jane Tait (S. P.). The remaining members are Fred H. Merrick, F. Randa, Dr. M. Rasnick, and A. McNamara.

Co-operating with this Central Committee there will be an advisory Committee among whom G. Schaffer, a local liberal attorney, Dr. Van Essen of the Socialist Party, and the noted Reverend Dr. Kazinski, who was very active in behalf of the workers in the Great Steel Strike of 1919.

The battle now being waged against the Steel and Coal Trust tyranny by the workers of Pittsburgh is of tremendous importance to the workers of the whole country. The issue of the safety of the most elementary Constitutional rights for workers holding certain political beliefs and principles is of national significance. All workers should rally to the energetic campaign organized by the Pittsburgh Labor Defence and Free Speech Council.

Things As They Are

By JAMES P. CANNON

The American labor movement scored a decisive victory when the long campaign for amnesty finally forced President's bluff by waiting out the prisoners of the I. W. W. prisoners at Leavenworth. It is true the commutation had a string to it and contained a threat calculated to intimidate them from further activity in the class struggle. But we rejoiced to see the majority of them call the President's bluff by waiting out of the prison to take their places again on the firing line. Ralph Chaplin and those who came out with him did the right thing and the militant labor movement is a great gainer because of their action.

We are but little concerned with the abstract questions which may be involved about "admission of guilt," "matters of conscience," etc. Let the philosophers, pacifists and libertarians worry about them. As practical fighters for the cause of labor we asked the single question: "Will our fellow-workers again take their places beside us in the fight?" When we saw them doing it without hesitation we applauded their action and acclaimed it a victory.

We regret that some of the men at Leavenworth could not see their way clear to leave the prison and tear up the commutation papers with their infamous conditions, as they came thru the door. That, in our opinion, would have been the practical thing to do; but we offer no criticism of their decision. They have the right to maintain their stand for unconditional release, and every rebel on the outside is obligated to continue the fight in their behalf.

But when some of the men at Leavenworth undertake to condemn the men who accepted the commutation and excommunicate them from the movement, they make a serious mistake. We not only disagree with them on practical grounds, but we are also bound to sharply dispute their right to pass judgment on the others. The men in prison are not the only ones concerned in this important question, and neither are the members of the I. W. W. This question is of vital interest to every class conscious rebel in America, no matter what organization he belongs to.

And we say without a moment's hesitation that the overwhelming majority of them will gladly and promptly welcome all those who have come back from Leavenworth to join us in the fight against the prison which is capitalism.

* * *

The strike of the I. W. W. lumbershoremen at Hoboken, N. J. developed some incidents which illustrate the far-flung battle line against the rank and file of labor. The mob which attacked the hall of the I. W. W. was made up of thugs employed by crooked labor leaders, led by a company foreman and protected by the police. The latter are those who compained to the city authorities were cynically informed that "workers couldn't be fused on Saturday."

The bosses have many agents and allies in the class struggle. When the miners of Nova Scotia struck against the use of troops in the strike of steel workers, the bosses were able to counter with an attack on philosophers, pacifists and labor instrumentality of Lewis, the president of the miners' union. "Labor leaders" are a formidable section of the fighting forces of the bosses, no less than soldiers.

The struggle of the rank and file of labor against the capitalist exploiters is at the same time a fight against their agents in the labor movement. The recognition of this fact is a central feature of communist activity. The true party of the working class has not a single friend in the camp of the enemy. Because the party of communism fights always and everywhere against all the enemies of labor it is hated and feared by them more than anything else on earth. The masses of workers do not understand the lines against them and this is what confuses and hamstrings them. Because the communists are the bearers of a clear conception of the nature of the struggle the exploiters try by all means to isolate and destroy us in order that we may be prevented from bringing it to the workers.

But events such as took place at Hoboken and Nova Scotia, multiplied a thousand times and a thousand times, will make the situation evers clearer to the rank and file workers and bring them closer to us. Out of it will come in time an all-powerful alliance of the laboring masses with the communists, the alliance which conquered in Russia and which is destined to conquer thruout the world.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

United Front Is Winning in Germany

(Continued from Page One)

the slanders and false accusations that the Socialist press have built up before the eyes of its readers in connection the true face of the revolutionary proletariat, faded away. True understanding and real comradeship grew up instead. In important industrial centers and even in entire provinces the "United Front" is an actual fact, in spite of the dictates of the Central Executive Committee of the United Social-Democratic Party. In Saxony, where a left-Socialist government is in power, this co-operation has borne wonderful fruit. In the parliament right-Social-Democrats are launching bitter attacks against their party-comrades of the Left. The official U. S. D. P. speakers call cabinet ministers "bolshevists"; the left-Social-Democrats reply that there is only one difference between certain Social-Democrats and the bourgeois Democrats —the latter are less reactionary. The parliamentary group of the U. S. D. P. is growing apace.

This is a process that will require time for its completion. To disturb it now by consciously and deliberately calling the working class out upon the streets would be more than suicidal. No one knows this better than the German and the Russian Communist leaders. No one knows better than they that an ill-advised uprising may loose a storm of reaction that may wipe not only the Communist movement of Germany off the map for years to come, but may precipitate a new world-war that will engulf Soviet Russia.

Revolutions are not made. They arise out of intolerable conditions created by a ruthless ruling class. It is not impossible that in Germany, in spite of the honest endeavors of Communists to prevent it, a Revolution may break out, because the suffering of the nation has reached a breaking point. Should this be the cause, the Communists of Germany and their comrades the world over will step into their rightful places as the advance guard of the militant proletariat, to direct this mighty flod of revolt into the channels of class conscious working class political action, that it may sweep down with irresistible power all the forces of reaction, capitalism and weak kneed counter-revolution in its path

Urge Irish Support F. F. L. P.

CHICAGO.—The Irish People, official organ of The Irish-American Labor League of Chicago, in its July issue endorses the organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and urges its readers to give the new alliance their hearty support. It says:

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party, organized in Chicago on July 5th last, is the most hopeful sign that has appeared on the political horizon in this country within living memory. At last there is an opportunity offered to every worker, no matter what his shading of opinion, to cast his ballot for a candidate who represents his interests of the producing classes. We believe that the readers of The Irish People will welcome this development and whole-heartedly rally to the banner of the farmer-labor political alliance against the capitalist class for possession of their rightful inheritance, that is the right to the product of their toil and the control of their own destiny.

The purpose of the The Irish People is to bring the message of social emancipation to the Irish masses in this country who are still inbued with nationalistic ideas and under the influence of the church. It is published at 1615 Addison Street, Chicago, Ill. Suscription is $1.00 a year. Price per copy is ten cents.

Protest West Va. Terror

The Workers Party, Lithuanian Section, Branch 1, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the regular meeting held on July 18th, 1923, unanimously adopted the following resolution of protest against the outrageous treatment of the Logan County, W. Va., organized miners at the hands of the employers of labor:

1. We are deeply aroused by the wholesale arrest and incarceration of our fellow miners of terrorism to which the organized miners of Logan County, W. Va., are being subjected by the steel, mining and lumber trusts.

2. We emphatically protest against the brutal and fiendish murder of Sid Hatfield, the said miners by their masters' agents; thugs, gunmen, packed up judges, and kept witnesses.

3. We condemn the system of industrial feudalism which is being introduced in Logan County by the coal barons and their lackeys, a system unparalleled even by the most brutal slavery in the darkest period of the middle ages.

4. We demand that William Blizzard, C. E. "Dot" Keeney, Harold W. Houston, and all other organizers and leaders of the "armed miners' march" of Logan County miners in 1921 be immediately released.

5. We finally, and last but not least, protest authority and terrorism of the Logan County officials, brutally harrassed, terrorized, oppressed, and persecuted toilers.

A copy of this resolution of protest has been sent Governor Morgan and Attorney General E. T. England of West Virginia.

NOTICE

The Labor Herald for "August" is out. Get your bundles at office of Trade Union Educational League, 208 East 12th Street.

Bourgeois Pacifism

By H. M. WICKS

[illegible] Mr. Coolidge [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democratic

Huswoud Out to Organize Negro Labor

(By FEDERATED PRESS)

CHICAGO.—Three weeks of organization among the Negro workers of Chicago are ending with the departure for Pittsburg of O. E. Huswoud, organizer African Blood Brotherhood, the radical Negro organization.

Both new immigrants from the southern states and long settled Negro residents of Chicago were urged to join trade unions and resist the efforts of open-shop employers to make the Negro a weapon in breaking down standards of living.

The African Blood Brotherhood was organized in New York in 1919. It now has many branches in many states as well as in British Guiana and Trinidad. Organization in Cuba is next on the program. Co-operation is sought between colored and white workers on the basis of their identity of interests as workers. Education of the negro along the line of his class interests as a worker is promoted and union organization urged. Class consciousness as a worker leads race consciousness in the brotherhood's methods.

Mob law and peonage in the south is opposed, together with industrial capitalist exploitation of the Negro in the north.

The brotherhood maintains the Crusader press service, sent to over 100 Negro papers twice weekly; sends organizers into the industrial centers, operates forums and classes, watches for open-shop abuse of the Negro and exposes the conditions in the south that force the Negro to flee to the north for safety and a livelihood.

Williamsburg Branch Active

An indication of the developing enthusiasm in the Workers Party since the "Labor Party Conference," at Chicago, was seen at the last meeting of the Williamsburg (New York) Branch of the party, 715 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Following an address by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker," on the struggles in which the party is now engaged, and in response to appeals by several of the comrades in the branch, seven new members joined the party, while other sympathizers present signified their intention of doing so in the very near future. This was only the beginning of a membership drive that will be continued until the organization has been appreciably strengthened for the big tasks ahead of it.

IT'S ALL O.K.

Editor, The Worker:—Placing an order for renewal. I am sure is enough evidence that I am with your paper to read and circulate. But in passing, I wish to offer my sincere thanks and pleasure in being able to get such a good, sound, red-blooded, he-man paper. There is absolutely nothing in "The Worker" that I can criticize. It's all O.K.

"The Worker" signifies to me the keystone of all radical papers, backbone, brain and brawn—unbending, unyielding, the Spartan, challenger and defender, the beacon, guide, and hope. J. H. J., Los Angeles, Cal.

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He Whom Diogenes Sought

By HARRISON GEORGE

[illegible] Soviet Russia [illegible] Russia. I have succeeded in transmitting every piece of information I have considered to have an interest for the public outside. Other correspondents may have done the same. We have been treated freely and have denounced abuses and have lent out much matter that has been opposed to the soviet point of view. But the government recognized that it is better to endure such criticism than to attempt to suppress it. And as the soviets can't prevent the transmitting of only such dispatches as foreign newspapers would not accept, I am firmly convinced, however, that any other government under such conditions of civil war in Russia would also maintain the censorship."

As Soviet Russia gets stronger and the stress of civil war is removed, a greater amount of real liberty is permitted than in the "hypocritic "democracies" of other lands. There will be little or no censorship left. Maybe by the time another communist goes on trial in Michigan, for the prosecutor to bring up the awful "bolshevik censorship" while the very laws of "criminal syndicalism" the prosecutor is trying under violate the right of free expression far more than any censor in Russia.

A Bourgeois Handmaiden

By JEANNETTE D. PEARL

Commemorating the first equal rights convention, held in 1848, in Seneca Falls, N. Y., the National Woman's Party met in convention July 21—22, on the same historic ground.

Three hundred women delegates at the N. W. P. convention unanimously adopted the form of the proposed "equal rights" amendment to the Federal Constitution. This in part reads as follows: "Resolved, that in order to bring the complete equal rights ideal to the victory that was won for the suffrage we unite to support the following program: The securing of an amendment to the United States Constitution, stating that men and women shall have equal rights thru the U. S. and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

Miss Alice Paul, Vice-President of the N. W. P., introducing the resolution and arguing in its favor, stated that tieing up this proposed amendment with the 1848 Woman's Movement makes it easier to secure support for the cause with traditions behind it, and which has grown respectable with age. Historic prestige causes many sincere working women, eager to aid in a progressive cause, to lend support because of that hallowed prestige to projects launched and sponsored by reactionary organizations for very reactionary purposes.

At the conclusion of the N. W. P. convention, the delegates went from Seneca Falls to the resting place of Susan B. Anthony, at Rochester. There the delegates were entertained at luncheon by the Rochester Chambers of Commerce (a liber "loving" organization), while the Mayor of Rochester headed the procession to the grave. Would such a reception be tendered a working women's convention seeking to realize some of the rights of life—such as an increase in pay and a six-hour day?

The class character of the so-called "equal rights" campaign must not be lost sight of by workers. This movement is sponsored in the interests of the masters—to the detriment of the producing class. The proposed equal rights amendment, while favoring middle class and professional women, strikes at working women, and thru them working men. A blanket amendment for equal rights makes an enticing appeal to working people who succumb to the word equality, while the slogan—"equality before the law" helps create respect for that law, that is recognition and acceptance of existing law. Any wonder that with little effort the National Woman's Party recently succeeded in raising a $300,000.00 campaign fund for their equal rights propaganda? It would be interesting to know to what extent contributors to this fund are employers of female labor, who are materially interested in the extension of the female work-day and female night-work. One of the tenets of this equal rights bill is that the restriction of the hours for female labor is a curtailment of the working women's independence, in that the working woman is discriminated against in the pursuit of a job, and is deprived of free competition with male workers for that job! Employers give preference to male workers on whose labor time there are no limitations. Protective legislation for women must be revoked in order to preserve working women's independence.

The Woman's Movement from its inception has been a middle class movement. The pioneers of that movement were aggressive women, determined to create a wider field of endeavor for middle class women. Women of those times were shut out from all but a few ill-paid occupations. History does not record a fight for the improvement of those ill-paid occupations by the Woman's Movement.

The purpose here is not to underestimate the contributions of the early Woman's Movement but rather to give that movement its true historic prospective.

The Woman's Declaration of Independence, adopted in 1848, while making a moral and spiritual appeal, none the less, is very materially concerned with property relations and higher positions for women, materially of middle-class. The early Woman's Movement may well be compared historically with the movement of the political rights of the rising bourgeoisie. With this difference, that in the woman's movement its class character is rather concealed. The movement, publically avows its non-political affiliations yet in reality, it is part and parcel of the dominant political parties, aided and supported by the ruling class.

Any support given the woman's movement by workers today, not only strengthens the organized forces of the master class, but it means the proportional weakening in the ranks of organized labor. The "equality rights" proposed amendment, propped up with phrases of independence and garnished with historic prestige, in its unembellished form is but a covert attempt to nullify existing protective legislation for women, and for the prevention of future protective legislation. Working women of the U. S. are practically unorganized. This lack of organization on the part of working women, makes them a readier means for exploitation and a further means in the beating down of the wages of male workers.

And so this convention, launching its campaign "in order to give recognition in the fundamental law of the country to the principles of equal rights of men and women, and thereby furthering the coming of true justice and democracy," declares not the clear thinking workers who are thru with the voicing of promised phrases about bourgeois justice and democracy.

Detroit Radicals to Hold Picnic

The third of the series of joint International Picnics under the auspices of the Workers Party, Friends of Soviet Russia, and the Labor Defense Council will be held at Mack Park, Detroit, Sunday, August 5th.

Mack Park is easily accessible from all parts of Detroit. Mack car goes directly to the grounds, the fare being but 5 cents. Admission to the Picnic is 40 cents. Friends and sympathizers of the Workers Party, Friends of Soviet Rhssia and the Labor Defense Council are urged to throw their full support to this affair so that it may attain the success it deserves.

INTERNATIONAL PICNIC

AVON PARK, GIRARD, OHIO

SUNDAY, AUG. 19th, 2:30 P. M.

SPEAKERS: Fred Merrick, John Marshall, Max Lerner

Admission, 25 cents

AUSPICES:

Federated Farmer-Labor Party

Get $90,783 for Defense in Michigan

(By THE FEDERATED PRESS)

CHICAGO.—The Labor Defense Council, organized for the defense of labor prisoners in the Michigan red raid of August 21, 1922, publishes its financial statement for the period since its organization on Jan. 20, 1923, almost nine months.

The total receipts were $90,783.78. The administrative expenses were $28,905. The amount available for the defense of the 70 victims of which $61,868.04 was spent, principally for attorney's fees and expenses, and other legal expenses. There was a balance June 30, 1923, of $3,917.21.

The next legal battle opens in September when the conviction of C. R. Ruthenberg will be reviewed by the Michigan supreme court. A jury in Berrien county found him guilty of assembling with an alleged illegal organization, the Communist Party, since dissolved. The organization was held illegal under the Michigan criminal syndicalism law, for the repeal of which organized labor in the state has fought in vain for three years.

If the supreme court orders a new trial it is possible that further prosecution will be dropped and the 70 or more defendants awaiting trial will be freed from jeopardy. If the conviction is upheld William Z. Foster, first to be tried and freed by disagreement of the jury, may be retried in addition to the prosecution of the rest.

The Labor Defense Council has the endorsement of numerous union and central bodies.

Letters to the Editor

Make More Communists

Editor, The Worker.—With all due respect for the opinions of Comrades Ruthenberg and Olgin, I feel that both these Comrades are in error regarding the membership problem in the Workers Party. The real reason the Party membership is small is because Communists are few in America. The biggest problem of all now before the Workers Party is "How best to make Communists?" The Party membership will be in proportion to the solution of this question.

Personally I am convinced that the only way to make Communists wholesale is by the systematic distribution of literature. Give me 50 men (or women) in a city of 5,000 homes who are Communists enough to each contribute one dollar per month into a fund to provide free literature and will pledge themselves each month to distribute one literature free from house to house before 8 o'clock every Sunday morning and I will guarantee you will have no membership problem in that locality.

But to be effective literature must be distributed Sunday forenoons, the earlier the better. Otherwise it rarely ever reaches the man of the house, or if it does he hasn't time to bother with it.

Now that the election machinery of the Party will be transferred to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, I would like to see the Workers Party converted into a big machine just for making Communists. To this end, I would re-organize the whole Party into a propaganda society for the publication and distribution of free Communist literature. All members would pay $12 per year and be required to distribute 100 pieces of literature per week. I am thoroly convinced that this is the only kind of an Communist Party America needs at the present time.

Yours for the kind of Action that Counts.—Ray A. Youngblood, Secretary, South Bend, Ind., English Branch, Workers Party.

Lithuanians Protest War on Aliens

COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—At a joint conference of five Lithuanian Societies representing 2,300 Lithuanians, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, there have been numerous bills introduced in Congress to deport, register, and photograph foreign born workers, and

WHEREAS, this is a violation of the principles of freedom, as given in the Declaration of Independence, and the cherished freedom of the United States for which the forefathers of this country fought for, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we, representing five various Lithuanian societies representing 2,300 people, go on record as objecting to be placed in the same category of criminals, etc., and we call upon you to vote, and use your influence to have these obnoxious bills defeated, and be it further

RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to: Mr. W. G. Harding, President of the United States; Mr. Richard Yates, Congressman-at-Large; Mr. W. Rathbertone, Congressman-at-Large; Hon. Wm. McKinley, Senator; Hon. Medill McCormick, Senator; and Mr. R. E. Miller, Congressman, 22nd District, Ill.

Picnic at Newark, N. J.

Workers Party, Essex County Committee of District No. 2, to hold a picnic at Clinton Place Park Sunday, Aug. 26, 302 Clinton Place, Newark, N. J. Games, music and other entertainments. Admission 25 cents. Take Prospect car and get off at Clinton Place.

Don't Throw This Paper Away! Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Jay Lovestone's "Government—Strikebreaker"

Reviewed by MORRIS J. OLGIN

[illegible] It is certainly a timely book. [illegible] the struggle of the American labor movement [illegible] the struggle of the workers [illegible] the state in their new struggle for freedom.

[illegible] Too long have the officials in the service of the capitalist class [illegible] class. [illegible] The object of this essay is to present to the American workers the story of their recent heroic battle against employing class domination in such a manner as to aid them in their new struggles for freedom."

The story which unfolds on the pages of this book makes a profound impression. Were we to read a similar account of workers' struggles in a foreign land, we would be moved to exclaim, "What a sweep! what a vastness! What a colorful life!" Since, however, we have gone ourselves thru the vicissitudes of these struggles day by day and since the significant and historically consequential events intermingled in our experience with the trivialities of daily life, we have lost perspective. It is to Lovestone's credit to have reproduced the social drama of the last years in all its hugeness and raw strength. The three strikes of the year 1922, that of the textile workers, the miners, and the railroad shop workers, occupy most of his attention and fill nearly two thirds of the book. In treating each strike, the author not only reviewed the situation of the workers, their demands, their behavior before and during the strike, the role of their unions and the calamitous consequences of the latters' shortcomings, but also subjected to a careful scrutiny all the multifarious forces of organized society which unite to help the employers in the dire stress: the local police, the hired gunmen, the secret informants, the militia, the courts, the mayors and governors, the military commanders, the higher judiciary, the governmental commissions, the Department of Justice, the Cabinet meeting, the U. S. Supreme Court, the President of the United States, not to speak of the employers and employers' associations, of the press and the so-called representatives of the people in the various legislatures. The clashes are so striking, the impetus is full of such mad determination that only the blind or the maniac can fail to realize that this is a fight of two worlds, a monstrous battle between two sets of historic forces—the workingmen with a few petty-bourgeois sympathizers who are of no great consequence on one side, the state in all its ramifications and the economic forces of capitalist society on the other. The struggle is brutal, obscene, unscrupulous, stripped of embellishments, bloody and rude as is the fist-fight of two savages in a primeval wilderness either you kill me or I kill you—or suck.

Lovestone reproduces the struggle not with the temper of a staid historian who calmly relates, "So it was," but he brings us into the very cauldron of events, he makes us live once more all the stages of the great conflicts. At the same time he never loses a thing of his own name, but he puts before us the crude facts in all their palpitating freshness, in all their unpolished boldness, in the same order as they emerged on the historic scene. He seeks for documentation. He substantiates every detail by eye-witness statements. Those witnesses, in the broader sense of the word, are seldom, almost never, called from among the strikers who may be inclined to exaggeration in defending their cause. Lovestone takes the testimony of other elements who were honest enough or interested enough to tell the truth. He uses in enormous quantities commissions' reports, proceedings of governmental bodies, publications of various institutions, research work of economists, confidential editions of employers' associations, texts of official pronunciamentoes, reports of officers, court briefs, speeches of senators, congressmen and secretaries, official statistical data, texts of laws and regulations, orders of military commanders, and such press comment as characterizes the attitude of the press towards the workers. As you pass from one document to another, from one quotation to a series of others, from one text to more interesting and sometimes quite piquant texts, you feel the throbbing of life, you are aware of being on the front line of an enormous battle field.

It is hard to resist the temptation of quoting some of the documents so generously piled up in Lovestone's book. Can one pass in silence over such a speech as that of Mr. Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, delivered on April 12, 1923, before the New Orleans Association of Commerce? "I have got 25,000 men working for me in a little foundry back east," said Mr. Vauclain, "I'd like to see any union labor leader start something among them. When the great railroad strike was starting, a bunch of labor leaders came around to the plant: In twenty minutes I had every damn one of them in jail. I was told I had no right to put them in jail. 'But they are in jail, aren't they? Now go on and get them out.' You've got to act quick when you are facing a crisis" (p. 383). One is tempted to quote dozens of such frank declarations of our real rulers to be found in Lovestone's book. One is tempted to quote the figures of the mine-magnates' "earnings" in comparison with the findings of such a body as the New York Municipal Investigating Committee, which after looking into the situation of the miners came to the conclusion that "no Egyptian Pharaoh, rearing for his glory a towering monument, ever drove more harder than these miners were driven. No Czar was ever more autocratic than these predatory interests of big business." One would be quite justified to quote a cluster of most illuminating instances which characterize our courts and among which the classic remark of Judge Baker, sitting in Federal Court at Indianapolis, to the effect that "if the jails of Indiana are not large enough to hold the men who violate these injunctions then we shall build stockades," is truly classic. Material of this kind offers itself on nearly every page of Lovestone's book. But the every-bit of it is fascinating and profoundly characteristic, mere quotation of some of the evidence will not have done the book. It is the accumulation of facts and documents, it is the cruel, convincing power which rests in the volume of material which creates the overpowering effect.

The book ought to be read. It is written in a fluent, vivid, at times almost too vivid, energetic style. It is read with unflagging interest and never tires, because it seldom theorizes and quickly passes from one phase of the story to another, revealing each time a new side of American social structure.

This many-sidedness is at times driven almost too far. One cannot escape the impression that the author was eager to put into his work everything he could get hold of in connection with one or the other problem. In his propagandist's zeal he rushes for ever more material, ever more witnesses, ever more documentary evidence. The overemphasis put on documentary evidence was not always beneficial for the work. It also prevented the author from sufficiently speaking in his own name. The legitimate desire on the part of the reader to meet the author not only as collector of material but also as a thinker, has not been fully satisfied. Comparatively little of not even that that once the confidence of the reader has been established thru a serious documentary treatment of the subject, he would be glad to be talked to by the author himself, quite aside from the material presented. An impression follows one thruout the whole book: As if the author quite afraid during the growth of his formidable array of material, speaking to an imaginary skeptic, "How do you like it? Not convinced yet? Here's some more, here's a new delicious morsel, a stunning document, a most instructive statement, a declaration, a decision, here's some more, and some more!" No room was left for a deeper analysis, for a theoretical basis of the great tragedy presented in the book.

It is also Lovestone's predilection for many-sidedness that induced him to approach a subject which, if adequately treated, would occupy a large portion of the book, and which it was better to leave alone if it could not be given full attention. We refer to the chapter—"American Democracy —a Capitalist Dictatorship." The chapter occupies 22 pages. It is self-evident that no analysis of the so-called American Democracy could be given in such limited space. The main question, "How is it" possible that, universal suffrage notwithstanding, the American political life is the swamp that it is?" has not even been touched upon.

The first concluding chapter "Meaning of the Struggle and Outlook" should have been broader in scope. The international outlook is missing both as regards the connection of American capitalism with the world market and as regards the connection of the American working class with the workers of the world. We know that the author wished to be American, wholly American, as he declared in the preface, yet he should not have omitted this phase of the problems.

All these shortcomings, however, are of no great import. The book as a whole may serve for the worker as an excellent weapon and this is the main thing. It is a realistic book. It is an American book. It is a book astir with the problems of today. And it is a communist book in the best sense of the word. There have been no such books in the working class literature of this country. Lovestone ought to be commended for writing and the Workers Party for publishing "The Government—Strikebreaker." No English reading worker should fail to acquire the book and study it thoroughly.

Williamsburg Open Air Meetings

The Workers Party, Williamsburg Branch, has been holding successful open air meetings twice a week, during which a large number of copies of "The Worker" were sold. Friday evening, August 3, there will be an open air meeting at Graham Ave. and Scheuerove St., with Comrade J. Louis Engdahl as speaker and Comrade Nessin as Chairman. Wednesday evening, August 8, there will be a meeting at Havemeyer and South 4th St. Speakers Levy, Gruss, Kolwit.

Bentall Released

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—Jacob O. Bentall, 53, Minneapolis, is free after serving a two-year sentence in the federal penitentiary for alleged violation of the espionage act during the war. Bentall received 144 days allowance for good behavior. Bentall is an active member of the Workers Party in the northwest, and at one time was a candidate for governor of Minnesota.

New Haven, Conn., Picnic

Picnic and Dance to be given by Local New Haven, Conn., Workers Party, Union Orchestra, Saturday, August 11, Mannor Shore Park, Milford Turnpike.

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Friday, Sept. 14, 1923
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THE WORKER

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"Russia Can Build Itself Up"

Sentiment demanding United States' recognition of Soviet Russia is growing. Recognition and opening of trade relations will be urged strenuously during the approaching session of congress by a host of congressmen.

This does not mean that the old party politicians are more kindly disposed toward the Workers' and Peasants' Government. It is rather another admission that Soviet Rule in Russia is here to stay, and more, to use the words of Colonel William N. Haskell, of the American Relief Administration, "Russia can build itself up." It is confessed that the job of trying to knock out this Soviet giant has been a futile one.

Haskell will be back in the United States in a few days. He will tell of Russia's great need of farm implements of all kinds. He will recite the needs of Russian industry. He will show that Russia can be made a great market for American goods. And that means profits, and money talks, and the dollar-loving United States of America warms even toward Russian Soviet Rule. Haskell's clinching argument, of course, is that Russia has a bumper crop this year, the surplus of which can be transformed into credits. Russia can pay.

Of course, the old party statesmen who go to Russia, like to talk much of the disappearance of Communist aims and Bolshevist taint from Soviet Rule. All of which is utter nonsense. Soviet Russia is more firmly rooted today than ever before in her struggle for the world social revolution.

There is a timid Congressman, Carroll L. Beedy, of Maine, who eyes jealously the British trade agreement with Russia. That is as far as his New England caution will permit him to urge the United States to go at this time.

"Never-say-die" Sam Gompers, still head of the American Federation of Labor, joins with his anti-labor pal, Alvin L. Owsley, National Commander of the blood-lusting American Legion, in an anvil chorus against all forms of recognition. But the racket they raise grows ever weaker. "Russia can build itself," but American profiteers are getting more and more eager, to help in the rebuilding for the money there may be in it.

"The Robots" in Real Life

One of Chicago's biggest laundry profiteers must have seen the Kapek play, "Rossum's Universal Robots," depicting an era of capitalist development in which workers are made to order without useless human qualities. In an effort to approximate this "open shop" Utopia as nearly as possible, the Chicago laundry proprietor inserted an advertisement in the kept press for "deaf and dumb women" as employes in his establishment. This boss made it plain that he was not conducting a charitable institution, but that he wanted "workers." He had learned thru experience, he claimed, that deaf and dumb women work twice as hard as women workers who talk. You see they can't even talk their own motion language, because that would result in hands getting caught in mangels or irons.

Other laundry owners will no doubt be moved by this idea. They may go even further and hunt for workers who need no sleep, who can go without eating, in fact, who can work the Gary 24-hour shift without complaint.

But there is always another side to this story. The Kapek "Robots" learned the secret of organization. They dethroned their bosses. They took over all power.

In spite of their handicap, the deaf and dumb women laundry workers will become aware of their value to the laundry bosses. They will organize and demand those rights they feel ought to be theirs. And in the hour of their triumph they will be "deaf and dumb" to the wails of their exploiters, against increased wages, a shorter workday and better conditions, in fact, they won't be able to hear a single protest of their bosses in the final struggle, when the exploiters are deprived forever of all power to rob and plunder.

Hearst in Mexico

It is to be expected that William Randolph Hearst will soon launch another propaganda campaign thru his yellow press, calling for United States intervention in Mexico. The rallying cry will be, "War on the Mexicans to save American civilization."

For these are gloomy days for "Willie" Hearst. The Mexican government threatens to seize 333,000 acres of his million-acre ranch south of the border, a gift handed him by the old tyrannical Porfirio Diaz regime. The Mexican workers and peasants feel this land belongs to them and they are evidently bent on taking it.

Hearst's ownership of this land has dictated the policies of his newspapers towards Mexico for the past decade, just as the ownership of oil wells has determined the policies of American oil interests. Mr. Hearst has been all the way to Mexico City to plead for his "sacred property rights." He must have made big promises. He thought he could buy the Mexicans with a campaign in his papers for United States recognition of the Mexican Republic. But there are those Mexicans who feel they are better off without United States recognition.

In our estimation the Mexicans are making only one mistake. Instead of taking the 333,000 acres, they ought to seize the whole million. That would show they were headed in the right direction.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER."

The Rank and File of Labor

The Socialists themselves prepared the trap in which they were caught at the Albany gathering of the New York Conference for Progressive Political Action. This becomes clearer than ever as the Socialist leaders seek to alibi themselves out of the pitfall into which they fell so readily.

Morris Hillquit offers the startling explanation that, "The rank and file of the labor movement and its leadership are all of one piece." He wishes us to believe that in dealing with "The Brotherhood" officials at Albany, he was also dealing with the rank and file of the railroad workers.

In this Hillquit, however, is even more charitable toward the masses of the workers than many of his fellow-Socialists at Albany, who contended that the union officials are more radical and progressive than the union membership.

Both of these positions, of course, are based on arrant nonsense. We cite the one instance of the "Socialist"-controlled needle trades unions in New York City. If the officials are so progressive, or if they are part and parcel of the "rank and file," why is it that these "Socialist" officials are trying to outlaw an organization like the Trade Union Educational League, that is a rank and file expression of opposition to mouldy ideas championed by these same "Socialist" trade union officials?

Take "The Brotherhoods" with whom the "Socialists" met at Albany. There was a tremendous rank-and-file demand for the fullest co-operation in the strike of the railroad shopmen last year. This sentiment was fought and betrayed by the officials. The classic example was that of Grable of the Maintenance of Way-men, who was later discarded as so much garbage, by the trackmen at their Detroit convention. American labor is very familiar with the repeated treasons of the officialdom of the United Mine Workers' Union, in Kansas, the Pittsburgh district, in Fayette and Somerset Counties, Pennsylvania, in the Alberta and Nova Scotia coal fields, in Canada, to cite only a few of recent occurrences.

It is inconceivable that Hillquit is so naive as to believe his own words. His alibi has more holes in it than a sieve. All workers can see thru it. Hillquit has been chasing trade union officials ever since he first got into the Conference for Progressive Political Action. He and his party have lived in the rank and file to the Communists, both in the economic and the political struggle.

Hillquit has shown himself an adept at uttering pious words voicing his pious hopes about reactionary trade union officials. But his pious explanations, now that the Albany affair is over, will deceive no one. The city workers and farmers are demanding action on "The Labor Party Idea" and they are realizing more and more that they will only get it thru the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the expression of rank-and-file delegates recently gathered at Chicago.

Lewis Gets Kicked

The anthracite wage negotiations at Atlantic City have collapsed temporarily. The mine barons have refused to recognize the Miners' Union in the anthracite field, and they have announced their opposition to the "check off" system of collecting dues.

We do not know what President John L. Lewis expected from the coal profiteers at the New Jersey seaside resort. But no doubt his hopes were buoyed high, following the numerous attacks on the progressives within the Miners' Union. He had mobbed the Communist elements at the Scranton, Pa., Tri-District Anthracite Conference, and the Nova Scotia, Canada, District had been expelled, by orders issued by Lewis from his ocean view retreat. Surely the mine barons should have been grateful. But they were not.

Labor does not win concessions from the bosses by trying to be "good." The workers have only their own organized power to back up their demands. Attempts on the part of compromising labor officials to fawn on the exploiters only result in their getting kicked the harder. The coal barons will never be contented until they have smashed the miners' union. The coal miners should never rest until they have goten rid of the mine owners.

We are sure that if the anthracite miners' delegates at Scranton, Pa., in June, had repudiated Lewis in his attack on the "United Front" of the International Progressive Miners' Committee, the coal barons at Atlantic City would not be so hasty in turning down the demands for union recognition and the check-off. They would have realized that they had an aggressive militant miners' movement to fight and would have easily surrendered on these issues that have long ago been settled in other coal mining fields.

It is not too late for the coal miners of the anthracite fields to repair the damage that has been done. They must unite their forces for an aggressive fight, not only against the mine owners but against some of their own reactionary officials, who have shown themselves more eager to conduct so-called "red raids," within the union, against thinking radicals, than they are to carry on the struggle against the bosses.

Lewis has shown himself willing to build but one kind of united front, the united front with the bosses and their kept press against the thinking members of his own organization. There must be but one "UNITED FRONT" of the coal miners,—the "UNITED FRONT" of all the members of the union against the bosses and all their hirelings. If Lewis will not establish that "UNITED FRONT" against the mine owners at Atlantic City, and the indications are that he will not, then the mine workers must put some one in his place who will. That fact became very apparent when the mine owners began kicking Lewis about the sands of the seashore over the issues of union recognition and the "check-off."

This Week!

By THE OBLOOKER.

Join the Workers Party and get the Preferred Farmer-Labor Party.

• • •

The Social-Democrats of Holland, like the Socialists of the United States, are "Socialists." But the Dutch working class masses are drifting to Communism just the same.

• • •

Brookhart, at Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. Senator Smith W. Brookhart, altho a republican, is carrying out some of his co-operative ideas by speaking at the picnic of the anti-old parties Minneapolis, Minn., Trades and Labor Assembly, Perhaps he hears the city workers and farmers of Iowa calling for a Farmer-Labor Party.

• • •

Trying to Forget

And on Wednesday morning, The New York Call, Socialist daily, didn't have a word to say, not even in explanation, of the Sunday Albany Conference. But the workers will not permit the "Socialists" to forget so soon. In fact they will be considering this "Socialist" collapse for some time to come.

• • •

They Come and Go

Oscar Underwood, the democratic reactionary from Alabama, announces his hat in the ring for the 1924 presidential nomination, and Henry Ford declares he has no White House ambitions. In the meantime the drift toward the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is growing. So the workers, in the city and on the land, should worry.

• • •

An Anti-Radical Convention

John M. Glenn, the "open shop" secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, is planning to call an "Anti-Red Convention" in the near future, to which he hopes to invite manufacturers and farmers. Glenn probably expects to get the latter interested on his side in the fight to keep the renters and mortgage farmers in their places. He will be just about as successful as his gang was in railroading the union miners of Illinois to the gallows at Herrin.

• • •

They Can't Agree

These chaps Brookhart, Frazier, Magnus Johnson and Shipstead can't even agree with LaFollette on the simple question of calling a special session of Congress. Then how are they going to get together on more vital issues affecting the farmers and city workers. They can't, because they don't know themselves where they are going. Only a real class Farmer-Labor Party, with a definite program, can map the road to be exploited in the city and on the land, must follow. This is the program of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

• • •

Bakhmetieff Back Again

Boris A. Bakhmetieff, former Kerensky ambassador to the United States, and recognized by Washington long as a Soviet Rule came into power, has been under cover for some time. But he is now back in the limelight, in the newspapers. Boris hasn't changed any. He is still peddling the same old stuff about the end of the Soviets. And the bourgeois intellectuals attending the Round Table Conferences of the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., are listening to him with the greatest attention. There is an old saying, "Where there is life, there is hope," and as long as the U. S. A. will keep Bakhmetieff from starving to death without working, no doubt he will be handing out pleasant hope to the supporters of American capitalism.

THE ONE EXCEPTION.

What is a Revolutionary Party?

By MAX BEDACHT

The whole problem can be summed up in the two terms: splitting and united front. The following presents itself in the minds of many workers in the form of a one-sided thesis: If one wishes to have a single united front of the workers, one must not split; but a split has been made, and it is therefore hypocrisy to speak of a united front.

A revolution is no simple matter. The road to it, and thru it, is difficult and winding. It goes up and down; it goes this way and that way; it goes forward and backward.

And in following this road, the ordinary and seemingly healthy human understanding sees itself at times before a curve which seems to it just as illogical as it is, in reality, logical.

In the first place, the revolution is not an occurrence which begins with the immediate struggle for power by the revolutionary class, and ends with the capturing of power by the same class. Strictly speaking, the proletarian revolution began with the rise of the proletariat as a class, and will end with the disappearance of all classes. The proletarian revolution in its essence as a class struggle is nothing else than the daily struggles for existence of the working class and its single groups. The arms have become different; the forms of struggle have changed; but the revolutionary struggle for power is simply an unavoidable, higher degree of development of the daily struggle of the workers for existence. The workers' struggle for existence, which arises from the pressure of the necessities of life and is carried on unconsciously, develops gradually to the conscious struggle of the entire working-class. But even in the highest stage of this struggle, in the revolution itself, purposeful class-consciousness is not the motive of action with every single one taking part in the struggle. In none of its phases does the struggle of the working-class arise from comprehension; but on the contrary, comprehension arises from the struggles. The first vital movement of the working-class was the resistance and struggle of single workers, who reacted unconsciously to the pressure of unbearable forms of exploitation. In this struggle, the necessity for organization dawned upon the workers. In the struggle, the workers learned the application of the various fighting weapons, the abandonment of old weapons, and the employment of new ones. With the concentration of industrial machinery of production, bitter experience taught the laboring masses the inadequateness of group organization, this giving birth to the movement for industrial organization, the movement for amalgamation. The more capitalist forms of production and distribution of goods conflict with the vital interests and necessities of society, the greater will be the masses of workers drawn into the whirlpool of the struggle without their will, and regardless of their action. With the growth of the power of the working-class, the capitalist class will be constrained to have its government with its machinery of power intervene more and more openly and undisguisedly on its side of the struggle, altho they have attempted until now, and even now attempt, to maintain the fiction of the non-partisanship of the state. The working-class thus learns once more from the lessons of its struggles, the true role of the capitalist state; and the result of that is the striving after independent political action of the working-class. And in the political class-struggle, which results, the weapons and aims change accordingly as the bitter lessons which the masses accumulate in the struggle itself demonstrate the necessity for such changes. Thus the class-struggle runs thru all the stages, from the struggle for existence of single workers, to the struggle of the entire working-class for power. But even the most pressing necessity does not produce among the masses the struggle itself, but at best, the will to struggle, the readiness to struggle. In order to convert such a will, and such readiness into action, the initiative of a conscious leadership is necessary. The working-class is a Colossus with giant fists and with tremendous power. But this Colossus needs a head. The revolutionary portion of the working-class, by virtue of its higher understanding which can pierce every problem of the class struggle with the spectrum of Marxist analysis, represents the head. Upon it falls the task of giving expression to the unconscious longing of the masses, of turning the will of the masses for the struggle into action thru revolutionary initiative and realistic slogans, and of giving aim and direction to the struggles of the masses. Without the intelligent guidance of a head, all the revolutionary determination will at best explode in sporadic and disconnected rebellions, which will be stifled in the blood of the workers without difficulty by the capitalist enemies.

But Marxist understanding and revolutionary energy are not enough for the "head" of the working-class. A head, separated from the body, is useless even if it has absorbed the monopoly on the knowledge of all the centuries. The head, the leader of the working-class, is not a single prominent person or even a coterie of such spiritual giants, but it must be an organization, a party. This organization must permeate the Colossus, of the working-class like the nervous system. Thru the channels of this system the comprehension and will of the head must be transmitted to the body of the Colossus so that the legs march, and the fists strike whenever and wherever the head considers it necessary. Should the proletarian revolution wait until the revolutionary party of the proletariat comprises the entire working-class, or even only the largest part of it,it would indeed never, come. But certain it is, that it cannot come before the revolutionary party of the proletariat has penetrated and permeated the entire body of the working-class, before the "head" of the Colossus has ramified the nerve-cords of its organization in every corner of the organism of the working-class.

Next Week: "Splitting."

Lithuanian Girl the Highest

In the Free Speech Drive, conducted in New York City against the orders of the Police Commissioner, a Lithuanian girl, Comrade Verkutiene, holds the palm for attainment. She went out with her collection box four times and netted $83.63 for defense of the Michigan cases. Who is going to beat Comrade Verkutiene?

The Farmer Gets Only 37c. of Every Dollar City Worker Pays for Farm Products' The City Worker Gets Only 30c. out of Every Dollar Farmer Pays for Factory Goods

By CLARISSA S. WARE

In discussing the causes and results of the net migration of 1,200,000 from the farms to the cities during 1922, The Peoples Legislative Service," the fact finding organization of the Progressive Bloc in Congress, states:

"What are the roots of this trouble? They lie in the monstrous system of distribution which we have allowed to grow up in America, where the farmer gets only 37 cents of every dollar that the city worker pays for farm products, while the city worker gets only 30 cents out of every dollar that the farmer pays for factory goods.

"Thus the farmer and the city worker have one common enemy. That enemy is the monopolistic group which owns, controls and operates this monstrous system of DISTRIBUTION . . .

"This system must be destroyed and a new system of co-operative distribution for service and not for profits, must be built in its place."

However, the issue of solving the question,—of uprooting the roots—is not squarely met. A system of co-operative distribution which is more production, and the ownership of the means of production, will not even touch the roots. Furthermore we see today the Government functioning thru its laws, courts, police and military forces to protect the right of the capitalists to take 70 per cent, and even more, of the product of the labor of the men, women and children, workers in the fields and factories. The establishing of an effective system of co-operative distribution under such a government is more than difficult, it is impossible.

Only a system of collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, established by a government of the producers—the workers and farmers of America—can destroy the roots thru which the capitalists are sucking the life blood of the producers.

International Youth Day Will Be Celebrated Thruout World on Sunday, September 2nd

International Youth Day, Sept. 2, will be celebrated by the class conscious young workers of this country, as well as of the entire world, at the call of the Young Communist International. In the United States the demonstrations and meetings are being organized and directed by the Young Workers League of America.

During the recent World War, when workers of one country were killing and crippling their fellow workers in other countries; when so-called socialists were exhorting their followers in the working class to come to the aid of their respective Fatherlands which in every case were seeking to gain financial, industrial or colonial advantage, for their native capitalists; when only a meagre band of uncompromising revolutionaries maintained a real working class attitude toward the slaughter—the representatives of the revolutionary Youth, the International Union of Socialist Youth, later the Young Communist International, met at Berge in 1915 and issued the flaming challenge: "War against War!"

Thus, at its inception, International Youth Day had for its slogan a call for the end of the great, immediate problem of the workers. Ever since, International Youth Day has been celebrated, not as a holiday, but as a day for demonstration against the most pressing phase of capitalist reaction, either an attack on Soviet Russia or on the conditions of the workers; the Open Shop Campaign, or an impending war.

September second of this year marks the ninth anniversary of the celebration all over the world, and the second in the United States. The Young Workers League now seeks to draw the masses of the young workers in the United States into a movement against the wild reaction here, the danger of a new world holocaust in which workers' blood will once more be shed. The Mussolini-inspired Fascisti in America have already started their vicious campaign of assassinations and terrorism. The Knightgowned Knights of the Ku Klux Klan continue with more energy their cowardly attacks upon negroes and white men alike. The half-witted "General" Dawes is organizing his bombastic Minute Men for the purpose of "enforcing" and "protecting" the Constitution. The Boy Scouts are still drawing the sons of thousands of workers, with the view to inculcate a blind obedience to their leaders who are in turn the future tools of the master class. Numerous other reactionary excrescences are breaking out in this country. Together they form the basis for a White Guard, a nucleus for a Mussolini coup, which will inaugurate an unheard of reign of terror against the working class of this country.

The dangers of a new war grow continually greater. The struggle in the Ruhr is becoming sharper and clearer as the agreement for an international trust to exploit the mines and mills approaches. In the near East, in Mexico, in Rumania, and in various other countries, the capitalists of America, England and France are struggling madly for oil. Everywhere armaments are being increased. England and France are in ceaseless face to compete in the building of an air force. In the inevitably approaching war for oil or coal or iron or colonies, the capitalists of America, England and France will not stand aside. As in the last war, so will it be in the next. Pious phrases will be spoken by the hirelings of the masters. Again it will be a "War to end all wars," or to make the world safe for "Democracy."

The first to be drawn into the whirlpool of war are the young workers between the ages of 18 and 30. They are the first sacrifices on the altar of Profit. They are the first victims of the imperialists' insatiable thirst for gold and power. Torn away from their homes and families they go to meet an untimely death, or to come back as mental and physical wrecks.

Against Reaction and War, the Young Workers League, together with the young communists everywhere, issues the calls: **Down with Reaction!**

Unite against Capitalism and Militarism!

Meetings should be called in every center in the United States. Where there is no branch of the League, the Workers Party local should take the initiative in arranging a meeting for both young and adult workers.

The Young Workers League calls upon the class conscious workers, irrespective of age, to demonstrate on September second, to register their antagonism to capitalism and its offsprings, War, Exploitation and Misery.

Down with Reaction!!
Away with Imperialist War!!!
Long Live Communism!!!

• • •

For further information write to the Young Workers League, 2537 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

THE WORKER

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A Strike-Breaker President

Our Answer: A COMMUNIST DAILY

F.F.L.P. Seeks United Front of All Labor

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—The Federated Farmer-Labor Party, thru its national secretary here, has sent a proposal to the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, urging joint action for the 1924 campaign.

It is proposed that there shall be a joint "negotiation committee of five and five, in order to discuss ways and means for a nation-wide organization campaign among the workers and farmers, so that, at the presidential elections of 1924, a mighty Federated Farmer-Labor Party of the masses, of the factories and farms, can undertake the fight against our deadly enemy—against capitalism and the capitalist government."

The sending of this letter was authorized by the National Executive Committee of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, and is signed by the national secretary, Joseph Manley. It is as follows:

Chicago, Ill., July 31, 1923.

William H. Johnston, Chairman,
Conference for Progressive Action,
Machinist Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother: Representatives of six hundred thousand farmers and workers organized the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. Our Party is new and has not as yet the majority of farmers and workers behind it, but it represents large masses of exploited farmers and workers, and it represents, moreover, the great idea of independent political action of the laboring masses. In the name of 600,000 exploited farmers and workers and in the name of the great idea of the Farmer-Labor Party we appeal to the Conference for Progressive Political Action to unite its action with our action.

We believe that the time has come for the exploited farmers and workers, regardless of difference in political opinion, to unite against the common enemy, against the capitalists and the capitalist government, instead of splitting their forces.

The time is not only ripe for the organization of a political party of farmers and workers, independent of the old capitalist parties, but the

(Continued on Page Two)

Trotzky Declares Time Is Ripe for Workers to Issue Slogan "The United States of Europe"

Editor's Note:—In order to get a correct understanding of conditions in Europe to-day, it is imperative that America's workers become acquainted with the facts set forth by Leon Trotzky in the accompanying article. During the illness of Lenin, we find Trotzky the most prominent interpreter of the struggles of the Soviet Republic, and of the Communist International. His reasons for supporting the immediate issuance of the slogan, "The United States of Europe," in conjunction with the slogan, "A Government of Workers and Farmers," are as clear and concise as his arguments in behalf of the determined attitude he takes on all big problems. He writes:

By LEON TROTZKY

I think that in conjunction with the slogan "A Government of Workers and Peasants," the time is appropriate for issuing the slogan "The United States of Europe." Only by uniting these two slogans shall we get a definite, systematic and progressive response to the most urgent problems of European development. The last imperialist war was essentially a European war. The accidental participation of America and Japan did not alter its character. Having secured what she required, America withdrew her hand from the flames and returned home.

To the toiling masses of Europe it is becoming ever clearer that the only way to decide is incapable of solving the basic problems of European restoration. The slogan "A Workers' and Peasants' Government" is designed to meet the attempts of the workers to find an issue by their own efforts.

It will now become necessary to indicate this issue more concretely, namely, to assert that only in the closest economic co-operation of the

(Continued on Page Six)

WITHOUT IT, YOU CANNOT FIGHT!

Great Daily Newspapers Are the Artillery of the Modern Labor Struggle. We Must Have a Great National Daily for the American Working Class.

FOR AN ENGLISH DAILY!

To All Members of the Workers Party and Sympathizers:

Comrades:—The Workers Party calls upon you to undertake the founding of a great national daily newspaper in the English language.

The time for this step is not only opportune. It is a time which makes a great daily newspaper of the working class an absolute necessity. Great historical changes are occurring in the United States. Struggles unequalled in this country lie in the immediate future. Dangers never before faced by the American workers, are coming upon the Labor Movement. THE TIME HAS ARRIVED WHEN CAPITALISM NO LONGER TOLERATES EVEN A SEMBLANCE OF A FREE LABOR MOVEMENT, BUT ADVANCES TO DESTROY IT. Reaction has been intrenching itself during the past two years on a nationally unified scale to this purpose. The Administration of President Harding, up to the moment of its close, expressed for the first time politically a nation-wide, conscious plan for an industrial order in which the element of labor organization is to be eliminated by force. The accidental close of President Harding's term elevated to the head of government a puppet whose sole claim to public attention heretofore has been in connection with strikebreaking. Reactionaries in the presidency have been a commonplace; never before has the country had a President who was a strikebreaker by profession.

There is every reason to expect in the immediate future more intense and widespread labor struggles than ever before. These struggles will inevitably concern themselves very largely with WINNING THE MINDS AND THE LOYALTY of the toiling masses for one side or the other. He who has a monopoly of the news can go a long way toward controlling the opinions as well as the understanding of the working masses.

It is inconceivable that the militant workers of this country should enter this period without having at their command at least ONE GREAT DAILY NEWSPAPER to act as their informant, guide and means of co-ordinating plans of action.

Every day the workers are having poured into their ears by the capitalist press ingenious, confusing and destructive lies, which paralyze their understanding and blast their hopes and ideals. Uncounted millions of printed pages of the kept press, loaded with propaganda against the cause of Labor, are thrust daily into the hands of the workers at a trivial price, the real expense of printing being borne by wealthy advertisers; while the honest and fearless section of the working class press reaches less than one worker in a hundred and that, usually, but once a week. Even the one formerly Socialist metropolitan daily, The New York Call, has sold itself out, has betrayed the Labor Party idea, and is now competing with the lowest capitalist gutter sheets in the profession of "anti-bolshevism."

Excellent publications of the militant working class exist. Weeklies, monthlies, and also daily papers—in FOREIGN LANGUAGES—exist and serve the workers. But none of these suffice to the present situation. Only a great national newspaper reaching the workers EVERY DAY can enlighten and co-ordinate their efforts for the struggles that lie before us.

THE PRESENT TIME CANNOT BE MISSED. THE YEAR 1924 IS A TURNING POINT BEYOND WHICH WE CANNOT PROCEED WITHOUT A GREAT NATIONAL DAILY ORGAN.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party calls upon all members of the Party, and upon all sympathetic workers, immediately to mobilize their utmost strength and TO BEGIN A DRIVE TO RAISE $100,000 WITH WHICH TO FOUND THE GREAT DAILY NEWSPAPER.

As the 7th day of November is the Anniversary of the establishment of the First Workers' and Peasants' Government of the world. It has been decided that the 7TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1923, WILL BE THE DAY FOR STARTING THE COMMUNIST DAILY, which will have for its purpose to work for the founding of the Workers' and Farmers' Government of America.

All units of the Workers Party are instructed to take up the following as their most urgent order of business:

1. To obtain from organizations and individuals generous donations to the $100,000 fund.
2. To sell to organizations and individuals preferred stock in the owning corporation of the daily newspaper.
3. Every unit of the Workers Party must form a COMMITTEE "for the Daily."

Every city organization must form a "City Campaign Committee for The Daily." Every City Committee shall chose a campaign manager.

The most important Communist duty in the present situation is to form a great English Daily for the Party.

The English Daily will be the most courageous advocate of the CAUSE OF THE WORKERS.

WITHOUT AN ENGLISH DAILY, THE PARTY CANNOT GROW.

The English Daily will be the most powerful UNIFYING FORCE for the Foreign Language Federations of the Party.

The English Daily will give a new impetus to the AMALGAMATION Movement.

The English Daily will be the spiritual center of the Labor Party Movement.

The English Daily will carry the slogan of the WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT to the broadest masses of workers and exploited farmers.

The English Daily will be the greatest propagandist of the Communist idea in this country.

Comrades! Workers! Sympathizers! Help to create a great national English Daily for the working class.

* * *

Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary.

Three Urgent Tasks of Every Party Member

1. Every Party unit shall form immediately a campaign committee for "The Daily."
2. Every Party member must get a new member into the Workers Party.
3. Every Communist must make every effort to have his trade union, benefit society, Workmen's Circle or other labor organization affiliate with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Shoe Workers Planning for New Struggle

By WILLIAM SIMONS
(Special to "The Worker")

BROCKTON, Mass.—After eleven weeks of struggle against tremendous odds, the shoe strikers had to acknowledge defeat, return to work (those who could find jobs), and become involuntary members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

When the strike was declared off, those who during the strike had left to seek employment in other cities began to come back. There are jobs for most of them, perhaps for all. But the daring fighters during the scrap—they are the ones who will be discriminated against.

All who ceased work around May 15th, must pay $4.25 reinstatement fee. For the vast majority, the fine will be $10 for striking. For the more active, the fines will be prohibitive, which is the business-like way to get rid of them. Some of the more active ones have already secured work in other shoe centers.

Lessons of the Strike

No funds. And no well rounded idea of what they were up against. This is what licked the strikers. The

(Continued on Page Five)

By JOHN PEPPER

The political machinery of the Republican Party made Calvin Coolidge vice-president and death has elevated him to the presidency of the United States.

The presidency of Calvin Coolidge denotes a sharpening of the class struggle. Harding was mediocrity covered with a smile. Coolidge is mediocrity armed with a fist.

Who is Calvin Coolidge?

His best friends, the greatest capitalist newspapers, which wish to recommend him to the people of the United States, can single out only one real fact in his life.

He is the man who broke the strike of policemen in Boston. Characteristically, the capitalist press, both Republican and Democratic, are very well satisfied with him—for the very reason, of course, that the only heroic gesture of his life is his strikebreaking in Massachusetts.

His best friends say that he has always been a very retiring man during his entire political career—but HE broke the strike in 1919.

Calvin Coolidge has always been silent. His friends write that it is the silence of wisdom. We believe that he is silent simply because he has nothing to say. But his friends, Democrats and Republicans alike, say that he is not a man of words, but a man of deeds.

He is the man who suppressed the freedom of organization. HE broke the strike in Boston with force; he introduced the offensive of capital in 1919.

Calvin Coolidge was an unknown man in the United States before 1919. He has never had a new idea, never even an old one. He has never written a readable article. He has never organized a movement, except a local party machine. He has never supported or put thru a reform. But his friends praise him—he destroyed a trade union and he broke a strike. For this reason he became a vice-president of the United States. Napoleon Bonaparte had his Eighteenth Brumaire when he dispersed the people of Paris with grape-shot. The people of France were thankful to him and made the unknown general First Consul and emperor. Calvin Coolidge had the opportunity of his lifetime with the police strike of Boston. He brought armed force against the strikers and the thankful people of the United States elevated him, the unknown Governor, to the vice-presidency. Calvin Coolidge as governor of Massachusetts accomplished nothing new or significant. As vice-president of the United States, Calvin Coolidge has accomplished nothing new or significant. But his friends say, and recommend him thereby to the workers of the United States, that he accomplished an historical act in destroying a trade union and in breaking a strike by force.

The working class of America should at last recognize the truth! We have a president today whose only qualification for office is that he is a professional strikebreaker. Jay Lovestone, in his book, has baptized the Harding administration with warm and bitter sarcasm as the "GOVERNMENT—STRIKE-BREAKER." He has shown in his book that the government of the United States—administration as well as Congress and the courts, compose a single, solid machine to oppress the working class. But at the head of this strikebreaking machine stood Harding—a man with a smile. An enemy of the workers, but conciliating. A man of the capitalists, but at the same time a man of Sunday School phrases about equality and love. NOW AT LAST THE GOVERNMENT-STRIKE-BREAKER GETS ITS FITTING HEAD—A STRIKEBREAKING PRESIDENT.

Calvin Coolidge is too insignificant as a person to be able to decide the policy of parties and classes in this country. Even geniuses can influence only the tempo of events, and Calvin Coolidge is at best, mediocrity personified. And yet, his elevation to the presidency does mean a sharpening of the political situation.

The Republican Party has for a long time no longer been a solidified party; Harding's, diplomacy could hold together the conservatives and so-called progressives and could even influence the so-called radicals within the Republican Party. Coolidge does not only lack the smile, but he has not even the authority and prestige of Harding. He is an outspoken president of the reactionaries.

Coolidge as president means an administration against the exploited farmers.

Coolidge as president means armed interference of the state power against every strike of the railroad workers or coal miners.

Coolidge as president means the oppression of every worker or farmer organization which is "red."

Coolidge as president means the advocacy of joining the World Court of the League of Nations of the international bankers.

The labor movement and the movement of the exploited farmers is in great danger. THE WORKERS AND FARMERS MUST DEFEND THEMSELVES AGAINST COOLIDGE. They must do the same that Minnesota did. The bankrupt farmers of Minnesota ridiculed Coolidge last September and did not allow him to finish his speech when he tried to convince the farmers that they were prosperous. And in 1923, the workers and farmers of Minnesota voted for the Farmer-Labor Party, kicking out the political friend of Coolidge, Governor Preus.

The presidency of Coolidge is a danger for the workers and farmers; but the misleaders of the working class wish to hide that from the working class. GOMPERS even assures Mr. Coolidge of the support of the labor movement. The New York City Convention of the SOCIALIST PARTY passes a resolution which proffers condolence for the death of Harding, and at the same time the Committee of Eleven leaders eliminates the second part of the resolution, which was directed against Coolidge. Gompers is a DEMOCRAT; but he promises his support for the REPUBLICAN Coolidge.

Hillquit, Gerber, Feigenbaum and the others are SOCIALISTS; but they deceive their own Party Convention and kill with silence the resolution which attacks the REPUBLICAN Coolidge.

It is the duty of COMMUNISTS to enlighten the workers everywhere as regards the significance of the presidency of Coolidge, and the new dangers with which the strike-breaker president menaces the labor movement.

New bitter struggles are impending. The working class must provide itself with new weapons. We must strengthen the trade unions thru amalgamation. We must strengthen the organized working class thru organizing the unorganized. We must make it clear to the exploited farmers that their only remedy is that the land shall belong to those who use it. We must lead the working class and exploited farmers into the political struggle thru a mighty Federated Farmer-Labor Party. We can do all that only if the Communist Party, the Workers Party, finds the way to the oppressed workers and farmers. The most important instrument for enlightening the masses and leading them into the defensive struggle is a daily paper. THE UNITED STATES HAS ACQUIRED A STRIKE-BREAKING PRESIDENT. OUR ANSWER SHALL BE A COMMUNIST DAILY.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 268

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Gompers' Press Agents Get Anti-Progressive Dope From the Bosses' Radical Baiters

New evidence has come to light by the Civil Liberties Union, showing that the press agents of the American Federation of Labor get reactionary copies within the labor movement from anti-labor sources.

The specific charge is made that Chester M. Wright, director of the Bureau of Information and Publicity Service, used the notorious New York Lusk Radical-Baiting-Committee Report for information in his recent attack on "The Union" and its officers. The charge is made by Prof. Harry F. Ward, chairman of "The Union," in a letter to Wright, who was formerly editor of "The New York Call."

It has long been known that the bread-and-butter agents in the labor movement hired by Gompers to black-jack opposition, draw their salaries from the per capita paid by the affiliated unions, depending for their annuities on the dues of the rank and file. But the open attacks on Soviet Russia are directly inspired by the Civil Federation of trade union wreckers.

Professor Ward's letter to the head of the A. F. of L. publicity bureau is the latest development in a sharp exchange of notes between the directors of that bureau and the Civil Liberties Union which followed the statement made in the A. F. of L. Information and Publicity Service for April that the Union is "pro-Soviet in character."

Wright has persistently dodged the Civil Liberties Union's challenge that he "cite a single statement or publication which might properly be called pro-Soviet." In his reply to the Union's challenge he has sidestepped the issue by calling names, declaring that Prof. Ward's point of view is "pro-Bolshevik, pro-I.W.W. and pro-general-destructiveness in character."

Scoring such charges as baseless and "unintelligible," Prof. Ward states in his letter to Wright:

"If you had informed your constituents that the basis of your attack was the infamous Lusk Committee Report, its value and worth as a basis for judgment by organized labor would have been appreciated. In New York State at least, labor unions know the meaning of the activities of the man whom you quote as your source of authority concerning the American Civil Liberties Union and its officers."

Referring to Archibald Stevenson, the author of the Lusk Committee Report, Prof. Ward declares:

"The most vicious falsehood asserted by this man in the report is a quotation from the report of an alleged investigator, circulated anonymously by Mr. Ralph Easley, Secretary of the National Civic Federation, among some of the most powerful enemies of organized labor in this country, and that this appears in the report as a quotation from the Civic Federation Review. But the secretary of that organization, thus faced with the responsibility of the matter, replies that the statement was never printed in his paper."

Pointing out that "this preceding makes manifest some sort of collusion in the production and use of false reports between the compiler of the Lusk Committee Report and the secretary of the National Civic Federation," Prof. Ward brings Wright's attention to the fact that Mr. Gompers is an officer of the Civic Federation.

"You argue that the Civil Liberties Union 'represents' all local organizations which have been affiliated with it solely for the protection of free speech. Let us see how this argument works in your own case. Mr. Gompers is an officer, both of the American Federation of Labor and the National Civic Federation. Now it so happens that at the critical moment in the late steel strike when some friends of mine were endeavoring to persuade Judge Gary to grant the fundamental demands of organized labor in the situation, they discovered that the Secretary of the National Civic Federation was furnishing Mr. Gary with reports concerning me and others, misrepresenting our positions and attitudes for the purpose of prejudicing him just as you have misrepresented them to organized labor. Your argument applied to this situation would mean that Mr. Gompers was 'represented' by this action of the Secretary of the National Civic Federation and thus was opposing the interests of organized labor."

Prof. Ward not only charges that Wright was "trying to make a case rather than getting at the truth," but questions the accuracy and validity of the A. F. of L.'s Information and Publicity Service under its present directorship. Commenting further on Wright's use of the Lusk Report in his attack on the Civil Liberties Union, the chairman of the Union goes on to state:

"I must inform you that as soon as this report was issued I wrote to the chairman of the Lusk Committee pointing out to him that of the nine references to me, two of which were merely formal statements of my professional title, seven were inaccurate, several of them containing absolute misstatements of facts including an alleged quotation from me which is not to be found in the journal quoted. Some of its falsehoods you have repeated in your letter. I must point out to you that those who repeat these statements stand in the same position of legal responsibility now occupied by the compiler of that report in the event of any damage resulting to me therefrom."

This Negro Migration

The solution of the problem for the Negroes is not migration. The open shoppers and scab herders of the mines and steel mills are no more their welcomers than the field gang bosses and landlords of the South. The industrialists of the North are taking advantage of racial division to use one group of workers against another. The unions must open their ranks to the Negroes, furthermore, they must go out and organize the Negroes whether they be in the North or South; or they, and not the Negroes, will be responsible for the use of Negro labor as strike breakers and scabs. Where the Negroes have been organized they have proven an staunch union members. Organized labor can ill afford racial discriminations. United it will stand and go forward—divided it will go down to defeat.

Farm Labor Active in Pa.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—The Cambria county Farmer-Labor party, in convention at Portage, has placed a ticket in the field for the fall election. The convention is said to have been the first Farmer-Labor party meeting held in Pennsylvania.

They who control the Press control the thinking (sic.) processes of the people.

An Educator Writes—

"The Government—Strikebreaker" is a smashing blow at American capitalism. You have assembled a vast array of facts in a masterly manner, and, as you truly say in your preface, you have put your conclusions at the mercy of the facts.

"We have long needed a virile literature in the American labor movement based on the realities of the class struggle in this country. Foster's History of the Steel Strike and "The Government—Strikebreaker" make a splendid beginning for this library. I shall use both of these books as texts in the course I am giving on The History of the American Labor Movement at The Seattle Labor College."

JOHN CURTISS KENNEDY, formerly of the University of Chicago; now Secretary-Treasurer, Farmer-Labor Party of the State of Washington.

You can now secure this splendid book on the realities of the class struggle in the United States in either cloth or paper binding. 368 pages.

"The Government—Strikebreaker"

By JAY LOVESTONE

Cloth binding, $1.50 Paper binding, 75 cents

THE WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

The Conquest of the Phillipines

As told by Ex-Senator R. F. PETTINGREW, in

'IMPERIAL WASHINGTON'

Reads like a chapter from "The Conquest of Peru," by the arch-conspirator, Pizzarro. Every attack by arms, deceit, conspiracy and lies enunciated in the story of the conquest of the Peruvians was re-enacted in the American Government's conquest of the Phillipines Haiti, Hawaii, Santo Domingo, Mexico, in its past fifty years of IMPERIALISTIC history.

"Imperial Washington" is written by an eye witness and a participant (and opponent) of most of the activities of this country in its imperialistic ambitions. Read this book and learn 'what has happened to America'.

Cloth, $1.25 Paper, 25 cents

WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

F.F.L.P. Seeks One Front for Big Battles

(Continued from page One)

time demands with ever louder voice the formation of such an organization. They send only point to two or three new facts:

The first fact: the exploited farmers are bankrupt. They receive less for their products than these cost them to produce. The export possibilities for farm products to Europe have been wiped out. At the same time, the trust magnates keep up artificially the prices of all industrial products, because they have a monopoly on the instruments of production, on transportation and marketing. The prices of wheat have fallen below a dollar, but the price of bread for the consuming workers remains at the same level.

The second fact: the trade union movement is being menaced by a constantly growing danger. The government with all its force is supporting the open-shop movement secretly as well as openly. The infamous Daugherty injunction which was a slap in the face, not only of the railroad unions, but of the whole labor movement, has been made permanent by the willfulness of the courts. The right to strike no longer exists in the United States.

The third fact: the tremendous defeat of the Republican Party and the complete elimination of the Democratic Party in the Minnesota elections, show clearly to all who are not blind politically, that the machinery of the old capitalist parties is tottering. The old prejudice that a third party cannot win, has met in Minnesota with just as crushing a defeat, as have the party of Harding and the party of Wilson.

These three facts: the financial bankruptcy of the farmers, the robbing of the workers of the right to strike, and the victory of a third party, show clearly the necessity and possibility for the organization of a powerful Federated Farmer-Labor Party which would embrace all the workers and farmers. The hour of action has struck. We believe the situation has best been characterized by a dirt-farmer at the July 3rd Convention of our Party. The time is ripe, the time is over-ripe, the time is rotten-ripe."

The organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party at the Chicago Convention means the first great step in this direction. We have brought together for independent political action not less than 200,000 militant farmers and workers. For that reason we call upon the Conference for Progressive Political Action to unite with us in our efforts, for the creation of a Farmer-Labor Party which will embrace the whole working-class and the exploited farmer masses. The Conference for Progressive Political Action, in its first convention of February, 1922, made the decision that the time is ripe for independent political action, but not as yet ripe enough for creating an independent political organization. But the second convention of December 11, 1922, at Cleveland, instead of going one step forward, went one step backward. It did not organize the independent political party of farmers and workers, but decided to take part in the primaries of the old capitalist parties. It accepted a program which is a copy of the program of LaFollette and of the Committee of Forty-eight, that is, a program of small business men and well-to-do farmers, and not a program of exploited farmers and industrial workers.

The two million workers and one million farmers whose organizations are affiliated with your Conference, are dissatisfied with this eternal postponement and hesitation. They are just as much dissatisfied with eternal splits in the laboring masses. We are therefore convinced that we are expressing, not only the wishes of the masses behind the Conference for Progressive Political Action when we propose joint action for both big organizations. We propose that the National Executive Committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, as well as the National Executive Committee of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party shall designate a negotiation committee of five and five, in order to discuss ways and means for a nation-wide organization campaign among the workers and farmers, so that, at the presidential elections of 1924, a mighty Federated Farmer-Labor Party of the masses of the factories and farms can undertake the fight against our deadly enemy—against capitalism and the capitalist government.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours fraternally,

Signed: Joseph Manley, Secretary,
Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass It on to Your Neighbor

MISSING!

To make up complete files of THE WORKER we need the following numbers—219-282.

We will appreciate it if comrades will send us copies of these missing issues.—Business Manager.

Harding's Death Precipitates Decisive Political Struggles

JAY LOVESTONE

The Year in American Politics

[illegible]

[illegible] Congressional elections, [illegible] in the ranks of the Democratic Party, [illegible] the political

CALVIN COOLIDGE

reactionary ticket with an open declaration of war against all forces of Progressivism and near-Progressivism. Should, however, some dark horse appear on the political horizon and win a compromise nomination for the Presidency, then some wishywashy Progressive phrase-monger like Kenyon will be given the Vice-Presidential nomination in order to rally the LaFollette forces to the Republican banner.

What Are the Progressives Going to Do?

The strategy of the Progressives has been to pursue a policy of watchful waiting. La Follette's strategy has been to let the Reactionaries take the first step. But the election of Magnus Johnson has served as a steel rod to the followers of La Follette. Harding's death will undoubtedly embolden the insurgents and make them increase their demands on the Republican Party manyfold.

What the Democrats Are Up To

The Democrats do not see that they have gained any political advantage by the exit of Harding from the coming campaign. Many of them believed that Harding was easy picking. They felt that the Republican Party could not get a weaker opponent for them and yet that the Republican Party had to put him in the field. The strategy of the Democratic machine has been to put forward some fake Progressive Democrat as Presidential nominee, get a middle of the road program, and point out to the country how unfit to run the Government both the Republican Party and Progressive Republicans are. The last point they would prove by the confusion and donothing record of the Sixty-Eighth Congress which would be unable to get sufficient agreement to pass any important legislation at a time when there was great popular pressure for remedial measures.

With Harding out of the way the Democrats do not feel themselves confronted with as easy a task as before. Should an outright reactionary be nominated by the Republicans the likelihood of the Progressives following the Democratic Party are much more slim than before Harding's death. And if a Kenyon-compromise is reached by the Republicans the Democrats will surely be up against it in smacking the reactionary label all over the Republican Party. Their middle of the road platform will thus be as effective as it would have been had Harding remained to face their attacks. The Republican crimes of the past will not be so available for political target practice in the present.

Conclusion

The death of Harding has only precipitated the moments of decision in the great battles that are to be fought in the coming political struggles culminating in the 1924 campaign. The reactionaries as well as the progressives are now more than ever bent on going all the way down the line and fighting it out.

Finally, in the ascent of Coolidge to the Presidency there is a certain amount of historical justice. Coolidge is an open enemy of Labor. He has not hidden his hatred of the working masses even behind a political smile. He got where he is today on the basis of a strikebreaking record in Massachusetts. The Harding Administration has been the blackest in years as far as the Labor Movement is concerned. It is historically symbolic of the impending class conflicts that a strikebreaking Administration like Harding's should close with so notorious and open a strikebreaker as Coolidge at the helm of the Government.

The Legend of Rest

By Vachel Lindsay

(And Written Without Prose or Rhyme)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Own from Moscow.

* * *

The day was not entirely PLEASANT—
It was for its last disgusting.
They were as stupid animals,
As respectable bourgeoisie anywhere,
And I had grown used
To LIVING people.

* * *

And yet they had it seemed
A certain life,
Which was mostly kicking
At the Government.
They said: "Is is true
We have COMFORT,
But it cost me $70
To hire an automobile
For a single Sunday's pleasure,
And those children's homes
Get them for NOTHING;
We never know what TAXES
Will hit us,
Or how long our comfort
Will continue;
Everything
Is terribly UNCERTAIN."

* * *

And I thought: "Uncertainty,
The terror of the workers
In every land,
Is the terror of the Nepmen here."

* * *

And they said: "When these folks
Make LAWS
To limit our rights and power
It's no use paying a lawyer
To EVADE them,
For their judges go not
By the letter of the law
But by the law's intention;
They punish you as much
For sneaking ROUND it,
As for any other way
Of breaking it."

* * *

But a woman said sadly:
"The WORST
Is the way our CHILDREN leave us;
My daughter has joined
The COMMUNISTS;
It took her two years' probation;
They made it very hard
Suspecting her
Because she was the daughter
Of a BOURGEOIS,
But she stuck to it
And left us,
And has no use at all
For our whole way of living."

* * *

Said a man: "The best of them go.
My youngest son has joined them;
He will accept from me nothing.
He's right; I'm a useless old fellow,
Enslaved by food and comfort,
I shall die grumbling over taxes,
And the prisons these Bolsheviks
charge me;
But it's something to know
That my children
Will be BUILDING
This great new country."

Moscow, July, 1923.

"The Adding Machine" by Elmer Rice, just published by Doubleday Page and Co. with pictures of the Theatre Guild's production of the play, will be re-published by Heinemann's in England.

Facts Reveal Fascisti in U. S. Retreat

The [illegible] of a chapter in the history of reaction in the organization of fascista groups in the Italian colonies in America. The deep interest the Fascisti standard is being measured with discreet camouflage.

First, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, Prince Caetani, who took himself to Rome and addressed the grand council of the black shirt machine to abandon the project of making Fascisi out of the workmen in America. This has a sharply significance when one remembers that the Ambassador has aided the Fascista movement in America, and has been very close to Judge Gary, one of the chief "boosters" of American Fascism.

Second, the grand council has voted that its followers on the other side of the ocean rearrange their "ideals" so as to eliminate "political" friction; in other words, to limit themselves to patriotic activities.

Third, Premier Mussolini, in an interview given to David Lawrence, of the New York Evening World, enlarged on this attitude to explain this patriotism as activities against the "reds."

It is clear from all this that the Fascisti are finding it harder to capture the Italians in America than they had expected. The dyed-in-the-wool dagger and bomb brand, they find, is not acceptable. Public opinion must be reckoned with. The forces of progressive thought among the immigrants here are too strong to be intimidated.

While there was not a word admitting the power of labor protest in this country, those who watch the situation know only too well that the hasty camouflaging and rather undignified retreat is due essentially, perhaps entirely, to the efforts of the organized labor movement here. The work of the Anti-Fascist Alliance in exposing the past deeds and future plans of the black shirts, the fervor of those who rallied round the opposition explain the views of Prince Caetani and the recasting of the Fascisti program for America.

The danger now, obviously, is that the Fascisti may be taken at their word, and the defenses against their inroads let down. Ingenuous persons may really believe that the black shirts, altho there are many strong in Italy and Spain and Central Europe, will limit themselves to flag-waving and picnics in America.

The truth is that the money which is being invested by the backers of Fascism in America must produce results in the same way as it did in Italy—by weakening, and if possible destroying the American labor movement. Whatever the grand council may set down on paper, the Fascisti admit in their official organ, published in Boston, that they intend to substitute Fascista unions for existing organizations. And even when public opinion obliges them to retract from announced grave aims in print the aims themselves remain.

The spirit of Fascism must be driven from among us, not merely the phrases!

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WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

Reactionary Bureaucracy Wars on Trade Union Educational Leagues of Needle Workers

The old bureaucratic trade union machine has started a war against the rank and file of the Jewish unions. Together with the "Forward" they have decided to make a concerted attack upon the militants in order to entrench their reactionary bureaucratic machine.

They have entered upon a life and death struggle to destroy and wipe out of existence all the sections of the Trade Union Educational League. This is a challenge thrown in the face of these militant groups that have sprung into being in the interests of the Jewish Union Movement.

This is a fight against the groups that are the real expression of the rank and file of organized labor.

This fact was definitely established at a general conference of the Trade Union Educational League that recently took place in New York.

The conference considered the latest developments in the Jewish Trade Union movement and was confronted with the following situation:

The Present General Situation in the Unions

The situation generally, and especially in the needle trades is a very favorable one. In the ladies' garment industry a complete chaos prevails. Most of the work in the so-called unionized centres is to-day being executed in sweat shops. In the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has lost control even in those shops with which it has closed agreements. The workers work under the most unbearable conditions.

The organization is face to face with a series of pressing problems which call for immediate solution, and if no solution is forthcoming the union will find itself upon a surging volcano that will soon erupt and destroy it.

In the men's clothing industry the situation is no better. Tens of thousands of union members are walking the streets without work while the work of manufacturers who have agreements with the union is being made in scab contracting shops. Among the workers a keen competition prevails greatly to accentuate daily in the unionized shops. The introduction of a minimum wage scale is being hindered by the bosses with the assistance of the reactionary union politicians. The same is true in reference to the introduction of many improvements necessary for the betterment of conditions in the industry.

Practically the same situation confronts the workers in the other industries. The officialdom of the Furriers' Union continually thru the pages of the Forward make a lot of noise about the "great advantages" that they are gaining for the workers in the shops. But the furriers who know the truth know well enough that the noise of their officials is this respect is nothing but humbug. The fact is that the working conditions of the furriers is much worse than in the other industries.

The truth of the matter is [illegible] the entire needle trade [illegible] spite of the much heralded [illegible] very large number of [illegible] ers are unemployed [illegible] are those who work [illegible] conditions and receive [illegible] enough to live upon [illegible] the organized many [illegible] usually getting ridiculous wages. The problems [illegible] unions are of a very se

The Machine Fights the Workers Interests

In such a crisis the leaders [illegible] the unions surely should have made every possible effort to come in close contact with the active groups of the rank and file. At the present time it is urgently necessary to unite all the forces in an effort to remedy the chaotic situation in which the organizations find themselves.

Our unions, however, are still being led and ruled by the reactionary union bureaucracy. This union bureaucracy is unfitted to meet the present situation. Instead of getting in closer touch with the rank and file of their organizations these union bureaucrats have started a bitter war against the groups representing the rank and file. Instead of waging a campaign to wipe out the present intolerable conditions that confront the workers they have determined to wage a relentless war against the increased power of the Trade Union Educational League.

In the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union the bureaucratic machine is endeavoring to remove all the active league workers from the responsible offices in the union. Without any justifiable or constitutional motives the general officers have conducted a vile campaign against the Cloak Makers' Joint Board of Philadelphia. Thru all kinds of methods they have attempted to remove the joint board, for the only reason that it was composed of league members. The executive board of Dressmakers local 22 was put under charges because the majority of its members are connected with the league. In Chicago the Vice President of the International, Perlstein, has rejected nominated candidates for office for the sole reason that they were with the league. According to Perlstein's statement he only carried out the order of the president and the general executive board of the International. The President himself has in his official statements declared that they, that is the International machine, will under no circumstances permit that any part of the organization should be under the leadership of left officers.

In the Amalgamated also, steps have been taken against the Trade Union Educational League. The General Executive Board has officially made clear its desire in this respect to a committee of the League, presented to the committee a demand that the league be immediately disbanded.

Every one is well acquainted with the campaign that is being conducted against the League in the Furriers Union. There reigns a fascist band that suppresses the will of the rank and file with an iron hand. This fascist band has brazenly denied the right of any union member who is a league member sympathetic to the league to run for office.

In the Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union, League members have been prevented from having nominations and being elected, thru slugging and other terroristic methods used in the recent elections that were held.

These conditions are the result of a systematic well planned campaign on the part of the union bureaucracy. This union bureaucracy have been driven to extreme measures on account of the pressure exerted upon them by the yellow Forward. They have determined to ruthlessly wipe out the militant groups of the rank and file.

Reasons Why They Fight Leagues

The formal excuse given for their attacks upon the leagues is that the League is a dual union. The truth, however, is that the bureaucratic leaders themselves know that this is a deliberate lie, because the leagues do not consist of dues paying members. The leagues are composed of those groups in the unions that have progressive opinions. The leagues have a clear and consistent program on all trade union questions. The program of the league expresses the militant class spirit of the rank and file. This is the main reason why

[illegible] THE YELLOW BUREAUCRATS!

[illegible] will reply to the attack on the Needle Trades Section of the Workers Educational League.

STAR CASINO

[illegible] 107th Street and Park Avenue

[illegible] DAY NIGHT, AUGUST 23, 8 O'CLOCK

[illegible] William Z. Foster, secretary, Trade Union Educational League; Benjamin Gitlow, Alexander Bittleman, Gold, of the Furriers, [illegible] Abrams of the Amalgamated, a spokesman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and others prominent in the progressive labor movement.

The old reactionary bureaucratic machine is against the league.

One of the main points in the league program is the organization of the unorganized. The greatest calamity for the unions in the needle trades is the fact that at present the majority of the workers in the industry are unorganized. This is the reason why the greatest amount of work is being done in various scab shops. As a result of this condition tens of thousands of workers and their families are on the verge of starvation.

The league maintains that the leadership over the union should be assumed by the rank and file. Just as long as this will not be accomplished the tens of thousands of unorganized workers will remain unorganized. The present bureaucratic union leaders will never carry out the organization of the unorganized. They are isolated from the rank and file and have nothing but contempt for the broad masses. They look upon the union as a business enterprise the purpose of which is to serve their personal interests and that of their union machine and not the interests of the organization's membership. The league maintains that in the unions the shop delegate system should be introduced. This will lead to the participation of the broad membership of the union in the activities of the organization. This will give an opportunity to the rank and file to take over the leadership.

The league definitely stands and works for amalgamation. The league maintains that all the unions in the needle trades should be united into one industrial organization. Only then will the workers thru their united power be able to counteract the power of the manufacturers. The same policy of Amalgamation the league strives to institute in all the other labor organizations.

The league further maintains that the workers of all the unions should thru their organizations be united in a big political party. For this reason the league is for the organization of a powerful labor party, a party that should fight for the interests of the workers on the political field.

The league maintains that the

Swedish and Swiss Crafts Amalgamate

(By the Federated Press.)

ZURICH, Switzerland. — The clothing workers of Switzerland have amalgamated with the leather workers and formed the "Bekleidungs- und Lederarbeiter - Verband" of Switzerland. Thus practically the whole clothing industry of the country is brought under one hat.

The new union includes tailors, seamstresses, cloth hat and cap makers, on the one hand, and shoemakers, furriers, glove makers, saddlers and tanners, on the other. The leather workers have brought 5,342 members into the union, the clothing workers 2,847 members.

In the opinion of E. Musil, national president, the amalgamation has meant concentration of power and a large saving of expense. The separate offices have been abandoned, one organ, the "Bekleidungs- und Lederarbeiter," has been established, above all, an effective strike fund is being built up.

* * *

Swedish Unions Amalgamate

STOCKHOLM. — The Swedish Federation of Labor now embraces 33 unions, with 3,999 locals and 300,221 members, of whom 274,520 are men and 27,501 women.

There has been a general trend toward amalgamation and concentration along industrial lines. Thus the hat makers and furriers amalgamated during 1922; likewise the bakers and confectioners, with the butchers, formed the Food Workers' Industrial Union.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER. KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

U. S. Military Dictator Wood Thinks All's Quiet in Manilla

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

"All is quiet in Manilla" [illegible] cables Military Dictator Wood to the United States War Department. [illegible] "Quiet and peace prevail in the Philippines" [illegible] a report of the tyrannical rule of General Wood, [illegible] land, [illegible] in the interests of Manuel Roxas and the Filipino [illegible] Filipinos, who says:

"The (Wood) has sought to establish a government [illegible] that which has turned our country for the last ten generations."

It is significant that the New York Times, in reporting the speech by General Wood, left out the declaration [illegible] made, carefully omitted these words. The Times doesn't want the workers and farmers of the United States to know that the Filipinos find U. S. imperialism to be worse than Spain's bloody tyranny; that the American Wood is a greater oppressor than the Spaniard, Weyler. Therefore the Times omits the words: "...Thus the brutality of the growing American World Empire outstrips the savagery inflicted upon colonials by the British in India and Egypt, the French in Morocco, the Belgians in the Congo."

"Dictator" Wood

It is now nearly a quarter of a century that the various capitalist old party politicians, both Democrat and Republican, U. S. have pledged self-determination to the Filipinos, declaring that they will be allowed to govern themselves as soon as they show themselves "fit for self-government."

This fiction is now completely exposed as "Governor" Woods seeks to tighten his militaristic grip on behalf of American imperialism upon the colonial slaves of the United States in the Philippines. Again in the language of Roxas:

"He (Wood) has sought to establish a government, not of popular expression, but of suppression of the popular will.

"In matters pertaining to the Philippine National Bank, General Wood has done that which no head of any business organization would do; he has taken the side of the man most interested in killing our government banking institutions. That is William T. Nolting, president and general manager of a rival, competing bank.

"As to the development of our vast natural resources, the Governor has sought to destabilize our national economic organization, accepting advices from those American interests that want to come here to 'exploit our sources on a large scale.'"

The American record in the Philippines is only approached by the terror under the Stars and Stripes over the natives of Cuba, Porto Rico, Hayti and other islands.

It was even before the seizure of the Philippine Islands by Admiral George Dewey that President William McKinley, in a message to Congress (April 11, 1898) took the usual hypocritical, high-flown standard on the subject of forcible annexation, in the following words: "I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morals, would be criminal aggression."

When Admiral Dewey sailed his ships into Manila Bay, the Filipinos under Aguinaldo were already in possession of all the rest of the Island of Luzon. In the language of ex-U. S. Senator Pettigrew, "After (Aguinaldo) set up a government, a government suitable to those people, a government which protected life and property thruout the entire area of that country."

Aguinaldo also took from the Spanish oppressors, and the Southern Islands, the Island of Panay, of Cebu and Negroes, and organized governments there. American imperialism reaped the fruits of this Filipino revolution against Spain, when it sent Dewey into Manila Bay and crushed the Spanish remnants there, "without the loss of a single man."

The United States, thirefore, is in the Philippines as a conqueror, not as the liberator of the Filipinos from Spain. Again, in the words that Pettigrew uses in his "Imperial Washington," "We are there as armed banditti that would enter your premises in daytime, and we have no more right to be there than the bandit has the right to enter and despoil your home."

Yet it is the right that imperialism takes in order to find new fields of exploitation. The colonial coolies of Washington, D. C., in the Philippines find themselves in the same chains as the slaves of the imperialism that lives in London, Paris, Rome or Tokio. Their chains will not break and fall away until all imperialism has been conquered by Workers' Governments everywhere. A Workers' Government in the United States will bring the liberation of the oppressed, not only in the Philippines, but in all other lands where the Stars and Stripes have been raised as camouflage to aid the great international trusts in their plots to pillage the subject peoples of the earth.

"All is quiet in Manilla," cables the Military Dictator Wood, but the will to be free smoulders everywhere. Soon it will burst into flames, even among the people "liberated" by American imperialism.

Teachers for Soviet Recognition

Chicago.—The American Federation of Teachers at its annual convention in Chicago passed the following resolution:

"That the federation, interested primarily in world reconstruction, urge upon the United States government that all barriers tending to prevent commercial intercourse and the ultimate recognition of the present Russian government be removed."

Things As They Are

By JAMES P. CANNON

WORDS VERSUS DEEDS

The development of the Communist movement in America from theory to action is producing many fruitful results. Our Labor Party campaign, for example, although only in its infancy, has already created a profound impression thruout the labor movement. A few months of organized struggle on this point has caused more alarm to the labor bureaucrats than twenty years of vague "sentiment" for independents action. And the internal effects of this activity are also very great. Our party itself was never in such a healthy condition. The destructive factional disturbances which characterized our theoretical youth are not much in evidence during these busy days. And we are also learning, thru these external actions of the party, who are the communists of words and who are the communists of deed. We are beginning to understand very clearly what Marx meant when he said, 'One step of actual movement is worth a dozen programs."

In the early days of the movement, when it was all talk and theory, the biggest talkers and theoretical quibblers were considered the best communists. But many of them who shone so brilliantly in abstract controversy fail most miserably in concrete action. Communism to them was only a cloak. It hid them very well for a while, but action pulls it aside and shows them as they really are.

Take the case of Dennis Batt. He was not able to get along with us because he said we were not revolutionary enough. For fear that we should lead him into reformism and compromise he parted company with us long ago. That was the Batt of theory. In actual practice he is showing a decidedly opportunistic face.

Since breaking with us Batt has become editor of the official organ of the Detroit Federation of Labor; and the uncompromising Marxist has shown a remarkable ability to conform and adapt himself to the requirements of this official position. When the Detroit Federation in last the Detroit Federation in the last election made the fundamental error of adopting a nonpartisan political policy, Batt made no real fight against it. He who broke with us over the turn of a phrase did not break with the leaders of the Detroit Federation on a question of principle. He edited the paper which every week advocated the election of candidates of the capitalist parties."

Last week, however, he came to open conflict with John T. Taylor, president, and Frank Martel, organizer, of the Detroit Federation. These progressive unionists were on the road advocating the affiliation of the Detroit Federation with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and Batt, the revolutionist, was opposing them bitterly. On the side of Taylor and Martel were the class-conscious delegates, the radicals and Communists. On the side of Batt were the delegates who are still confused on the issue of independent political action and the reactionaries who are flatly opposed to it. In concrete action Batt made an alliance with the reactionary anti-Labor party elements against the progressive trade unionists and the Communists. He played the game of the enemies of the Labor Party. He who "went along" with Taylor and Martel when they were against the Labor Party broke with them when they were for it. He turned to the right when they turned to the left.

Yes, action is good for the movement.

It clears the air that once was thick with sterile debate. It establishes the criterion of deeds instead of words and, indeed, plain that the phrase-Communists are separated from us not so much by theoretical considerations as by practical ones. They do not want to fight for the things we fight for against the powerful enemies on the other side of the line.

Nova Scotia Labor Fights Coal Barons

By JOHN ROBUR

(Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and The Worker.)

OTTAWA, Canada.—Nova Scotia general strikes as much of the steel and steel workers in Nova Scotia attention here is directed to the situation [illegible] to the coal and steel [illegible] Dominion. There is a tense feeling in well-informed circles that there will be a three months' suspension of the British Empire Steel Corporation and all its ramifications.

There have been a number of inquiries into conditions in the closely connected district of coal and steel in the maritime provinces, but so far the controlling operations themselves have never had the searchlight turned steadily upon them. The coal industry in Nova Scotia is more than a century old, but the germs of the present unhealthy situation began to develop in the nineties, when the Dominion Coal Co. and the Dominion Steel Co. were established. Another big company, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal, was later thrown into the field, and there has been more than two decades in which "watered stock" forms probably at least half of the capital outstanding.

The unsound condition of "Besco," as the corporation is known in Cape Breton, has long been one of the chief causes of industrial turmoil in the whole industry. The workers know that the bosses are reaping huge profits out of stock jobbing if not out of coal and steel operations, and have no confidence in the men for whom they are working. If the industry were put on a sound financial basis, the workers would have some assurance of fairness and that would go a long way to secure peace.

The present head of Besco, Roy M. Wolvin, is neither a steel nor coal operator. He has made his money by promoting. Recently he figured with his brother, Lee Wolvin, in an attempt to control shipping on the great lakes which shocked parliament into adopting drastic legislation.

These circumstances have done much to educate public opinion. There is a feeling that if there is another investigation of the steel-coal industry, it should not stop with wages but should make a thoro probe of the Besco corporation.

Foster Coming for Two Days

William Z. Foster will be in New York August 22-23. The Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L. has arranged a Mass Meeting in New Star Casino on the 23rd, and on the 22nd a meeting of all active militants, secretaries and executive board members of the T. U. E. L. with Comrade Foster will be arranged. Keep the above dates open and watch for further announcements.

* *

You can never understand capitalism until you understand Communism.

Commencing Next Week A SERIES OF ARTICLES on "The Workers Party Today—Tomorrow"

In this series, written by James P. Cannon, the following subjects will be covered:

A Look at the New Movement.
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Some Aspects of the Campaign for a Labor Party.
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The Workers Party in the West.
The "Party Man."
A Model Party Branch.
Organizational Weaknesses—And Ways to Overcome Them.
The New Party Versus the Old.
Developing a Systematic Propaganda.
What's Ahead?

Babson Counts on Craft Unionism to Cripple Organization Drive Among Steel Workers

By CLARISSA S. WARE

In a recent bulletin to employers subscribing to his service, Roger Babson, adviser to "Big Business," writes as follows:

"Unionizing Steel:—We do not expect much of the campaign, on account of the large number of competing unions, which have never made it long together long enough to get anywhere, and on account of the large numbers of Negroes which have been imported into the steel industry. The trade unions make all kinds of professions about organizing Negroes. They have never actually done much of it."

The employers are counting on craft divisions and racial friction to defeat the campaign to organize the steel workers. What more striking proof would the workers ask than this.

Craft unionism defeated the great steel strike of 1919. Craft unionism divides the workers and permits the employers to use one group against another. Craft unionism breeds jealousies and divisions within the ranks of organized Labor. Craft unionism is a crime against the workers. And the capitalists are today counting on craft unionism to defeat the campaign to organize the steel workers.

It is not sufficient for unions to endorse amalgamation of craft unions into industrial unions. The rank and file of the craft unions must demand results, must call for action, amalgamation must be made a fact.

An industrial union of all steel workers, red, white, black, yellow, skilled and unskilled, native and foreign-born, could bring even the steel octopus to terms. Divisions of craft, color or creed are weapons in the hands of the employers, Babson's statement proves beyond a doubt, that they realize the value of these divisions and will foster them to the utmost.

The solidarity of labor demands the amalgamation of craft unions into powerful industrial unions of all workers in the industry.

Unusual Outing by Defense Council for August 25; Bathing, Dancing, Hiking, Games

After searching for many months for a suitable place for a summer outing, which will furnish real enjoyment for all, the Labor Defense Council has at last found an ideal spot. Tucked away among the beautiful hills of Westchester county lies Sherwood Park. The Labor Defense Council has secured the use of 24 acres of the finest picnic ground within the vicinity of New York City.

There are large grassy spaces for games and outdoor sports as well as shady nooks for quiet rest and comfort. Special automobiles will meet passengers at the 241st Street station of the White Plains Division of the Interboro Subway (5 Cents fare) and will speed them in comfort to the Sherwood Park at 10.30 A. M. to 12 noon, returning at 8 p. m.

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By JAY LOVESTONE

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"BLOOD AND STEEL" tells the whole story of this inhuman plot against the workers. Read it, get others to read it. Order a number of copies and sell to all workers in all industries. The steel workers must have your support in their fight—which is also your fight.

10 cents per copy
In lots of 10 or more 7 cents each

WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

Reactionary Bureaucrats Wage War on Trade Union Educational League of Needle Workers

The old reactionary bureaucratic machine is against the league.

One of the main points in the league program is the organization of the unorganized. The greatest calamity for the unions in the needle trades is the fact that at present the majority of the workers in the industry are unorganized. This is the reason why the greatest amount of work is being done in various scab shops. As a result of this condition tens of thousands of workers and their families are on the verge of starvation.

The league maintains that the leadership over the union should be assumed by the rank and file. But this alone as will not be accomplished the tens of thousands of unorganized workers will remain unorganized. The present bureaucratic union leaders will never carry out the organization of the unorganized. They are isolated from the rank and file and have nothing but contempt for the broad masses. They look upon the union as a business enterprise the purpose of which is to serve their personal interests and that of their union machine and not the interests of the organization's membership. The league maintains that in the unions the shop delegate system should be introduced. This will lead to the participation of the broad membership of the unions in the activities of the organization. This will give an opportunity to the rank and file to take over the leadership.

The league delightfully stands and works for amalgamation. The league maintains that all the unions in the needle trades should be united into one industrial organization. Only then will the workers thru their united power be able to counteract the power of the manufacturers. The entire policy of Amalgamation the league strives to institute in all the other labor organizations.

The league further maintains that the workers of all the unions should thru their organizations be united in a big political party. For this reason the league is for the organization of a powerful labor party, a party that should fight for the interests of the workers on the political field.

The league maintains that the

FIGHT THE YELLOW BUREAUCRATS!

Able speakers will reply to the attack on the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League.

NEW STAR CASINO

107th Street and Park Avenue

THURSDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 23, 8 O'CLOCK

Speakers: William Z. Foster, secretary, Trade Union Educational League, Benjamin Gitlow, Alexander Bittelman, Gold, of the Furriers. Abrams of the Amalgamated, a spokesman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and others prominent in the progressive labor movement.

Swedish and Swiss Crafts Amalgamate

(By the Federated Press.)

ZURICH, Switzerland. — The clothing workers of Switzerland have amalgamated with the leather workers and formed the "Bekleidungs- und Lederarbeiter - Verband" of Switzerland. Thus practically the whole clothing industry of the country is brought under one hat.

The new union includes tailors, seamstresses, cloth, fur and cap makers, on the one hand, and shoemakers, furriers, glove makers, saddlers and tanners on the other. The leather workers have brought 5,343 members into the union, the clothing workers 2,847 members.

In the opinion of E. Musil, national president, the amalgamation has meant concentration of power and a large saving of expense. The separate offices have been abandoned; one organ, the "Bekleidungs- und Lederarbeiter," has been established; above all, an effective strike fund is being built up.

* * *

Swedish Unions Amalgamate

STOCKHOLM. — The Swedish Federation of Labor now embraces 33 unions, with 3,999 locals and 300,221 members, of whom 274,520 are men and 27,501 women.

There has been a general trend toward amalgamation and concentration along industrial lines. Thus the hat makers and furriers amalgamated during 1922; likewise the bakers and confectioners, with the butchers, formed the Food Workers' Industrial Union.

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U. S. Military Dictator Thinks All's Quiet in Manila

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

"Dictator" Wood

by the British in India and Egypt, the French in Morocco, the Belgians in the Congo.

It is now nearly a quarter of a century that the various capitalist old party administrations at Washington, D. C., have pledged self-determination to the Filipinos, declaring that they will be allowed to govern themselves as soon as they show themselves "fit for self-government."

This fiction is now completely exposed as "Governor" Wood seeks to tighten his militaristic grip on behalf of American imperialism upon the colonial slaves of the United States in the Philippines. Again in the language of Roxas:

"He (Wood) has sought to establish a government, not of popular expression, but of suppression of the popular will.

"In matters pertaining to the Philippine National Bank, General Wood has done that which no head of any business organization would do; he has taken the advice of the man most interested in killing our government banking institutions. That is William T. Nolting, president and general manager of a rival, competing bank.

"As to the development of our vast natural resources, the Governor has sought to denationalize our national economic organization, accepting advices from those American interests that want to come here to exploit our sources on a large scale."

The American record in the Philippines is only approached by the terror under the Stars and Stripes over the natives of Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti and other islands.

It was even before the seizure of the Philippine Islands by Admiral George Dewey that President William McKinley, in a message to Congress (April 11, 1898) took the usual hypocritical, high moral stand on the subject of forcible annexation, in the following words: "I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morals, would be criminal aggression."

When Admiral Dewey sailed his ships into Manila Bay, the Filipinos under Aguinaldo were already in possession of all the rest of the Island of Luzon. In the language of ex-U. S. Senator Pettigrew, "After (Aguinaldo) had set up a government, a government suitable to those people, a government which protected life and property throughout the entire area of that country."

Aguinaldo also took from the Spanish oppressors, the Southern Islands, the Island of Panay, of Cebu and Negroes, and organized governments there. American imperialism reaped the fruits of this Filipino revolution against Spain, when it sent Dewey into Manila Bay and crushed the Spanish remnants there, "without the loss of a single man."

The United States, therefore, is in the Philippines as a conqueror, not as the liberator of the Filipinos from Spain. Again, in the words that Pettigrew uses in his "Imperial Washington," "We are there as armed banditti that would enter your premises in daytime, and we have no more right to be there than the bandit has the right to enter and despoil your home."

Yet it is the right that imperialism takes in order to find new fields of exploitation. The colonial coolies of Washington, D. C., in the Philippines find themselves in the same chains as the slaves of the imperialism that lives in London, Paris, Rome or Tokio. Their chains will not break and fall away until all imperialism has been conquered by Workers' Governments everywhere. A Workers' Government in the United States will bring the liberation of the oppressed, not only in the Philippines, but in all other lands where the Stars and Stripes have been raised as camouflage to aid the great international trusts in their plots to pillage the subject peoples of the earth.

"All is quiet in Manilla," cables the Military Dictator Wood, but the will to be free smoulders everywhere. Soon it will burst into flames, even among the people "liberated" by American imperialism.

Teachers for Soviet Recognition

Chicago.—The American Federation of Teachers at its annual convention in Chicago passed the following resolution:

"That the federation, interested primarily in world reconstruction, urge upon the United States government that all barriers tending to prevent commercial intercourse and the ultimate recognition of the present Russian government be removed."

Things As They Are

By JAMES P. CANNON

WORDS VERSUS DEEDS

The development of the Communist movement in America from theory to action is producing many fruitful results. Our Labor Party campaign, for example, although only in its infancy, has already created a profound impression thruout the labor movement. A few months of organized struggle on this point has caused more alarm to the labor bureaucrats than twenty years of vague "sentiment" for independent action. And the internal effects of this activity are also very great. Our party itself was never in such a healthy condition. The destructive factional disturbances which characterized our theoretical youth are not much in evidence during these busy days. And we are also learning, thru these external actions of the party, who are the communists of words and who are the communists of deed. We are beginning to understand very clearly what Marx meant when he said, 'One step of actual movement is worth a dozen programs."

In the early days of the movement, when it was all talk and theory, the biggest talkers and theoretical quibblers were considered the best communists. But many of them who chose to brilliantly to abstract controversy fall most miserably in concrete action. Communism to them was only a cloak. It hid them very well for a while, but eventually pulls it aside and shows them as they really are.

Take the case of Dennis Batt. He was not able to get along with us because the editor of the official organ of the Detroit Federation of Labor; and the uncompromising Marxist has shown a remarkable ability to conform and adapt himself to the requirements of this official position. When the Detroit Federation in last the Detroit Federation in the last election made the fundamental error of adopting a nonpartisan political policy, Batt made no real fight against it. He who broke with us over the turn of a phrase did not break with the leaders of the Detroit Federation on a question of principle. He edited the paper which every week advocated the election of candidates of the capitalist parties.'

Last week, however, he came to open conflict with John T. Taylor, president, and Frank Martel, organizer of the Detroit Federation. These progressive unionists were on the floor advocating the affiliation of the Detroit Federation with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and Batt, the revolutionist, was opposing them bitterly. On the side of Taylor and Martel were the class-conscious delegates, the radicals and Communists. On the side of Batt were the delegates who are still confused on the issue of independent political action and the reactionaries who are flatly opposed to it. In concrete action Batt made an alliance with the reactionary anti-Labor party elements against the progressive trade unionists and the Communists. He played the game of the enemies of the Labor Party. He who "went along" with Taylor and Martel when they were against the Labor Party broke with them when they were for it. He turned to the right when they turned to the left.

Yes, action is good for the movement.

It clears the air that once was thick. It clears the air by once was thick with sterile debate. It establishes the criterion of deeds instead of words and makes it plain that the phrase-Communists are separated from us not so much by theoretical considerations as by practical ones. They do not want to fight for the things we fight for, once was thick powerful enemies on the other side of the fen.

Nova Scotia Labor Fights Coal Barons

By JOHN S. ROBUR,
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press and "The Worker")

OTTAWA, Can.—With the gradual closing down of the Nova Scotia coal mines, directed on the situation likely to arise in the steel-coal industry, Canada is at strong farmer-labor influence that there should be a thoro investigation of the British Empire Steel Corporation and all its ramifications.

There have been a number of inquiries into conditions in the closely connected industries of coal and steel in the maritime provinces, but so far the controlling corporations themselves have never had the searchlight turned steadily upon them. The coal industry in Nova Scotia is more than a century old, but the germs of the present unhealthy situation began to develop in the nineties, when the Dominion Coal Co. and the Dominion Steel Co. were established. Another big company, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal, was later thrown into the field, and there has been more than two decades in which "watered stock" forms probably at least half of the capital outstanding.

The unsound condition of "Besco," as the corporation is known in Cape Breton, has long been one of the chief causes of industrial turmoil in the whole industry. The workers know that the bosses are reaping huge profits out of stock jobbing it not out of coal and steel operations, and have no confidence in the men for whom they are working. If the industry were put on a sound financial basis, the workers would have some assurance of fairness and that would go a long way to secure peace.

The present head of Besco, Roy M. Wolvin, is neither a steel nor coal operator. He has made his money by promoting. Recently he figured with his brother, Lee Wolvin, in an attempt to control shipping on the great lakes which shocked parliament into adopting drastic legislation.

These circumstances have done much to educate public opinion. There is a feeling that if there is another investigation of the steel-coal industry, it should not stop with wages but should make a thoro probe of the Besco corporation.

Foster Coming for Two Days

William Z. Foster will be in New York August 22-23. The Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L. has arranged a Mass Meeting in New Star Casino on the 23rd and on the 22nd a meeting of all active militants, secretaries and executive board members of the T. U. E. L. with Comrade Foster will be arranged. Keep the above dates open and watch for further announcements.

* * *

You can never understand capitalism until you understand Communism.

Babson Counts on Craft Unionism to Cripple Organization Drive Among Steel Workers

By CLARISSA S. WARE

In a recent bulletin to employers subscribing to his service, Roger Babson, adviser to "Big Business," writes as follows:

a. "Unionizing Steel—We do not expect much of the campaign, on account of the large number of competing unions, which have never made out to hang together long enough to get anywhere, and on account of the large numbers of Negroes which have been imported into the steel industry. The trade unions make all kinds of professions about organizing Negroes. They have never actually done much of it."

The employers are counting on craft divisions and racial friction to defeat the campaign to organize the steel workers. What more striking proof would the workers ask than this.

Craft unionism defeated the great steel strike of 1919. Craft unionism divides the workers and permits the employers to use race prejudice against another. Craft unionism breeds jealousies and divisions within the ranks of organized Labor. Craft unionism is a crime against the workers. And the capitalists are today counting on craft unionism to defeat the campaign to organize the steel workers.

It is not sufficient for unions to endorse amalgamation of craft unions into industrial unions. The rank and file of the craft unions must demand results, must call for action, amalgamation must be made a fact.

An industrial union of all steel workers, red, white, black, yellow, skilled and unskilled, native and foreign-born, could bring even the steel octopus to terms. Divisions of craft, color or creed are weapons in the hands of the employers, Babson's statement proves beyond a doubt, that they realize the value of these divisions and will foster them to the utmost.

The solidarity of labor demands the amalgamation of craft unions into powerful industrial unions of all workers in the industry.

Unusual Outing by Defense Council for August 25; Bathing, Dancing, Hiking, Games

After searching for many months for a suitable place for a summer outing, which will furnish real enjoyment for all, the Labor Defense Council has at last found an ideal spot. Tucked away among the beautiful hills of Westchester county lies Sherwood Park. The Labor Defense Council has secured the use of 24 acres of the finest picnic ground within the vicinity of New York City.

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"The Workers Party Today—Tomorrow"

In this series of articles to appear in the DAILY WORKER the following will be discussed:

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The Workers Party and its Rivals.
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"Industrializing" the Party.
The Workers Party in the West.
The "Party Man."
A Model Party Branch.
Organizational Weaknesses—And Ways to Overcome Them.
How the New Party Versus the Old.
Developing a Systematic Propaganda.
What's Ahead?

Picketing Banned by Court in Spite of Supreme Court Decision

for F.F.L.P. Affiliations

CHICAGO.—With the actual formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party for immediate action by the state, there has naturally taken place a definite shaping through the District. In addition to the actual steps already completed, the next months will witness a whirlwind campaign for affiliations of labor organizations to the Party. Several local unions have already affiliated, many more have the reports and are calling special meetings to take action.

The recent decisions made by the General Executive Committee to strengthen the Party, in that it is better fitted for this work, thru an intensive membership campaign, is being particularly responded to by our District. Complete plans for a successful campaign will be worked out and forwarded to our branches.

The Chicago City Central which is always active, is again sending speakers to all branch meetings in the city to take up these points and prepare for a unified campaign. Our members there have attended the industrial group meetings called by the T. U. E. L.'s great numbers and the last monthly T. U. E. L. meeting showed an attendance of about 1,000. Thus the two great issues of the united front of labor, Amalgamation and Independent Political Action of the workers have become logically unified.

A general membership meeting will be called in Chicago in the earlier part of September, date to be announced later.

Our Milwaukee local had a well attended membership meeting at the last visit of the District Organizer.

General membership meetings have also been held with the District Organizer present by Local Lake County, Ind., and South Bend, Ind. In the latter place a few new members were enrolled in the English branch and our Comrades in general thruout this territory, formerly practically impregnable, are getting more of a foothold for the revolutionary working class message. A live discussion has been started everywhere on the need of building a mass political party of the workers. -But it is also reported that the Ku Klux Klan are secretly gaining many adherents among those workers who are not yet aware of the fact that they will simply be used as tools by this heinous organization against their own class.

Arrangements have been made for an organization tour by the District Organizer to Peoria, Ill., and Moline, Ill., to attempt to establish definite connections and organize the many sympathetic workers in these localities.

* * *

Boock Enthusiastic About West

CHICAGO.—"Live labor and farmer groups from the Atlantic to the Pacific are working toward unity of labor on the political field," reads a statement by National Secretary Joseph Manley, Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

"William Bouck of the Western Progressive Farmers, and chairman of our party, reports that the Pacific Northwest is enthusiastically greeting the idea of the united federated party. The Los Angeles Labor party has indorsed the action of its delegates.

"It is evident that a party based on federation of the constituent groups for united action in the political campaigns is exactly suited to the American issues. The January convention in Chicago of the Federated Farmer-Labor party will show the power of the federated unity idea."

Mexicans Legalize May First

MEXICO CITY.—The first of May will be declared a national holiday in Mexico if the bill presented in the National Chamber of Deputies at the instigation of certain unions is passed.

Inasmuch as this year the first of May was to all appearances a national holiday, the general strike in all industrial centers being nearly complete, all government offices being closed and a memorial explaining the significance of international labor day written by Joe Vasconcelos, minister of public education, being read to all school children, it would appear that the new bill proposes merely the legalization of an observance already enforced by labor.

* * *

Metal Workers, Attention!

A special meeting of the General Metal Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League will be held this Thursday, August 11th, 3 P. M., 208 East 12th St., Room 2.

Tool makers, Machinists, Jewelry Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Moulders. All progressive metal workers are invited to attend this meeting.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Workers Unite to Fight Against Deportations

Free Speech Conference, gave an address which was followed by a collection among those present. The police attempted to break up the meeting, but the workers were determined to put up a fight for their right of free speech. The sum of $208.00 was taken from a crowd, standing in a drenching rain, and all sorts of pledges of future help were given. There is no question but that the groups of enthusiastic workers will go back to the mining camps and other places in the district and arouse their fellow workers to a realization of the serious condition of the movement, and also to build up an organization at this time.

Ruthenberg Inspires Audience

C. E. Ruthenberg, with his usual fire of eloquence, stirred the closely packed audience. He gave a careful and brief review of the events which led up to the situation which is resulting in the crystallizing of radical sentiment in a great United Front in Western Pennsylvania. When he prophesied, that in spite of all persecutions and intimidations on the part of brutal Capitalist class, the ideals and principles for which the workers are striving, will ultimately triumph in the establishment of a workers' government, the audience broke into cheers and vigorous applause. Such enthusiasm under similar conditions have hardly ever been witnessed here before. The prospect is very rosy now for a successful drive on the part of the Defense Committee in gathering money and helping a vigorous prosecution of the work before them.

Protest Picnic on Labor Day

After arriving at the grounds, the Executive Committee decided that it was very important to hold a great Mass Protest Picnic against the conduct of the authorities in interfering with the picnic on August 5th, and their attempt to prohibit it. It was agreed that Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 3d, offered the best opportunity for this purpose and eliminated the excuse which the authorities made for interfering with the picnic on Sunday. Labor Day being a weekly holiday, there can be no excuse whatsoever. On that occasion there will be refreshments, food of all kinds, candy, music and speakers in all languages. It is planned to make a great drive for the defense on this occasion from now on until Sept. 3d. All interested workers in the Pittsburgh district will carry this date in their minds. It is hoped that 5,000 workers can be gathered there on that occasion. Every organization that is interested can do their part in keeping this day open for that purpose.

Test Meetings of Sept. 9th

Following the Mass Protest Picnic on Labor Day there will be on Sunday, Sept. 9th, two great Mass Protest Meetings on Free Speech to be held in Pittsburgh and McKeesport. The afternoon meeting will be held in Pittsburgh, at which members of the Workers Party will speak, including defendants in this particular case, to finally test the question as to whether or not any group of workers have a right to speak and express their opinion. In the evening a test meeting will be held in McKeesport, the home of the notorious Mayor Lyle, who in that office has acted as czar for nine years, and is a tool of the National Tube Co. He boasts that no Communist will ever be allowed to hold meetings in McKeesport. On this occasion the real test will be made. All preparations are in order and a monster demonstration will take place. Jay Lovestone, of the Workers Party, Robert W. Dunn, of the American Civil Liberties Union, of New York, and local defendants who are also members of the Workers Party will address these meetings. Every worker in Western Pennsylvania should take an interest in these cases.

Are the blue laws really being enforced regardless of class interests in the State of Pennsylvania? Facts do not warrant this opinion when West View Park and Kennywood Park, operated by the Pittsburgh Railway Company, are allowed to operate full blast on Sunday, sell merchandise in open violation of the "Blue Laws."

Hundreds of picnics are held all over the County, and golf is permitted to be played on the public golf links of Schenley Park, in spite of the fact that President Harding's body was being brought across the continent.

But when a picnic is arranged to raise funds for the defense of workers unjustifiably arrested on a charge of "sedition," some dark forces are set loose to spread the rumor that that particular picnic will be stopped by police authorities as violation of the "Holy Sabbath" and the "Blue Laws."

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Red-Baiting Judge in Kansas City Is Caught Red-Handed in Revolting Crime; Faces Trial

(Special to "The Worker")

KANSAS CITY, MO.—One of the stock-in-trade arguments employed by the employers against the workers' struggle for better industrial movements is that they are in favor of using force and violence.

The more ardent, an advocate one is of vigorously defending working class interests, the more likely is he, to be painted as guilty of bloodshed, murder, and the most heinous crimes conceivable, by the agents of the employing class.

The fact of the matter is that this tactic employed by the capitalists and their lackeys is simply but one of the much camouflage used to hide their own dastardly acts of the most gruesome crimes of force, violence and bloodshed against the workers. Every strike, every political campaign of the workingmen, every struggle of Organized Labor for better conditions brings out the truth of this contention.

But very often, even the individual capitalist advocates of merciless suppression of the fighting representatives of the workers expose themselves as being guilty of indescribably revolting outrages against even the most elementary conceptions of "peace and order" and human life.

The Case in Kansas City

The other day there occurred here such a case of a most flagrant nature. It will be recalled that on April 11, a meeting held in behalf of the cause of constitutional liberties for workingmen was raided by the police authorities. Four workers of those arrested were fined $200 each.

The Judge who denied the workers the right to speak and gather funds for the defense of the workingmen arrested in St. Joseph, Michigan, was Judge Edward J. Fleming of the Kansas South Side Court. This robed tyrant then thundered at and poured Hell's damnation against the Communists.

He said that there was no place for such terrible crimes in his own Kansas City. He posed as a great lover of peace and life and swore volleys that he was imposing this severe penalty on the Communists simply because he was desirous of protecting the population from force and violence and bloodshed.

Fleming Caught Red-Handed

Of course Judge Fleming spared no energy in crowning himself as a great apostle of "law and order" and peace and humanity. He sought to hide behind these phrases in order to create the impression of the militant workers in Kansas City and break up the Workers Party in particular. It turns out to be that the really guilty one of spilling blood and committing heinous crimes is the Judge himself.

Here is the story in a nutshell: A motor car owned and driven by Judge Fleming and carrying several women was returning from a chicken dinner resort early in the morning of July 1st. It plunged over a fifteen-foot embankment. Miss Dungan, one of the women in the company of the Judge, was pinned beneath the car and died there.

At the Coroner's inquest several witnesses swore that Judge Fleming and members of his party were drunk and were negligent in helping Miss Dungan from beneath the car. This Judge who was so vigorous in his denunciation of the Communist workers because they were supposed to be in favor of force and violence did not pay any attention to the suffering woman. According to the testimony submitted he left her under the car and fled with the license tags. In this case the Judge lost all his love for human life. The woman was dead.

Demand Fleming's Resignation

Judge Fleming has been indicted charged with leaving the scene of the accident in which Miss Dungan was killed. In Kansas, leaving the scene of an accident constitutes what is known as a graded felony, punishable upon conviction by fine or imprisonment. Because of the horrible features attending this crime of violence and bloodshed for which the "Red"-baiting Judge has been indicted, over a score of church organizations and many other public bodies have joined in a common protest demanding the removal of Fleming from the bench. All of these organizations are demanding "that all the stain upon the escutcheon of the city" be removed.

What the final fate of this agent of the powerful employing interests of Kansas City will be is not known yet. But what has already occurred is instructive to every worker. This incident shows plainly the fraud of all the employing class agents' tears in behalf of peace and the sanctity of human life.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY
Friday, Sept. 14, 1923
at WEBSTER HALL

Communist Speak at Well Attended Meeting in Canton, O.

Mass Meeting Arranged by Workers' Party Local Is Addressed by Comrades Johnson, Wagenknecht and Engdahl.

Canton, O., Aug. 6.—(By Mail.)—A mass meeting was held here last night under the auspices of the Workers' Party of this city. The meeting was addressed by Comrades Charles Johnson, Workers' Party candidate for governor of Ohio, and Comrades Wagenknecht and Engdahl. They spoke on the topics rendered by Chairman Zinoff in part as follows:

* * *

By ALEX TRACHTENBERG.

He was pleased to hear the reverence made by Zinoviev to the splendid strides made by the American Party in the past year. If the American Party has improved it is due to the action adopted at the last International Congress.

He will conclude the meeting in and about the Goeblic Iron Range from where he will proceed to the copper region of Michigan and the Mesaba Iron Range and Soo, Michigan region.

The trip of Comrade Salsman is meeting with unprecedented success. New branches are being organized and it is expected that the trip will bring hundreds of new members into the League. The Finnish Federation of the Party, and the local Comrades are giving the organizer splendid help, both organizatorily, financially, and morally.

For further information concerning the tour, address the Secretary of the League at the above address.

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

By Anise

"What is the present situation in education?" I asked of Lunacharsky, commissar of education. It requires a special permit to see him as he lives in the Kremlin.

He answered: "It is impossible for a central government to do all the financing of education, though during the past years, when we had no financial system, we tried to handle everything from the center. Under the new arrangement, 75 percent of the cost of schools is put upon the local authorities, except for the technical and upper schools, which the central government still pays for.

"But we have taught 13 million adults to read and write during the past two and a half years. Under the czar only 20 percent of the army could read and write. By the time of the Polish war, we had brought it up to 65 percent. Now every soldier, except the newcomers, can read and write."

* * *

By ISRAEL AMTER

He believed that in America, the slogan of the Workers' and Farmers' Government was necessary, but in common with the British comrades he was of the opinion that there should be so framed that the poor and working farmer would be got to understand, that there was a cleavage between him and the exploiting farmer. To secure such a cleavage would be a victory for us. There was no danger that the peasant farmer would be a danger to the proletarian dictatorship.

* * *

By CHARLES JOHNSON

(Canada)

Canada is predominantly an agricultural country with a large population of poor and small tenant farmers. These farmers are in such a hopeless state that many are selling their farms entirely. In the Western States there are 150,000 Ukrainian and Russian emigrant farmers. Last year they sent a delegation to the District Party Convention of Manitoba demanding that the Party should come to their assistance.

The farmers' organization was controlled by the rich grain growers and the delegation asked the Convention to assist them in forming a party for the poorer farmers. The Convention referred the matter to the Dominion Convention. When the latter considered the matter, the party felt itself too inexperienced and uninformed to formulate a policy.

It accepted the principle of Workers' and Farmers' Government issued by the International, but this slogan still faced the party with the question, whether the poor peasant should be taken into the party, or whether they should be organized into a separate farmers' league. The Party accordingly set up a Commission to study the question.

* * *

Get the Truth

Editor, "The Worker":—I saw your paper in the school library Wednesday afternoon and read every page. It sure was good to read about the convention in your paper after the way the big capitalist papers reported it. The dope on the steel industry came right to the scratch. I am very glad that "THE WORKER" is so actively fighting for the realization of the ideal and purpose of the movement. I would like to take advantage of your 15 weeks subscription to "THE WORKER" and I am enclosing a U. S. Money Order for Fifty Cents for same. I am working my way thru school, and am going home to Madison, Wis. When I shall return to Valparaiso, I shall be in a position to take a year's subscription to your paper. I am glad that the workers and farmers won out at the convention thanks to your efforts. Here's hoping for a equally successful year of activity.

F. S., Valparaiso, Ind.

President of Russia Lands U. S. R. Relief

Sea New Frame-up in Arrest at Somerset Mine Strikers

Prosperity Shoe Strikers Plan Greater Struggle for Future

(Continued from Page One)

strike was a spontaneous uprising of the one craft, and that another, in all but one, had gone out. To unmask the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. This was the sole objective as the strike went on. The wage increase was lost sight of, that which makes a struggle a trade union fight. And the strikers did not wait until their charters were revoked. They seceded, their first move was to secede, as a protest against the despicable decisions of the State Board of Arbitration.

And in doing so, they deprived themselves of the possibility of getting financial support from many American Federation of Labor locals. Their hope was then to get the support of the independent unions—promises were made, and kept only in part. The faith of the strikers in the other independent organizations has been weakened. There does not exist today in the independent unions enough enthusiasm to take up the cause of such a group as the battling Brockton workers. It was a rude disappointment to the strikers.

What of the Future?

As independent organization is being maintained in Brockton. Some of the members are urging that the new organization be changed, in the hope that this can prevent its being crushed by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Some hope that by strengthening the new union, and getting together funds, they may be able to prepare for the "day."

These seem content to keep the new organization a local organization in Brockton. They have no vision of the mightier movement, linking the militant Brockton workers with the militants through the shoe and leather industry, and in the other industries of the country. The new union, by itself and for itself—is their slogan. However, a true union sentiment is being developed for getting closer to the militants all over, for drawing up a program of action that is forward looking. The amalgamation issue will be raised shortly by the members of the Brockton Trade Union Educational League.

A Labor Party

Because of the treachery of Mayor Manning, a former shoe worker, the acts of his henchman, the City Solicitor, and of the judges, there has developed a strong sentiment for electing one of the strikers to office.

The rank and file are not altogether clear on this idea, and care will have to be taken, lest the sentiment for independent political action degenerate into supporting a striker on a capitalist ticket. It is significant that in a Brockton paper today there is a campaign speech of Mayor Manning with the strike-breaking Coolidge.

The strike case appeals have been held over to the regular session of the superior court in October. It is believed that this will be held as a whip to prevent independent political action on the part of the strikers.

What the Workers Need

Inexperienced, the strikers have gone thru a formidable battle. They have received bitter disappointments. They have learned something about who their enemies are. There is a splendid opportunity to educate them along the lines of amalgamation and an independent labor party. This task will fall on the Brockton Trade Union Educational League.

The Days Gone By

SAN FRANCISCO.—Time brings strange revenges. While President Harding lay ill in a hotel here, a band of recently-arrived czarist refugees secured jobs cleaning his special train in the railroad siding.

Among the car-washers were several former generals in one or another of the various anti-Bolshevik armies. Doubtless they thought as they wielded the scrubbing brush of the days when they had private trains of their own.

Meeting in Boston

BOSTON, MASS.—Boston City Central Committee announces its mass meeting, to be held Thursday, August 10, 1922, 8 P. M., at Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton Street, Boston, Mass. Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary of the Workers Party, will speak on World Parties and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Scientists are Encouraged

A Central House of the Scientists has been opened in Moscow to become the center of mutual contact and of the spreading of scientific knowledge.

It is under the central committee for the better life of scientists, and is open to all scientists registered with that committee.

The committee also has a house for rest near Moscow, and sanitariums in the Crimea and the Caucasus for its members.

It is now much easier to receive foreign scientific literature, and even to make trips abroad. In fact, several scientists have been sent on such trips.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

The Friends of Soviet Russia in America, who supplied several thousands of children in various children's homes, shipped hundreds of thousands of units of clothes and large quantities of foodstuffs and medical supplies, in addition to dozens of tractors, altogether to the value of over 3,000,000 gold roubles, was a substantial and important help to the whole Russian people in its endeavors to overcome the famine and reconstruct the ruined economy of the country.

I have considerable pleasure also in making note of the fact that the extensive humanitarian activities which you have conducted at hundreds of meetings and thru the press have helped to throw light on the true state of affairs in Russia, and has at the same time helped to bring both nations closer together in a friendly understanding.

I thank you heartily in the name of the Russian Government and the Central Committee for Combatting the After-effects of the Famine, and wish success to your activities in the future.

President All-Russian Central Executive Committee and Central Committee for Combatting Aftereffects of Famine.

(Signed) M. I. KALININ.

Dist. 2, New York, Notice

To all delegates who attended the Chicago Convention of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and the Conference at Albany.

Comrades: You are urgently requested to attend a meeting on Friday, August 11, 8 P. M., at 208 East 12th St., Room 2, New York.

This meeting will take up the question of calling a Conference for the formation of a local ticket under of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Defer all other work on that evening and be present at the meeting. Benjamin Lifshitz, District Organizer, District 2, Workers Party.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Lewis and the Progressives

The following editorial by T. G. Lawton, editor, of the Knox County, Indiana, Labor News, is very pertinent at this moment. It shows what the rank and file think of President John L. Lewis and his reactionary policy. Here it is:

* * *

By T. G. LAWTON, Editor, Knox County (Ind.) Labor News

I have seen by the daily press that the National Executive Board of the United Mine Workers has gone on record to expel all members who participated in the Pittsburgh convention to unite all of the progressives in the ranks.

It looks like the fellows who claim that the radicals in the ranks of the union are trying to destroy the union are themselves the ones who are trying and making good at destroying the organization.

If the radicals, in my opinion, wanted to destroy the organization, they would fall in line with the crowd that believes in rule or ruin, for it seems to me that no one could do a better job in tearing down the principles of the union than the present bunch of international officials are doing.

The International officials should have learned long ago that they cannot get the support of the rank and file of the organization when they refuse to give anyone a fair and impartial trial for any offense that one is charged with. When the organization refuses to do that much for the most humble one in the union, then the union is not fit to live in. We should not ask the public courts to give us a fair trial if we refuse our own members a fair trial.

It looks to one up a tree that the officials who have practiced the theory that might makes right, and have seen the results of their handiwork should be the last to complain when the same theory is worked on them. There are quite a few of the rank and file who would be staunch supporters of the policies of John L. Lewis if he had played a different hand in the trouble in Kansas. When he fellows out there were down with the courts on their backs, then Mr. Lewis asserted his power. Then he possibly thought he had knocked out Howat and Dorsey, and others who were just as loyal as they, and expelled them all from the union.

Now, after two years of failure in his attempt to rid the union of members that did not agree with his policies, Lewis and his board are going to expel all of the rank and file that do not agree with him. If he succeeds in his attempt, in my opinion there will not be enough left in the union to pay the salaries of the officials. We hope the officials will not pull any more boners and will try to let some others than themselves think without being in danger of being thrown out of the union.

Most of the so-called radicals are the ones who were thru all the hardships in the early struggles to build the organization, and I would like to know how anyone can think they want to destroy that which cost them so much to establish. Today they are the ones that are not trying to destroy, but are trying to keep the other fellows from destroying the union.

If we are to be thrown out for thinking the way things are going is not right, then the union will disband by the work of the radicals, but by the hand of the conservative officials.

Splitting

By MAX BEDACHT

Rigid centralization, an absolute discipline, present themselves as indispensible conditions for the functioning of a party as the head and nervous system of a class.

A party which, like the Socialist Party, pretends to combat war but at the same time carries on propaganda for war with Mexico thru Berger, a member of its executive committee, and its organ the "Milwaukee Leader," as was the case in 1916,

such a party can never be the head of the working class.

How can a party represent the head of the proletariat when its most prominent member, Hillquit, one day defends the "Labor Party" in a debate with Keating, but this party proposes and decides to maintain the alliance with this enemy of the "Labor Party"? How can a party be the head of the working class when at its Convention, Abe Cahan, with impunity dragged in the mire the Russian revolution and its leaders, while the same Convention elected Debs as chairman of the Party—Debs who has never hesitated to recure great and only too welcome applause at public meetings, by means of Platonic declarations of love for the Russian revolution?

A revolutionary party which lays claim to leadership of the working class, should not be double-faced. It must not be one thing and appear another, must not be a conglomeration of resolute action and not of systematic hypocrisy. A revolutionary working class party can and should have only one fundamental principle. If it has two, it has none, except that of systematic betrayal. Either the Party is the party of Jewish and Christian small shop-keepers, the most useless and reactionary of all classes as they are represented by Abe Cahan, or it is the party of the reactionary trade union bureaucracy who, with the growing dissatisfaction of their members, perceive in the Hillquitian mantles a welcome cap of invisibility for their betrayal. But it cannot serve even these two masters. And to its honor and also shame let it be said, it does not do so. Its love belongs to one master only, to capitalism.

Unity of the revolutionary elements of the proletariat within such a party is organized disunion, organized helplessness. One is a fool who expects positive work from such a party. Whatever of positive Cahan does, is negated by Debs. Whatever of positive Debs accomplishes in his propaganda for the amalgamation is negated by Lee, Oneal and the "Call." Every nail which a member of this party hammers with good will and little skill into the coffin of capitalism, is pulled out again by another member, spitting poison, and gall against the enemies of capitalism.

It is treason for revolutionists who see clearly, to remain in such a party. Their insight, their revolutionary will are of no use to the working class, because the party which, as a nervous system, should transmit this insight and this will, does not function for them. They who are supposed to represent the head of the Colossus, have no connection with the body. They share the fate of the proletarian revolutionists in Germany. On account of the lack of an independent resolute organization, they are swallowed up by the revolution, or, at best, they are disregarded by the proletariat arisen in revolt against capitalism. The illusion of unity of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, 100 long maintained, bears the blame for the present disruption of the German working class. The great, but this movement brought harm to its supporters. The Party wished to force its leaders into the very ranks of a revolutionary working class. But what these leaders wanted was their mental freedom to betray the working class, not to surrender it by any price, and to throw the party out of their organization. We do not wish in any way to cover up our blame in the people, but merely to establish a historical fact. The writer of these lines will never forget that at the behest of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, he, a regularly elected delegate to the S. P. Convention of September 3, 1919, was forbidden to enter the Convention hall by the same detective-sergeant McDonnough who, in February 1920, at the behest of the prosecuting attorney of Chicago, escorted him as a prisoner from San Francisco to Chicago.

The formation of a revolutionary party which could be the head and the leader of the working class, had become a revolutionary duty to those who had learned from the history of the European working class. Therefore the split.

Paradoxical as it may sound, just as the unity within the S. P. represents organized discord, so was the split the necessary condition for the unity of the working class. Politically, there can hardly ever be a question of organizational unity among the working class. But the prerequisite for a victorious revolution is unity in action. This can never be organized and led by a party such as the S. P. which is internally disintegrated, which is led from the most diverse motives, and by the most diverse kinds of leaders, in varying directions, even if it had the will for it. This can be achieved by an organization whose individual units help, with revolutionary discipline, to create an harmonious whole, which provides head and nervous system to the Colossus of the working class. That is what the Party of the Bolsheviki was in Russia. The "Workers Party" in the United States is striving more and more, and always in a more complete measure, to become that in the United States.

Next Week: The United Front.

Fight Buksa Conviction in Court Sept. 6

(Special to "The Worker")

BELLAIRE, OHIO.—The case of John Buksa, member of the United Mine Workers of Yorkville, O., who was recently convicted in the Ohio County Criminal Court in Wheeling for the distribution of "seditious literature," will come up for consideration in the West Virginia Circuit Court of Appeals, Sept. 6th.

The importance of this case to West Virginia labor in particular and labor over the country in general, should not be underestimated. The steel, coal and lumber barons of West Virginia, thru their servile tools in the United States Department of Justice, in opening their attack upon the forces of organized labor in the state of West Virginia, have seized upon John Buksa, a member of the Workers Party, as the Trustee of the miners' temple at Bellaire, O., as their first object of attack.

John Buksa's case is the first to be tried under the West Virginia "Red flag" law. Should we be unable to produce a reversal of his conviction, this will establish a vicious precedent in the state of West Virginia which the heartless employing class of that state will not hesitate to make use of in all future campaigns against organized labor.

While the defense has so far been able to cover their running expenses, it is now necessary that we increase our campaign for financial support so that this case can be fought successfully thru the State Court of Appeals, the State Supreme Court and even to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

Coal Board Favors Outlawing Strikes

By H. M. WICKS

The United States Coal Commission in a supplemental report, made public recently, urges governmental measures to prevent strikes in the coal fields of the nation. A careful perusal of its report exposes it as a typical "open shop" document. Under the established formula of the Harding administration, nothing but scab shop conditions could be expected to emanate from any agency of the government. The report of the Commission, if adopted and made compulsory by law, would be a standing menace to the coal miners, just as the infamous Daugherty injunction is a standing menace to the railroad workers.

Organized labor, according to the Commission, is now the impediment to peace in the mining industry; it "has passed its days of struggling for existence and has reached the stage of constructive opportunity in which it must justify itself by a new kind of service." The report then proceeds to show that this new kind of service consists in abandoning all semblance of unionism and becoming a servile tool of the government.

Instead of standing on its own feet and relying upon its power of numbers, as against the insatiable jackals who own the coal mines and their governmental lackeys, the union, according to this report, shall take no action to remedy oppressive conditions without first giving the employers ninety days notice of such contemplated action. Upon the questions at issue the parties—the miners and operators—shall then confer and if at the end of sixty days they have failed to reach an agreement they shall record the fact of their inability to do so to the President of the United States. Then the President is to appoint a commission which shall in due time make a report.

Meanwhile the coal operators will work their mines full blast, lay in a supply of coal for the heavy industries they serve and then force the miners out on strike as they did in 1922. Then the scab-herder President, Mr. Coolidge, or some other labor-hater, will call in his commission and sign a report, drafted by the publicity agents of the coal operators, denouncing the mine workers for their total disregard of the "public welfare." Prices of coal will soar sky high, the slack of the mines will be sold at high prices and eventually the coal supply will dwindle. Then, just before it is exhausted, the government will declare war upon the miners and proceed with its courts, its army, its police and other instruments of oppression to smash the organization of the miners.

It is clear to everyone who is capable of observing the conflicting forces on the field of the class struggle in America that the government is every day becoming more relentless toward labor unions. If labor yields to these hypocritical pleas its organizations will be smashed as far as effective action in the interest of the working class is concerned. If labor refuses to yield and hurls defiance at the aggregation of scab-herders at Washington it has a chance even by the exercise of the strike weapon.

The supplemental report of the Coal Commission is a challenge to the leadership of the United Mine Workers of America. If this leadership refuses to stand erect and thunder defiance at the nincompoop commission and the guerrilla Down-East bourgeois bigot who rattles around in the Presidential chair, the rank and file, as a matter of self-preservation, must repudiate their leadership, denounce governmental compromise and resort to the only weapon that has ever gained them one advantage—the strike!

Hungarian Subotniks Here Successful

In 1919 and 1920 when the Russian Soviet Republic was being attacked on all sides by the whole Imperialist world, in the years full of sufferings and hunger for the Russian people, the main question confronting the Russian Proletariat was how to supply the Red Army with food and ammunition, and how to take care of the wounded soldiers.

The railroads were run down, the hospitals were poorly equipped, and there was no food and drugs. In this desperate situation, the Central Executive Committee of the Russian Communist Party appealed to the party membership for self-sacrificing work to aid the heroic front of the Red Armies.

The party membership was told that the only way to save the revolution was to work, to put the railroads, the shops and the hospitals in shape. The party membership was called upon to sacrifice the Saturday afternoons, to do extra labor on these days.

The members of the Russian Communist party did not hesitate to heed the appeal. From this time on all Saturday afternoons of the party members were given to the party, that is, to the Russian Revolution.

On Saturday afternoons they worked in the railroad shops, in the hospitals, and the Red Army was supplied with food and ammunition, and the wounded were taken care of. The movement spread all over Russia. In the whole country the work was carried on by the Communist world where there was shortage of labor.

It was this example that led the Hungarian Section of the Workers Party to organize Subotniks in the city of New York. On Saturday afternoons, the party members met at an appointed place where they distributed books and circulars, and, thus supplied, made a house to house canvas in the Hungarian quarter of the city. After the work of a few hours, the members came back and every one reported great success. Urged on by this success it was decided to make these subotniks permanent and to distribute on Saturday afternoons not only Hungarian but English literature and party papers also. Since then the subotniks have been held every Saturday afternoon and a good educational and propaganda work is carried on.

It was decided by the Central Executive Committee of the Hungarian Section to organize these subotniks in every city where the section has a branch. The first test given to the branches is to increase the number of the party members by 100% during the next month. Our appeal was received with great enthusiasm and subotniks are held all over the country.

The all important thing is a strict discipline by which every party member is compelled to take part in this work.

Organized Charity is the result of Organized Robbery.

SUMMER FROLIC AND PICNIC

Sunday, August 12th

ATHLETIC CONTEST BY FINNISH CLUB. RACES, GAMES, FOLK SONGS AND DANCES

Führer's Elmhurst Park, Elmhurst, Long Island

SPEAKERS: JOSEPH MANLEY and ANTON ULVI

Excellent Buffet—Social Dancing 4:30—Admission 50c—Tax 5c.

AUSPICES: TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

Direction: Take 2nd Ave. "L" to 57th St., change for Corona line and get off at 25th Street Station

THE WORKER

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Organizing the Negroes

The African Blood Brotherhood is carrying on an intensive educational and organizational campaign among the Negro workers in the nation's great industrial centers. This is an important effort. It should be given every support, not only by the Negro workers themselves, but by both political and economic organizations of the white workers. All labor, both black and white, must unite on the broad basis of common class interests.

Figures issued from Tuskegee, Ala., showing a decrease in lynchings, are apt to be misleading. It is not forth that in the first six months of 1923, there were 15 lynchings in the United States, compared to 30 for the same period last year, and 36 in 1921. It cannot be said that race prejudice is dying out in the South. Rather it seems to be held in abeyance as "The South" beholds the growing exodus of Negro workers to the northern states. The value of the Negro worker is going up.

The white bankers of Georgia bewail the migration, since last New Year, of 80,000 Negro workers to "The North," leaving in their wake 46,674 vacant farm houses, 55,524 idle plows, entailing a money loss exceeding $27,000,000. The profiteers of Georgia face a labor shortage of 70,843 persons, and compare the resulting devastation to "Sherman's March to Sea" during the Civil War.

James S. Peters, president of the Georgia Bankers' Association, says that "The South" needs the Negro because, "He will work for less, live on less and in cheaper quarters than any people save the Oriental coolie."

Yet that is the same reason that urges Gary and Schwab, in the steel industry; Armour and Swift, in the packing industry, and other great industrial overlords, to encourage Negro migration to "The North." The solution of this problem, from the standpoint of labor, is to organize the Negro worker, politically and industrially, side by side with his white brother, so that one will not outbid the other in the capitalist labor market. And it is because the African Blood Brotherhood realizes the problem, and knows the solution, that it can be a great factor in building the much needed "United Front" of the black and white races to combat the forces of the bosses.

City Workers and Farmers

Parasites who feed and grow fat off the American farmer are hunting reasons to explain the unrest among the workers of the land. It remained for C. E. Bradford, of Chicago, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, to assure farmers at an Albany, N. Y., Conference, that they can't be coupled with city labor, to claim that, "The farmer is really a capitalist—he employs labor. He will never become an important political factor."

In fact, this Mr. Bradfute assures the farmer that he is being led astray by the city wage worker, who is merely trying to advance his own selfish purposes. We would conclude from Mr. Bradfute's exhortation that he spends most of his time among the grain gamblers on the Chicago board of trade, and that he couldn't tell a wheat field from a potato patch if it was really put up to him to decide.

How the apologists for the present order do straddle and wobble. When the worker goes on strike against his boss, he is told about the "identity of interests" of capital and labor. But when the worker gets together with the farmer, the latter is told there can be no "identity of interest" between him and the city laborer, because he is a "capitalist." This is a shell game that will fail to attract any "suckers" from among the exploited.

The greatest political upheavals, like the rise of the Populist movement in the last century, have had their beginnings among the land workers. While Gompers was talking "nonpartisan" political action, the farmers of the northwest were acting it, as in their various state Nonpartisan Leagues. It was not an accident that the Farmer-Labor coalition should develop greatest strength first in Minnesota, an agricultural state, and that the Farmer-Labor class political action idea should be spreading westward into farm states like North Dakota, rather than eastward into the industrial states. Gompers was never able to create a "bloc" of his "card men" in Congress. The "farm bloc," altho it has been small and made up of old-partyites, has been a constant threat to reaction.

This situation is not complimentary to the city worker. But these are the facts. That parasites like Bradfute, and others who [illegible] will [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and

Browder Replies to Grotesque Attack on Federated Farmer-Labor Party—See Page 6

THE WORKER

Vol. VI. No. 269. Subscription Rates: One year, $3.00; six months, $1.50; Foreign, $4.50; Bundle rates, $2.50 per 100. SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1923 Published weekly by Central Executive Committee, Workers Party, 799 Broadway, New York City. Price 5 cents

New Crisis in Coal Industry

President Coolidge Plans to Break Miners' Strike

For an English Daily!

Communist International Urges Necessity of Starting Publication by November 7, This Year

Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, in a stirring appeal to the Workers Party and all its Language Federations, urges the necessity of an English language Communist daily in the United States. He says:

TO THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA
AND ALL ITS LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS

Dear Comrades:—It is with great pleasure that the Communist International has learned of the progress that the Workers Party has made in the past few months. We are especially gratified at the militant spirit that has manifested itself in the Party since the Second Convention in December, 1922. The unity of spirit, the determination to work and the understanding of the path to be trodden and the general tactics to be applied, augur that, in the near future, the Workers Party will mature to one of the truly Communist mass parties of the world.

The composition of the Workers Party with its 18 Language Federations is unique among the parties of the Communist International. Altho these Federations might act as a hindrance to revolutionary work, they, on the other hand, allow the Workers Party to come into direct contact with the great mass of foreign-born workers, who, are the most exploited in the country. The Workers Party has, we think, solved the question of Language Federations in a satisfactory way, in that it regards the Federations merely as propaganda sections of the Party. The comrades of the Language [illegible] appeal to grasp their task in the right sense, and to understand that the Party should be a unit despite its [illegible] tongues. The Communist International notes with satisfaction also that several of the Language Federations have good, militant organs in their languages whereby they are able to reach wide masses of workers.

At this point, however, we must say a word about the nature of your press. It is the duty of the foreign-language press to lead the foreign-born workers in the United States to an UNDERSTANDING OF THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM AND THE WORKERS MOVEMENT IN AMERICA. It is a mistake when foreign-language papers in America deal too much with the conditions in Europe only. Even though foreign-born workers naturally are interested in the affairs of the country from which they have emigrated, it is the duty and task of the Communist foreign-language press in the United States to awaken these workers to class-consciousness and to struggle against the capitalism under which they are exploited, viz. the capitalism in the United States.

It should not be forgotten, either, that a language paper is able to serve the workers of that special language only. This is a most serious hindrance to really revolutionary propaganda among the great masses of the American workers. It is a most deplorable fact, that AGAINST SOME TEN FOREIGN-LANGUAGE COMMUNIST DAILIES THERE IS NOT A SINGLE ENGLISH COMMUNIST DAILY IN AMERICA. Every comrade whose heart beats for the sake of Communism must and certainly does deplore this fact and realizes that, UNTIL THE WORKERS PARTY HAS AT LEAST ONE ENGLISH DAILY WITH A WIDE CIRCULATION IT WILL NOT BE ABLE TO REACH SUFFICIENTLY WIDE MASSES OF THE AMERICAN PROLETARIAT.

Comrades of the Language Federations!

The question of an English daily in the United States is as much YOUR question as that of the English-speaking comrades. In fact it is more your problem, since you represent by far the major part of the Workers Party. NOW, THIS IS THE TIME AND THIS IS THE OCCASION WHEN YOU CAN BEST DEMONSTRATE WHETHER THE WORKERS PARTY IS A UNIT OR NOT. The Communist International asks you to consider it as one of your MOST URGENT duties immediately to mobilize all your forces—AS A UNIT—and the support of all sympathizers to the cause of Communism and, together with the English-speaking comrades—yes, the Party as a whole to start

A NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ENGLISH DAILY!

A fitting slogan for this campaign would be: An English daily for the Workers Party BY NOVEMBER 7, 1923,—an English daily for the Communist movement in the United States by the day of the next anniversary of the establishment of the first Workers Soviet Government in the world.

As a fighting organ of the Communist movement of America, this organ will have the gigantic task of fighting the tremendous power of capitalism and the reactionary bureaucracy of the old labor movement. The paper will be the center of many battles, but these battles will help you to mobilize sufficient masses of militant workers and to secure the victory of the Communist Revolution.

COMRADES, TO THE TASK!

THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL WISHES YOU THE FULLEST SUCCESS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

EXECUTIVE KOMITEE

G. Zinoviev

Militants and Party Workers Greet Plans for Daily Worker

The opening of the campaign to raise $100,000 for the publication of an English Communist Daily has met with an enthusiastic response from all sections of Party workers and militants.

Greetings on the success of the campaign are pouring into the Daily Workers' Campaign Committee.

We publish here some of the greetings received by the Committee:

"Daily" Step in Right Direction

"Greetings to the campaign to raise funds for the publication of an English daily of the revolutionary workers! The power of the press is one of the marvels of modern times. Any social class which would either

(Continued on Page Four)

THE INTERRUPTED FEAST

The Coal Barons now in session at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, are deeply disturbed by the demands of the Anthracite Coal Miners.

Startling Revelations About the Strikebreaker President

"The Worker," in its next three issues, will publish startling revelations as to just what labor may expect from "The Strikebreaker President," Calvin Coolidge. The articles have been written by Jay Lovestone, author of "The Government—Strikebreaker," and are summarized as follows:

1. PRESIDENT COOLIDGE AS "RED BAITER."
   a) His role in the Massachusetts Preparedness Drives leading the country into the World War.
   b) His "Investigation" of Educational Institutions of Higher Learning.
   c) His connections with the American Defense Society.
2. PRESIDENT COOLIDGE AS STRIKEBREAKER.
   a) In the Boston Police Strike.
   b) His 1920 "Law and Order" Gubernatorial Campaign.
3. WHO IS BEHIND COOLIDGE?
   a) F. W. Stearns, W. M. Butler and the Boston Bankers.
   b) A strong party machine man.

Plan of Campaign for "The Daily Worker" Is Announced

The plan for the raising of the $100,000 fund for the publication of a Daily Worker has been announced by the National Office of the Workers Party, which is carrying on the campaign.

A publishing company known as the Workers Publishing Company, Inc., is being organized and preferred stock selling at $5 per share will be issued to raise the fund necessary for starting publication.

Campaign Committees are to be set up in all Party units. The following circular, issued by the Daily Worker Campaign Committee to the members of the Workers Party, gives the complete program for the campaign:

1. A fund of $100,000 shall be raised thru the sale of shares and general contributions for the starting of the Daily. The Daily will be issued as soon as this amount is secured, but all efforts must be directed to raising this amount so that the first issue may appear on November 7th—the 6th anniversary of the Workers' Soviet Republic of Russia.

2. A publication company shall be formed and known as the Workers Publishing Company. Preferred stock of $5 each shall be issued and money for the publication of the Daily shall be raised chiefly thru the sale of these shares.

3. In carrying on the stock selling campaign, each Federation shall be assessed to sell a certain number of shares, the number being in proportion to its membership and its connections with the labor movement generally.

4. Each unit of the Party, including branches, CCC's, and Federa-

(Continued on Page Four)

Three Very Urgent Tasks of Every Member of Party

1. Every Party unit shall form immediately a campaign committee for "The Daily."
2. Every Party member must get a new member into the Workers Party.
3. Every Communist must make every effort to have his trade union, benefit society, Workmen's Circle or other labor organization affiliate with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 289.

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above, your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

By JAY LOVESTONE
Author, "The Government—Strikebreaker."

The first public official act of Calvin Coolidge, the strikebreaking president, is a heavy blow struck at labor. No sooner did the new president get to his desk in the White House than he issued a strikebreaking ukase against the coal miners.

After a conference with George Otis Smith, Secretary of the Coal Commission and a frequent contributor to the "Coal Age," the official organ of the National Coal Association, President Coolidge opened the government's affensive against the miners in an effort to prevent them from striking.

Coolidge has ordered the mine workers' representatives and the operators to resume their negotiations for a renewal of their contract at once and to meet immediately with the Coal Commission in New York City. They are now in session at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

The miners' contract expires August 31.

Unless the miners and coal magnates come to terms without further delay the country will have an anthracite strike on its hands Sept. 1. But the President is bent on denying the workers the right to strike in behalf of the check-off system and other working conditions over which the negotiations had recently blown up.

COOLIDGE TO STOP STRIKE AT ALL COSTS

Coolidge has got down to his strikebreaking business with a bang. He does not believe in mincing words about such delicate situations as coal strikes. The Chief Executive has given emphatic orders to the Coal Commission that there must be no strike. The President is ready to go to the limit in putting a halt to any fight the miners may make for the improvement of their conditions or in defense of their unions.

[illegible] close observers of the coal situation in Washington are agreed that this is only the preliminary step of the Government. They all say that this edict of Coolidge banning a miners' strike has positively committed the Government to far more drastic and aggressive action to hold the workers in check.

From the President's past outspoken enmity to labor, and from his "fame" and "heroism" in breaking the Boston Police Strike, it is as clear as broad daylight that Coolidge is preparing to resort to "strong Government action."

The President's followers say that tho the Coal Commission itself has no police force as yet, yet he will follow exactly the same tactics he pursued in the Boston strike. At the outset he will pretend to be taking no sides. Then he will wage a campaign to discredit the miners in the eyes of the public. After thus showing his hand, the President will use the mailed fist against the workers.

Barons Have Faith in Coolidge

The Coal Barons have unbounded faith in Coolidge. They know very well that a majority of the Coal Commission is opposed to the check-off system. They know as well that President Coolidge feels "that it is unfair and un-American and that men who join the union should have their own freedom, draw their full pay and attend to their obligations to the union."

And the capitalists know at least as well where Coolidge would stand in a showdown between employers and workingmen. What the Exploiters of Labor think of and expect from our new President is perhaps best brought out in the following incident: Sometime ago the president of a railroad summing up his experiences with the Governor (Coolidge) said:

"If I had a dispute with my men and Coolidge was the arbitrator, I would be glad to have the men be represented by any lawyer that they chose; and I would be willing to leave my side of the case in his hands without making any plea at all."

In this conference imposed upon the miners by the President, the Coal Barons will be represented by the notorious Labor-hater, Charles Warriner, the chairman of the General Committee of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association; W. J. Richards, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co.; W. W. Inglis, President of the Glen Alden Coal and Iron Co., and A. B. Jessup, Vice-President of the Jeddo Highland Coal Co. Behind these operators stand the most ruthless and [illegible] industrial and financial interests of the country.

The Philadelphia and Reading interests have at their helm such mighty kings of finance and industry as Edward T. Stotesbury, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York City, and Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia, and at least twenty-three coal, railway, gas, insurance, banking and power corporations; and Alfred H. Smith who holds at least eighty-eight directorships in coal, railway, light, and banking corporations.

The Glen Alden coal interests are an offshoot of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, among whose directors are found such powerful Wall Street kingpins as Harold S. Vanderbilt, who is a director of at least forty-seven railroad, gas, and electric corporations, and the First National Bank; George F. Baker, who is a director of at least

(Continued on Page Four.)

The 8-Hour Day Hoax of U. S. Steel

By H. M. WICKS

The solemn assurance of Gary that the eight-hour day is to be inaugurated in his vast domains is received with scant faith by the hundreds of thousands of slaves who still toil in unutterable misery in his infernos.

The campaign against the 12-Hour Day, that a few months ago was confined to the Communist movement in America, has now swept the nation. So terrific is its momentum that it embraces ever larger numbers. Today there is not one publication in the United States, no matter how servile its demeanor toward capitalism on other questions, that dares openly espouse the continuation of the Twelve-Hour Day.

But in spite of this aroused public opinion Mr. Gary and his associates are not going to yield to that opinion. His promises will remain promises. Time and again on other occasions he has promised the abolition of the long workday, but just so often as the slaves in his mills have waited expectantly for symptoms of fulfillment of his promises, just so often have the promises vanished, as their fire-baked bodies were transformed into the commodity, steel, with the same devastating force that smoke and flame consumed the other fuel hurled into the blast furnaces, in the process of transforming its value into steel.

The promise of the 8-Hour Day is a hoax and a hoax it will remain until the working class wrests it from the greedy claws of Gary by their organized might.

Newspaper Humbug

The reptile press of the nation, always fawning before the power of

(Continued on Page Two)

Stand Back of Minnesota!

The workers and farmers of Minnesota have been very much in the limelight during the past few weeks. They are going to stand in full view of the public eye for many days to come.

The election of two United States Senators independent of the old parties is but the beginning. Another decisive step was taken when the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, in session at Duluth, Minn., by unanimous vote decided to force the question of independent political action at the Portland, Oregon, Convention of the American Federation of Labor, starting Oct. 1.

The Duluth declaration has already been published in "THE WORKER." It was contained in a set of resolutions that will make history for American Labor. We are this week republishing these resolutions, feeling that they ought to be considered and acted on by every one of the 38,000 local labor unions that go to make up the American labor movement. Here they are:

Demand A. F. of L. Action

Whereas, the utter bankruptcy of the old political parties and their unfaithfulness to labor is clearly shown in the repeal of the Child Labor Law, the Coronador Decision, the passage of the Esch-Cummins Law, and the infamous Daugherty Injunction which broke the railroad shopmen's strike, as well as in numerous other ways, all of which demonstrates conclusively that labor must have a political party of its own, and

Whereas, the organized labor movement of Minnesota thru its political efforts has successfully elected Dr. Henrik Shipstead and Magnus Johnson to the U. S. Senate, showing that the farmers and workers can be organized into a political party and elect its representatives to the State and National government, and

Whereas, it is behooven upon the American Federation of Labor to lead the great mass of American workers into a more effective and progressive means of defense both as the economic and political fields, and

Whereas, by their assistance in the victories of Dr. Shipstead and Magnus Johnson to the U. S. Senate they have proven their capability of performing this function successfully, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Minnesota State Federation of Labor urges thru its delegates, that the American Federation of Labor in national convention assembled, modify its former policy and amend its constitution and by-laws so as to remove, if any there be sections which may appear contrawise to this all important step of organizing a distinct political party of the organized workers and farmers.

Bring up these resolutions in your union. Have them adopted and forwarded to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C. Instruct your delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention to support this class position of Minnesota's workers and farmers.

The city workers of Minnesota, especially, show that they mean business. Thru their Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, they have gone on record as endorsing the stand of the Seattle Central Labor Council, in the controversy of that labor body with the reactionary Gompers' officialdom of the American Federation of Labor.

Workers of the United States! Get behind the Minnesota workers! Help them pile greater working class victories upon the triumphs already won!

What is Brewing in Germany?

By Adolph Thalheimer, Editor, "Die Internationale," German Communist Bi-Weekly

"We are living in a revolutionary epoch, and we are faced by a revolution, if we cannot . . . prevent the fascist movement from . . . seizing power."

These words were spoken some days ago by Dr. Gustaf Stresemann, leader of the German People's Party, in an address to the central committee of his party.

Everyone in Germany feels that we are on the eve of a decisive combat between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. Everyone knows that the leaders of the Fascist movement in Germany are feverishly arming for it. Ludendorff and Hitler are leading this movement, that numerous officers of the national defense army are closely allied with them and are co-operating with them in preparing to deliver the stroke.

The plans formed by the various Fascist elements, and the time chosen for action, have been changed frequently. But there are innumerable reports, mutually confirming one another, which go to show that the moment is really imminent.

The lines of procedure are also clearly laid down. The Fascist plans calculate on the impending inevitable defeat of the German bourgeoisie at the hands of Poincare and the other imperialist robbers. They are taking advantage of the cowardly weakness of Cuno's government, and the failure of the other bourgois parties and of the social democrats to make good in the national struggle of self-defense.

They rely upon the discontent of the starving petty bourgeoisie and intelligensia, who sympathized with social democracy and socialism in the first phase of the German revolution, and are now severely disappointed.

They utilize the hopelessness of broad strata of the working class, rendered indifferent or despairing by the continued treachery of the social democrats. And for what purpose do they want to utilize all this? For the purpose of waging war on the working class under cover of national defence against the Ruhr invasion and the shameful treachery of the Versailles treaty, and for the purpose of establishing the dictatorship of Fascism.

This dictatorship is to carry out the program of the great industrialists: to shatter the labor organizations, to sweep away every barrier to capitalist exploitation, to establish the ten-hour working day, and to transfer all state undertakings into the hands of private capital.

Perhaps the proclamation of the Rhenish republic, which is being feverishly prepared by the hirelings of Poincare, despite all denials, will set the avalanche arolling. Perhaps some other event.

Nobody can be any longer deceived as to the seriousness of the position. The Fascisti, by themselves, would be insignificant. But they have military support in the national defence army. All sections of the bourgeoisie are ready to bow to them; for all are aware that once the struggle breaks out, it is a question of the dictatorship of Fascism or the dictatorship of the proletariat. Social democracy as a party is not feared. It is incapable of fighting. Its leaders will either make a cowardly retreat or submit.

The sole real power which, at the head of the proletarian masses, can and will take up the fight against them, is the Communist party.

Our Party is putting forth the utmost energy to render the working class capable of battle and victory. During recent weeks and months it has gained great sympathy and confidence, and won many readers and members. The Party, down to the last member, is filled with the determination to meet the Fascist coup with the utmost force and determination. It is carrying on a broad mass propaganda, in order to prepare the workers, employes, and lower officials for determined defense against the Fascisti, and to neutralize or partially win over the petty bourgeoisie.

The struggle will be severe. It will decide the fate of the German labor movement for the next few years.

The decision will also be of the greatest importance for the French working class.

The French working class can alleviate the struggle of the German working class, if it will take up with redoubled energy the fight against the annexation plans of Poincare, and against the plans of the Comite des Forges for the plundering of the German working class; if it will increase its propaganda among the occupation army, and its work of enlightenment among the peasantry.

The Communist Party of Germany has just issued an appeal to the Party (published in last week's issue of "The Worker"), giving exact instructions, politically and organizationally, for the struggle. The fight will find the Party at its post.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

AMALGAMATION DANCE
Ashland Auditorium, CHICAGO,
Van Buren and Ashland Aves.
SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 29,
at 8 P. M.
This Dance is being given by the Trade Union Educational League
Needle Trades Section

"Socialists" Save German Capitalism

The German "Socialists" have again come to the rescue of the German capitalists. The "Socialists" have joined in the vote of confidence given the Stresemann government. "Socialists" sit in the Stresemann cabinet, and the German capitalist, Hugo Stinnes, will continue to co-operate with the French capitalists in plundering the German workers.

This is the role the German "Socialists" have played ever since the overthrow of the Kaiser. It was the role of Kerensky, the social-revolutionary, between the downfall of the czar and the creation of the Soviet Republic in Russia.

While the "Socialists," Hilferding, Solmann and Schmidt, join Stresemann in maintaining the German capitalist republic, the French Comites des Forges, speaking for the exploiters of France, confers with the representatives of Stinnes, Krupp, Stumm, Haniel and Thyssen, the master lords of the Reich.

While the "Socialists" blind the workers to their own interests, the French and German capitalists will get together in the hope of further enslaving the masses in both countries. They have attempted this in the past but failed. The German bosses wanted a 50-50 agreement, while the French held out for a 60-40 division of the spoils. It is expected that the German exploiters, fearful of the discontent at home, and seeing the masses in the Socialist Party deserting to the Communist ranks, will make any sort of agreement to maintain their power.

But this new betrayal of the "Socialists" will only result in another short truce. The Communists will use this breathing spell to strengthen their forces, to bring over to their side new masses of German workers disgusted with the alliance of the "Socialists" with the German capitalists. The creation of a German Soviet Republic has not been defeated. It has only been postponed. Communism waits on victory in Germany.

U. S. Dollar Diplomats Join Turks in Oil Victory Over France, England in Near East

American dollar diplomacy, joining forces with the Turks in the Near East Peace Conference, at Lausanne, Switzerland, has won another victory for the Standard Oil Trust. The victims are the imperialisms of England and France. The situation is analyzed by the French Communist, Louis Louzon, as follows:

By LOUIS LOUZON
(Special to "The Worker")

LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND.—The key to the situation growing out of the signing of the Near East Peace Treaty here must be sought in America. The United States, whose role in Europe becomes daily of greater importance, has declared that she is standing aside from European politics solely for the purpose of being better able to protect the interests of her own capitalists in Europe.

Interior Asia is called upon to play the leading role in the future economics of the world. The United States, for whom the markets of the New World no longer suffice, is aware that the best means of paving the way for predominance over the Old World is to occupy the future centre of economics. Thus it has gained a foothold in the south west of Asia Anatolia and Persia are its first aims.

It is therefore easily to be understood that it has done its best to prevent England and France from winning any privileged position in Turkey, such as would have been obtained by these countries had Turkey been placed under the obligation to pay in gold. This explains the abrupt change of front on the part of English diplomacy.

England has abruptly ceased to support France in this question, and Curzon placed Poincare in the dilemma of either retiring before the demands of the Turks and signing the peace, or resuming hostilities again. This would, however, have meant that Poincare had to send troops to Tchannak and Constantinople to aid the British forces there.

As Poincare could not send fresh troops to the Orient, solely for the purpose of protecting the interests of the owners of Turkish obligations, or at least could not do this without committing suicide, France gave way. Ismet Pacha and America are victorious.

England's Position

The attitude taken by England, and her volte face in the Ruhr question, fully characterize the change of front in English foreign politics. At the time of the Versailles peace negotiations, the following tacit agreement had been arrived at between the English and French bourgeoisie: France received the hegemony over Europe, she may do as she likes in Central Europe; on the other hand England reserves for herself the rest of the world, especially the Near East, the key to Asia.

But in the execution of this plan, England immediately collided with America, for America also put in a claim to the "rest of the world." This rival was too powerful for England She realized that the United States would have to be given a free hand.

American imperialism was carrying on an exceedingly active policy in Asia Minor, and even in Persia, where the Standard Oil Co. obtained a concession for the whole of the petroleum on the coast of the Caspian Sea. American capitalists made arrangements for a number of loans, and England looked on without demur.

Compelled to renounce her world policy, England turned once more to Europe She must attempt to regain in Europe the possibilities of expansion which America had forced her to abandon in the Orient. Her European policy thus becomes more energetic as her oriental policy declines. She beats a retreat on the question of Turkish obligations at the same moment as she arms for a decided intervention in the Ruhr question. She will claim from America her support in her European policy as compensation for her renunciation in the Orient.

In 1919, Lloyd George said to Clemenceau. I leave Europe to you; leave me the world. Today, Baldwin says to the rulers on Wall Street. I leave you the world, but you must help me to suppress France in Europe.

Thus the alternating influences and aggravations of imperialist struggles for power are changing the political groupings in Europe; and not their least effect is the acceleration of the moment of social conflict.

COOLIDGE—A GOVERNMENT STRIKEBREAKER!

Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, broke the strike of the Boston Police in 1919—thereby being made acceptable for Vice-President by the Capitalist class what controls the Republican Party and the United States Government.

Coolidge, strikebreaking Governor, and now President, is especially fitted to continue his union smashing policy. He fits in perfectly with the character of the United States Government which is the official union-smashing, strikebreaking agency of the capitalist class of this country.

"The Government—Strikebreaker"

By JAY LOVESTONE

A book of 300 pages, tells the story of the strikebreaking, union-smashing policies of the U. S. Government in all the big national strikes of the past few years. It lays bare the Government's nefarious activities against the workers in the Rail Road Strike, the Textile Strike, the Coal Miners' Strike and scores of lesser conflicts between labor and the employing class.

Paper Binding 75 cents

This book should be read by every worker. It provides an arsenal of incontestable facts, gathered from original sources which condemn the Government as a strikebreaking agency of the employing class, and a ruthless enemy of the workers.

Cloth Binding $1.50

5 or more in paper, 60c. each. 5 or more in cloth, $1.10 each.

WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

Farmer Labor Party in "Chi" Shows Decline

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY
(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—The rapidity with which the Farmer-Labor Party of Cook County—which is factually all there is of the F. L. P.—is traveling the road to political extinction, was indicated here Sunday when only about twenty delegates attended the quarterly convention of that organization.

At the previous quarterly convention, held in the same hall shortly after the Cleveland meeting of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, there were approximately 150 delegates present. There was also a spirit of optimism which was entirely lacking yesterday among the mourners of what once was a promising party.

And it appears that was the main trouble. It was promising, but when the crucial moment arrived it did not live up to its promises. It promised political unity but turned bitterly against it when unity was achieved at the Cleveland convention.

Since that historic gathering the fortunes of the Cook County Farmer-Labor Party have been rapidly ebbing. And to add to its misfortunes, Samuel Gompers has now given his blessing which should be sufficient to damn it in the eyes of all militant and progressive workers. And worse still, the editor of the official organ of the F. L. P. proudly featured this benediction in his paper.

Gompers has at last discovered that the "F. L. P." has good intentions even tho it is lacking in political sagacity.

Since the organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party the F. L. P. has felt like a little infant left by its parents on a stranger's doorstep. Its parents—Fitzpatrick and Nockels—don't know exactly what to do with it, but Sammy Gompers has come around once or twice to take a look at the infant, perhaps with a view to adoption, provided it agrees to take Dr. Sam's non-partisan medicine.

The principal event Sunday was the speech of a fraternal delegate from the Socialist Party who declared that the S. P. and the F. L. P. were now the only two parties that represented the interests of the workers. He was given a vote of thanks which was ordered inserted in the minutes. The S. P. delegate also invited the F. L. P. to send a speaker to the coming Debs meeting. The invitation was accepted.

Considerable discussion exists among the leading members of the Farmer-Labor Party of Cook County. This was the main topic of the convention. The usual fluff was indulged in about the famous "round up" by the Workers Party at the July 3d conference.

The speaker who was a member of the credentials committee which seated all the delegates to the July 3d convention resented the attacks on the Workers Party in the following language: "We are what is left —we can look around on ourselves and say, we are what's left of that convention." And Brother C. M. Madden has set his finger on the very thing that is the trouble with us—internal dissension. The finest, cleanest men I have ever met in the labor movement are in the Workers Party, and I am sorry to say that I disagree with them fundamentally. But I do not believe we should go around telling lies about them—saying that they packed our convention, and so forth. We will never get anywhere by calling names. The American working man is determined to have a political party of his own."

Neither Edward Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, nor Jay Brown, secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party, appeared at the convention. John Fitzpatrick arrived during the afternoon session but took no part in the proceedings. A debate took place between Anton Johannsen, Chairman of the organization committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and Robert Buck, as to whether delegates to the State convention should be appointed or elected. Buck held to the former point of view.

Outside of that and the raffling of an used automobile, the 20 members did not create any excitement.

West Va. Likes F. F. L. P. Program

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.—The formation of a Farmer-Labor Party in West Virginia is a distinct victory for working class independent political action. This victory was made possible, against the opposition of the reactionaries, by the presence of a large rank and file delegation.

The question of affiliating with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was not decided at this time. This question will come up for action at the next convention of the West Virginia Party to be held in March, 1924.

We have just received a copy of the Platform of the West Virginia Farmer-Labor Party. The entire first section of this platform, 6 pages of a total of 14, is word for word the exact duplicate of the "Statement of Principles" of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party adopted at the Chicago Convention.

John Farmer's Last Stand

By HAL WARE and KARL REEVE

It has become increasingly clear to everybody that the present farm crisis means something more than the individual ruin of hundreds of thousands of farmers; it means that the whole arrangement of farm tenure and distribution of farm products is a failure.

Even as far back as 1921, Senator Ladd, speaking before the Senate, said, "It is not true that the war was responsible for our present dangerous economic crisis. Agriculture was going down hill before the war, and when agriculture is going down hill, all industry is going down hill. "Production per acre had fallen off; soil fertility was being depleted; farm earnings were declining; farm mortgage indebtedness was piling up; tenancy was increasing and rents becoming every year more burdensome, and there was a constant movement of migration from the farm to commercial centres. Under our present methods of financing agriculture and of transporting and marketing farm products the industry was on the road to bankruptcy even before the war." (Congressional Record, December 15, 1921.)

The period of bankruptcy has now been reached. The 1910 United States census report shows that the mortgage debt in 1910 was $1,726,853,000; whereas the latest report of the United States Department of Agriculture gives the mortgage debt as $7,257,700,000 or four times greater than it has ever been in all the 130 years preceding.

Add to this tremendous debt the bank loans in farmers' personal and collateral security, estimated by the Department of Agriculture at $3,869,415,000 together with the chattel mortgages and merchants' loans, and the farmer's debt amounts to well over 15 billion dollars.

The Congressional Commission of Agricultural Inquiry finds that 49 cents of the farm dollar goes to the railroads, 17 cents to the food manufacturers, 14 cents in profits to the retailers, wholesalers, the manufacturers, and, only 20 cents to the farmer. So that if the farmer wishes to pay back his 15-billion debt he must first pay the fundamental costs of producing his crop, out of his twenty cents.

Before the farmer can get a good start toward again becoming solvent, he must pay the interest on his debt, which amounts yearly, at the average interest, to the astounding sum of 140 dollars for each farm in the United States.

Then there is the terrific item of taxes which, to say the least, hampers the farmer in his struggle to come back. According to the 1922 year-book of the Department of Agriculture, the land values and taxes in 1921 were $.709 per acre, as compared to $.314 in 1913, an increase of 226 per cent. "Taxes," says the report, "absorbed one-third of the farmer's income in 1921 as compared with less than one-tenth of his income in 1913."

More and more farmers are losing hope and giving up the unequal struggle, realizing that to plant a large crop means merely the loss of more money. We have wheat as an example, for it is one of the most significant crops in the United States, constituting a large part of the income of our exports as well as an important part of our domestic commerce. More than two million farmers in the United States produce it.

In 1919, according to the 1921 year book of the Department of Agriculture, it was found that the approximate average cost of producing a bushel of wheat is $1.87. The finding was based on records secured from 284 representative farms, covering all the states of the wheat belt —North and South Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Minnesota and Washington. There was found to be a wide variation in the net cost per bushel, three-fourths of the farms producing wheat at a cost of two dollars or less per bushel, but only two farms producing it at a cost as low as one dollar per bushel.

The average cost of $1.87 is a startling figure when compared with the present Chicago price—considerably below a dollar. No matter how it is figured, a farmer cannot produce wheat for less than a dollar a bushel, in the Bread Basket of America —the wheat producing states—where yields per acre are low and acreage per farm is large, the farmer cannot produce wheat for less than $1.50 per acre. The problem must be discussed on that geographical basis, for that is where practically all the worker's bread comes from.

Compare the lowest estimate of cost of production—$1.50—with the present Chicago price, then deduct the average farm price from the market price, and it is found that John Farmer is getting about 60 cents per bushel for a product that costs him at least $1.50 to produce.

The figures show that, far from securing a new foothold, the farmer may be losing as long as the present system prevails. We are told by the 1922 Department of Agriculture year book that in striving to maintain his bare title to the land, the farmer was forced to go increasingly in debt the past year, while practicing the strictest economy. Even then, says the report, thousands have been obliged to give up the struggle, let the land go, lose all the money they've paid for it, and start anew." Which means that the dispossessed farmer becomes a farm laborer or is absorbed by the city. Over two million men left the farms last year and were only partly replaced by excess of births over deaths on the farms and by new farmers from urban centers—who are hardly likely to be more productive than were the dispossessed farmers and their families.

The farmer has been forced to lower unmercifully his standard of living while he was pushed on without hope by the momentum of habit. His yearly labor income is figured by the Congressional Commission at $464, and the purchasing power of that income is only $219. And this in spite of the fact that unpaid child and wife labor has been largely introduced. The 1920 census figures given out by the United States Department of Labor bulletin, report that out of 1,060,858 children between the ages of ten and fifteen years who are engaged in occupation, 647,309, or 61 per cent, are engaged in agriculture. The bulletin adds: "The 1920 census does not report on working children under 10 years of age, but it is known that such children are employed in large numbers in agriculture."

Here, then, is a statistical crosssection of the situation which has brought to the farmer's revolt against the banks, the railroads and the middlemen. In the latter stages of this process that is dispossessing the American farmers of their land and homes, the farmers have become more closely allied with the city workers. Facing the same enemies, the tendency to combine their political protests has rapidly developed.

This tendency crystallized into action in Chicago on July 4, when the rank and file of labor and farm organizations entered into the first definite pact for a concerted fight against their exploiters, and created the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The initial program of the farmers, which was enthusiastically and unanimously passed by the workers' organizations, contains a demand that the land must belong to the users of the land—the farmers—and that a moratorium for five years on farm mortgages shall be inaugurated. This program is the challenge of the farmers to those who have wrested their farm and their income from them. Goaded to desperation by the farm crisis, they take their places by the side of the workers in the struggle for economic freedom.

Gary's Promises to Abolish 12-Hour Day Sound Like Hoax

(Continued from page One.)

Gary, the industrial despot, gives the widest publicity to his every utterance. In flaring headlines we are informed by the daily press of the action that the 12-Hour Day is to immediately give way to the 8-Hour Day. Then we read the Gary interpretation in the main body of the article to the effect that plans have been perfected that will be pushed forward without "unnecessary delay." This is further qualified by the assertion that within the next six weeks the corporation will "begin to inaugurate the 8-Hour Day."

This is to be accomplished if, and when, 60,000 additional laborers are secured, according to Mr. Gary. In other words, when Gary can secure 60,000 additional laborers who are willing to work for the starvation wage of $4.00 a day he may reduce the hours of labor somewhat.

So all the blatant headlines to the effect that the 12-Hour Day is a thing of the past are simply capitalist humbug emanating from the open prostitutes of the daily newspapers.

Gompers Asserts Himself

Samuel Gompers, an inveterate publicity seeker in order to gratify his lust for power, which is not less inordinate than that of Mr. Gary, rushes into print with an alleged "refutation" of the position of the steel trust. Gary boldly asks for "whitewash" this contemptible governmental instrument of the railroads.

The campaign against the 12-Hour Day is such that the steel trust has succeeded in arousing millions of workers who sympathize with the slaves of Gary. Now is the time for organized labor to proceed for the organization of the steel workers and if the trade union movement of this country were not under the blight of Gompers-ism the question of the 8-Hour Day would not be up to Mr. Gary for decision. With the labor movement as it is today there is a two-fold task imposed upon the militants in America. The steel workers must be organized and at the same time the Gompers machine must be forced to yield control of the American Federation of Labor to those who view society as an irreconcilable struggle between the workers and the capitalists.

Kansas City for F. F. L. P.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Sunday, August 5th, a meeting was held composed of Farmer-Labor, Trade Union and other elements sympathetic to the idea of independent working class political action. The personnel of this meeting was practically the same that had financed the sending of a delegate from the Kansas City Farmer-Labor Party to the Chicago Convention.

The delegate to the Chicago Convention reported to this meeting. His report was favorable to the Cook County., Ill., Farmer-Labor Party group. The report of J. G. Brown, secretary of the old Farmer-Labor Party and the statement by Robert M. Buck was read and discussed in detail.

I. E. Snyder, who was present at this meeting and who had been a delegate to the Chicago Convention from the Farmer-Labor Party of California, was called on for a report. Following his report and with the secretary of the Kansas City Farmer-Labor Party not voting, the meeting unanimously went on record in favor of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and its program.

The Farmer-Labor Party of Kansas City as an organization has not yet acted upon the question of affiliation with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, for the good and sufficient reason that it is hardly possible to call together a larger number of its original members than that represented at the above meeting.

lass Meeting Opposes War n Militants

lons in the needle trades are determined to exterminate the Trade ion Educational League. Already the City of Chicago League men's have been driven out of the int Board of the Cloakmakers' lion.

The League has determined to et the attack of the reactionaries th a counter offensive of the rank d file. The league is not going allow the right wing leaders to vent the rank and file from exssing themselves on the important ues that the League raises in the ions.

The reactionary leaders are misken if they believe that they defeat e demand for amalgamation, orinization of the unorganized and a bor party by expelling the militant presentatives of the rank and file no advocate these measures in the ions.

The trade union bureaucrats are staken if they believe they will ceed in disfranchising the militant d revolutionary members in the ions by preventing them from ding office. The reactionary leadare mistaken if they believe thru ese methods that they will prevent e locals from electing progressive legates at the coming conventions their internationals.

The reactionaries will be sorry that ey ever started this war against e Leagues in the needle trades lons. At a big mass meeting in ew Star Casino, August 23rd, the nk and file will in no uncertain ms give its answer to the reactionies who are now splitting the unns by expelling the most active and illitant elements of the rank and file. B. Gold of the Furriers Union will Chairman. Among the speakers ill be William Abrams, of the malgamated Clothing Workers; ose Wolkowitz, of the Dressakers, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union; E. Marks of e Cloakmakers, International Laes' Garment Workers' Union; H. ewirtzman, of the Fancy Leather oods Workers' Union; William Z. oster, Secretary, Trade Union Edutional League; Alexander Bittleman, Secretary, Jewish Federation, orkers Party, in Yiddish, and Benmin Gitlow, Editor of the Freiheit. Admission is free. Meeting starts 8 o'clock. The New Star Casino at 107th Street and Park Avenue.

Attacks of New Republic and New York Call on Federated Farmer-Labor Party Exposed

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO, Ill.—Two letters, written by W. E. Zeuch, national committeeman of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, have been made public here in reply to attacks of the New Republic (Liberal) and the New York Call (Socialist).

National Committeeman Zeuch, a prominent figure in the Wisconsin farmer-labor movement, takes both these sheets to task for publishing misleading statements throughout the Federated Farmer-Labor Party Conference, especially the publication in The Call" of a letter by Chester C. Platt, to the effect that the Wisconsin Non-Partisan League had rejected affiliation with the Federated Party. The letter to the New Republic follows:

To The New Republic,
421 W. 21st St., New York City.

Sirs:—I must protest. I went to the Farmer-Labor Conference at Chicago as a delegate from the Non-Partisan League of Wisconsin. I attended every session. Was a member of the Organising Committee and of the sub-committee that drew up the plan of federation and in other ways took part in the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. I think, therefore, that I may qualify as a witness. Since I am not a Communist, Socialist or any other "ist," I feel justified in claiming to be an unbiased witness.

I was a bit surprised to read the report by Robert Morss Lovett in the New Republic several weeks ago. Of course I was prepared for the attitude of superior wisdom and condescending scorn which is so characteristic of our self-constituted intelligentsia. However, we workers and farmers are so close to the concrete problems of life that we have little stomach for those little nuances of irony which may tickle the risibilities of endowed professors at our expense. We are constantly up against the problem of getting a daily wage that will allow us to live a decent life, or the problems of marketing our products so that we will not be ruined from bankruptcy. Our problems can not be solved by sarcasm. In a more joyous era we might be disposed to overlook his caricature of our conference.

Furthermore, we have a right to expect honest reporting from a paper with the pretensions of the New Republic. When I read such statements as "The Workers Party was in full control," "The Workers Party—took control of proceedings as soon as the convention got down to business," and that the new party is dominated by the Communists, I felt that Lovett could not have been at the Conference, and that he must have gotten his dope by cribbing from the Chicago Tribune or some other such unbiased source of information. When he put a statement made by one of the Wisconsin delegates into the mouth of Chairman Bouck I knew that he could not have been present.

The facts relative to the Chicago Conference are as follows. The old Farmer-Labor Party issued a call for a conference to achieve a united front among the liberal and radical political groups. Six hundred delegates came in response to that call. The old Farmer-Labor Party tried to use the Conference to put life into its dying organization. The rank and file of the Conference rebelled against such attempts on the part of the officers of the old Farmer-Labor Party. The delegates felt that they had come to establish a new party which should take in all the elements represented at the conference. When the matter came to an issue the delegates voted overwhelmingly in favor of the formation of a Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The industrial workers and the dirt farmers stuck together on this proposition from the first to last. Less than ten percent of the delegates bolted the Federated Farmer-Labor Convention. Those who bolted were largely labor politicians, intelligentsia and wealthy persons who dabble in liberal movements. When the rank and file ran away with the Conference the fact that both of these men had fought for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party as evidence that the new party was Communist. The animosity of this Red Herring of Communism across the trail. They attempted to use the presence of Ruthenberg and Foster at the Conference as the fact that both of these men had fought for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party as evidence that the new party was Communist. The animosity of this contention is evident to anyone who will take the time to read the declaration of principles and platform of the new party. The disgruntled minority attempted to maintain that the Conference was packed. The Workers Party had ten delegates out of six hundred. Aside from these ten there were about one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty delegates who were from left wing organizations and may have been influenced by the advice of Foster and Ruthenberg. But even at that less than one-fourth of the delegates would have been under Workers Party influence.

Under the plan of federation the various elements have influence in proportion to their membership. The Workers Party has 20,000 members. One fair-sized city central labor body that joined the federation would have more power than the whole of the Workers Party. Of the thirty-three members of the Executive Committee of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party there are "Labor Party ers" organizations, ten represent old line craft unions, six represent unions with left tendencies, three represent miscellaneous groups. Will someone please tell me how the Communists can run away with a political party so officered? There is one thing that is certain about the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. It is in the control of the rank and file. It has no Hillquits or Bergers, no Fitzpatricks or Bucks. Its president is a western dirt farmer. Its secretary is a real industrial worker.

The Conference was remarkable for the youth of the delegates. Gray heads were rare. A movement of young men and women can carry on.

Most sincerely,
(Signed) W. E. ZEUCH,
National Committeeman.

The letter to the New York Call says:

To the New York Call,
412 4th Ave., New York City.

Sirs:—Your issue of August 3d carries a news item to the effect that the Non-Partisan League of Wisconsin has withdrawn from the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

As a member of the Executive Committee of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, representing the Wisconsin Non-Partisan League, I wish to inform you that the news item was untrue.

The Non-Partisan League of Wisconsin has not taken official action upon the question of affiliation with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The letter of Mr. Chester C. Platt which you publish is misleading. So far as I am aware it represents the opinion of Mr. Platt alone and does not represent the consensus of opinion of the Non-Partisan League of this state. The delegates from Wisconsin whom he mentions are overwhelmingly in favor of uniting all farmer and labor factions into one party. No one of the delegates, so far as I know, with the exception of Mr. Platt, has taken a stand against affiliating with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. What action the Wisconsin Non-Partisan League will take is a matter of the future.

It is against the policy of the progressives of this state to attack any movement of the working class. They reserve their fire for the common enemies of all people who labor. Mr. Platt is a New York politician transplanted to Wisconsin and rather recently, and does not understand the attitude of the progressives of this state in such matters. For some reason unknown to his friends and acquaintances he is extremely hirsute on the subject of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, and uses his time to write letters blackguarding it.

Do not let certain party be supposing that Mr. Platt is the Progressive party or represents the progressive groups in this state. When the people of this state get ready to take action on the question of affiliation with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party or any other third party movement they will speak for themselves, and in no uncertain tones.

Until such time as the Non-Partisan League takes official action on the question of affiliation I will remain on the Executive Committee of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. It has my unqualified personal support.

I am wondering whether the Call has the character to publish this denial with the same prominence they gave to the falsehood.

Sincerely,
Signed: W. E. ZEUCH,
National Committeeman.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

The Workers Party, English Downtown Branch, holds open air meetings regularly at which the members of "The Worker" and the pamphlet on "Amalgamation" are sold. On Tuesday, August 14, a meeting was held on 5th St. and Ave. B, with Comrades Scheiner, Siskind and Fishbein as speakers. Thursday, August 16, a meeting still be held on Second Ave. and 10th St., with J. Louis Engrahl as speaker, and Siskind as chairman.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Zinc Miners Battle Thugs in Illinois

By CARL HAESSLER
(Special to "The Worker")

TAYLOR SPRINGS, ILL.—"Another of them damn reporters."

That was the word went round among the gunmen and deputies on the sidewalk in front of Miners' Hall in Taylor Springs, Ill., as I dropped off the Hillsboro jitney and prepared to break into print. They had carefully presented to the St. Louis Star reporter when he tried to get news out of them for the capitalist press. Taylor Springs is a fair bit northeast of St. Louis.

A smelterman had been shot by a gunman on the third day of the 100 per cent strike against low wages, 12 to 16 hours a day and a scab shop. The gunman was also a temporary deputy sheriff. The American Zinc Co., the smelter trust, had seen to that.

But the gunman and the rest of his armed crew, none of them Taylor Springs boys, all imported, had got a bit tough with the strikers' wives who were acting as pickets in front of the plant and in the street cars that ordinarily carried the working force of 300 to the plant.

The women, formidable Amazons some of them, spoke their tons sweetly to the gunmen. The gunmen hurled sour curses at the women. The women's men folk rushed the car to avenge their insulted wives.

A guard drew a gun. The gun went off. The bullet sped thru the thigh of William Garcia, a striker, member both of the United Mine Workers and of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter workers. The strikers, all unarmed, drove home rough lessons in courtesy with their fists. The battered bodies of the gunmen were the unwilling pupils. They finished their course in the Hillsboro jail and graduated in a hurry into distant parts with a promise never to go to school in Taylor Springs any more.

"Never too old to learn," said the elder of the pair of thugs that got the roughest of the lessons. He'd been a union miner in his younger days and only half realized what work the smelter manager, Kenneth Rossman, had in store for him.

"All this and a lot more was peeled off to the "damn reporter" as soon as I had identified myself. "Where's your credential?" demanded Adolph Corazza, of the organization committee, when I said I had come for The Federated Press. Soon as he saw the magic press card his dark hand-some young face lit up and he grabbed my hand. In a second the Secretary John Mann of the Kortkamp miners spread the news that a Federated Press man, labor's news service, had come to get the truth of the shooting story and spike the Associated Press lies.

Organizer Ed Carbine of the smelter workers told me the tale briefly and clearly. For three years the zinc works have been an open shop sore in a union community. Several attempts to organize failed. Now with wages going up everywhere and labor getting scarce Carbine saw his chance to civilize the smelter. In a couple of weeks 25 per cent of the men were organized. A house to house canvass made it 50 per cent.

The company hired dicks and stool pigeons. It fired every known union man. When the union had over 150 of the 300 men, it demanded recognition. The company hooted the union members out of the gates. Over 200 took out union cards. The company arranged for gunmen. The strike was called Tuesday, Aug. 7. Union membership jumped to 85 per cent that same morning and to 97 per cent by night. Wednesday was peaceful. No work and no strife.

Thursday morning the unarmed striker was shot. An hour later all was quiet again. Col. Culbertson, of the Illinois national guard, a tall open faced not bad-sort-of-a-guy, lumbered into the village. State Mediator Dan Dineen hotfooted down from Springfield. The colonel had nothing to do but twiddle his thumbs on the porch of the Hillsboro hotel. The mediator found the company wouldn't mediate. "Union shop? Nothing doing!" said the manager in conference.

But the strikers see that the company's threats to close down entirely are bunk. Like the man of God who had received a call to a more remunerative pulpit and was seeking divine guidance but meanwhile packed his trunks, the company is keeping its fires going in the furnaces. The market for zinc is pretty good.

Sentiment in the towns is strong for the strikers. Everyone was proud that no local boys had been mixed up in the melee as company gunmen. One of the nine non-unionists in the works had collapsed from the heat, a white collar doing unaccustomed work before the furnaces. He's in the hospital now on the floor above the wounded striker, Bill Garcia, the wounded striker, is lying. Comments on the scab were not gentle. Caustic jests fly 'round. It seems that the local undertaker had helped to fan the fink on the way to the hospital. The man continues to live and townsmen see it as an undeserved joke on the undertaker.

The affray was the natural and usual fruit of the policy of hard-boiled employers who deliberately send gunmen on the boss when the workers peacefully band together to correct unbearable conditions.

Common labor gets as low as $3 a day in the American Zinc Co. smelter here. Skilled labor gets no more than $4.50. Hours are eight a day with extra hours up to 12 and 16 at the whim of the company and without punitive overtime. Deodato Campagna, a boy of 16, was fired when he demurred at doing a second continuous eight hour shift Sunday morning right on top of an eight hour shift Saturday night. He'd have got far for the 16 hours.

The company operated a smelter in Kansas in the glorious days of the lamented Allen industrial court law that put Alexander Howat in jail. The Illinois boys set the company to rights. "This aint Kansas," they told the manager. He wanted to have coal from the mine. He could have it if union men comprised the unloading crew. "I'll pick my own crew," says he. "Then pick your own coal," says the miner's committee.

Gunmen on the loose are now less plentiful in Montgomery county. Hand hammered courtesy is the style in Taylor Springs.

"Socialists" and the United Front

"The united front of prominent "Socialists" in Oklahoma with the capitalist parties has come to grief. Following the Johnston policy of non-partisan political action, the "Socialists," with the Farmer-Laborites and Non-Partisan Leaguers, threw all their resources behind a group of Democrat politicians who had endorsed J. C. Walton for governor. Mr. Walton was elected, and great was the elation of the yellows.

As is usually the case with all reformist candidates of this type, Mr. Walton, whose principal support was a hybrid organization called the Ku Klux Klan, "Reconstruction League," has now recanted his former professed radicalism and is avowedly an enemy of the workers and farmers of Oklahoma. Even worse than his stand as a representative of capitalism is his support of the sinister Ku Klux Klan sentiment that is rampant in Oklahoma.

While an alliance with the Ku Klux Klan would not be repugnant to such creatures as the leaders of the Socialist Party in New York City, who play the game of William J. Burns, it was too much for the Oklahoma "yellows" to stomach, so they are now piously denouncing Mr. Walton as an igrate and traitor to labor.

The treachery to labor rests squarely upon the alleged "Socialists" and not anywhere else. It is the inevitable result of the decisions of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, at which the Socialist Party is desperately clinging, in spite of the fact that they are looked upon as barnacles by even this aggregation, as was evidenced by their rout at Albany, where Hillquit, Oneal and Co. were shown the door.

PLEASE—

Will comrades send "THE WORKER" copies of No. 2527 These are needed to complete our files?

The Collective Agitator, Propagandist and Organizer

By JOHN PEPPER

The Communist Party of Russia has 700,000 members on the eve of the March revolution in 1917.

The Workers Party of America today has about 20,000 members.

This shows that the two Communist parties in their respective stages about equal numerically, but not equal politically. What is the difference between the Workers Party of America today and the Bolshevik Party of Russia on the eve of the Kerensky revolution?

The main difference is that the Bolsheviki were then already a MASS PARTY, although they had only 17,000 members, whereas the Workers Party has had a mass party as yet, despite its 20,000 members.

To be a mass party does not ALWAYS mean that a party must embrace hundreds of thousands in its ORGANIZATION; but it does always mean that it must have, deep roots within the masses, and that it must lead the masses in the daily struggles as well as to the barricades of the revolution.

IN THIS SENSE the Bolshevik Party of Russia, with its 17,000 members, was already a mass party. IN THIS SENSE the Workers Party, with its 20,000 members, is still not a mass party.

Why is the Workers Party not a real mass party? Wherein does it fall short?

The Workers Party is not enough of a POLITICAL PARTY. The old sectarian spirit still lives in many comrades who fear that they will lose their Communist virginity in the political struggle.

The Workers Party is not UNIFORM enough. The work of the sixteen Language Federations is not yet welded into one.

The Workers Party is not enough AMERICAN. Many of our comrades do not see their greatest enemy in the AMERICAN capitalism, and do not recognize the AMERICAN capitalist government as their deadly enemy.

The Workers Party is not enough COMMUNISTIC. There are comrades who see Marxism only as a collection of dogmas. There are comrades who do not know Marxism at all, and cannot see farther ahead than the daily trade union struggles.

The Workers Party needs to have a deeper POLITICAL INTEREST.

The Workers Party needs a strict CENTRALIZATION.

The Workers Party must concentrate its forces still more in the struggle against AMERICAN capitalism.

The Workers Party must have an intensive Communistic Marxian EDUCATION.

In other words, we need more AGITATION, more PROPAGANDA, more ORGANIZATION.

Our party has become so large today and the tasks which stand before us have grown so tremendously that the PRESENT INDIVIDUAL METHODS of agitation, propaganda and organization no longer suffice.

The Workers Party cannot grow, and cannot accomplish its great tasks without new, mightier COLLECTIVE METHODS of agitation, propaganda and organization. Lenin, the greatest leader of the world proletariat, said:

THE PRESS IS A COLLECTIVE AGITATOR.

THE PRESS IS A COLLECTIVE PROPAGANDIST.

THE PRESS IS A COLLECTIVE ORGANIZER.

The Workers Party cannot grow and become a real mass party without the press, without a MIGHTY ENGLISH-LANGUAGE DAILY.

Only an ENGLISH DAILY can lead our party-comrades into the thick of the political life and struggle.

Only an ENGLISH DAILY can give the sixteen Federations a uniform ideology, and bring about the democratic centralization of our party.

Only an ENGLISH DAILY can really make the knowledge concerning the facts of American capitalism and mechanism of the American government into the common possession of every party member.

Only an ENGLISH DAILY, thru a Marxist and Communist education can turn the 20,000 party members into good Communists, and in addition can turn 20,000 sympathizers into Communists.

A grown-up man cannot wear children's shoes. A party which begins to develop into a real MASS PARTY can no longer get along with INDIVIDUAL methods of agitation, propaganda and organization. WE NEED THE ENGLISH DAILY. WE NEED THE POWERFUL COLLECTIVE AGITATOR, PROPAGANDIST AND ORGANIZER. Every Communist should put forth his entire energy as INDIVIDUAL agitator, propagandist and organizer, in order to build up the English daily, the COLLECTIVE agitator, propagandist and organizer.

FIGHT THE YELLOW BUREAUCRATS!

Able speakers will reply to the attack on the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League.

NEW STAR CASINO

107th Street and Park Avenue

THURSDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 23, 8 O'CLOCK

Speakers: William Z. Foster, secretary, Trade Union Educational League, Benjamin Gitlow, Alexander Bittleman, Gold, of the Furriers, Abrams of the Amalgamated, a spokesman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and others prominent in the progressive labor movement.

Minneapolis Council and Organized Labor Greet War Prisoner

By STELLA C. GEORGIAN
(Special to "The Worker")

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Amid e tolling of the court house bells e President Harding, the Minneapolis City Council, controlled by Soialist and labor aldermen, voted ten nine to elect a committee to extend greetings to J. O. Bentall, member the Workers Party, who has just been released from Leavenworth enitentiary.

The resolution was introduced by lderman Bastis and caused a storm protest from the conservative embers. Vote was by roll call and high ran the feeling that as the last otes were recorded the voters were outing their "Ayes" and "Nays" at e top of their voices.

Comrade Bentall was convicted under the espionage law during the war a speech which he made at a large icnic near Hutchinson. His case was arried to the state supreme court hich reversed the lower court and ordered a new trial. As this decision ame about two years after the close f the war, it was expected that no urther action would be taken. However, the courts demanded their ound of flesh and a new trial resulted in a new conviction which was stained by the state supreme court. omrade Bentall's sentence was commuted by President Harding to exire just five weeks sooner than it ould normally have done.

A banquet for the close friends and mpathizers of Comrade Bentall is rranged for Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon a big picnic ill be held in Glenwood Park to elcome him back to the ranks of the illiant workers.

On Wednesday the Trades and abor Assembly also elected a committee to extend the greeting of that rganization to the returned "convict."

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY
Friday, Sept. 14, 1923
WEBSTER HALL, N. Y. C.

BLOOD AND STEEL!

The Story of the Struggle of the Workers Against Czar Gary's Twelve-Hour Day in the Steel Industry.

By JAY LOVESTONE

The Twelve-Hour Day in the Steel Industry has aroused the interest of not only the workers involved. A murmur of public disapproval is heard thruout the country against this relic of serfdom. Public men, churchmen and social organisations are giving expression to the utmost antipathy to it. The American Federation of Labor has entered upon another attempt to organize the steel workers; while the Workers Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party are actively engaged in organizing the workers for a victorious fight against the inhuman twelve-hour day.

"BLOOD AND STEEL" tells the whole story of this inhuman plot against the workers. Read it, get others to read it. Order a number of copies and sell to all workers in all industries. The steel workers must have your support in their fight—which is also your fight.

10 cents per copy
In lots of 10 or more 7 cents each.

WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

Who Is He?
Where Is He from?
What Does He Do?
How Many Are There of Him?
What Is the Government's Attitude Toward Him?

You will find answers to these and many other questions in

"The American Foreign-Born Workers"

By CLARISSA S. WARE

A pamphlet of 40 pages illustrated with colored charts, statistical tables and filled from cover to cover with FACTS concerning the foreign-born workers in the United States. For your own information you should read it, furthermore, you should buy a number and sell them to your shop mates.

15 cents per copy, 10 or more 11 cents each

WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

The Great Steel Strike

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

25 cents, 265 pages

"THE GREAT STEEL STRIKE", by William Z. Foster, is a book of the first importance in the history of the American labor movement. The great struggle of the steel workers for organization and recognition in 1919, and their terrible battle against opposition among the reactionary officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, constitutes one of the greatest epochs in labor history.

The 12-Hour Day in the steel mills has now again become a national issue. Foster's keen analysis of the steel situation, the problems of the steel workers and of their organization is as vital information to-day as when written at the close of the great conflict that shook the mighty kingdom of steel to its foundations. Order it.

WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

EVERY PARTY MEMBER EVERY WORKER
Should read this book:

Abridged Reports of 4th Congress

Abridged Reports of Meetings held at Petrograd and Moscow, Speeches, Discussions, etc., by Delegates to the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International, Nov. 7—Dec. 3, 1922.

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WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

Coolidge Has Plan to Break Coal Strike

(Continued from Page One)

thirty-four railway, coal, gas, electric, banking, insurance, telephone, telegraph, securities, and the United States Steel Corporation; William Rockefeller, who is a director of the National City Bank, the biggest Bank in America, and thirty-three copper, power, railway, gas, and electric corporations; and Beekman Winthrop, another director of the National City Bank, and twelve steel, railroad, shipbuilding, and savings bank corporations.

It is to the protection of the interests of this unholy galaxy of sworn enemies of Labor that "Strike-breaker" President Coolidge has dedicated himself.

Coolidge Eager to Spring at Throats of Miners

President Coolidge is anxious to spring at the throats of the miners. He is out for a fight, and is looking for blood—workers' blood. He it planning to capitalize the present coal crisis for his own political future.

Coolidge is eager to use the same kind of strikebreaking tactics in the coal controversy as he did in the Boston police strike.

In his mortal thrust against the miners, President Coolidge is playing for big stakes. Rendering strike-breaking service in the anthracite controversy would dwarf even his service in the Boston police strike. Alongside of the feast of browbeating and terrorizing 150,000 powerfully organized miners the act of destroying the municipal policemen's union in Boston fades into insignificance.

Coolidge's tactics in the present coal dispute are dictated solely by his desire to win the unquestioned and unquestionable support of the blackest reactionaries of the country. The President has very little, if anything at all, to lose as far as labor is concerned. Even Sam Gompers, that old midwife of reaction, dares not pledge Coolidge any more than skin-deep allegiance. Bit to the employing class in general and the powerful New England manufacturing and banking interests in particular, Coolidge must cater. With them he must play a different game. Having an eye on the Republican Presidential nomination in 1924, Coolidge is losing no time in lining up at least the eighty-eight votes of a solid New England delegation. Already such dyed-in-the-wool reactionaries as Senators Keyes and Moses, of New Hampshire, are openly proclaiming his as the Republican Presidential choice for 1924.

Miners! Be on Your Guard!

The miners must be on guard against the dangerous manoeuvres of the strikebreaking government and its strikebreaker President. They must not permit themselves to be inveigled into surrender to the flaming ambitions of so avowed an enemy of Labor as is now at the head of the Government.

The miners should be prepared to a man to resist to the limit the savage onslaught launched against their union at the behest of the overlords of finance and industry by the Union-smashing President Coolidge.

Gary Sends Us Propaganda

The close connection between the Steel Trust and the kept press is shown by the fact that Elbert H. Gary's United States Steel Corporation is sending out fullpage sheets of that page of the issue of "The Times, Sunday, July 29, that contained the laudatory article on the 12-Hour Day. This stuff is sent out to long lists of names in the Steel Trust's office in the hope of misleading those who are liable to get the truth about Steel Trust oppression. How we happened to get on this list is a mystery to us. But it came under our open postage, so the great billion-dollar steel trust didn't lose so much after all.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

NOTICE

The Labor Herald for "August" is out. Get your bundles at office of Trade Union Educational League, 208 East 12th Street.

Three Lessons—New York, Albany, Chicago

By JOHN PEPPER

The First Lesson

These three cities symbolize three stations of the Labor Party movement and show the application of three basic tactics.

New York is the seat of the American Labor Party. This American Labor Party was founded by the Socialist Party and is called "American" must likely because it is not a national organization, not even a state organization, only a local city group. For the creation of this remarkably "American" local organization, the Socialist Party was aided by the Farmer-Labor Party of New York and a few Jewish trade unions. The Farmer-Labor Party of New York is another marvelous creature. It is no party at all, has not a single organization in New York and it has little in common with the national organization of the old Farmer-Labor Party. It did not even send delegates to the July 3rd Convention at Chicago. The role of the laboring masses is performed in this "Party" by De Hunt the journalist and the role of the farmer masses by Lefkowitz the teacher.

The American Labor Party was created at the very outset as a private institution of the Socialist Party, and has never for a moment represented anyone but the Socialist Party and its voters. The Jewish trade unions belonging to it do not represent any addition but consist of the old stock of Socialist Party voters. When a part of the trade union movement of New York and the Workers Party tried to join the new organization they were greeted with sabotage and expulsion.

The American Labor Party has never for a moment been anything but a disguised Socialist Party. The Socialist Party felt that it is bankrupt and wished to give a new name to the old dubious firm. The Socialist Party felt that it is no longer being taken seriously and it donned a new mask. In Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream, Snug the joiner disguises himself in a lion's skin and Bottom the Weaver wears a donkey's head. The lion's skin of the Socialist Party was—Lefkowitz and its donkey's head—De Hunt. No wonder that no one was frightened at the American Labor Party and that no one fell in love with it, that no one has taken the American Labor Party seriously—not even the Socialist Party itself. The Socialist Party decided recently that at the next election in New York it would put up its candidates on the Socialist Party ticket, and would drop the sign of the American Labor Party.

The American Labor Party is dead. No sooner was it born, than it was dead. The Socialist Party was its midwife and the Socialist Party was its baby-farmer. The fate of the American Labor Party shows clearly the fallacy that it is impossible to create a Labor Party without the trade unions and farmer organizations as backbone of the Labor Party. The nation New York in the history of the Labor Party movement shows that the attempt to create a Labor Party, must disintegrate after a brief existence if it is simply a new name for an existing small political group.

The Second Lesson

Albany was the headquarters of the New York State Convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. Three elements were present at this convention: 1—The Socialist Party; 2—Some representatives of the rank and file of the trade unions; 3—Railroad leaders who composed part of the Democratic Tammany Hall machine.

The railroad leaders did not want a Labor Party, but wanted immediate participation in the elections of the old capitalist parties. Their aim was the very same as that of the official American Federation of Labor with its old Gompers slogan: "Punish the enemies and reward the friends." Their aim was that of Johnston, the leader of the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action.

A part of the rank and file delegation was class-conscious and wanted the immediate formation of the Labor Party. Another part was not class-conscious, but represented the feelings of dissatisfied workers and wanted some kind of action without delay.

The Socialist Party went to Albany in order to represent "Independent Political Action"; but at the same time it was anxious not to lose the friendship of the railroad leaders. The Socialist Party leaders, old slick politicians, wanted to square the circle, with the only result that the railroad leaders beat the Socialist round-heads into the square-heads.

The Socialist Party did not dare to fight in Albany for the idea of a Labor Party, trembling to lose the friendship of the labor leaders. It betrayed the Labor Party in Albany in order to gain the favor of the official railroad brotherhoods, on the same way that it betrayed the Labor Party in Cleveland so as to win the favor of Johnston and Keating, and as it betrayed the idea of amalgamation in order to be tolerated by Gompers. The Socialist Party no longer strives to gain the support of the revolutionary rank and file, for the very reason that the rank and file is revolutionary. And its whole tactic consists today of seeking an alliance with the reactionary labor leaders just because they are reactionary.

Albany stands for the greatest defeat in the political career of the Socialist Party. In 1919 it lost the confidence of the rank and file. Since then, it has not succeeded in striking roots in the masses anywhere. And in Albany the Socialist Party has lost what they wanted. They wanted to block the formation of the Labor Party, they wanted to create a Socialist Party within the old capitalist parties. The only tactic which could have led the Socialist Party to victory was exactly the opposite of that which it pursued: 1—Struggle for the immediate formation of the Labor Party; 2—Appeal to the rank and file against the leaders; for the Socialist Party had the dogma, as formulated by Hillquit, that the rank and file and the leaders are the same and cannot be separated. The Socialist Party has the dogma that the Labor Party can be formed only when not the rank and file alone is for it, but also the big international unions, in other words, the labor officials. The Socialist Party tactic was bound to go bankrupt in Albany, because these dogmas are just as little true for Marxian science as the dogma of the virgin birth by Mary is true for natural science. Neither Gompers nor Johnston will ever bring about the Labor Party. The way of the creation of the Labor Party leads over the political corpses of the $25,000 a year labor leaders. The process of creation of the Labor Party is, in other words, the process of the separation of the rank and file from the influence of the high labor officials. It is probable that the pressure of the rank and file will win over a big part of the small officials for the idea of the Labor Party. It is even possible that when the pressure from below is still greater, some of the high officials will be leaders in the Labor Party movement here in America, and will serve to their last breath as the Praetorian Guard of the capitalists. The greatest lesson of Albany is that in the United States the idea of a Labor Party can win only thru an appeal to the rank and file, only thru the fight against the reactionary leaders.

The Third Lesson

The July 3rd Convention at Chicago presents the third tactical lesson. There were three contending groups present in Chicago: 1—The old Farmer-Labor Party officials; 2—A rank and file representation of over 600,000 workers and farmers; 3—The Workers Party.

The Workers Party faced a difficult tactical dilemma at the July 3rd Convention. It knew that the Convention would be a pure rank and file convention and that none of the national and international unions would be represented. It knew that the whole officialdom of the labor movement is against the Labor Party, Gompers having been against the formation of the Labor Party before the Convention, Johnston having declared that he is "Strongly opposed" to the formation of the Labor Party, and Hillquit having declared that "the Socialist Party is not in favor of the immediate formation of the Labor Party." And it was a matter of common knowledge that the Workers Party in the last year has been developing a more and more intensive propaganda for the idea of the Labor Party.

What sort of tactic was the Workers Party compelled to employ in this situation?

In contrast to the Socialist Party and in contrast to all those crippled by skepticism who believe that the whole social development in the United States is nothing but a vicious circle, the Workers Party holds to the opinion that the recent development of three new facts: 1—Centralization of the government; 2—Leveling of the working class; 3—Disintegration of the old parties, has made the formation of a Labor Party not only possible, but inevitable. The lessons of the Cleveland Conference and the formation of the amalgamation movement have proven conclusively to the Workers Party that the way of the Labor Party in America takes a different direction than in Great Britain. It will be impelled not from above by the officials, but from below by the rank and file.

The Central Executive Committee of our party decided before this July 3rd Convention that it would not ape in Chicago the tactic of the Socialist Party in New York in the formation of the American Labor Party: that it would not force the formation of the Labor Party in case only the Farmer-Labor Party and the Workers Party should appear at the Chicago Convention. For the Labor Party must not be degraded to a new name for an old, small political group, but must be based on trade unions and farmer organizations. The Central Executive Committee after careful evaluation and after thoro debate decided that the representation of half a million workers and farmers would form a sufficiently broad basis upon which to found the Labor Party. There were present in Chicago delegates representing 600,000 workers and farmers. The Workers Party therefore waged the most energetic fight for the immediate formation of a Labor Party.

The officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the old Farmer-Labor Party were frightened back at their own courage. After much hesitation and wavering they revealed themselves traitors, and declared that they do not wish to form a Labor Party at all now, and refuse to admit the Workers Party into the Labor Party. The Executive Committee of our party tried every means to procure a compromise. We offered to accept the old Farmer-Labor Party as part of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party; we proposed five places on the National Executive Committee for the Farmer-Labor Party, and only two for us; we wanted to make every concession on the program. But on the main question we could not make a compromise, if we would avoid being trailors like Fitzpatrick and his comrades. We could not concede on the question of the Labor Party and affiliation of the Workers Party. If we had conceded in this question, we would have applied the same tactic as did the Socialist Party in Albany, and the result would have been the same. The Socialist Party in Albany proposed postponement of the formation of the Labor Party in order to secure alliance with the railroad leaders, losing thereby all power for attraction over the delegates of the rank and file. In the end, the railroad leaders could throw them out, and not a rooster crowed for them. The officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor demanded that we agree to putting off the formation of the Labor Party, and at the same time they put up a motion to throw out the Workers Party, only because it was Communistic, only because it was an adherent to the Third International. The Workers Party thereupon replied in Chicago, in keeping with its duty as a revolutionary party. It fought uncompromisingly for the immediate formation of the Labor Party, thereby gaining the unprecedented support of the delegation of the rank and file, with the result that now it is the recognized leader of the Labor Party idea, and that it was not the Workers Party, but Fitzpatrick and the other officials who had to leave the Convention beaten.

We have three tactical lessons before us: the lessons of New York, Albany and Chicago. **Defeat in New York** because a small political group without real support from the trade unions wanted to form a Labor Party. **Defeat in Albany** because a political group sacrificed the idea of the Labor Party for alliance with reactionary labor leaders. **Victory in Chicago** because the Workers Party allied itself with the rank and file and fought for the idea of the Labor Party. These tactical lessons must be understood by every Communist. We are convinced that every Communist who does not stand hopelessly under the ideological influence of the old Farmer-Labor Party and the Socialist Party, will understand.

The Workers Party To-Day--And To-Morrow

By JAMES P. CANNON

I. Some Aspects of the Labor Party Campaign

(This is the first of a series of articles on party questions by Comrade Cannon which will appear weekly in "THE WORKER")

The struggle for a Labor Party in America is still in its infancy, and so is the career of the Communists. Both, however, have progressed to the point where lessons may be drawn from the tactics employed, and this is one of the chief gains of both. It was nobody's theory, but the decree of history, that these two developments—the beginning of the organized fight for the labor party, and the appearance of the Communist Party in the open arena of the class struggle—should take shape simultaneously. And it requires no prophet to say that the two will be henceforth inter-locked. The attitude of the labor party cannot be considered separately from the role of the Communist Party, in it any more than the Communist Party can be considered independently of the Labor Party.

The recognition that the awakening to class consciousness of the American workers would be reflected in the movement toward a labor party marked a decisive turning point in the life of the Workers Party as well as in the struggle for a Labor Party.

As soon as we saw that our fate as a Communist nucleus was indissolubly bound up with that of the broader movement of conscious and semi-conscious workers for political expression, the revolutionary changes in our conceptions and activities began. Consciousness on the part of the party initiates these changes, but necessity was the driving force. The very nature of the demands made upon the party compelled it to bend and shape itself to the requirements of the new task. Sectarian conceptions could not live in this atmosphere.

And if our participation in the broader movement has exerted a powerful influence on our own party, no less can be said of this labor party itself. The Chicago Conference which, as Comrade Pepper truly said, was "not the end, but rather the beginning of the formation of a genuine Labor Party," reflected the deep impression already made by the Communists. The genuine labor party—that is the party formed and supported by the organized masses—lies in the future. There will be much propaganda, many conferences and long, hard struggle before it is a reality. But the Chicago Conference threw a searchlight on the road that leads forward in.

It showed that the movement for a Labor Party has reached a new stage since the Communists have appeared. Its existence is the organized form and a militant character—this is what the Communists are giving to the Labor Party movement. The Labor Party is no longer an issue to play with; a means of recording one's sentiments and marking time. Chicago the Communists showed that they intend to go forward with the fight for the Labor Party regardless of who drops by the wayside; and the rank and file delegates there, who really want the Labor Party, showed that they will go with those who lead the fight for it, even at the risk of being called Bolsheviks.

Before Chicago we said the movement for a Labor Party would get no help from the reactionary leaders, but that it inevitably takes the form of a struggle against them. After Chicago we can also say that even many "progressive" officials, who have been "standing" for the Labor Party, are not willing now to make a serious fight for it, and that for the present, if we want to remain true to the Labor Party, we must go ahead without them. The Chicago Conference brought out clearly, and emphasized more than ever, the essential rank and file character of the present stage of the Labor Party campaign, and, therefore, enlarged the role of the Communists.

The attack on the rank and file Conference at Chicago showed that the reactionaries will fight any serious move toward a Labor Party so fiercely, and draw the line so sharply, that there will be no middle ground to stand on. All those who wish to be friends with the reactionary officials will have to take their stand against the Labor Party and against the rank and file workers. Those who want the Labor Party will have to fight with the rank and file against the present leaders. The "friends" of the Labor Party and the advocates of nebulous "independent political action" will be rejected by the rank and file, as they were at Chicago, and by the reactionaries, as they were at Albany. The Labor Party issue is rapidly dividing the entire labor movement into two distinct camps for the greatest battle in American labor history.

The left wing, i. e., the class conscious elements of the rank and file, versus the reactionary officialdom—that is the line-up. The very idea of the appearance of the working class as an independent party in the political arena implies a certain degree of class consciousness. And for that very reason class consciousness is the only sound basis upon which the genuine Labor Party can be built or the present struggle for it organized. There is plenty of evidence already to prove that the size and strength and stability of the Labor Party movement is equal to the size and strength of the militant left wing. And further evidence we draw the conclusion that the organization of the Labor Party must begin with the organization of the left wing into a separate political body.

The workers of America have made many attempts in many places at independent political action; and, while this experience has not been uniform, it shows in every case that such action has no stability unless it is led by an organized body class conscious workers. Any other condition results in a mushroom growth which only lives for a day.

Labor Parties formed with the hope of quick political success begin to disintegrate with the first failure. Most of the state units of the old Farmer-Labor Party collapsed after the first campaign. Where they lived longer and made a stubborn effort to keep in the field it was invariably due to their control by a body of militant workers who were committed to the Labor Party as a principle. The state of Washington provides the classic illustration of both these points.

The Farmer-Labor Party in this state has been organized for several years and has weathered several campaigns, local, state and National. At one time it had the backing of the whole labor movement of the state; but failure to win in its first election by any large majority, due to foolish mistakes, by what may appear to them as our own narrow party interests, or by over-anxiety for quick results.

The interest of the Workers Party are identical with the interests of the wider circle of radical workers who are seeking for expression thru the labor party. Unless our party plays an active part in the labor party movement, it is bound to wither into a futile sect, and the developing class struggle will pass it by. And those over-zealous "friends" of the labor party who are willing to subordinate the Workers Party, or eliminate it entirely, would rob the labor party of an element indispensable to its life and growth. The presence of the disciplined body of communists within the Labor party is the one and only guarantee that it will not be killed by its savage enemies from without, or sabotaged and betrayed by its unreliable friends within. The labor party will have a stable and healthy growth from now on only to the extent that it becomes organized, develops a militant character, and carries on an uncompromising struggle against the capitalist parties and their agents in the labor movement. The communists will assist the labor party to follow this line.

The weakness and lack of aggressiveness of some of the elements who have hitherto played an important part in the labor party, imposes a double task upon the communists. We are obliged by the new developments to take a much larger share of responsibility in the labor party campaign, and to give more of our time and energy to it. And these increased duties and responsibilities demand that we build and strengthen the Workers Party, for our effectiveness in the broader movement is measured by the strength and discipline of our own independent party of communism. The campaign we are now starting to increase the membership of the Workers Party is one of the most important immediate steps in the struggle for the labor party.

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Announce th Campaign fo "The Daily

(Continued from Page One)

tions, should organize a Worker Committee to conduct the campaign in the particular unit of the Party. The city Daily Worker Committee shall consist of from five to nine members, but in addition there shall be drafted Party members who are members of unions and fraternal organizations and there these can do the work of selling shares in the organizations.

5. In addition to the general activity selling campaign, Special Committees shall be created for the purpose of approaching members and sympathizers in the movement with the view of securing pledges of $1.00 each from 25 such sympathizers and $100 each from 100 such sympathizers.

6. Besides the stock selling campaign, which shall go on for the entire period, we propose that during the month of September mass meetings shall be arranged, the proceeds to go to the Daily Worker Fund.

During the month of October—Party units shall arrange balls, entertainments and similar affairs for the Fund.

The November 7th celebrations this year shall be organized for the purpose of raising funds for the Daily Worker, and all Party units are to turn over the proceeds of the celebration for this purpose.

Immediate Task of the Branch

1. In accordance with this plan it is urgent that the next meeting of every branch be devoted to discussion of the Daily and the Branch Campaign Committee be set up. The committee shall send a representative to the City Campaign Committee. The Branch Campaign Committee shall begin promptly the sale of the shares. Under separate cover we are sending a number of application blanks. You will note that there are two kinds—applications for full payment and applications for payment in five installments. The part payment applications are to be remitted to us only after full payment has been made. Every party member shall be obligated to purchase at least one share for himself and sell at least ten more to a fellow-worker.

2. Every party member shall be given a supply of applications for shares to sell to the workers in his shop, union, and other workers' organizations.

3. At every meeting of the branch the question of the Daily is to be the first order of business. Reports of the Campaign Committee on funds raised as well as the activities of every member in the drive shall regularly be made.

The English revolutionary Daily will be the heart and voice of the oppressed toilers of America.

DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Greetings t "Daily" fro Many Friend

(Continued from Page One)

win control over society, or ma tain itself in power must build m vast and active press. Capita ists understand very well the their tremendous system of th sands of dailies, weeklies, and mor lies, constantly pouring a deluge paralysing propaganda into the wo ers' minds. If the workers are to free themselves from this ter flood of capitalistic poison, they m create an effective press of their own. This is fundamental, a new daily is a long step in the ri direction. Every worker who und stands his true interests will give campaign the heartiest support. W.Z. Foster, Secretary, Trade Un Educational League.

* * *

Polish Comrades Pledge Suppo

"In the name of the Polish Fed tion I greet the opening of the ca paign to establish a Commu Daily. The Polish workers rea size full well the significance of American press in their struggle, will give their utmost financial support to create an American organ w will defend their interests against American capitalist class."—A. chowy, Secretary, Polish Federat

* * *

Greek Comrade For English D

"The announcement that the ca paign has begun for a 'Daily W er' has aroused great enthusia among the members of our Fed tion, and, no doubt, among all c conscious workers.

"Our Federation will help all it for the realization of a Daily Ch ctigan of our Party in the Eng language."—E. Chrissopoulos, ecutive Secretary, Greek Federat

* * *

Note: Additional greetings will published next week.

Socialists in Buffalo Rouse Workers' Ire

By JOHN J. BALLAM
(Special to "The Worker")

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Credentials from the Socialist Party, which was making three delegates, were finally received at the third meeting of the Buffalo Labor Party, called to complete nominations for the city elections, and to act upon the recommendations of the executive committee. The "Socialists" were seated.

From this it might be inferred that the "Socialists" were ready to abide by the constitution of the Buffalo Labor Party, but events developed otherwise.

The Executive Committee of the Buffalo Labor Party recommended that Pat Quinlan, editor of the Socialist weekly, "New Age," must withdraw his name as a candidate on the Socialist Party ticket, if he accepts the nomination of the Buffalo Labor Party. A motion was made to concur in the report.

A delegate demanded a statement from the "Socialist" delegation and the Chairman of the Buffalo Labor Party, who is prominent in the Buffalo Central Labor Council, John Doyle, called upon the "Socialists" to state whether as an affiliated party they were ready to withdraw all their candidates in the city elections. The Socialists" replied that they were not ready to make a statement and that they had no authority to decide for their party. Pat Quinlan took the floor and tried to beg the question by saying that the elections were "non-partisan" and pleaded to be allowed to run on both tickets.

James Campbell, of the Molder's Union, ripped the hide off this specious plea by exposing the fake of so-called non-partisan elections showing that behind every candidate there are class interests. After scores of delegates had denounced the Socialist Party for their dog-in-the-manger and anti-working class attitude and after delegates of the Workers Party had challenged the Socialists" claim to be a party of labor and called upon them to give up their special interests and get united front with the workers as the Workers Party was doing, the convention finally forced the "Socialist" spokesman on the floor.

"Comrade" James Battestoni, Socialist delegate, said that he represented a national (?)—(New York City and Milwaukee) party with international affiliations and that therefore he could not make a decision binding his party; that they came to the Buffalo Labor Party after the house was built; that his party in Buffalo would not consent to be the water boy for the Labor Party; that his party was based on eternal principles (sic); that his party cast 17,000 votes in a city election; that therefore the Socialist Party was nominated its candidate way back in June he could not be bound now to withdraw them in favor of a Labor Party which may put up bad men; and that anyway he wanted to "wait and see" what would happen."

This speech incensed the delegates. They demanded a showdown. One delegate demanded to know where the Socialist vote of 17,000 came from; was it not a labor vote? Another delegate pointed out that the so-called Socialist Party in Buffalo has only 25 members.

Finally the Chairman accepted an amendment in the interest of unity which instructed the Executive Committee of the Buffalo Labor Party to appoint a sub-committee of three to confer with the Socialist Executive on the withdrawal of its candidates. This amendment was put and carried over the strenuous protests of scores of delegates. This gives the Socialist Party of Buffalo three days of grace when it must either decide to go on a scab and anti-labor ticket or come into the Labor Party and form a united front with the Communists and all other workers and thus repudiate the policies of Hillquit, Lee, Berger and Co.

Our Comrades are proving their devotion to the interests of the working class of America by standing shoulder to shoulder with the militant rank and file, uniting them in their struggle for their immediate needs and preparing them for their final conquest of political power and the establishment of the workers as the ruling class.

The Workers Party in Buffalo, thru the activities of its members in the unions and in the Labor Party, is rapidly winning the confidence of the organized and unorganized workers in this city.

In Buffalo, today, it is impossible to scare the workers by telling them that we are reds, Bolsheviks, etc. As one delegate said in the Labor Party convention during the debate on the Socialists, "The trouble with the Socialist Party today, is not that it is too revolutionary for this convention, it is a matter of fact the Socialists are too damned conservative for the average unionist. What we want is action and we want action now. If the Socialist Party wants to delay, let it line up with Gompers where it belongs."

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Detroit Young Workers League Prepares for its Largest Youth Day Celebration

(Special to "The Worker")

DETROIT, Mich., August 22.—If all plans have the largest celebration for Youth Day in this city, it will be held in the House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave., Sunday, Sept. 2nd, 7.00 p. m.

Martin Abern To Speak

Martin Abern, National Secretary of the Young Workers' League, will be the principle speaker of the evening which assures a speech both interesting and instructive.

Marty Abern was one of the Y. W. L. Reserves at the 4th Congress of the Communist International in November of last year and was American representative to the Congress of the Young Communist International.

He has travelled extensively thruout the Old World and made a special trip into the Ruhr District of Germany.

He has made extensive investigations of economic conditions as effecting the youth of the United States and his Detroit speech will give reliable information on the issues, now before the workers of this country.

Interesting Program Arranged

A program of musical and other numbers, including the well-known Chicago pianist Arvid Owens has been arranged. Negotiations are also under way to secure a special number of gymnastics.

The program will last until 8.30, and will be followed by a dance which will last till it finishes. Music for the dance will be furnished by the celebrated "Detroit Union Orchestra."

•

Youth Day in Los Angeles

The Los Angeles branch of the Young Workers' League will celebrate International Youth Day, Sunday, Sept. 2, by a mass meeting and entertainment in Symphony Hall.

Speakers representing the League and the Workers Party will address the meeting, pointing out the effect of capitalist oppression on the working-class youth in particular.

Sept. 14, a debate will be held in Symphony Hall under the auspices of the Young Workers' League on the question: Resolved, That Communism could effect more to the working class that Capitalism. Speakers representing the League will uphold the affirmative side of the debate.

•

Youth Day in Newark

The Yowls in Newark, N. J., will celebrate International Youth Day. A mass meeting has been arranged to take place at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 So. 14th St., Sunday Sept. 2, 8 p. m., Hungarian.

A prominent speaker will address the meeting. In addition the German, Hungarian and Lithuanian choruses will sing. Admission is free, and a good program assured.

The United Front

By MAX BEDACHT

The tactic of the united front (and thereby we luckily come upon another paradox) is the consistently-continued policy of splitting.

For the policy of the working class there can be only one leitmotif—the interests of the working class. Where these interests are disregarded, the policy serves the opponent, the capitalist class.

The leaderless or misled Colossus of the American working class has until now disregarded his interests almost completely and has thereby served the enemy.

THE WORKING CLASS HAS NO SEPARATE POLITICAL FRONT. ITS UNITED FRONT WAS NOT ONE OF PROLETARIANS AGAINST CAPITAL, BUT WITH IT. As long as there did not arise for the working class a resolute leader who would make clear for it the lessons of its economic struggles, just so long did it continue, politically, to pull at the chart of capitalism; for the S. P., incapable as an instrument of leadership for the working class, would not only do nothing towards establishing an independent united front of the working class, but, as the party of the lower middle class muckraker, it produced the bridle with which even the most radical sections of the working class could be harnessed before the wagon of the bourgeoisie.

At this point, the revolutionists had to effect a tactic by means of a split. They had to split away the most awakened, most revolutionary part of the working class from the common political front with bourgeoisie and proletariat, and in this way to create the nucleus for an independent, uniform front of the working class against the bourgeoisie. In this case also, splitting was the prerequisite for unity.

However, the work was not completed with the split. The masses of workers had to be assembled about the nucleus of unity of the working class created by the split. This work, the splitting away of the proletarian masses from the common front of labor and capital, the setting up of an independent united front of the working class, cannot be achieved with the same slogans with which the Communists, the revolutionary Socialists, were separated from the reformists or Social patriots.

In the matter of the united front it is not a question of uniting elements which belong together thru their ideas. It is not a question of organizational unity of elements which think alike. It is much more a question of common dealing, common action, for the solution of common problems upon which we are wholly agreed; notwithstanding all deep-going differences over the essence, form, or tasks of the revolution. As much as compels the Communists, get he has this one in common with them, that he wants to prevent the destruction of the trade unions by the capitalists. Regardless of the differences existing among the most varied groups of the working class, as for instance, between independent trade unionists, members of industrial organizations (I. W. W., W. I. P. U., etc.), or politically between Communists, S. P. members, F. L. P. adherents and proletarian tail-enders in the capitalist parties, they can still unite on questions dealing with immediate problems. Economically for instance, on the question of a maximum work-day of eight hours; politically, guarding the right to strike, defense of constitutional rights for the workers, and a thousand other demands. The tactic of the united front must show the proletarian masses that they have common interests in spite of all ideological differences. And practically, it must bring about that in spite of all ideological differences, the masses shall fight in common, for their common interests. With this, there is no demand made upon anyone participating in such struggles, to betray his ideology which is suited to himself or to give up his organization.

With the carrying out of the tactic of the united front, the splitting away of the laboring masses from the united front of bourgeoisie and proletariat will then ensue in the struggle, and thru the struggle, and an independent uniform front of the proletariat will arise against the bourgeoisie.

The establishment of such a united front is the condition sine qua non of the proletarian revolution. It is therefore clear that the tactic of the united front is no empty manoeuvre of the Communists, but the accomplishment of their revolutionary duty. And it is therefore no less clear that the opponents of the united front, no matter how revolutionary he his behaviour, hates and fears the revolution. If he rejects the united front on the ground that it is but a dishonest manoeuvre for the proposer, he is like the sharper who rejects a play because he considers the other one more clever than he hopes to be able to practise his finger-skill upon him, undetected. Yes, it is true—the sharper is caught in the game. But that he rejected make the innocent game responsible for his exposure that is demagogy in the highest degree. The honest fighter for the proletariat has nothing to fear from any assistance in the establishment of a united front of the working class. Whoever wants the one, must want the other also. And if the tactic of the united front were only a manoeuvre of the Communists, it would then be the tenfold duty of honest Socialists to participate in it. For only in the practical accomplishment would the dishonesty of the proposer be revealed to the masses.

Just as the splitting of the S. P. was to give the Colossus of the working class a head which ramifies its organisation in all parts of the organism of this class as a free nervous system, so should the united front lead the Colossus to march and to fight. Both are revolutionary requisites. Not to want one of the two, means not-to understand the revolution, or if means its betrayal.

MONSTER PICNIC

SUNDAY, SEPT. 2nd
From 10 A. M. Until Midnight
At FLORAL PARK, Hudson Boulevard and Jane St., West Hoboken, N. J.

A great picnic will be held, which promises to be the most attractive and delightful one. Held under the auspices of New York Joint Branches of the I. W. W. The entire proceeds will be devoted to the struggle for freedom of the POLITICAL PRISONERS.

MASS MEETING IN THE BRONX.

On the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, Friday, August 28, 8 p. m., at Workers Hall, 1347 Boston Road, near 169th St., Bronx.

Speakers: J. Louis Engdahl, Editor "The Worker," Alexander Bittleman, Secretary, Jewish Federation, Workers Party, and Louis A. Baum. Sylvan A. Pollack, Chairman. Admission Free.

Brutalities of Coal Czardom Are Exposed

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Nowhere in the United States has labor been compelled to wage a greater struggle for its existence than in Pennsylvania. Official lawlessness, corruption and frightful terrorism have been the rule here for decades in order to keep labor in subjection.

The history of labor's struggles in Pennsylvania is a history of the most vicious court injunctions, clear rule, murdered union organizers, shattered homes of union sympathizers. But with all these methods of oppression the insatiable industrial magnates of this state were still unsatisfied, so in 1919 they took advantage of the war hysteria and passed the notorious Pennsylvania State Sedition Law and in 1921 it was amended to make it even more effective as a weapon against labor. Among other things the State Sedition Law declares that sedition shall mean:

"To incite or encourage any person or persons to commit any overt act with a view to bring the Government of this State or of the United States into hatred or contempt."

On the night of April 27th, 1923, a number of Pittsburgh police broke in thru the window into the home of Anna Budnik, a workingwoman who arrived from Europe eight months ago. Anna Budnik is a humble, church going woman. She belongs to no organizations and takes no part in any movement. The walls of her two-room home are decorated with pictures of saints and a crucifix adorns the window of the room that is used both as kitchen and sleeping room. Anna Budnik, who is to become a mother, was awakened from sleep when the window was forced open.

"Upon seeing strange men climb in thru the window and begin to search around I became frightened. I almost lost my speech. I was unable to cry out or to utter a word." One man took me by the arm and was leading me to the door. I realized that he was about to take me away. I placed my arms around the neck of my ten year old little girl and refused to go. I did not know who the men were and where they were to take me. One of the men then placed his arms around my little girl and another around me and tore us apart. They tore part of the flesh out of my left hand scratching my face. Two men picked me up and threw me into a wagon."

This is the story related by Anna Budnik thru an interpretor. Anna Budnik was arrested without warrant. She was detained in prison for eight days. She kept alive on the bread because she was unable to relish the unwholesome food offered her. The office of the District Attorney has no record of her arrest. It was brought to the attention of the office of the District Attorney that Anna Budnik is detained in jail thru a mistake by neighbors who feared for her ten year old child. Due to the experience at the hands of the police Anna Budnik is in poor physical condition and needs the care of a physician.

Matt Budnik, the husband of Anna Budnik, was also arrested without warrant from the factory where he worked. After being in jail for twelve days he was released on $1,000 bail. He was arrested on April 27th but has had no hearing yet. There are no charges brought against him.

Joseph Jokubauski, who does not belong to any political group or industrial organization, who lives on the floor above Budnik was also arrested without warrant. While his wife was out looking for bail for her husband, their seven year old child was killed by an auto. The Pittsburgh papers carried a headline: "Child killed—Red Released."

Both men were discharged by their employers because of the arrest. The police were in search of some one who had formerly lived (about eight months ago) in the rooms now occupied by Budnik.

Let the reader judge who it guilty of sedition. Honest workers who dare to agitate for improved social conditions or those who are responsible for "bringing the Government of this State or of the United States into hatred or contempt" by terrorizing innocent workers and causing tragedy and misery to be brought upon them.

Cleveland Open Air Meetings

Local Cleveland, Workers Party, is beginning to show some activity regarding street meetings, the following meetings having been arranged to date with more to be scheduled later:

Aug. 18th, Public Square, 7:30 P. M.
Aug. 21st, 140th and Kinsman, 7:30 P. M.
Aug. 22nd, 79th and Quincy, 7:30 P. M.
Aug. 24th, W. 25th St. and Lorain Ave., 7:30 P. M.
Aug. 25th, Public Square, 7:30 P. M.
Aug. 26th, W. 25th St. and Lorain Ave., 7:30 P. M.

All readers of "The Worker" living in the vicinity of any of the above mentioned places should attend the meetings. This is merely a beginning of the activities in this direction which will be carried on in the fall of the year.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Fascisti Leader in Italy Is Angered By American Labor

The following letter was written by a former "Fascisti" leader in Italy, who, disgusted with the conditions existing in that country, has come to America. He is now a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and represented Italy at the World War Veterans, the Socialist Party and the Fascisti Alliance of North America.

From this letter it can be seen how the Fascisti were organized for the purpose of the destruction of the Socialist Party and its labor movement, and in the interests of the capitalist class, and how the Fascisti are now turning on the capitalist class and are organizing a working-class alliance. Its offensive, according to the young Fascisti ex-deputy, is conducted on the basis of spreading false reports.

"Bottai denounces the activities of Communist organizations among the emigrants in inciting them not to send money to Italy since it would support a tyrannical government. . . .

"Bottai also denounces the tactics of the World War Veterans, which he says contains doubtful elements against the New York Fascisti."

Sterile "Marxism"

By H. M. WICKS

While on an organization trip the attention of the present writer was called to the June 28th issue of the "Weekly People," official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, wherein the national secretary of that sect, one Arnold Petersen, utilizes four columns of space trying to extricate his executive committee from the pillory in which he nailed them when he charged that they committed a fundamental error by proclaiming that labor is a commodity.

In his reply Mr. Petersen quotes from the pamphlet "Value, Price and Profit" alleged to have been written by Marx, wherein Marx is made to declare that in using "the word 'value of labor,' I use it as a popular slang term for 'value of laboring power'."

So pathetic, so sterile is the understanding of Mr. Petersen that he actually thinks Marx wrote the docutment attributed to him, in spite of the fact that in a preface to the pamphlet the notorious scoundrel and ingrate son-in-law of Marx, Edward Aveling, admits that he found notes for such a pamphlet among the writings of Marx after the death of Engels.

This is a plain confession of the fact that neither Marx nor Engels during their lives considered the document worth publishing. Yet Petersen, the last of the Mohicans in the S. L. P., triumphantly asserts that Marx himself has a whole chapter in "Value, Price and Profit" dealing with the "Value of Labor." Aveling admits that Marx had nothing to do with arranging the chapters. He says: "My small part in the preparation of this work has been reading the manuscript, making a few suggestions as to English form of expression, dividing the work up into chapters and NAMING THE CHAPTERS, and revising the proof of press." (Emphasis mine.—H. W.)

If Mr. Petersen really wanted to quote an authentic work of Marx on labor power he would have referred to Marx by Aveling he should have quoted the "Misere de la Philosophie" in The Poverty of Philosophy) where, in more consistent, less erroneous term, "value of labor" is instead of the "value of labor power." The "Misere" was written by Marx in 1847 when the fundamental economic theories were not fully matured and in a preface to this work Engels specifically declares:

"It is scarcely necessary to remark that in this work the language is not identical with that of 'Capital'. In this work Marx still speaks of labor as a commodity, and of its purchase and sale, instead of labor power." (Page 27, Poverty of Philosophy.)

While the Marx of 28 (fell into this error, the mature Marx was very careful to emphasize the tremendous importance of carefully distinguishing between the confusing and meaningless term "value of labor" and the correct scientific term "value of labor power." However, it is not even the Marx of 28 that the S. L. P. quotes, but the ingrate son-in-law, Edward Aveling, who was so ignorant of Marx's works that he perverted the notes used by Marx against Weston in 1865. The fact that Marx definitely abandoned and repudiated the term "value of labor" prior to 1865 is proof of the perfidy of Aveling and incidentally the stupidity of the executive committee of the S. L. P.

The decrepit theoretical smokestack of the Socialist Labor Party becomes sterile repeating the mechanical formulae of the Marx of 28, while remaining totally ignorant of the intellectual development of Marx as he approached his crowning achievement, "Capital", where all his early economic writings were revised considerably. His complete abandonment of the unscientific bourgeois term can be found in Part VI of the first volume of Capital where Marx refers to the "value of labor" as an irrational expression of the value of labor-power, and mercilessly ridicules the vulgar economists who used the terminology of the present day Socialist Labor Party.

The spurious atavism of the S. L. P. and other sectarians lies in their blind devotion, amounting to religious fanaticism, to every line attributed to Marx. They are dogmatists of a type that Marx held in the utmost contempt. With what shafts of satire would Marx have scorned the pretensions of parasites whose stock in trade is religiously repeating his earlier writings because they appear to justify hopeless sectarian blundering!

The difference between we Marxians of the Workers Party and the sterile secretarians of the Socialist Labor Party is that we are critical followers of Marx, using the intellectual weapons of scientific socialism to advance the revolutionary movement, while they make of Marxism a dead dogma and quote from all his writings without understanding the intellectual development of Marx the man, or the historical development of critical Communism.

Despite the crude efforts of Mr. Petersen to bolster up a case for himself and his co-enthusiasts of the executive committee of the Socialist Labor Party, that aggregation stands branded as anti-Marxian. Its economic confusion is on the same low level with its grotesque perversion of history, as it follows the intellectual leadership of the renegade Karl Kautsky in maliciously perverting the fundamental Marxian position on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

Kautsky-like, Petersen vilifies Marx by referring to the Dictatorship of the Proletariat as a "loosely coined phrase" which is a "reactionary measure as far as the United States is concerned."

For a long time the dunder-heads of the S. L. P. have been repeating the "scientific explanation" of the servile apostate, Karl Kautsky, against the "Dictatorship of the Proletariat," When so-called Marxists resort to the cheap expediency of reformers doing confidently because the recipients of the keen sympathy of the press.

Some there still are who believe that they read in the history of capitalist press. W. G. Butt and E. G. Hall of Withrop, Mass., bearing of the wonderful opportunities in the New Hampshire mill fields. Messrs. Jobs going begging, hoofed it to Concord, New Hampshire, and applied to the state fee employment bureau. They were informed that there were only 50 or $7 jobs listed, and so they had to be satisfied with less; how much, less the news item does not specify. Somewhere in New Hampshire, there are two young men, sadder but wiser.

Detroit to Discuss Party Policies

DETROIT, Mich. — A general membership meeting of all members of the Workers Party of Detroit will be held Sunday, Aug. 19, 7.30 p.m., at the House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave., to discuss the industrial policy of the Workers Party and the relation of this party to all Party activities.

Radical Students Unite

A group of eight or ten radical students is getting together, for the purpose of forming an organization of culturally minded young men to room together, and to participate in various activities. All interested write to Louis S. Rogoff, 857 Beck St., Apt. 3, Bronx, New York.

It makes you think and act!

Second, enlarged edition of—
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Most modern ideas on the bringing-up of children, by a physician and teacher.—Common Errors — Practical Advice — Instance from Life.—Health and Food Problems.—For parents and all interested in children.

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a magazine devoted to health conservation and growing rationality in all its healthy problems; cloth, $4.00, instead of $4.50; paper, $3.00, instead of $3.50.—Address: Rational Living, Hamilton Grange P. O., Box 43, New York.

The Fifth Year Film Show "The Fifth Year" Four Days, Aug. 22-25, 14th St. Labor Temple

The 5th Year Film Show is going to be shown at the Labor Temple, 14th St., cor. 2nd Ave., August 22nd to the 25th, was recently reviewed by Comrade M. J. Olgin as follows:

"Russia emerges from the shadows. The stern face of the giant land is alight with new pride. . . .

"Where the Czar's servants crunched in beastly greed the bones of the common people, children's voices fill the air with merry chatter; children of the working class, reign supreme in the old forbidden palaces, in the awe-inspiring castles, in the extravagantly beautiful villas by the sea. No comfort is too high for the proletarian children.

"Where the cossack swung his sabre to crush and maim protesting workmen free from the air flutters the red banner, and proletarian masses, masters of their own country march in endless columns in affirmation of their power.

The Third International meets in the Coronation Hall of the Romanoffs.

"Work everywhere.

"Russia is busy. Russia digs coal, builds bridges, builds schools, builds brain and muscle, builds up a new generation to whom the nightmare of the past will be a legend.

"Russia is smiling. Good humor shines from eyes that looked numberless of times into the face of death."

"Red soldiers marching, red soldiers at their drills and in action all of these and hundreds of other scenes one sees by watching "The Fifth Year."

A special Russian Musical program to accompany the picture has been arranged for.

Tickets can be had, from any of the party newspapers or from The Friends of Soviet Russia, 201 West 13th St.

Sadder but Wiser
By WILLIAM SIMONS

BOSTON, Mass.—"Six and Seven Dollars a Day for Farm Jobs," was the indignant reproach cast by our local press at the bold brigands who are holding up the farm owners for outrageous wages. Editorials were written in condemnation of the wretches who thought not at all of the prosperity of this renowned section of the country, and seized the opportunity to extort unearned money from the helpless farmers, their country's pride. The farmers who have been exploited by the financial interests whose bidding the newspapers are doing, suddenly became the recipients of the keen sympathy of the press.

Some there still are who believe that they read in the history of capitalist press. W. G. Butt and E. G. Hall of Withrop, Mass., bearing of the wonderful opportunities in the New Hampshire mill fields. Messrs. Jobs going begging, hoofed it to Concord, New Hampshire, and applied to the state fee employment bureau. They were informed that there were only 50 or $7 jobs listed, and so they had to be satisfied with less; how much, less the news item does not specify. Somewhere in New Hampshire, there are two young men, sadder but wiser.

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The Bills of the Victors

Those brave capitalist souls gathered in the conclaves of the Institute of Politics, at Williamstown, Mass., to settle the problems of international politics, have decided that Soviet Russia has less chance of recognition under President Calvin Coolidge than it did under Harding. To be sure, the opportunities were not very great even under Harding, with Hughes and Hoover doing the advising. But with U. S. Senators coming home with pro-Soviet views and oil capitalists returning from Moscow with concessions in their pockets, the stand of "The Three Hatchets" was beginning to waver.

The Harding-Hughes-Hoover trio often mourned over the czarist debts that the Bolsheviks refused to pay. Coolidge will also have many opportunities for shedding tears over these debts, if we are to believe a New York Times dispatch from Berlin, quoting Leonid Krassin to the effect that: "Russia's economic condition has improved so much that she no longer needs to purchase international recognition at a heavy price of reassuming the burden of the Czarist debts." This is the Krassin, late Soviet trade envoy in London, who was so moderate in his Communist views that he was replaced by Christian Rakovsky, the aggressive head of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic.

This Soviet optimism may raise another spectre for world imperialism. The Russians have repeatedly declared that the damages inflicted by intervention upon the workers and peasants under Soviet Rule more than offset the Czarist debts. Thus, the Soviet, being strong enough to repudiate the indebtedness of the late Czar's government, might go a step further and submit its own bills to London, Paris, Washington, Berlin and Rome for damages suffered.

This is not a phantom of the imagination. France is trying to collect more billions of gold marks from Germany. She is doing this as the right of a victorious nation to collect damages from a conquered foe. Soviet Russia stands triumphant over all her enemies. She is not only entitled to, but is getting into a position where she will be able to present her bills of indebtedness of the heads of all the imperialist governments that tried to accomplish her ruin. And their number is legion. One of the biggest bills could be presented to the Coolidge administration at Washington. There are big chances that it will be so presented.

Spreading "The Truth"

Another deluge of "the truth" about the revolutionary movement in the United States is to fall upon "the public mind." It is to be vomited upon a helpless land by the National Civic Federation, according to its president, Alton B. Parker, corporation lawyer. But the preliminary announcement of this "open shop" gang leader in evening clothes indicates that the quality of the promised "truth" will register the same putrid brand as always. Mr. Parker, for instance, who allows all his witnesses in court to take the oath "to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth" gets away with this:

"Fortunately, in the American labor movement, which the Communists are desperately endeavoring to capture, there is an adequate and well-organized defense. This is evidenced by the recent action of the United Mine Workers of America in ordering the expulsion of all members accepting the doctrines of Communism; by the action of the American Federation of Labor in threatening to cancel the charter of any local establishing relations with the Third International."

Members of the miners' union have nowhere been expelled for accepting the doctrines of Communism. President Lewis has threatened to oust members belonging to the "outlaw" (with the International) Miners' Progressive Committee. But none has been expelled for this reason. Some miners in Kansas were expelled by their local organization for attending a meeting that sent a delegate to the Pittsburgh Conference of the Progressive Committee. The crooked lawyer, Parker, however, refrains from giving publicity to these desperate acts of bureaucratic despotism within the labor movement.

Local unions of the American Federation of Labor could not, if they would, establish relations with the Third (Communist) International, because the International only accepts the affiliation of its Communist sections in the world's different nations. Perhaps Mr. Parker's publicity refers to the fact that some central labor bodies have given individuals credentials to the congresses of the Red International of Labor Unions. But this isn't the complaint that Gompers has against the Seattle, Minneapolis and other central labor bodies. His chief grievance here is that these labor bodies demand an independent "Labor Party," that they favor amalgamation and other Trade Union Educational League policies, and seek governmental recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic.

Among the members of the committee that is to help spread Parker's Civic Federation propaganda against Communism are John Hays Hammond, multi-millionaire; Samuel Gompers, Frank Walsh, the two cultured Grand Rapids furniture manufacturers, and Warren S. Stone, the engineers' chief. Just how these pillars of "Labor" feel about the Red menace, and John Hays Hammond, multi-millionaire, who has the greatest interest in "Labor Spies," such as Hiram Bingham, Hutcheson, protector of Mussolini's Fascisti agents in this country.

The warped and twisted information that this band of multi-millionaires will send out to "the public" will resemble the truth but little, if at all. The only hope that the Pan-Hellenic Federation crowd can have is that a few Henry Dubb readers of the capitalist and "Socialist" press may believe some bits of it.

"Forgive and Forget"

The "Socialists" are not yet convinced that they were kicked out of the Albany Conference for Progressive Political Action. In an interesting document, addressed to William H. Johnston, national chairman of the Conference, they urge the president of the International Association of Machinists to call a "New State Conference."

It is difficult to understand what the "Socialists" hope to gain by a second gathering. The railroad brotherhoods, with their Tammany Hall allies, have definitely decided to trail with the old parties. The "Socialists" are against the organization of a "Labor Party" on the theory that "the time has not yet arrived". Even in New York City the "Socialists" have betrayed the shadow of united independent political action to be found in the American Labor Party. The only hope the "Socialists" can place in a second state conference is that it might give them an opportunity to regain some of the prestige lost in the first ill-fated meeting. In order to get this opportunity the "Socialists" promise Johnston they will "forgive and forget" everything that has already happened. This is the promise of one who has lost. It is the plea of the supplicant for favors. It is a confession that the abject servility of the "Socialist" leadership to the trade union bureaucracy has been increased by another degree.

All this the broad membership of the labor movement will never "Forgive and Forget." The workers and farmers are demanding a united class political front. The railroad brotherhoods will not give it to them. The Conference for Progressive Political Action, organized to blaze new paths, has turned about and is trying to force a retreat of labor's advanced elements to the old party positions they have long abandoned. And the "Socialists" are hanging on to this retreat with all the desperate tenacity of hungry camp-followers, willing to subsist on wayside leavings.

The heavy task, therefore, of uniting the oppressed in the struggle for class political action falls on the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, in New York State as elsewhere. All workers and farmers who look forward, and refuse to turn back, will enlist their organizations under its standards.

A Real Menace to Negro Workers

"The Messenger" is a Socialist publication seeking to speak for Negroes. It is more a part of the "Socialist" front against Communism, than it is an organ espousing the cause of the colored workers. This is more manifest than ever in the August issue of this publication, containing an editorial, "The Menace of Negro Communists."

The same editorial, headed "The Menace of Jewish Communists," or "The Menace of White Communists," might just as easily have appeared in Cahan's Daily Forward, or Oneal's New York Call. In fact, the Randolph-Owen editorship seeks to take in the whole field when it declares, "Communism can be of no earthly benefit to either white or Negro workers in America."

We wonder why these editors confined themselves to America. Perhaps they were afraid to face the actual working out of the Communist program in relation to the subject nations and races of the world imperialism that sits in power in London, Paris and Rome.

But these editors do drop themselves into a trap when they conclude with a final flourish, "How foolish, then, it is to advocate Communism to the Negro Workers before they have even grasped the fundamentals and necessity of simple trade and industrial unionism."

What we do the "Socialists" advocate industrial unionism? This is a question "The Messenger" editors should answer. Only thru the Communist activities of the Trade Union Educational League do we find any real drive for amalgamation—for industrial unionism. And the most bitter attacks of the "Socialists," especially "Socialists" in the labor unions, are directed against the Trade Union Educational League, because of its struggle to create industrial unions out of the present conflicting craft unions. Only thru really class conscious industrial unions can the United Front of all workers in the huge steel, meat packing, lumber and mining industries be won. And the struggle to achieve this goal is a Communist struggle. The Negroes, like the white workers, will learn that one menace they must overcome is that of "Socialism" trying to chain them in the lap of reactionary labor. The place of all Negro toilers is in the militant ranks of the organized workers, inspired by the principles of Communism.

The Inhuman Demands of "Profits"

"In every stock-jobbing swindle every one knows that sometime or other the crash must come, but every one hopes that it may fall on the head of his neighbor, after he himself has caught the shower of gold, and placed it in safety.

"APRES MOI LA DELUGE! is the watchword of every capitalist and of every capitalist nation. Hence capital is reckless of the health or length of life of the laborer, unless under compulsion from society. To the outcry as to the physical and mental degradation, the premature death, the torture of overwork, it answers: Ought these to trouble us since they increase our profits?"—"Capital", Vol. I, Page 296.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

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It is difficult to understand what the "Socialists" hope to gain by a second gathering. The railroad brotherhoods, with their Tammany Hall allies, have definitely decided to trail with the old parties. The "Socialists" are against the organization of a "Labor Party" on the theory that "the time has not yet arrived". Even in New York City the "Socialists" have betrayed the shadow of united independent political action to be found in the American Labor Party. The only hope the "Socialists" can place in a second state conference is that it might give them an opportunity to regain some of the prestige lost in the first ill-fated meeting. In order to get this opportunity the "Socialists" promise Johnston they will "forgive and forget" everything that has already happened. This is the promise of one who has lost. It is the plea of the supplicant for favors. It is a confession that the abject servility of the "Socialist" leadership to the trade union bureaucracy has been increased by another degree.

All this the broad membership of the labor movement will never "Forgive and Forget." The workers and farmers are demanding a united class political front. The railroad brotherhoods will not give it to them. The Conference for Progressive Political Action, organized to blaze new paths, has turned about and is trying to force a retreat of labor's advanced elements to the old party positions they have long abandoned. And the "Socialists" are hanging on to this retreat with all the desperate tenacity of hungry camp-followers, willing to subsist on wayside leavings.

The heavy task, therefore, of uniting the oppressed in the struggle for class political action falls on the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, in New York State as elsewhere. All workers and farmers who look forward, and refuse to turn back, will enlist their organizations under its standards.

A Real Menace to Negro Workers

"The Messenger" is a Socialist publication seeking to speak for Negroes. It is more a part of the "Socialist" front against Communism, than it is an organ espousing the cause of the colored workers. This is more manifest than ever in the August issue of this publication, containing an editorial, "The Menace of Negro Communists."

The same editorial, headed "The Menace of Jewish Communists," or "The Menace of White Communists," might just as easily have appeared in Cahan's Daily Forward, or Oneal's New York Call. In fact, the Randolph-Owen editorship seeks to take in the whole field when it declares, "Communism can be of no earthly benefit to either white or Negro workers in America."

We wonder why these editors confined themselves to America. Perhaps they were afraid to face the actual working out of the Communist program in relation to the subject nations and races of the world imperialism that sits in power in London, Paris and Rome.

But these editors do drop themselves into a trap when they conclude with a final flourish, "How foolish, then, it is to advocate Communism to the Negro Workers before they have even grasped the fundamentals and necessity of simple trade and industrial unionism."

What we do the "Socialists" advocate industrial unionism? This is a question "The Messenger" editors should answer. Only thru the Communist activities of the Trade Union Educational League do we find any real drive for amalgamation—for industrial unionism. And the most bitter attacks of the "Socialists," especially "Socialists" in the labor unions, are directed against the Trade Union Educational League, because of its struggle to create industrial unions out of the present conflicting craft unions. Only thru really class conscious industrial unions can the United Front of all workers in the huge steel, meat packing, lumber and mining industries be won. And the struggle to achieve this goal is a Communist struggle. The Negroes, like the white workers, will learn that one menace they must overcome is that of "Socialism" trying to chain them in the lap of reactionary labor. The place of all Negro toilers is in the militant ranks of the organized workers, inspired by the principles of Communism.

The Inhuman Demands of "Profits"

"In every stock-jobbing swindle every one knows that sometime or other the crash must come, but every one hopes that it may fall on the head of his neighbor, after he himself has caught the shower of gold, and placed it in safety.

"APRES MOI LA DELUGE! is the watchword of every capitalist and of every capitalist nation. Hence capital is reckless of the health or length of life of the laborer, unless under compulsion from society. To the outcry as to the physical and mental degradation, the premature death, the torture of overwork, it answers: Ought these to trouble us since they increase our profits?"—"Capital", Vol. I, Page 296.

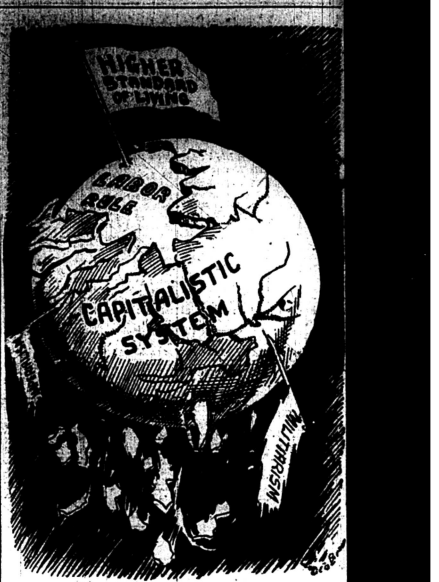
Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

The Red

They call him "red," and hiss the name they call the words sting man is the animal who delves in mine to bring the world its coal; who guides the train thru dangers to its goal; who toils at lathe and forge and plow the tracks and carries a world's burdens on his back. And should he dare to overlords complain, demand a decent wage for brawn and brain—they call him "red."

Who call him "red"? you ask. The men who'd set a worker at his task and coin his blood into their illgot gain; who'd starve his children, rob him of his health, that greed may loll in luxury and wealth. They've hired the press to call him "red" as well—this brand of parasites, this brood of hell.

My mind reverts thru centuries of long ago to those who helped the race to upward climb, and from the beast to human stature grow (which black Reaction counts as crime). So while our planet whirls thru space, till bigotry and greed are dead, each warrior gladly takes his place in serried ranks of the deepest "red"—Adopted from Walt Drummond.



"Civilization is cracking"—Prime Minister Baldwin (England)

But within the breaking shell of the old order is contained a New and Better Social System

Give "The Call" a Medal

The double cross of the Royal Order of Sikhs should be voted the New York Call by the Stresemann Government of Germany. Why? The "Socialist" organ in New York gives first page space to the pictures of a Gang of German Fascisti, under the caption of "Defending the German Government." It states the real purpose of these white guards when it says, "These troops are used to repel attacks against the government by dissenting groups." No doubt. The Call will now round up some pictures of the remnants of the Wrangel's, or Denikin's counter-revolutionaries and print them, too. It might also add the picture of a goodly number of American "Socialists" to its rogue's gallery. That would be a valuable collection for posterity.

Greetings to Marty

In common with workers of other countries, American Communists send their heartiest fraternal greetings to Andre Marty, just released from a French prison where he has spent four long years. During these four years the name of Marty has become the symbol of international working class solidarity, and his valiant leadership during the Black Sea Mutiny has been honored by the French workers in numerous elections, in which the imprisoned Marty headed the poll.

The release of Marty is a great victory, both for our French comrades and a triumph for Marty, whose career and personality has inspired such a powerful movement that it would not be disregarded, even by such an arch reactionary as Raymond Poincare.

The Communists and the Labor Party

The Australian Labor Party has accepted the affiliation of the Communist Party of Australia. There are seven Communists on the Central Executive Committee of 33 of the Labor Party. Considerable interest is therefore attached to a declaration that appeared in a recent issue of "The Workers' Weekly," the official organ of the Australian Communist Party, as follows:—

THE LABOR CONFERENCE AND THE COMMUNISTS

The endorsement of the principle of the affiliation of the Communist Party to the Labor Party has broken down the last barrier between the revolutionary workers and the workers as a whole.

The road is now open for the Communists to carry their propaganda to the masses unhindered. The Communist will still continue to meet mass opposition, but the fact that the Annual Conference of the Labor Party has officially recognised the Communist Party as an integral part of the Labor movement is a greater weapon in the hands of the Communist than the Capitalist slogans which his reactionary opponent in the Labor movement will use against him.

It breaks the heart of the conservative to see his cherished institutions change. And the fact that the Labor Party which has so often assailed the militant workers has now recognised them not only as a part of the movement, but as an organised part of the movement, is indeed a change.

The Communist Party will take full advantage of this change that it fought so hard for; it will continue its work of educating and organising the workers for Communism. The Communist Party rightly looks upon this decision of the Conference as a result of its work during its short history. It looks forward to greater results following upon this open recognition of the Communist Party by the Labor Party.

The Communists have not ceased to be Communists. The Communist Party has not ceased to be a Communist Party. On the contrary, the Communist Party will now become a real Communist Party, a party of the workers, a revolutionary political party, which will gather to itself the best elements from the Labor movement as whole, and weld these elements into a fighting vanguard of the Australian Labor movement.

Yet less discipline, but more discipline. Not less work, but more work. Not less education, but more education. Not fewer Communists, but more Communists. Not a smaller party, but a larger party. These must now become the slogans of all Communists in taking up their task for the future. This is the only meaning that the United Front can have for a Communist.

Next Issue of "Progressive Miner"

The forthcoming issue of the "Progressive Miner," which will appear August 15th, will contain very interesting correspondence that passed between Lewis and Farrington both before and after their recent alliance.

It will be remembered that Farrington has charged Lewis with very gross corruption in the administration of his office, practically claiming bribery on the part of operators to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars for permission to operate mines, while on Lewis' part Farrington is charged with having accepted bribe money from W. J. Lester to permit him to run his Herrin mine.

The Progressive Movement in Illinois has gotten so hot for Farrington that he decided to "make up" and Lewis was glad to welcome him at a time when he was under fire. The alliance of these two old labor politicians has a great educational value to the miners and the correspondence is quite recent.

THE LABOR HERALD
Call at Book Shop or Industrial Department, 208 E. 12th St., for Your August issue of the LABOR HERALD

Browder Answers Attack by Lefkowitz in New York Call on the Federated Farmer-Labor Party

Earl R. Browder, associate editor of the Labor Herald, official organ of the Trade Union Educational League, has written an answer to the attack, published in the New York Call, July 29, by Abraham Lefkowitz, of the New York City American Labor Party, on the Federated Farmer-Labor Party Convention in Chicago. It is as follows:

• • •

By EARL R. BROWDER

Dear Sir and Brother —I have just seen your article in the Call Magazine of yesterday's date, and the whole thing is so extraordinarily out of line with the facts that I feel you must be the victim of misrepresentation. I can not reconcile myself to the opinion that you would, with deliberation, so viciously misrepresent the events before and during the Chicago Convention. Feeling that you have been misinformed, I am going to give you some facts which you can easily verify if you are really interested in getting the truth of the matter. The outstanding misstatements in your article, as opposed to the actual facts, are as follows:

It was not agreed at any private conference between the Workers Party and the Farmer-Labor Party that the latter should "hold a convention of its own group," etc., as stated in your second paragraph. The first knowledge which the Communists had of the proposed Convention came with the publication of the official call for same. The invitation that the Workers Party later received carried no intimation of a separate convention for the Farmer-Labor Party, but was to attend a "Monster Unity Convention" to establish united action of all working-class political forces. Read the official call for proof of this.

The determination of the Cook County Farmer-Labor Party leaders to hold their own narrower convention before the big affair, was an afterthought on their part, brought in to meet some situation in their own ranks. When we were informed of that change in their plans but a few weeks before the Convention, we immediately sensed a move against us—but we accepted the change without a protest, even tho it was an arbitrary act which departed fundamentally from the original call.

The many minor misstatements about the personnel of the delegates may be ignored in this letter, altho they convey an impression that is completely contrary to the facts, more serious is the false charge that "twenty-four hours before the Farmer-Labor Convention was to have been called to order the leaders of the Communists who had been cooperating with the Farmer-Labor leaders served notice that they would not be bound by their previous understanding but insisted that the conference be transformed into a convention." I take it for granted that you had been informed to this effect, but I want to tell you that whoever so informed you told you a deliberate and unvarnished lie. We had never had any understanding that limited the actions of the Chicago Convention. We had attempted to come to some understanding as to what was to be done, but had been met by the Farmer-Labor Party Cook County leaders with a refusal to bind the Convention in any way. Their position was that the Convention must be left perfectly free without any kind of agreements being arrived at beforehand. What we did do 24 hours before the Convention was to write to the National Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party a letter suggesting that their own narrower convention before the large body met, should be restricted to their regular delegates from the Farmer-Labor Party and affiliated unions. **This suggestion of ours was officially accepted by the Farmer-Labor Party National Committee.**

In spite of this understanding the Cook County leaders of the Farmer-Labor Party attempted immediately the convention opened to seat every one in their narrower convention except the Workers Party and a half dozen other delegates, quite plainly a hostile move against the Workers Party, altho their own credentials committee unanimously recommended that everyone, including the Workers Party, be seated at once. The efforts of the Cook County leaders to discriminate was naturally opposed by the vast majority of the delegates, at least 600 out of 650. It was this false move on the part of the Cook County Farmer-Labor Party leaders which was the beginning of their estrangement from the body of the delegates.

Let me emphasize that the Workers Party did not want to be seated in the narrower convention—neither did it want its members who were delegates from other organizations to be seated. We officially requested that this be not done, and our request was accepted beforehand. But the breach of understanding on this question made by the Cook County Farmer-Labor Party leaders forced the question before the mass of the delegates, who unanimously, voted to seat every one at once, with the Workers Party not voting on the question.

You state that the organization committee was opposed because the Communists had control of it. It was not true that the Communists had a majority of any Committee But the composition of the organization committee was accepted on the floor of the Convention, on the half of the Cook County Farmer-Labor Party by Delegate McVey, and no one at any time proposed any alternative plan for selecting it. The Cook County Farmer-Labor Party leaders fought against it only because the motion carried an endorsement of the immediate formation of the Federated Party; they were against the idea of the Federated Party and not against the method of selecting the committee which they agreed was fair representation of the convention.

The fact is that the Cook County leaders have suddenly abandoned the idea which led them to call the Convention. What their motives were for this can only be conjectured. But the fact that they did not make one single proposal to the convention is proof of that statement. The last-minute proposition which their spokesman spoke was absolutely ill-timed. It was deliberately (and in their own caucus openly) framed to create an excuse for breaking away. Several proposals in their name were turned down on the grounds that "the Workers Party would accept it; we want something they cannot accept." You can verify this fact from a dozen sources, the authenticity of which you cannot question.

In the face of all these facts your charges of breach of understanding and bad faith on the part of the Workers Party can only be the result of gross misrepresentation made to you, or of gross dishonesty on your part. I cannot bring myself at this time to believe it is the latter which is the reason I write you. It is particularly hypocritical and "dishonorable," this mud thrown at the Workers Party, because the people who threw it are themselves guilty of their own charges. May I ask that you investigate my statement and let me know if you do not think that a public retraction and your false and misleading article is in order?

And why not, while talking about the Chicago Convention, say something about the program and principles adopted, and whether they fit the needs of the workers or not? After all, that is the real issue before the workers, and your false childish charges and counter-charges which are only a smoke-screen to hide the retreat of some demoralized soldiers of the labor movement. What do you think about the program?

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Earl R. Browder

Organ Writes Hot Reply to Fantastic Lies of Some "Bolshevik Enemy"—See Page 6

THE WORKER

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Mine Owners Force Strike

A Message from Karl Radek

World Famous Communist Journalist Greets Campaign for "Daily"

Karl Radek, world-famous Communist journalist and one of the dominating spirits in the Communist International, has cabled his greetings to the committee in charge of the campaign for "The Daily Worker." It is as follows:

"The publication of an English-language daily by the Workers Party is of the most vital necessity for the American movement. All efforts must be made by the entire party to establish this 'Daily,' which will take a leading part in the political and economic problems of the United States. I wish you the best of success in this campaign, and have full faith in the American comrades."

Resist War of Bureaucrats on the T.U.E.L.

NOTE—William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, will be one of the speakers at the meeting this Thursday [illegible]

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—The contemplated action of the bureaucratic machine of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against the active members of the Trade Union Educational League has already begun. In compliance with orders from the general executive board steps have already been taken to remove the active and devoted union members for the only reason that they belong to the Trade Union Educational League. The machine believes that it can get rid of the League members by breaking up the organization. With such action the reactionaries hope to dispose of the "League Program" in the union. In the fight against the League the reactionary machine hopes to hide its criminal inability and reactionary tactics, that have been responsible for the present demoralized conditions in the unions.

The beginning was made in Chicago with two League members who were delegates to the Joint Board. Obeying an order from "The International's" office in New York, Vice President Meyer Perlstein of "The International" preferred charges against them for belonging to the Trade Union Educational League.

The Joint Board of the union

(Continued on Page Two)

Big Struggles of U. S. Labor Demand the Communist Daily

Messages of greeting accompanied by pledges of support continue to pour into the headquarters of the drive for "The Daily Worker."

They come from the spokesmen of the workers in all sections of the country. They are all permeated with the enthusiasm that helps put this big drive across to victory.

Earl R. Browder, associate editor of "The Labor Herald," joins his co-worker William Z. Foster, whose statement we published last week, in urging the immediate necessity of a Communist Daily. Browder says:

* * *

Party Activities Demand "Daily"

"The Communist activities [illegible] Party, all unanimously demand a daily paper to carry the news and our program to the American workers every day of their lives." This is the immediate task. Let every member do his share."—Earl R. Browder.

"Daily" Good Anti-Toxin

"Insurance is the best policy. I am convinced that there is no more effective medium by which the workers can make their political and industrial strength felt in their fight for what they need most than a virile Communist Daily. A powerful workers daily is the best insurance not only against the "poison pens" of the capitalist master-minds but also the best means for spotting the spotlight on the high spots of the class conflict that is day by day more and more engulfing the working masses. The political outlook for 1924 is a stormy one for Labor. All working men and women should get behind the drive to launch a daily to help pilot them thru the troubled waters ahead."—Jay Lovestone.

Pledges Support to Campaign

"The City Central Committee of Local Boston received with great joy and enthusiasm your decision to launch the English Daily, which means a declaration of war upon all enemies of the working class of this country.

"All the delegates voted to send you our fraternal greetings, supporting wholeheartedly your historic decision and pledged to do the utmost financially and morally for the English Daily.

"Some comrades will do their

"On with the Work!

"Long live the Daily of the Workers Party of America."—Robert Zelms, Secretary, Local Boston."

The Youth and "The Daily"

"The campaign for a militant working class daily comes to the front at a time when the young workers of this country must fight side by side with the Workers Party. Child labor has never been more prevalent than it is now and yet there is no aggressive campaign carried on against this dreadful practice of the capitalist class. 130,000 children will not find seats when they return to school this fall. Military camps are humming like beehives and the boys are being drilled for another World War. The children of the workers are being "Goose-Stepped" in the "public" capitalist schools.

"Labor is fast recovering from its long deep slumber. The Amalgamation movement, the forward stride towards a labor party, the cry for a workers and farmers government is arousing them. And now a new light, a new vital fighting force will bring him to his power . . . A FIGHTING MILITANT DAILY . . . A daily which will fight for the youth . . . A daily that will carry with it the hope of the world."—Al Schaap.

Inspiration to Language Sections

"The day when our "Worker" will begin to appear daily will be a day of triumph and celebration for every militant worker in America. It will be an event of great encouragement and inspiration, particulary to us, of the language sections of the Party, to whom the appearance of an English daily will signify that at last the native and Americanized worker is coming into the revolutionary movement to assure its final and lasting success. All support to the campaign for a militant labor daily in the English language!"—Alexander Bittelman, Secretary, Jewish Federation.

Boston Hails Daily

"Boston, aptly called by Villard, the journalistic pour farm, and other cities of New England, all without a labor party, are the fertile field for a communist daily. To shatter the encrusted conservatism of the workers and farmers of this section is a formidable task, which will be lightened by a daily barrage of communist education. Launching the daily on November 7, will be a mighty step toward our goal."—William Simons, Organizer, Massachusetts District, Workers Party.

President Cal Coolidge, the 100 Percenter

Second Article

By JAY LOVESTONE

In his book, "Washington Close Up" Edward G. Lowry has called "Silent" Cal Coolidge "a politician who does not, who, will not, who seemingly cannot talk."

It is a hot day in January when Coolidge talks clearly and distinctly about the problems confronting the country. Yet, Coolidge's whole history—his meteoric political rise from a local figurehead to a national figure and international importance—has been marked by one hundred per cent loyal service to the employing class and uninterrupted hostility to the working and farming masses. Despite President Coolidge's much overadvertised silence and oppressive generalizations and vagaries—such as "a plan to strive for perfection" and "our platform"—every thread of his political record is a chain forged against the city and rural workers.

Having had fortune and greatness thrust upon him, Coolidge has become the thirtieth President of the United States at a time when the country is on the eve of giant class conflicts. The rise of Coolidge, who has ridden into national infamy thru outright strikebreaking activities portrays with painful clarity the unbridled domination of the employing class over the working masses. Nothing can clinch this truth as forcefully as an examination of the President's record.

His Service to Capital

When the capitalists were laying their plans to drive the American workers and farmers into the infernal slaughter in Europe, the Massachusetts employers did more than their bit. And in the Bay State's preparedness drive and other activities to insure the maximum force to save Dollar-Democracy, Coolidge was more than there. Says the Republican Campaign Text Book for 1920: "He was actively instrumental in putting Massachusetts in the lead in preparation and later in the execution of plans which resulted in the big part Massachusetts played in the World War."

Already the army and navy leaders have announced that they are pleased with Coolidge in the Presidency. These war lords point with joy to such declarations of our new President as follow:

"The only hope for peace lies in the protection of the arts of war."

"One of our first duties is military training."

"We must never neglect military preparation again."

"The great problem which our present experience has brought is the development of man power."

"To a free people the most reactionary experience, short of revolution, is war. In order to organize and conduct military operations a reversion to an autocratic form of Government is absolutely necessary."

After he helped smash the Boston police strike he ran for re-election as Governor under the slogan of "Law and Order." In this super-patriotic campaign of his, Coolidge was supported by the powerful capitalist spokesmen of both parties. Congratulations and promises of support poured in on him from Governors, newspapers, Labor-hating Agencies and Chambers of Commerce the country over.

The Democratic Party was about to face a national election Woodrow Wilson, then President, thus wired Coolidge on his Gubernatorial re-election: "I congratulate

(Continued on Page Two)

The Miners Will Fight!

The strike looms in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields. It is being forced by the mine owners, who refuse to recognize the miners' union and grant an increase in wages. The mine owners have forced the ending of the Joint Conference at Atlantic City, and the mine workers will quit their jobs on Friday, Sept. 1, unless their demands thru the strike.

This week "THE WORKER" has secured the statements of two of the representative spokesmen of the coal miners in the conferences held with the bosses in New York City and Atlantic City. These statements outline the case for the mine workers.

Christ J. Golden, president of Dist. 9, is one of the staunch advocates within the union for the nationalization of the coal mines. As member of a committee on nationalization, he joined in submitting a report on this question that was so progressive that it was rejected and attacked by the Lewis administration.

Rinaldo Cappelini, President of Dist. 7, only recently assumed that position after defeating the candidate of the Lewis administration. Golden and Cappellini stay therefore be considered as closer to the rank and file in the present negotiations with the bosses, than the miners' officials within the Lewis administration. Golden says:

* * *

An Exclusive Statement Given Specially to "The Worker"

By CHRIST J. GOLDEN

President, Dist. No. 9, United Mine Workers of America

The anthracite coal miners are going to stand pat. There isn't going to be a pickaxe swinging in the anthracite fields Sept. 1st, unless we get our fundamental demands. The anthracite miners have never gotten a thing without fighting for it. We know we must fight to win anything at all. We know we will have to fight every inch of the way to win any of our demands now.

For three years we haven't had a wage increase. The miners wanted a wage increase in 1922. They fought for one then and they are going to fight for it now, until they get it.

The anthracite miners are determined to get their rights this time. In 1920, after Thompson, head of the Anthracite Com-

(Continued on Page Four)

Drawing by Hugo Gellert

Strike!

The First Response for "The Daily"

The Bulgarian Branch of Madison, Ill., holds the honor of being the first to contribute to the $100,000 fund for the establishment of "The Worker" as a daily. Immediately upon the announcement of the opening of the campaign, these comrades sent in a check for $30.00, with the assurance that this is only the first step in their cooperation to make "The Daily" possible.

Other contributions during the week have been received from the South Slavic Branch of Illinois, $25.00, and John Slezak $10.00.

These contributions are thus far from comrades who are members of the language federations, and promises every assurance that our Federations will do their part in the campaign.

Members of the English Branches! What do you say to this example of the foreign comrades?

Applications for shares have been sent to your branches. Take up the drive for "The Daily" at the next Branch meeting.

Buy your share!

Sell a share to a fellow worker!

Make the Daily a living fact!

Chicago Aids Campaign for Labor Party

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO, ILL.—After one of the most spectacular sessions in its recent history, the Chicago Federation of Labor adopted the Minnesota Federation of Labor resolution calling upon the American Federation of Labor Convention, at Portland, Ore., Oct. 1, to change its Constitution so as to permit the organization of a great labor party in this country. The resolution adopted was presented by J. W. Johnstone, Arne Swabeck, A. Overgaard and a number of other left-wing delegates to the Federation.

The resolution was opposed by a faction in the Federation, but they were unable to defeat it. The Right Wing, led by Oscar Nelson, Vice-President of the Chicago Federation of Labor and City Alderman attempted to kill it for the coming convention by submitting it to a referendum of the local unions which would take two or three months. Nothing [illegible] delegates, who [illegible] solution as much as the Right Wing moved that it be amended so that it would call upon the American Federation of Labor to endorse the Farmer-Labor Party.

The Resolutions Committee taking still another track, voted concurrence in the resolution, and proposed to substitute for the phrase, "including all working class political organizations," in the first resolve, wherefore, the words, "Farmers' and other organizations in harmony with the organized labor movement."

The strength of the resolution was apparent, immediately discussion took place. It swept aside the opposition of the Right Wingers and the farmer-laborites, occupying the center in the Chicago Federation of Labor, who ventured to oppose it. Vice-President Nelson, leading the reactionaries, realizing that his sabotaging motion to submit the question to the local unions had no chance whatever to carry, hastily withdrew it, to save his face. Then, for the same reasons, the Farmer-Laborites took the same action regarding their motion. Upon the special appeal of John Fitzpatrick, who could see a defeat of the Farmer-Labor Party, right in the open meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, the delegate who made the motion to have the resolution propose that the American Federation of Labor should endorse the Farmer-Labor Party, withdrew his motion—to save it from sure defeat. Then the combined center and Right Wing concentrated their fight on carrying the motion proposed by the resolutions committee over the opposition of the Left Wing who voted for original words. The resolution presented originally by the Left Wing delegates carried unanimously as amended by the resolutions committee.

The Left Wing in the Minnesota Federation of Labor presented a similar resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. Now the Chicago Federation of Labor gets into line on the same proposition. This resolution unquestionably indicates a big fight on this proposition both in the Illinois Federation and the American Federation of Labor Convention. It is one of the sharpest challenges of Gompers' Non-partisan political policy issued by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

* * *

NOTE—The resolution adopted will be found on Page Two.

Send Minor and Engdahl on Big Tour for "Daily Worker"

The opening event of the campaign to establish a great Daily Newspaper of the revolutionary workers of America is the selection of Robert Minor and J. Louis Engdahl to make a nationwide tour in the interests of the $100,000 Fund. The Chicago Local has already arranged for a gigantic mass demonstration to open the tour on Sept. 23.

The selection of Minor and Engdahl for this tour has been made because of the vast and intimate experience of these Comrades in the battles of American Labor. Robert Minor, editor of "The Liberator," and known internationally as Labor's greatest Cartoonist, has been correspondent in

last Michigan Copper Strike, when Moyer was kidnapped and deported. In 1913 he was on the job in the famous Paint and Cabin Creek coal strike, in West Virginia, where Fred H. Merrick, District Organizer of Pittsburgh, Pa., was arrested and sent to jail.

Experiences in these and similar battles have placed these Comrades in the forefront of the fight to establish a press which will faithfully and courageously represent the interests of the exploited toilers.

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Standard Oil Trust Laughs as Big Price War Massacres Its Troublesome Competitors

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

There is a great tumult thruout the middle west, in the ten states dominated by the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, over 14c and 16c gasoline. While the nation went thy has a section of the country indulged in such a jag, albeit a gasoline jag. The only sober element in the tumultuous furore is the Standard Oil Trust, itself, that matches all comers with new reductions in prices, knowing that its golden fortress of profit is impregnable. On the other hand the Socialists, and some LaFollette elements, have showed themselves most tipsy in this gasoline orgy.

When Governor W. H. McMaster, of South Dakota, went into the oil business for a few days in his state, and brought prices down to 9c and 10c per gallon, the Wisconsin Socialists, especially the Victor L. Berger and Milwaukee Leader cohorts in Milwaukee, could not remain inactive.

The Socialists in Action

Surrounded by press reporters and photographers, the Socialist Alderman Arthur Shutkin, and Thomas M. Duncan, private secretary to the Socialist Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, raised $5,000 and plunged for 50,000 gallons of gasoline, that they put on the market for 14c per gallon.

When last heard from the Milwaukee Socialists had quit the gasoline business and were taking a flier in bread, with John D's octopus pushing the price of flivver juice back to normal.

The wail of the "independent" oil companies, out in South Dakota, that the gasoline war was sending them into bankruptcy was accompanied by the wild exhultations of the Socialists that they were really accomplishing great things, while John D., himself, celebrated last Sunday at church in Pocantico Hills, N. Y., by giving a brand new dime (See N. Y. Times, Aug. 21) to a real estate broker, Henry R. Macht, of Manhattan, who happened to be passing and stopped curiously.

All-Seeing Standard Oil

For the Standard Oil Trust makes use of big events and little happenings. It used a place to house its agents at the Genoa Conference, that was to make the Versailles peace workable. Since the war it has got at least a finger into every Balkanized state in Europe, and now it has its foot well planted in the Near East as a result of the peace treaty just signed with the Turks at Lausanne.

But the activities of the Standard Oil Octopus in foreign lands has not at all prevented it from looking after its interests at home. For it has many arms, altho it is ruled by but one head, in spite of all the trust busting efforts manipulated from Washington, D. C.

It was as far back as last May that the Standard Oil monopoly began looking about for ways and means to crush its rivals. At that time it was shown that the capitalizations of the "independents" was running up close to the total of the various Standard Oil tentacles. The Standard Oil group was capitalized at $592,000,000, very close to $600,000,000, while the ten big "independents" totalled a capitalization of 489,200,000 or close to half a billion, a joint capitalization of more than a billion dollars.

Repeat Fight of Last Spring

The big fight last spring, reneated this summer, was the struggle for the control of the Mid-Continent field. The object now, as it has always been, is to wipe out competition, this making it possible to establish any price desired.

It was U. S. Senator LaFollette who shouted from his seat in Washington that there was a danger of gasoline going to $1 per gallon. The "independents" claimed that this could never be unless they were completely wiped out. And so the Standard Oil Trust seems bent on wiping them out.

In the spring most of the cuts by Standard Oil were on crude oil. The "independents" were forced to meet the cuts. In May the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was said to be opposed to any cuts, yet in these August days it was the first to announce a 6.6c per gallen reduction in gasoline.

In the spring LaFollette claimed that Standard Oil was out to "massacre" the "independents," but it is the LaFollette elements that have been active in the middle west in aiding the killing program of John D's oil business. Instead of announcing a program to wipe out private ownership in oil and other basic necessities, the La Follette elements merely complained that the

STANDARD OIL! A World Power

Unprincipled Socialists and misguided La Follette "progressives" in the middle west are trying to butt into the mid-continent price war of the Standard Oil Trust against the "independents," thru throwing a few thousand gallons of gasoline on the market. This is surely a confession of the bankruptcy of their intellects. Their efforts are as futile as dipping the ocean dry with a spive.

During the past 11 years, since Standard Oil was "busted" by the government, John D.'s oil business has netted $2,542,402,795 in cash and stock dividends. This figure is in excess of the $2,500,000,000 at which treasury experts estimated the United States government's entire tax collections for the current fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

It is nearly $800,000,000 in excess of the value of all the precious coal, anthracite and bituminous, mined in the United States in 1921.

It is more than four times as much as the entire receipts of the state of New York from income and profits tax for the year 1922.

It is almost equivalent to the combined values of all dairy products and all vegetable crops, including potatoes, raised on the farms of the United States in the bumper year 1919.

It is 17 times greater than the yearly output of the British Transvaal and is more than half the sum of Britain's war debt to the United States, together with accrued interest thereon to date.

It is this huge octopus, with ambitions for world mo'opoly, that some states and cities of the middle west would compete with in a price war.

There is only one remedy, recommended by ex-Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, at the Chicago Conference of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The recommendation holds for all monopolies, whether for oil, coal, lumber, steel, or the railroads. He said, "Take them!"

Standard Oil heads were enjoying $125,000 per year salaries; felt Pefleved after they had shown that the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey had stolen $12,256,132 in profits during the first six months of 1922; that the whole Standard Oil group had distributed a billion dollars in stock dividends, and that Secretary of State, Hughes, was aiding Standard Oil in foreign fields. That the Standard Oil Trust answered LaFollette, propaganda for propaganda, and nothing was done.

We might repeat that Senator La Follette, and most all his followers, have been in the U. S. Senate during all the eleven years since the Standard Oil Trust was "dissolved." Yet this Standard Oil group, that now comprises two score companies, during these 11 years has declared $1,067,453,925 in cash dividends, and $1,444,948,870 in stock dividends, putting more than two and a half billions of dollars in the pockets of lucky holders of Standard Oil stock.

The New York Times, Tuesday, August 21, declared that the muchbeloved competition of the LaFollette elements and their friends, the Socialists, with its consequent temporary price cutting, had resulted in a plan being reached by the "independents" to pool their interests, rather than place their hopes in the theory of "the survival of the fittest."

Just how the fittest were surviving, however, was shown in this same issue of The Times, in its "Topics in Wall Street" column, Page 20, where it declared:

"The situation, according to information, is such that wells with settled production, in the mid-continent field, can now be bought for about one-fifth of the price quoted earlier in the year. Further reductions in the price of crude oil also are predicted."

This will be tragic news to the great numbers of the lower middle class and even wage earners who have been investing their savings in oil stock. Arthur Brisbane, the editorial wizard of the Hearst chain of newspapers, who has just purchased the Belmont home in New York City, for a quarter of a million dollars, has been advising the readers of the chain to buy stock in Standard oil. Coal is going out of fashion. Oil is the style. Invest in oil, urged Brisbane, and no doubt many have taken his advice and invested their savings in oil wells that will now be knocked down at one-fifth of what they were worth a few months ago. Perhaps John D. will slip Brisbane a few brand new dimes for his services.

Pass Out More Dimes

He can pass out a few more dimes to Edwin L. Clapp, financial editor of the Hearst sheets, who tells the "independents" that they have overproduced. This is what the grain gamblers and their allies the bankers, told the farmers when the new bumper wheat crop came into the market and the price was nearly cut in half per bushel.

Mr. Clapp points out that the Oklahoma-Kansas refineries had 20,000,000 gallons in storage on July 1, more than double the 130,500,000 gallons in storage the previous July 1, 1922. All this after the Standard Oil propaganda had predicted a shortage in gasoline. Thus the Hearst editor tongue lashes the "independents" who have brought "chaos" into the industry in which no doubt both Mr. Hearst and Mr. Brisbane are heavily interested.

Progressives Get Scare

The reaction of the so-called "progressives" to the price cutting war in the middle western states, Magnus Johnson, the U. S. Senator-elect in Minnesota, deprecates the idea of Governor McMaster, of South Dakota, saying the price cut should have been 3.1 cents instead of 6.6 cents, because "too radical action permits the Standard Oil Co. to kill off the independent dealers." But Senator Johnson offers no plan for price regulation. Perhaps she knows that LaFollette's regulation law, in Wisconsin, for the last quarter century have brought no results.

Here's a Socialist, Alderman Shutkin, talking: "When the oil rumors are realized that the city actually would have gasoline to sell at 14c per Gallon, they arrived at the conclusion that public opinion would crystalize against them, and that if they continued to maintain their recent profiteering prices, they would lose the good will of the public."

And here's another Socialist, Hoan's secretary, Duncan, who says: "When faced with unprecedented competition it seems the oil companies, Standard as well as so-called independent, took the attitude of Creek-ett's coon, 'Don't shoot, I'll come down.'"

Call on Coolidge in Vain

But in the same issue of The Milwaukee Leader, Governor McMaster, of South Dakota, is quoted as saying he "repudiates the contentions of Standard Oil. He expressed fear the big company's action would break small dealers, eliminate competition and become a menace against consumers." And in another place it says "The man (Mr. Master) who started the gasoline war is scared."

The complete grip that Standard Oil has on the situation is shown by the fact that in Indiana it sold gasoline at 16c per gallon, while in Ohio, next door, it kept the price at 23c per gallon, a price that generally prevails thruout the east. This has caused Governor Vic Donahey, of Ohio, to issue frantic appeals to President Coolidge to help bring down the price of gasoline. But President Coolidge is too busy plotting ways of helping the anthracite coal barons to interfere with the high prices of the Standard Oil profiteers.

Then the Milwaukee Leader strews this editorial bouquet on the graves of the dying "independents": "Everybody is sorry for the independent oil men, but at the same time they knew what to expect when they tackled John D. Rockefeller by entering his most profitable field of business," yet in another column this same sheet exults editorially. "It pushes public competition to bring down the price of gasoline."

There Is But One Real Fight

The price of gasoline will go up again in the mid-continent field. It will do this in spite of the "Socialist" who offer no definite program for the crushing of the Standard Oil monopoly. The Milwaukee Socialists, like the LaFollette "progressives" in Wisconsin and other states, have shown how ridiculous they are by offering municipal and state palliatives to fight a problem that is not only national, but international in scope. Soviet Russia has its hands on the rich Baku oil fields, in addition to other great oil producing sections of the earth' surface. It has planted the red flag of workers' and farmers' rule over one-sixth of the land surface of the globe. But it does not feel that it has triumphed over the Standard Oil monopolists, and the other capitalist imperialists of the world. It does not feel certain of its victory until it has won the workers and farmers of all other lands to its standards. It offers the Communist program of emancipation, the only constructive and workable program yet offered for the liberation of the earth's oppressed. It offers the Communist Party of the United States, the workers and farmers of the United States. It is the only program, demanding the complete overthrow of the capitalist system, that laughs at the false promises-all offered by so-called "Socialists" and would-be "progressives." The great struggle will begin, the ineffectiveness of fighting the oil trust, the bread trust, the coal trust, or any other trust. They will learn the necessity of seizing all trusts and administering them for the benefit of all under a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

Resist Needle Trades Bureaucracy's War on Militants in the Unions

(Continued from Page One)

thereupon appointed a special committee to investigate the charges. The committe considered the charges at two sittings. At the hearing a stenographer was present who took down word by word everything that transpired at the hearing. Fearless at this hearing not only acted as the accuser, but also as the prosecutor and judge. The result of the hearing was that the committee brought in a decision exonerating the two League members, because they came to the conclusion after considering the evidence that the Trade Union Educational League is not a dual organization. This decision was reached by the committee by a vote of five to one. Nevertheless, Perlstein demanded from the Joint Board that they should reject the decision of the investigation committee. He declared that any delegate who would vote against his motion to reject the report will, by doing so, vote himself out of the organization.

On account of the threat of Perlstein his motion was adopted by a vote 11 to 8. Seven delegates refused to do Perlstein's dirty work and refrained from voting, and when who were known to be sympathetic to the League were denied the right to vote. This indicates that the Perlstein's motion to expel the League members only 11 delegates out of 33 present voted.

The action of "The International" against the League in Chicago has been hailed and approved by the capitalist press of the country. Perlstein's statement to the capitalist press gives out the impression that in the service of his country he is wiping out "The League" in "The International" because it is a red organization dominated by Soviet Russia, the Red Trade Union International and the Third (Communist) International. However, Perlstein cannot give a similar explanation to the members of the union. These members are not to be lead by the red scare. So to the membership Perlstein gives the excuse that the Trade Union Educational League is a dual organization. This dangerous piece of dirty work done by "The International" machine will not be tolerated by the rank and file. They will in no uncertain terms express this move on the part of the well paid reactionary officials to split their organization. A mighty wave of resentment is already sweeping the rank and file. This resentment soon will be translated into action and the reactionaries will be driven out of the unions and their stranglehold upon the organization broken.

Big Demand for Real Labor Party Stirring Workers of the Nation

CHICAGO.—The resolutions adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor demanding that the Portland, Ore., Convention of the American Federation of Labor take a stand for a real "Labor Party" were as follows:

"Whereas, in the struggle between the organized workers and the employers it has become more and more apparent that the power of the government is being used on the side of the bosses, as witnessed by the numerous injunctions issued against the Railroad shopmen, the abolition of the Federal Child Labor Law, the Kansas Minimum Wage Law, and many other similar acts; and

"Whereas, to protect our interests we workers must so organize ourselves in the various governmental bodies, which are now almost entirely controlled by the employing interests; and

"Whereas, in protect our political interests, we must have a political party of our own, the prevailing political policy of Labor being inexpable of getting the best results; and

"Whereas, in many other instances, the workers, acting in Great Britain have built powerful labor parties, which exert tremendous influence in their respective governments; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled declares that labor must form a political party of its own based upon the trade unions and including all working class political organizations, and herewith instructs the executive council to take the necessary steps to form such a party; and be it further

"Resolved, that in order to permit this action, the American Federation of Labor constitution shall be herewith amended by striking out section eight, article three, and be it further

"Resolved, that the delegates of the Chicago Federation of Labor of the 1924 Congress of the Illinois Federation of Labor and the American Federation of Labor stand instructed to introduce and vote for the above resolutions in those conventions."

NOTICE

The Labor Herald for "August" is out. Get your bundles at office of Trade Union Educational League, 208 East 12th Street.

President Coolidge—The 100 Percenter

(Continued from Page One)

you upon your election as a victory of law and order. When that is the issue, Coolidge stands four square."

The New York Times of November 4, 1919, said editorially: "The one vital election, the one in which the whole nation is interested, is in Massachusetts. Governor Coolidge's energy and courageous action in the Boston police strike have given him a reputation which won him national respect. He is the candidate of order, of law . . ."

And the notorious New England Red-Hater Henry M. Whitney chimed in with this chorus of hate against the workers in this fashion: "The principles for which Governor Coolidge stands are vital to the life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness in the United States and over the whole world."

Big Business Always with Him

When Coolidge was running for a second term as Governor the big Boston Bankers did their all to secure a victory for him in recognition of his strikebreaking services.

Even tho Coolidge was not yet considered marketable Presidential timber in 1920, yet the big capitalists openly invested according to the Senate investigation committee from $60,000 to $100,000 to sell "Coolidge to the Republican voters in the primaries prior to the Chicago National Convention of 1920.

From the San Francisco Chronicle of August 12, 1923, we learn that Coolidge was nominated for the Vice-Presidency mainly because of the manipulations of the California delegates. In this delegation, according to a speech delivered by Mr. Chas. Stetson-Wheeler of California at the 1920 Republican National Convention, "nearly every big investment interest in the Pacific Coast." There were "among the men who dominate great electric light and power interests and the presidents of three of San Francisco's largest banks—banks whose deposits aggregate more than $240,000,000."

Coolidge's nomination as Vice-President was applauded by the powerful financiers of the country. Typical of such whole-hearted indorsement of Coolidge is the following statement made by Mr. Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank, 2 Wall St., New York, and a director and officer of the American Can Co., American Cotton Oil Co., United States Rubber Co., and at least a dozen other banks, insurance, trust, and public utility corporations:

"As for Coolidge, I think also the choice is excellent. He lends great strength to the ticket, and I think it a pity that a greater responsibility does not fall to the office of the Vice-Presidency with such a man nominated."

Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Co., 37 Wall Street, New York, and a director or officer of at least 28 more banking, ice, coal, railway, lumber, iron, cotton oil, and power light companies, and Mr. Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, 13 William Street, New York, and a director or officer of at least 11 more banking, land, soap and insurance corporations, were among the first to express great pleasure at Coolidge's being on the Republican ticket.

Closely associated with these men in business are such finance and industrial magnates as Walter C. Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Paul D. Cravath, Otto H. Kahn, Fredrick R. Coudert, Edward R. Stettinius, T. W. Lamont, Frank A. Vanderlip, and J. Pierpont Morgan.

Now that Coolidge is President, the big bankers and industrial magnates are lauding him to the heavens. The Wall Street Journal has recently said that "Calvin Coolidge is conservative, safe and conservative man." Chairman Robert S. Lovett of the Union Pacific Railroad and director of at least 25 more banking, railway, and steamship corporations has said: "The country is extremely fortunate in having such a clear-thinking, level-headed man as Mr. Coolidge, who stepped into the office in such a great emergency." Also, Elbert H. Gary has rushed in to pat Coolidge on the back with a statement that "Coolidge has demonstrated by his many conspicuous occasions that he is alive to the financial, commercial, and industrial needs of the country, and that he stands for protection of property and welfare of individuals alike."

And tho less than three weeks in office, President Coolidge has already had an official tête-a-tête with such overlords of industry and finance as: William H. Barnes, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, A. C. Bedford, of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Lewis E. Pierson, President of the Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co. of New York, Chas. E. Weed, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston, Willis H. Booth, Vice-President of the Guarantee Trust Co. of New York and F. J. Kent, President of the Bankers Trust Co. of New York.

Dyed-in-the-Wool Reactionary

That Coolidge is a dyed-in-the-wool out and out reactionary is evident from his following words and deeds:

Delivering an address on Founders Day at the Carnegie Technical Institue at Pittsburgh on April 28, 1921, Coolidge spoke of Andrew Carnegie as "a man who represented American ideals."

How closely President Coolidge is linked to the cast of the women, she was strongly for it."

Bitter Foe of Soviet Russia

Where our new President stands in so far as Soviet Russia can be seen from this gem culled from his speech delivered before the Vermont Historical Society on January 18, 1921: "Russia is under a despotism more despotic than ever was administered by a Czar."

Exposes Himself in Red-Hunt

So energetic a "Red-baiter" was Coolidge that he even took it upon himself to write a series of articles captioned "Enemies of the Republic" in that well-known barbershop and kitchinette journal, the "Delineator" This was supposed to be a series of articles, commencing June, 1921, and exposing the "Reds" in the American Colleges and Universities.

Little need be said in reply to or quoted from this excursion of our President into such noble efforts at saving the Republic. The best characterization of this series in behalf of the "Fatherland" is found in the following telegram sent to Coolidge by the State Board of Administration of North Dakota on July 9, 1921: "We are surprised that a man of your exalted position should give currency to a story which has been proved false."

President Coolidge had quoted Congressman O. B. Burtress regarding the placing of radical books in circulation in school libraries.

Hastens to Free Rum Thieves

There are many representatives and champions of Labor imprisoned today because of their loyalty to the working class. President Coolidge has not raised a finger towards releasing these innocent workers. Coolidge has now announced that he will follow the policy pursued by Harding of not granting amnesty to all of them, but of examining each of the cases separately.

In the meanwhile, in less than two weeks after his taking over the Presidency, Coolidge has already hastened to pardon criminals. On August 16 he gave freedom to "John J. Walsh and James McLone, sentenced to from five to seven years in Atlanta Prison in connection with the theft of a $1,000,000 consignment of liquor from the Black Rock Yards of the New York Central Railroad. Walsh was a Sergeant and McLane a Lieutenant in the New York Central Police Force."

* * *

Next Week—Article on "Coolidge as Strikebreaker—The Boston Police Strike."

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER. KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

"Underground Radicalism"

An Open Letter to Eugene V. Debs and All Honest Workers Within the Socialist Party

By JOHN PEPPER

This pamphlet of 48 pages deals with the past four years of the political and economic history of the workers of the United States. It gives a clear exposition of the attacks levelled against the workers by the capitalist class, the Open Shop Drive against the Unions, the attacks against the Communists, and the struggles of the workers to stem the tide against wage reductions and the offensive against their unions.

Chapters are as follows: The Working Class in Danger; "Underground Radicalism"; Political Development from 1920 to 1923; The Labor Spy; The Socialist Party—Two Wings Without a Body; United Front, But Separate Organizations.

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TWENTY THOUSAND WORKERS ARE WANTED TO LAUNCH THIS DREADNAUGHT OF LABOR

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For the Federated Farmer-Labor Party
For the Organization of the Unorganized
For the Defense of the Class War Prisoners
For Recognition of Soviet Russia
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Howat Stirs Coal Miners in Illinois

(Special to "The Worker")

ZEIGLER, Ill.—Alexander Howat, deposed president of the Kansas coal miners, who has been deported in his fight for re-instatement by Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Coal Miners, addressed an enthusiastic audience that jammed Park Pavilion here. The meeting was under the auspices of Miners' Union, Local 992, with President Corbis'aty presiding.

Howat told about the fight waged against the Kansas miners by the Lewis officialdom in the miners' union. He then explained the principles of the International Progressive Miners' Conference, organized at Pittsburgh, in June. It was because of Howat's sympathy and cooperation with this body of progressives that Farrington claims he was compelled to quit Howat's cause, and join with Lewis.

Howat urged the miners to stand by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. He pointed out it was the nearest approach to an all-inclusive, 100 per cent political farmer-labor organization. He urged the miners to send the strongest delegates possible to the January convention of the United Mine Workers.

Resolutions were adopted, without a single dissenting voice, demanding the re-instatement of Howat and all other expelled Kansas coal miners.

Instruct T. U. E. L. Delegates

The Food Workers' Section of the Trade Union Educational League will hold two meetings to elect and give instructions to the delegates to the National T. U. E. L. Conference which will be held in Chicago, Sept. 1st and 2d. There are other important matters that will be taken up. Friday, August 24th, 8 P. M., at 208 E. 12th St., Room 2, American Federation of Labor Bakers, Butchers and Waiters.

Saturday, August 25th, 3 P. M., at 208 E. 12th St., Room 2, Amalgamated Food Workers' Bakers, Butchers and Hotel Workers.

Metal Trades Meeting

August 27, Monday, 8 P. M., at 208 E. 12th Street, Room 2: the Metal Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League will hold a special meeting to take up a number of very urgent matters. Also instructions to the delegate, elected at the last meeting to attend the National Conference of the T. U. E. L. to be held in Chicago, Ill., on Sept. 1st and 2d, 1923, will be given at this meeting. All progressive and radical metal workers are invited to attend.

Building Trades Meeting

New York Building Trades Amalgamation Committee—General meeting of Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators (also Glaziers), Carpenters, Floor Layers, Furniture makers, Plasterers, Electricians, Plumbers, Bricklayers, Iron Workers will meet this Saturday, August 25, 5, P. M., at 208 E. 12th St., Room 2 to take up very important questions. We urge all progressive Building Trades Workers to attend this meeting.

Textile Trades Meeting

The Textile and Knit Goods Workers' Section of the Trade Union Educational League will meet this Monday, August 27th, 8 P. M., at 208 E. 12th St., Room 8. Very urgent and important questions will be taken up, and members and sympathizers are asked to come on time.

Call Is Issued for Convention to Organize the New York City Federated Farmer-Labor Party

TO ALL TRADE UNIONS, LABOR, FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS, CO-OPERATIVES AND LABOR POLITICAL GROUPS

BROTHERS:—On July 3d, 4th and 5th there was organized by a convention in which were represented 600,000 organized industrial workers and farmers the FEDERATED FARMER-LABOR PARTY.

This party of the industrial workers and farmers is the greatest political party representing the interests of the producers which has entered the political struggle in this country.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party is based upon the principles of a federation of existing organizations of the workers and farmers. The constitution of the party provides "Any organization of industrial workers or farmers, such as local trade unions, city central bodies, state federations of labor, national or international organizations, which endorses the principles of this organization, may affiliate with it."

On Sept. 16th, at 2 P. M., there will be held at the LABOR TEMPLE, 243 EAST 84th STREET, a conference of delegates from labor, industrial, political, fraternal and cooperative organizations of New York City to organize the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in New York City. Nominations of candidates to run in the November elections will be made at this conference.

We extend to your organization a hearty invitation to join with the workers of other local organizations in uniting labor in New York City for the political struggle against their oppressors and exploiters, by sending delegates to this conference. Every organization having up to 250 members may send one delegate. Organizations with over 250 members may send two delegates.

There already exists in New York City the American Labor Party, consisting of a combination of the Socialist Party and the former Farmer-Labor Party together with some local unions. This organization has thus far refused to unite all the forces of labor in one basis and has decided to nominate candidates on the Socialist Party ticket in the coming election. In order to prevent a division of the forces of the workers in the coming election the Provisional Committee of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party extends to the American Labor Party an invitation to send a committee to the Sept. 16th Conference for the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, empowered to agree upon a common slate of candidates for the November election.

You will find enclosed a pamphlet containing a statement of principles, organization plan and a list of the National Executive Committee of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party showing the organizations represented in the organization of the Party.

Labor in New York City must organize for the political struggle. Send your delegates to the SEPT. 16th CONFERENCE and let us build a powerful party of the workers of New York and fight side by side with the workers of other sections of the country who organized their political power in the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in the Chicago Convention.

Fraternally yours,

Provisional Committee for the Organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in New York City.

(Signed)

JOHN D. MASSO
Business Agent, Glass Bevelers, Mirror Workers, and Glass Cutters' Union, Local 528.
NORMAN STEINBERG
Member, Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers, and Decorators, Local 442.
ERIC R. SARGER
Member, Plasterers' Union, Local 60.
FRANZ MELNICK
Member, Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers, and Decorators, Local 261.
JULIUS LIPSHITZ
Member, Local 9, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.
CHARLES JANEAITIS
Member, Local 34, A. C. W.
JOHN BIAZIO
Member, Executive Board, Local 63, A. C. W.
PETER WISOTSKY
Member, Executive Board, Local 103, A. C. W.
ISIDOR STENZOR
Member, Executive Board, Local 1, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.
ABRAHAM ZIRLIN
Member, Local 9, I. L. G. W. U.
ROSE MIRSKY
Member, Executive Board, Local 22, I. L. G. W. U.
ROSE WORTIS
Member, Executive Board, Local 25, I. L. G. W. U.
MAX HALBERSKY
Member, Executive Board, Local 66, I. L. G. W. U.
HARRY ORWITZMAN
Member, Furry Leather Goods Workers' Union.
HENRY SALSBURG
Member, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, Local 1.
ALFRED W. BRADLEY
Member, Art Plaisters' Union, Local 15.
JOSEPH BERGER
Member, Executive Board, Bakers' Local 164, Amalgamated Food Workers.
GUSTAV SCHRAM
Member, Executive Board, Bakers' Local 3, Amalgamated Food Workers.
LEO BRODSKY
Member, Executive Board, Local 109, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Inter. Union.
OLDRICH VOJCIK
Member, Executive Board, Local 22, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Inter. Union.
GUSTAV SCHMIDT
Member, Butchers' Union, Local 174.
LEO HOFFMANN
President, Local 273, Architectural, Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers' Union.
ABRAHAM ROSENFELD
Member, Local 273, Iron and Bronze Workers, Local 275.
ALFRED BRADLEY
Chairman, Amalgamated Knit Goods Workers' Union.
SIGMUND LACHTER
Executive Secretary, Local 17, Amalgamated Shoe Workers' Union.
FRANCISCO
General Organizer, Italian Chamber of Labor.
ST. ROMONTE
Member, National Control Committee, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund.
JANE HERO
Chairman, Hungarian Sick and Death Benefit Organization.
ROAN LODOR
Workmen's Circle, Branch 561.
JOHN ZUBRA
Chairman, Alliance of Lithuanian Workers' Organizations of Greater New York.
JOHN D. MASSOW, Sec'y, Provisional Committee.

A Boost for "Amalgamation"

(From the Locomotive Engineers' Journal)

While American unions are debating the amalgamation question, their British fellow-organizations are actually accomplishing amalgamation in many of the important industries. The difference between the two movements is that amalgamation in England is being officially promoted by the general council of the Trades Union Congress, which corresponds to the American Federation of Labor.

This movement, which has in the past two years gained tremendous momentum with the merger in 1920 of seven metal trades unions into one with a membership of 460,000, and the formation in 1921 of the Transport and General Workers' Union with a membership of 300,000 by the amalgamation of 17 unions, has made tremendous progress during the past three months. Twenty-nine out of 35 machinists' unions with a total membership of 800,000 have elected a committee to arrive at a basis for amalgamation into one union. Seventeen unions took part in a recent convention to plan for amalgamation in the textile trades—other than cotton —which it is anticipated will be easily accomplished because there is little overlapping of crafts and the trades are closer together geographically.

There are 14 unions in the printing trades, with a membership of about 173,000, already united in the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation, but a movement is also on foot there to amalgamate into one industrial union.

Actual reorganization and amalgamation has taken place between the National Union of General Workers, the National Amalgamated Union of Labor and the Municipal Employes' Association which will bring into one organization 700,000 general workers in many trades.

While there is much greater need for amalgamation of unions in England, where over 725 different unions with a membership of over seven millions have operated up till now, than in America, where the total number is about 150 unions, with 4,000,000 members, nevertheless it may well be that the British workers' movement has in it some valuable lessons for many American unions, especially since it is being promoted by the able leaders of the British Trades Union Congress.

BLOOD AND STEEL!

The Story of the Struggle of the Workers Against Czar Gary's Twelve-Hour Day in the Steel Industry.

By JAY LOVESTONE

The Twelve-Hour Day in the Steel Industry has aroused the interest of not only the workers involved. A murmur of public disapproval is heard thruout the country against this relic of serfdom. Public men, churchmen and social organizations are giving expression to the utmost antipathy to it. The American Federation of Labor has entered upon another attempt to organize the steel workers; while the Workers Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party are actively engaged in organizing the workers for a victorious fight against the inhuman twelve-hour day.

"BLOOD AND STEEL" tells the whole story of this inhuman plot against the workers. Read it, get others to read it. Order a number of copies and sell to all workers in all industries. The steel workers must have your support in their fight—which is also your fight.

10 cents per copy

In lots of 10 or more 7 cents each.

WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

Who Is He?
Where Is He from?
What Does He Do?
How Many Are There of Him?
What Is the Government's Attitude Toward Him?

You will find answers to these and many other questions in

"The American Foreign-Born Workers"

By CLARISSA S. WARE

A pamphlet of 40 pages illustrated with colored charts, statistical tables and filled from cover to cover with FACTS concerning the foreign-born workers in the United States. For your own information you should read it, furthermore, you should buy a number and sell them to your shop mates.

15 cents per copy, 10 or more 11 cents each

WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

Many German Labor Unions Amalgamate

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker")

BERLIN.—This is the convention season in the German trade union movement, and in a number of conventions the question of amalgamation by industries is a chief topic on the order of business.

At the thirteenth convention of the General Federation of Trade Unions in Leipsic last year, a resolution was adopted favoring the idea of industrial unionism, and urging the various trades to consider their amalgamation with other trades in the same industry as rapidly as possible.

The first group to fall in line was the pottery and glaziers' union, which decided to join the building trades industrial union, in which there are already embraced the most important unions in the building trades.

Some years ago the saddle makers, upholsterers and leather pocket makers formed a joint union. At their convention this year, these three decided to amalgamate with the shoe makers and the leather workers.

The fur workers have voted in favor of an amalgamation with the clothing workers.

Despite the vote of their national convention, the ship carpenters have for the present declined to join the metal workers. Of 4,465 members only 2,984 voted, and of these 1,418 favored amalgamation with the metal workers, while 1,539 held out against it. Union leaders expect, however, that a campaign of education among the members will soon reverse the result.

Steel Workers of Nova Scotia Forced to Give up Fight for Present

By JOHN A. McRURY,
(Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker")

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia.—The 3,800 steelworkers employed by the British Empire Steel Corporation, who struck June 27 for a 20 per cent wage increase and establishment of the check-off system of collecting union dues, have voted to return to work, their objects unattained.

After a 100 per cent strike for six weeks, the local treasury is depleted. With no help coming from their international the men decided that if they wanted to save their union the best policy was to return to work.

Three days after the strike began the provincial police were poured into the city and commenced their reign of terror by clubbing peaceful citizens on the way home from church. Over sixty men and women were seriously injured. Then soldiers arrived, recruited from as far west as Winnipeg, equipped with full wartime regalia. Within ten days from the declaration of strike the city resembled an armed camp, the forces marshalled against the strikers including 1,500 soldiers, one warship, a bombing plane, searchlights, and machine guns, etc. The Nova Scotia miners joined the strike in the second week of the struggle in protest against the atrocities committed by the provincial police. Finally the opposition of President John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers of America, forced the miners to return to work.

Study Classes in Marxism

The English Harlem Branch, N. Y., is again on the job with two good study classes in Marxism. After its success of the last season, the Branch feels that the foundation for this work in Harlem has been laid.

The same instructors and the same students are back on the job in the same building with many new faces promised. Quite a number of new students will be accepted, and if the registration is sufficiently large a third class will be accepted.

For those who wish to participate in this work, it is announced that the first class will take up the study of "Capital Vol. I" with Fanny Jacobs as instructor. This class will meet Saturday afternoons at 4 p. m., commencing on Saturday, Sept. 2.

The other class will take up the study of Engel's "Origin of the Family" and Lenin's "State and Revolution" with Julius Codkind as instructor. This class will meet Mondays at 8.15 p. m., commencing Monday, Sept. 4.

Both classes will meet at the Workmen's Circle Building, 143 East 103d Street. A tuition fee of 50 cents per month will be charged, to cover the expenses. Comrades unable to pay will be accepted as students without question.

Open Air Meetings

Section 1, Lower Manhattan, has mapped out a plan for outdoor propaganda, and plans to hold four or five open air meetings weekly.

English Down Town: Friday, 14th St. and Irving Place, Speaker, Nessin.

Jewish Down Town: Friday, August 24, Jefferson Street and East Broadway. Speaker, Levy.

Italian Down Town: 8th Street and Avenue C. Speaker, Sadie Amter.

Let Yellow Bureaucracy Have "The Call"; The Rank and File Will Have "The Daily Worker"

The complete bankruptcy of the New York Call's policy, of attacking all things Communist is given as probably the greatest cause for the new re-financing plan that is now being put into effect by the Socialist daily.

"The Call" is financially controlled by Abraham Cahan's Anti-Communist Jewish Daily Forward. (2) By the declaration of the Call's reorganized editorial staff will not include James Oneal, pro-eminent among the Communist baiters in the Socialist Party.

It was in the issue of Saturday, April 21, that "THE WORKER" published the facts showing the definite adoption by "The Call" of an Anti-Soviet and Anti-Communist policy.

This was to be a ruthless, aggressive anti-Communist policy that was to be apparent thruout the entire paper. This policy was carried out by the managing editor, David Karsner, reaching its highest pitch in the publication of the Francis McCullagh articles, reprints from the New York World, attacking the Russian Soviet Republic.

When Karsner resigned, it was rumored for a time, that Algernon Lee would take the position for the anti-Communist policy in The Call board of directors' meeting, would assume the editorship. But this did not develop.

The present program of re-financing, which gives the Socialist Party only minority control, nevertheless keeps The Call in Socialist hands if Morris Hillquit can rally the support of the Socialist official bureaucracy of the various needle trades unions. Already Hillquit's ability to do this there can be no doubt.

There is another element, however, that seems to feel it is the real saviour in the present situation. It is saturated with the confident hope that it is going to make a real "fair and square" publication out of "The Call," one that it will attract all elements. This is the group that centers about the American Fund for Public Service, popularly known as "The Garland Fund," that plans to give "The Call" $40,000 toward the refinancing scheme. The whole sum of $125,00 is to be made up with the aid of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the International Fur Workers' Union, the United Cloth Hat and Capmakers of North America, the Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union, District Council No. 9, of the Painters Union, and other sympathetic organizations.

Most active in "The Garland Fund" group are Lewis S. Gannett, an associate editor the "The Nation," Roger N. Baldwin, Secretary of the Civil Liberties Union; Norman M. Thomas, editor of "The World Tomorrow;" Robert Morss Lovett, one of the editors of "The New Republic;" Scott Nearing, author and lecturer, and Harry F. Ward, director of the Methodist Federation of Social Service.

The Board of Directors of "The Garland Fund" also includes William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, and editor of "The Labor Herald," who proposed granting $40,000 to "The Call," and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who favored it.

Behind the scenes the Gannett-Baldwin-Thomas-Lovett group is Charles W. Ervin, former editor of "The Call," and Robert W. Bruere, of the Labor Bureau, Incorporated. It is the belief of this group of liberals, some of whom are members of the Socialist Party, that the refinanced "Call" can be raised to a high plane of impartiality that will satisfy all dissenting groups in the labor movement. They call it "an experiment." With the weight of the $40,000 from "The Garland Fund," they get the chief places on the reorganized staff of "The Call." Mr. Thomas is to be editor, and write the editorials that have been written by Oneal. Herbert Blankenhorn, also of the Bureau of Industrial Research, is to be the managing editor and Evans Clark, who displaced Julius Gerber as secretary of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, publishers of "The Call," is to be business manager.

It would thus seem as if the liberals had the Socialists eating out of their hands. But the personnel of the board of directors of the refinanced "Call" would indicate a different story. S. John Block, president of "The Call" Association, who told the capitalistic press that "the editorial policy of "The Call" will remain Socialistic," stays on the board. So does Morris Hillquit. The lesser needle trades unions, that are under Socialist control, are also well represented, including Ossip Wolinsky, of the Leather Goods Workers; Max Zaritsky, of the Capmakers; Morris Kaufman, of the Furriers, Philip Zausner, of the Painters. The big needle trades' unions are each represented by two members, for the Amalgamated Clothing workers, Sidney Hillman and Joseph Schlossberg, and for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Morris Sigman and Israel Feinberg. There are only three of the liberals on the board, Gannett and Bruere. This makes 13 members so far decided on. These may be increased to 17 later.

It would not be difficult for the Socialists to rally a majority on this board at any time and overthrow any impartial policy that might be adopted. The Gannett clique that against such an eventuality they can withdraw their financial support, and have their editors and managers resign, confessing the failure of their "experiment."

These liberals, therefore, are not definitely certain that their refinancing program will change the policy of "The Call." There are many reasons to believe that "The Call" will continue its definite, anti-left policy, both politically and industrially.

The Albany Conference showed that there are three definite policies of the working class on the political field: (1) That of the Conference for Progressive Political Action supporting the Gompers' nonpartisan policy; (2) That of the Socialists for independent political action under Socialist control, a wavering position opposed to an all-inclusive Labor Party; (3) That of the Communists in favor of an aggressive campaign for a United Front in the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. It is insane to believe, that any labor daily can successfully shuttle to and forth between these three positions. One look at the board of directors will prove that the new "Call" will not support the third position.

The political policy of the refinanced "Call" will be that of the labor bureaucracy that followed Hillquit to Albany, and that supports the Socialist control in the American Labor Party, in New York City.

It is the same official bureaucracy, especially in the needle trades union, that has inaugurated relentless war against the progressives, even to the carrying out of expulsions of members of the Trade Union Educational League, that will have "The Call" as an additional weapon. Solidly in the Hillquit control group are Sigman, Feinberg, Wolinsky, Zaritsky, Zausner and Kaufman. Whatever "liberal" elements there may be on "The Call," it is not to be expected that they will be able to dominate the Socialist anti-radical elements.

Shows Need for Communist Daily

The outlook that confronts "The Call," therefore, clearly shows the need of an English-language Communist daily.

"The Call" will not fight for independent, class political action. A Communist daily will!

"The Call," like the other English-language labor dailies, including the Milwaukee Leader, the Minneapolis Labor Herald and Union Record, will not wage an aggressive struggle for amalgamation of craft unions and nationalization of industry. "The Call" will oppose the bureaucracy in the industrial field. In its efforts to be considered "American," "The Call" will not defend the rights of foreign-born workers. Only a Communist daily will do all of these things.

The efforts to liberalize the Anti-Communist "New York Call" only proves the absolute necessity of establishing an aggressive, militant Communist daily, with a definite, inwaverting policy in the struggle of the workers against their exploiters.

Let the labor bureaucracy have "The Call." The rank and file will have the Communist daily, "THE DAILY WORKER."

Leather Workers for Amalgamation, Labor Party and Recognition

By WILLIAM SIMONS
(Special to "The Worker")

BOSTON, Mass.—The annual convention of the United Leather Workers' International Union of North America, held at Peabody, Mass., went on record for amalgamation of the workers in the shoe and leather industry, for local labor parties in each city where there was a local union, and for the recognition of Soviet Russia. Plans were laid for an organization campaign. This International is an independent union, with headquarters in Peabody.

The Convention was addressed by William Simons, District Organizer of the Workers Party.

Eleven hundred lasters are on strike for higher wages at Lynn. The manufacturers have offered a slight increase, but it was rejected.

Massachusetts A. F. of L. Convention

Twenty-six votes were cast in favor of recognition of Soviet Russia, whereas last year there were only 18 in favor of negotiating a trade agreement. Of course, the resolution was soundly trounced, 119 to 26, for this is Massachusetts, for its former revolutionary days, and its present reactionary spirit.

The Convention welcomed the National Conference for Progressive Political Action, since it was in line with the non-partisan policy of the A. F. of L., and had refused to start a third party.

The question of organizing the unorganized was sidestepped by referring it to the Executive Council of the State Branch. The Ohio Workmen's Compensation Act was rejected by a vote of 136 to 19; and the exclusive state fund bill was accepted.

An educational meeting of the Brockton District Shoe Workers' Union, at Eagle Hall, Brockton, was addressed by Dora Lohse, of the Workers Party; William Simons, District Organizer of the Workers Party; and Fred Biedenkapp. Comrade Lohse discussed the part taken by women in the unions, and in industry; Comrade Simons talked over the lessons of the recent strike, the necessity of amalgamation and an independent labor party. The union officials stated that plans were already under way for such a local labor party. The last speaker, Biedenkapp, gave a wonderful talk on the class struggle.

Plan Nebraska P. F. L. P. Ticket

(Special to "The Worker")

OMAHA, Neb.—Plans are on foot here for a full state ticket in the field for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in 1924. It is expected that the Progressive Party, that was represented at the Chicago Conference, in July, by Delegate W. H. Green, will be merged with the state organization of the Federated Party. Green is first vice-chairman of the Federated Party.

An intensive campaign for the Federated Party is being carried on throuout the state, that will be reflected at the state convention of the Nebraska Federation of Labor, Sept. 5, at Lincoln. It is expected that the Nebraska Federation will instruct its delegate to the Portland, Ore., convention of the American Federation of Labor, to support the Minnesota resolution for independent political action.

The Government and the Worker

A Review by Scott Nearing in "The Nation" of

"The Government—Strikebreaker"

by Jay Lovestone

"Four years of American history through the eyes of a Marxist" would be a very fair title for this study of the class struggle in the United States. The book carries a real contribution, for it is a collection of facts by a radical author and publisher, selected and interpreted by those very persons against whom the full vigor of the Department of Justice is now being directed.

"The author begins with a statement of the labor policy of the government during the year, and a summary of the promises that were made to the workers when the life of the republic seemed to be threatened. He then traces the position of the authorities in the case of the railway-shop strikers to prove his contention that the government is America's strike-breaker-in-chief. Following two chapters on the use of the injunction in labor disputes there are a number of sections devoted to the army, employers' associations, and the press. The conclusion of the whole matter is that the so-called American democracy is merely a capitalist dictatorship. There is nothing new in this conclusion. It is unusual, however, to have the issue so well presented by a radical writer.

"Perhaps the book would have been stronger if the author had begun with the steel strike of 1919. Certainly he should have given credit to the workers in the needle trades, and particularly to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers for their spectacular stand against the unionsmashing campaign of the bosses. Then, too, the case is a bit overstated. The government is not really the strike-breaker, but a combination police department, sanitary squad, and propaganda bureau for the vested interests. However, these are minor matters of opinion. The major fact is the diligent collection and clear presentation of a very large number of salient industrial and social facts in a low-priced, readable form. Dollar books are almost as rare nowadays as dollar dinners. Both the author and the publisher are to be congratulated upon their ability to talk English at popular prices."—Scott Nearing.

"The Government—Strikebreaker"

By JAY LOVESTONE

A book of 368 pages, tells the story of the strikebreaking, union-smashing policies of the U. S. Government in all the big national strikes of the past four years. It lays bare the Government's nefarious activities against the workers in the Rail Road Strike, the Textile Strike, the Coal Miners' Strike and scores of lesser conflicts between labor and the employing class.

Paper Binding 75 cents

This book should be read by every worker. It provides an arsenal of incontestable facts, gathered from original sources which condemn the Government as a strikebreaking agency of the employing class, and a ruthless enemy of the workers.

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5 or more in paper, 60c. each. 5 or more in cloth, $1.10 each.

WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

Cappellini Charges the Mine Barons with Provoking Strike

By ANTONIO PRESI

The anthracite coal mine owners have said that the check-off system for the coal miners is a serious obstacle to the laws of the United States. They want the abolish the miners' check-off system in order to break the law.

The bosses are trying to provoke a strike in order to make millions in profit out of the mountains of culm and slate, and other waste outside their mines.

The clouds of a tremendous class storm are appearing over the anthracite coal fields. The mine owners are directly responsible for this storm, for the reason that they do not intend to concede any demand made by the coal miners.

Rinaldo Cappellini, recently elected president of District 1, the Wilkesbarre-Scranton District, gave me an idea why the mine owners do not want to consider the justice of the miners' demands. He said:

"The mine owners, in nearly a month of conferences, have maintained an unchangeable attitude. They say that our demands are extravagant, exorbitant and inadmissible. The check-off system,' they say, 'is against the laws of the United States.' But this applies only to us. But the same check-off system, when it is used to take money from the miners' pay for the company's stores, powder, rent, insurance and numerous other items, is 100 per cent within the laws of the country.

"The fact is this: for the mine owners everything is within the law; but, for the miners, the law is given an entirely different interpretation. The remainder of the 11 demands of the miners have not even been discussed. You know why. The mine owners want a strike. In the anthracite coal fields there are millions of tons of culm and dirty coal. From these piles, during the world war, the coal barons made millions of dollars in profits. They repeated this during our last strike. They know that another strike means millions more in easy profits from these huge piles of useless waste.

"Their crocodile tears for the suffering of the 'dear public' are only an emotional means for fooling the 'dear public'. The bosses are playing an old game. Their press knows how to play this old game and how to fool the 'dear public.'"

In continuing this exposure of the infamous practices of the mine owners, Cappellini declared that the miner workers are ready to accept the challenge of their exploiters, and to stop the digging of coal, if this is necessary to win living conditions.

"The miners alone know how difficult is their task," said Cappellini. "They alone know how horrible are their living conditions. They alone know how dangerous is their work down in the dark and damp mines, where their lives are always in the hands of death.

"The mine owners can speak very glibly, in refusing the mine workers' demands, as they look into those death holes from the beautiful and superb Pennsylvania Hotel, on 32nd Street, New York City, or from the sparkling ocean shores of Atlantic City. But if they were compelled, for a month, to go down where the miners go, and forced to dig up tons of rock and coal every day, with treacherous gas everywhere, and dangerous rocks above their heads, then their viewpoint, maybe, would be entirely different.

"The bosses say the few days remaining is too short a time to reach an agreement. We say that it is more than enough. Our men will not dig coal after August 31, if the bosses have not agreed to give us all that we ask. We are organized 100 per cent. No scabbery is possible. On the morning of September 1, our men will strike as a solid body in case the Atlantic City conference fails."

I assured Cappellini that all the power of the Workers Party would support the fighting miners until the banner of victory floated over every coal mining tipple thruout Pennsylvania's anthracite coal fields.

Coal Miners' Heads See Big Anthracite Strike Sept. 1st

(Continued from Page One)

mission, told us one night that he would put his name down to a 27 per cent wage increase, they put it over on us by giving us only a 17 per cent raise.

The miners were sore as hell then and terribly dissatisfied. Some of them went off on "vacation strikes" for six weeks or so, not because they expected to change Thompson's decision but merely because they wanted to show the Commission their great discontent and exactly what they thought of it.

MINERS IN FINE SPIRIT

We weren't satisfied with the 1922 settlement and we are now ready to fight harder than ever. The spirit of the anthracite miners for a fight is splendid. The miners are in a fine mood for a showdown.

We know what a victory or a defeat for the anthracite miners means, not only to us but to all the other workers. If the miners had been beaten in 1922, the labor movement in this country would have been thrown back for years. As it was, our ability to resist successfully has done a tremendous amount of good to all labor. I know of locals in Philadelphia that were just starting to pieces during the wage-slashing campaign. After we held the mine owners back in the last strike, these local unions in industries that have nothing to do with anthracite mining were again on their feet and doing well.

The mine owners can fight no harder than they fought in 1922. They can get no more support from Wall Street's most powerful bankers than they did in 1922.

Can't Get Strikebreakers

The mine owners can't get men to dig anthracite. We have a one hundred per cent organization. Even if the mine owners should try to get bituminous miners to take our places it won't work. A bituminous miner can't dig anthracite well. The highest skilled state-certified anthracite miner is up against terrific hazards in his work. On the average two people are killed daily in anthracite mining. In a period of eight years the number of killed and wounded is equivalent to a number sufficient to go the round of all the workers engaged in the anthracite industry.

Even if it were possible for the owners to get bituminous miners to take our places, this game couldn't be kept up for long, because of the havoc the losses in killed and crippled would entail for these workers.

Owners Spread False Propaganda

All this talk of lots of anthracite being stored up is just plain bunk. Let the Operators go on fooling themselves in their attempt to fool the public about the large quantities of hard coal they have in reserve.

As to substitutes, let the owners worry about them. They are the ones who live on the profits of anthracite coal. We don't. If there should be an increased demand for bituminous, we wouldn't worry. We can send out men into the other fields to mine soft coal. An anthracite miner, unlike the bituminous coal-digger, can mine soft and hard coal.

Workers Strong for the Check-Off

The anthracite miners want the check-off. The check-off is fundamental with us and we won't arbitrate or compromise any fundamental also. As John Hays Hammond said Marshall told me in person: "The miners would be fools to arbitrate their vital demands in any other way but upwards.

The miners want the check-off badly. The owners recognize the check-off principle for about 35 other items in their dealings with the United Mine Workers of America. If it is not illegal and right for the owners to apply the check-off principle to collecting rent for themselves and insurance, then the same holds true for the check-off being applicable to wages. But the owners in refusing to apply and recognize the check-off in so far as wages are concerned are afraid to do so because they fear it will make "The Union" too strong for them. The owners are afraid of the check-off creating such a fine spirit in "The Union" as to make our organization invincible.

The owners practice the check-off principle in collecting dues amongst themselves in their own association. They see to it that not a single member of their association fails to pay his dues regularly and that not a single anthracite mine owner fails to join them. Believe me, they sure have got some closed shop for themselves. Why shouldn't they let us have the same rights as they have?

The public has nothing to lose and all to gain by the check-off. The check-off system would prevent the many small "troublesome" strikes, called "button-strikes," often arising from the refusal of the miners to work side by side with those who don't have buttons showing; their having paid their union dues up-to-date.

There is, then, only one reason why the mine owners and their friends, no matter who they are or where they may be found, are opposed to the check-off. And it is precisely for that very reason that the anthracite miners and their friends are as anxious to get the check-off. Sixty-five per cent of the men employed in coal mining have the check-off, and, by God, we are going to get the check-off now for every anthracite miner.

MASS MEETING IN THE BRONX.

On the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, Friday, August 24, 8 p. m. at Workers Hall, 1347 Boston Road, near 169th St., Bronx.

Speakers: J. Louis Engdahl, Editor "The Worker," Alexander Bittelman, Secretary, Jewish Federation, Workers Party, and Louis A. Baum. Sylvan J. Pollack, Chairman. Admission Free.

Workers Edit 500th Issue of "Freiheit"

By A. ROVNER

The daily "Freiheit," official organ of the Workers Party in the Jewish language, has hitherto had a special section in the paper to which the workers were the sole contributors. In this section, under the heading "Life and Struggle," the workers were given the opportunity of telling their troubles, and of relating anything of a general interest that transpired in their work places, trade unions, and fraternal organizations.

To have a section of a daily newspaper permanently turned over to the workers was a daring enough proposition, but it has proved a success. It evoked a great deal of interest and the "Freiheit" subsequently made one step forward in the direction of arousing the eagerness of the workers to put their thoughts on paper, and to stimulate their interest in their own daily.

A new daily feature was added in the newspaper, this was a contest for the best description of ones boss, foreman, one's neighbor in the shop or ones organization.

In spite of all predictions to the contrary, this contest was taken up with great interest, thousands of letters poured in from all parts of the country from those interested in it.

Many a picture drawn in these amateur attempts deserved the pen of an artist.

It is only to be regretted, that not more than 100 of these descriptions were published, such were the terms of the contest, that many of the unused manuscripts contained very valuable material.

Having achieved success in the two previously mentioned features, the "Freiheit" made one more daring step and announced its intention of having a whole issue of the paper exclusively prepared by the workers themselves.

The most optimistic of the optimists prophesied failure. Many held that such an issue would become the laughing stock of the town. Others maintained that nothing will come out of it anyway, as there would never be enough worthwile material to fill the space of the paper.

In a word, there was a lot of opposition and very little support for this venture.

However, the thing is now an accomplished fact, and not only was this issue no failure, but it proved the greatest success and will remain a lasting tribute to the services of the "Freiheit" both in its daring innovations and in the way it implant ed self-confidence in the workers.

The occasion for the issue of that special number by the workers was the celebration by the publication of the 500th consecutive number of the daily "Freiheit," which appeared Tuesday, August 14th. The workers' number appeared on Sunday, August 19th.

This issue was written, composed and issued by the workers themselves—with no outside help whatsoever. It is worth while mentioning the topics of the articles in this issue: "Two Paths;" "European Capitalism in Its Dying Stage;" "The Movement for a Labor Party;" "The Press of the Workers and of the Capitalists;" "Marxism, Intellectuals and the Proletariat;" "An Appeal of a Working Woman to Women Workers;" "The Lack of a Soul;" "An Observation of the Condition Prevailing in the Jewish Trade Unions;" "The Role of Psychology in the Labor Movement;" "The Workers and the Intellectuals;" "What Is Becoming of the Jewish Labor Movement;" "Have Political Questions any Relationship to Trade Unions?" "We, the Left-Wingers, Must Be Very Tactful;" "The Workers Heal the Conditions in the President-Day Society." Besides, there were a number of songs, short stories, editorials, congratulations of workers' organizations, a biography of a working-man and the regular news pages.

As announced on the front page of the paper the contributors to this special issue represented the following trades: Carpenters, cloakmakers, weavers, pants makers, ladies' waist makers, painters, men's tailors, furriers, printers, dressmakers and designers.

The very fact that the shop workers could issue this paper and the earnestness with which they took to their task is proof sufficient that there is enough intelligent energy latent in the working class.

It only requires to be awakened by a loving, tender hand, and it will assert itself. And one more thing can be proven by this undertaking, that the workers can consume and digest good literature and a high class of journalism. This dispels the customary excuses of the yellow and so-called workers' press that they must feed trash to the workers as the latter cannot appreciate anything else.

The "Freiheit" may rightly congratulate itself on the success of this issue and the workers may be proud of their achievement.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

The Workers Party Today—And Tomorrow

By JAMES P. CANNON

[illegible] A Look at The Party Membership

[illegible] This is the second [illegible] articles on party questions by Comrade Cannon. The first appeared recently in THE WORKER.

[illegible] The Workers Party [illegible] Communist International [illegible] Comintern. [illegible] Party [illegible] Party [illegible] Party

Splitting Role of Socialists Fully Exposed

By JOHN J. BALLAM
(Special to "The Worker")

BUFFALO, N. Y.—No doubt under orders from the Hillquit Tammany Hall, in New York City, the "Socialists" here have decided to stand pat on their municipal ticket, which is scab and dual to the Labor Party ticket for the coming city elections. This was the only result of the meeting of the committee of the Buffalo Labor Party with the local "Socialist" executive. The "Socialists" had been asked to withdraw their ticket in the interests of unity.

All that remains now as a sequel to the action of the Socialists is their elimination as a political factor in the labor movement of this city.

Thus we have seen how the yellow "Socialists" react to the labor party idea. Now come the black reactionists of Buffalo, who are scurrying for cover, like insects when their protecting stone is torn up letting in a flood of daylight. The old-line Democratic-Republican labor bureaucrats of the Buffalo Building Trades Council fear the action of the rank-and-file. While the Buffalo Labor Party was in the making, they used all their power in the attempt to prevent its formation. Failing in that they then used the capitalist press of Buffalo to try to discredit all who were connected with the B. L. P. raising the cry of "reds" and "bolshevism" in true Gompers style.

Under the leadership of John S. Keyes, President of the Building Trades Council, the reactionaries made a concerted attack upon the B. L. P. and fought bitterly to prevent the Central Labor Council (of which they are a part) from endorsing the Buffalo Labor Party candidates for supervisor and councilmen.

The motion to endorse the candidates of the Buffalo Labor Party was carried by a vote of 30 to 16. After their losing fight the officials of the Building Trades Council served notice of their withdrawal from the Buffalo Central Labor Council. This is not the first time that the building trades have withdrawn their delegates from the Central Labor Council. Whenever they are defeated they withdraw and attempt to split the labor movement only to be sent back by their rank-and-file. What the militant elements in the local unions of the building trades will say to this latest outrage of their leaders remains to be found out. Certain it is that these reactionary officials cannot stop the progress of the idea of independent political action in this city or its crystalization into a real bona fide labor party.

If it were not for the fact that members of the Workers Party are and have been active in their unions, and were the prime movers for the labor party here, and are now influential in its councils, the Buffalo Labor Party would long ago have succumbed to the attacks of the enemy. The Workers Party in the Labor Party is the steel rod that stiffens its resistance and makes for its permanence and success.

In this Buffalo situation our own comrades may easily find a lesson, or two. Some of our members have doubted the wisdom of the policies pursued by our Central Executive Committee in carrying out the tactics of the united front in relation to the labor party movement. It will, however, be found to be increasingly apparent that unless the Workers Party takes the leading role in the formation and guidance of the labor party movement, that movement must succumb to the machinations of its enemies.

Let our members take heart and hope everywhere, when they contemplate the situation here in Buffalo. Eleven months ago the Buffalo Central Labor Council was one of the strongholds of reaction; today it stands proof against the attacks of the most skilful tacticians of the bureaucracy. It has given birth to the first labor party in this State and it is unshakeable in its determination to uphold it against the sabotage and open attacks of the reactionists and yellows. And all this has been the work of a few men under the leadership of Comrade James Campbell, Secretary of the Molders Union here, the fighting Scotchman who has led the militants in Buffalo in their battle against the worn-out policies of the Gompers crowd, by sticking closely to the communist tactics of the united front.

What has been accomplished here can be done everywhere. The workers betrayed and defeated under the leadership of the old-line officials, are waiting for skillful radical leadership.

"Watch Us!" Is Challenge from Workers Party Members in St. Louis, Mo., District

By BARNEY MASS
(Special to "The Worker")

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—With delegates present from all shops and the Federal Employees, the 11th district held the second convention of District 10, Workers Party, at the Federated Building here. The meeting was given over to the Federal Employees, the position and problems facing the Trade Union Educational League and Workers Party. Foster cautioned the delegates, not to become too confident, because the reactionaries are not continually, due to the antagonisms aroused by the progress of the Trade Union Educational League.

The delegates reported on the situation in the shops and unions in their respective territories, and described the activities carried on by the party. These reports were very interesting and gave valuable information to the new District Organizer, L. K. England, placing him in position to know just what is needed in every territory.

Foster spoke briefly on the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and the possibilities of establishing a "labor party" in this district were shown to be very good. Great enthusiasm was expressed by the delegates over the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and each delegate was urged upon his return home, to get behind the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, get into correspondence with the National Organizer and thus work in complete harmony with the program laid down by the Chicago Convention.

Barney Mass has been appointed Assistant District Organizer to work with Comrade England, the new District Organizer, who, with the new D. E. C. has outlined a program for this district which will bring results. A city convention has been called in St. Louis for the purpose of rejuvenating the party here.

There is going to be a real party in St. Louis—everyone should watch for developments. St. Louis is going to show the party what a wonderful district this is, and she is confident, after showing results, the party will sit up and take notice. ALL HAIL THE FUTURE'S BIGGEST DISTRICT OF THE PARTY!

Defense Outing to Have Unusual Features

According to the latest announcement from the office of the Labor Defense Council, the Midsummer Outing planned for Sunday, August 26, promises to be an affair unique in radical circles.

All the pleasures of Coney Island, the bathing and even the "e-e-e-ed hot dogs" will be combined with the pleasures of being in the country for a day.

Special automobiles will speed passengers in comfort from the Subway Station at 241st Street and White Plains Avenue to Sherwood Park, where twenty-four acres, twenty-four city blocks of beautiful picnic grounds, covered with soft, green grass, and shaded by tall, green trees, await them.

The park dance hall is admirably suited to dancing in the cool crisp air. Tickets, which are one dollar for adults and fifty cents for children, include all privileges: bathing, dancing, bowling, music, speakers, games of all kinds, and the auto ride to the park and return. There are no extra charges.

Tickets are now on sale at the office of the Labor Defense Council, Room 434, 80 East 11th Street, telephone Stuyvesant 6616. All orders will receive prompt attention. The entire proceeds will be used for the defense of the Michigan cases, which come up again in the fall. All tickets purchased will be refunded in case of rain.

Bob Minor Speaks

Bob Minor will speak at the Midsummer Outing of the Labor Defense Council, Sunday, August 26.

Pleasure Seekers at Sherwood Park (Zedler's Grove)

Urges Workers' Participation

EDITOR "THE WORKER":—In the last issue of "The Worker" a reader writes that there is absolutely nothing in "The Worker" that I can criticize. It's all "O. K." I don't think so. I think that it lacks one thing to make it a real workers' paper, and that is workers' participation.

Practically everything in "The Worker" that is not supplied by news agencies is written by someone more or less permanently connected with "The Worker's" staff. Now you know of that pursued by the Pravda throughout the whole of its glorious career. Its policy was to have as much as possible of the paper written by the mass of workers at large, and the editorial staff was as far as possible a coordinating agency.

The same policy has been officially adopted and is being well carried out by the Workers' Weekly the organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain. If you will look in the issue of Saturday, July 14, you will find one of its many appeals for workers' participation. This time it quotes Pravda. The Workers' Weekly says:

"Pravda (the Truth) was the first daily paper published by the Russian workers themselves. Here is a quotation from its first number:—

"'We want the workers not just to limit themselves to sympathy, but to have an active part in carrying on our paper. The workers must not say that they are not used to writing; working class writers don't fall readybaked from the sky, but only work themselves up by their practice.'"

That was written exactly ten years ago. It applies today to our paper, the Workers' Weekly. Write to us. Write straight and write short. Don't tell us about organizations, meetings, trades councils, etc.—write to us about your place of work, working conditions, the boss, the foreman—and tell us the truth about how workers live. Then your mates will begin to realize that life is the same everywhere—for the workers. And when they have realized that, they may do something about it."

This may give you some idea of what I mean "The Worker" now—considering as it does of official or semi-official articles with an editorial flavor—is certainly not based upon the idea of workers' participation. And I realize the difficulty of transforming it into one that is. But just this, it appears to me, is the problem now before us, and will continue to be before The Daily Worker.

Workers' participation doesn't fall ready-baked from the heavens; nor does it usually come thru the initiative of the workers themselves. It is up to you to bring it in.

Yours for Workers' Participation,
Theodore Herberg.

* * *

By the Editor—We have always urged our readers to participate in the make-up of "The Worker." This was especially true in the campaign against the 12-Hour Day in the Steel Mills. Such an effort was our campaign to secure "The Worst Boss Stories." We shall continue in the future, as in the past, to develop the closest possible co-operation with our readers. Perhaps the writer of the above will help us along by sending us stories of conditions in his shop or factory. We invite him to help do what he thinks we are not doing.

Foster Speaking Dates

CHICAGO.—The Labor Defense council, of which Robert M. Buck is chairman; Eugene V. Debs and the Rev. John A. Ryan, vice chairmen, announce that William Z. Foster, organizer of the steel and packinghouse workers, will lecture to western audiences upon the criminal syndicalism trials in Michigan, where Foster himself was tried and his case continued after a disagreement of the jury.

Under the auspices of the Labor Defense Council Foster will speak at Belleville, Ill., Sept. 16; Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 17; Omaha, Nebr., Sept. 18; Denver, Col., Sept. 19; Hanna, Wyo., Sept. 20; Rock Springs, Wyo., Sept. 21; Ogden, Utah, Sept. 22; Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 23; Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 25; San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., Sept. 29-30; Portland, Ore., Oct. 7; Seattle, Wash., Oct. 14; Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 16; Butte, Montana, Oct. 21; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Oct. 28; Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 4.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass It on to Your Neighbor

PLEASE—
Will comrades send "THE WORKER" copies of Nos. 282, 283, 284 and 285.
These are needed to complete our files.

Bentall Bares Vile Rule at Leavenworth

Critical Letter to "The Worker" Causes Officials to Threaten Punishment—Prisoner Making Criticisms, According to J. C. Bentall, a Political Prisoner—Freed from there July 21—Bentall Describes Conditions

Bentall, who was railroaded on a two-year sentence under the federal espionage act and after serving eighteen months was given an unconditional commutation.

Describing his prison experiences in an epistolary address at the Folket's Hus here, Bentall, whose prison job was head nurse in the hospital, said:

"The prisoners try to 'get by' as well as possible. But the dangers there are greater than anywhere else in the world. The bath places and the bedding spread all sorts of disease. If the other prisoners knew, as I did, what sort of diseases some of the prisoners had who used the dishes, they would starve before eating off those dishes.

"In the tubercular hospital the beds were so close together that they were almost touching each other—23 in one little ward—and the consumptive prisoners coughing and spitting. Some in such condition that they should throw off a gallon of blood! I slept there, in the same ward. And the cooks slept there. And all the food was cooked right there in the building, for everybody to eat!

"Nobody can know just how bad this system is, until he has been in the penitentiary—as a prisoner.

"Thirty-odd I. W. W. were put in 'the hole,' which is guarded by two big colored men who are 'lifers.' When a man is a 'lifer' he has no fear or regard for anything. Lifers enjoy beating up the prisoners under their control. One young prisoner was so beaten and kicked by these guards that he was injured for life; he was strong and healthy but if he ever comes out, he will never be strong again."

Bentall is using his freedom speaking for amnesty for all political prisoners. In the spring he will go to Europe.

* * *

Minneapolis Welcomes Bentall

By Budd L. McKillips,

MINNEAPOLIS.—Eighteen long months ago, when J. O. Bentall, one time Socialist candidate for governor of Minnesota, left Minneapolis to start serving a term in Leavenworth as a political prisoner, only a handful of friends and a U. S. marshal were present at the depot.

August 11 he returned. In addition to hundreds of friends, an official welcoming committee representing the city of Minneapolis met him when he stepped off the train.

The welcoming committee was composed of aldermen appointed by the president of the city council for that body voted to extend to the former political prisoner "an official welcome back to the city of Minneapolis."

At one time Bentall was editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist. After leaving Chicago he took up farming in Minnesota and was the Socialist party's candidate for governor in 1916. Up to the time he started serving his Leavenworth sentence he was editor of the now defunct Truth, a Duluth weekly.

Birthdays in September of Political Prisoners

Birthdays in September of political prisoners confined in American prisons are announced by the Workers' National Prison Comfort Club, 2923 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wisc., as follows:—

Leavenworth, Kans., Box No. 7

Sept 5, Harry Lloyd, Reg. No. 13164; Sept. 13th, Roy P. Conner, No. 13564; Sept. 13th, Pete DeBerard, No. 13565.

San Quentin Prison, Calif.

Sept. 14th, Mickey J. Dunn, No. 35564; Sept. 15th, Frank Bailey, No. 37647.

Kern County Jail, Bakersfield, Calif.

Sept. 8th, Felix Thornton.

Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Box 911

Sept. 17th, Frank Godlasky.

Represa, Calif., Folsom Prison

Sept. 22nd, Louis Allen, No. 12026.

Cora Meyer, National Secretary, invites friends and sympathizers to send birthday cards and letters to these political prisoners. Money is advisable for gifts. Books and publications must be sent directly from the publishers.

James Price, who recently was remembered, writes: "The many remembrances were as a shower of golden star-dust that flashed across the dull greyness of the bars, softening for a moment their harsh, hard bleakness."

Warren K. Billings writes: "It is a great pleasure to be thus remembered by friends thruout the country, and I appreciate the attention. Shall be delighted to hear from them any time they feel inclined to write."

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Labor Dares to Use Free Speech Test in Fight Against the Pittsburgh Steel-Coal Terror

(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, PA.—As the time for the trial of the workers arrested on July 4th draws near, the fight for the defense are being pushed with renewed vigor. The Workers Party is being supported by the Trade Union Educational League, the Labor Defense Council, the Socialist Party and Liberals and clergymen prominent in the civic life of Pittsburgh.

At this writing the right of the Workers Party to function openly without any interference is not definitely established. The Constitutional rights of free speech, free press and assembly will be demanded for all workers regardless of their political beliefs. The Workers Party will challenge the attempts of the agents of the Steel and Coal Trusts to rob it of its right to put its case before the workers.

"This meeting is looked upon as a test—a test in many ways. The position of the Workers Party will be placed squarely before the working masses and their support for the Party will be asked solely on the basis of its principles and tactics. No big meeting of this character has been held for some time in Pittsburgh and the workers are looking forward to rallying considerable additional strength and supporters to the defense of the persecuted workers.

Put Case before Pinchot

Preparations are also in full swing for laying bare before Governor Pinchot all the horrors of the Pittsburgh outrages committed against the members of the Workers Party. Mr. Robert W. Dunn, Acting Head of the Civil Liberties Union, and Jay Lorestone are preparing to put the case of the defendants up to the Governor on the basis of the workers having their most elementary constitutional rights flagrantly violated. The rights of Workers Party members to agitate and work for their principles openly will be defended and the full restoration of their civil liberties demanded.

It will be recalled that in June 1919 when the notorious Flynn Anti-Sedition Act of Pennsylvania was being put over by former Governor Sproul at the behest of the Steel and Coal interests, Gifford Pinchot appeared as one of the most aggressive opponents of this vicious measure. Governor Pinchot; James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Thomas Kennedy, of the Anthracite Miners; George Rowan of the Railroad Brotherhoods; and S. J. McDonald of the Central Labor Union of Scranton then led the fight against the Flynn Act at a public hearing.

In making his plea against the Bill under which all the persecution against the Pittsburgh workers is now being carried on, Governor Pinchot then said that he did not want free speech denied. He objected to the Flynn measure on the ground that it met discontent with force.

Pinchot Kept Fully Informed

For some time the facts of the savage persecution to which workers have been subjected under the criminal syndicalist law have been continually and systematically sent to the Governor. The latter and Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania have had the opportunity to consider jointly a memorandum outlining the wanton outrages committed against the workers by the agents of Assistant District Attorney Myers and the Federal Department of Justice.

In a letter to Mr. Dunn, dated July 20th, Governor Pinchot's General Woodruff replying for the Governor, told of the investigation of such outrages that the Governor was conducting. And in his letter of July 23rd to Dr. Harry F. Ward, of the Civil Liberties Union, the Governor assured him "that the State Police, to the extent they help actively or by their mere presence to interfere, without the existence of necessity of protecting the public, with the constitutional rights of individuals, will be disciplined."

THE LABOR HERALD
Call at Book Shop or Industrial Department, 208 E. 12th St., for your August issue of the LABOR HERALD

With the Young Workers

Youth of the Working Class!

ARISE!

On Sept. 2, THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL DAY OF YOUTH calls to the young workers and peasants all over the world.

On this day the working class youth in all countries demonstrates its determination to put an end to its miserable condition. It resolves to be no longer the docile cannon fodder for the capitalist wars. It determines to take its destiny into its own strong and capable hands and announces its decision in no uncertain terms to the capitalist class — the masters, the landlords, the profiteers, the militarists and their tools and hangers-on.

On this day it shows to its enemies the revolutionary unity of the tortured proletariat.

THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF YOUTH is a strong weapon placed in the hands of the young workers by the Young Communist International which has taught them how to use it against their enemies, and year by year more young workers rally to the DAY OF YOUTH.

Only the organizations affiliated to the Young Communist International have fought energetically against the dictatorship of Fascism, against the danger of war and against the economic repression of the working class youth. In this battle the Young Communist International has received honorable scars in the service of the working class and has proved itself the loyal and honest champion of the revolutionary youth.

The social-democratic youth organizations have continually rejected the overtures of the Young Communist International for a united front of the working class youth in the fight against fascist aggression, and at their Hamburg Conference they have gone still further; they have completely rejected the idea of mobilizing the youth for the inevitable political and economic fight which the youth must make or be crushed.

THE YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, therefore appeals directly to all young workers to fling aside all other considerations and to gather under its banners for the final battle.

TAKE PART IN THE INTERNATIONAL DAY OF THE WORKING CLASS YOUTH!

RALLY TO THE YOUNG WORKERS IN EVERY TOWN AND EVERY VILLAGE THE YOUNG COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL CALLS TO JOIN THE POWERFUL ARMY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PROLETARIAT ON THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL DAY OF YOUTH!

The Executive Committee of the Young Communist International.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass It on to Your Neighbor

INTERNATIONAL
YOUTH DAY
Friday, Sept. 14, 1923
WEBSTER HALL, N. Y. C.

U. S. Colleges Take Part in Moscow Show

(By F.S.R. PRESS SERVICE)

On Board S. S. Esthonia, at Sea—In the hold of the S. S. Esthonia en route for the Moscow Agricultural Exhibition are twenty-three cases of American exhibits, most of them donated by American colleges and universities.

Among the institution who have contributed their material and services to this cause are Cornell University (N. Y. State College of Agriculture), Amherst, New Jersey State College of Agriculture, and the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture.

W. A. Brayles, Professor of Agricultural Education in the last named institution, in sending a case of exhibits measuring six by eleven feet, wrote: "I am sure that it is the wish of our Dean that we carry to your people some of the message of better agriculture . . . . I wish you success in the undertaking you are now engaged in."

Several private educational bodies, such as the "World Agricultural Society" and the Extension Division of the International Harvester Company, have also contributed valuable material.

Canadian Gov't Donates Movies

Seven pictures, a total of 6,147 feet of film, showing latest methods of grain raising, irrigation, water power, salmon fishing and canning, maple syrup refining, etc., are donated by the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau. Special arrangements were made by the Canadian authorities to save the payment of duty to the United States on this gift to the Russian people.

The shipment is in charge of Alexander Bucholtz, who will also install it in Moscow according to directions given by the American college authorities. The same ship bears the motion picture expedition of the Friends of Soviet Russia, in charge of William F. Kruse.

* * *

The agricultural exposition at Moscow opened Sunday, August 19, with 26 American firms represented. There were speeches by Kamenef, Rykow, Tschitcherin and Krassin.

NEW FILM
"THE FIFTH YEAR"
Shown in
Orchestra Hall
OCTOBER 6th,
Keep this date open

Regular Meeting of the LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL, CHICAGO BRANCH will be held at WORKERS LYCEUM 2733 Hirsch Boulevard SATURDAY, AUG. 25th, at 3:30 All delegates should attend

GREAT ANNIVERSARY
LABOR DEFENSE RALLY
at DOUGLAS PARK
AUDITORIUM on
SUNDAY SEPT. 16th, 8 P. M.
C. E. RUTHENBERG, Speaker

At Portland, Ore.
LABOR DAY PICNIC
SEPT. 3rd at ROHSE'S PARK
FLOYD RAMP will speak.
Comrade Ramp is certainly worth hearing.
Dancing, Games, Refreshments.
Take "P" Car on Third Street
Ask the Conductor
Admission ..... 25 Cents
Auspices: SCANDINAVIAN BRANCH of Workers Party

EVERY PARTY MEMBER EVERY WORKER
Should read this book:
Abridged Reports of 4th Congress
'Abridged Reports of Meetings held at Petrograd and Moscow, Speeches, Discussions, etc., by Delegates to the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International, Nov. 7—Dec. 3, 1922.
300 pages—Price 75c., 5 or more 60c.
This book contains the abridged stenographic reports of the meetings of the C. I. and furnishes a record of reports, speeches and discussions by all delegates. It is the most complete record extant of the positions maintained by delegates of all countries on the various questions which were acted upon at the World Communist Congress. Every American Communist should have a copy.
WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

Monster Demonstration
To Open the Drive for the
Daily Worker
Friday Evening, Sept. 21st
at CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE
67th Street and Third Avenue
Watch for Further Particulars

THE WORKER

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Without Capitalist Aid

Spokesmen for Soviet Russia are quick to grasp the significance of developing events. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that there is no bluster in the note struck by all the speeches at the opening of the Agricultural Exposition, at Moscow, that, "The success of this exhibition proves that Russia can accomplish her own reconstruction, whether Europe helps or not." This is the big fact that the imperialist propagandists are trying to hide. Hence their flood of printer's ink against the favorable reports brought out of Soviet Russia by American congressmen and senators, and other sympathetic visitors.

It is significant that with the opening of Moscow's exhibition comes the report from Berlin that Senator LaFollette is going into Russia. Instead of attending the State Fair in his own state, the Wisconsin senator will be rubbing shoulders this year with the Russian workers and farmers. It is hoped, as a result, that the narrow national outlook that has characterized some of his decisions in the past, may take on an international vision. It may be taken for granted that LaFollette will not come out of Soviet Russia with any word of encouragement to the ex-Russian bankers and landlords, now sojourning in foreign climes.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, the Pittsburgh millionaire, is back from Europe. He did not go to Russia. He exhales the bankers' usual optimism and declares that if the situation in the Ruhr could be adjusted, prosperity would come back to Europe, and the capitalist world would be on its feet again. But the situation in the Ruhr is going from bad to worse. The oppressed thruout all Europe are looking more and more toward the European United States of Workers' and Peasants' Governments as the only hope for their emancipation. Mellon says there is no danger of Germany going Bolshevist. But there may be more significance than words can convey in the New York Times' story of the opening of Moscow's agricultural show, under the heading, "Russia's Military Idol Meets Her Prize Hog." General Budenny will not lead his Red Cossacks into Germany, but long trainloads of pork from the flourishing hog farms of Rostoff-on-the-Don will bring to the German workers the story of the triumph of Soviet Rule over capitalist imperialism, which may persuade the German workers that they ought to have some of the same. All the battles for progress are not fought with the bayonet.

The Murder of the 100

While multi-millionaire coal barons, in New York City, argued for the safety of their investments, and security to coin increasing dividends, the lives of 100 coal miners were snuffed out in the Frontier Mine, at Kemmerer, Wyoming. This wholesale murder of workers in the western mining camp did not cause the coal profiteers even to bat an eye in pressing their demands upon the miners' union representatives. It did not matter with the coal barons when they are lives of the workers. In 18 mine catastrophes, since 1900, three thousand workers have been killed outright. "God wills it," say the coal barons, and continue counting their gold.

They were digging 100 graves out in Kemmerer, Wyo., and the palavering in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, went on, the whole power of the United States government allied with the coal barons, opposing the demands of the spokesmen of the United Mine Workers. A victory for the demands of the miners' union meant more of life and happiness to the coal diggers and their families. But it also meant fewer dividends. And the government that sits in Washington, headed by Coolidge in the White House, was created and is being maintained to safeguard profits.

John Hays Hammond, the millionaire mine owner, is chairman of the strikebreaking United States Coal Commission, that watched developments in New York City, and reported them to Hoover and Davis, the cabinet advisers of "The Strikebreaker President" Coolidge. This president hears only the defense of profits. His ears are not open to the demands of the miners' union. They cannot hear the weeping of the widows and orphans of the 100 dead in the Frontier Mine, at Kemmerer, Wyo.

Yet the death of the 100 in Wyoming, and the murder of the thousands that has gone before will be avenged. Thru their own misery and suffering, the great masses of labor will be schooled in the struggle for their own emancipation. In return for the lives of the many, the plundered workers and farmers will take the life of the capitalist system that oppresses them. That will be the beginning of a new day, not a day of mourning and sorrow, but a day of rejoicing for all who labor.

The Miners Will Strike

[illegible] the miners are [illegible] for a strike. [illegible] on its hands before Labor Day.

At the request of the [illegible] Coal Commission, under orders from the Harding administration, the miners have been kept in Hibbing City constantly for the past [illegible] years, [illegible] the mine owners have refused to meet them.

It is the miners' determination of the question of principle in the collection of union dues, and the wage increase of 20 per cent for tonnage workers and $2 a day for men working on a time basis are fundamental demands. At this moment it appears that the anthracite miners will not submit to arbitration of the question of the check-off, but will strike for it on the other points.

Another element making for a strike is the shortness of time at hand for settling the issues. There are eleven demands to be met by the mine owners. The time left within which the disputed points can be straightened out is altogether too short, since the negotiations are being resumed all over again.

The workers are in a mood for a strike. They are bent upon making up their past losses. They realize that if they don't win their demands now they are in for a rather rough sailing. Once the economic depression, already visible in many ways, sets in, the miners don't stand a chance of improving their conditions. For the miners it is the check-mate, and a wage increase NOW.

The anthracite coal miners have the only big union that is one hundred per cent organized in any basic industry in the world. The anthracite miners know their strength and are determined to use it. They will stand firm for their demands. The spirit of the rank and file is at its height for a real showdown.

Reply to This Challenge

Rodzianko, president of the Russian duma that was swept into the discard by triumphant Bolshevism, wants to start a daily paper to fight the Soviet Republic. He has written to David R. Francis, the St. Louis millionaire, who was the anti-Soviet plotting American ambassador, at Moscow, before and after the Bolsheviks came into power. The head of the czar's duma, who is now reclining in the hospitable lap of the Jugoslavian white terror, certainly knew whom to approach with his plea. And Francis knew what to do with the letter. He has had it published, accompanied by his own endorsement and a $500 pledge, in the friendly columns of the New York Times.

Rodzianko does not ask much for his anti-Soviet propaganda daily—only $3,000 or $4,000. And like every beggar licking the boots of capitalism he adds to his pledge, "Be sure that when God pleases to allow us to return to Russia, we shall repay our debt to our good American friends." Rodzianko means, of course, that if his class, the bankers and landlords, ever get back into power in Russia, they will make the workers and peasants pay to the full the dollars advanced by Mr. Francis, and his "rich countrymen." To be sure, what should and probably will happen, is that Soviet Russia will add those $3,000 or $4,000 to the indemnity it will ask when the United States comes begging to Moscow for the right to recognize and open trade relations with the Soviet Republic of Workers and Peasants.

But the greatest protection right now, not only for the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia, but for the workers and farmers of the United States, is the starting of a Communist Daily in this country. Francis, the American millionaire, and Rodzianko, the emigre, counter-revolutionary Russian want a daily paper to fight against Communism. Let the workers and farmers of the United States have a daily to fight for Communism.

Steinmetz Looks Into Future

Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, "wizard" of the General Electric Co., has taken another look into the future, into the electrical age of the four-hour workday, when the collectivist civilization of the East will have spread over Europe, leaving the United States, however, still isolated. It may be said that as prophet Steinmetz sees much clearer than he acts in present situations. Otherwise it would be difficult to explain how he can be a candidate on the Socialist ticket, urge Henry Ford for president, while contributing to the support of Orphan Homes in Soviet Russia, and giving other aid to the Republic of Workers and Peasants.

This last declaration, that has found an outlet thru the columns of the New York Times, is perhaps his most outspoken support of Russian Soviet Rule. He says that the collectivist tendencies of the Slavic people will make them the dominant race of the future. He argues that the leadership of the Germanic and Anglo-Saxon races fell by the wayside as a result of the world war, that they will both give way to the leadership of the Slav, while the United States remains bogged in its own individualism. With this outlook Steinmetz proclaims:

> "We are at the threshold of an age, greater in significance to the mass of humanity than even the hundred years thru which we have passed, miraculous as the fruits of those years may seem to have been.
>
> "Co-operative human effort will be the solution of most of the difficulties besetting mankind . . . In the fellowship and brotherhood of national human beings, selfish aggrandizement will give way to enthusiastic and whole-hearted collective endeavor."

These are the boldest words that Dr. Steinmetz has uttered. They will not be sweet music to the big bosses. But they will be an inspiration to the millions of oppressed workers in this country, who are listening in increased numbers to the Communist call that comes out of the East. American labor realizes, more and more, that only in response to that call will it be able to reap the full fruits of Steinmetz's new age of "inventions and discoveries." While Dr. Steinmetz looks into the future the masses strive as best they may, even without his active participation in their leadership to achieve his dream NOW.

This Week!

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Get the Latest News About the Growing Drive for "The Daily" on Page Three

THE WORKER

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The Capitalists Want to Kill Foster!
Workers! We Must Defend Our Leader!

By JOHN PEPPER

A small group of gunmen burst into the Carmen's Auditorium in Chicago and fired three shots at William Z. Foster. He was speaking to thousands of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who had gathered to protest against the splitting tactics of the reactionary union officials in expelling from the union seven members of the Trade Union Educational League.

The capitalist government not long ago conducted a trial against Foster, accusing him of advocating force and violence. The official labor leaders, from Gompers to Keating, have a thousand times denounced him as an advocate of force and violence. Johnston and Keating at the Cleveland Conference, Gompers at the Convention of the Cap Makers, Rodriguez in the July 3rd Convention in Chicago—all of them did nothing but repeat the speech of the prosecuting attorney in St. Joseph, Mich., against Foster and the other Communists, about the advocacy of force and violence. It was this systematic baiting against Foster which provoked the cowardly gunmen to the attack on Foster. Foster has used only three weapons against the capitalists and reactionary labor leaders—agitation, propaganda and organization. The answer of the capitalists and reactionary labor leaders is—open force and violence: three gunmen and three shots.

We do not know as yet who hired the gunmen. We do not know as yet the role played by the capitalist groups, the Department of Justice and reactionary labor leaders in this dastardly crime.

But we do know the motives behind this attempt on Foster's life.

The three shots are but the reply of the capitalists and the reactionary labor leaders to Foster's revolutionary activity in the interest of the working class.

The three shots are but the reply to the progress made by the Trade Union Educational League and the amalgamation movement, which aim to transform the trade unions into a real power against the capitalists.

The three shots are but a reply to the big rank and file conference of the railroad workers in Chicago, which took up the fight to save the railroad unions from a repetition of the disastrous defeat of the summer of 1922.

The three shots are but a reply to the National Conference of Progressive Miners, at Pittsburgh, which took up the fight against the united reactionary forces of Lewis and Farrington.

The three shots are but a reply to Foster's speech of defense at the St. Joseph trial, where, as a Communist, he proclaimed the fight against the whole capitalist system.

And first and foremost, the three shots are the reply to the July 3rd Convention of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, where Foster was one of the leaders who helped to forge the mighty weapon of a Labor Party and place it in the hands of the working class. It is not a mere accident, but rather symbolic, that this attempt against Foster's life was made in the same Carmen's Auditorium where the July 3rd Convention was held.

The duty of the workers is to defend Foster, to defend the most outstanding figure, the most prominent militant leader of the American laboring masses. The workers must realize that after the capitalists failed to put Foster into the penitentiary for ten years, they are now seeking to kill him, not as an individual, but as the most forceful advocate of the cause of the working class. And the reactionary labor leaders help to create the necessary atmosphere.

It is the duty of the workers to defend Foster because it is their duty to defend themselves.

How can and how must the workers defend Foster, our leader, and thereby also the cause of the revolution and the interests of every honest worker?

The answer of the workers to the three shots should be—a three hundred-fold amalgamation movement.

The answer of the workers to the three shots shall be—a three-fold energetic fight against the reactionary leaders of the railroad unions and of the United Mine Workers and Ladies' Garment Workers.

The answer of the workers to the capitalist press which, with its slanders helped in the Foster-baiting shall be—a mighty English-Language Communist daily for telling the truth and unmasking the kept press of capitalism.

The capitalists seek to kill Foster because he is a Communist. The answer shall be—tripling the membership of the Party of the Communists, the Workers Party.

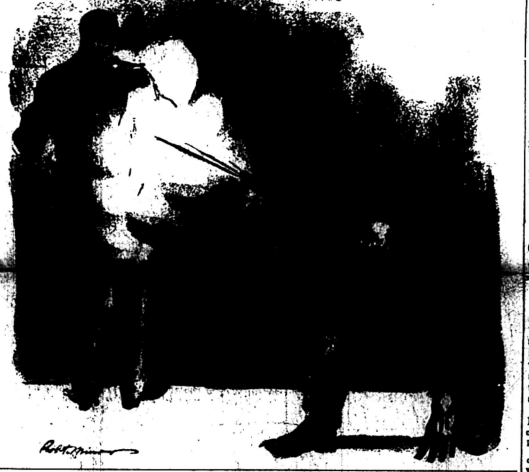
The capitalists want to kill Foster because they fear the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The answer of the labor movement shall be—the broadening and deepening of the Labor Party on a national scale as well as in the cities and states. It is the duty of every Communist and every militant worker to alarm the whole labor movement immediately against the gunmen tactics of the capitalists and against the red-chase of the reactionary labor leaders which makes possible such gunmen tactics. We must mobilize the labor movement in order to surround the body of our leader, Foster, the leader of the American revolution, with a coat of mail of love, admiration and solidarity!

IN EVERY BIG CITY AND INDUSTRIAL CENTER THE WORKERS SHALL CALL TOGETHER BIG PROTEST MASS MEETINGS AGAINST THE DESPICABLE MURDERERS!

EVERY TRADE UNION AND LABOR ORGANIZATION MUST IMMEDIATELY PASS RESOLUTIONS OF PROTEST AGAINST THE HIRED ASSASSINS AND AGAINST THE FOSTER-BAITING BY THE REACTIONARY LABOR LEADERS!

THE CAPITALISTS WANT TO KILL FOSTER! THE ANSWER OF THE WORKERS SHALL BE THE STORMY, UNANIMOUS CRY: WE WILL DEFEND OUR LEADER!

The Last Weapon of Reaction



Attempted Assassination of Foster Fails in Reactionary War on T. U. E. L.

(By Wire to "The Worker")

CHICAGO.—Attempted assassination of William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, is the latest development in the attack of the yellow official bureaucracy of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union upon its progressive membership.

But the three murderous bullets, pumped from an automatic by one member of a group of hired gunmen who invaded the monster protest meeting of garment workers in Carmen's Hall, here, all flew wild of their mark.

The mark was Foster, who had just been presented amid a great demonstration, as the speaker of the evening, and was launching into an explanation of the present attack by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against the militants in the union, which has already resulted here in the expulsion of seven of the most active and able members of the Chicago organization.

Foster replied to the charges brought against the T. U. E. L. by Vice President Meyer Perlstein, of New York, now stationed at Chicago, to do the dirty work of the Sigman administration. Foster said:

"If Perlstein declares that the Trade Union Educational League is a dual union, he is a liar, and he knows it."

Perlstein was not there to back up his charges. Instead three shots were fired in rapid succession, by the gunman who had suddenly appeared with others at a side entrance. In the tumult that ensued the gunmen made their escape as rapidly as they had made their appearance.

The militant spokesman, Foster, who had been deported from Colorado and Wyoming, who had been arrested, indicted and placed on trial in Michigan during the past year, was perhaps the coolest individual during the commotion into which the meeting was thrown.

Due to Foster's composure, and to the fact that he continued immediately with his speech, the audience regained its composure, and a panic was thus prevented. Foster delivered the remainder of his speech, and was listened to without further interruption.

A great part of the audience was made up of women garment workers who had joined hands with the men in the industry to protest against the expulsion of T. U. E. L. members from the union, on the charge that the T. U. E. L. is a dual organization.

The shooting was the crowning act of a long series of attempts to disrupt the meeting. It was evident from the beginning of the demonstration, attended by thousands who had come to the Carmen's Hall thru a driving rainstorm, that a full crew of sluggers were present to harrass and break up the gathering. These goodies created disturbances that in-

(Continued on Page Two)

In the Next Issue of

"The Worker"

You Will Receive the Full and Detailed Reports on the Second National Conference of the Trade Union Educational League to be held in Chicago, Sept. 1-2. Get an extra bundle and distribute the copies among your fellow-workers.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 291

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Coal Strike Situation As We Went to Press

By JAY LOVESTONE

President Coolidge has thrown in a "progressive," Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, to seek a compromise in order to avoid a strike.

It is not unlikely that Pinchot will threaten to call a special session of the Pennsylvania Legislature to revoke the State-Mining License System in order to force the miners to accept the 30-Day truce offer.

A small wage increase will be offered the miners as bait to accept the truce proposal.

Pinchot and Coolidge know that once the miners agree to delay their strike for even one day the likelihood of a strike will fade into the realm of the impossible. That is the reason for their great anxiety to secure some sort of a postponement now.

In the meanwhile the mine owners are flooding the country with publicity, spreading the lie that the workers are getting a terrifically high wage and the rate of wages has continually gone up. Not only that. The mine owners are spreading misinformation as to the real value of the miners' wages today.

On August 23rd, the United States Coal Commission submitted a report to the President which shows that the mine owners are weaving their propaganda fabric out of the whole cloth. Says this report: "It may be pointed out that the labor costs formed 61.6 per cent of the sales realization in 1913, and 59.5 per cent in January-March, 1923."

But the Commission, which no one can accuse of having the slightest sympathy with Organized Labor, goes on to say even more.

"In considering the increase of the labor cost two important facts should always be kept in mind—only part of the increase is due to wage scales, a part being attributable to the greater amount of labor necessary, in the later years, to produce a ton of coal, due to the changes in the physical condition of the mines, such as the mining of seams which formerly were considered too poor to work, etc. Another consideration which applies to the labor cost as well as to the other costs and the sales realization is that the purchasing power of a dollar was much greater in 1913 than in 1923."

Of course the Operators do not advertise this portion of the report. And even that small section of the so-called "public" which arrogates to itself the displeasure of reading the official Government surveys has not yet been given that pleasure of seeing this report in circulation. An analysis of this report shows further that from 1919 to 1923 the total labor cost per ton increased approximately 18 per cent. At the same time the same forty-eight coal companies reporting this fact also made a report showing that in this same period the per ton cost of officers' expenses and salaries increased 60 per cent. What is more, the same companies for the same period show a total increase of 180 per cent in the tax cost per ton.

Finally, their accounting report shows an increase in "general expenses" of 45 per cent. No one knows what the "general expenses" include. Not a single Government investigating Commission has ever been able to find out what's what in these "general expenses." But there is not a single naive one in Washington, altho it is a city famed for spurious food, who does not know that these

(Continued on Page Three)

Concentrate All Forces on Daily, Urges Zinoviev

Form 61

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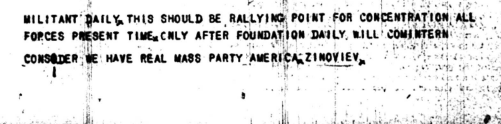

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Foster Predicted Campaign of Violence as Next Step in Reactionary War on T. U. E. L.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

"Their next step is a campaign of violence."

These prophetic words were spoken by William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, at the inspiring demonstration of New York City's needle workers, held at the New Star Casino last Thursday, to protest against the expulsion war launched by the Sigman administration in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against members and sympathizers of the Trade Union Educational League.

Unlike the Chicago gathering, called for the same purpose, Monday night, the New York meeting went off peacefully. Storms of applause repeatedly swept the great auditorium as the 4,000 workers present approved the sentiments expressed by the speakers.

The note of defiance by these militant workers against the campaign of expulsions and terror launched against them, may be summarized in the words of Ben Gitlow, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, when he said:

"It is one thing to expel and another thing to get rid of the left wing movement in the labor unions."

The propaganda attacks of labor's official bureaucracy against the Trade Union Educational League have invariably been followed by violence. This has been true, to a great extent, in the miners' union, where President John L. Lewis, himself, at the Scranton, Pa., Tri-District Anthracite Coal Miners' Convention, incited some of the delegates to open violence against Joseph Manley, secretary of the International Progressive Miners' Committee. Efforts at similar lynching bees have been made in Western Pennsylvania against the militant miners. Alex Howat, for instance, has borne the brunt of this attack in several states.

Foster, therefore, was not indulging in idle oratory, in New York City, three days before the Chicago gathering, when he predicted that "Their (the officialdom of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union) next step is a campaign of violence."

The shooting in Chicago, following upon the expulsion of members of the Trade Union Educational League, involves, more than the struggle withdl the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Its greatest significance lies in the fact that it involves the right of the whole rank and file of the American labor movement to be heard in determining labor's policies.

The purpose of the Trade Union Educational League, its aims and objects, were thoroly presented at the New York meeting, as they were in Chicago, and the official bureaucracy was challenged to show that the T.U.E.L. is a dual union.

"The Trade Union Educational League," said Foster, in New York, "is a movement that has grown up as the result of the stupidity, dishonesty and corruption of the American trade union leadership. The officials of labor, from Sam Gompers to Morris Sigman, are not on the job for

(Continued on Page Two)

Charge that T.U.E.L. Is Dual Is Ridiculous Says Rank and File

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO. The stand taken in resolutions by the great mass meeting here of garment workers, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in the face of official tyranny and the terrific shots of would-be assassins, was as follows:

Whereas, the fundamental principle of labor unions is that the union must include workers of all opinions and be tolerant of the convictions of its members, and

Whereas, Vice-President Perlstein, is in Chicago conducting a campaign of persecution against several members of the union, because of their advocacy of amalgamation, the shop delegate system, independent working class political action, and various other policies distasteful to the administration,

Whereas, the excuse he is offering for these persecutions of loyal members, some of whom have belonged to our organization for as long as 15 years, is ridiculous, namely that the Trade Union Educational League is a dual organization, and

Whereas, the trial committee that heard the evidence showed its disagreement with the prosecution by voting 5 to 1 in favor of acquittal, and only 11 members out of a total of 35 on the Joint Board voted in favor of convicting, these 11 members, it is being distributed, 7 not voting, and 3 absent, and

Whereas, Vice-President Perlstein, claims that he is carrying out this persecution upon direct instructions of the General Executive Board,

Therefore, be it resolved, that we condemn these unjustifiable proceedings as contrary to the basic principles of trade unionism and brand as being the most serious disruption into our organization, and be it further

Resolved, that we request the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to reverse the decision of expulsion and restore these members to their good standing in the union, and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to all local unions and joint boards of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and the General Executive Board.

A general membership meeting to nominate candidates for the coming election will be held Tuesday, Sept. 4, at 8 p. m., at 110 Grand Street, Hoboken, N. J. Members must not fail to attend this meeting.

New York Membership of "International" in Stand for Its Rights

The resolutions adopted by the great mass meeting of the New York membership, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was as follows:

Whereas, the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, because of its bitter opposition to the demands of the militants for Amalgamation, a labor party, and organization of the unorganized has entered a war against the militant and progressive forces in the organization, and

Whereas, the General Executive Board in this war against the militants and progressives desires above all to maintain its autocratic and atristic rule over the membership by disfranchising the militants and stifling their names off the ballot, and

Whereas, the General Executive Board unable to stand the criticism of the rank and file has thru terrorism and brutal slugging denied Freedom of Speech and wiped out every vestige of democracy in the organization, and

Whereas, the General Executive Board has at this time when the conditions in the industry are deplorable when scab shops are flourishing, when thousands of union men are out of work, when the control of the union is laughed upon and ignored by the manufacturers who have made agreements with the union, when the working conditions in the factories are abominable, when the manufacturers thru injunctions are threatening to legally exterminate the organization, when the organization of the unorganized has become a life problem for the organization have started a war against the militant and progressive forces represented by the Trade Union Educational League instead of using all their efforts to solidify and strengthen the organization in order to make it a weapon once more in the interests of the workers, and

Whereas, this war against the members of the Trade Union Educational League in depriving the union of its most active membership will disrupt and smash the organization, and

Whereas, in Chicago the unions has already been victimized by the disruptive tactics of the General Executive Board since many of the most active and most devoted members of the organization have been expelled in spite of the fact that an investigation committee after hearing the charges against them had exonerated them, and

Whereas, the General Executive Board would not tolerate opposition to its drastic expulsion tactics and has suspended locals that have refused to endorse its union smashing campaign, and

Whereas, the General Executive Board wants to tear the organization apart, being what the enemies of Labor have so far failed to do, thus much as they have requested all the locals all over the country to expel the militant and progressive members who adhere to the program of the Trade Union Educational League, and

Whereas, this policy is now being pursued by the right wing machine in all the other unions, and

Whereas, a yellow, lying, pernicious sheet, the Jewish Daily Forward, is using its wealth and influence to spur the right wing on in its campaign to smash the organizations of the workers,

Therefore be it resolved, that the rank and file in mass meeting assembled in New Star Casino on August 23rd, 4000 strong protests most emphatically against this effort to ruin and smash our organization, and be it further

Resolved, that we refuse to recognize the expulsion of the most active and loyal members from our ranks, and that we pledge ourselves to carry on an unceasing war in our local unions, in our executive and joint boards and thru mass meetings and membership meetings against these disruptive tactics of the General Executive Board, and be it further

Resolved, that we will continue to carry on this fight against all the reactionary forces in the Labor movement until the rank and file will again gain the leadership in their own organization and until the fight for amalgamation, a labor party and the organization of the unorganized is won.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

The Workers Party at a Turning Point

By JOHN PEPPER

Our Party stands before a modification of its function.

Briefly stated, we can divide the history of our Communist Party since its creation, into three periods.

The first period; the stage of setting up Communist forces, beginning with the separation from the Socialist Party until about the Bridgman Convention of August, 1922.

The second period: the fight for a standing in the labor movement, from the summer of 1922 to the Labor Party Convention in Chicago, July 3, 1923.

And we are now on the threshold of the third period: the period in which we must begin to lead that part of the working class which stands under our influence, into the political struggles against the capitalists and capitalist government. This period begins with the organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

The Period of Collecting the Communist Forces

The first period, the collecting of the Communist forces, was the period of constant factional fights over the question of the best form of organization into which the Communist forces should be gathered. The first great question of organization was whether there shall be a uniform party or a party built on Language Federations. The second question of organization was of the relation between overground and underground work of the Communists. The third question of organization was whether the underground is the only possible form of existence for the Communist Party in America, or whether, depending upon conditions, there shall be an underground of overground form of organization. That which all these problems had in common was that they were all internal problems of the Party, and not problems of the great, broad, labor movement, and still less were they the problems of general American politics.

It was a period of selection and collecting of Communist elements in the United States. It is therefore self-evident that the main question was the question of Party Unity. The Period of the Fight for a Standing in the Labor Movement.

The second period, the period of fighting for a standing in the labor movement, shows an entirely different picture. The main problem was, how shall the Communists approach the masses, how shall the Workers' Party stand as deep roots as possible into the masses. In general, the tactic of the United Front served to attain this aim. Particularly, the campaign for amalgamation, the defense drive, the campaign for the defense of the foreign-born workers, the anti-Fascist campaign and the fight for the Labor Party were the various roads leading to the various divisions of the masses. The whole life of the Party changed fundamentally in this period which has covered the last year. Our comrades were no longer occupied with questions of the best form of Party organization, but with organizational details of various labor organizations outside of our Party. It was no longer sufficient for our Party members simply to go to the branch meetings of the Party, but it was their duty to become members of labor organizations, and become the most energetic participants in meetings and conventions of the labor movement. We have had no organized factional fights at all during the last year. It is characteristic in the highest degree that, as the main problem was no longer the selection and collection of Communist forces, but the gaining of influence by the Communists in the labor movement, the most usual classification of Party members was no longer who is a "good Party member," but who is a "good trade unionist."

A part of the Party comrades—and not the worst ones—those who rendered the best service to the Party in collecting the Communist forces, did not grasp immediately or altogether the change of function of the Party. They clung to the underground form of organization, as to a fetish, and considered it the surest guarantee for barring out of the Communist Party those, who were not [illegible] from past Communists. But this danger for the Communist Party became they feared that this meant sacrificing of the Communist Party. There was a tendency at that time in our Party, and impatiently demanded the expulsion of those comrades who could not understand and go along with the change of function of the Party. But the C. E. C. of our Party, instead of expulsion of these comrades, exercised patience and fought to convince them, the result that the greatest part of these comrades became the best workers in the trade unions and for the Labor Party idea.

The Period of Political Struggles

The organizing of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party means for our Party the beginning of a new era, the Workers' Party is the only political group which has not betrayed the formation of a Labor Party. At the July 3rd Convention in Chicago, the Workers Party was the political driving force which helped to crystallize into an organization the mighty sentiment of the rank and file.

In the first period of the history of our Party we collected the Communist forces. In the second period, the Communists acquired influence among the laboring masses. But this influence lays a very great responsibility upon us. The laboring masses consider the Communists as their leaders, and they expect that we show them the best ways and means of fighting against the capitalists and capitalist government. In the third period of its history, which is now beginning, it is the duty of our Party to lead into the political struggle the masses which are under its influence.

In the first period our Party was occupied only with internal problems of organization. In the second period it was mainly occupied with trade union problems. In the third period it must occupy itself more than ever before, with general political problems. In the first period the vision of the greatest part of our members did not reach further than the internal factional fights of the Communist Party. In the second period the vision of our Party was enlarged, but with a great part of our comrades it stopped at the limits of the internal struggles of the labor movement. We must now broaden the vision of the Party; We must perceive behind the internal conflicts of the various classes of capitalist society. We must undertake more than ever before, the fight against the government power.

It would of course be a mistake for anyone to believe that the tasks of the first and second periods no longer hold good, and are unimportant to the third period. It goes without saying that we must still select and collect the Communist forces. We still have not the Communist mass party. It is self-evident that we must still conduct the greatest struggle in order to influence the masses. We still have not the majority of the American working class under Communist influence.

But now in the third period we have a richer and more complicated task: We must take over, in addition to the tasks of the first and second period, the tasks of the third period, namely, the task of leading the masses into the political struggle.

This new task creates a much more difficult and complicated situation for our Party, and means a greater modification of the function of the Party than the transition from the first to the second period. It is almost self-evident that a part of our Party comrades—and again not the worst part—cannot immediately and drastically enough understand this modification in the function of our Party. A part of our most active and industrious comrades who have been rendering the best service to the Party in the fight for a standing in the labor movement, and in the fight in the trade unions, do not understand to-day the policies of the Party in the question of the Labor Party. They identify the Party too closely with the trade unions, and even if not in their theory, yet in their practice, they wish that the Party would not be a political party, but simply a left wing of the trade union movement. This view was expressed with distilled falsity in the paper issued by the Williamsburg branch of our New York Party organization in this city. The Party organization is there whenever possible, do nothing as a Party, but everything thru the trade unions. Such close adaptation of the Party to the trade unions as was called for in the organ of the Williamsburg branch means the sacrifice of the role of leadership of the Communist Party as a Party. It is just as erroneous as the slogan which was launched formerly in Russia by the right elements and later by the leftists of the Communist Labor Party of Germany, that the Communist Party shall assimilate itself with the Soviets. Of course, the participation in the trade union movement is a life and death question for our Party. Of course we must compel every Party member to become a member of a trade union. Of course we must support and enlarge the Trade Union Educational League tenfold. But it would be a great mistake and in the present new period an obstacle to the further development of our Party, if we would devote ourselves exclusively to trade union problems, and if we do not realize that a Communist Party must be not merely the left wing of the trade union movement, but a political party, concerned with all political and social questions. In the present period we must ask not only who is a "good Communist," and who is a "good trade unionist," but also who is good at understanding American politics.

We must find not use the tactics of persecution and expulsion toward those comrades who do not grasp quickly enough that this modification in the function of the Party is necessary and inevitable; but we must once more employ the means of patience and conviction. However, that which we cannot sacrifice is that every comrade, whether he is convinced or not, must carry out the policies of the Party and the instructions of the Central Executive Committee decided upon. The comrades who are as yet unconvinced should not forget the classical maxim expressed by Zinoviev: Discipline begins where conviction ends.

Develop Campaign for Workers' Education in Detroit Labor Rank

By CYRIL LAMBKIN, Pres., Workers' Educational Association

DETROIT, Mich.—The Workers' Educational Association of Detroit a year ago embarked upon the policy of widening the scope of its activities of attracting to itself the more alert workers, was particularly trade unionist, aiming ultimately to become the educational and cultural center of the workers of Detroit.

The Association already owned a large building, the House of the Masses, which afforded the opportunity of establishing such a center. Next it was necessary to get recognition from the organized labor movement. This was accomplished last April.

The next task is to carry on a campaign of interest, and attract the more or less militant workers to the house. This task is not a difficult one, provided the more militant workers who are members of the Workers Party, realize the great opportunity presented by the campaign and by the broader operation of such an educational organization for infusing a militant spirit in the rank and file generally.

For the purpose of gaining the full support of the members of the Workers Party, the Workers' Education Association has arranged a special meeting for C. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary of the Workers Party, who will speak on "Labor and Education." This meeting will take place in the House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave., Sunday, Sept. 9th, at 2:30 p.m.

Among the Magazines

By NANCY MARKOFF

The September "Labor Herald"

A militant mass movement against reactionary leadership is making itself felt in the trade union movement of this country. Whether it is among the shoeworkers of Brockton, Mass., among the coal miners and the steel workers, or the toilers on the railroads, this revolt against the old type of labor leaders and a forging ahead toward revolutionary union ideals becomes more pronounced daily. The September "Labor Herald" takes up these problems very effectively. You will be especially interested in an article on "The Railroad Amalgamation Movement" by O. H. Wangerin, Secretary of the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Railroad Industry, and another by William Z. Foster on the problems of the coming American Federation of Labor Convention to be held in October at Portland, Oregon.

No less interesting and important, however, are such articles as "Lewis Crucifies Nova Scotia Miners," by Tom Bell; "The All-Russian Textile Workers' Union" by M. Braginsky; "The Brockton Revolt," by James Harris; "Victimizing League Militants," by Ben Gitlow; "The Workers International," by Caleb Harrison; "The Russian Worker at Present," by Moissaye J. Olgin; "Selective Immigration," by Clarissa S. Ware, and "Trade Union Officials and Progress," by M. B. Howard.

* * *

"The Liberator" for September

What about "The Third American Revolution?" You can read about it, in the article under that heading by John Pepper, in the September issue of "The Liberator." Pepper analyses the fears of the next revolution expressed by ex-President Woodrow Wilson, in his recent article in the Atlantic Monthly, and by U. S. Senator Hiram Magnus Johnson, in his speeches in Minnesota.

In addition to this article and the editorials there is much additional food for thought in the excellent contributions on other great problems before the American workers. "The Yellow Streak in Coal," by J. Louis Engdahl, is a startling revelation of the official tyranny of President John L. Lewis' administration in the United Mine Workers Union over the rank and file. "Treasure Islands," by Jay Lovestone, is an expose of the bloody military rule of America's Imperialism established by General Leonard Wood over the Philippines. Floyd Dell's "Outline of Marriage" closes with the working woman on the stand.

The artistic tone of the September Liberator is rich in drawings by Adolph Dehn, Louis Ribak, Wanda Gag, Maurice Becker, William Gropper, and in features like Robert Miner's double page Coolidge cartoon, and Art Young's latest in his Survival of the Fittest series.

* * *

"Young Worker" Gets Youthful

An interesting feature of the September "Young Worker" is the distinctive youthful character of this number. The articles are written by boys and girls, and deal with their problems. Here are some titles: THE KID WORKER, THE PROBLEMS OF CANADA'S YOUTH, WE ARE THEY OUR WARS, THE STREET AND MAIN STREET, A MODERN FABLE. There are also a number of letters telling about conditions of work for young boys and girls, including school children, in such well known firms as the Bethlehem Steel Company, Oregon Packing Company, Sears Roebuck & Company, and other

He Is Feared by Reaction

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
Secretary, Trade Union Educational League

Assassination Attempt on Wm. Z. Foster Fails

(Continued from Page One)

terferred with the meeting. When Ian Marek began an address in Polish, a special effort was made to break up the proceedings. But it failed. Then Foster was introduced and received an enormous ovation. He had spoken but a few minutes when the shooting took place.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the seven expelled members of the union. These were Dora Lifshitz, Israel Dashefsky, Goldman, A. Kanevsky, Jenny Schwartz, J. Litvinsky and J. Terry. Chairman Goldman and the speakers, Davidson and Jenny Schwartz, put the issue before the audience. These were the union officials who had been most enthusiastic in their aid of Vice President Perlstein's organization campaign in Chicago. They have been active and respected members of the union for 15 years.

In reply to Perlstein's dictatorial regime inaugurated against the militants in the union, the mass meeting went on record, in resolutions unanimously adopted, condemning the Sigman-Perlstein splitting tactics, and pledging itself to preserve the unity of the organization at all costs.

It was a coincidence that another speaker during the evening was Moissaye J. Olgin who, while editor of The Freiheit, the New York Jewish Communist daily, had been hauled before the prosecuting attorney by Morris Kaufman, and his Socialist regime in the Furriers' Union, because The Freiheit charged the Furriers' Union officials with employing in New York the tactics that developed during the meeting here.

The yellow officials of the Furriers' Union challenged Olgin at that time to prove that they had hired or used sluggers and gunmen against the union's membership. No doubt, the sanctimonious leadership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will adopt the same righteous attitude as its best defense in the present instance.

The shooting in the Carmen's Auditorium here reveals the true nature of the reactionary labor leadership. There is indignation everywhere. The general opinion is that the Sigman-Perlstein clique stands exposed as a union splitting outfit using strong arm tactics. The fight for the reinstatement of the excluded members will be vigorously carried on. While the meeting was in progress, the Sigman-Perlstein elements on the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union expelled another member. This fight against the bureaucracy is a fight for all honest trade union men to take up.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

New York Answers Call for Daily Worker

The drive for "The Daily Worker" was inaugurated in District 2, New York City, with the election of the English Daily Campaign Committee. The direction of the work will be centered in the hands of this committee, and it is planned to draw in all of the active units functioning under the control of the Party.

The first step in this direction has been taken with a call for a meeting of delegates from all branches in the City of New York to meet at the local headquarters, Friday, Sept. 7, at 8 p.m. Thru this body of workers it is planned to reach the thousands of members and sympathisers in a great personal contact campaign for the sale of shares.

During the coming campaign three Great Demonstrations will be held. The first of these will take place at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., Friday, Sept. 28th.

Foster Predicted the Campaign of Violence

(Continued from Page One)

labor. If the leaders of labor had been on the job, there would have been no need for the existence of the Trade Union Educational League. They didn't get on the job for labor, that is why we are on the job. That is why we have organized the Trade Union Educational League.

"The League was first greeted by a campaign of silence," continued Foster. Then it was ridiculed. Now it is being attacked. The old fossilized officialdom is a disgrace to the labor movement. They have not been able to stop the League. Its program is being accepted everywhere. We have taught the rank and file that they have something to say in the union."

Vice-President Meyer Perlstein, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is directing the attack on the T.U.E.L. forces in Chicago. He was originally sent to Chicago to carry on an organization drive. Foster told how Perlstein came to him for organization ideas. Foster, who is a member of the organization committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor, said he had given Perlstein all the information he had, that he had co-operated with him in every way possible, to help organize the unorganized forces of the ladies' garment workers in Chicago.

Foster then went on to show that where a campaign of silence and vilification fails, the next inevitable step is violence. They can't answer our program, So they slug our members. They beat them up. They disfranchise them.

"We had expected that these expulsions would take place. But we had not even dreamed that they would be started in a union that calls itself revolutionary. It is a disgrace to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that the expulsion of Trade Union Educational League members should first take place in this union. In no other union has this taken place as yet.

"Today the left wing has got the idea of amalgamation stuck in the craft unions like glue."

Foster then made the charge that Abraham Cahan, and his Jewish Daily Forward, that has inspired the war against the radicals in the labor movement, especially in the needle trades, was back of the present attack on the T. U. E. L. and I. L. G. W. U.

"If Sigman is the man that Abraham Cahan has picked out to carry on this fight, then he has got much to learn. The T. U. E. L. has done more to kill sentiment for dual unionism in the labor movement than any other power. The T. U. E. L. is not even a union. It doesn't sign contracts with the bosses. It doesn't reach agreements about wages and conditions. It is only an educational organization. What is the real issue? I do not believe that even the labor officials seriously kid each other about the T. U. E. L. being a dual organization."

Foster then reviewed the tremendous service rendered the labor movement by those who had been expelled in Chicago, among them Israel Davidson and Dora Lifschitz.

This attack was devised in the brain of Abe Cahan," Foster charged again. "Cahan learned this stuff from the Yellow Amsterdam International of Trade Unions, that has followed this program as a definite tactic against the lefts, especially in Germany."

Foster then told how he had seen Benjamin Schlesinger, predecessor of Morris Sigman as President of the I. L. G. W. U., degenerate from his early position as a militant trade unionist. Foster expressed the belief that Schlesinger was forced to give way to Sigman in order that a more militant campaign might be carried on against the left wing.

In conclusion Foster said:

"The salvation of the union is the task of the left wing. Therefore we must stop and carry out the slogan of 'No splits in the union'".

The chairman of the meeting was Elias Marks, of the Cloak Makers' Union, I. L. G. W. U. Other speakers were H. Abrams, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Ben Gold, Furriers' Union, Henry Gewirtzman, Fancy Leather Goods' Workers, and Ben Lifschitz. Other similar meetings will be held in other sections of the city.

Assassination--The Last Weapon of Reaction

It has happened. The fight of the yellow trade union officials against the miltant rank and file workers has come to a climax in a deliberate attempt to assassinate their acknowledged leader—William Z. Foster.

Following so closely the mobbing of Joseph Manley, at Scranton, Pa., at the direct incitement of John L. Lewis, the attempted murder of Foster has a sinister significance. The outrage at Scranton was applauded by the "Socialist" newspapers, the "Call" and the Jewish "Forward." The Republican, Lewis, and the "Socialist" Sigman have shown themselves to be blood brothers.

Reaction fights progress everywhere in the labor movement with the same weapons—expulsions, disruption, sluggers. When all these fail it has one weapon left—assassination. The shots of the professional gunmen at the Carmen's Auditorium, at Chicago, show that the last card is on the table.

The reactionary officialdom wants to kill the left wing in order that it may continue to live.

It was no accident that Foster was the target of the professional gunmen at Chicago. Foster is the man the yellow leaders want to get out of the way; Foster, the leader of the militant left wing; Foster, the tireless propagandist and teacher of, modern unionism; Foster, the organizer of hundreds of thousands of Steel and packinghouse workers; Foster, the unbending fighter all that is alive and forward driving in the American labor movement today.

The yellow leaders have shown that they will stop at nothing to beat back the rising tide of rank and file revolt against their incompetence and corruption. Expulsions and splits are their methods in trade. They violate every clause of the union constitutions which stand in their way. They would rather smash the unions to pieces than let the honest rank and file workers have their will.

The bullets fired from the gunmen's automatics at Chicago were intended to kill not only Foster, but the things Foster stands for—Amalgamation, the Labor Party, and the other measures which will regenerate the labor movement and give it new life and strength. If the bullets had struck their mark the American labor movement would be thrown back decades.

The expulsions of active and devoted unionists, and the use of hired thugs and assassings, is not the concern of the garment workers alone. It is a life and death question to all progressive elements in the labor movement. The workers in every form have a vital interest at stake in the heroic struggle of their fellow workers in the needle trades. The attempt to take the life of Foster brings the burning issue home to every militant worker.

Militant workers! Take up the fight of the persecuted needle workers. Even the searchlight of publicity on the needle trades officialdom. Roll up such a mighty wave of working class protest that they will not dare to continue their criminal campaign.

Down with the treacherous leaders who try to split the unions!

Down with the Employers of sluggers and Assassins!

Finnish Members of Workers Party Get Behind the Drive for English-Language Daily

The powerful Finnish Federation of the Workers Party has responded magnificently to the appeal for an English-Language Communist Daily. The Finnish workers have pledged themselves to raise $25,000 by the time set for the publication of the first issue of the Daily Worker, the sixth anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik Revolution, Nov. 7. The communication received from Fahne Burman, secretary of the Finnish Federation, on this subject follows:

Daily Worker Campaign Committee.

Dear Comrades: We have received your communication of Aug. 15, signed by you and Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary of the Party, notifying us that the Finnish Federation is requested to raise the sum of $25,000 for the Daily Worker—a total of $100,000 to be raised. Altho the quota apportioned to our Federation is quite high, taking into consideration the amount of Finnish workers in the United States from whom this sum will have to be collected, we will however assure you that we will raise our quota as all the other Federations raise theirs, so that an English Daily may be realized.

The circular letters of your Campaign Committee have been translated and mailed to our Branches as preliminary information. In addition to that . . . . . we will now mail to our members and branches letters and instructions as to how to go ahead with the work of raising the money. We hope to be able to raise our quota in this Drive without any expenses, and believe that no part of our quota should be used to collect the shares from other Party units, so that we can be able to turn over $25,000 in cold cash when needed.

The Campaign will be conducted by the Federation office in the same manner as in the past. We shall be able to raise our quota in full by the time set for the first publication of the Daily Worker on Nov. 7th next. With best wishes for a successful campaign, we are

Fahne Burman, Secretary,
Finnish Federation, Workers Party.

With the Finnish Federation pledging one-fourth of the total amount of $100,000 the success of the Drive for the Daily Worker is assured. If the rest of our Comrades will follow the pace set by the Finnish Federation there will be no doubt of a powerful English Language Daily being an established fact.

* * *

The Lettish Federation's Support

That the Lettish Comrades will carry out the task assigned to them and live up to their best revolutionary traditions is indicated by the following letter received from the Secretary of the Lettish Federation:

Daily Worker Campaign Committee.

Dear Comrades: The undersigned Comrade was designated as Campaign Manager of this Federation for the Daily Worker and the Bureau pledged itself to do its utmost in supporting the Campaign and will carry it on wholeheartedly in the Lettish Federation.

All announcements and documents pertaining to the campaign will be translated and published in our NEWS LETTERS and distributed in large numbers, as we have no newspaper of our own. Special methods will be employed to raise our quota. Numbers of circulars have been issued to our Branches already, giving them the very first instructions about Branch "Daily Worker Committees" and preparing the way for a general and active Campaign. We are confident that the revolutionary Lettish workers will do their duty in this historic task assigned to them by the Party and the Communist International.

Long live the English Daily!

On with the work for the English Daily!

Fraternally yours, Robert Zelms,
Secretary, Lettish Federation.

* * *

The Time Is Ripe

"Every worker and every friend of the working class should greet with joy the appearance of the "Workers Daily." Every effort should be made by organizations and individuals to put the new paper on a solid basis.

"It is humiliating that a great and powerful working class has no press. Imbued with a militant spirit to lead it in its historic struggle against the dictatorship of Capital. It is more humiliating that a great and powerful working-class is day in and day out submitting to the pernicious influence of the capitalist press which aims at degrading labor.

"Let the new daily of the Workers Party be a turning point in the history of the class-struggle in this country. Let its voice become powerful. Let its word reach hundreds of thousands of workers.

"The time is ripe for a leading proletarian daily press.

"Hail the Workers' Daily!"

—Monsaye I. Olgin.

PITTSBURGH!

LABOR DAY PICNIC

MONDAY, SEPT. 3d

in Heinz's Grove.

Take West View Car No. 10—Get off at Hawthorne Ave.

Speaker: James P. Cannon.

Auspices of Labor Defense and Free Speech Council of Western Pennsylvania.

Chicago Members to Do Their Share to Realize Daily Worker

CHICAGO.—The Chicago City Central Committee of the Workers Party greets with enthusiasm the announcement made by the Party of the launching of a campaign to raise a Fund of $100,000 to publish an English working class daily paper.

It fully recognizes the importance of such a step. It recognizes the need of such a Daily and the powerful aid it will be to successfully advance the struggles of the American workers against their strongly organized exploiters, as well as help build and strengthen our Party and establish its leadership in these struggles.

The Chicago City Central Committee realizes that inasmuch as this English daily will be published in it located the collection of a great share of this Fund falls upon the Chicago membership. It therefore the city where the Party headquarters pledges its wholehearted support to this Campaign, and is ready to lend all its energy to accomplish this task. It calls upon all Chicago branches to immediately get to work and collect the necessary funds on the basis of at least $5.00 per member, to be subscribed during the month of September, and furthermore to prepare themselves to completely carry out the policy on this matter as laid down by the National office.

The Chicago North Side English branch has already decided to raise among its own membership the equivalent of $10.00 per member. This worthy example the Chicago City Central Comittee urges all other branches which are in a position to do so, to follow.

The District Executive Committee has set the goal of $50,000 for the District. A Mass Meeting for the Daily has been arranged for Sept. 21, 8 P. M., at Wickers Park Hall, 2040 W. North Ave.

The Campaign Committee for "The Daily Worker" is as follows: Nick Dozenberg, Manager; Harrison George, Niels Kjar, M. Brooker, M. Marek, J. Anderson, Emil Bechtold, M. Novak, George Maurer.

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"The Daily and Party Worker"

"The Party worker, the type of Party member who is never satisfied merely to hold a membership in the Party, but insists upon being an active worker in all Party activities, will greet with unbounded joy the establishment of the "Daily Worker."

"This type of Party member, and he is by far the majority of our membership, has long realized the great need of a revolutionary English daily paper. He has viewed in the capitalist and also in the yellow socialist press attack after attack upon the progressive elements in labor's ranks, with no adequate weapon at hand with which to answer them. He has viewed the most scurrilous attacks by the reactionaries in control of the labor unions, and has had to content himself with insufficient means of the Left Wing of the labor movement.

"With the advent of a powerful English daily, his hopes of meeting these antagonists upon their own ground, will be realized. He knows the need of answering their attacks with the facts of the class struggle. He knows the propaganda value of an English daily organ in which the communist viewpoint is stressed. He realizes into how many a dark corner such a revolutionary organ will throw the light of Communist truth, and what a mighty factor it will be in the upbuilding of a strong, virile Party of active communists. The Party worker hails with delight and boundless enthusiasm the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Party for the establishment of this weapon for the workers. He will enter likewise into the work required for its erection and maintenance."—Elmer T. Allison.

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Detroit on the Job

The following telegram is one of the messages that are being received daily at the office, and that indicate the Daily Worker Fund will reach the $100,000 goal set for it:

"City Campaign Committee for Daily Worker at enthusiastic meeting tonight raised quota of ten thousand dollars. Cyril Lambkin, Chairman Committee, Detroit, Mich."

U. S. Fascisti Ordered to Disband

Obliged by the opposition of organized labor here to disband their present group in New York, the Fascisti will attempt to reorganize under the protection of the Sons of Italy and other bodies. That, according to the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, is the meaning of the news from Rome which has thrown the Fascista movement here into disorganized excitement.

A cablegram printed by Corriere d'America states that the New York Fascista groups have been ordered closed, and the reorganization entrusted to a committee of 12 members of the Sons of Italy. A story in Progresso Italo-Americano corroborates this news in part, mentioning the names of De Silvestro, Ligari and Portfolio as on the new committee.

The Annual Labor Day Parade

Organize the Steel Workers

Let all militants take an active part in the campaign to organize the steel workers, despite the efforts of the reactionaries to keep them out. All progressive workers in the steel industry must try to make the campaign a success, notwithstanding the incompetent leadership, in spite of the fact that only 14 craft unions are interested, instead of the 24 in 1919.

Above all, the militants should strive to give the movement an industrial character. This can best be done by directing the masses of workers of every trade to affiliate themselves to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. For many years this body has been at least theoretically industrial. Its constitution reads:

"The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers . . . shall be composed of all men working in and around rolling mills, tin mills, steel works, chain works, nail, tack, spike, bolt and nut factories, pipe mills, and all works run in connection with the same."

After the great strike of 1919, the officials of "The Amalgamated," in order to square themselves with the rank and file, blamed the loss of the strike upon the other unions that were federated with them. All of a sudden they blossomed forth into red-hot industrial unionists. They declared that henceforth they would insist upon their jurisdiction and would make the fight upon an industrial basis. Now the militants must see to it that they make good their bluff. And if these reactionaries fail to do it, if they unprotestingly allow the steel workers to be split up again in all sorts of craft fragments, then they should be made to answer for it at the next convention of the Amalgamated Association. The only hope for the steel workers is an industrial union led by militants. The way to achieve it is to insist upon the Amalgamated Association living up to its jurisdiction and then to fire the trimmers at the head of the organization.

The Antics of Stresemann

Dr. Gustave Stresemann, the German chancellor, is both gymnast and contortionist. He must be. He is performing every antic possible to prevent Germany falling into the hands of a Workers' and Farmers' Government. Stresemann assures the London Daily Graphic that:

"If my government falls, accomplishing nothing, then I shall perhaps be the last Bürgerlicher chancellor of Germany. It may be the end. If that happens it will be more of Europe than of Germany which will succumb to Bolshevism."

This is no idle prophecy. But in the same hour that Stresemann was breaking this news to the British, the mark fell on Monday by from 5,600,000 to the dollar. Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, an effort was made to peg the mark at 6,400,000 to the dollar, but by the end of the day it was going at anywhere from 7,400,000 to 7,800,000 to the dollar.

The Socialists, in this last desperate agony of German capitalism, have pledged the workmen of the Ruhr to give up passive resistance under certain guarantees. But the time has passed when the Ruhr steel workers and coal miners can be pledged to anything by the Socialists, as the Socialist apologists for German capitalism have found out. Stresemann was put into power, with the aid of the Socialists, to prevent the inauguration of a German Workers' and Farmers' Government. But a government of the Workers and Farmers is nearer than ever today in Germany.

The Farmer's Plight

By W. H. GREEN
Vice Chairman, Federated Farmer-Labor Party

Statistics are so dry that the average reader in these days of Jazz Movements will step over them.

It will clarify the farmer's present financial condition to assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that from sixty-five to eighty per cent. of the farmers west of the Mississippi River have made no profit in the past twenty-five years, except that made in the increased price of their lands.

For example. Our family came from the coal regions of northeastern Pennsylvania where my father labored before one of those "living hells" as a puddler when the ore was molten into iron before the advent of steel.

With most of his vitality gone and hearing of the Eldorado of the West after the great strike of 1876-78, we crossed the Western prairies behind an ox-team and neighbored with the Sioux Indians.

The United States Government in those days bet you 160 acres of prairie against $14 that you could not make a living upon the land for five years.

We braved the privations, and railroads, schools and other evidences of civilization soon followed. The progress of the agricultural districts was slow but continuous until the hectic conditions produced by the world war.

At the close of the war farm wages were high and we were told in the press and in the forum that America had secured practically all of the gold of the world; that our nation had paid its foreign debts and that henceforth we were to be the creditor nation of the world.

Money was very cheap and that is where our misfortune began.

When money is cheap in America there is a powerful financial group whose influence is weakened.

Not one person in every hundred thousand knew on May 18, 1920, that seven men had it within their power to call in over two billions of the circulating money of the country and burn it up.

Senators and others have charged those members of the Federal Reserve Banking Board with committing a greater crime than Benedict Arnold attempted in the delivery of West Point. At any rate the suicides and insanity casualties during the past three years exceed those of the world war. It might be asked how the reduction of the money supply would produce this disaster.

Suppose, for example, that some Monday morning those merchants learned to their dismay and terror that over the week-end the government had added eighteen more inches to the yard stick. We fancy that if this were to happen that there would be some suicides on Fifth Avenue, and yet all economists and intelligent financiers know that the scarcity of money and the interest rate is the yard stick and scale beam of the products of farm and factory.

This epoch was brought on so suddenly that the farmer who had no debts was caught in the whirlpool and suffered proportionately. What the financiers left untouched the transportation monopoly confiscated. These are some of the conditions that produced the political upheaval in Minnesota, and the political war has only started.

Labor Day, 1923

By JOSEPH MANLEY, Secretary,
Federated Farmer-Labor Party

Labor Day, 1923, finds the American working class facing a crisis.

Their unions, thru the recent attacks by the capitalist institutions, have suffered severe setbacks. Old party politicians and law enforcement bodies dominated by the old parties have been willing agents in the general union-smashing campaign.

From coast to coast, as never before, the workers have made substantial attempts to engage in independent working political action as the only means of relief. These movements have been sabotaged and conspired against by union officialdom. In 1886 the same officialdom successfully crushed a similar rank and file tendency. Today, in 1923, they will not succeed. The rank and file has learned by experience.

At the Chicago convention, July 3, was launched a Federated Farmer-Labor party, which is an expression of this movement for independent working class political action.

* * *

Workers Party Demands Emphasized

By ARNE SWABECK

Labor Day in 1923 finds the working class of America again faced with a life and death struggle to preserve its bare rights of organization.

Labor Day of last year was marked by the Daugherty injunction. This year it promises to be the occasion of some similar action against the miners by our strike-breaking president.

Every event in the struggle of labor today gives added emphasis to the two great demands put forth by the Workers Party:

Amalgamation of all divided unions into great industrial organizations, on the one hand, and the federation of workers' economic, political and fraternal organizations into a great Federated Farmer-Labor party, on the other.

Canadian Labor Unions Seek Rights to Carry on Their Own Fights

By JOHN ROBUR
(Federated Press Correspondent)

TORONTO.—Canadian unions are revolting against the rule of their internationals in the United States, and demanding Canadian autonomy.

A resolution involving their issues has been sent to the Dominion Trades congress by the Toronto Trades and Labor council. It proposes that each of the international unions set up a Canadian section having power to declare strikes and finance them, and that Canadian sections have the right to participate in any political activity in the interests of the Canadian working class. It declares that had the Canadian unions these rights at the time of the recent Cape Breton coal and steel strikes in Nova Scotia the result of that pro-est against the use of troops in industrial struggles would have been different. The resolution, introduced by Machinists Local 235, passed the local trades council by a vote of 24 to 16.

The reference to the Cape Breton strike states that while the charter of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, was revoked because they dared to strike against the repeated use of troops in that area, yet such a flood of protest came from every part of the Dominion that had Canadian labor possessed complete autonomy in so far as strike action is concerned, withdrawal of the troops would have been a foregone conclusion, and had the Canadian Trades congress power to levy an assessment for the support of any affiliated section, as has the American Federation of Labor, the result of the recent steel workers' strike would have been different."

According to James Watt, secretary local Trades and Labor council, who opposed the resolution, it means "direct action for political purposes."

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

BEFORE THE SHOOTING IN CHICAGO

Meyer Perlstein, the Miasolini of the Yellow Bureaucracy, Smashes the Union

By BEN GITLOW

The war in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against the Fascist Union Educational League was inaugurated in real earnest in the Chicago Convention. The director of the fight against the League there is Vice-President Meyer Perlstein.

The Perlstein machine sent to Chicago by the International as organizer of the Boston district. Just now his main activities consist in expelling good active union members from the organization.

Perlstein, under orders from the General Executive Board of the International, started the fight against the Trade Union Educational League by preferring charges against two of the most active delegates to the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union.

A committee was elected by the Joint Board to investigate the charges against these two members. The investigation committee consisted of six members, each representing one of the six locals that comprise the Joint Board.

During the investigation Vice-President Perlstein acted as the accuser, the prosecutor and the judge. He did everything in his power to induce the investigation committee to bring in a report unfavorable to the League and to the two delegates of the Joint Board involved. Nothing however helped him. The investigation committee, which was truly a rank and file committee, refused to be coerced and brought in a decision upon the facts presented at the hearings. The committee by a vote of five to one declared that the Trade Union Educational League was not a dual organization, and that members of the International were perfectly within their rights when they adhered to the League.

Needless to say that Perlstein, the agent of the reactionary machine in control of the International, was not satisfied with the decision. By hook or crook he would have his pound of flesh. When the committee's report came up before the Joint Board for approval, Perlstein made a bitter and vicious attack against it. He threatened the delegates present with suspension from the union if they would dare to vote in favor of the committee's report. Perlstein, an old hand at the game of expelling progressive members from the organization, took no chances. He did not rely entirely upon his bulldozing. He immediately, without any precedent, made a ruling that the seven members of the Joint Board whom he knew to be sympathetic to the League, were not entitled to a vote on the matter. The committee's report was finally rejected by the Joint Board in the following manner. 11 delegates supported Perlstein's motion to reject the report, 8 voted against, 7 were denied the opportunity of voting and seven refrained from voting because they were afraid that Perlstein would carry out his threat. The committee's report was actually rejected by a majority of the delegates present because only 11 out of the 33 delegates present voted to reject.

This gave Perlstein the opportunity to declare the Trade Union Educational League a dual organization and to expel two of the finest union men in the Cloakmakers' Union of Chicago. Perlstein may not know how to organize the industry but he knows how to checkmate the militants. Before a decision of the Joint Board becomes effective it must be submitted to the locals for anproval. This Perlstein knew would give the rank and file an opportunity to condemn the disruptive policy of Perlstein and to prevent the expulsion of its rank and file leaders. So Perlstein ruled that the decision of the Joint Board goes into effect immediately and is not a matter to be considered by the locals.

Perlstein then rushed into print. He got in touch with the capitalist press and the Jewish Daily Forward. In the Jewish Daily Forward the only reason given for the expulsion was the reason that the Trade Union Educational League was a dual organization. In the Forward it would be bad policy to give other than constitutional reasons. In the capitalist press this great union leader showed his true colors. He paraded as the champion of the country and the American Labor movement. The League, he declared, was not only a dual organization but also a red revolutionary organization. It was friendly to the Communists and was under orders of the Communist International. The capitalist press of Chicago congratulated him. They thanked him for his services to American institutions. They complimented him for his audacity and heroism. They pointed out that he acted against the "reds," while Gompers and the rest of the leaders in the American labor movement only talked. They called upon all the leaders in the unions to follow Perlstein's tactics in order to drive the pernicious reds out of labor organizations.

However, Perlstein did not figure on the militancy and revolutionary spirit that dominates the members of the International. The rank and file did not accept his position as final. They rebelled against his brazen, high-handed, disruptive methods. Shop meetings passed resolutions of protest. The wave of indignation rose. Perlstein had to use an iron hand or be doomed. Local 104 refused to bow to his ukase. Perlstein expelled Local 104. The seven members left on the Joint Board who belonged to the League continued the fight for the rank and file. So he expelled them. But the rank and file still rebelled. They printed leaflets. They talked among themselves. They refused to remain quiet. So Perlstein decided to do the Mussolini stunt. He had orders passed, that no leaflets could be distributed at local meetings or in the union offices where the workers congregate. He issued an order that any member who dared to discuss anything but trade questions would be suspended from the organization. Even on the streets of Chicago he ruled that the workers could not do these things. To prove to the rank and file that he meant to carry these orders out he had a committee of ten appointed who would in devious ways enforce the edicts of the almighty chief.

The rank and file who are prepared to fight capitalism will not be scared by a trade union buffoon. The rank and file in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union all over the country will take up this fight. The Perlsteins belong to the camp of the enemies of the workers because they do the dirty work of the bosses in breaking up the unions. In Chicago at the present time the workers are fighting a desperate fight against the bosses and their allies, the capitalistic courts. Thru injunctions the bosses hope to smash the union. When Perlstein should be fighting the bosses he is fighting the rank and file.

The Coal Strike Outlook

(Continued from page One.)

"general expenses" only afford the owners another avenue of pocketing millions of dollars annually.

Besides assuming that the Operators are telling the truth about the price of coal rising 50 per ton if the miners get their wage increase there is a leak in their figures somewhere. The Operators say this raise will saddle an additional burden of $90,000,000 on their poor coal-consuming public. Now, the number of tons of anthracite used in the Eastern Territory annually is 85,000,000. On that basis there would be at total rise of $170,000,000 in the cost of coal. Thus, even assuming that the Operators are telling the truth for a change, they would be pocketing a net sum of $80,000,000 on the wage raise. Needless to say the Operators have been making a lot of noise about the public paying more for coal but they have not mentioned a word in all their propaganda about this huge sum of four-score millions that they would pocket by their own increasing the price. The Operators have consistently omitted telling the public by whom they always swear in case of a strike that the $2 a ton increase in the price of coal would be only that much additional tribute paid to the Coal Barons by the anthracite consumers.

WILLIAMSBURG

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THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, Workers Party Is Praised for Its

NOTE—In this space each week "THE WORKER" will publish, in instalment form, a report of the recent Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting of the Communist International. Each instalment will take up a separate question treated by the world gathering of Communists at Moscow, a gathering that received but scant attention in the daily press. The first instalment follows:

The Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting of the Communist International was a Congress in the real sense of the word, and accomplished work that will be of great significance to the Communist Movement of the whole world. Issuing the slogan of the United Front on a more extended scale, and proclaiming the Communist International as the "leader not only of the minority, but of the vast mass of the toiling workers, out of all strata exploited and crushed by the bourgeoisie—the Communist International, the EMANCIPATOR OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE"—Zinoviev suggested the direction that it did take.

The report of the Presidium showed the splendid work that the Communist International has performed in the six months since the Fourth Congress.

At the Fourth Congress and later at the Leipzig Congress of the German Party, there was a wing, of the Party, that did not agree with the policy of the Workers' Government and the tactics in the Ruhr. The matter was reaching an acute stage at the time of the crisis in Saxony and the Ruhr, when the whole energy of the Party was required for work, and it threatened to cause disaster. The Communist International intervened and brought the counter-revolution a successful issue. Today the German Party is the best fighter among the parties outside of Soviet Russia. It is a living, pulsating, virile unit and is gaining increasing influence and control over the German masses. The Social-Democracy is slowly losing its hold, while even the Nationalists of Germany admit that the Communists are best for the workers alone but have a program for the whole people. The intervention of the Communist International was timely and fruitful.

The solution of the French question did not produce the results that Frossard, who later left the Party, expected. On the contrary: the Party is stronger, more active than ever. With the exit of Frossard and a few small group of trouble-makers, there entered two men, representatives of groups of great value and importance to the Communist movement: Barbusse and Monatte. Especially Monatte, former anarchist and syndicalist leader, will add strength to the Party. Already the Party has done good work in the Ruhr crisis, and the coming months will reveal even greater initiative.

Italy has still needed the attention of the Communist International. The decisions of the Fourth Congress were not faithfully carried out. On the contrary, the Party did not help to bring over the Socialist Party to the Communist position—to fusion with the Communist Party, despite the fact that the Rome Congress of the Socialist Party declared for affiliation with the Communist International. Still harboring sectarian views, refusing to be "contaminated" with opportunistic tendencies, the Communist Party of Italy did not grasp the opportunity to create a solid front with the Socialists, thereby playing into the hands both of the right-wingers, the traitors to the workers, and of Mussolini. These right-wingers split the Party; they refused to accept the Rome decision. The ranks were broken and Mussolini with his black-shirts massacred and crushed the Communists and the militant workers, who, by the treachery of the right-wingers, were left without leadership. By the reorganization of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party, by inviting the Socialist Party of Italy to send a delegation to the Cominters to discuss the question of affiliation of the Socialist Party and of fusion with the Communist Party, and by sending an appeal to the workers of Italy to stand together against the reaction that exules Italy today, the Communist International has established the basis for the strengthening of the Communist Party and for the unity of all revolutionary forces in Italy.

Next Week — "Democratic Centralism" Misunderstood

The Workers Party Today---And Tomorrow

By JAMES P. CANNON

3. The United Front Against the Communists

(This is the third of a series of articles on party questions by Comrade Cannon which are appearing weekly in "THE WORKER")

The United Front is a very good slogan, and everybody nowadays seems to be in favor of it. Our United Front slogan has been such a good success that our enemies have adopted it, with an addendum, of their own. Those who are unwilling to make a united front against the capitalists are making a united front against the Communists.

Look at them: Farrington and Lewis, after calling each other crooks and grafters and proving it, unite to fight the "Reds," while indictments against our active comrades in Pennsylvania dovetail nicely into their plans. The Socialist Party makes peace with Gompers and war on us. The "Progressive" leaders of the old Farmer-Labor Party take up the fight against us with Gompers' slogans of "Red," "Force and Violence," etc. While these big dogs spring at our throat the little ones snap at our heels, the S. L. P., P. P., etc.

We were never short of enemies. Quite a number of "Progressives" have been in a sort of coalition with us. Now even some of these are joining in an effort to isolate us. An analysis of the make-up of the American labor movement, however, will show that this situation is not a permanent crystallization, and that it is possible, by using the right tactics in the developing class struggle, to break up the present anti-Communist front and bring about re-alignments of various kinds which will advance the movement as a whole and strengthen our position in it.

No European Analogy

The American movement has no counter-part anywhere else in the world, and any attempt to meet its problems by the simple process of finding a European analogy will not succeed. The key to the American problem can be found only in a thoro examination of the peculiar American situation. Our Marxian outlook, confirmed by the history of the movement in Europe, provides us with some general principles to go by, but there is no pattern, made to order from Europe and barking at our heels. The struggle will dispose of them. It will sweep into the ranks of the fighting party all those who have the courage to fight against capitalism. As for the others, to whom super-radical phrases are merely a cloak to hide behind,—they have already shown that in action they are against us.

The "Progressives"

The fourth element—the so-called "Progressives"—is one that, like the right wing, is peculiar to America. Altogether it makes up a considerable section of the movement, a vague, indefinite, unorganized group shuffling back and forth between the organized militant right and the organized militant left. They are the American "Centrists," but for several reasons they cannot be dealt with precisely according to the formula which the Communists use in dealing with the Centrists in Europe.

They are not nearly so definite a grouping nor so highly developed politically as the classic centrists of the International movement, and one thing, they have practically no organization, no systematic and consistent political philosophy; and they have no recognized, authoritative leaders of the highly trained, professional European type. They do not represent a crystallized movement, but a hazy sentiment which, speaking in terms of America, where anything resembling a class viewpoint is progress, is really progressive.

This "Progressive" element is already quite large, and it is growing. It has not yet acquired sufficient consciousness to develop an organized form; that is why it is so uncertain, inconsistent and non-militant in action. But at bottom it is a revolt against Gompersism. This is plainly indicated by its general support of such proposals as the labor party, Amalgamation, Recognition of Soviet Russia, etc., wherever it is not called upon to fight too hard for them.

Present Alignment Only Temporary

Up until recently most of these progressives were going along in a rather loose alliance with us in support of these measures. At the Chicago Conference, and in some localities before the Chicago Conference, then no fault exists in a single case, a number of these "Progressives" broke away from this alliance and joined the United Front against us. But I do not think the bulk of them naturally belong there, or that we should take it for granted they will stay.

The rapidly developing class struggle will not permit any elements which stand for progress to stay united with the dead reaction of the Gompers regime. The "Progressives" cannot do it without repudiating all the things they have been standing for up till now. Some of the leaders may be willing to do this, but the progressive movement cannot so easily change its character over night.

It is more a shifting movement than a conscious force, and the intensifying struggle accelerates the drift toward the left, not toward the right. This situation offers tremendous opportunities for the Workers Party, and it should certainly be a part of our strategy in the labor movement to look forward to the time when the rapprochement with the "Progressives" at least with those who have not consciously betrayed the movement and gone over to the enemy.

In the next week's article I will undertake to analyze the "Progressive" movement, and the reasons which brought about the break between some of the leaders and the Communist left wing; and, also, to set forth what, in my opinion, our tactics toward them should be in the future.

"MARCH ON"

B. N. Z.

Do you hear the Comrades singing,
March On! March On!
Does the music thrill your being?
March On!

When the trumpets loudly call
March On! March On!
To Victory's triumph all,
March On! March On!

With hammer, scythe and plow,
March On! March On!
Before no enslaving system bow,
March On! March On!

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass It on to Your Neighbor

The "Rights" of a Revolutionist

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN

J. B. Salutzky has undertaken to defend a very difficult proposition. He is out in the "Fortschritt," the Jewish organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, to prove the right of a revolutionist to make a revolution against his own revolutionary party. The party in question is the Workers Party, and the right of revolution is defended not in the abstract, but it is claimed by J. B. Salutzky for himself as against the Workers Party.

The history of Salutzky's relations to the Workers Party is long and painful. Originally he belonged to the Workers' Council group which was against an underground Communist Party. As such he aided in the formation of the Workers Party, but soon became disgusted with the struggle between the two factions His disgust was so great that it reduced his party activities to zero. After the transformation of the Workers Party into the one and only Communist Party he entirely withdrew, disagreeing both with the general character of the party and with its particular policies and voicing his disagreement in publications others than those of the Workers Party. He did not, however, give up membership until expelled from the party by order of the Central Executive Committee after long negotiations.

We are not here to argue the merits of Salutzky's behavior or the right or wisdom of the Central Executive Committee in acting as it acted. We are primarily interested in Salutzky's plea for a revolution against a revolutionary party.

Generally speaking, there are only three ways open before a member in relation to his party. He may either agree with the party and work in harmony with its ideas; or he may disagree in some points and still find it possible to work within the party while defending his own stand and demanding changes in the party's conformity with his ideas; or he may disagree with the party in most or all of the major points. In the latter case he cannot remain a party member. J. B. Salutzky disagreed with the Workers Party in all the major points, which was his perfect right. He still remained a member for a long time while contributing nothing in the way of party activities, which was, perhaps, illogical but still within his rights. Now, however, he champions the right to make a revolution against the party while remaining a member, which is absurd.

Membership in a political party is not compulsory, as is membership in the state. Neither is it compulsory economically, as is membership in a labor union. Even in a conservative labor union revolutionaries do not attempt to make a revolution against the organization, but they pursue the policy of converting the membership thru constructive criticism, while remaining active and devoted members of the organization as a whole. J. B. Salutzky preferred to be inactive and hostile to the Workers Party as a whole, at the same time criticizing it bitterly before the outer world. Now he calls the right of revolution. But why did he stay with the Workers Party when his only relation to it was criticism from without? Why does he want to stay within?

A member of the state cannot escape the state which oppresses him, therefore his only way out is a revolution. A member of a union should not withdraw from his union even when he disagrees with its practice, because withdrawal would weaken the working class before which he has to "bore from within." A member of a political party is obliged to sever his relations to the party as soon as he realizes that he is in absolute discord with its policies and that he cannot work in any of its departments. Where does the "right to a revolution" come in?

"Revolutionists," writes Salutzky, "recognize the right of revolution only for themselves and not against themselves, and when they have reached this state of mind, their revolutionism is at an end. This is the substance of party politics in most cases, and unfortunately it is not the exception but the rule. It is easy to raise a cry against machine politics, against mental inertia, against the inability to discuss a situation, and the like. But after you have made the revolution comes the recognition of your own infallibility and the non-recognition of the right of revolution for all others who do not ride triumphantly on the back of the victorious revolution."

It is easy to recognize in this quotation Salutzky's bitterness, but it is still easier to see that his bitterness has led him astray. What does he mean by a right of revolution? Does he mean the right of every individual member of the Workers Party to revolt against the party? But nobody denies him this right. If a man revolts against his party, the first thing for him to do is to get out, the second, to fight against it. Moreover, nobody asks for such rights, and nobody gives them, but they are exercised as a matter of course. When the same Salutzky revolted two years ago against the Socialist Party, he did not go to Hillquit or Berger to demand his right to revolt, but he first quit the party, then launched an attack against it. True, he denounced the Socialist Party while still within, but it was the weakness of the Socialist Party that allowed for such abnormality, and Salutzky himself thought this laxity contemptible. Or would he have fled Hillquit more if the latter had declared solemnly, "Yes, comrade, you have a right to revolt; we are guilty, we are counter-revolutionary, and the old has to yield before the young"? Would not Salutzky himself think such an attitude doubly contemptible?

With all due regard to Salutzky's abilities, we assume that even he is not infallible. Let us, then, imagine Salutzky at the head of an organization and let us imagine a group of members coming up and declaring, "We are out for revolt against you." Would Salutzky bow his head in contrition or would he throw the revolters down the stairs? Would he "recognize their right of revolution" or would he recognize his own right to send them to the devil altho he himself is far from being an angel? This "right of revolution" which Salutzky defends is either an orator's flight of fancy or nonsense. It is an oratorical figure when applied to the individual member since nobody can deprive an individual member of his right to revolt. It is nonsense when applied to a party, because no party on earth, not even a party composed of Salutzky's, will "recognize the right of revolution against themselves." Salutzky defends a nonsensical proposition.

"Most revolutionists," ingists Salutzky in another paragraph, "recognize the right of revolution—for themselves, but not for others. This explains why and, which is more important, how our revolutionists become in the end reactionaries." We beg to differ. Most revolutionaries think a revolution against themselves to be counter-revolution, and quite often they are right. A revolution against the Communist Party in Russia, even conducted by Menshiki and Social-Revolutionaries who claim to be the "real" revolutionists, is counter-revolution. A revolution against the Hungarian Soviet government was counter-revolution. A revolution of the Kapp forces against the democratic bourgeois government of Germany which sprang up from the November revolution, was also counter-revolution. The "revolution" against the Workers Party of a number of groups and "parties" which call themselves "re-revolutionary" and prefer to stay out and do nothing rather than to put, their shoulder to the wheel of history in conjunction with the Communist forces, is clearly of the nature of counter-revolution. Salutzky knows this just as well as any of those whom he is out to fight. Salutzky defends an indefensible proposition made to suit his own case.

But maybe all this artillery of "revolution" is much more harmless than it sounds? Maybe under it is meant the right to criticise the party politics within the party and the right to insist on changes? If so, there is no use to employ the phraseology of revolution, and Salutzky's argument loses its poignant flavor. As to the argument itself, clearly Salutzky, an old party functionary, could not insist on the right of a member to criticize the party from without while boycotting it from within. Clearly Salutzky does not advocate such a division of labor where one group of comrades rake their brains on the building-up of the party while another specializes in criticism and denunciation alone, without as much as moving a finger to aid the party in its work. If this is called the right to criticize, Salutzky again creates an indefensible proposition to suit his own case.

A year ago the present writer was in the same factions with Salutzky. We then fought against the so-called "underground" which, in our opinion, specialized in criticism and denunciation while the "open party" was doing the work. A year later Salutzky defends a super-overground which is to specialize in criticism of the party from above and without, at the same time doing nothing from within. We can just as little go with Salutzky into this aerial abode to judge the party "from the standpoint of God," as we could go with the Number One into the underground abode to sit judgement over the party from the standpoint of preordained perfection.

Another Promising Candidate

NEW YORK (F. S. R. Service)—The Los Angeles branch of the Friends of Soviet Russia announce that they have entered in the "Cannon or Tractor Contest" a member of the Carpenter's Union—Jim Walker.

This branch has laid excellent campaign plans, and is going full steam ahead for the election of this representative of American labor to carry a message to the workers of Russia and bring one back to the workers of America.

John T. Taylor, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor and winner in the first contest, has announced that he will be ready to sail about Sept. 15. It is hoped that the second delegation, "with Jim Walker as part of it," will follow in about a month.

Does Great Good

To Editor, The Worker: "The Worker" and the Workers Party are doing an inestimable amount of good for the workers.

I certainly appreciate your work. Very shortly my husband and myself will call to renew our subscription, join the party and find out how we can raise funds to help.

Yours for "The Daily Worker,"

Ruth Brown.

Remember Michigan Raid One Year Ago

When the bolsheviks go out a-celebrating
They never pick a presidential birth;
But a day famed for "red baiting"
Is the choicest of their dating
For is demonstrates the fact they want the earth.

When Henry Ford is picked up by the copper
And unjustly charged with certain ills,
Oh, his grief it takes a crepper.
(Which for him is something prop'er)
And he never wants to speak of it again.

But when Michigan has slammed into the hoose-gow
A bunch of reds Bill Burns desired to jail!
Oh, each merely wipes his brow
And proceeds to take a vow
For to make a million speeches while at bail!

—Hip Pocket Anthology.

By HARRISON GEORGE

CHICAGO.—All of which is to remind you that the raids on the Communist Convention last year in August were followed, just as soon as C. E. Ruthenberg was released on bail, by the most gigantic protest meeting the workers of Chicago could put on.

That was on Sept. 17, one year ago, when the Chicago workers, aroused by the attack upon the Communists by Burns and his Michigan satraps, answered the attack by a demonstrative mass meeting at which the Labor Defense Council was launched as a counter attack against the "criminal syndicalist" prosecutions.

Our Birth-Day

A year ago the Labor Defense Council was born. To celebrate our birth-day, the Labor Defense Council has arranged a great mass meeting in which we hope every Chicagoan that attended the meeting a year ago will come and bring his friends and his fellow workers from the shops.

Ruthenberg to Speak Again

This big meeting, which is both an anniversary and a defense meeting where the present perilous situation in the Michigan case will be explained to the assemblage, is also the anniversary of Ruthenberg's last speech in Chicago, since it was at the meeting one year ago that Ruthenberg last spoke to a Chicago audience.

Orchestra and Singers

Not only will the workers of Chicago be favored by hearing Ruthenberg again after the developments of one year, but the Labor Defense Council has engaged the famous Russian Balalika Orchestra to enliven the meeting with music, and the Young Proletarian Singers to gladden those present with song.

Everybody who reads this announcement should come and bring his friends. Remember the date, Sept. 16, at 8 o'clock, and the place, the Douglas Park Auditorium, which is at Kedzie and Ogden Avenues. Admission will be 25 cents.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass It on to Your Neighbor

"Underground Radicalism"

An Open Letter to Eugene V. Debs and All Honest Workers Within the Socialist Party

By JOHN PEPPER

This pamphlet of 48 pages deals with the past four years of the political and economic history of the workers of the United States. It gives a clear exposition of the attacks levelled against the workers by the capitalist class, the Open Shop Drive against the Unions, the attacks against the Communists, and the struggles of the workers to stem the tide against wage reductions and the offensive against their unions.

Chapters are as follows: The Working Class in Danger; "Underground Radicalism"; Political Development from 1920 to 1923; The Labor Spy; The Socialist Party—Two Wings Without a Body; United Front, But Separate Organizations.

Price, 10 cents—5 or more, 7 cents

WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

The Great Steel Strike

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

23 cents, 265 pages

"THE GREAT STEEL STRIKE", by William Z. Foster, is a book of the first importance in the history of the American labor movement. The heroic struggle of the steel workers for organization and recognition in 1919, and their terrible battle against opposition among the reactionary officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, constitutes one of the greatest epochs in labor history.

The 12-Hour Day in the steel mills has now again become a national issue. Foster's keen analysis of the situation, the problems of the steel workers and of their organization is as vital information to-day as when written at the close of the great conflict that shook the mighty kingdom of steel to its foundations. Order it.

WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

Monster Demonstration

To Open the Drive for the

Daily Worker

Friday Evening, Sept. 28th

at CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE

67th Street and Third Ave., New York City

Auspices of "Daily Worker" Campaign Committee, District Two.

Watch for Further Particulars

Party Fights for Rights in Pennsylvania

By JAY LOVESTONE
(Special to "The Worker")

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Preparations for the big free speech test meetings, Sept. 16 in Pittsburgh and McKeesport, under the auspices of the Workers Party in co-operation with the Civil Liberties Union and the Labor Defense, and Free Speech Council are going ahead at full blast.

Robert W. Dunn, of the Civil Liberties Union, and the writer, as the official representative of the Workers Party, put the whole issue squarely before Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania.

All the facts regarding the campaign of terrorism waged against the Workers Party by the local Pittsburgh authorities and the Federal Department of Justice agents in behalf of the Steel Trust and Coal Operators were laid bare in all their ugliness before the Governor. The likelihood of the State Cossacks and the Steel-owned municipal officialdom breaking up the Pittsburgh and McKeesport meetings in utter violation of the Constitutional rights was put straight up to Governor Pinchot.

Courts Give No Relief

Dunn showed the unsurmountable obstacles in the way of the workers getting justice thru court action. The technical difficulties surrounding the injunction procedure or suit in equity as shown by the Vintondale case; the disproportionate cost involved in any suit for damages; and the difficulty of getting constitutional points decided by the courts,—were all brought home to Governor Pinchot very ably by Mr. Dunn.

Pinchot Calls Down Mayor

In reply, Governor Pinchot said: "You know that I did send a letter to Mayor Lysle of McKeesport calling him down for his interference with the Steel workers holding meetings there. I know what sort of a fellow he is.

"I have told the State Constabulary very definitely that they must keep out of situations of this sort and that applies to the whole State, including the parts you speak of, Pittsburgh and McKeesport. Of course there are limitations to the powers of the Governor with reference to what a local Mayor or Burgess does. If he commits a crime I can arrest him. But on this question of free speech I can only express an emphatic opinion."

Party to Fight Out Issue

At this point the writer, in behalf of the Workers Party and the workers under indictment in Pittsburgh, made it clear to the Governor that Steel Trust or no Steel Trust, Coal Operators or not, State Cossacks or any other forces to the contrary notwithstanding, the Workers Party was bent upon fighting out this issue to a finish.

I told Pinchot the Workers Party was an open legal political party that was officially on the ballot in the State of Pennsylvania in the last elections, and that Workers Party members were today members of a state assembly. It was made clear to the Governor that the Party would resist to the limit all attempts to drive it underground and outlaw it. When I told the Governor that it was only in his State of Pennsylvania that the Workers Party was subjected to such persecution and that it was the activities of the Party to strengthen the Miners' Union and to put an end to the infamous 12-Hour Day amongst the Steel workers that brought on these attacks and raids, he answered: "I am just as much opposed to the 12-Hour Day as you are." But I then quickly pointed out to him that we were right on the job actively pushing these campaigns.

The writer proceeded to tell Pinchot that the Workers Party was going to go all the way down the line in its fight for the constitutional rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly being guaranteed to all the workers of every section of Pennsylvania and that I would, therefore, not surrender my right to speak as a representative of the Workers Party at the public mass meetings to be held in Pittsburg and McKeesport.

Declares for Free Speech

Governor Pinchot, replying, said: "I believe in free speech. I believe in the full constitutional right of every citizen to express his point of view. Of course, if he advocates killing a man I would have him arrested. But let him advocate any form of Government or change he likes. There is nothing sacred about the present economic order. I may disagree with what you are advocating, but that's another matter. In so far as free speech is concerned, I am all with you. My heart is in the right place, there."

Ask Governor to Act

I went on to tell the governor that the Workers Party was fighting out this issue in the open and offered to send him in advance a copy of the speech I would deliver at the test meetings which were also to be addressed by such prominent figures as Bishop McConnell and Father Kazinski, and one of the defendants. It was made clear to him that, of course, such noted persons as Bishop McConnell and Father Kazinski would not be arrested but that the writer most likely would be and that the local authorities and State Cossacks would then proceed to break up the meetings.

The whole case was then put concretely up to the governor when I asked him to take the following three steps: (1) Send a letter to the Mayors of Pittsburgh and McKeesport instructing them not to prohibit the meetings; (2) Send orders to the State Constabulary in the particular localities not to interfere with the meetings; and (3) In case of arrest or disruption of these meetings to send a special investigator like Mr. T. Henry Walnut to make a thoro survey of the situation and report to him in detail, so that prompt and vigorous action might then be taken by the Chief Executive of the State to punish the violators of the Constitutional liberties guaranteed by the State of Pennsylvania.

Would-Be Slayers Still Free

The would-be slayers of William Z. Foster, who fired three shots at him while addressing a mass meeting in Chicago, are still free. It is not expected that the police will exert themselves to find the gunmen. But if a Communist sneezed during a strike, the whole Burns' secret service force, from New York to Los Angeles, would be on the job trying to unravel the plot. The capitalist system is very discriminating as to whom it protects.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

Connecticut Organized Into District of Workers Party

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT
(Special to "The Worker")

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The state of Connecticut, also with its small population of 1,500,000 souls, has been organized and named a new district of the Workers Party has been organized. Hard times and a new Workers Party will consider a doubtful combination for organization.

They must not only effect a strong party organization, one in which every member will understand the class struggle. They must also acquire the knack of building a labor union movement.

Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

mass party of city workers and farmers is no more needed any place than in Connecticut. The citadel of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and of other industrial lords in this state, namely, the capitol at Hartford, where probably more faking and fawning and bribing and imbibing has taken place than at any similar bosses' executive center, must for once and shall echo and re-echo with the voice of the underdog. In five or six of the largest cities preliminaries are now completed for the calling of organization conferences by radical workers and progressive labor unions for the purpose of giving birth to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in this state.

The various English branches of the Party; relief for Soviet Russia; the Labor Defense Council, these and other matters were given attention by the delegates to the district convention. Konrad Loske, William McKenzie, J. Krichevsky, William Gardala, S. Feldman, S. Weisman, and the district organizer were named the district executive committee.

A call was issued for financial support for this new district. Headquarters for the district have been established at Room 6, Labor Lyceum, 38 Howe Street, New Haven, where members, branches and locals are asked to write their organization needs and for further information.

International Youth Day!

Youth Day, International Youth Day, the day of the exploited youth the world over.

The Youth Day of the Communist International is the ray that penetrates the abysmal blackness and despair of the lives of the young toilers.

The Young Communist International clearly visualizes the impending imperialist struggles which will call for sacrifices on the part of the young workers. The race for increased armaments is on, as hotly as ever, in the history of capitalist society. More horrible instruments of destruction are daily being introduced. Poison gases, each more deadly than the other, are constantly being perfected.

The feeble voice of bourgeois liberalism, which was raised against further wars immediately after the great world slaughter, grows weaker and more impotent in the face of the new imperialistic alignments.

New capitalist wars are inevitable and the burden of these wars will inevitably fall on the shoulders of the working class youth.

The call for International Youth Day is carried into effect by fifty and some odd Communist Leagues, in as many countries. On that day, huge and far-reaching demonstrations will simultaneously take place in each country the world over.

It is the task of Young Communists everywhere to bring before the masses of young workers the dangers of new wars. It is their task to build a powerful militant resistance to the attempts of imperialism to embroil the young workers in more wars for profits.

The International Youth Day demonstration by the Young Workers League of New York will take place in Webster Hall, Friday, Sept. 14. It promises to be the greatest and most enthusiastic demonstration ever held by any youth organization. Similar demonstrations have been planned for many other sections of the country. They ought to be supported by the whole of the militant labor movement.

• • •

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY CELEBRATIONS
Friday, Sept. 14, 1923,
WEBSTER HALL,
New York City

Sunday, Sept. 9, 2.30 P.M.
COMMONWEALTH HALL,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Sunday Evening, Sept. 2,
8.00 P. M.
LABOR LYCEUM
580 St. Paul St.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Youth Day in Newark

The Yowls in Newark, N. J., will celebrate International Youth Day. A mass meeting has been arranged to take place at the Hungarian Workers' Home, 37 10th Ave., Sunday afternoon, 2.30 p. m., Sept. 9.

Emanuel Elston will address the meeting. In addition the German, Hungarian and Lithuanian choruses will sing. Admission is free, and a good program assured.

Kaplan Speaks in Cleveland

Nat Kaplan, of Chicago, will be the speaker at the International Youth Day Celebration to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, at the Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave., Sunday, Sept. 2. Program beginning at 7. p. m.

Minor Speaks in Woodland Grove Before Many

Sunday's Outing at Zedler's Grove, arranged by the Labor Defense Council, was greatly enjoyed by those who were present. Bob Minor spoke on the case of Mooney, the French Communists, and showed how the French workers, thru their united efforts, had raised the case to the highest political importance. Similarly, the American workers had exerted tremendous influence in the case of Tom Mooney. He urged that the same spirit be shown by the workers in defending the Michigan cases. The crowd enjoyed the pleasures of the grove, its beautiful woodland, the fine music, dancing, swimming and other sports. The crowd refused to disperse until it was entirely dark. Great credit is due to the Hotel Workers, the Bakers' Council and the Workers Party volunteers, who gave the finest co-operation and support.

Detroit Party Has Plans for Union Activity

DETROIT, Mich.—The recent general membership meeting of the Workers Party was one of the best in many months. The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the Party's Industrial Policy, and to take action necessary to bring about its realization in the life of the Party. After the report, by Cyril Lobkin and Edgar L. Owens an animated discussion took place in which many members participated. The following resolution was enthusiastically adopted by a unanimous vote:

"The members of the Workers Party in the City of Detroit, assembled in general membership meeting in the House of the Masses, Sunday, August 19, 1923, having heard the reports of the District Organizer and representatives of the District Executive and City Central Committees and the discussion thereon resolves as follows:

RECOGNIZING, 1) That our Party cannot become a revolutionary mass party unless it is able to influence and lead the workers organized in the first place in their economic organizations or trade unions.

2) That the very major slogans of the Party: "Amalgamatifin" and "The Labor Party" are ones which cannot be realized except thru convincing the trade unionists of the urgent necessity for them;

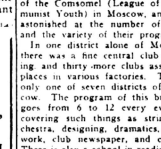
ESTABLISH, a) That the membership as a whole in this city has until now practically failed to carry out the Party industrial policy;

b) That the results achieved thru the efforts of the very few comrades who have been active in the trade union movement unmistakably show that in the City of Detroit the organized labor movement could not only be influenced but practically led by our Party if the industrial policy would be effectively carried out.

Therefore this membership meeting calls upon all the members of the Party to begin at once joining the unions:

Recommends, that the City Central Committee and the Branch Executive Committees carry on an uninterrupted intensive campaign for joining the unions among the Party membership;

And further recommends, that the City Central Committee select an Industrial Commission consisting of members who are trade unionists. This Commission to have power to enforce the carrying out of the Party industrial policy, and to recommend disciplinary measures wherever necessary."



Russia's Communist Youth Society

MOSCOW.—I visited several clubs of the Comsomel (League of Communist Youth) in Moscow, and was astonished at the number of them and the variety of their program.

In one district alone of Moscow, there was a fine central club building and thirty-more clubs assembly places in various factories. This is only one of seven districts of Moscow. The program of this building goes from 6 to 12 every evening, covering such things as string orchestra, designing, dramatics, wood work, club newspaper, and chorus. There is also a school in reading and writing, reminding one that the fight against illiteracy is still on in Russia. They seem to have all the activities of an up-to-date Y. M. C. A. building, with one exception. Instead of holding up religion as an ideal, they hold up anti-religion! They did it just as seriously and with as much devotion to high principle as young Christians have for their faith.

When you came to talk to them, it was evident that what they meant by anti-religion was a devotion to natural science and a profound belief that man, without waiting for miracles, must set out to conquer the world. There was a whole course of lectures, a very popular course, devoted to man's conquest of the world.

It began with the use of tools; it progressed thru the harnessing of wind and water power; it took up steam and electricity, and wireless; it devoted the whole evening to Edison, the newsboy who rose to conquer unknown worlds of science. Man's Mastery of Nature—there was a real thrill about it, the kind of thrill that religious devotion has hitherto inspired in adolescent youth. But it was all thought to be anti-religion. This gives an idea of what "religion" has meant in Russia hitherto—"superstition, submission, fatalism." Against this so-called religion, these young people go forth with real crusading zeal, preaching that they are born to be rulers of nature and of their own destiny.

So different is the situation in Russia from anything we know in the west, that they do not even explain why they should be against religion. They take it for granted that to fight "religion" is a high and holy thing.

"Crucibles of Crime" Exposes Foul Prisons That Capitalism Provides for Its Victims

Reviewed by NANCY MARKOFF

CRUCIBLES OF CRIME, by Joseph F. Fishman. Published by Cosmopolli Press, New York.

Of all the diseases of capitalist civilisation, the putrid, reeking ulcer in the shape of jails and prisons forces itself upon us. Nice people shrink back in horror. Reformers vow to force thru measures of correction. Nothing is done.

Right on these years ago, William C. Osborne made a lot of noise in the capitalist newspapers about the need of reform prisons, taking Sing Sing, of Ossining, New York, as his seat of approach. Then he was forgotten.

In 1919, Col. C. B. Adams, Superintendent of St. Charles, Ill., prison, made a speech before the 46th National Conference of Social Workers and held out very encouraging promises to the effect that in the near future thousands of acres of land will be converted into farms to be used for prisons. He said in part:

"We do progress and prison reformatives are doing real things today which would not have been possible fifteen or twenty years ago. We do progress. The prison of tomorrow will be an improvement upon the old type prison—a prison with cottages inside the walls, and outside the walls farm cottages and colonies."

But Joseph F. Fishman in his book, "Crucibles of Crime," tells how far we have progressed with prison reforms in 1923.

Mr. Fishman was for many years the only inspector for prisons for the United States Government. He made these investigations in the capacity of inspector, and consequently had access to every prison and jail in the country. He gives particular attention to the jails of which there are 3,000 in the United States. A jail differs from a prison in this way. In a jail you have those who are under suspicion of having committed an offense. Only on an average two-thirds of those who are held are actually found guilty and sentenced. A good many country jails also care for the insane before they are permanently declared subjects for the asylums. Imagine, of you can, people in all walks of life, dumped together into pitch dark cells reeking with the odor of night buckets and strong disinfectants, damp walls covered with vermin, as many as six prisoners huddled together in a hole not big enough for two, fed on putrid food, and for all their needs at the mercy of some nonentity of a keeper who has thru political pull or graft been entrusted with the power to lord over them while they are here, and you have a picture of 95 per cent of the jails of this country. In reading his hair-raising description of prisons and jails one is aware of an uncanny resemblance in them to the jails of the 16th and 17th centuries that existed in England, for which that country was notorious at that time, and which have long been abolished there.

Altho he describes each one of the jails and prisons he has visited in detail, they can all, with only slight difference in local customs, be covered by quoting the following description:

"Cells are dark, unsanitary and unfit for anyone to live in. Therefore the rule to permit all prisoners to mingle freely in the open spaces between cells. Not long ago, I visited a jail in one of the wealthiest counties of the State where eighteen prisoners were occupying three cells, and near these, in the corner of the cell, was an insane prisoner who had been confined for five days. Of the eighteen prisoners, six were boys lying on the floor. They were in the same cell with a sick man, and but a few days before a man had died with pneumonia, presumably contracted in the jail. Under such conditions these prisoners had lived for weeks with an air space of 67 cubic feet that should have been 500."

Of course there are jails in which a large traffic in the sale of narcotics is conducted by the prisoners and in which the keepers are accomplices. And there are jails in which the keeper is entrusted with money each day for the purchase of food for prisoners. In one prison the jailer made as much as $75 every day on this deal. It was learned that he was buying the garbage of a Chop Suey joint conducted by a Chinaman—the inhabitants of his jail were fed filth not fit for beasts. And to be sure, there are innumerable jails in which homosexuality and venereal diseases are rampant, and in its most grotesque stages due to crowding and the keeping of young boys and degenerate middle aged men in crowded cells.

This book is a burning accusation of the beastiality of neglect and indifference that our dollar society is guilty of. It marks a blot of shame on our civilization of the twentieth century at which our future generations will look back with appal.

Mr. Fishman ends his book very naively with the sentence: "I have given the facts—will the remedy be applied?" Mr. Fishman knows that the facts have been given before. He knows that the remedy has been outlined before. We wonder how he can still entertain the hope for a remedy under our present form of government that feeds on the misery and degradation of the unfortunate underdog.

• • •

Russian Trade Unions

If arguments directed against Communism carried at least a semblance of decency and honest endeavor to understand the Communist philosophy, we could give them the benefit of the doubt and enter into discussion to clear some of the wrong interpretations. But the attacks, an example of which can be found in a recent editorial in the Union Labor Advocate, Westfield, N. J., are cheap lies, and insanely stupid. This editorial in particular sounds so much like the arguments that the capitalists have directed against the trade union movement in America that one is tempted to believe that it was copied in bulk from some capitalist magnate's speech, with the word "communism" substituted for "trade unionism." However, here is the main thought it carries. "Be fair to your employer and he will be fair to you," says this Union Labor Advocate. The article is full of such piffle, and we know workingmen and women will be thoroly disgusted with it.

Alongside this editorial we would like every worker to place a little pamphlet by the Friends of Soviet Russia, "Russian Trades Unions." It is very briefly written and does not take more than a half hour to read thru. A great deal of willful misinformation that has been directed against Russia and Communism falls mighty flat before the facts given, in this pamphlet. After giving a brief history of the functions of the Trade Unions in Russia at the beginning of the Russian revolution it continues with an analysis of the working basis of the trade union movement in Russia today.

It shows the difference between the labor union's position in a country where the workers are the governing class and in countries where capital uses the government to crush the workers.

THE LABOR HERALD
Call at Book Shop or Industrial Department, 208 E. 12th St., for your September issue of the LABOR HERALD

Socialists in New Stand for Divided Front

At a General Council meeting held Wednesday, Aug. 22, the Socialist Party, disguised as the American Labor Party, again demonstrated its opposition to a united front of the workers when it refused to accept the invitation extended by the Provisional Committee for the Organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in New York City to send a committee to the Sept. 16th Conference to agree upon joint candidates for the coming election.

The invitation had been sent by the Committee with the purpose of preventing a division of the forces of labor in the coming election. The Committee believed that, even tho it might still be impossible for the Socialist Party to participate in the organization of a local of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, yet they would agree to a common action at the polls, to a common slate of candidates. The meeting, however, definitely showed that the Socialist Party chooses to split the forces of labor rather than to join with the rank and file unionists in organizing a united front for the November elections.

The question of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was quite unexpectedly brought up by Delegate Oasp Wolinsky, of the Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union. Speaking on the report of the Executive Committee, he stated that, while the Committee pursued the policy of watchful waiting, the reactionaries of the right and of the left are taking definite action. A call for a city conference, he declared, had already been issued in the city for Sept. 16. He maintained that the General Council was not in direct touch with the local organizations, and he therefore suggested as a means of counteracting this conference, that a conference be called of all organizations affiliated with the American Labor Party, excluding those that had not been recognized at the previous convention.

In the lengthy discussion that developed on this point, it was quite evident that the call, which had reached practically every labor organization in this city, was causing them much anxiety.

After the decision to call the conference, suggested by Wolinsky, they took up the communication sent by the Provisional Committee inviting them to form a united front for the elections. They read the call of this Committee, and stated that credentials had bee handed them by two delegates from the Committee. These delegates were not given the floor. In fact, no discussion on the question of the credentials was permitted. It was simply brushed aside, and instead they brought in the reply from the Executive Committee to the invitation.

There were now two motions on the floor: one to accept the reply submitted by the Executive Committee, and an amendment that they reconsider, and accept the short statement that the F. F. L. P. is a mask of the (Communist) Party and a fraud on the American Labor Movement. The latter politicians argued that an explanatory answer be given because, as Delegate Abraham Shiplacoff stated, we may know who they are, but there are still a few hundred workers who believe them. Delegate Meyer Gillis, of the Forward, added that there are more than a few hundred and that, whether we want to or not, we will be drawn into a discussion with them. Delegate Jerome T. DeHunt further declared that he had enquiries from a number of Longshoremen's Unions whether the call for the Sept 16th Conference had not been sent out by the Farmer-Labor Party. It was therefore necessary, they insisted, to give an answer that would expose the Communists.

When the motion and the amendment came up for a vote, the chairman even refused to give those delegates who were opposed to both propositions the opportunity of voting against them. Finally, however, he was forced to do this, and five voted against both the motion and the amendment.

Generally speaking, the attendance at the meeting was small, only 50 to 60 delegates being present. Almost all of them were, either known leaders of the Socialist Party or union officials. There were very few rank and file delegates in sight.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

MONSTER PICNIC
SUNDAY, SEPT. 2nd
From 10 A. M. Until Midnight
At FLORAL PARK, Hudson Boulevard and Jane St., West Hoboken, N. J.
A great picnic will be held, which promises to be the most attractive and delightful one. Held under the auspices of New York Joint Branches of the I. W. W.
The entire proceeds will be devoted to the struggle for freedom of the POLITICAL PRISONERS.

THE WORKER

Published by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America. C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary. Room 405, 799 Broadway, New York City.

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Greetings to the Militants

The Second General Conference of the Trade Union Educational League, Sept. 1-2, at Chicago, will be as historic as the first. It is not expected that Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty will send his raiders into the gathering, as he did one year ago. But the T. U. E. L. has many enemies in addition to the politicians and the bosses. The delegates at Chicago will be confronted by the task of carrying on the work of their organization within the unions in the face of the expulsion threats of labor's reactionary officialdom.

It was in Chicago that the Socialist bureaucracy of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union began its outlawing campaign against members of the Trade Union Educational League. President Lewis, in the miners' union, has threatened expulsion, but he has not carried it out. Yet the terror he has invoked has large numbers of miners intimitated. They know well the czarist fist of President Lewis that smashed the miners' union in Kansas and Nova Scotia. On the railroads the campaign for amalgamation has proceeded without, as yet, calling forth a rule of force by those in power.

The attack that is being directed against the T. U. E. L., however, is the surest testimony to its strength and influence. The T. U. E. L. cannot be ignored. It cannot be ridiculed. Its demands for the organization of the unorganized, for amalgamation, for the Labor Party must be answered. And since they have no arguments with which to answer these demands, the backward officials must needs resort to force, the weapon of all tyrants.

It is probably superfluous to point out to the militants in the labor movement that their greatest safeguard is to be found in their own strength. The power that is cast out of well disciplined numbers will be a protection to the carrying on of Trade Union Educational League work. The task of the Chicago Conference, therefore, should be to develop ways and means to crystallize an organization from the growing sentiment everywhere for the League's program. Sentiment is no matter how preponderant it may be, is only effective as it is organized. The First Conference laid the foundation of "The League's" activities. Let the Second Conference rear the superstructure of the Trade Union Educational League, building it so well that the winds of reaction will not be able to sway it by a hairsbreadth. The united front against the militants must be met with the united front of the whole rank and file against both the bosses and their official allies within the labor movement.

Pinchot—Another Strikebreaker?

This is being written during the chaotic days preceding the date for the ending of the present wage agreement in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields. The mine owners' press is losing no opportunity to attack the workers' forces. It has worn out its arguments against union recognition, the checkoff, higher wages and the shorter workday. So it begins to brouse in new fields. Thus the New York Times grows hysterical over the slightest power possessed by the workers. It has discovered new threats to profits in the certificate required of every miner. It fears that the miners' union may withdraw the maintenance men, resulting in the flooding of the mines.

The issuing of certificates by the Miners' Examining Board has resulted in only experienced men going to work in the hazardous hard coal mining industry. The law demanding certificates has been in force for 20 years. It has no doubt resulted in the saving of thousands of lives, since in the unprotected coal mines is constant danger, not only to himself, but to all his fellow workers.

The New York Times, however, is not interested in safety. The mine owners are not interested in safety. The mine owners are interested in profits. The Miners' Examining Board is made up in each inspection district of nine miners, each of whom must have had five years' practical experience mining in the district. This, according to the Times, "limits the anthracite mining industry completely to the hands of the union."

In other words, if the profiteering mine owners, live up to the laws of their own state legislature, it will be impossible for them to import strikebreakers to scab during the strike. This control of the examining boards gives the miners' union holds a strategic position, that has helped win many a strike in other fields. The Times and the mine owners are trying to have these examining boards set aside during the proposed strike, claiming they should not function during this "emergency." They are demanding that such action be taken by Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, declaring that otherwise he has failed as the political executive of the coal and steel dictatorship that rules over the entire state. It is this same Pinchot that has been able to continually postpone the release of Jacob Dolla and other class war prisoners, and who has allowed the white terror to run riot against the workers in numerous sections of the state. But the setting aside of the Miners' Examining Boards would hit home with 200,000 Pennsylvania coal miners. Pinchot will, therefore, not be able to get away with this problem so easily. Pinchot is up against the biggest decision of his career as a "progressive." Will he turn out another "strikebreaker"?

Berger—Friend of Stinnes

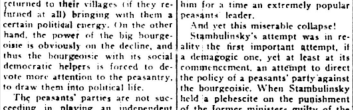
Victor L. Berger, the lone Socialist congressman, and the anti-Communist editor of the Milwaukee Leader, has returned home from Europe. He wants American dollar diplomacy to advance a loan of $1,000,000,000 to the Stresemann-Stinnes regime in Germany, and proclaims that the "notable accomplishment" of the Hamburg Socialist Congress was the refusal of a united front with the Communists.

Under a pro-German mask, Berger posed as a revolutionary Socialist during the war. His real standing as a Socialist became very apparent after the Bolshevik triumph in Russia, in November, 1917. From the beginning he attacked the efforts of the Communists to maintain the Russian Soviet Republic. It is his position, identical with that of the Communist-baiting Abraham Cahan, of the Jewish Daily Forward, that has won out in the Socialist Party, and now dominates this organization.

We do not remember that Berger has ever urged a loan, or even credits, of a billion dollars, or any other sum, to help reconstruct industry and agriculture in Soviet Russia. But his nationalistic brand of "international" Socialism displays its hideous nature when he urges a billion dollars for the German capitalist republic, money that he must know will drift into the hands of Stinnes, Krupp, Thyssen, and the other great capitalists of Germany.

No doubt Berger feels that this move is good "campaign stuff" for the anti-labor German voters in Wisconsin. He is probably looking ahead to next year's elections. But the really class-conscious workers in Wisconsin ought to have something to say about this. When the Brookharts, the Ladds, the Wheelers, and other United States senators in the old parties, can come back from Europe urging recognition of Soviet Russia, it is time that America's workers asked why a Socialist congressman goes to Europe, doesn't even go near Russia, and returns home urging aid instead to the reactionary nation under the sway of the bosses.

Berger has merely shown himself another example of a Socialist who has turned against the revolution and become even more reactionary than capitalist politicians. Berger was a school teacher before he became Socialist editor. He has now taught the workers another lesson. They must profit from it to the full.



The New Day Is Dawning!

This Week!

BY THE ONLOOKER

A year ago, on Labor Day, . . .

While capitalist church dignitaries were preaching from every conceivable pulpit in every conceivable city in the country against the sin of working on the Sunday of the Labor Day celebration, . . . Attended with . . . unfavorable results . . . scenes near Detroit, Mich. We have been unable to find out any of those robbed were workers from the Detroit, Edison Company, miners from the coal, iron and copper pits of the state. Two men in the Sunday morning revelry got their names into print, they the first that they were shot by the gunmen, and we find they were George D. Wilson, vice president of the C. F. Wilson Body Co. of Pontiac, and Joseph L. Webber, of Bloomfield Hills, vice president of the Kenneth - Wisconsin Machine Co., names duly inscribed in the social register of their respective circles. Yet these are the respectables whom the preachers urge as the chosen of the earth, whom the masses must look upon and revere. The churches have joined the Wilsons and the Webbers in every war on the efforts of the iron and copper miners to organize their forces in Michigan. When the next strike wave, however, sweeps the Michigan copper and iron country, the workers may have something to say about the morality of the shorter workday and better pay for labor, compared to the throwing of the bosses in roadhouses at 3 a. m. of a Sunday morning.

* * *

Capitalism and Its Money

When Mussolini came into power with his Fascisti dictatorship, he proclaimed that the value of the lire would rise. The Stresemann government, with Socialist finance minister, was created to save the falling mark. But the Fascisti lire, in Italy, and the Socialist mark, in Germany, continue to tumble to still lower depths. There is no power on earth that can save capitalism and its money, not even the Fascisti or the Socialists. The day of Communism is dawning!

* * *

Steel Cells for Workers

The Van Dorn Iron Works of Cleveland, Ohio, has been awarded a contract for the fabrication of 700 steel cells for the new county jail in Los Angeles. This building is expected to be the largest of its kind in the United States and will be filled with workers, victims of the present capitalist social system.

* * *

Petrograd's Exports Grow

The Russian Soviet government announces that exports at Petrograd now outstrip imports. Which means that the capitalist world will soon be owing the Workers' Regime big, shining American dollars, and capitalism will waver a little more on its shaky legs.

* * *

Signs That Don't Fail

An indication that the gasoline war in the middle west is coming to an end is seen in the fact that an "investigation" has been ordered. The report of the investigators will be duly filed and the Standard Oil will be happier than ever.

Master of the Machine

This is the emblem of the Red International of Labor Unions, that is striving for the time when the worker will be the master of the machine he has made and not, as today, its slave.

"Advance Guard for Working Class Defense" Planned by Anti-Fascist Alliance of N. A

The organization of an "Advance Guard for Working Class Defense" to protect union meetings and other labor activities against Fascists assault is being planned by the Anti-Fascist. Alliance of North America, with headquarters at 231 East 11th Street, New York.

According to the plan, details of which have not yet been worked out affiliated unions will be asked to contribute a contingent toward this defense guard, which will be subject to call whenever the defense of labor gatherings is involved.

This move is prompted by the published reports in Fascist organs that the destruction of existing unions and their substitution by "blackshirt" unions is the object of the imported reaction. Instances where Fascist interfered with labor meetings have already been reported in several parts of the country, their comparative rarity in the larger centers like New York being due to the opposition of labor. Every member of the Advance Guard will hold a card of identification.

Help "Organize the Unorganized."

Signs of the Coming Storm

The prosperity balloon is already beginning to spring a leak. Unemployment is noticeably on the increase, and wages are going down. The U. S. Department of Labor and the Federal Reserve Board agree on this and the figures of the New York Department of Labor tell the same story.

The decline started in May and has continued steadily ever since. Wages of factory workers in New York State during the month of June, in this year of prosperity, stood at the munificent average of $27.87, a marked drop below the month of May, while July shows a drop of 33 cents from this figure.

Industry all over the country is beginning to slow down, and already the workers feel the pinch. The Federal Reserve Board reports "a slump in industrial activity, with a parallel decrease in employment, are the outstanding features of the country's business condition in July." Employment at industrial establishments decreased 2 per cent, resulting in a decrease of 3 per cent in average wages of industrial workers.

The important thing to remember is that the depression has been going on for three months, and that the cold and formal statistics are already beginning to be translated into terms of human misery. Less food on the worker's table, a still meaner shack to live in, fewer of the pitiful little "extras" that help make life more bearable for the worker, his wife and kids. Before they have had a chance to forget the terrible plague of unemployment that took such heavy toll in 1920 and 1921, it is upon them again.

It looks like a black winter ahead of us, but there are some who will not feel it, having thriftily provided themselves against a spell of hard times. In the Wall Street Journal for August 1923, we read the cheerful statement that "in cash, inventories and working capital, industry was never in a stronger position than it is today."

Let the workers take heart from this announcement. If they have nothing to show for all the wealth they made, they may at least find some consolation in the knowledge that those for whom they made it will have it. There may be hunger in their own homes, but all is well in Wall Street.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER"

Lessons of the Bulgarian Upheaval Drawn to Attention of Sections of Communist International

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV
Chairman, Communist International

1. The Necessity for Criticism

We hesitated for some time: Is it not too premature to subject the tactics of the central committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria to public criticism? At the moment this party is exposed to the direct fire of the victorious White Fascist bands.

The bourgeois papers constantly demand that our Bulgarian party be placed outside of the law. In consultation with the Executive of the Comintern, we came, however, to the conclusion that we dare not be silent, that silence on the erroneous tactics being pursued by the party will not save it from ruin, but rather enhance the dangers of this ruin; that it is necessary to track down the errors committed, and to learn the right tactics while events in Bulgaria are yet fresh.

The Communist International is a united Communist world party. The Bulgarian example, without doubt, possesses international significance. Each one of the 60 parties affiliated to the Comintern has its own interests at heart when it seeks to ascertain whether the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has acted rightly or wrongly in the course of events which may be repeated, in a more or less similar form, in other lands.

In the meanwhile, the leaders of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria are struggling their "neutrality" theory in the international Communist press with a zeal worthy of a better cause. This involves two dangers. In the first place, incorrect views are spread abroad and utilized by our opponents in the Second International. In the second place, the defence of an erroneous attitude deprives our Bulgarian comrades themselves of the possibility of rectifying their mistakes and bars their way to really revolutionary tactics.

We dare not be silent! The question is of too great importance, if because of our brotherly relations to the Bulgarian workers, and to the Bulgarian Communist Party, to which we are bound by ties of special friendship, that we feel bound to express our candid opinion. Let our enemies smile maliciously. The Communist Parties have often had to subject themselves to self-criticism, and to order their ranks under the fire of the enemy. It suffices to recollect the example given by the Communist Party of Germany after the March action in 1921. Despite everything, the future none the less belongs to the Bulgarian Communists, not to the reigning Bulgarian Fascists, and not to the "social democratic" Fascisti from the party of the "broad" Tensheviki. (When the Bulgarian labor party split, the right wing designated itself the "broad" social democrats, the left wing the "narrow." Ed.)

2. The Role Played by the Independent Peasants' Parties

The latest events in Bulgaria throw a strong light on some of the most important present day social problems, bearing all on the question of the role played by the peasants' parties. One of the most interesting facts in the most recent history of politics is the attempt to form peasants' parties which presume to play an independent political role—apparently directed against the bourgeoisie and against the proletariat. We have witnessed such attempts during recent years in the Balkans, in Czecho-Slovakia, in Hungary, in Poland, etc. It is an exceedingly complicated phenomenon. It may chiefly be explained by the fact that during the war, and during the further decay of the bourgeois "order," the city has been constantly pushed into the background by the village—in the sense that the importance of the village, its economic and social significance has continually increased. This is the basis. On the one hand, the peasants won a certain amount of political experience during the imperialist war of 1914 to 1918, which shook the village to its profoundest depths, and caused much suffering among the broad masses of the peasantry. The young men from the countryside who had been called up by millions to fight in the imperialists armies, afterwards returned to their villages (if they refurned at all) bringing with them a certain political energy. On the other hand, the power of the big bourgeoisie is obviously on the decline, and thus the bourgeoisie with its social democratic helpers is forced to divert more attention to the peasantry, to draw them into political life.

The peasants' parties are not succeeding in playing an independent role in politics, and are not likely to succeed. In this respect Bulgaria's example is extraordinarily instructive. As the media politic is concentrated in a breakdown more than any other policy during our imperialist epoch. The peasantry has but two alternatives: either to side with the bourgeoisie, which is the sole effective means of defending the real and fundamental interests of the peasantry. Even those peasant parties existing today, and keeping up the appearance of independence, are in reality nothing more than political cannon fodder for the bourgeoisie. It is not by accident that we find so many parsons, lawyers, and rich landowners, among the leaders of the so-called peasants' parties.

We cannot deny a certain depth and broadness in Stambulinsky's attempts. The biography of Stambulinsky is not that of an ordinary man. There was a time in which he had the courage to tell the truth in the face of the mighty ones of the earth. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and so forth. Especially during the first period of his government, his policy was characterized by its economic and political significance, seemed as if, were it possible for a peasants' party to really play an independent role, that Bulgaria was just the country for the purpose: it is actually the fact. In Bulgaria 85 to 90 per cent of the population consists of peasants. The city bourgeoisie is comparatively very weak. The two wars by which Bulgaria was visited were exceptionally disastrous to the peasantry. Stambulinsky's past rendered him for a time an extremely popular peasants' leader.

And yet this miserable collapse!

Stambulinsky's attempt was in reality the first important attempt, if a demagogic one, yet at least at its commencement, an attempt to direct the policy of a peasants' party against the bourgeoisie. When Stambulinsky held a plebescite on the punishment of the former ministers guilty of the imperialist war, when he deprived the bourgeois officers of their offices and brought in a peasant militia from the villages, when he armed the peasants, etc.—these were efforts calculated to create popularity for Stambulinsky. But all too soon the "peasants' policy" of Stambulinsky began to change into a policy in favor of the large farmers. In recent times, Stambulinsky did not direct his policy so much against the bourgeoisie as against the working class, and against its leader, the Communist Party. The attempts at keeping to the "middle" line were speedily ship-wrecked. Stambulinsky, in separating himself from the masses, not only forfeited the confidence of the whole working class, but also that of a large section of the peasantry, and himself paved the way for the unhappy fate which overtook him. A "peasants' government" which directs its efforts against both the proletariat and bourgeoisie has proved itself to be an empty and lamentable Utopia, even in an agrarian country like Bulgaria. Nothing but a workers' and peasants' government can help the Bulgarian peasantry to free itself from the clutches of the bourgeois robbers.

3. The Tactics of the Bulgarian Communist Party

The Bulgarian upheaval is a serious historical test of the Bulgarian Communist Party. This crisis, like every other crisis, must serve to show the actual conditions obtaining in the old and powerful Bulgarian Communist Party, which boasts a large membership and is apparently thoroughly adequate to cope with present problems.

Unfortunately, the Bulgarian Communist Party has not stood the test. On the contrary, it has justified the most pessimistic predictions.

We waited on the tip-toe of expectation for the first news as to the attitude adopted by our Bulgarian Party at the beginning of the civil war. But even the earliest reports aroused the fear that the attitude taken would be too passive. The news following exceeded even our worst fears.

"The new government, whose existence is due to a military putsch, replaces the fallen military and police dictatorship of the peasant bourgeoisie by the new dictatorship of the city bourgeoisie, the old bourgeois party . . ."

"The mask of bourgeois legality has been torn aside, and the sole party representing in actual deeds the rights and liberties guaranteed (!) by the constitution (!!) is the Communist Party . . ."

"The toiling masses in town and country will not participate in the armed struggles between city and rural bourgeoisie, for such a participation in the struggle would signify only helping fetch the chestnuts out of the fire for their exploiters and oppressors."

"In the name of the working people we demand the maintenance and expansion of political liberty. We demand full liberty of speech and press, full rights of coalition and holding meetings. We demand measures against speculation and high prices! . . ."

"Up to the present the new government has not yet raised its hand directly against the Communist Party. But the regime of military dictatorship now established is directed against the rights and liberties of the working people, and thus against the Communist Party. We demand that these rights and liberties be restored, that military law be suspended, and we call upon you to gather under the banner of the Communist Party . . ." etc., etc.

Thus declared the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party in its first appeal issued on June 9, 1923.

"The armed struggle between the adherents of the fallen government and those of the new government is not yet finished. The Communist Party, and the hundreds and thousands of workers and peasants united beneath its standard, take no part in this armed struggle. We do not know how this struggle will develop; but it is one into which the broad masses of the people have not yet been drawn up to the present moment. It is the struggle for power between the city and country bourgeoisies, that is, between two wings of the capitalist class . . ."

"The Communist Party, in clearly pointing out the actual aims being fought for by the city and rural bourgeoisies, and in showing that these aims have nothing in common with the aims of the toiling masses in town and village, calls upon the workers and toilers, in town and country to unite, and to fight independently for the preservation of their interests, and for the realization of the slogans issued by the Communist Party."

Thus declared the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party in its appeal of the 11th June. The Central Committee took its stand on this "neutrality" position, and has not budged from it to this day. Two bourgeois fractions are fighting with one another. That has nothing to do with "us." We "demand" . . . the abolition of military law. And this one day after the White upheavall we are . . . so innocent that we demand from the Fascist goverament that it confirms its declarations (on freedom and other beautiful things) by deeds" . . .

The communist workers in the provinces have not all been able to find their way to this "high" pinnacle of statesmanship. They see that naked Fascist reaction is beginning to triumph, they are taking up arms gainst it, and are trying to resist the Fascisti, who are gaining the upper hand, by joining their forces with those of groups of peasants. At Plevna and other places action is beginning among the armed communist workers, supported by the peasantry. But the Central Committee takes immediate steps. We repeat the wording of the remarkable telegram sent by Comrade Lukanov, secretary of the Central Committee, to Plevna:

"Plevna. To Wassiliy Tabatschkin (Secretary of the Plevna Party organization). I hear that there are rumors among you in Plevna, to the effect that I have been arrested, and that extraordinary measures are being employed against us here in Sofia. This is a lie. Do not let yourselves be confused by rumors and provocations. You will receive our appeal. Support to the utmost the attitude taken in it! Take no part either for or against one or the other party. Regards to Tatscha Olga Asen, and other comrades." (The object of these last words was to prove to Comrade Tabatschkin that the telegram was really from Lukanov.)

We have learnt from various telegrams that this Plevna incident was not an isolated one.

As is invariably the case in such occurrences, the errors committed by the Party centrals are ascribed to the workers. The Bulgarian workers are accused of indifference, of lack of fighting spirit, of disinclination for combat, etc. It is thus that the members of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party write.

These are all mere sophistries. We know quite well that the Central Committee issued the incredible wrong slogan of "neutrality" a few hours after the white revolution, that is, that it began to induce the workers to take no part in the struggle between two cliques both alleged to be equally hostile to us. How are the workers to prove their fighting spirit, when their own party, in the person of the Central Committee from the very beginning, required non-participation in the conflict, to it them?

(To be Concluded Next Week.)

Make President Lewis Fight for Miners' Union—See Page 3

THE WORKER

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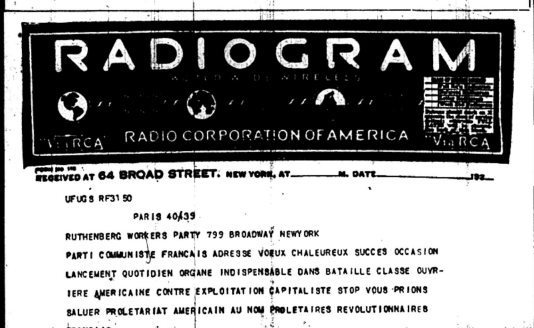
Attack on Foster Stirs Labor

Shot Fired at T.U.E.L. Secretary in Chicago Hits Reactionaries

French Communist Party Greets Efforts of Workers in the United States to Establish a Communist Daily



PARIS, France, August 25, 1923.

The translation of the above message is as follows:

Ruthenberg, Workers Party, 799 Broadway, New York City.

The French Communist Party heartily congratulates, and wishes the best of success on the occasion of the issuance of the Communist Daily, indispensable in the American class struggle against capitalist exploitation. The revolutionary French proletariat greets the American working class.

Signed: Sellier Treist, Secretary.

New Efforts Made to End Coal Strike

As this issue of "The Worker" went to press, the representatives of the mine workers and the mine owners were again planning to get into conference with Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburgh. Predictions were being made by the miners' officials, especially by Rinaldo Cappellini, of District 1, that the strike would be of short duration. No basis, however, was given for this belief. On page three of this issue, we publish the declaration of the International Progressive Miners' Committee on the present situation. In the accompanying article, we show why the coal miners have refused arbitration.

By LELAND OLDS

Why have the miners' union refused to submit to arbitration of the anthracite mine owners?

Every miner knows that he was double-crossed by the public representative who was chairman of the 1920 arbitration board. The subservience of this hanger-on of the capitalist system has cost anthracite workers at least $30,000,000 in wages which were rightfully theirs.

Recent antics of the Railway Labor Board have confirmed this deep-seated determination not to accept arbitration. Only a year ago this board decreed that a living wage must wait until the railroads were satisfied with profits, and proceeded to lead the Wall Street attempt to substitute company unions for the independent shopcraft unions on the railroads.

Three years ago the anthracite coal commission began by ruling out exhibits that touched the anthracite monopoly in the sensitive spot of profits. Thus the miners' case was stripped of the most important proof of the ability of the industry to pay the increases without increasing the price of coal to the consumer.

The chairman centered proceedings on the question of changes in the cost of living and then repudiated the recommendation of his own economist that the cost of living justified a 27 per cent increase and handed the miners the scant 17 per cent which had been offered by the operators and by the secretary of labor prior to submission of the dispute to arbitration.

This last arbitration performance in the industry was a striking illustration of the subservience of so-called impartial chairmen to the financial overlords who can make or break the smug career of reasonable success and comfort dreamed of by the American middle class. This "impartial" chairman had agreed to accept the findings of an economist engaged to collect data on the cost of living. When the findings turned out to favor a 27 per cent increase the operators' commissioner objected and the economist was fired. Over a week-end the chairman reached the 17 per cent verdict.

It is first-hand knowledge that mysterious influences work on the minds of representatives of the public that underlies solid opposition of the miners to arbitration.

They Protect Would-be Assassins

By BEN GITLOW

Little did the men responsible for the shooting at William Z. Foster, in Chicago, dream what its outcome would be. They did not realize that the shot, that was intended to snuff out the life of one of the most loyal and devoted leaders of the working class, would react against them and their methods. There is absolutely no question that this savage and cowardly attempt to kill Foster was the direct outcome of the terroristic methods employed by the reactionaries against the militants in the unions.

The rank and file, quick to realize that the attempt on Foster's life was an attempt to kill the movement in the unions that he represents, lifted their voices in a mighty protest against this attempted murder. The rank and file, especially of the needle trades' unions, realizing the danger to the whole left movement in the continuance of the methods of terrorism and assassination is raising its voice in a mighty protest demanding at the same time that the gangster and terroristic methods resorted to in the unions against militants must cease.

It is interesting to notice how the reactionary machine in the unions together with Abraham Cahan's yellow Socialist Daily Forward reacted to the shooting. The Forward prints an edition in Chicago. The day after the shooting the Chicago Forward in spite of the fact that the shooting was the sensation of every paper in Chicago did not print a single word on the affair. Evidently the Forward wanted to maintain a conspiracy of silence on the matter.

But the Forward could not keep quite. The rank and file of the needle trades unions were expressing their indignation in no uncertain tones. Did the Forward come out in condemnation of the act? Not at all! The Forward the next day did the direct opposite. Instead of helping the movement to stop such outrages against working class leaders, the Jewish Daily Forward, in trying to ridicule the affair as a comedy of Foster's own making, rendered valuable assistance to the assassins.

Expose Lies of "Forward"

That the Forward story was a concoction of lies originating in the minds of one of its editors, was easily proven by the Jewish Communist Daily Freiheit.

The Freiheit printed the whole story as it appeared in the Forward together with the reports of the affair that appeared in other New York papers. The Forward story stated that Foster hired gangsters to attend the meeting to break it up and to shot at him because it would give him publicity and would also give an opportunity to the Communist forces in the unions to put the blame on the leaders of the unions whom they were opposing.

Imagine such assininity on the part of the Forward. At a meeting called by the Trade Union Educational League Foster would hire gangsters to shoot him. The Forward, however, did not inform its readers that the meeting was held in protest against the expulsion of members from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who were expelled because they were members of the Trade Union Educational League.

The Forward did not inform its readers as did some of the Chicago papers that those in opposition to the meeting had evidently sent in a gang of sluggers to create a panic and break up the meeting.

Shielding the Guilty Parties

The Forward did not inform its readers after it had changed its story, stating that blank cartridges were used, that an investigation by the Chicago police discovered the holes made by the bullets that were used. If this proves anything it proves that the Forward is not concerned over the possible loss of Foster's life, but is much concerned in shielding the guilty parties.

How did the "International machine" react to the shooting? The "International machine" reacted similarly to the Jewish Daily Forward. Did President Morris Sigman send a committee to Chicago to investigate and bring to account the guilty parties? Not at all! Sigman was not concerned over the attempted killing of so valuable a man to the Labor movement. In a lengthy statement he tried to blacken Foster's reputation by resorting to the most damning fabrications. What interest has Sigman in this shooting that he is so interested in ridiculing it? This is a very pertinent question. The rank and file would like to know its answer.

Sigman knows well enough what took place in Chicago. Sigman knows well enough why the meeting was held. Sigman knows well enough the tactics that were being used by Vice-President Meyer Perlstein in expelling the Trade Union Educational League members from the "International." Sigman knows because the entire campaign against the Trade Union Educational League in the "International" is being directed by President Sigman.

Rank and File Denied Rights

Not only have the militant members in Chicago been expelled, but in addition every opportunity for the expelled to express and defend themselves in the organization was denied them. When the Rank and File came to the meeting to express their condemnation against the tactics of the "International machine," a group of vicious characters, evidently sent there for that purpose tried repeatedly to break up the meeting. When they failed the shooting followed.

Those who hired the gangsters to break up the meeting of the Trade Union Educational League are responsible for the shooting. A miracle of luck saved Foster's life. His death would have been one of the greatest losses to the American Labor Movement. Every one in the Labor Movement, whether he agrees with Foster or not, should have immediately condemned the shooting. Every one in the Labor movement, if he trade has an interest in the welfare of the Labor movement should make an effort to bring to light the guilty parties and so prevent a recurrence of the affair.

But the reactionaries together with the Forward are interested in shielding the guilty parties by spreading the most brazen lies about Foster.

The rank and file however are not fooled by the stories of the reactionaries. They have determined to use the Foster incident as a weapon against the gangsters that is now being used by the reactionaries against the militants and revolutionists in the unions.

The rank and file are not stand silent and permit their leaders to be murdered. The rank and file will no longer allow themselves to be terrorized and slugged into submission.

The shot that was fired at Foster missed its mark. It, however, did accomplish something. It aroused the rank and file. It put the Forward and the reactionaries on the defensive, and gave the rank and file an opportunity of once more asserting themselves without fear as they

Minnesota City and Land Labor Fights Political Adventurers in Struggle to Build Party

By H. M. WICKS

(Special to "The Worker")

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Efforts of the trade unions, farmers' organizations and co-operatives to definitely organize their political power in the state of Minnesota for the purpose of conserving their victories at the polls and winning new conquests in the future has aroused the opposition of the political adventurers who hoped to use this mass movement in their own interests.

The situation in Minnesota today is unique in the history of American politics. There is a strong Farmer-Labor Party movement, but there is no Farmer-Labor Party. The elections that placed Dr. Hendrick Shipstead and Magnus Johnson in the United States Senate were elemental revolts of the exploited farmers and the organized workers of this state.

The name Farmer-Labor Party was used in these campaigns because it is, in itself, an excellent slogan symbolizing the identity of interests between the wage workers, working farmers and farm laborers. In order that the name "Farmer-Labor Party" could have legal standing it was necessary to comply with the state laws regarding political parties, so the successful candidate for the nomination for governor of the state on the Farmer-Labor Party ticket appointed a state chairman. Other candidates successful in the primary elections selected the state committee. But this state chairman and the state committee constitutes the entire Farmer-Labor Party at present.

The state chairman is a lawyer, one E. A. Pike, who has political ambitions and who is opposed to the organization of a definite political party under control of the rank and file of the workers and farmers of this state.

Pike and his cohorts are in a strategical position, inasmuch as they now enjoy complete control of the political machinery that represents

(Continued on Page Two)

Workers Party National Office in Chicago

The past week has seen the National Office of the Workers Party moved from New York City to Chicago. The new address is Workers Party, 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

This is the last issue of "The Worker" to appear in New York City. The next issue will appear in Chicago. Address all communications in the future to "The Worker," 1009 N. State St. Chicago, Ill.

Italians and Greeks of New York City Protest Against War Threat

Italian and Greek workers of New York City will gather Friday Night, Sept. 7 at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., to show that they are opposed to the war that threatens to blaze up between Italy and Greece.

Antonio Presti, editor of Alba Nuova, Italian publication of the Workers Party, who will be one of the speakers, declares that

"The sentiment among the Italian workers against Mussolini's high-handed action is overwhelming. There are 150,000 anti-Fascisti in New York City, and over 450,000 in other parts of the country.

"We regard Mussolini as an imperialist of the worst type, and we think he will lead our country into war. The economic condition of Italy is bad enough. To start a war would be fatal."

Among the other speakers at Friday night's meeting will be Arturo Giovanitti, General Organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Frank Bellanca, editor of the Italian organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, of the Workers' Defense Union.

Elect Communists in New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—George S. Thompson, elected as a Communist alderman of the Dunedin City council, is the first Communist to hold public office in New Zealand. During the war he was jailed for opposing the draft.

West Va. Organizes Against Coal Bosses

The citizens of West Virginia, determined to wipe out the rule of private coal interests which have in recent years made their state the scene of violent conflicts between capital and labor developing, at times, into a virtual civil war, have banded together into an organization called the "Defenders of West Virginia" for the purpose of "enforcing the Constitution of the United States and reviving the Bill of Rights of West Virginia," according to information received by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Dunne Greets "The Daily"

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

Editor, Butte, Mont., Bulletin

Nothing will mark better the progress of the working class movement in the United States than the publication of a fighting daily paper, expressing the maximum position of labor.

There is today not one daily voicing the revolutionary determination of the courageous and intelligent section of the American working class.

Such a daily will inevitably rally to itself and the Communist Workers Party all the elements of the American working class who are ready to fight capitalism. Let it record the defeats and victories of the American workers and the reasons therefore with maximum precision and its future is assured.

Our Enemies Must Use Guns, Have No Arguments,—Foster

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO—The words of William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, that restored order at the mass meeting here after gunmen had attempted to shoot up the gathering and assassinate the speaker were:

"Our enemies must use guns, they have no arguments left. This is a final demonstration of the complete inability of the enemies of the Trade Union Educational League to answer our arguments for The League program-amalgamation, shop committees, and a Labor Party."

It is significant that one policeman arrived at the hall fully an hour after the shooting. Otherwise police, detectives and secret service agents of Bill Burns' department of justice usually swarm radical labor meetings held in this hall. Up to this writing no serious effort has been made to apprehend the gunmen.

Foster has challenged Meyer Perlstein, vice president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to debate the issues involved.

Great Demonstration Against Attempted Assassination of Wm. Z. Foster

RUTGERS' SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 8, AT 2 O'CLOCK SHARP

Down with gangsters and assassins! The rank and file will not allow such leaders as William Z. Foster to be shot down in cold blood. The Chicago shooting must not be repeated! Foster will be present in person at this Monster Protest Demonstration by the rank and file, and will tell what took place in Chicago. An answer will be given to the lies of The Forward and to Sigman of "The International." Besides Foster others will speak including C. E. Ruthenberg, M. J. Olgin, Ben. Gitlow, J. Louis Engdahl, S. Epstein, Alexander Bittleman, Robert Minor, Ludwig Lore and others.

MEETING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

Foster Tells Second T.U.E.L. Conference that Left Wing Is Vital Necessity of Workers

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO, Ill.—William Z. Foster, Secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, in reporting to the Second National Conference held here, with 153 union militants representing 81 international unions and every industrial center in the United States and Canada, declared that:

"The past year has produced many proofs, positive and negative, that the Trade Union Educational League is a vitally necessity and highly effective movement. The negative proofs come from the bankrupt trade union bureaucracy which is totally unable to meet the present critical situation of the labor movement. The positive proofs are furnished by the very successful work of the League."

Foster outlined the progress of the amalgamation movement. At least 2,000,000 trade unionists have decided for amalgamation, he said. The latest achievement was when the Lithographers' International Union, a highly skilled craft union, endorsed amalgamation almost unanimously.

The League has also achieved remarkable results in the campaign for a Labor Party.

The League has taken an active part in the movement to win the trade unions in favor of the United States government recognizing Russia.

Important progress has been made in the organization of left block committees in the basic industries. At present such committees exist in industries of railroad, coal mining, metal, building, food, printing, marine transport, tobacco, clothing, leather and textile.

During the past year the League has published the following pamphlets: "Amalgamation," by Jay Fox; "The Bankruptcy of the American Labor Movement," by Foster; "The Resolutions and Decisions of the Second World Congress of the R. I. L. U.," and "The Russian Trade Unions in 1923."

The League has prevented four fatal splits in the mine workers alone, the miners of Kansas, Nova Scotia, the coke miners betrayed by the Lewis machine and thirty-six thousand anthracite miners who had determined to split over the town-colliery local system.

In every industry the League has enrolled and enthused the militants and convinced them the true revolutionary tactic is to remain and amalgamate and under no circumstances to split.

Discuss Use of Word "Fakir"

An amusing discussion arose over the disuse of the phrase labor fakir, some of the delegates claiming it is too harsh.

The final conclusion was that in view of the crimes that they commit against the workers there is no word or phrase in any language too harsh to use, but the militants in their locals should avoid mere abuse and use reason and argument.

The way to obtain a following in the rank and file is to convince them not to merely abuse the fakirs.

The question of publishing a series of articles giving details of historic betrayals and steals and giving the record of prominent fakirs is being considered.

The fakirs have abandoned their early attitude of silent contempt for the League and are now conducting a desperate campaign of abuse disfranchisement, slugging and expulsion.

The fakirs of the mine workers and the needle trades are blazing the way.

Carry Fight to Rank and File

The militants are determined to carry the issue to the rank and file and are confident that they will emerge from the conflict stronger than ever.

Organizer Tim Buck reported splendid progress in the Canadian district.

In spite of tremendous obstacles and much unemployment the Canadian labor movement is soaked thru and thru with radical sentiment and over half the locals in the Dominion have gone on record for Amalgamation.

The settlement of the Nova Scotia mine strike showed how completely the rank and file is under their leadership.

The miners struck against the ruthless use of troops against steel strikers.

At once the government, their employers and the arch traitor Lewis mobilized against them.

The government used troops, cossacks and wholesale terror, arrested, indicted and deported their officers for trial.

Lewis revoked their charter and put in a discredited local illiterate named Hartshorn, who had been overwhelmingly defeated in the previous election, to "reorganize" Dist. 26.

The employers announced that they would pay the check-off to Barnett.

Lewis was determined to expel all militants if he had to wreck the District to do it.

The employers, however, wanted coal dug and the mine maintenance men to go back and forced Lewis to grant the militants terms.

These were that the district officers should not be expelled from the union and that all local officers should be left untouched.

Secession Is Prevented

Enormous sentiment developed for secession but the militants persuaded the rank and file to accept these honorable terms and return to work with their organization intact and under the leadership of the reds.

Two amusing features of the case are that Lewis was sending his orders to the miners thru the employers and that Lewis applied for an injunction against the district president.

The League is confident that when the present boomlet, which is not based on extension of the foreign market but on a temporary stimulation of the past terrible depression, will hit the United States industries and that then the American workers will look to militant leadership as the Canadian workers are rallying.

This estimate is based on the present situation.

A war, which is quite probable, may give again a blood soaked prosperity. ? ?

The spirit of the Convention is splendid.

Delegates who felt a week ago that we had years of work ahead of us before we could claim the following of the rank and file are now sure that another year will show large developments in the American labor movement.

Reports on Second Day

The Trade Union Educational League on its second day of Convention received comprehensive reports and recommendations on the following industries: Building, Needle, Railway, Printing, Metal and Coal.

The German comrades were exceptionally active on the floor and have been prominent in all the work of the Convention.

The Convention sent the following telegrams to brothers Mooney, Billings, Vanzetti and Dolla: "Second General Conference Trade Union Educational League meeting to-day hundred-forty delegates send greetings of solidarity.

"We pledge our continuous efforts to arouse the labor movement to take effective action for immediate release of all imprisoned for serving labors cause.

"May you soon return to the fighting ranks.

"William Z. Foster, Sec'y."

And this telegram to the General Defense Committee of the Industrial Workers of the World:

"Second General Conference of TUEL conveys a fraternal revolutionary greeting to those I. W. W. imprisoned by our common capitalist enemy at Leavenworthy Walla Walla, San Quentin and elsewhere and pledges the energies of the League militants to the defeat of the Busick injunction, the anti-Syndicalist Laws and to release their victims. TUEL., William Z. Foster, Sec'y."

Acclaim Russia's Workers

After enthusiastic discussion the conference acclaimed the revolutionary embattled proletariat who have established the workers republic in Russia and fought so gallantly against overwhelming odds for six years.

The Conference called on the A. F. F. of L. to recognize Soviet Russia.

The Conference endorsed the world war veterans for their gallant struggle in the cause of labor and recommended groups of League militants to organize posts to be thorns in the flesh of the bosses and fake labor leaders.

The League drafted an able plan to organize the unorganized and pledged themselves to put it into effect.

The American movement numbering three million is swamped down in the eighteen million unorganized workers and it is a question of life and death, a question brooking no delay, no half-way measures, to get them organized.

Joseph Manley made a report on the Federated Farmer-Labor Party that was received with enthusiasm. He showed that the Chicago Federation of Labor organized the first Farmer-Labor Party in defiance of the fakirs and then lost heart and turned respectable.

Can't Forgive Desertion

The Non-Partisan League of North Dakota was organized by dyed-in-the-wool reds who have also lost their revolutionary fire.

In both cases the masses have deserted the renegades. Even some of our militants are a little timid about the enormous possibilities of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

The live wires leading the masses have created a giant and must guide it to victory.

The rank and file can forgive mistakes in tactics but neither will nor should forgive irresolution or desertion.

Three Very Urgent Tasks of Every Member of Party

1. Every Party unit shall form immediately a campaign committee for "The Daily."
2. Every Party member must get a new member into the Workers Party.
3. Every Communist must make every effort to have his trade union, benefit society, Workmen's Circle or other labor organization affiliate with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

U. S. Imperialism Big Factor Driving South America to Eye Russia

By M. YAROSHEVSKY

The World War which advanced the importance of South America as a supplier of raw materials on a large scale, threw the decision of the competitive struggle between the ground-rent and capitalist profits in agriculture, in favor of the latter. In the most advanced countries, like Argentina, Uruguay and Chile, the native bourgeoisie succeeded to power. Foreign capital, which in South America not only occupies the position of great land owner, but also has in its hands the chief railway lines, the shipping companies, the banks and foreign trade, endeavors to cut down the profits of the local capitalist as much as possible and fights against the local powers. The intentions of world capital with regard to its activities in South America, have now completely changed.

As regards the United States the government of South America up to now have barely succeeded in getting short term loans from the New York Banks, and this only under the most onerous terms. The United States built up protective tariffs against the products of the South American republics and at the same time increased by artificial means her own imports into these countries.

The leading republics of South America reached this stage of capitalist development when further advance had become unprofitable for the old exploiting capitalist countries, while the strongly developing labor organizations, very mindful of their interests, exercised a strong pressure upon the profit interests. The South Americans have come to the conviction that no further streams of foreign capital is to be expected in the near future, and that it is absolutely necessary to overcome the present severe crisis by their own efforts. They have therefore been taken towards developing the exchange of commodities in the interior of the Continent, and have formulated for a whole series of railway lines, and local laws regulating rents and terms of tenure.

At the same time, the South American republics began to display more initiative in questions of international politics, whilst they defended their independence with their combined strength, especially with regard to the United States. The struggle of Soviet Russia against the counter-revolution, which was supported by world capital, aroused not only the enthusiasm of the working masses of South America but it was also followed with great interest by many of the ruling circles of the South American republics. This is confirmed by the repeated reports of interviews with Comrades Tchitcherin and Krassin in the South American papers. And in March of this year the Government of Uruguay laid before Parliament the draft of a commercial treaty with Soviet Russia.

South America regards Soviet Russia, as a market for its enormous surplus of agricultural products and raw materials in general, for which it has no market at present. This is one of the motives for the interest which the bourgeois circles of South America display towards Soviet Russia at this moment.

The League of Nations has slapped Mussolini on the wrist by refusing Italians some choice positions on the League's committees. But what does Mussolini care for a little slap? He would rather turn the Mediterranean into an Italian lake.

Boost for "The Daily."

ANNIVERSARY RALLY

LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL

Douglas Park Auditorium

(KEDZIE and OGDEN)

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 8 P. M.

C. E. RUTHENBERG, Speaker

Comrade Ruthenberg has not spoken in Chicago since the first great Defense Rally last September when the Labor Defense Council was launched.

ORCHESTRA and CHORUS

TICKETS ARE 25c.—COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS

Editor Haessler, of Federated Press, Blasts Reactionaries' Alibi in Shooting at Chicago

Editor's Note.—Instead of helping hunt down the would-be assassins, who fired three shots at William Z. Foster, while he was addressing a mass meeting in Chicago, on the night Aug. 27, the labor reactionaries are trying to show that Foster arranged to have himself shot, in order to enable him to pose as a martyr. This silly defense is characteristic of those who can think of no better alibi. This position of reactionary labor was supported alike by the capitalist Chicago Tribune and the New York Jewish Daily Socialist Forward; with The Call trailing in bewildered fashion. "THE WORKER" sheds additional truth on the situation by publishing the signed statement of Carl Haessler, managing editor of The Federated Press, a statement made after thoroly investigating the developments in Chicago. He writes:

* * *

By CARL HAESSLER
Managing Editor, Federated Press

CHICAGO.—Real bullets were fired at Wm. Z. Foster, according to the police statements following investigation by Detective Sergt. Crowley of the shooting at the mass meeting of members and sympathizers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, called to protest against the expulsion from the organization of radical members.

Sergt. Crowley, in an authorized statement to The Federated Press, denies that any police report has been made branding the shooting a fake, contradicting statements made by the Chicago Tribune on the second and third days following the attempted assassination. He located three marks where the bullets entered ceiling of the hall, all in line with the emergency exit where the gunman stood in the doorway for a brief moment and the platform where Foster was speaking.

"From our investigation we have no reason to believe the Tribune statement that the shooting was faked," reads Crowley's statement. "We have not caught the assailant, but are working on the case. There are three bullet marks on the ceiling at Carmen's hall about 40 feet from the side entrance where the shots were fired, that is about half way between the entrance and the speaker's platform. No report differing from this has been made by the police."

The bullet holes were plainly visible to me. They were evidently made thru hasty pulling of the trigger while the gunman brought the revolver down forearm to level in a crowded space. The first bullet narrowly missed a huge inverted electric light bowl, of which there were two in the line of shots. The second shot wavered a little to the right of the first, but about 6 feet nearer the platform. The last was in direct line and 10 feet closer to Foster.

The manager of the hall declares that he had noticed a number of interrupters who were getting ready for more pronounced action and he spoke to them asking who they were. They told him, he says, that they were members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union. He advised them to abandon their tactics and for a while there was quiet. Then after Foster had begun speaking a man in the audience near the emergency exit tapped loudly on the bottom of the seat. Immediately afterwards, the door suddenly opened, a single gunman fired, masking his face with one arm, and fled.

Minnesota City and Land Workers Plan to Drive Political Adventurers from their Ranks

(Continued from page One.)

the spirit of revolt in this state. The membership of the organizations of the workers and farmers that helped win the victories at the polls realize the dangerous power wielded by Lawyer Pike. They fully realize the absurd position which this movement occupies without a definite political party to direct its destinies. After a number of conferences between trade unionists and representatives of the farmers' organizations a decision was reached to call a conference in the city of Minneapolis, beginning Sept. 8 for the purpose of definitely organizing to place this movement in the hands of the rank and file.

A joint call was issued, signed by William Mahoney, president of the Working People's Nonpartisan League, and O. Teigen, executive secretary of the Farmers' Nonpartisan League. The former represents the trade unions and some co-operatives, while the latter represents the farmers' organizations and other co-operatives. It is these two organizations that really carried on the burden of the campaign that placed Shipstead and Johnson in the Senate.

Fight for Party Rule

The joint call announces that the conference is "for the purpose of formulating, discussing and adopting plans which will enable the Farmer-Labor Party to conduct the work of education and organization in a more effective manner than before."

Unions, county organizations of the Nonpartisan League and all progressive or district organizations that support the Farmer-Labor movement will be represented.

Response to the call has been gratifying thus far, and both farmers and workers seem to be united in the determination to enter the conference and definitely organize a permanent machine for Party control. On every hand fears have been expressed that without a definitely organized political Party under the control of the organized workers and farmers the movement would become the football of designing politicians. The conference call was a direct challenge to these political sharpers under the leadership of lawyer Pike.

Both William Mahoney and H. G. Teigen, who had formerly worked in harmony with Pike and the legal apparatus called the Farmer-Labor Party, were compelled to break with him and issue the call over his head. In the industrial centers the workers are solidly behind the conference call and against Pike. He is completely discredited among the trade union ists. Realizing his predicament, Pike has started a campaign among the farmers with the object of creating a cleavage between the farmers and the wage workers.

A Campaign of Lies

In order to perpetuate their own control of the movement in Minnesota the politicians have started a campaign among the farmers for the purpose of arousing them against the trade unions. The machine that has thus far controlled the political machinery is busy propagating the idea that the Sept. 8 conference is a conspiracy against the farmers. This cry has been taken up by the hordes of journalistic adventurers in control of many country newspapers thruout the state.

These small town "journalists" are a particularly contemptible type of reptile. There are many of them thruout the United States, ignorant, blatant, one hundred per centers in their pronouncements, the kind of fake forlorn prostitutes willing to sell themselves for anything to anybody that throws them the coin of the realm, playing for the support of the petty shopkeepers that boast among themselves of their cheating of the farmers. But in Minnesota and North Dakota this type of journalist has found refuge in greater numbers than elsewhere in the nation, because of the political agitation carried on by the Farmer-Labor movement. And in the early days of the League, a decade ago, when the first victories were gained in these states, every broken-down politician, printer and ale we would employ as a journalistic bobo, unable to sell his servile brains to the large brothels of journalism in the cities, migrated to these states and proceeded to establish a country weekly newspaper to "defend the interests of the farmers." Many of them have remained and have played the political game. There are dozens of freelance farm publications, edited by this gentry. The farmers cared naught for the motives of these journals, so long as they published articles favorable to the Nonpartisan movement. Thus they came to speak for the farm population, the few of them know a harder from a threshing machine. At political conferences of "farmers" these fly-by-night" fakirs were always in evidence. The farmers were represented in many instances by the country editors, small town merchants who exchange their shoddy goods for the farmers' produce, and the bankers.

It is this gang of petty plunderers that is today trying to create a cleavage between the farmers and workers so that their merry game can continue. They see in this coming conference the most devastating menace to their little game of graft on the farmers that has ever confronted them. They are willing and anxious to wreck the unity of workers and farmers if only they can maintain their positions as parasites upon the farmers.

Must Smash Conspiracy

Against this conspiracy the entire force of the rank and file of the trade unions, farmer organizations and co-operative organizations is being concentrated. In this struggle the Workers Party of Minnesota is exerting its efforts in behalf of the United Front of these two basic groups of producers in the state. For the sake of preserving this unity all tactical and theoretical differences have been abandoned temporarily in order to secure victory over Lawyer Pike and the peanut politicians who see political control slipping from their avaricious clutches.

Realizing fully the immortal words of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels that the "Communists have no interests separate and apart from the interest of the working class as a whole" the Workers Party is consistently adhering to this fundamental principle. We have clearly understood that it is our duty as Communists to participate in the struggles of the working class regardless of the fact that some of the demands put forth in this struggle are for palliative measures, and measures that cannot be realized. The most pressing need of the farmers and trade unions in this state is unity of action. To achieve this unity certain demands are put forth that are distinctly in the category of reformistic measures. These demands are efforts to overcome certain oppressive measures, and it is our duty, as Communists to support these day to day demands and at the same time point to their insufficiency. By supporting these demands of the masses we gain the confidence of the rank and file of exploited workers and farmers. The activity of the Workers Party in this struggle against the conspiracy hatched by shyster lawyers and the lowest pen prostitutes will allay any fears that exist in the minds of the organized masses to the effect that the Communists are disrupters of the labor movement. Should we pursue a policy of isolation by separating ourselves from this vital struggle we would only be committing an act of treason against the working class by playing into the hands of its enemies, but we would be traitors to the revolutionary movement of this country.

Every place that Communists have influence they are working to smash the reaction fostered by the politicians, and are rallying farmer organizations, trade unions and co-operatives to the Sept. 8 conference for the purpose of administering a crushing defeat to these adventurers who have for years used the political movement to their own personal advantage, while the condition of the farmer has gradually grown worse, until today there is an unprecedented exodus from the farms because the labor of every member of the family is insufficient to meet the extortionate demands of the mortgage holding bankers and railroad corporations.

When the jay-bird lawyers, mortgage bankers, petty larceny merchants, prostituted journalistic scullions for the railroads and others, who profess their undying love for the farmers they gouge, come to Minneapolis on Sept 8, they will be greeted with the solid front of representatives of the rank and file of the exploited masses of this state, from field and factory, and will meet the most crushing defeat of their careers.

Steel Trust Has No Monopoly on 12-Hour Day Shown by Conditions Among N. Y. Workers

By SELMAR SHOCKEN

The Twelve-Hour Day is by no means a monopoly of the Steel Trust. The Twelve-Hour Day is an accepted, tho not a welcome institution, among thousands and thousands of city workers. It is especially widespread among the restaurant workers of New York City, and among the maintenance workers of the large apartment houses with elevator service "and all modern conveniences." Practically all workers in the restaurant kitchens are still working under a 12-hour rule. Engineers and firemen, elevator operators, porters, cleaners and other employees of the maintenance departments of factories, hotels, ice plants, etc., are also working 12 hours.

According to a statement of the Amalgamated Public Service Workers Union, an industrial organization which takes into its fold all maintenance workers, from engineer to porter, nearly 95 per cent of all these workers are employed on the 12-hour basis, at a wage rate, which is little above $30 for the best paid men, and goes down as far as $15 and $12 per week for elevator operators. Handy men who are expected to know something of almost any trade, able to repair an electric cable as well as a defect in the steam boiler, receive $25 to $110 per month for the 12-hour day.

The 8-hour day prevails only in very few instances. Breweries, large printing and newspaper plants and some hotels employ three shifts. The Hotel Men's Association, a few years ago, signed a contract with the Firemen's Union on the 8-hour basis and a wage of $31.50 per week. But these are exceptions, and in many plants where American Federation of Labor unions have contracts for engineers and firemen, the helpers work under deplorable conditions.

The American Federation of Labor unions only allow engineers and firemen to join, each, of course, in a separate union. Thus there may be only ten men employed in certain plants, two of these are probably organized in two different unions while the remainder are left to take care of themselves. Many of these are members of the Amalgamated Union. Lately the situation has been aggravated by the influx of many thousands of immigrant firemen who desert the foreign steamships at this port, to avoid returning to the unbearable conditions in Europe. Many German workers are among these immigrants.

Many of the foreign workers were organized in their industry in the old countries and they are trying to renew their connection with the labor movement in the United States. Many of them are unorganized and must be treated to the necessity of organization. But all of them are trying to find employment, and this is where the chief engineers and superintendents of many building and plants use the need of the weak for their own ends and the profits of their bosses. Often in league with private employment agencies, they exploit the newcomer, the "greenhorn," not only thru low wages, but also thru exorbitant fees.

While they are protesting very loudly against the low standard maintained by immigrant workers, the American Federation of Labor unions do very little to "Americanize and assimilate" those who do come in, in spite of all attacks of Samuel Gompers against the present intolerant immigration laws which he denounces as too liberal.

It is left to those militant and progressive trade unionists who have learned and understand the lesson of the class struggle to attract the immigrants to the ranks of organized labor, free them from the clutch of the employment sharks and other unscrupulous methods of exploitation and to make them valuable members of the American working class.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 292

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Balieff's "Chauve-Souris" Back Again in New York

Nikita Balieff is back in the United States with his "Chauve Souris." He told the enthusiastic throng that greeted his appearance at Jolson's Theatre that, "I love New York City. NOW," with emphasis on the "Now." Balieff has been saying the same thing on behalf of his fellow Russian players, during the summers in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, Vienna and Budapest. Let it be known that Balieff's "Chauve-Souris" is now, comes directly from the Theatre Femina, Paris, and after lingering for four weeks in New York City, will go on a tour of the country, an attraction that was best achieved last year.

The Jolson Theatre that will witness the New York engagement has a decided advantage over the century Road, some of last years entertainment, in being three times its size. Those who had hoped to get to see these remarkable talented actors and actresses in support these days in Moscow, but had been kept out by the high prices, will welcome this change. Seats for the four weeks season can be had from Box Office.

There will be matinees on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The Balieff has not benched up on his English, but certainly has improved in his humor. He kept spanging one joke after another, packed with spicy satire, until it had the audience in stitches.

Some of the last winter's favorite sketches have been retained in the program, such as "The Little Tin Wooden Soldiers," "Katinka," and the Gypsy chorus. A Night at Yarde's Moscow, 1840." The Sleeping Beauty," one of the new numbers, a dance by Mme Anderson and M. Semenoff, artists from the State Theatre, Moscow, is truly exquisite. This artistic production consists of a generous offering of sixteen numbers nicely balanced and very entertaining.

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
New York Division

Financial Report from July 1st 1922 to July 1st 1923

INCOME Contributions	$6,203.57
ENTERTAINMENTS AND MEETINGS	2,331.45
PLEDGES	185.00
DRIVE	3,744.00
BAZAAR	2,113.00
ONE DAY'S WAGE	1,566.00
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	$17,938.02
DEDUCT FOR INCOME Expenses and Outlays on Enterainments, Drive, Bazaar and Advertising	4,239.00
NET INCOME	$13,698.72
TOTAL EXPENSES	11,536.42
AVAILABLE FOR DEFENSE AND RELIEF	$12,162.72
	$13,852.42
Amount over expended	489.62
Bonds and Notes Loans received	
Unions 500.00	
Organizations other than Unions 300.00	
Individuals 2,500.00	3,900.00
Loans Repaid 500.00	
Balance Due 1,400.00	
Loans Made to Labor Defense Council 500.00	
Balance Deficit in Treasurer, 7-1-23 147.89	900.00
Cash Balance, Treasurer, 7-1-23 362.24	
Expenses less than 10 per cent of Net Income	

"Welcome the English Daily"

"A Communist English Daily is the greatest need of the American working class today.

"The class struggle between the American exploiters and the workers is becoming more bitter every day. The publication of a Communist Daily will meet the greatest favor of the American workers.

"The Communist Daily is the most important task before our Party members.

"Only by having the English daily will we succeed in gaining more members for our Party, and in winning the support of the exploited workers.

"Welcome the Communist Daily"

"Long live the future guide of the American workers!"—L. Candela, Secretary, Italian Federation.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE NOT SPHINX TO NATION'S OPEN SHOP BOSSES

By JAY LOVESTONE

One of our leading financial papers recently called "Cal" Coolidge "the Sphinx of the White House." In this there is not a bit of truth. To the financiers and industrialists of the country Coolidge is anything but a Sphinx as far as Labor goes; and that after all is the most decisive gauge of a man in public office today. So as where a man stands on the Labor problem, the class struggle, and you know where he is fundamentally lined up on the various issues confronting the country at any particular moment.

The whole record of President Coolidge betrays an unmitigated hostility to the working class and its struggle for the improvement of working and living conditions. It is in this light that the following estimate of our President by Mr. C. W. Barron, owner of the Boston News Bureau and Wall Street Journal and publisher of Barron's Weekly is of import:

"No man is better fitted or equipped to lead the United States in its present commanding position before the whole world. The business interests of the country will go behind him as they went up behind Harding."

The Textile Strike of 1919

In February, 1919, a committee of textile strikers from Lawrence protested to Coolidge, then Governor, against the savage brutality of the mounted police in the strike. On Feb. 18th this Committee sought an audience with Governor Coolidge to lay before him the highhanded conduct of the Lawrence city authorities in refusing the workers the right to hold parades or meetings, the outrages committed by the Cossacks, and to request his appointment of an impartial committee of investigation.

The Governor, Coolidge, refused even to see this committee of workers. His answer was merely an act of heaping insult upon injury in so far as the striking workers were concerned. Coolidge said that the matter of granting permission to parade was entirely in the hands of local authorities. His letter went on in the familiar strain of the capitalist sanctifiers of the law and order of profits:

"If the police have assaulted any persons without warrant of law the matter should be brought to the attention of the criminal court. The results which you will secure from the great war and from your residence in America will be exactly what you desire to make them. It is my desire that each citizen of Massachusetts should have the equal protection of the laws and be supported to the extent of the power of the Commonwealth in his right to pursue a lawful occupation. I trust that you will co-operate with the duly constituted authorities of the city, state and nation to this end."

Thus did the aspiring Governor tell the workers to look for solace from the very courts that swung the heavy club of injunctions against them, and thus did Coolidge plainly tell the striking workers that they should shut up and put up, as a matter of gratitude to the country, even the Government acting as protector of the "lawful" occupation of strike-breaking.

The Boston Police Strike

Many liberals, semi-Socialists and so-called Socialists have, since the ascendancy of Coolidge to the Executive Chair of the Presidency, passed sleepless nights pondering the legal, formal responsibility of Coolidge in the 1919 Boston Police Strike. These lovers of the pure truth of the law and adamant adherents of abstract justice, whatever that may be, have been saying that it's all a lie, that Coolidge never did break the strike of police, that he is getting away with credit which is not due him, and that he has therefore been "made by a myth."

All of this might be splendid stuff for filling the columns for the liberal gullibles while the reactionary press is rejoicing at the advent of a sworn enemy of the working class into the dominating position of the Government. A brief analysis of the Boston Police Strike shows that Coolidge was the man behind the guns and that whatever strikebreaking was done he must be given the discredit for it. Let us turn to the now famous Boston City Document Number 108. This is the report on the police strike made by the "citizens" committee appointed by Mayor Peters.

The Police Department of Boston is part of the State and not part of the municipal Government. The Police Commissioner is appointed by and responsible to the Governor. In August, 1919, the Boston policemen began to talk strike because of the wretched conditions and low pay to which they were subjected. The police began to talk of affiliating their organization with the American Federation of Labor in order to rally the maximum support of Organized Labor behind them in their fight. No sooner was strike talk in the air than Coolidge hastened to assure the Mayor and Police Commissioner of his support. Apropos of this phase of the strike, Barron's Weekly for August 27, 1923, said:

"But long before the strike the Governor told the police commissioner that he would back him absolutely in his enforcement of the regulations of the service and the laws of the Commonwealth. He brought troops into the city, nominally for drill, and quartered them at the South Armory and the Cadet Armory; therefore were held at the call of the proper officer. The job, technically in charge could get the Governor, the Attorney General, the Governor's secretary, in five minutes by telephone."

The Disorderly Unemployed

"The Unemployed seemed well supplied with money—from a source which should be investigated. Several were drunk.—Daily Paper.

When it appeared that trouble was in the air the Police Commissioner pinned his faith in Herbert Parker as his counsel to answer the attacks of the policemen. This Mr. Parker, it is interesting to note, was formerly a State Attorney General, an intimate friend of Coolidge, and a graduate of the same school of corrupt practices politics headed by the late Senator Murray Crane.

What is more, when Mayor Peters appointed his "Citizens' Committee" to make a report on the strike situation he picked those bankers and big business men closest to Coolidge—so that all would work smoothly in the process of impartial investigation. At the head of this committee stood James J. Storrow of the international family-known banking firm of Lee, Higginson and Co. Mr. Storrow is also a director and officer of the Columbia Rope Co., the Essex Co., the Fairbanks Morse Co., Franklin Foundation, Galveston-Houston Electric Co., La Fayette Motors Co., Nash Motor Co., Railway and Light Securities Co., Springfield Railway Co., United States Smelting, Refining and Manufacturing Co., John R. Macomber & Co., and Wm. F. Underwood & Co.

Among his associates were such powerful bankers and manufacturers high in the confidence of Coolidge as George E. Brock, President of the Home Savings Bank and Director of the Boylston National Bank of Boston; Market Trust; and the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. Mr. B. Preston Clark, director of the U. S. Clark and Co., Treasurer of Passaconaway Co., Vice Pres. Plymouth Cordage Co., and member of the Executive Committee of the United States Shipbuilding Co. and Manufacturing Co. John R. Macomber, a director of at least seven banking and commercial organizations; Patrick A. O'Connell, a director of at least eight banking and commercial organizations; James J. Phelan, of Hornblower and Weeks, and an officer of banks, lumber companies, mining, and trust companies; A. C. Ratshesky, the well known Boston banker, and Fred S. Snyder, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and banker.

Coolidge's game here was to wait for the decisive moment and then hurl hard. Save the Report of the Plymouth Cordage Co., and member of the Executive Committee of the United States Shipbuilding, Refining and Manufacturing Co.,

THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, THE EMANCIPATOR OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE

Workers Party Is Praised for Its Initiative and Work Since the Fourth Congress

NOTE—In this space each week "THE WORKER" is publishing, in instalment form, a report of the recent Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting of the Communist International. Each instalment takes up a separate question treated by the world gathering of Communists in Moscow, a gathering that received but scant attention in the daily press. This week's instalment takes up the question "Democratic Centralism Misunderstood." It is as follows:

* * *

"Democratic Centralism" Misunderstood

Several slogans of the Communist International have been misunderstood and consequently have produced confusion in the ranks of the Communist parties. Thus, the issue of the "United Front" was misconceived, and as a result it was misapplied. "Democratic Centralism" has not been understood in Scandinavia; particularly in Norway. Norway, therefore, played a considerable role at the Enlarged Executive. The lessons that are to be drawn from this case will be wholesome for the entire Communist movement.

The Norwegian Labor Party is an anomaly in the Communist International. It is made up of trade unions, individual membership being an exception. Altho instructions had been given to the Norwegian comrades to transform the party into one of individual membership, they continually asked for time—which was granted. But in seeking for time, the comrades were impelled by two different motives. One faction, of syndicalist origin, is instinctively opposed to centralism, even when it is qualified as "democratic", while all the rights and privileges that democracy has within the field of centralism as understood in the Communist International. The other, an opportunistic and not thoro Communist faction, opposes centralism, because of an unwillingness to accept instructions that will give uniformity to the Communist movement.

The discussion of the Norwegian question, which was the discussion of "Democratic Centralism," revealed several more spots. Within the Norwegian Labor Party is a group of students who issue a magazine called the "Mot Dag." This group is only partially communistic, and yet has exerted considerable influence over the party. This has been an influence that not only demanded autonomy for the Norwegian Party, but also assumed a most dangerous aspect, in that some of its members manifest anti-semitism.

The discussion demanded evidence; and the evidence was produced. Articles, statements, and the arguments made at the Conference itself, particularly by a member of the "Mot Dag" group, demonstrated that an element was at work in the Norwegian party that would be harmful to the whole Scandinavian movement.

What are the limits of "centralism?" What are the rights of "democracy" within this centralism? It is clear that, since the expansion of imperialism on an international scale, it has become increasingly necessary for the proletariat to have an international organization and international direction, if it is to gain power. **The workers of the separate countries cannot fight their battles alone against the internationally organized capitalists.** It is extremely difficult to differentiate between national and international lines. Is the Ruhr question a matter concerning only the German party, or one concerning the French party alone? Or is it not rather an international question, involving not only these two parties, but the British, Belgian and Italian parties as well?

Who should coordinate the activities of these parties, if not the Communist International? To whom should be left the question of tactics and strategy: the separate parties—if should not together the Communist International, as the sole body that has an international survey, direct the action: Did the Italian question concern only the Italian comrades, and therefore did not concern the Communist International; or did not the very failure of the Communist Party of Italy to act together with the Socialist Party, lead to the violent reaction that dominated Italy and encouraged the White Guards of other countries to follow in the path of Mussolini?

Zinoviev Lauds Workers Party

And surely, as Zinoviev pointed out in his report, the interference and decision of the Communist International in the American question at the Fourth Congress, to the effect that the Communist Party of America, in obedience to the conditions prevailing in the country, must come out into the open, were based on the idea of "democratic centralism" on the rights and duty of the Communist International to interfere in what appears to be purely national questions, when a settlement cannot be effected by the comrades themselves. The American delegates to the Enlarged Executive could only confirm and applaud the fact that the decision of the Communist International was enforced, and solidified the party, which today is working as a unit. Zinoviev praised the activity of the Workers Party of America, which showed that it had the insight and will to lead the workers.

What then are the rights of democracy? There are problems that are purely local, administrative and technical. The Communist International has not and does not intend to interfere in such matters—provided that can be settled within the country itself. But there are times when the Comintern is too mild, too unwilling to interfere. The Comintern has allowed the British Party to carry on without interference too long, so that today the British Party is unable to function. Well might the British comrades have asserted that the British affair is an affair entirely British. But they have taken a different view, and seeing that they cannot settle the matter and that the advice and experience of the Communist International, of the representatives of all countries and not the Russian comrades alone, will serve best in unraveling the entanglements into which they have fallen, they have come to the Communist International for settlement of their problems.

Not grasping the nature of "Democratic Centralism," the Norwegian and Swedish Parties demanded that the members of the Executive Committee of the Communist International be elected by the respective countries, and not by the Congress of the Communist International. This is a species of federalism that is intolerable and inconsistent with Communist principles, which demand that the Communist International be a REAL international and not one composed of federated bodies. It must have in its Executive not men who are responsible to their National Executives, but men responsible to the highest body in the world, the Congress of the Communist International. Hence, the Executive must be composed of men whom the Congress considers fit for directing the affairs of the whole revolutionary movement of the world.

The Norwegian question and the question of "Democratic Centralism" were the occasion of the most heated discussion, in which the Norwegian comrade, participant in the "Mot Dag" group, assumed a challenging and defiant attitude, and accused the Comintern of being responsible for any trouble that has arisen or might arise in the Norwegian Labor Party.

It was discovered, however, that he was riding on a wave of a majority of two votes (94 to 92) which his faction secured at the last convention of the Norwegian Party. Altho his faction also included the syndicalistically inclined comrades, it was clear that the syndicalists and especially their leader are an integral part of the life and history of the Norwegian Labor Party, with characteristics that time and experience will eliminate. In the opposition, however, were a large part of the Party and the Young Communists, who pledged their support to the Communist International.

The united democratization of the Enlarged Executive, who accused the Norwegian comrade, Comrade Falk, of applying disruptive tactics and of being made of the stuff of which fascists are made, because of his anti-semitism, revealed clearly what the stand of the parties of the world is on this most vital factor in international revolutionary action and strategy—"democratic centralism."

Next Week—"The Religious Question Cannot Be Ignored By Communists."

Foreign-Born Worker First to Realize Labor Press Necessity

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN

The foreign-born worker was the first to realize the necessity of a labor press in this country. The foreign-born worker was the first to establish a chain of labor papers issued in all the European languages in all the principal American centres.

It was not only insufficient knowledge of the English language and a desire to have specific information about the countries of their origin that prompted the immigrants to resort to a press in their native tongues.

More so it was their natural disgust with the English language capitalist press. That crawling of the American paper on its belly before the rich and the mighty; that bending towards the personal and the scandalous, the trivial and the false which makes the average American newspaper a loathsome reading; that concealment of the most essential facts of public life and distortion of other facts which can be concealed no more; that air of superiority and flippant cleverness which in reality is only a disguise for mental impotence and moral degradation,—all this repels the proletarian immigrant even after he has mastered the English language. All this compels him to cling to his foreign language press long after his daily means of communication and even the language of his home use has become English.

It was also natural that the foreign-born worker should have been one of the first to organize Socialist and Communist propaganda in this country. For was he not free from the influence of the American public school which makes it one of its chief aims to glorify private property, wealth, success? Was he not a product of European social life where capital is thought of as the hereditary and natural enemy of labor? Was he not shocked by the contrast of what he had hoped to find in that colossal country under the stars and stripes and what actually confronted him in the factory, in the mill, in the office, in daily life? Was he not abused and oppressed first as a wage slave and second as an immigrant who, no matter what his intelligence, industry, abilities and aspirations may be, is summarily condemned and manipulated with as an inferior being? Was he not sick of that foolish and self-satisfied prattle about "humanizing" the immigrant thru the injection of a cure-all called Americanization?

And so it came about that the foreign-born worker arose as the leader of every radical movement that sprang up in the working class. The militants in the labor unions are, for the most part, of foreign descent. The Socialist Party had, in its hey day, a majority of foreign born workers. The forces of Communism in the first rush towards revolutionary slogans were mostly composed of immigrants. Even now the mainstay of the Workers Party are foreign language federations. The foreign-born worker took the leading part not because he liked it, but because there is an iron clad social law that the group which suffers more acutely revolts more quickly. The foreign-born has done and is doing enormous work for the American working class in that he formulates slogans, paves the way, helps to organize the backward, stimulates thought and creates that atmosphere of uneasiness which is fruitful with proletarian struggle.

Yet at the same time there is a feeling of uncertainty among the militant elements of foreign origin. The fear of futility is hovering over all their radical activity, and the knowledge of their being isolated from the main body of the American working class has, to a degree, impeded their progress. On the one hand they were being hounded by the state institutions, the capitalist "cultural" agencies and the capitalist press as pernicious destroyers of America's most sacred institutions; on the other hand they were frying in their own juice, seldom coming into immediate contact with the mass of the native born workers. On the one hand they had the disadvantage of being persecuted, abused and degraded for their militancy which is, potentially, of great value for the working class as a whole, on the other hand they did not enjoy the advantage of being protected by the working class as a whole, which by right, ought to have effaced the lines of demarcation between the various groups of the working class and made the cause of those groups one great common cause of the American toilers with no difference of origin, race, nationality, language or geographical division.

This abnormal situation is now in the passing. New life is stirring within the native workers. A flood of class-consciousness is spreading among those whom no raving patriot would dare call non-American. The spirit of revolt is abroad. The progress of the Trade Union Educational League among such unions as are mainly composed of native stock is a manifestation of that spirit. The formation of the Federated Farmer Labor Party, whose first convention, July 3-5, thrilled the foreign-born with the spectacle of large masses of native workers demanding the same things which he, the "foreigner" had been advocating for many years, is another great promise. The penetration of the Workers Party into many regions of the Middle West, the North West and the South marks the beginning of a new era, the opening of a new road where foreign and native workers will march hand in hand towards a great common future.

The **Daily Worker** is one great step on the road of consolidating the forces of the native and foreign-born workers.

The **Daily Worker** will not be the paper of the English speaking workers only. It will be the friend, companion and leader of **the working class as a whole**, foreign born and natives alike.

The **Daily Worker** will create **bonds of unity** between the various foreign language groups on the one hand, and between these groups and the bulk of the working class on the other. It will utilize the experiences and the achievements of the foreign born militants in order to make the struggle of the entire working class more energetic and more effective, and it will bring home to the foreign born a better understanding and a more correct appreciation of the character and peculiarities of the native American workers.

The **Daily Worker** will defeat the feeling of isolation from the foreign-born workers, making it evident even to the less enlightened among them that the great American working class, the real makers of America's future, the master of the coming American destinies, is growing ever closer to its foreign born brothers embracing them in one gigantic struggle for power.

The **Daily Worker** will fight the cause of the foreign born workers against the attempt of capitalist dictatorship to limit their rights still more and thus to enslave them to their own detriment and to the damage of the entire working class. The **Daily Worker** will in this fight create new points of contact between the foreign born and the native worker.

Never in the history of this country has there been undertaken a publication of such tremendous significance for the millions of foreign born workers. This is why every organization of foreign born workers and every one of their members should joyfully greet the appearance of the **Daily Worker.**

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

With the Young Workers

Misrepresent Extent of Child Labor in the United States

Wholesale misrepresentations of the extent of child labor are being made in the capitalist press.

Special articles in some of the daily capitalist papers discussing the question of child labor try to point out that child labor is decreasing in the United States, when as a matter of fact it is increasing. The basis for the contention that the number of child workers grows less is the last official U. S. census which reported 1,060,000 child workers in 1920 as against 1,900,000 in 1910 and 1,750,000 in 1900. However, it is not pointed out that

The 1920 count was made in **January** when farming is at a standstill, whereas the 1910 census was made in **April** when agricultural work begins in most parts of the country, and because of this practically no count was made of the number of children employed on farms which comprise 75 per cent of the total number of child workers.

Every document issued by the U. S. Department of Labor on the question of child labor emphatically points out that the number of children employed in "casual occupations increased especially in industry during the war.

The census does not take count of the children under 10 years of age "gainfully employed" of which there are thousands in the United States, some working under the most slavish conditions.

No mention is made of the thousands of children in almost every part of the country who work during the summer vacations. Yet the census ignores the vast number of child workers employed the greater part of the year but who, because they attend school for a few months or two are not counted as workers.

Reliable authorities estimate the number of child workers in the United States at this time at 2,500,000, a number larger in proportion to the population than any other so-called civilized country in the world.

The Young Workers League of America, the only working class organization in the United States, organized on a national scale, has set itself the special task of organizing as many of the young workers as possible to put up a militant fight against the encroachment of capital into such as the adult workers are being hard hit and are taken up with their own struggles.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH DAY CELEBRATIONS

Friday, Sept. 14, 1923, WEBSTER HALL, New York City

Labor Day In Perth Amboy, N. J.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Excitement resulting from the local civil war aroused by the Ku Klux Klan had died down sufficiently by Labor Day so that an extensive throng quietly listened to a Labor Day Address by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker."

The local authorities were at first strenuously opposed to any meeting by the Workers Party, claiming that the least excitement would stir the local populace to new disorders. They were assured, however, that there would be no trouble and the meeting was held.

A Letter from Missouri

Here is an interesting letter from a farmer, a former coal miner, of Missouri, who has just got acquainted with "The Worker." His story is gripping in the picture that it presents of the conditions confronting the workers, in the cities and on the land today. For obvious reasons we omit his name. He writes:

* * *

EDITOR, THE WORKER:—Hello, you all! I have a friend here. He has given me several copies of "The Worker" and I have found them very interesting.

I was born in Lancashire, Rochdale, England, 67 years ago. I've been a worker all my life and have seen some ups and downs during my life. You see, I always worked for wages, and a fool ought to know what that means.

I have owned a farm now of twenty acres for ten years and have no mortgage on it either. It is mostly hills and hollows. I can raise a lot of stuff on it, and do. But not for sale to storekeepers, but to neighbors mostly. I am two miles from the county seat; 5,000 population, so I am trying to get by without running into debt, and I can just manage it by the skin of my teeth.

The farmers are in one hell of a trap, hollering like the devil. They are being hit from all sides. But they can't see where the blows are coming from. The farmer is the most pitiful, helpless, unsophisticated boob in all of these United States of America. He works on his farm he works on his farm, has a deed to sell his products from, in an unknown market, and he has never a word to say about the price of his labor product, either selling or buying. And he's so smart, too, he owns a farm. Pshaw, I get disgusted hearing him talking.

He thinks the Communists want to take his farm. The capitalists are making him run like the devil from it with its taxes, mortgages and debts. It is to laugh. I have a deed; no mortgage debts, notes on this place. But I am not going to think I'm going to own me, oh no! I guess the politicians will let me stay on this place so long as I can manage to pay my taxes. And they are going up every year. If I fail, those good old Republicans and Democrats will brutally show me how to get off, by law. The laws they make so they can protect property rights. You know the taxes must come in, or what will become of the politicians.

Oh, it's a great game. I am not apt to go hungry. I can work the place yet; can raise me some eats. I have a nice orchard of 10 apple trees, 4 kieffers pears, 3 peaches, plums, grapes, strawberry, and more Irish and sweet potatoes than I can tell what to do with. Beans, onions, and about six acres of corn, in fine shape. About 250 chickens and a number one Jersey cow, giving now about four gallons of the best butter making milk in this neighborhood. You see, I have the first crack at all this stuff; so you see, I might say I am sitting pretty. Mind you, I very seldom see any money. I never sell. So I govern myself accordingly.

I have read "The Appeal to Reason" for 25 years, and various other radical papers, books, and everything that money I had would buy.

I was dead the first 40 years of my life and did not understand this horrible capitalist system like millions more.

I am lucky if I can get 50c a bushel for big fine ripe apples; 75c a bushel for potatoes, 12c lb. for last year's hen 4 lbs.; 2c lb. for grapes; eggs 25c in trade dozen; wheat delivered 85c to mill. And so it goes all along here.

And now what about the fellow who must give half of his energy? I say, they have the farmer coming and going. And that's why he's running to town; at least his offspring.

I came from England about 1883; landed in Boston. I have been back three times since. I did some time in the British army, but decided to leave. You understand. I was in Dublin, Ireland, and saw some service there; do you understand; transferred to Aldershot. I could tell you some interesting story from then on but it would take up too much space. I worked in the cotton mills in New Bedford, Mass., Rhode Island, Philadelphia, then came west. Fell into the coal mines here, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and to cap it all I raised a family of two boys and two girls. They're off, and I and the old woman are here by our two selves. I and my two sons dug this farm out of the coal mines.

Do you think I don't know what the matter is with common wage slave? I quit the mines Feb. 10, 1919. I know what things are now for the producing class from experience. I just want to let you know who you are writing and who I am. A coal miners official gave me "The Worker." He's my pupil, he's good, too. Well, I shall see him shortly and ask him to get Lovestone's "The Government—Strikebreaker," and I enclose 15c. for Clarissa S. Ware's "The Passaic Textile Strike." Worker." This ought to be interesting.

Respectfully, C. M.

Free Speech in Brockton, Mass.

BROCKTON, MASS.—Authorities here are seeking to prevent all attempts of the shoe workers, who have gone back to work after a long strike, holding public meetings. Attempts to secure any public open air space has so far been refused.

An attempt to secure the O'Donnell Playground for their strike gatherings were held, for a meeting to be addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker" was flatly rejected. Instead a permit was given for a baseball game.

The shoe workers, however, went ahead and had a large Sunday afternoon protest meeting at the Lithuanian Picnic Grounds, and in the evening Engdahl addressed a second gathering in Eagle Hall. The workers of Brockton are planning an Open Forum with lectures every Sunday. They are also preparing to start a labor weekly.

Gompers Aids Scab Drive

Advertisements heralding a drive for the Boy Scouts of America state that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, "agrees" with Harding, Hoover, Pershing and a number of others prominent in the fight against the workers' organizations, that a nation-wide drive for the Boy Scouts is desirable.

This places Gompers with the enemies of Labor, who know that the Boy Scouts are a scab-training organization. The majority of militia men are former boy scouts as are a great percentage of students who scab during strikes.

The Boy Scouts have a long, black record of activities in this country against the workers, especially union men on strike.

The use of Gompers' name in the drive for the Boy Scouts is an attempt to give to this nation-wide, young scab drive the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor.

Besides acting as strike breakers in America, the Boy Scouts in other countries have been used to fight against labor organizations in Europe and have been condemned by the organized workers in the various countries in which the Boy Scouts exist.

PLEASE—

Will comrades send "THE WORKER" copies of Nos. 282, 233, 284 and 235.

These are needed to complete our files?

A Leading Essayist Reviews "The Government—Strikebreaker"

By JAMES. FUCHS.

Called by the late Max Nordau "one of the most scholarly essayists of the younger America."—Associate Editor, New Pearson's

"What Frederick Engels said, as early as 1878, about German Socialist literature—that it consists partly of pretentious trash ("hoeheres Blech")—is applicable to almost the entire Socialist literature exceptiated, written and published in the United States. With less than a dozen creditable exceptions, the American output of half a century has been the "partie honteuse" of the international Socialist movement. When the W. P. started its career in 1922, I felt morally certain that it would continue the literary traditions of its two predecessors. Jay Lovestone's book, "The Government—Strikebreaker," came to my desk as a pleasant disappointment. Its appearance marks a departure of happiest augury from the era of slovenly compilations, ignorant muckraking and pseudo-scientific treatises turned out by the Bensons, Russells, Spargos, Wallings, Kirkpatricks "et id genus omne." What I like particularly about it, is its circumspect argument, showing in an incontrovertible way, that the government of the United States has reared to be a masked fautor and servant of high finance and is now a cynically open and avowed one. Jay Lovestone has taken the utmost care to make verifiable every fact brought forward in support of his main thesis, by a multitude of pertinent references to persons, incidents, times, places and sources. The author of this rousing argument, competent-ly dealing with one of the most important topics of the day, is a youth fresh from the school bench. Whatever the prospects and the probable future of the W. P. may be, a quiverful of such young fighters would make it a dominant factor in the American labor movement of the nearer future."

"The Government—Strikebreaker"

By JAY LOVESTONE

A book of 368 pages, tells the story of the strikebreaking, union-smashing policies of the U. S. Government in all the big national strikes of the past few years. It lays bare this Government's nefarious activities against the workers in the Rail Road Strike, the Textile Strike, the Coal Miner Strike and scores of lesser conflicts between labor and the employing class.

Paper Binding 75 cents

This book should be read by every worker. It provides an arsenal of incontestable facts, gathered from original sources which condemn the Government as a strikebreaking agency of the employing class, and a ruthless enemy of the workers.

Cloth Binding $1.50

5 or more in paper, 60c. each. 5 or more in cloth, $1.10 each.

WORKERS PARTY, 799 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

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at

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SPECIAL RUSSIAN MUSIC Admission 25 Cents

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GREAT DEMONSTRATION

To Open the Drive in Chicago for the

"Daily Worker"

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21st, WICKER PARK HALL, 2040 W. North Ave.

SPEAKERS: J. Louis Engdahl and C. E. Ruthenberg.

Watch for Further Particulars!

The Socialist Party Draws the Final Consequences

By JOHN PEPPER

The eighteenth annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, which was held in Plattsburgh in the very first days of September, showed clearly that: 1.) The reactionary labor officials still hold undisputed sway over the machine of the State Federation of Labor. 2.) The Gompers-Holland clique is calling the organized labor movement of the whole state of New York State Federation of Labor, lock, stock and barrel, to the Democratic Tammany Hall. 3.) The Socialist Party has given up the last steam fight against the capitalist parties, which in Albany it had still staged.

Ten Facts

To prove this terrible accusation we will marshal ten outstanding facts of the Convention:

The first fact. The president of the State Federation of Labor, James P. Holland, introduced and recommended Al Smith as the "next president of the United States."

The second fact was the call for "three cheers for the next president."

The third fact was the silence of those scores of delegates who are Socialist Party members. We do not expect them to have called for "three cheers for the revolution"; but at least they might have called for "three cheers for the Socialist Party's presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs."

The fourth occurrence was when Governor Al Smith, the big representative of Tammany Hall recommended that the Convention elect James P. Holland as president of the New York State Federation of Labor.

The fifth happening was the unanimous re-election of Holland and the entire reactionary administration. All the Socialist Party delegates in attendance voted for these most reactionary officials of the whole American labor movement. Governor Al Smith issued the order to elect Holland; the party of Hillquit carried out the order promptly. The New York Call of August 30 gives the following report: "The only danger of a difference between the administration and progressives was thus averted today at the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, when the report of the compensation committee, presented by Curtis, was adopted with the concurrence of the administration.

"The administration slate received a unanimous vote at the caucus late tonight."

The sixth fact was that President Holland lauded with the greatest vehemence non-partisan political action as the only political method for the labor movement.

The seventh point was that those delegates belonging to the Socialist Party, to the American Labor Party, to the old Farmer-Labor Party protested or argued just a little "independent political action." In a word, in order to win the alliance of Holland and his reactionary gang, the Socialist Party gave up the fight against the influence of the capitalist parties within the labor movement. Hillquit's Tammany Hall was beaten in Albany by the real Tammany Hall after it had risked at least a sham fight. In Plattsburgh Hillquit's Tammany Hall did not take up the fight at all. Hillquit was willing to tolerate the real Tammany Hall in the labor movement as long as he, Socialist Party Tammany Hall, is not driven away from the round table of the reactionary labor leaders.

After the Albany conference I wrote the following in "The Worker":

"The greatest lesson at Albany is that against the real Tammany Hall, the petty, So-Tammany Hall is powerless and useless. Albany has definitely shown that the Labor Party of the American working class can be created only thru the struggle against the capitalist parties, and thru the struggle against the reactionary labor leaders. It has shown that everyone who does not fight against the Gompers and Johnston simply delivers the working class to Harding and "All" Smith."

Not a month has elapsed, and already these words have proved to be true. The Socialist Party does not want to fight against Gompers and Johnston, or against the New York agents of these chiefs, thereby helping to deliver the hundreds of thousands of organized workers of New York in the most literal sense of the word to "All" Smith.

But of course, thru this tactic the Socialist Party has delivered itself up to political decay. The example of the Socialist Party shows clearly that a party of the working class can go to ruin thru two tactics. 1. The tactic of the Socialist Party in the past, thru dual unionism, and official self-isolation from the masses of the organized labor movement. 2. Thru a hectic fear of isolation, thru the policy which, in order to escape isolation does not conduct a fight for the systematic, gradual winning over of the rank-and-file, but makes a weak-kneed face for the grace of the labor leaders of various shades and brands.

New York Branch, Daily Worker Campaign, Directors Meet Friday

A meeting of all Daily Worker Campaign Directors of the New York Branches will be held Friday, Sept. 7, at 8 P. M., at Worker's Hall, 208 E. 12th St. The plans of the District Campaign Committee will be outlined at this meeting, and then the problem of selling shares far and wide will be taken up.

leaders preferred to ally themselves in Albany with the Democratic politicians of Tammany Hall. The Socialist Party failed to appeal against them to the rank and file; it did not undertake the fight for the Labor Party. The final result of Albany was therefore: the rank and file scored the Socialist Party, while the reactionary labor leaders threw them out mercilessly.

After the crushing defeat in Albany, the Socialist Party had two possibilities before it. One way was to draw the consequences of this defeat, to ally itself with the rank and file, to start a fight for the Labor Party, in a word, the United Front with the Labor Party and the struggle against the reactionary labor leaders. The Socialist Party, whose real leader is still Hillquit and not Debs, did not choose this path.

After Albany, the Socialist Party drew the consequences in a different direction. In the Plattsburgh convention of the New York State Federation of Labor we witness a Socialist Party which, following the defeat of Albany, is still seeking to maintain an alliance with the reactionary labor leaders at any price. In Albany, the reactionary labor leaders required that the Socialist Party, as a condition of its being tolerated, shall no longer fight against the influence of Tammany Hall in the labor movement. In Albany, the Socialist Party did not as yet accept this condition, and was kicked out. In Plattsburgh, the Socialist Party accepted entirely and absolutely this condition for its toleration imposed by the reactionary labor leaders. Against Al Smith as candidate for president of the United States it did not present its own candidate, Eugene V. Debs. To the contrary, with a single word, criticize the capitalist policy of the Democratic governor and it allowed this policy to be indorsed unanimously by the State Federation of Labor. With not a word or resolution did it protest against the non-partisan policy of Gompers and his agent Holland. The Socialist Party delegates betrayed not only the Labor Party idea, but even argued just a little "independent political action." In a word, in order to win the alliance of Holland and his reactionary gang, the Socialist Party gave up the fight against the influence of the capitalist parties within the labor movement. Hillquit's Tammany Hall was beaten in Albany by the real Tammany Hall after it had risked at least a sham fight. In Plattsburgh Hillquit's Tammany Hall did not take up the fight at all. Hillquit was willing to tolerate the real Tammany Hall in the labor movement as long as he, Socialist Party Tammany Hall, is not driven away from the round table of the reactionary labor leaders.

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But of course, thru this tactic the Socialist Party has delivered itself up to political decay. The example of the Socialist Party shows clearly that a party of the working class can go to ruin thru two tactics. 1. The tactic of the Socialist Party in the past, thru dual unionism, thru official self-isolation from the masses of the organized labor movement. 2. Thru a hectic fear of isolation, thru the policy which, in order to escape isolation does not conduct a fight for the systematic, gradual winning over of the rank-and-file, but makes a weak-kneed face for the grace of the labor leaders of various shades and brands.

Many Unions Join United Front Effort

The call for the convention to organize the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York City, sent out by a provisional committee of unions, trade unionists and influential members of fraternal organizations, has met with a fine response from leading labor organizations thruout the city. Local 22, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Carpenters Local Union No. 2090; Local 54, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; the Amalgamated Knit Goods Workers; Local Union 442, of the Brotherhood of Painters; Local 12, Metal Polishers; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit, Branches 54, 198, and 59 with 800 members; Workmen's Circle, Branches 301, 564, 251, 373, 87, 246, and Branch 68 of the Independent Workmen's Circle, have already acted on the communications sent them and elected delegates to the conference.

The workers realize that this movement offers them the opportunity to unite the forces of labor for common action in the coming election.

The Federated Farmer Labor Party does not want to create a sect on the political field. It wants to unite the working class in one political organization on the basis of Independent Working Class Political Action, and does not intend to exclude any workers' organization for any other political views that it may hold.

Labor Organizations must not confuse the Sept. 10th conference with the call for a city convention sent out by the so-called American Labor Party which is nothing more than a desperate effort of the Socialist Party and which, according to its own statement, intends to bar a number of labor organizations from this conference. They intend this to be only a gathering to approve the nominations made at a General Council Meeting by a very small number of delegates from labor unions. The nominations are placed under the Socialist Party emblem and know that the actions of the New York Labor Party to send a committee to the Sept. 10th conference with the view to agree upon a common slate of candidates for the November elections, but they refused. They prefer to face the ranks of labor divided.

The Socialist Party and Labor Party will not stop at this. It will continue its policy of undying the labor movement. Help it in this work by making the Sept. 10th conference a truly representative body of labor in New York. Take up the question immediately at your local union and fix a date for it to send delegates to the conference and help build the movement for a united front of labor.

Walker, California Carpenter, Candidate in Tractor Contest

Tim Walker, of Gilroy, a carpenter by trade and well known in union circles on the coast has been entered as a candidate for the second district of the California congress. He says they will throw all their efforts in his behalf and feel sure of electing him.

A second entry is Comrade K. Okraska of Detroit. He is a miner and has been entered by "Pravda." Comrade Okraska is very popular among the Polish workers and especially among the miners in his district. Several Polish papers have already pledged their support to Comrade Okraska. If he is elected it will make two living messages from Detroit, one of the most important industrial cities of America.

Then, we have A. Sitar, also of Detroit, whom the Technical Aid Society entered, and for whose election they are working hard.

At this time when the reactionaries are combining their forces to create anti-Russian propaganda in America, the following message assumes double importance. It will not only serve as an expression of good will from America but it will also act as a rebuke to the treachery of the traitors among the Russian trade unions, when it returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN JAPAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unemployment and a general decrease in wages has marked the labor situation in Japan, the Department of Commerce announces. Business men in Japan ascribe a large part of the decline in exports to the Chinese boycott.

Better than Eats

Editor, The Worker:—Please renew my subscription for six months. It expired three weeks ago. But this is the first dollar I get hold of for two months, as I would rather miss a meal than the paper.—V. V., Springfield, Ill.

The Workers Party Today—And Tomorrow

By JAMES P. CANNON

[This is the fourth of a series of articles on party questions by Comrade Cannon, leader of the Workers Party and the Progressives.]

Why did many Progressives break with us, and what does it signify? This is an important question for us because it has a vital bearing on our present tasks and the whole future of the party. The facts are there for the party, for enlightenment and, most of all, for the education of our party as an integral part of the labor movement. In order to find the answer correctly we should have little difficulty in arriving at the proper attitude toward it.

The great mass of the awakening workers whom we classify under the heading of "Progressives"—those who have broken away from the ruling bureaucracy and who have not yet joined the left wing—are not under the control of any organized party. And it is precisely this situation that makes our task of strengthening and extending the communist influence immeasureably easier than that of our comrades in Europe, who are confronted at every turn by the opposition of powerful socialist parties.

It is our good fortune to have already created a clearly defined, if small, communist party which is operating in an intensifying class struggle with a politically undeveloped, but rapidly fermenting labor movement. These features of the American situation give the communists their supreme opportunity. By following the right line of strategy, correctly appraising the other elements and adopting the correct attitude toward them, our party can drive forward with the speed of a locomotive.

Defining the Progressives

In order to talk about the other elements in the movement we must first define and label them. The word "Progressives" is both a definition and a label for those with whom we are principally concerned in this article. We cannot speak of them as only of the classic terms of the class struggle because they are only partly class conscious. From the standpoint of the International proletarian movement they are neither right left nor center. They are not socialists, communists, centrists, anarchists, or syndicalists. They are—Progressives.

This is a very vague word, it is true, but the section of the American labor movement it describes is, as yet, very hazy in its outlook, and its composition is a hodge podge. It is altogether too loose and indefinite a body to be spoken of in precise socialist terminology. And that is the crux of the question.

Progressivism is a revolt against Gompersism that has not yet developed a systematic philosophy or an organized form. It is not as yet a conscious movement and it does not show a uniform development in all parts of the country, and in all the International unions. The administration of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is not the same thing as the administration of the Seattle Central Labor Union. There is some difference between Fitzpatrick of Chicago and Cramer of Minneapolis. The Detroit Federation of Labor is not the West Virginia Federation of Labor. But all of them, and the hundreds of thousands of workers whom they represent and typify, have certain things in common, they are not a part of the Gompers machine, they are not socialists, and they are not communists.

For several years this progressive movement has been drifting more or less fortably along, putting itself more or less formally on record for progressive measures, but creating no real disturbance in the labor bureaucracy. Gompers, the militant reactionary, had little difficulty in beating it back. It was not aggressive enough to strike sharp collision anywhere. It was not submitted to any real tests and, for that reason, it was not easy to discover its real nature.

Their Uncomfortable Position

But the rapid rise of the Workers Party and the organization around it of the militant left wing, have introduced a new and most dynamic factor into the situation. The progressives, who are disposed to move ahead slowly and peacefully, find themselves in a most uncomfortable position. Between the militant left wing, which tries to hurry them forward at a faster rate of speed, and the militant reactionaries, who launch fierce counter-attacks in order to drive them back, the progressives have no more peace. Under this pressure from the left and right the progressive movement is revealing its true character quite clearly.

The recent startling actions of different sections of this progressive movement—the big gas attack here, the panicky retreat there; the open support of the Michigan communist cases at first, and the denunciation of them a few months later, the joint campaign with the communists for the labor party before the Chicago Conference, and the sudden, unprovoked break at the Conference—all these inconsistent actions are nothing more nor less than the first reactions of the progressive movement to the war between the left and right wings in the labor movement, and the propaganda and pressure each side exerts upon it. That is the real meaning of these recent events.

The progressives do not constitute a homogeneous body, and its lack of consciousness and organization robs it of militancy and certitude; rendering it very susceptible to propaganda and pressure from the right as well as from the left. Under pressure from the left it supports the amalgamation movement. Under counter-pressure from the right it abandons even the labor party.—It oscillates between the right and the left, and whenever it has a minute's peace it stops at its own position—mild support of the labor party and Recognition of Soviet Russia, and still milder support of amalgamation.

Chicago Break No Accident

What took place at Chicago was not an isolated, unexplainable accident. The happenings at Chicago merely dramatized and gave prominence to a ferment in the ranks of the progressives which, prior to the Chicago Conference, had unmistakably manifested itself in several localities, where the struggle between the right and the left brought matters to an issue.

If any of us were greatly surprised at what occured at Chicago and Illinois where it was because we had overestimated the political consciousness and stability of the progressives, and expected too much of them. Such shake-ups will serve a good purpose in the long run if they prompt us to make a more thoro examination of the whole question and bring us to a better and clearer understanding of our own task in regard to it. These events will be worth whatever they cost if we do not deceive ourselves as to what really happened and what it signifies.

At Chicago, when the crisis came, our program made the stronger appeal to the great majority of the convention delegates, including a big section even of the Farmer-Labor Party, and they came along with us. But that did not make them communists. With others, the secret pressure of the Gompers machine and the fear of an open struggle with it, were the dominating factors, and at the crucial moment they broke with us. But that single act does not make them reactionaries, even if, in stress of the occasion, for want of an argument to justify their acts, they turned on us with the stale accusations of Gompers, which, in turn, are only a variation of the capitalists' indictments of those who challenge their rule.

An individual amongst them, here and there, may have already consciously decided to go back to Gompers. Even in these cases, however, for the most part, we look for a consistent series of actions to remove all doubt, before we classify them as reactionaries. Likewise there is a strong probability that some of them have made up their minds to go all the way to the left. This also will have to wait for proof. There has been a shuffling of individuals to the right and to the left, in the progressive movement, as a whole, remains practically the same as before the break-up. Pressure from the forward-driving class struggle, and the greater intensification of the war between the right and the left, will be able to substantially change its character.

Our Attitude Toward Progressives

The progressive movement remains practically the same as before, and our attitude toward it must be proportionately the same. First, we must continue to approach the progressives in a friendly and patient manner; and, second, we must exert all our energy to build the communist left wing as an independent power.

The progressives have shown themselves to be a confused and unreliable body, and for that reason we cannot count too much upon any alliance with them; not even as much as we did before Chicago. Our real ability to influence the labor movement depends, first of all, not on an alliance with the progressives, but on our independent power as a party.

Big Campaign for The Daily in Metropolis

The program of activity in New York City in the drive for "The Daily Worker" is being carefully worked out by the Daily Worker Campaign Committee of District 2.

C. E. Ruthenberg, M. J. Olgin, Ben Gitlow, and Fred Merrick, of Pittsburgh, will speak at the Mass Demonstration for the opening of the campaign at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., Friday, Sept. 28th. Great interest is being shown in this affair and everything points to a huge success, moral and financial.

The next demonstration will take place at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Avenue, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 21. At this affair there will be the unveiling of a life-size bust of Nikolai Lenin, which will be sent as a gift from the American Workers to the Workers of Russia. The closing demonstration of the campaign will take place Nov. 7th with a commemoration of the sixth anniversary of the Russian Revolution and the first issue of an English communist Daily in America. Special features are being worked out for these meetings, details of which will be announced later.

A concentrated organization drive in the Party branches proper and thru the Workmen's Circle and Local Trade Unions, to sell shares is being planned by the committee. Success in this branch of the work will depend to a great extent on the response to the call for a meeting of branch campaign directors to be held at Workers Hall, 208 E. 12th St., Friday evening, Sept. 7 at 8 o'clock. At this meeting the general plan for the campaign will be outlined and then the plans for the work of selling shares far and wide will be taken up.

The main office for the sale of shares in New York has been opened at 208 E. 12th St. Other offices throut the city will be announced as they are opened. Make all checks and money orders payable to Dr. Abraham Markoff, Treasurer, and send to Room 205, 208 E. 12th St.

Finnish Brooklyn Branch arranged special affair for Sept. 13th. The proceeds will be donated in addition to the quota that this branch has been assessed.

Applications for shares can be obtained from Julius Gelfond, District Daily Worker Campaign Manager, at 208 E. 12th St.

From the Fank and Pile

New York, Aug. 29, 1923.

Campaign Manager, Daily Worker.

Dear Comrade: Herewith find enclosed applications for four shares in the new English Communist Daily in America and $20 in payment for same.

The announcement that we are at last to launch a daily paper in Chicago is the best news that the exploited workers of this city have heard for a long, long time. In a city where the workers are poisoned by yellow journalism of the Hearst brand and militant imperialism, Fascism and anti-unionism by the reactionary Chicago Tribune, a daily workingclass paper is sure to receive the support of the working masses. A daily workers' paper is a burning necessity and the Workers Party is to be congratulated for deciding to supply that need.

All Workers Must Unite FORWARD FOR "THE DAILY"

Editor, "The Worker":—I am sure that every class-conscious worker likes "The Worker" because it is in the struggle for all the workers, for better living, and for Communism!

The last time I sent four subscribers to "The Worker," and $2 for its support. I will do best I can for the Workers Party. I am a worker; I live with workers. All workers must unite against capitalism! Long live Communism! —J. I., Madison, Ill.

Chicago Labor Needs "Daily"

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

(Editor of the Voice of Labor)

The decision of the Workers Party of America to launch a daily paper in Chicago is the best news that the exploited workers of this city have heard for a long, long time. In a city where the workers are poisoned by yellow journalism of the Hearst brand and militant imperialism, Fascism and anti-unionism by the reactionary Chicago Tribune, a daily workingclass paper is sure to receive the support of the working masses. A daily workers' paper is a burning necessity and the Workers Party is to be congratulated for deciding to supply that need.

Amalgamation in Marine Industry

(Special to "The Worker")

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—That the "Plan for Amalgamation in the Marine Industry" is taking root amongst the seamen is plainly seen in the following statement made by a transport worker here.

"I took some of the amalgamation leaflets to the headquarters of the International Seamen's Union and later left a number in the reading room of the Industrial Workers of the World.

"I am going down to the dock tomorrow and will drop some in the pool rooms where the boys hang out when not working. To my mind this is an admirable move and one which should take possession of the marine industry.

"We need amalgamation here very badly. The longshoremen with about 4,000 members, white and colored, and the marine engineers are not affiliated with any international organization. It looks to me as if the longshoremen will go on strike in September for conditions and a slight advance in their scale.

"The I. W. W. boys seem to be giving all their time to the marine industry, and are not pushing other branches. I suppose the reason for this is that the sailors are the only ones organized in that particular branch, No. 510. I am a member of No. 450 and, the, only one in this section. This town is ripe for amalgamation."

NOTICE

The Labor Herald for September is out. Get your bundles at office of Trade Union Educational League, 208 East 12th Street.

Monster Demonstration

To Open the Drive for the

Daily Worker

Friday Evening, Sept. 28th

at CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE

67th Street and Third Ave., New York City

SPEAKERS:—Ruthenberg, Gitlow, Olgin and Fred H. Merrick, of Pittsburgh

Auspices of "Daily Worker" Campaign Committee, District Two.

THE WORKER

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When the Police Gets Busy

More than a week has passed since a would-be assassin fired three shots in an attempt to murder William Z. Foster. But no arrests have been made.

In New York City, Policeman John E. Egan, in plain clothes, is shot down on the street. Three young men are immediately arrested and put behind bars, charged with murder.

Two thousand men and women see the attempted killing of Foster. The manager of the hall, in which the meeting was held, said he spoke to men who were trying to disturb the gathering. Known gangsters were in the hall and recognized by many. Yet none has been arrested. Not one has even been questioned by the so-called authorities.

In New York City only one young woman says she saw the shooting of the policeman. On her word alone three men face the electric chair.

This comparison shows clearly the values held by the present social system. The capitalists want to kill Foster. Reactionary labor officials are anxious to get him out of the way. His life is held as nothing. Even the Socialist officialdom of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union sneers at him for his heroic efforts to lift the workers to a higher plane of civilization.

But capitalism recognizes in the policeman, Egan, of New York City, one of its own. If Foster were dead the open shop bosses would feel safer. So it is safe to shoot at him. But it is safe to kill a policeman, a cog in the capitalistic order of force and violence, then the whole capitalist social system totters. Therefore the bosses, and their allies in the labor movement, laugh up their sleeves when men like Foster are attacked; but become terror stricken when even a lowly policeman is in danger. Thus it easy to understand why no arrests have been made in Chicago, why the real leaders of labor will not be protected until labor itself protects them. Let all workers learn this lesson of the attempt on Foster's life in Chicago.

Mussolini Goes to War

Mussolini's aggressive action against Greece is the biggest confession yet of the failure of his Fascisti dictatorship. He is trying to keep his place in the sun thru new injections of jingoism into the Italian masses. But Mussolini will fail. Mussolini may start another war, in fact the landing of 5,000 Italians on the Island of Corfu is already the beginning. But Mussolini will not end the war. It will be ended by the workers of Italy.

Mussolini has the support of imperialist France in his new adventure. In fact, the Italian dictator at Corfu, and elsewhere, is copying the efforts of the French in the Ruhr. Poincare wants to collect his indemnity from the Germans. Mussolini wants 50,000,000 lire from the Greeks for the murder of some Italian boundary commissioners. Greece is just as unable as is Germany to pay. The pound of flesh, if taken, will contain no blood.

The Athens government, like Mussolini rule at Rome, has been ruthless in its war upon the Greek labor movement. The trade unions, as well as the Communist Party, have been outlawed. Greece and Italy therefore, the spectacle of two brutal national capitalisms at each other's throats, at the same time tearing to shreds all the high-sounding phrases that constitute the foundation upon which the League of Nations is built.

Agony and misery for the masses of Germany and France, of Greece and Italy, are the results of the imperialist ambitions of Poincare and Mussolini. But the time is near when the workers of these countries will refuse to pay in blood and suffering. They can be expected to build for a bold stroke to achieve their own emancipation. Mussolini is going into the war that means the end of his Fascisti rule. Imperialism marches to its ruin.

To the Workers of Japan

Workers of all nations extend their sympathies to the masses in Japan caught in the murderous grip of earthquakes, tidal waves, fires and famine. It is the men, women and children of the working class in Japan, as elsewhere, who suffer most during these calamities. They live in the most dangerous districts, jammed together in the crowded sections of the Tokio and other great cities, they have the least able to escape. To be sure the imperial palace caught fire. But no serious damage was done. The Prince Regent removed immediately to another place. The Emperor and Empress are safe at the Nikko Summer Palace.

But the workers, once their homes are destroyed, have nowhere to go. They have no summer palaces in the safe places. They are the first victims of famine and plague, the handmaidens of earthquakes. Those scourges will first take their added toll of death from among them. They are the first who are compelled to riot for food, who are shot down by the gendarmes for rioting.

Factories had been built even on the slopes of resplendent Mount Fuji. Eight thousand spinners died at their work places in the Fuji Spinning Mills.

The workers and peasants of Soviet Russia will especially sympathize with the stricken masses of Japan. If Japanese labor had established its Soviet Republic, then the bought press of the world would have found some way to blame Workers' Rule for this new catastrophe. That is what they did during last years' famine in the Valley of the Volga. The Communists were to blame, said these harpies of world capitalism.

But how different with Japan, with its newest capitalist imperialism. Seismic experts can give many explanations of these natural horrors from their hidden lore. Not the least blame will be launched at the capitalist social order. All relief societies will be on the job to gain riches for themselves. The Salvation Army is already planning to collect $5,000,000. We do not remember that it troubled itself about the millions of famine stricken in Soviet Russia. That was an unpopular cause.

When the fire that swept Tokio reached the city prison, the workers incarcerated there, Communist and Socialist victims of the Mikado's white terror, were turned loose with the other prisoners. The Japanese, the workers, will build again upon the ruins. They will erect new cities. It is a good time for the workers to decide that they will build no more palaces for imperialist rulers, that they will rebuild for themselves alone, new cities, a new nation, a new society. These are the only thoughts that can give cheer to the Japanese masses in their present desperate circumstances.

Do you agree with us? Then join the Workers Party!

The Policies of Madness

France has its Ruhr, Italy has its Corfu and the United States has its refusal to recognize the Russian Soviet Republic. These are alike policies of madness. Poincare treads the footmarks of preceding French imperialists. Mussolini believes himself another conquering Caesar, and Coolidge echoes the Hughes-Hoover anti-Soviet declarations, like Harding before him.

The French franc goes down with the German mark, Italians as well as Greeks will be slam in hostilities between Rome and Athens, but Soviet Russia is establishing her place in the world in spite of American capitalism. The workers and peasants of the Soviet Republic have suffered much. But their suffering is passing. It is the workers in America's factories, and the tillers of the fields of this nation, who will continue to suffer, as they are suffering, thru lack of trade relations with the Workers' and Peasants' Republic. Moscow would like to get the products of American factories for the freed inhabitants of her vast domains. But Washington reiterates "No!" Coolidge says Russia must first have a government that measures up to "American standards," which no doubt means a government ruled by bankers, landlords and great industrialists, a government that hamstrings farmers, throws workers into idleness, crushes strikes with ruthless brutality and imprisons those who challenge its power.

Great Britain, in spite of many squeamish objections, receives Christian Rakovsky, head of the Soviet Republic of the Ukraine, for the new Russian envoy to London, but fails to follow suit by surrender with complete recognition. British imperialism, like that in France, Italy and the U. S. A. would rather have starving workers and penniless farmers at home than aid in the reconstruction program of the First Workers' Republic. These are mad policies indeed—for capitalist imperialism. The Russian workers and peasants have learned that the workers and farmers everywhere are gradually learning, that they must get rid of the parasites and blood suckers who have too long fattened upon their agonies. Let all American labor realize that Washington's failure to recognize Soviet Russia is but another burden placed upon the shoulders of the workers and farmers of this country. They will then refuse to support this mad policy.

Join the Workers Party! Subscribe for "THE WORKER"

This Week!

By THE ONLOOKER

Organize the Unorganized!

One of the biggest steps toward "The Day" is the new slogan of "The (Walking) Worker." Get it!

* * *

The Workers Should Worry

The public schools are opening over the land, and as usual, they are too few seats to go around. But Washington, D. C., dollar diplomacy launched the biggest battleship in the world the other day. Intelligent youths do not make good cannon fodder, so why worry about the schools, say the profiteers. That is all the more reason, however, why the workers should worry, more than ever.

* * *

Gompers and His Politics

Sam Gompers will, no doubt, use his solicited correspondence with the "Dollar diplomacy" statesman of the Coolidge administration, to bolster up his position against the recognition of Soviet Russia. If Gompers is with Coolidge on the Russian recognition issue, perhaps he is also with the president on his strike-breaking policies. The one position dovetails with the other. America's workers had better find out where their leaders are at and act accordingly.

* * *

Hughes Announces Discovery

U. S. Secretary of State Hughes told the Canadian Bar Association at Montreal that he sees an end of economic wars. This is the first time, to our knowledge, that the behind-the-scenes string-pulling of state has admitted that wars were waged for economic reasons. For making such claims, men were sent to prison, and, as in the case of the members of the Industrial Workers of the World, at Leavenworth, Kansas, they are still there. They can't all be secretaries of state and stay out of jail.

* * *

If Mussolini Comes

If Mussolini accepts the invitation of Commander Owsley of the American Legion, as he probably will, to address the legionaires at their forthcoming gathering at San Francisco, he will have an opportunity to stand side by side with Sam Gompers. For Gompers has invited Mr. Owsley to the American Federation of Labor convention at Portland, Ore., in October, and will reciprocate by attending Mr. Owsley's gathering at Frisco. No doubt Mr. Gompers will be able to compare notes with the Fascisti dictator and how to make war upon the thinking and progressive elements in the labor movement.

* * *

The Greatest Catastrophe

Newswriters speak of the calamities that have come over Japan as "the greatest catastrophe in the world's history." In this they are mistaken, as they are on all problems of magnitude. Not that we would minimize the plight of the Japanese people, but the world war still remains the world's greatest catastrophe. Five years after it came to an end, the world war still has all the peoples of the earth in direst misery, and new wars are in the making. And the world war was the result of a social system that can be wiped away at any time the masses of the workers realize it is in their power, and use this power. Nature is still kinder to man than he is to himself.

Clarissa S. Ware

Clarissa S. Ware, head of the Research Department of the National Office of the Workers' Party of America, died on Monday, August 27th, at the age of 28 years, after a brief illness of a rare disease of the organs of the stomach. Comrade Ware had been in full health and vigor until two days before her death.

Comrade Ware became a member of the Party three years ago. During the greater part of this period she was engaged in research work for the Party, preparing material for the Party literature. She was the author of the pamphlet "The American Foreign Born Workers," and of a number of reports on special phases of the labor movement, some of which were prepared for the Communist International. At the time of her death she was working upon a series of articles on the Ku Klux Klan. She was also editor of "The Review of the Week," a bulletin on social and economic facts issued by the Research Department, which was widely reprinted by the labor press of the country. Comrade Ware also participated actively in the organization work of the Party, having been a member of various local executive bodies of the Party.

In 1922 Comrade Ware went to Russia as part of the Friends of Soviet Russia Tractor Unit; spending six months there working in the famine district of the Ural mountains, undergoing the hardships of living in freight cars and upon famine rations.

In the death of Comrade Ware, the Party and the Communist Movement have lost a loyal, active worker, who because of unusual training and ability was able to render great service to the cause she loyally supported.

Revolt Rumbles in Germany

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE
(European Correspondent of "The Worker")

BERLIN, GERMANY—August days in Berlin. The mark at a million plus. A month's wages for a pair of shoes. Discontent rumbles ready to flame into revolt . . .

At the Grosses Schauspiel Haus—"The Weavers." Good cast. The stage settings reflect general poverty. "before the war there were real shelves with real goods on them—now they must use a painted curtain," so the "caretaker" is told. The great, beautiful, distinctive theatre, different from anything seen in America, a one-time market hall, is only one-third filled.

The best seats cost fifteen cents. Only at the entrances one sees a pitiful survival of the ancient regime. Well groomed old attendants, actually resplendent in full dress (only born flunkeys can wear it impressively) greet one with the usual "hoflichst bitten darf, gnadige Herrschaften". You give him ten thousand marks—one cent.

In the foyers the difference is clear. Schupo (Police) everywhere. No evening dress to be seen. Clothes neat. German clothes always are, even the moment before they fall apart. Not a pair of silk stockings in the house. The careful, discerning eye sees that clothes are worn threadbare and there are too many patches to be hidden. But collars are white and heads held high. At the bar the most expressive example of all. Beer costs sixteen thousand, a weak lemonade lacking in both lemon and sugar costs ten. So they drink lemonade. Hard times indeed in restaurants when the liberal tip drinks lemonade.

Then the play. The actors merit interest the audience more. Between the dearest and the cheapest seats is a complete stretch. Applause may show appreciation of artistic endeavor but here it certainly registers political opinion as well. Gone is the old time, custom of withholding applause until the end of the act. When, to the tune of smashed finery the weavers shout. "The manufacturers are making a poor as we," there is a roar of applause from the cheaper seats and this is met with round hands clapping from the higher priced seats, when old Hilse preaches patience and a reward in Heaven.

The traditional phlegmatic temper of his is profoundly disturbed. Anti-fascist Sunday witnessed "forbidden" demonstrations on an unheard of scale. Open parades were outlawed. A hundred thousand troops and police were concentrated to seal around Berlin to cope with the expected "disturbances." Instead at the halls on all parts of the city held 200,000 demonstrants, all meetings were dismissed at the appointed hour with a result just as impressive as could be desired. Six workers were slightly wounded in clashes with the police, and over a hundred arrested for disturbing the peace.

The German Communists are doing their time and organizing their strength. No more minority putsch. The position of the government becomes more critical every day. The mark can hardly slide any further without disappearing altogether. The small business class is being wiped out, storekeepers direct their chief attacks on the house. The careful, discerning eye sees that clothes are worn threadbare and there are too many patches to be hidden. But collars are white and heads held high. At the bar the most expressive example of all. Beer costs sixteen thousand, a weak lemonade lacking in both lemon and sugar costs ten. So they drink lemonade. Hard times indeed in restaurants when the liberal tip drinks lemonade.

Then the play. The actors merit interest the audience more. Between the dearest and the cheapest seats is a complete stretch. Applause may show appreciation of artistic endeavor but here it certainly registers political opinion as well. Gone is the old time, custom of withholding applause until the end of the act. When, to the tune of smashed finery the weavers shout. "The manufacturers are making a poor as we," there is a roar of applause from the cheaper seats and this is met with round hands clapping from the higher priced seats, when old Hilse preaches patience and a reward in Heaven.

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Lessons of the Bulgarian Upheaval Drawn to Attention of Sections of Communist International

NOTE.—We herewith publish the second and concluding installment of the article by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of th Communist International, analyzing and criticizing the lack of aggressive action on the part of the Bulgarian Communist Party, during the recent upheaval in that country, when the Stambulinski government was overthrown. Zinoviev argues that there were many indications that the workers and peasants were ready for definite action, but that the Communist Party failed in providing a militant leadership. Zinoviev says:

* * *

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV
Chairman, Communist International

In his article "The bourgeois military upheaval and the Communist Party in Bulgaria," Comrade Kabaktchiev himself writes that in the districts of Radomir, Parzardchik, Pleven, Schumen, Karkovo, Popovo, Russé, Bela Tcherven Breg, Lovetsch, and Dvenovo (there are 89 districts in all) an armed resistance began among the peasantry, and that the strength of the armed groups reached several hundreds in the districts of Pleven, Schumen and Parzardchik.

How then can it be said to be evident, as pronounced by Comrade Kabaktchiev, that the movement was certain of defeat, even when supported by the Communists?" At the beginning the Whites had but slight powers at their disposal—this is acknowledged by Comrade Kabaktchiev himself.

But Comrade Kabaktchiev has another argument ready.

"The working masses of the cities," he writes—"met the upheaval with indifference, even with a certain relief." (19)

The article published by the periodical of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Novoye Vremiye, goes even further:

"The masses of Sofia met the downfall of the Peasants' Labor government with a feeling of relief and open (!) satisfaction." (20) The article is entitled: "The upheaval and the situation in Bulgaria."

The masses are well known to have a broad back. Everything can be heaped upon them. But if ever there was a case in which the party leaders are to blame, it is this. Even today they are still raising more violently their protest against the bourgeois coup d'etat that against the triumphant Whites. This they justify "theoretically" by the magnificent "thesis," that for the workers there exists no difference between the two "chiefs" of the bourgeoisie. They name this attitude an "independent" one, but it deserves a very different epithet.

This doctrinaire doctrinaire method of estimating the different groups of the bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie is not confined to the leaders of the Communist Party of Bulgaria. In this respect they remind us of the worst sectarian characteristics of Guesdism (of the earlier description). So long as this was merely a theoretical fad, a literary subtlety, it was not a serious matter, but as soon as it determined the policy of the party in a decisive crisis, it became a real disaster to the party.

The number of small holding peasants in Bulgaria, as often confirmed by Comrade Kabaktchiev himself, is 900,000. There are many medium holders (also extremely poor). In this tiny country there are about 600,000 peasants who are potentially our allies. A portion of these was already at the parting of the ways from Stambulinsky to us at the outset of the upheaval. And we are told that we are dealing here with a struggle between two equally pernicious bourgeois cliques.

At the close of the manifesto mentioned the Central Committee of the Bulgarian party takes its conscience with the slogan of the "Workers' and Peasants' Government." But under such circumstances this slogan is a mere phrase, a dead word, a political cretism. This is not the way to fight for the Workers' and Peasants' government. This is not Marxism.

Stambulinsky has been murdered. The heads of his party have been scattered. Some of them have gone over to the Whites. But the peasants remain. We must unite with them to fight against the bourgeoisie. And we cannot do this without freeing ourselves from old sterile views.

The leaders of the Central Committee probably hoped to save the party from blows by their "neutral" tactics. They did not decide to take up arms. The over-cautious leaders sought to shelter themselves from themselves from the impending danger of civil war beneath the torn umbrella of "neutrality." Do not believe the "rumors" of extraordinary measures taken against the Communists, telegraphs Comrade Lukanov. A few days pass and—was it so difficult to foresee it?—the extraordinary measures" become actual fact. The Fascist government hails repressions on the Communist Party, in Pleven alone some hundreds of Communists have been arrested; it is perfectly clear that the party is being driven into illegality. The whole bourgeois press writes derisively upon the "neutrality" of the Communists, and prepares to deal them fresh blows.

It is difficult to imagine a more dogmatic and wrongful attitude, under the given circumstances, than that adopted by the C. C. of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Stambulinsky was the natural enemy of the working class. His policy of repressions against the Communists naturally aroused a justified indignation and a justified hate against him. And it is of course equally true that the heads of the Stambulinsky peasant's party had more and more degenerated into a group representing the interests of the large farmers. But all the same, it is an amazing error, in such a situation as that of Bulgaria, to represent the whole bourgeoisie, including the peasant party, as one genuine who are still sympathizing, or half sympathizing, with Stambulinsky, as "a reactionary mass." At the moment when the Fascists and the heads of the peasants' party came into conflict, it was (and remains) the task of the Communist Party to take up with reasonable honest adherents of the peasants' party, and to join forces with these against the Whites. Was Kerensky no enemy of the workers in September 1917? And yet the Bolsheviki joined Kerensky against Kornilov. And they lost nothing by it. Kerensky was the only one to lose anything. This is the only way in which the Stambulinsky party can and must be opposed.

The attitude taken by the Bulgarian C. C. approaches very closely to a social democratic attitude.

When we say "social democratic," we are thinking of the good old days of social democracy. The present day social democrats naturally go a great deal further. The leaders of the Bulgarian Menshevik (the "broad" socialists), who form a part of the Second International, participate in the Fascist government, and, it would appear, undertake the role of executioners for this government.

In this manner the Second International identifies itself directly, thru the "broads," with the glorious international family of the Fascisti.

The "neutral" attitude adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria was bound to lead into a blind alley. A waiting policy, combined with a gesture of neutrality, at such a juncture, signifies political capitulation.

The fate of the Bulgarian Communist Party is instructive. It is one of the oldest and most powerful labor parties. The Communist Party of Bulgaria can look back upon at least 25 to 30 years of development. It had won over the greater part of the workers and a considerable section of the peasantry in the course of a long struggle against the "broad" socialists. It deprived the "broads" of all serious influence on the workers' classes. In agitation and propaganda work, the Bulgarian Communist Party has accomplished magnificent work (something after the manner of the German social democracy in its best years). The Communist Party of Bulgaria is led by a staff of leaders composed of educated and tried Marxists. And yet—this terrible error, this great disappointment. It is fearfully difficult to proceed from agitation and propaganda to revolutionary deeds.

As early as 1921 (in an open letter dated May 4, 1921) the Executive of the Comintern directed the attention of the Bulgarian Communist Party to its weak points. Impress it upon yourselves—we wrote in this letter—that victory does not simply fall from heaven. Remember that agitation and propaganda alone do not suffice, that we must know how to make the transition to direct fighting measures at the decisive moment.

The second time that the Executive drew the attention of the Communist Party of Bulgaria to its weak points, a somewhat sharper tone was used. This was on the occasion of the last revolution in Greece. The Bulgarian Central Committee, heading the whole Balkan federation, maintained an apathy with regard to the events in Greece perfectly incomprehensible to a revolutionist.

What is the cause of this?

The Bulgarian Communist Party has been gathering its forces during a quarter of a century by means of organizatory and propagandist work. The question was whether quantity would be converted into quality in good time (whether the old Bulgarian party would be able to put an end to the preparatory period of propaganda and gathering of forces, and at the decisive moment, plunge into the fight for the power) incapable of doing this. The leaders of the Bulgarian Communist Party, during the past few months, have devoted much more thought and care to the protection of the "People's Houses," which were attacked by Stambulinsky, than to preparations for the impending struggle. But this was foreseen by Kabaktchiev, and the whole Central Committee. Just as in 1924 many a leader reveals demi-caste.

The Bulgarian Communists are backed up by the whole of the rail-car workers, the whole of the post office and telegraph employees. It is obvious that this could have been of immense significance in the first days of the upheaval. But we remained "neutral."

The Bulgarian Communist Party wanted a revolution "with guarantees." It has never ventured to even think of a war. "On the day following a revolution, Rumania would march against us, etc." But the Whites were not afraid of the Yugoslavs, and they have begun victories, whilst the "caution" of the Bulgarian Communist Party has earned a severe defeat.

It is difficult indeed to have to say all this at a moment when the scorpions of Fascism are harassing the Bulgarian workers. But we dare not preserve silence. The bitter lesson of the political defeat of one of the strongest parties belonging to the Comintern must be turned to account by the other parties. It is thru these severe and trying defeats that real Communist organizations are developed. We had a right to expect something better from the Bulgarian party. But it seems as if we must drink this cup of sorrow to the dregs. It is only from their own errors and defeats that the workers learn.

These are situations in which it is worse for a revolutionary party not to take up arms than to enter into a fight resulting in a defeat. Our Bulgarian Party was in such a situation. To retire behind the cloak of "neutrality" at such a moment means paralyzing one's own powers.

We do not doubt for a moment but that those hundreds and thousands of communist proletarians who have joined the Bulgarian Communist Party, those who have instinctively plunged into the fight and have been left in the lurch by the leaders will know how to save their party. By a new organization of their forces, by the experience of the latter lesson they learnt they will be enabled to more firmly establish their organizations and prepare themselves for fresh decisive battles and thus under the direct fire of the enemy. After all, the civil war is only just beginning. It can only end with the victory of the Communist Party. The slogan issued by the central committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, the slogan of the Workers' and Peasants' government, is the right slogan. We do not accuse the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party of fighting under wrong slogans, but of not fighting at all. The slogan of the Workers' and Peasants' government will find excellent soil in the peasantry which has been shaken out of its indifference by the civil war. The Bulgarian proletariat will follow this slogan to victory thru the severe defeats, thru a period of White Terror.

May our Bulgarian Comrades not lose their courage, may they correct the mistakes committed with all speed. But all other Communist parties may learn from the Bulgarian example how not to do it.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA ANNOUNCE CHICAGO ADDRESS

The National Office, Friends of Soviet Russia, formerly of 201 W. 13th St., New York City, announce their new address as 322 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

THE WORKER

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Brookhart Bows to Sam Gompers

Trade Union Educational League Conference Calls on All Militants to Support Drive for "Daily Worker"

The declaration adopted by the Second National Conference of the Trade Union Educational League, Sept. 2-3, at Chicago, calling on all militants in the Labor movement to support the drive for The Daily Worker," follows:

For the Fighting Daily Newspaper

The militant trade unionists of the United States and Canada, assembled in the second annual convention of the Trade Union Educational League, note with pleasure the announcement of the forthcoming publication of a fighting daily newspaper, devoted to the interests of the working class in the struggles against their exploiters.

The Trade Union Educational League welcomes the powerful assistance which the DAILY WORKER will give the Left Wing in its struggles for the regeneration and strengthening of the labor movement.

The announced determination of the DAILY WORKER to fight for AMALGAMATION of the craft unions into powerful industrial organizations; for the organization of the unorganized; for the FEDERATED FARMER-LABOR PARTY, uniting the exploited farmers and workers for independent working class political action; and for the recognition of SOVIET RUSSIA, the first WORKERS AND FARMERS GOVERNMENT IN THE WORLD, should enlist for the DAILY WORKER the enthusiastic support of all militant trade union ists in this country.

The Trade Union Educational League realizing the tremendous significance of the DAILY WORKER in the campaign against the disrupters and betrayers of the American working class—organized and unorganized—pledges its undivided support to the DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE in its efforts to raise a $100,000 fund to establish the DAILY WORKER by November 7th, 1923—on the Sixth Anniversary of the Russian Soviet Revolution.

Labor Supports Workers Party in Fight for Rights

By JAY LOVESTONE.
(Special to "The Worker")

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Hundreds of workers here and in McKeesport attended the free speech and civil rights rallies of the Workers Party, in the face of official terrorism in the latter town.

In Pittsburgh, the Lyceum Theater was filled. The meeting, pres ded over by J. S. Otis, of the Machinists' Union, was addressed by Andrew T. McNamara, business agent of the Machinists, who spoke to the audience as an officer of the American Federation of Labor, and called upon them to support unreservedly the fight of the Communists for freedom of speech and meeting. The same appeal was made by the Reverend Father A. Kasinec, of Braddock, the Catholic priest who distinguished himself in the 1919 steel strike by his firm support of the striking workers.

Fred H. Merrick, District Organizer of the Workers Party, spoke on behalf of the Labor Defense and Free Speech Council of Western Pennsylvania and asked the support of the Communists who are soon to go on trial in Pittsburgh. The audience was stirred and pledged itself to support the authorities and press for the garbling his speech, read from the manuscript. He discussed the program of the Workers Party for political and industrial action, and urged the workers to organize for the building up of a Communist order of society. Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers Journal, was given the ile by Robert Dunn, acting chief of the American Civil Liberties Union, which is cooperating with the Workers Party in the free speech fights. Dunn, in an effective and humorous speech, pointed out that the latest "red scare" press stunt of searles had fooled no one. The American Civil Liberties Union was always ready to defend anyone regardless of

(Continued on page Two.)

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER: KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Illinois Coal Miners Find Yellow Streak in U. S. Senator from Iowa, Feared to Speak with Alex Howat

(Special to "The Worker")

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—U. S. Senator Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa, lost $200.00 and the esteem of 4,000 miners of Springfield, Illinois, when he accepted the advice of Sam Gompers, John L. Lewis, so he got in touch with his master, Sam Gompers, who in ing of miners on Labor Day, thus violating his contract and losing a fat check plus expenses in the bargain.

Alexander Howat was scheduled to speak with the Senator. This news sent a cold shiver down the yellow spine of John L. Lewis, so he got in touch with his master, Sam Gompers, who in turn ordered his errand boy, Walker, president of the State Federation of Labor, to inform Brookhart that to speak on the same platform with Howat would be considered an unfriendly act by the Grand Dukes of the American Federation of Labor.

Brookhart Takes Orders From Gompers.

Brookhart listened and obeyed the Gompers' command. The miners were disgusted. They know Alexander Howat as a man who has fought the battles of labor, not in the public press or on the floor of the senate but on the industrial battlefields of this country. They know that he has gone to jail for them and they know that he is willing to do so again while his enemies among the labor fakers make common cause with the capitalists.

The large audience at Springfield did not appear to miss the Iowa senator. Howat spoke for over two hours and was received with enthusiasm. Brookhart had contract to speak in Taylorville on the same day, also with Howat. It took a good deal of persuasion on the part of the miners to induce him to keep his word though it cost two hundred dollars to hear him speak. He finally agreed, presumably because he had lost enough for one day for his obedience to the orders of Samuel Gompers and John L. Lewis.

The "friends of labor" are a most unreliable lot. But everything in them falls by the wayside—obedience another nail in the coffin of non-partisan political action, and gives a big boost to the movement for working class political action.

Dirty Politics and Village Ignorance in Oklahoma Shows Roots of American Fascism

BY HARRISON GEORGE.
(Special to "The Worker")

TULSA, Okla.—Out of the witch's cauldron of political intrigue, religious and racial fanaticism, back-country ignorance and a town-wide graft ing scheme to profit on these dark cross-currents of stupidity and crime, the fact arises that, whether inside or outside the Ku Klux Klan, the humble workers and country folk have been the victims, both of the klan and the dishonest politicians supposed to be "prosecuting" it.

While the Communist workers of this country, organized in the Workers Party, are hounded by William J. Burns and the unspeakable Daugherty of Marion, Ohio, fame; prosecuted under the "criminal syndicalism" laws of various states, which laws are allegedly aimed at forbidding just such violence, force, beatings and lynchings as are the nightly desires of the KKK; the Klan leaders go boldly about the country gathering in, their graft and inciting their dastardly deeds of vandalism and murder.

With Tulsa under martial law by order of Governor Walton, who, having betrayed and lost the support of the radicals, now evidently seeks to force support out of the Klan as a price for withdrawal from the "occupied zone"—after the manner of imperialist France—and while a local "cyclops" of the Klan who pays himself $6,000 a year walks the streets and "dickers" with the governor's agents, three laborers whom this "cyclops" incited to kidnap and whip an old German farmer for the awful crime of "tearing up his bible," are the only ones the powerful arm of the law could find to convict of lawlessness and send to the Oklahoma penitentiary.

Since the open betrayal of the radical farmer-labor forces which elected him, and since the stirring attack on the nest of yellow-socialists and political fakers made by an old time revolutionary socialist, Stanley J. Clark, upon Governor Walton, Oscar Ameringer, Luther Langston, Pat Nagle, Sheldon and other political crooks in control of Oklahoma politics, the governor has felt it supremely necessary to get the support of the KKK. And to have something to trade he clamped down martial law on Tulsa, interfering with the Klan's evening pastime of flogging men, and women as well, in a large field where hundreds gathered to watch the sport with all the sadistic pleasure of a Spanish bull fight.

But those who are beaten, who were always common folks, poor people, workers and small farmers without influence, and the hulk of the mob who were also of the type of village ignorantmasses, witch-burning puritans and Henry Dubbs among the exploited classes, are both victimized by the KKK, which functions as the Chamber of Commerce on the night shift. Then when the "law" swoops down the poor dupes among the workers are the ones to go to the penitentiary while the Kleagles, Cyclops and so on, continue to live in safety and luxury while trading political favors for official protection.

Oklahoma is outside the currents of communist ideology that are sweeping the more populated and cosmopolitan centers, but the communist can see in the Oklahoma situations all the typical elements which make the soil and feed the roots of the most terrible of menaces to organized labor—Fascism. Unless the sprouting sword of communist propaganda cuts thru the confusion and ignorance of workers and farmers, not only of Oklahoma but of the whole agrarian area of the United States, Fascism may blossom under the wing of the KKK in the period of depression and discontent that seems soon to come.

Gompers' Forces Fight the Labor Party in Illinois

The Illinois State Federation of Labor was in session at Decatur at this issue of "The Worker" went to press. Early reports had indicated that all the pressure of the Gompers' machine was being brought to bear to steam roller and crush the demand for a Labor Party. Sam Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, had sent a letter on from Washington, denouncing the move for a Labor Party as a Communist conspiracy. At press time "The Worker" received the following telegram:

* * *

By JOSEPH MANLEY
(Telegram to "The Worker")

DECATUR, Ill.—Heated fight occurred today (Sept. 12) unexpectedly on resolution passed by the Chicago Federation of Labor, in favor of the Labor Party.

Delegate Lillian Herstein, Chicago Teachers' Union, spoke in favor. President John H. Walker and Secretary Victor Olander opposed the resolution. Secretary Olander, a Gompers' man, made a long speech branding the resolution of the Chicago Federation of Labor as Communist propaganda, as a resolution supported by Communists. The convention recessed with the announcement by President Walker, as chairman, that Delegate William Z. Foster would be recognized immediately on reconvening.

The Trail of a "Friend" of Labor

The Story, in Detail, by Which Labor Fakers Betray the Workers

In Springfield, Illinois, the fakirs agree with Gompers' "non-partisan" policy. They've applied it with such success that there is extensive interlocking between the municipal politics of fakirs and union leaders—most of the union skates hold city jobs and everbody is taken care of—except the unorganized rank and file and city employees of course. There are not even more per capita graft politics rankled the coal diggers' locals from the surrounding terrain to join in the Central Labor Union. These course diggers are common working men and trouble resulted. They organized unions among the teachers, street cleaners, and other city employees, who at once struck for decent wages.

It was very sad and ungrateful. Here union men striking against city officials, who were also union officers. It was intolerable that their demands should be granted and on the other hand for the union officers to smash these newly formed unions would lead to very painful criticism in the Central Labor Union from the coal diggers. An appeal was sent to Sammy, who solved the problem with his usual silken diplomacy. He revoked the charter and then incorporated the Central Labor Union, keeping the respectable elements and leaving out the unruly coal diggers. The union skates then smashed the unions of city employees and blacklisted the leaders.

In this neighborhood there are more coal diggers than men of all other crafts together, and they had their taste of a central group, so they organized a council of their own, composed of delegates from the United Mine Workers locals. This council naturally did not love and admire the union smashers of the Central Labor Union. The old Central Labor Union officers had itching palms and an empty treasury, so they laid their plans for a Labor Day meeting, to be followed by a dance, and they did their best to peddle tickets for both. The Miners' Council announced a Labor Day mass meeting, to be followed by a dance and refreshments—everybody free. They made a contract with Senator Brookhart, an Iowa "radical and friend of labor," and agreed to pay him $200 for an earful of eloquence. The old Central Labor Union group at once advertised that Brookhart was to speak at their meeting.

Brookhart arrived Sept. 2, and at once called up Freeman Thompson, President of the Miners' sub-district, and told him that the officials of the Iowa State Federation of Labor and Iowa Mine Workers had warned him not to speak from the same platform as Alex Howat. Now Howat has been a friend and file for twenty years and suffered slander, wrong and imprisonment for them, while Brookhart's total achievements consist of a recommendation that we recognize Russia and a protest at the disfranchisement of the parasites. Certainly Thompson told him that if a bunch of fakirs could influence him, he had nothing to sell the miners but was worth exerting and they did not want him. With this flea in his ear Brookhart hastened to Taylorville, Ill., at which Labor Day show he was also to speak, and laid down his conditions there. "Billy" Deck, another digger, got his message and hastened down to explain to the senator how small an insect he is, compared to Alex and pointed out that there are factions in the senate, too, and Brookhart heads one, so why this soreness?

"Ah," said Brookhart, with a rapt look, "but I believe in law and order and Alex doesn't."

"Billy" Deck was more lenient with the senator than Thompson, and told him Alex spoke in the morning, and if he wished to sneak, when Alex had finished, he could, but they'd not turn Alex down for the whole damn senate. Brookhart decided to swallow his pride and pocket this $200 check as he had lost the other one.

Alex did not fail either in Taylorsville or Springfield to point the moral. There is a professional "friend of labor", so indifferent to labor that he has no knowledge of the biggest controversy the United States labor movement has ever seen—that is, the growing rebellion of the masses against their corrupt and wooden headed officials—or else, if he does know the details of the controversy so venal as to side with Lewis and Gompers. He is willing to speak free in the local churches, but when he deals with the workers, who produce the food and coal and steel whereby he lives, he demands a robber's fee.

It is amusing that at the Springfield Central Labor Union "mass meeting" (five men, seventeen policemen and three babies) Emmet Flood, the American Federation of Labor organizer, who did the dirty work in expelling the miners from the Central Labor Union, and who was the only speaker the fakirs could get, tho they tried for Gompers and Lewis, denounced Brookhart bitterly for "advocating other forms of government."

No man can serve two masters—either he serves the fakirs, and nothing they do can be too corrupt or treacherous, or he serves the rank and file and no aim of theirs can be too revolutionary.

Charters Are Granted New Party Units

Applications for charters for new branches of the Workers Party are coming to the National Office daily as a result of the decision of the party to begin a membership drive.

Many of the foreign language federations are actively prosecuting the work of organizing new branches. During the last few weeks five of the South Slavic branches have been organized and a number of new Hungarian and Italian branches.

The most gratifying results, however, are in the fact that new English branches are being organized. Monday, Sept. 10, the National Office received applications for three charters for new English branches, one at Joliet, Ill., one in Cannonsburg, Pa., and one at Baltimore, Md.

These applications indicate the possibilities lying before the party if an aggressive organization campaign is carried on.

We hope the organization will push heartedly go forward with the task of organizing 10,000 new members by Jan. 1.

(See membership drive proclamation on page three.)

Italians and Greeks Unite in United Front at Big Anti-War Meeting

(Special to "The Worker")

NEW YORK CITY—An impressive anti-war meeting attended by over two thousand was held jointly here by the Italian and Greek workers at the Manhattan Lyceum, in protest against the high-handed action of Mussolini against Greece, heading straight towards a new war.

The meeting was arranged by the Italian workers to show their solidarity with the Greek working-class. The hall was packed to the doors. It is many a year since the Italian workers of New York have been able to organize such an enthusiastic and well attended meeting. There were a great many Greek workers present.

On the platform were the representatives of various Greek labor organizations, besides our comrades of the Greek Federation of the Workers Party. The meeting was presided over by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. The speakers were Ludwig Lore and Andrew Prest of the Workers Party, Nakos and Arvanitas for the Greek Federation of the Workers Party, Giovanni Sala of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Carlo Tresca and Allegra for the libertarians, James Oneal, Socialist Party. All the speakers denounced bitterly the imperialistic and terrorist policy of Mussolini.

The present Greek fascist government was also severely criticised by the speakers, for it was Colonel Metaxas the Greek Mussolini who, a few weeks ago suppressed with blood and violence the general strike of the Greek workers.

10,000 Workers Join Big Protest in New York C

(Special to "The Worker.")

New York City.—The Trade Union Educational League held a very large demonstration here in Union Square, opposite the Jewish Forward building, on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 8th. Ten thousand workers jammed the square and listened for hours to the speakers denounce against the attempted assassination of Wm. Z. Foster and against the policies now going on in the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

Ben Gitlow, editor of the Fr spoke on the league program pointed out to the audience that reactionaries were expelling the herents of the T.U.E.L. program because they were unable to meet issues raised by the T.U.E.L. gram in the Unions.

Gitlow pointed out that assassination of Foster and a hundred leaders of the left wing would not terminate the left wing movement in the unions. If Gompers and crowd want to get rid of Lenz, let them offer something better to the American labor movement than Amalgamation. Organization of the unorganized and the establishment of a labor party.

Olgin Scotches Forward Lies

M. J. Olgin spoke in Yiddish shooting that took place and to the intense amusement workers present ridiculed the fabrication on the attack by the Daily Forward, Socialist sheet ignored all and originated in its own mind Foster himself arranged shooting.

Foster was introduced by Olgin received a tremendous ovation. torial that appeared in the reac of "Justice," official organ Internecine Ladies Garment Workers' Union, that ended up by putting a number of questions to him.

Foster Answers Intimations

The questions were answered Foster as follows:

How did it happen, asked tice," that in the office of the Interna tional has a receipt signed by Foster for $60,000 donated to the strikers instead of $60,000 actually donated by the organization. How Foster account for the $60,000

Foster in his answer pointed that the money was not donated directly to him but to the Amalgamated Federation of Labor. That the Strike Committee had decided to send testimonials to the organizations that had donated money to the strikers. Not knowing how much money The International had donated Foster wrot to Baroff who informed him that their organization had donated $65,000. That accounts for the fact that on the testimonial the sum of $65,000 appears. Later Foster found out from the A. F. of L. office that the International had donated only $50,000, whereupon he immediately wrote to Baroff for the testimonial back to him so that he could correct the mistake. This request was never complied with.

League Financed by Workers.

"Justice" wanted to know how much salary Foster received as secretary of the Trade Union Educational League. Foster answered that he received $40 per week.

"Justice" wanted to know other sources of income Foster had. Foster replied he had none but salary of $40 per week.

"Justice" wanted to know much money The League has. Foster informed his audience that The League published a yearly statement of its expenses, as "Justice" and "The International" could see the books if they desired and that the total expenses including the meeting expenses for the year amounted to $19,000.

"Justice" wanted to knew where Foster got the money to make trips all over the country. Foster replied by pointing out how his trip to New York to attend the Rutgers Square demonstration was paid for by raising up a collection among the workers who attended. The workers who sympathized with his work and the line of the League paid for his trips.

Foster Challenges Sigman.

Foster invited Morris Sigman, president of "The International" to appoint some one to act on a joint investigation committee to investigate the Lefkowitz shooting.

The meeting adjourned with great deal of enthusiasm. The demonstration in front of the Forward building definitely established the fact that the rank and file of the New York City stands solidly behind the militants. The 10,000 workers present were a fitting answer to the attempt to kill Foster.

A Fight to a Finish!
Anniversary Labor Defense Rally!

Ruthenberg
Will Speak!

Douglas Park Auditorium
Kedzie and Ogden Avenues
Sunday, Sept. 16, 8 P. M.

Minnesota Conference Plans Unity of Farmer-Labor Forces

By H. M. WICKS
(Special to "The Worker")

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Minnesota State Conference of farmer-labor elements culminated in victory, for the principle of the unity of these great divisions of the producing masses and crushing defeat for the reactionaries and political adventurers of all shades who tried to disrupt this conference.

For a week previous to the conference events transpired with such bewildering rapidity that no one could predict what the next day would bring forth. The least of the attacks upon the conference was the consistent

(Continued on page Four.)

The Communists and the Trade Unions

...ed Press ...ies to Attacks ...y Miners' Officials

By C. E. Ruthenberg

The officials of the United Mine Workers of America, the Associated Press and the New York Times have combined in a campaign of slander against the United Mine Workers' officials and the Communists.

The latest attack is by Carl W. Ackerman, editor. The Federated Press exposes the international character of this campaign. Ackerman's article every one would laugh at if the world-famous author, John L. Lewis or Sec. Green could not have read portions of that writer before publication. It is to break into print that could not have forgotten that United Mine Workers of America are so many dictators, publicity agents of the miners' union have practically indorsed. The Federated Press and repeatedly supported with their time and money and are still doing so at the present time. The charges against the Federated Press are made with such complete disregard of easily verified facts by any means as these the writer is using a private grudge and had not it by the responsible officials. For example, the writer in his effort to make a case says The Federated Press serves approximately 200 newspapers, publications and magazines in Europe and about 120 newspapers in America. The fact is that we serve less than 100 in America and not more than 100 in Europe. These are facts we are always been willing to give out and have frequently published them in our printed reports.

We are accused of being financed and dominated there Moscow. As a matter of fact we are a labor news service, controlled solely by 90 American publications and magazines in America and about 120 newspapers in Europe

Delegates to Bar Association Display Their Ignorance at U.S. Bar Association Meeting

(Special to "The Worker" by Our Own Correspondent)

...ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Sept. 3.—The big guns from the leading ...ers of the country, such as William Howard Taft, John W. ...ormer Secretary of State, former Attorney ...eneral of the United States, former Governor ...of the State of New York, and others, were on hand ...of the Monroe Doctrine in relation to ...and Santo Domingo, so discreetly ...from the floor of the United States Senate. ...Latin-American republics that ...sometimes resorts to the ...extremely unpleasant task of bringing the ...lings of civilization to them at the ...nts of bayonets. But as for con...gues, far be it from his desires to ...any territory.

Like Torquemada, the pious dungeon builder of the Holy Inquisition in Spain, who burned the bodies of people that their souls might be purified by the flames of the Auto da Fe, Highest, Mr. Hughes sheds the blood of these backward peoples that the blessings of capitalist civilization may be bestowed upon them. The end justifies the means!

In spite of this considerate treatment at the hands of this eminent Baptist layman, who is in every inch a Christian, the ingrate natives and their leaders refuse to see in the generosity to cast aspersions upon the sacred Monroe Doctrine, which is at once the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights of these nationalities. Mr. Hughes brought tears of compassion to the eyes of his hearers when he related the pathetic fact that there are many natives of these countries so debased that they actually assert the policy of the United States government is one of interference in their internal affairs.

To clarify this distressing misconception on the part of the natives, Mr. Hughes quotes no less an authority than the peerless Presbyterian layman, Mr. Woodrow Wilson, who while President, asserted in an official document; "The Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed by the United States on her own authority... It always has been maintained and always will be maintained upon her responsibility." Therefore it is a piece of brazen impudence on the part of any nation enjoying the benevolent protection of the Monroe Doctrine to dare question the intent of the United States government in applying that doctrine.

Like Mr. Taft, the Premier talked much about the sacred principle of Justice, that bedraggled hag that has been prostitute to every political adventurer since the dawn of recorded time. Like all apostles of things as they are, the American Bar Association imagines that the sacred, abstract, eternal entity called Justice—a universal principle that never changes and has always been the light which will usher in the millennium. In this lawyers' conference the word was handled without the sense shudder that characterized conventions of the yellow Socialist Party a decade ago.

Beneath all the verbiage of the Hughes address one thing was certain and that was the fact that the United States has decisively entered upon a career of Latin-American conquest and has for its purpose the complete subjection of all Latin-American countries to the financial domination of the Monroe Doctrine, he gently but firmly impressed upon South American countries that the sane action of theirs would ever be permitted to hamper the development of the United States. After this thrust of the mailed fist he then endeavored to soothe their ruffled feelings with platitudes about Justice. The most interested listener was Dr. ZaBallos of Argentinia who sat in the front row and seemed astounded at the vociferous applause which greeted the imperialistic sentiments of Mr. Hughes.

A Learned Profession.

Our American schools teach children that there are three learned professions—law, medicine and the ministry. This superstition is fostered by the capitalist press and in Minneapolis column after column of eulogy of this convention was published to impress properly upon the populace the singular honor of having these men consent to assemble here.

But when we view the mental make-up of this convention in the lights of science and history the leaders of this profession appear in their true colors. During a whole week of conferences, speeches and exhortations, not one person displayed the slightest symptom of understanding the problem the legal profession is supposed to deal with every day—that of crime in relation to society. In the course of the past hundred and fifty years the new science of criminology has grown to one of the greatest achievements of history. It is one of the most profound of all sciences. The most painstaking labors of innumerable thinkers has made criminology what it is today, yet not one of delegates to this convention displayed an understanding of the achievements of this science.

Undoubtedly some of them have heard of the giants of the classic school of criminology—Cesare Beccaria, Francesco Carrara and Enrico Pessina. None of the assembled lawyers has ever approached an understanding of the work of these men. A few of them have read vaguely about Lombroso. But beyond Lombroso none of them even know the names of those who have built up the modern school of criminology. The names of Lacassagne and Marsuvrier of the brilliant French school, called the school of the environment, are unknown to the best of them. As far as the American Bar Association is concerned, Frederick Engels, Paul Lafargue, Enrico Ferri and the greatest authority of them all, Willam Adrian Bonger, have all lived in vain.

The sole function of this learned profession is to formulate plausible excuses for the excesses of capitalist society. Their job is to devise means

WE MUST MAKE THE PARTY GROW

Ten Thousand New Members in the Next Three Months Is Our Goal

To the Membership of the Workers Party of America:

COMRADES:—The Central Executive Committee of the party has set the tasks of the months of September and October. The success or failure of the DAILY WORKER and our organization depends upon the work we do and the results attained in the party in the next two months.

During this year our party has made great strides forward in establishing its influence among the workers. It has won the confidence of those hundreds of thousands who accept the leadership. From a sect it has developed into a political party. We have become a factor to be reckoned with.

During this year gone by we have devoted our energies to the work of agitation and propaganda. Through this we have created the favorable sentiment for our party. We are now surrounded by a groups of workers sympathetic with our movement; many of whom are ready to join and will join our party if they are invited to become party members.

While we have been carrying on this work of agitation and propaganda and conducting our political campaigns WE HAVE NEGLECTED THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION. We have not brought into our party the workers who are ready to join. We have not increased our membership as has not increased in proportion to our political influence and the agitation and propaganda we have conducted.

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ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN IMPERATIVE.

Before we can make further progress as a party we must remedy this condition. We must organize. We must weld into the work of building a stronger party. We will consolidate and solidify our party through a DAILY PAPER, through which the party can reach into the membership and through which the party can MULTIPLY ITS STRENGTHEN THE PARTY THROUGH ADDING AT LEAST TEN THOUSAND MEMBERS TO OUR RANKS BEFORE THE FIRST OF NEXT YEAR.

The party still has enemy gangs of workers the fear of bringing new members into the party. There is still a hang over of the sectarian past. Some members feel that they can not invite workers into the organization. Others have not fully drilled into the mission of Communist theories. We cannot build a Communist mass party while holding such ideas. We must bring into the party those workers who accept our principles, even though they may not yet be thoroughly grounded in Communist theory. It is our task, through work of education within the party, later to educate them in the basic principles of Communism.

Our party membership must grow in numbers. We must get strong enough for the great tasks which are before us. We must have a large number of members to draw upon for party activity. We must have more speakers, more writers, more active workers and leaders in the trade unions. WE CAN ONLY GAIN THESE THROUGH A MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN—A MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN WHICH WILL BRING INTO THE PARTY EVERY WORKER WHO IS RIPE FOR PARTY MEMBERSHIP.

ORGANIZE FOR MEMBERSHIP DRIVE.

While conducting the campaign for the DAILY WORKER the party must also conduct a campaign for membership. Each branch, each section, each unit must have a drive for membership. Each branch at each of the party general committee, district committee and functionary meeting must report what it and sub-committee is doing to secure members. Every member must be active so that every member of the party brings in a new member.

Here are some of the things that should be done as part of the campaign:

1. Organize public meetings at which the principles of the party are explained and those present are invited to join the party.

2. Secure the services of Comrades Ruthenberg, Cannon, Bedacht, Gitlow, Lovestone, Wicks, H. M. Wicks in the Rocky Mountain District, Olgin, Wagenknecht, Ford, Browder, West and Comrade Max Bedacht. Want as part of the membership drive.

3. Have every member bring another party member, new workers, to a meeting during September or during another party campaign now written. Invitations for membership are to be issued at all such meetings and have those present join the party. Secure the name signed, collect the initiation fee and dues for the next month at the time of the meeting. Have a check-up of your membership at every meeting. Have each member request the name of workers he knows who are ripe for party membership and elect a committee to systematically canvass these workers and invite them to join the party.

4. Have every member of the branch pick out two or three workers who are in the trade unions and systematically supply them with literature and invite them to party meetings with the view of securing application for membership.

5. Secure through your district office a list of the readers of the papers in your city and visit these readers with the view of inducing them to join the party.

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MEMBERSHIP DRIVE LITERATURE.

The party papers will devote their columns to the membership drive during the next three months. In addition the National Organization Bureau will issue a special eight page leaflet, illustrated with cartoons on "Why the Worker Should Be A Communist and Join the Workers Party." The party will conduct a local and national argument for Communist principles and membership in the party. Sample copies and order blanks will be sent to each branch during the next few days.

Comrades—OUR PARTY MUST GO FORWARD TO GREATER ACHIEVEMENTS. WE MUST BUILD THE ORGANIZATION THAT CAN CARRY THE BURDEN OF LEADERSHIP OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IN THIS COUNTRY.

OUR MEMBERSHIP IS TOO SMALL TO GO FORWARD TO GREATER GAINS AND GREATER VICTORIES. WE MUST ADD TO OUR ARMY. WE MUST MOBILIZE NEW FORCES FOR THE STRUGGLE. LET US ADD TEN THOUSAND MEMBERS AND THEN PUSH ON. LET EVERY MEMBER, EVERY BRANCH, EVERY CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, EVERY DISTRICT COMMITTEE AND FEDERATION BUREAU DO ITS PART.

Fraternally yours,

C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary.

Detroit, Mich., Sees Ukrainian Fascisti in Decisive Defeat

(Special to "The Worker")

DETROIT, Mich.—Sunday, August 26th was a "Jonah Day" for the fascisti elements in the Ukrainian population of Detroit. The fascisti elements, who long for a return of czardom, landlordism and serfdom for the Ukraine of old days received a stern admonition, issued a call for a mass meeting to which the Ukrainian Soviet government sent a fraternal salute in such numbers as to pack the Michigan Avenue hall.

These men and women are fairly well informed about the conditions in their home land thru papers published in Ukrainia and thru correspondence with relatives and friends on the other side.

Sevchins Is Denounced.

The committee which had arranged the meeting were bitter in their savage denunciation of Soviet Ukrainia. They referred to Lenin and Trotsky, and the leaders of the Ukrainian Soviet government in terms of the utmost contempt. At first the audience remained unresponsive, but as the denunciations became much bitter, murmurs of protest came from all parts of the hall, which finally crystallized in a demand for the election of a chairman and secretary.

The arrangements committee did not dare oppose this demand of the audience, and after the election, E. S. Kucznir, the secretary, introduced a resolution that there should be reports of a half hour each from the "pros" and "antis," after which the meeting was to be thrown open for general discussion. This motion was carried by an overwhelming majority, whereupon one Lata, recently returned from Europe and who was to make the report to the fascisti refused to proceed, and left the hall with the arrangements committee.

Police Appear on Scene.

Kucznir then delivered a speech, giving the facts about the Soviet government of Ukrainia. He had spoken less than a half hour when Lata and his committee returned, accompanied by a couple of policemen. The police had been told that a bunch of bolsheviki were trying to break up the meeting. The police inquired of Kucznir on what authority he was addressing that meeting, and he replied, by request of the audience. If you doubt me, ask them."

The police asked all who wanted to hear Kucznir to stand up, and all but about 25 rose. This made the fascisti look rather blue, but they protested that the bolsheviks had "captured" the meeting. They had rented the hall and paid for it, they declared, and they had the receipted bills to prove it. It was their meeting, bought and paid for by good fascisti cash.

Kucznir replied that it was an open meeting. They were not disturbing the meeting. They merely insisted that it should proceed in an orderly manner. The audience by an overwhelming vote had decided that all sides should be heard, and that everything was scrupulously fair. The result was that Lata and his committee and their very few supporters left the hall, sadder but no doubt wiser than before.

Point Your Own Moral.

Fascism is a European phenomena. Triumphing in Italy it is spreading throughout the continent. Like the "flu" it has swept across the Atlantic and is finding fertile soil in the United States. The Italians in America have been fairly successful in organizing the Italian workers against fascism here. The Ukrainian workers in Detroit have thus far been likewise successful. Workers of other nationalities should take heed of the manner in which Italians and Ukrainians are meeting this menace.

Russians Hail "The Daily."

The comrades of the Russian Federation, District One, greet with joy the campaign launched by the Party for a Communist Daily in America. There is no one thing that we can think of that represents such a step forward for the whole American working class movement as a paper that will every day interpret for them the meaning of the class struggle.

Our district convention, held last Sunday, pledged every member to subscribe for at least one share, and has already taken the necessary steps to see that this is carried out. This means that District One of our Federation pledges itself for at least $1,000.

With best wishes for a successful campaign for the Daily Worker,

S. SHOYET, a Russian Section, District One, Workers Party.

GREETINGS FROM FLORIDA.

Dear Comrades:—I am heartily sorry that I can not send more than the within check for $5.00. To help towards the establishment of a Communist Daily.

Fraternally and cordially,

B. E. W., Lakeland, Florida.

Party Touring Speakers for "Daily Worker" and Big Membership Drives

The National Office of the Workers Party is sending out three speakers to visit party branches in every part of the country in the interests of the drive for the "Daily Worker" and to increase the party membership.

The three speakers are H. M. Wicks in the Eastern part of the country; Ben Gitlow in the Central states, and Max Bedacht in the Western states.

All three of these comrades are well known for their party activities and their ability to present the party viewpoint. The subject of their lectures will be "The Federated Farmer-Labor Party and the Workers Party," and will consist of a presentation of the need of a mass labor and farmer party and also the need of a Communist Party. In addition to speaking at mass meetings, these comrades will address the party membership on the day following the mass meeting, specially set for each city.

At the membership meeting they will discuss the party policies and organize the membership of the branches for the Daily Worker drive and the party membership drive. The dates arranged for these speakers are as follows:

Wicks: Sept. 17-18, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sept. 19-20, Monessen; Sept. 21-22, Canonsburg; Sept. 23-24, Erie; Sept. 25, Jamestown, N. Y.; Sept. 26-27, Buffalo; Sept. 28-29, Schenectady; Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 Stamford, Conn.; Oct. 2-3 New Haven; Oct. 4-5, Boston, Mass.; Oct. 6-7, Hartford, Conn.; Oct. 8-9, Bridgeport; Oct. 10-11, Lowell, Mass; Oct. 12, Revere; Oct. 13, Maynard; Oct. 14-15, Providence; Oct. 16, Elizabeth; Oct. 17-18 Passaic; Oct. 19-20, Philadelphia; Oct. 21-22, Baltimore; Oct. 23-24, Washington, Oct. 25-26, Reading.

Gitlow: Sept. 19-20, Racine, Wis.; Sept. 21-22, Kenosha, Wis.; Sept. 23-24, Milwaukee, Wis.; Sept. 25-26, Gary, Ind.; Sept. 27-28, South Bend, Ind.; Sept. 29, Terre Haute, Ind.; Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, Detroit, Mich.; Oct. 2-3, Toledo, Ohio; Oct. 4-5, Cleveland, Ohio;; Oct. 6-7, Akron, Ohio; Oct. 8-9, Youngstown, Ohio; Oct. 10-11, Liverpool, Ohio; Oct. 12-13, Bellaire, Ohio; Oct. 14-15, Grant Town, W. Va.; Oct. 16, Portsmouth, Va.; Oct. 17-18, Cincinnati, Ohio; Oct. 19-20, Zeigler, Ill.; Oct. 21-22, Joliet, Ill.

Bedacht: Sept. 15-21, San Francisco and vicinity; Sept. 23-24, Portland; Sept. 25-26, Astoria, Wash.; Sept. 27-29, Aberdeen, Wash.; Sept. 29-30, Tacoma, Wash.; Oct. 1-3, Seattle, Wash.; Oct. 4-5, Spokane, Wash.; Oct. 6, Missoula, Mont.; Oct. 7, Bliss, Mont.; Oct. 8, Great Falls, Mont.; Oct. 10, Miles, Mont.; Oct. 12-13, Minneapolis, Minn.; Oct. 14-15, St. Paul, Minn.; Oct. 16-17, Duluth, Minn.; Oct. 18-19, Superior, Wis.

Branches of the party which have not already applied for meetings can still send in their applications for one of these speakers, as routing will be continued beyond the dates now arranged, and an effort made to cover every city in which the party has an organization.

These meetings give each party unit an opportunity to participate actively in the party campaigns, and the National Office urges every branch to arrange to have a speaker assigned to its territory.

Red Flag Passes Thru Suez

For the first time in history a vessel flying the Soviet flag passed thru the Suez Canal. This was the steamer "Dekabrist" with a cargo of 9,500 tons of salt from Petrograd to Vladivostok.

Drive for "The Daily" Gets Up Steam in New York City

(Special to "The Worker")

NEW YORK.—The first conference of delegates for the $100,000 Drive to launch an English Communist Daily, met at 208 E. 12th Street. The meeting was opened by Joseph Zack, secretary of the Needles Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League.

In an inspiring address, he showed the importance of an English daily in the struggle against capitalism and the labor bureaucracy and called upon the branch representatives to enthusiastically get behind the drive. He then introduced the General Organizer of the Workers Party, Comrade Cox, who gave a detailed report on the plans which have been formulated.

The opening gun of the campaign will be the great demonstration at the Manhattan Opera House on Saturday, Sept. 25, at which C. E. Ruthenberg, National Secretary of the Workers Party, Molinaux J. Olgin, the noted Russian writer, Gitlow, editor of the Freiheit, and Fred. Merrick, District Organizer, of Western Pennsylvania will be the speakers. Coddard reported that a number of party branches and labor organizations were making strenuous efforts to be prepared to buy large blocks of shares at this meeting. From numerous inquiries that have been pouring in to the local office, it is expected that hundreds of shares will be sold from this meeting on. The recently formed Finnish Federation has already pledged to contribute $25,000.

The conference adjourned until Friday evening, Sept. 27, when the next meeting will be held at 208 E. 12th St.

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Detroit Campaign for "Daily"

DETROIT, Mich.—It is a long time since there has been so much enthusiasm manifested as at the meeting of the City Committee for "The Daily Worker." All the comrades were happy in the thought that the party has started out meeting all the efforts for the publishing of a daily paper in the English language. All of them felt that such an event marks an epoch in the history of the party.

The greatest enthusiasts were the comrades from the language branches. Perhaps because having daily papers in their own languages they realize the great value of an English daily, which will interpret the every day events in the light of the class struggle.

For the purpose of successfully conducting the campaign, the following motions were passed;

(1) The quota for Detroit is $10,000.00 minimum.

(2) All branches are to elect two delegates to the City Daily Worker Campaign Committee.

(3) The language branches are to call conferences of sympathetic organizations speaking their language, these conferences to be aided by the City Daily Worker Campaign Committee.

(4) A mass meeting on Sept. 30 at the Labor Temple of the Masses with Robert Minor as speaker.

(5) A big bazaar.

(6) That Comrade Cyril Lambkin be elected campaign manager.

"Detroit has always been in the forefront in party activities," said Comrade Lambkin in issuing the call to action. "In this task, too, it will prove itself in the lead. The comrades will get to work at once, carry on the campaign promptly, wind it up quickly and be ready for new tasks."

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER—KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Chicago Lithuanian Branch at Work for "The D...

CAN YOU BEAT US? TR...

The Lithuanian workers are building their fires for the D... WORKER. Branch 5, of the L... ian Section of Workers Party, ... meeting on August 31, raised ... for the Daily Worker. But ... is not enough. The enthusiasm ... high that it is sure the sum ... raised as high as $300. Some ... predict that this branch will ... $500.

The other Chicago branches of ... section are also preparing for ... drive. As soon as their meetings ... sure, there will be some big ...

The Bureau of our section ... Workers Party issued the ... its branches and members ... centrate their whole energy, ... present time, for the Daily ... to raise $50,000 in the shortest ... ble time. It also called upon its ... pathetic organizations, the W... Progressive Alliance and the ... the Workers' Literary Associa... America to urge their members ... to do their best to raise this fu... "The Daily Worker."

We are also going to have a ... ide for the benefit of the Daily ... ker.

Now, what do you say about ... can you beat us? Go ahead, ... *V. J. ANDRULES* Editor "The...

Literatur...
of all kinds
BOOKS, MAGAZINES, PAPE...
Stationery, Notions, etc.
Tobacco, Cigars, Soft Drinks
HORSLEY & BOHILS...
1638 W. Madison St.

NEW FILM
"The Fifth Year"
will be shown in
ORCHESTRA HALL, OCT. 4, '22
Keep this date open.

Mass-Meeting
WICKER PARK HALL
2040 W. North Ave.
Friday, Sept. 28th, 8 P. M.
SPEAKERS:
JOSEPH MANLEY
Secretary, Federated Farmer-Labor Party;
JAY LOVESTONE
Author, "Government-Strikebreaker"
EARL BROWDER
Managing Editor, "The Labor Herald;"
SUBJECT:
A United Front of Labor
and
The Federated Farmer-Laber Party

or Defense Council Ends ear of Achievement with Big Task Still to Be Faced

By MORITZ J. LOEB

Labor in America has entered itself with glory in the defense it ...ght in connection with the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism Cases. ...is year's activity and existence of the Labor Defense Council ...ld have been learned as ...ge inspiration for the ... of the great task that still ...s to be consummated. ... the famous Bridgman raids ...ne a year ago August, a ...situation faced the Work... Movement, not even in the ...ods of the 1919-20 raids ...ntical movement in America ...more bitter blow. For the ...nt of Justice and the labor-...-labor-smashing Chamber ...merce, the Bridgman raids ...arrests and confinement of ...outstanding labor militants ...as a supreme coup. All ...drafts such as would gladden ...s of the Gary's, Daugherty's, ...and Spolansky's; from the ...anders of industry to their ...and most menial servants, was ...The Michigan criminal syn... case, soon to be famous thr... America, had in it all of the ele... which would please the enemies ...

Meets Tremendous Obstacles

...ext convention of the hated ...ist Party had been raided, ...ers of the movement had been ...at the very scene of the con... William Z. Foster himself ...hat hated and feared of any ...ant in the country, had been ... and jailed; all of the doc... of the communist movement ...ized, including the records ... convention, and more im... even than that, a stool-pigeon ...rmed his way into the conven... and was primed to supply all the ...ion" that was desired. Surely ...outlook was bright for the crafty ... of the anti-labor rulers of ..., who knew that the best way ...stroy the labor movement was ...rike at the outstanding mili...

The same degree the outlook was ... indeed for the militant labor ...ent. Thirty of the most active ... were in jail. Practically all ... officers and active members of ... Workers Party were named in ... Michigan indictment and, were ...ted" by the Michigan authori... The machinery of the organi... was disrupted, the member... on the verge of the same kind ...moralization which took them in ...1920 and there was no movement ... with which to conduct a defense. ... certain that a few short ... and the cream of the militant ... labor would be sent up for ... terms.

What Stand and Fight! the slogan "We Must Stand ...ght" the Labor Defense Coun... organized, just a year ago, ... did stand and how we did ... is now labor history, history ... will always remain a glorious ... of courageous, militant ...gment. A great part of the ...overment has been rallied to ...defense; a great united labor ...t effort has been made, a ...ederation of the solidarity of labor ...been given. The supreme efforts ... the capitalist class to rid them... of the one man who stood most ...eir way, to convict and send to ... William Z. Foster has been ...ed to failure. A tremendous of... against militant labor via the ...al syndicalism laws has been ...ed back and made into a de... the United States govern... itself, most powerful and ruth... ...

...loss of any capitalist government in the world, has been forced, by the determined attitude of a comparatively handful of workers, from a position in which it was aggressively and illegally using the state laws to accomplish the purposes of the repealed Espionage Law, to a position in which it was forced ungraciously to withdraw and to defend its action as best it could.

A Year of Great Achievement.

In the midst of an event we are apt not to see the significance of it, but the accomplishments of the past year in which a little group, at the start isolated and despised, even by the greatest part of the rank and file of labor, the target for the most vicious attacks, both by the higher officialdom of the labor movement and by the authorities, has been able to stand off and turn back the onslaught of the United States Government, that accomplishment must forever stand out as a turning point in the history of militant labor in America.

This has the Michigan defense been able to do! It has been able to force the American government to abandon at least its open participation in the Bridgman case and to hamper even its secret interference to a great extent. It went into a hostile community, which was literally crying for the blood of the Communists, and at the end of a year's struggle it has neutralized that hostile sentiment. It has maintained its united front while the forces of the prosecution have been torn and split by dissention. It has successfully defended William Z. Foster and saved him to serve the working class.

It has met the objects of the enemies of labor, those of destroying the militant wing of the labor movement and of weakening the whole labor structure,—and has instead, increased tremendously the influence and power of militant labor and strengthened the whole labor movement. It has definitely stemmed the nation-wide tide of red raiding, has changed the arresting of labor from a popular sport to a disastrous political undertaking.

It has been by no accident that these things were accomplished. It was by no accident that the forces of the U. S. Department of Justice were turned back; that the rank and file of the labor movement was aroused from a hostile to a friendly attitude; that the labor movement of Michigan determinedly set its face against the persecution and for the repeal of the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism Law. These were no accidents, organized, just a year ago, we did stand and how we did is now labor history, history that will always remain a glorious ... of courageous, militant ...gment. A great part of the ...overment has been rallied to ...defense; a great united labor ...t effort has been made, a ...ederation of the solidarity of labor ...been given. The supreme efforts ... the capitalist class to rid themselves of the one man who stood most ...eir way, to convict and send to ... William Z. Foster has been ...ed to failure. A tremendous of... against militant labor via the ...al syndicalism laws has been ...ed back and made into a de... the United States govern... itself, most powerful and ruth...

Party in Ohio Plans to Push Fight Forward

By JAMES P. CANNON.
(Special fo "The Worker")

Akron, Ohio—One hundred per cent support for "The Daily Worker" Ohio District Convention of the Workers Party held here. Every delegate left the convention with a pledge to buy one or more of the five dollar shares, and 37 shares were sold for cash on the spot. This action came in response to a stirring appeal from Elmer Bosch, chairman of the convention, who declared the establishment of "The Daily Worker" to be the supreme task of the party. Comrade Bosch declared: "We in Ohio will do its full duty in this campaign," he said. "Let us make the Cleveland Local will be realised in action. That slogan is: "Every member of the Ohio District a subscriber to Daily Worker in ten days!"

It was a splendid convention in all respects; especially heartening in comparison with the last convention of the district held in the same city a year and a half ago. Factionalism has been overcome. The whole convention was dominated by the spirit of unity. Debates, (to be sure), but they were all over practical questions, ways and means of giving life to the activities of the party. Ohio has not made as good a showing as the party had a right to expect. This truth was frankly acknowledged by the delegates. They were painfully conscious of it, and they devoted the major part of their time to an animated discussion of the reasons for it and the ways to remedy the situation.

Following the report of the representatives of the Central Executive Committee, the floor was thrown open for discusion on "Trade Union Activity." This was what all had been waiting for; for in this lies the life of the district of the party. Its failure to register in the labor party campaign, its poor showing in the Passaic campaign, its membership, etc. can all be explained in one word: The party has not yet taken root in the trade unions.

Comrade Severino, secretary of the Cleveland Trade Union Educational League took the floor and gave a masterful exposition of the task of the Communists in the labor movement and the way in which they must accomplish it. It was one of the clearest, soundest and most comprehensive ever heard, and it cannot have failed to make a profound impression on the delegates. Comrade Severino took up one by one, the various arguments against the success of the party members to do their duty in the trade unions, and punctured them completely. He did not minimize the real obstacles and difficulties, but showed that the greatest handicap many comrades suffer from is psychological. They have not yet overcome their own traditions and prejudices regarding the trade unions.

A number of others, experienced in the trade union movement, spoke on the different aspects of the problem and cited examples out of their own experience to prove their points. Their entire action was practical, constructive, and if the spirit manifested there is transferred to the party branches we may confidently expect the party in this district to show a great push forward in the near future. Hearty support and co-operation was pledged to Comrade Max Lerner, the new District Organizer. The day was wound up with a very successful and enthusiastic mass meeting in the evening, with Scott Wilkins as chairman, and Max Lerner, Clarence E. Beubler of Toledo, and James P. Cannon as speakers.

District 6, which now includes the whole state of Ohio, has a glorious revolutionary tradition. It was noted for its great activity and militancy. During the year it held the highest, and it constituted a formidable section of the left wing of the Socialist Party which later crystallized into the party of Communism. Its progress since the organization of the Workers Party has been somewhat slow, but the inspiring convention just held at Akron gives the promise that a new period of fruitful activity is at hand. Now we will watch the Ohio comrades to see if they will fulfil that promise.

Young Workers League Pledges $5,000

The Young Workers League has pledged itself to raise $5,000 for the Daily Worker. The Young Workers League is the only organization that has made a definite pledge to raise a definite sum. Only two more days remain in which to raise the $5,000 pledged by the Young Workers League. Will the Young Workers League be the only organization to make good its pledge? Will the Young Workers League be the only organization to raise the $5,000 pledged by it? Will the Young Workers League be the only organization to make its pledge good? It will be unless every member of the Young Workers League gets busy with some definite work during his spare time and gets the money before Nov. 7th, the day set for the first issue of the Daily Worker.

SEND DELEGATES TO MEETING OF THE W. P. DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES.

Here is how we expect you to do it. First of all, every city organization of the YWL should call a meeting of its executive committee, the Daily Worker Campaign Committee, and to have the League work in close harmony with the party on all details of the campaign. All of the League members should go to work on subscription book from now on, to raise their share of the money—FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS! Enclosed with this letter is a proposed program. Whenever possible, the city organizations should hold a general membership meeting and try to get as many non-members to attend as possible. If this is not practicable, if the league is not in a position to hold a mass meeting then a membership meeting MUST be held on this subject. At no meeting can an arrangement be made that will be satisfactory. BUT SOME SORT OF A MEETING MUST BE HELD SEPT. 30th to intensify the campaign funds for the Daily Worker.

The time is very short. Failure to advertise your meeting NOW! Raise your share of the FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS so that you may say you took a real part in the establishment of the FIRST communist daily in the United States. Because we are young, we are not to be a good share of the work. Your city organization should be first in the size of its remittances. Let us hear from you with—RETURNS!

RAISE THE FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE DAILY WORKER!

EVERY MEMBER A STOCKHOLDER IN THE DAILY WORKER!

Martin Abern,
Secretary, Young Workers' League of America.

Getting Unity of Minnesota Farm and City Workers

(Continued from Page One)

capitalist propaganda of the daily press to the effect that the interests of the farmers and workers of the farmers and workers are diametrically opposed and that they would never get together. All trade unionists and enlightened farmers expect such assaults from the capitalist press. But this same cry was re-echoed by elements professing to speak for the farmers.

In face of the assaults from the official machine of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota, which is merely a legal instrument that complies with the state election laws and is not in any sense of the word a political party; in face of the combination of lawyers, bankers, newspaper editors and other political adventurers in the Farmers' Nonpartisan League, the conference showed strength to a victorious conclusion.

Altho no permanent apparatus was organized because of inability to reach the masses of farmers, a constitution was endorsed as a basis upon which to proceed to the organization of a second conference to be held next Spring, at which time the political forces of the workers and farmers will be definitely welded into a Farmer-Labor Federation.

Death of Farmers' NonPartisanship League.

The conference is historical, not literally, not only because it marks the first decisive step to organize the farmers' sentiment in unity of action on the part of these two elements of the exploited masses but because it marked the death of the Farmers' Nonpartisan League as the organization founded by C. A. Townley a number of years ago, and which claimed to be the political expression of the farmers in Minnesota and the Dakotas for a decade.

This was realized by the secretary, H. G. Teigen, who signed with William Mahoney, president of the Working People's Nonpartisan League, the joint call that resulted in the present conference. This conference was an opportunity for the Farmers' Nonpartisan League to gracefully commit a dignified suicide. It neglected this opportunity, because it hoped to revive its shattered prestige thru playing the name of the capitalist class against the conference. In this it miserably failed and is now taking invoice of its last will and testament.

There were three distinct elements fighting for supremacy in the days preceding the conference. There were (1) the trade unions, cooperatives and the Working People's Nonpartisan Political League; (2) Townley's Farmers Nonpartisan League, and (3) the journalistic prostitutes, bankers, business men and well-to-do farmers who rallied to the support of F. A. Pike, state chairman of the political machine of the Farmer-Labor Party. In this latter group were many prominent members of Townley's crew, so the second and third groups were two divisions of the same movement against unity of labor's forces.

Two Preliminary Conferences.

The day before the regularly called conference in response to the joint call of Mahoney and Teigen both Lawyer Pike and the Nonpartisan Leaguers called conferences of their own. Pike's conference was composed of the county chairmen of the whole state, while the Nonpartisan League called together its shattered remnants. The farmer conference did nothing but make vague threats. A number of well-to-do farmers and considerable numbers of working farmers responded to the latter conference. When they arrived they discovered the old machine of the N. P. L. in good working order for so ancient a thing. The Nonpartisan conference was called ostensibly for the purpose of perfecting forms of organization, but in reality to prevent farmers from attending the conference called for Saturday. All day long the farmers listened to speeches by members of the machine. Not a word of protest was permitted. The whole delegation seemed to sense the end of the League and to understand the tricks of the machine. For the most part they were disgusted and those of the farmers who were present were anxious to get out of the conference and back to their farms.

The plan that the clique in control of the League did not represent the sentiments of the rank and file. The farmers expected to get a good share of the work. Your city organization should be first in the size of its remittances. Let us hear from you with—RETURNS!

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...or all purposes, we feel that we have ... all other many of the ... we have ... have spoken in favor of ...

Activity of W. P. in Conference.

Among the most active workers ... the conference were the members ... the Young Workers Party of the Trade Union Educational League. In the ... fight between the trade ... and the Nonpartisans on the one hand and the Nonpartisan League and the Pike machine, the Communists aligned themselves with the first. In the pre-conference activity rumors were rife that the Workers Party was going to capture the conference. Finally this agitation developed to such an intensity that Wm. Mahoney, president of the Working People's Nonpartisan League, issued a statement in the Daily Worker, organ of the St. Paul Central Labor Union, defending the Communists and declaring that it was his belief that these revolutionists were desirous of one thing only—a real United Front of the Farmers and Workers on the political field.

The Working Party in action gave the lie to its traducers. Never once did it use its power to assist this movement and on the other hand to discourage and avoid any action that would tend to disrupt the forces moving in the direction of working class political action.

The situation here was vastly different from the one in Chicago in July. In Chicago a conscious effort was made to thwart the demand of the masses for independent political action by refusing to even consider economic organizations and no political parties. Our position was determined by the knowledge that eventually this state movement will become a part of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and that when that occurs we will automatically become an autonomous unit of the organization.

Our members are playing a leading role in Minnesota. They have gained the confidence of thousands upon thousands of organized workers and farmers and everyone knows the important part we played in this conference, which was the first definite step toward consolidating into a mass party the sentiment existing in this state for the Farmer Labor movement.

THE YOUNG WORKER.

The announcement of a spirited campaign to get the circulation of the Young Worker, official organ of the Young Workers League of America, which is the initiator and sponsor of this campaign.

Altho Gompers has refused to do anything in the matter, the recent convention of the Trade Union Educational League has promised wholehearted support.

Party and labor other timely articles in the magazine are an expose of the brutalities in the Chicago Parental School, by John Williamson, a report of the recent Bureau Session of the Young Communist International, which the League delegate Harry Gannes, illustrated by special photographs; a fine satirical story by Chilsie Lamb, many other interesting features. Snappy, brilliant, informing, The Young Worker is one of the best magazines in the radical movement, and is a distinct credit to The Young Workers League. It is time for the Central Executive and Party branches, or from the Young Workers League of America, 1009 W. State St., Chicago, Ill., for 15 cents.

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The September number contains the following articles:

Communist International—A Single International ..... V. Kolaroff
Workers Party ..... Dorios
Third Congress of Young Communist International ..... Z. Leder
Development of Capitalist Offensive ..... G. Agusis
Fascism in Power ..... Karl Radek
Hague to Essen ..... Z. Leder
Historical Parallel ..... M. Price
Impressions of General Election ..... J. T. W. Newbold, M. P.
New British Parliament ..... E. Roy
Politics in Gaya:
Russian Revolution and the Fourth Congress of the Comigtern ..... Clara Zetkin
Russian Social-Democracy to Comintern ..... Martinoff
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Adler-Engels Correspondance ..... M. Zetkin
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WATCH FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

Miners Must Put Up Fight for Rights in the Pittsburgh District

(Special to The Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Mental weakness, as pointed out by Lenin, is a characteristic feature of petty-bourgeois leaders, known, as District No. 5, Pittsburgh District, the mouthy statement of Frank Hayes, one of the Progressive Miners, just wish.

In their radical chasing activities here, heralding our Progressives, immediately upon entering a district, assert their place of leadership, to tail the story of the Miners' Convention and only heard the finish of the story, and completed it, then wide awake activities of a "quest" changed attitude on the part of these men and the result is the opposite to that desired by the operators. The latest "radical" in their "radical" attempt to chase the Progressives or radicals to the edge of the globe, there to push them off, has taken place at Avella, in Washington County.

It will be remembered that Thomas Cavanaugh, secretary-treasurer of the Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers of America secured work after the big strike of 1922 at Arden mines, to which Local Union 1446 is attached, and immediately began to transform the local union into a progressive local. Some time later Comrade Cavanaugh became chairman of the Progressive Committee at Arden Mines and was confronted with the task of removing the 20 year old condition, whereby drivers and motormen were obliged to work nine hours a day. This task was no easy one. This is proven by the fact that many mine committeemen "got their walking papers," not directly, of course, but indirectly, by the use of the black-list methods and others too numerous to mention, as a result of their fights to remove this serious grievance. Cavanaugh, however, after making one successful attempt, decided that by the use of strategy and the willingness to undergo personal ridicule that the grievance could be removed, so that the miners of Arden Local 1446 could have the 8 hour day in actuality, instead of verbally. The result was just as expected. The officials of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, were obliged to sign in Arden and do the thing they had neglected doing for all these years, viz. "Order the stoppage of the nine hour day."

For six months the Arden miners enjoyed the 8-hour day and were won over completely by the progressive elements because they could see the plugging and determined tactics of the progressives were getting results, and those are the things the miners were interested in. However, the owners of the mine and their tools were soon on the job to stop the progressives, and the efforts these tools put forth were many and frequent, in the following: (1) The opening of an employment agency" in Pittsburgh, from which they expected a constant stream of new men who would serve the company cause. (2) "Placing all radicals to unsafe places in the mine, with the hope that they would refuse to work in them. (3) Trying to get "suckers" to aspire to strategic positions in the local union.

All these efforts failed, so they returned to the practice of the 9-hour day, and when the miners refused to work 9 hours the mine was closed down, threatened to discharge any and all who refused. The attention of the district officials was called to this latest outrage and Vice President Patton, caught in the mesh without any opportunity to consult with his superior officers and being armed only with his ignorance of "how to do things" to the Arden committee to shut the mine down if the company insisted on violating the agreement. Acting on this advice a special meeting was called on Wednesday, Aug. 22. At this meeting it was unanimously decided to carry out the advice and instructions of Vice President Patton—TO STRIKE IF THE COMPANY INSISTED ON VIOLATING THE AGREEMENT." On Thursday, Aug. 23, the officials were sent to Arden to order the return to work, while the coal company decided to change the situation from a strike to a "lock-out."

The next move belongs to the officials of District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America. Their duty is clearly defined in the district agreement, which outlines what is to be done when a coal company or representatives shut down a mine or "lock-out" its employees to enforce conditions. That this is their intention is evident from the fact that Aug. 10, eleven days prior to the trouble, one Jim Burgh, at present employed as boss driver, but who at one time was an officer of the Arden Local Union and considered a radical and because of this was given the job of boss driver, told Pres. James McCurry, in the presence of other men, that the company was going to "pull something off" one of these days that would cause the local union to take a stand to shut the mine down, in violation of contract; that the company would then pay off everybody, before whom they pleased and "run the Bolsheviks down the road."

It can be safely stated that Jim Burgh, ex-radical, did not make the above statement inadvisedly. He was only restating a decision of the mine management and that the situation now in existence at Arden Mines is the result of a deliberate and premeditated attempt to clean out the progressives and replace them with the rankest kind of reactionaries, who will undoubtedly allow the coal company to establish any condition they see fit.

Now is the time for the progressives to fight. Get busy, give active notice on the officers of District 5, that the Arden situation must be straightened out immediately and that NO ONE IS "RUN DOWN THE ROAD."

The Workers Party Today—and Tomorrow

By JAMES P. CANNON
Executive Secretary and Editor, The Workers Party

In many respects the Workers Party is in a very healthy condition. Its membership is steadily increasing, its influence among the masses is growing, its activities are widening. Its position as the leader of the revolutionary movement in the United States is becoming more and more established. It is not necessary to go into a detailed analysis of the reasons for this satisfactory state of affairs. They are to be summed up in this statement: the work of the Party is correct.

The Workers Party is rapidly outstripping the whole field; it is using correct methods and forms that are declined to many phases the other parties have learned only half-heartedly. Hence the rapid development of the Workers Party. The Workers Party is the only one that is showing any aggressiveness in driving ahead in the class struggle. It has already put itself at the head of militant movements in the labor world, both local as well as nationally. And these, of course, are the fundamental reasons why it is reaching its rivals to the wall.

There are not many communist radical workers in America but there are very many radical organizations. The whole radical labor movement of America looks pitifully small in comparison with most of the European countries. There is no other country in the world to show a large number of radical and revolutionary organizations, factions, sects and cliques. Except for the Proletarian Party, which is a sectarian split-off from the communist movement, every party is the youngest in the field. We are only four years old as a party. The Socialist Party is the Debsian Industrial Workers of the World is 18, and the Socialist Labor Party is a middle aged lady who doesn't speak of her age any more. The Proletarian Party, if we remember rightly, is three years old, but it is manifestly an abnormal child which sits listlessly in the library reading books which it doesn't understand, and suffers from lack of exercise. It doesn't seem to run and play enough to get the proper development.

These bodies are not much given to agreeing with anybody about anything, but they all agree with each other that the Workers Party is no good. They have a united front on that issue. Those who need to spend most of their energy fighting each other now center their attacks on us; and, strangely enough, they all use pretty much the same arguments and accusations.

As a revolutionary party which aims to represent the entire class interests of the proletariat, our real fight is against the capitalists and the capitalist government first, and next against the agents of the capitalists in the labor movement—the Gompers machine. But in marshalling the revolutionary workers for this fight against the class enemies of the proletariat we have to insist on sound revolutionary policies and principles or otherwise the fight would not be successful. These rival radical parties who espouse false doctrines have only a harmful effect on the movement. To the extent that they have influence they create divisions in the ranks of the class conscious workers and introduce confusion into the struggle. This brings us into collision with them. Our fight against them is a fight against division and confusion.

The Collapse of the Socialist Party.

I was especially struck by the obvious moral and organizational collapse of the Socialist Party. The fight with it in New York City, where it is still entrenched in the needle trades unions and buttressed on a number of property institutions in its control, has a tendency to give us an astigmatic view of its real status. In the country at large it has practically ceased to exist as a vigorous rank and file organization. The young blood has left it and joined the Communists, many thousands have quit the movement, and only a handful of tired old men hold the fort here and there for the Socialist Party, talking about the past revolutionary little today.

The Socialist Party of America could be more accurately called the Socialist Party of New York and Milwaukee. In these cities it represents a real power and it is a real stumbling block to the revolutionary movement. In these places we find it necessary to wage a direct fight against it not only because of its false philosophy, but also because of the treasonable conduct that springs logically from that philosophy. But in other localities, where it has no property institutions, no newspapers and no established professional officialdom, the tendency of our party is to sweep past it completely. The constructive work of our party, its united front tactics, give it the leadership of the radical workers. The necessity for direct struggle with the Socialist Party does not arise for the simple reason that the socialists are not in the field.

The Socialist Labor Party.

We have skirmished now and then with the Socialist Labor Party, but they are never of a very serious nature because the S.L.P. is not a serious factor in the field. The official organ attacks us very heatedly and excitedly nearly every week, but we never find it worth while to engage in answering them. We fight them, nevertheless; and the difference between the method of fighting ours reveals very clearly the difference between a dogmatic clique and a realistic political party.

We proceed on the theory that a party which has a lot of theoretical opportunities, and which takes the wrong position regarding the revolutionary goal of the working class, is to realise it, will not follow a revolutionary policy in the daily struggle. We have to subject them to theoretical arguments now and then, but the average worker does not take much interest in such discussions. So, as a rule, whenever the S.L.P. meets us in the field with a challenge to debate the merits of Daniel DeLeon, we answer with a proposal that they make a united front with us on the common enemy, against the capitalists, the capitalist Government and the reactionary labor leaders. The S. L. P. is a sterile sect that does not understand any life except abstract controversy. Marxism to it is only a collection of dogmas. It is not a party of the class struggle, and against proposals to really fight in the class struggle it is absolutely helpless.

A few months ago I was speaking to a crowd of miners in Southern Illinois. There is a little nest of chronic S.L.P. fanatics in that section, and after I finished speaking they offered to start an argument with me about the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. I answered them in this way:

"I would be glad to discuss this question with you, but it is quite possible that most of these miners here have not made a sufficient study of revolutionary theory to be able to conclude from our debate which party they want to support. Suppose we put the question in another way that will make the case simpler. Right now these miners are suffering a great oppression at the hands of Farrington and Lewis, who are nothing but the agents of the mine owners in the union. I will invite you to make a united front with us against Farrington and Lewis, and for a program that will improve and strengthen the miners' union and make it revolutionary to eliminate it from the hands of its members. We can still have debates once in a while over theories, but in the meantime let us make a common fight against the common enemies of the working class."

When the S.L.P. members refused this proposition the miners would let them alone for any more. They came to the natural and logical conclusion that a party which will not fight today is only bluffing when it talks about fighting in the future.

The Proletarian Party.

The Proletarian Party is not a political party in the true sense of the word because it does not have a national character, takes no part in the political struggle and has never yet has never undertaken any kind of a campaign on a national scale. It appears to be a loose collection of groups and study classes located in about a half dozen cities. Its activity consists almost exclusively of conducting and holding study classes, street meetings and heckling Workers Party speakers. They are quite militant in their fight against the Workers Party but we have never been able to get much help from them in the fight against the labor fakers. They call themselves communists, and, taking them at their word, we have made many efforts to get them to unite with us into one communist party. But they have always refused on one pretext or another. Even the direct appeal of the Communist International could not avail with them. They are sore at us and they refuse to play in our ranks.

The Workers Party and the Struggle.

The Workers Party is in the struggle. It is the only party that is showing any aggressiveness in driving ahead in the class struggle. It has already put itself at the head of militant movements in the labor world, both local as well as nationally. And these, of course, are the fundamental reasons why it is reaching its rivals to the wall.

There are not many communist radical workers in America but there are very many radical organizations. The whole radical labor movement of America looks pitifully small in comparison with most of the European countries. There is no other country in the world to show a large number of radical and revolutionary organizations, factions, sects and cliques. Except for the Proletarian Party, which is a sectarian split-off from the communist movement, every party is the youngest in the field. We are only four years old as a party. The Socialist Party is the Debsian Industrial Workers of the World is 18, and the Socialist Labor Party is a middle aged lady who doesn't speak of her age any more. The Proletarian Party, if we remember rightly, is three years old, but it is manifestly an abnormal child which sits listlessly in the library reading books which it doesn't understand, and suffers from lack of exercise. It doesn't seem to run and play enough to get the proper development.

These bodies are not much given to agreeing with anybody about anything, but they all agree with each other that the Workers Party is no good. They have a united front on that issue. Those who need to spend most of their energy fighting each other now center their attacks on us; and, strangely enough, they all use pretty much the same arguments and accusations.

As a revolutionary party which aims to represent the entire class interests of the proletariat, our real fight is against the capitalists and the capitalist government first, and next against the agents of the capitalists in the labor movement—the Gompers machine. But in marshalling the revolutionary workers for this fight against the class enemies of the proletariat we have to insist on sound revolutionary policies and principles or otherwise the fight would not be successful. These rival radical parties who espouse false doctrines have only a harmful effect on the movement. To the extent that they have influence they create divisions in the ranks of the class conscious workers and introduce confusion into the struggle. This brings us into collision with them. Our fight against them is a fight against division and confusion.

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Monster Demonstration

NEW YORK CITY

TO OPEN THE DRIVE FOR THE

Daily Worker

Friday Evening, Sept. 28th

Central Opera House

67th Street and Third Ave., New York City.

Speakers:

Ruthenberg, Gitlow, Olgin and Fred H. Merrick, of Pittsburgh

Auspices of "Daily Worker" Campaign Committee, District Two

Italian Federation Supports the Daily

The Workers Party and its Struggle.

The Workers Party is the only party in the United States that is conducting a struggle against the reactionary labor leaders. It is the only party that is attempting to build a militant left wing in the labor movement. It is the only party that is attempting to organize the workers in the basic industries. It is the only party that is attempting to build a real Communist party. It is the only party that is attempting to build a real Communist party. It is the only party that is attempting to build a real Communist party.

In the last issue of the Daily Worker we learn that the interest in fact enough not only among the Italian groups, but among all the foreign groups.

Why not a real Italian daily? Why not a real Italian daily? Why not a real Italian daily? Why not a real Italian daily?

However, the English Daily must have our full support, and the sooner we get rid of the Daily Worker the sooner will the party be able to support our campaign for the creation of the Italian Daily.

It is also my opinion that every language Federation must devote every effort to the establishment of a daily paper. This is the most essential organ that also for increasing the circulation of the paper among the foreign workers who are able to read English.

Talking all these vital factors in consideration we should not hesitate nor delay for a moment the onward march for the establishment of the Daily Worker.

Avanti! Avanti! Avanti!
Viva the "Daily Worker."

Chicago Workers Party School Opens Oct. 7 for Term of 18 Weeks

Definite arrangements are now being made by the Chicago City Central Committee for the establishment of the Party School. The first session will be held Sunday, October 7, 10:30 a. m. at Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boul.

To make sure that the educational program is well understood by all Party members the curriculum for the first term is reproduced herewith.

First Term—Instructions in "Revolutionary Policy."

A. The Workers Party and its relation to the Labor Movement.
1. The Workers Party in the class struggle today.
2. The Workers Party and the labor unions.
3. The Workers Party and the political struggles.
4. Its tactics.
5. Its strategy.

B. The Class Struggle.
1. The rise of classes.
2. From production for use to production for sale.
3. Development of machine process and coming of capitalism.
4. Socialism in past forms of society.
5. Communism and the First International.
6. Modern capitalism.

C. Revolutions.
1. Bourgeois and proletarian revolutions—Paris Commune.
2. The Russian Revolution.
3. The state and revolution.

D. The World Revolution Today.
1. In Europe and Asia.
2. In America—Canada.

E. The Revolutionary Movement.
1. The War and the Second International.
2. The Communist International.

To the teacher's staff has been added two members of the Young Workers League, Comrades Eugene Bechtold and Martin Abern. The educational program has met with the full approval of the teachers and all have great expectations for a successful development of a better understanding of the problems of the Proletarian Revolution by our membership.

The first term will cover a span of 18 weeks. Each subject will be the basis of a lecture to be given within a stipulated time. At the end of each lecture discussion by the class as a whole will follow. Each student will be given an opportunity to present his views on the subject matter, whether right or wrong.

The lecturers will prepare a set of questions further developing each subject to be submitted to the students at random and answered by them. This method is being pursued in order to develop and sharpen the wits of our comrades. In our daily intercourse with the workers generally, whether in meetings or on the job, we are often asked questions to which it is of the utmost importance to be able to give a correct answer without first having to refer to certain books. The lecturers will also prepare a set of questions for each class meeting to be submitted to the students which is to form a basis for a synopsis written by them. This will give our students an opportunity to further develop their thoughts by consulting reference books.

The capacity of the school will be limited to about 75 students. Our younger members as well as the members of the Y. W. L. are especially invited, but none will be excluded as long as space is available, nor do our members from language branches need to feel that a limited understanding of English is a barrier to participate in the school.

Militants in 2nd T. U. E. L. Conference Pledge Struggle for Class War Victories

By JAMES P. CANNON

The Second National Conference of the Trade Union Educational League has come and gone, and militant labor thereby has marked another milestone in its stormy career. The fruitful sessions of this conference of rank and file workers offer rich material for study and comment.

Almost any single one of its many achievements might well be lifted out of the formal official record and made the subject of an article, the text of which would be this: The Left Wing of the trade unions is on the march and the Trade Union Educational League is its name.

The Second Conference took a definite stand on every important issue confronting the labor movement, and laid down a clear line of policy in regard to it. Especially noteworthy was the attitude toward class war prisoners and the labor victims of persecution of all kinds. The United Front of Labor, which was the guiding principle behind all the conference deliberations, was the ground upon which it proposed a common fight for the release of prisoners, against injunction, and for the defense of workers now in the courts.

The fine spirit of the conference, and its complete freedom from sectarian conceptions or interests, was shown in its steadfast support of the imprisoned fighters, of all kinds, of the League's fight apart from the Industrial Workers of the World on the question of tactics and structure, in spite of these differences it declared the defense of the Industrial Workers of the World class war prisoners to be the common duty of all workers. In the same spirit it denounced the California injunction against the Industrial Workers of the World, pledging the full support of the league militants in the fight against this crushing practical program to make the fight successful.

The sound revolutionary attitude of the conference on this question and the comradely spirit so plainly manifested, brought an immediate response from the General Defense Committee of the Industrial Workers of the World. This committee seemed to realise at once the significance of the action taken: that these were not the ordinary formal and meaningless resolutions which labor bodies so often pass, but that these earnest militants were the battlefield meant every word they said.

The action of the conference resulted in an exchange of telegrams, which should be brought to the attention of every radical worker. These telegrams, together with the resolutions which prompted them, write a new chapter in the long struggle for the release of labor prisoners of war. If all the factions of the movement will action the proposals, in the spirit in which they were made, it can be safely said that the day of liberation will be near at hand.

Besides the members of the Industrial Workers of the World, many other rebel workers languish in the prisons of America. They were not forgotten by the conference. In addition to resolutions, which added a powerful moral force to their cause, special telegrams of greetings were sent to a number of them: to Mooney and Billings in California; to Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts, and Jacob Dolla in Pennsylvania.

The question of the class war prisoners is one of the most dynamic issues in the class struggle today, and it is a serious mistake in tactics besides a violation of class responsibility, to conduct the campaign for their release in a spiritless, routine fashion or, worse yet, to draw factional lines and support only "our own" prisoners. The fate of every labor prisoner, of every group of workers suppressed and persecuted, is the concern of the entire labor movement. This sentiment has become a commonplace, but it has not been realized in action. The conference has life and meaning only when

Anniversary

LABOR RALLY

at

DOUGLAS P'K AUDITORIUM

Cor. Kedzie & Ogden Aves.

Sunday, Sept. 16, 8 P. M.

C. E. RUTHENBERG will speak on

"Labor Meets the Attack"

ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Auspices Labor Defense Council

A Fight to Finish!

C. E. Ruthenberg whose trial followed that of *Wm. Z. Foster* and who was convicted in a county court, must appear shortly for a hearing in the appeal of his case to the Michigan Supreme Court.

Foster, Ruthenberg and the others arrested and prosecuted in a Michigan county court, were active union members and were militantly *active in the steel strike and the railroad strike*, against which strike Atty. Gen. *Daugherty* was then seeking the drastic Wilkerson injunction. *Wm. Z. Foster*, who had led the great steel strike of 1919, was the first to be tried. *Ruthenberg* was second. This move against them was part of the attack on labor by the open-shoppers and strike breakers.

Ruthenberg's lecture on Sunday, Sept. 16, at Douglas Park Auditorium will cover the *developments in the American labor struggle during the last year*. In his talk he will tell how labor has met, and is meeting, the attacks by its enemies. Come and bring your friends.

Need Communist Daily

By JAMES H. DOLSON
California District Organizer.

It is not necessary to belittle the work done by the radical foreign language press in this country to state that a Communist daily paper, published in the English language, well edited and full of news chronicling the happenings of the militant labor movement, is a tremendous necessity. It must be established soon. It will be vital factor in the sharpening class antagonisms.

Such a daily can be undertaken if we are in earnest. It is tasks such as these which will test our ability as revolutionists.

Let us put our shoulder to the wheel and put THE DAILY WORKER over with flying colors.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Gene Debs Says of the Michigan Cases:

"The naked proposition in Michigan is a very simple one. Have men the right to an opinion of their own and the right to meet in public and discuss it? The issue is clear-cut, complete, and simply stated. There is nothing beyond it in the Michigan case. The reams of "testimony" that have flooded the trial are camouflaged; pure bunk and nothing else.

"If we have intelligence enough to understand the vital issue at stake and courage enough to do our duty we will back up our comrades on trial in Michigan to the very last. We are on trial with them and in defending them against this atrocious attack we are simply defending ourselves and our own families and firesides.

"American plutocracy must be boldly challenged and fearlessly met in its atrocious attempt to destroy the last vestige of American liberty by gagging the lips and crushing the manhood and womanhood of the American people.

"Let us all come to the rescue with loyal hearts, willing hands, standing solidly behind our persecuted comrades in the true spirit of solidarity until this dastardly attack upon our cause, the cause of free speech, the cause of humanity, has been repulsed and the rights of citizenship under the constitution completely vindicated."

HEAR RUTHENBERG'S STORY

Jacob Kassner, Leat... Worker, Exonerated... Trial Charging Dual...

Jacob Kassner, a member of ... 32 of the United Leather W... International Union and also ... tary of the International Amal... Union of America, and the Chi... Leather Industry, was charged ... officials of the International ... with setting up "a dual and d... ganization outside of the U. L. ... U."

A trial committee composed ... members of Local 32 was elected ... the prosecution representing t... International officials was called ... present the evidence on which ... charges against Brother K... were based.

They consisted chiefly of a l... from Samuel Gompers and the ... sonal opinion of the prosecution ... he believed Kassner guilty be... the organization he is affiliated ... was handed by William Z. Foster ... wishes to disrupt the A. F. of ... Brother Kassner denied the ch... that the Trade Union Educational ... League is a dual union but an ... cational group of the rank and ... members of the different ... unions with a view to bring ... about amalgamation on the prin... of one union for each industry.

The mission of the Internati... Committee of which he was secret... would be fulfilled unnecessary as that ... ject was attained in the shoe ... leather industry.

The members of the trial comm... after listening to the evidence in ... case reached the unanimous deci... that Brother Kassner was not guil... of setting up a rival organization ... the United Leather Workers I... national Union. Communting its ... letter from Gompers the comm... said, "The members composing ... trial committee respect the high ... that Mr. Gompers holds, but we ... lieve that he has not suffic... studied the facts in this case ... We cannot see how he could ar... at the conclusion that the T... Union Educational League is a ... union. It is not a dues-paying or... nization, neither does it perform ... function of a union.

The trial committee condemned ... action of International Pre... Fitzpatrick in attacking Brother ... through the columns of the ... organ without giving the ... opportunity to reply.

This decision has completely ... ed the wind out of Interna... President Bryan's sails, and ... given the movement for the a... gamation of the workers in the ... industry a decided impetus.

The Communist Interna...

The literature of Comm... available in the United States ... been enriched by the publicatio... English of the official monthly ... of the Communist International ... ed "THE COMMUNIST INTE... TIONAL." It is printed before ... available only in French and Ger...

"THE COMMUNIST INTER... TIONAL" is published by the C... munist Party of Great Britain, ... co-operation with the Workers P... and under the guidance of the Exe... tive Committee of the Communist ... ternational. The September num... which has just been received cont... articles by Karl Radek, the well ... secretary of the Communist Inter... tional; Clara Zetkin, J. T. W. ... held, English pioneer of Parlia... and other well-known writers, of ... Communist International.

The subscription rate for "... COMMUNIST INTERNATIONA... is $3.00 per year or $1.50 per ... months. In bundles of ten lots ... per copy for five or more, single ... plies 35c. Remittance must accomp... orders which may be sent to ... Workers Party, Rm. 214, 1009 ... State St., Chicago, Ill.

The appearance of "THE C... MUNIST INTERNATIONAL" ... English will give to those wo... who are ignorant of the source of ... international world developments ... far as the Communist movement ... concerned, a source of infor... which has not been available ... It will bring to the American ... ker the writings of the leaders ... the Communist International the ... over. It is expected that within a ... months "THE COMMUNIST ... TERNATIONAL" will have a ... culation of many thousands in ... United States.

F.F.L.P. Conference Approa... Labor Bodies Electing Del...

NEW YORK CITY.—As the ... for the Sept. 16th Conference ... organization of the Federated ... mer-Labor Party of New Yor... approaches, credentials of ... elected by organizations of ... committees and by individuals ... latest bodies heard from ... Workmen's Circle Branches, ... cals of Carpenters, Amalga... Metal Workers and Amalga... Plumbers and Steam Fitters' ...

With only two weeks left, the ... sending delegates to the Confer... presenting itself sharply for ... before meeting of workers' ... sations. Many local unions have ... poned action pending decisions ... their organizations, and ... ing in immediate line of ... ed by them. In many ... unions the question is coming ... for final action during the ... week.

THE WORKER
...ed by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers' Party
...SCRIPTION RATES: ONE YEAR ... SIX MONTHS ... SINGLE COPIES ... FIVE CENTS
Address all mail and telegraphic matter to THE WORKER
Room 214, 1009 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Managing Editor
H. M. WICKS, Labor Editor
ROBERT MINOR, Cartoonist
ART. YOUNG, Cartoonist
NICHOLAS TOZENBERG, Business Manager
...ed as second-class matter September 20, 1921, at the Post Office ... at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.
... Advertising rates upon application.

Get Ready for the Next War

Any ambitious worker who wants to lead an easy life without ... to worry about three square meals and a bed is invited to ... recruiting department of the United States Army to stop, look ... listen, The "war to end war" being at an end it is time to get ... for the next, so butchers, machinists, auto mechanics and ... other classes of employees are being mobilized in order ... them intellectually, spiritually and physically to kill off ... beings who for the moment may be designated as their ...

... are told by the recruiting prospectus that a trade war is ... beginning and that this should be sufficient proof that some... will be doing in the military line before long. Outside of ... fact that the trade war is not starting but just speeding up, ... in agreement with the War Department's prediction. Wars ... inevitable as long as capitalism exists. We are not so interested ... prediction that a brand new war is on the way, in which the ... and Stripes will fly over marching patriots, as we are in ... information which is furnished to Henry Dubb as an argument ... induce him to join the army.

... is told, for instance, that out of every 100 men of average ... one will be rich, 4 will be well-to-do, five will be earning ... own living, and 52 WILL BE DEPENDENT ON FRIENDS ... CHARITY. This means that under the present system which ... workers are seduced to die for, only five out of the 54 who ... the age of 65 will then be earning their own living, five others ... legalized robbers, that is, capitalists or their lackeys and 54 ... be parasites living on the labor of the five producers.

... in order to avoid this fate the workers are offered the opport... ity of going to the cootie-infested trenches and laying down ... lives so that this system may be perpetuated.

Eating Out of Garbage Cans

Why do the workers "want" intellectual garbage? The real ... capitalist never dirties his own mind with reading the dope ... puts out for the workers to consume. The real capitalist ... (not the ones who try to ape them in dress and customs) ... fill their minds with rethbish of scandals and holdups and ... on dope dens, only storn the colored funny pages which are ... to keep the workers on the same mental level with children ... morons, and have only a betting interest (with money made ... of our hides) in the bigger sporting events.

Yet the workers by millions upon millions devour their mental ... right out of the intellectual garbage can of the capitalist newspa... ; eating stuff for their brains that the capitalists throw ... as only fit for "the lower classes."

... they, the workers "want" to eat rejected and rotten mental ... ly because they never have tasted anything but garbage of ... , trivialities, murders and "Mutt and Jeff." Just as a great ... city never have tasted the choice and costly viands the ... eat, and have to be trained in appetite for lobster, pate de foi ... anchovies, caviar and so forth, so do the workers have to ... fered the new morsel, for them, of the truth, the important in... ial and political events of the world, the nation and their ... cale, from the viewpoint of their own class interests as wor...

... nce the appetite for the vital news and proletarian interpre... ts of it takes hold of a worker he never again will go to ... garbage can except to reinforce his disgust for it, to deepen his ... ression that the capitalist press trains those workers who read ... class collaboration and that the best method of gaining power ... the working class is to cease collaborating with the enemy ... ideals and to nourish solidarity within the working class ... spreading more and more the ideas of the class conscious wor... thru a labor press, a daily paper of, by and for workers.

The Crumbling League of Nations

If the League of Nations is not broken it is badly bent. When ... Fascisti Dictator, Mussolini, began murdering women and ... dren in Corfu, he also shot the League full of holes. It is true ... the Versailles Treaty miscarriage had previously suffered se... setbacks, but the Mussolini bombardment and the thumbing ... the Fascisti nasal appendage toward Geneva was the proverbial ... w that broke the camel's back.

The League of Nations was intended by its founders to stabilize ... business of international robbery so that the big fellows would ... be pestered by intermittent wars, but could devote rationally ... period of time to the exploitation of colonies and the develop... of natural riches and the exploitation of their own labor ... Capitalism, however, is in such a state of decay that its ... ous system is beyond its control. The League of Nations—a ... move on the part of the capitalists—is looked upon as ham... influence by the only solvent capitalist power in the world, ... United States. Now, France, the enfant terrible of Europe no ... feels the necessity of recognizing its decisions and Sir Benito ... lini in his latest act of defiance leaves the League dressed up ... no place to go. Only the "small busted nations" such as Serbia, ... ce, Ireland and Monte Carlo and the British Empire look to ... ova for succor.

Britain offered the Royal Navy to the League of Nations when ... olini began making an Italian lake out of the Mediterranean. ... Mussy kept on shooting and the old Lion went sorrowfully ... k to his lair. The Council of Ambassadors has told the ... ue of Nations to stop interfering in the little exchange of can... balls between Italy and Greece or rather of Italy to Greece. All ... looks as if the League needed an undertaker.

News of the Week

What is left of the Communist Party of America, after the ... ...ing, is ... ...Communist Party of America, ...Communist Party of America, ...Communist Party of America,

Don't Wait! Make Your A... for Subscription in The Daily Now!—See Page...

THE WORKER

...Entered as Second Class Matter September 20, 1921, at... Post at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Entered as 2nd Class Matter at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., Applied for.

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Lewis' Treason Stirs Coal Miners

Damnable Lies", Says Farrington, of Charges Against Militant

...ester Arrested Then Released at Kansas City, Mo.

(Special to "The Worker.")

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—William Z. ... was arrested here as he was ... a meeting held under the ... of the Labor Defense Coun... for the benefit of the Michigan de...

A great crowd turned out to ... Foster who had not spoken here ... history. Trouble was no dis... ... at the meeting after the arrest ... fidelity ran high against the police ... the American Legion who have ... particularly obnoxious here in ... breaking up labor meetings.

... arresting the American Legion ... said to have formed a special sec... ... service to spy on the labor and ... movements. The Legion is ... ... claimed as being responsible for this ... recent outrages. In April, 1922, ... Ellis Reeves Bowles ...

Workers Rebel at Officials' Alliance with Kept Press, the Bosses, Burns, Scabs and Thugs

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

It is not strange that a wave of revolt should sweep thru the whole structure of the United Mine Workers' Union against the most recent alliance of President John L. Lewis with the bosses, their political stool pigeons, gunmen and secret service agents.

It is easily understood how some of Lewis' staunchest henchmen, like his recent recruit, Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Mine Workers, should rebel at the malicious manhandling of the truth in the series of six articles released by the mine ... union bureaucracy, and published extensively in the kept press, attacking the progressively minded and thinking elements in the miners' ...

This recent atrocities surpassed, in flagrant fabrication of false... ... anything yet attempted by the subsidized press of the coal ... Even Lewis' personal ... Ellis Searles, released the ... ... Illinois Committee ... guilty of serious ... ... Farrington ... ...

A United Front—From Gompers to Fitzpatrick

...Committee ...Immigrants ...Sailing to Russia

...Secretary Labor, the Secretary ...Secretary of State to Soviet Russia ...Committee on Immigration ...the Council of Labor and Dep... of State, members of the Board ...e Council has refused to admit ...viet Russia 117 immigrants, ...ve not previously obtained ...sion to enter Russia. Of these ...migrants 88 were detained in ...dianapolis, and 30 in German...

...Permanent Committee on Im... has repeatedly announced ...the Central Bureau of S. T. A. ...and other sources, that the bor... of Soviet Russia are closed to ... not possessing permission ...the Commissariat for Foreign ...airs (NARKOMINDEL) at Mos... a passport issued by the Cen... Bureau S. T. A. S. R., which is ...ntled to issue passports only to ...ed groups and units of agri... and other workers.

...most emphatically pointed out ...all persons going to Soviet Rus... without the necessary permissions ...passports, properly vised, will be ...ied admission into Russia, and all ...ponsibility for the untold suffer... which persons not admitted to ...ssia, have to go thru when strand... in some port, rests entirely with ...e steamship company that sells tick... to passengers without the neces... permissions and passports.

...Hundreds of Russians, misled by ...ents of steamship companies, are ...ded in Constantinople and Baltic ...rts without any funds, unable ...der to return to the United States ...r enter Soviet Russia, they find ...mselves in the most terrible con...tions, which could be avoided if the ...eamship companies would not sell ...kets to passengers without the re... permissions and passports.

Membership Drive Helps Build for Big Communist Mass Party

(Continued from page 1.)

...unite with us in the struggle against ...the capitalist class?

...A Challenge to Our Membership.

...The fact that we have not already ...taken advantage of these favorable ...conditions to create a stronger Party ...is on the discredit side of our record. ...The situation which now exists is a ...challenge to our whole Party mem...bership.

...The question which we will answer ...during the next three months is ...whether, in addition to carrying on ...agitation and propaganda for our ...policies and ourselves as an organiza...tion, reaching into the life struggles ...of the workers and applying Com...munist tactics we also have the abil...ity to draw into our Party those ...workers whom we have influenced and ...who are ready to join with us.

...This latter task is as great as the ...formulation and application of correct ...Communist principles. We must be ...able not only to carry on Communist ...manoeuvres but we must also be able ...to organize the workers sympathetic ...with the Communist movement. With ...50,000 members we can influence sev...eral hundred thousand workers, but ...before we can influence several mil...lion workers we must build a stronger ...Party.

...Our goal in the United States must ...be to create a Communist mass party. ...Our Party must not only reach a ...membership of forty or fifty thousand ...but it must grow to a hundred thous...and eventually to a half million ...membership.

...We must take the first step for...ward toward this goal immediately. ...Our slogan must be *"Ten thousand ...new members by January first!"* and ...our whole organization must mobilize ...its strength and energy to attain this ...goal.

"Why Every Worker Should Be A COMMUNIST and Join the Workers Party"

The Workers Party has just published an eight-page pamphlet with the title above.

In it appears a brief statement of the principles of Communism, written in language which every worker will understand.

The opening statement is the challenging question:

"Is This the Best You Can Do?"

followed by some plain facts about the operation of the capitalist system.

The pamphlet is illustrated by two original cartoons, one by Robert Minor and the other by Ellis.

On the back page is an application for membership and subscription blank for the party publications.

Circulate A Million Copies

The circulation of a million copies of this pamphlet is a part of the recommendations of the party to add TEN THOUSAND MEMBERS to its ranks.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER, EVERY PARTY BRANCH MUST HELP CIRCULATE THIS PAMPHLET. THE LANGUAGE BRANCHES MUST CIRCULATE THEIR QUOTA. THE QUOTA IS 100 COPIES PER MEMBER.

THE PRICE IS ONE CENT PER COPY—IN LOTS OF 1,000 $8.00.

Sell them to your shopmates, brother trade unionists and friends

Send in your order quick. Cash with order.

Workers Party of America,
Room, 214, 1009 N. State St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades:

Enclosed find $..... for which please send ..... copies of "Why Every Worker Should Be a Communist and Join the Workers Party."

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

Civil Liberties Union Brands Lewis' Anti-Radical Campaign Mass of "Preposterous Lies"

(Special to "The Worker.")

NEW YORK CITY.—Branding the statement, issued by the United Mine Workers of America, thru Ellis Searles, publicity director, on the activities of the Reds in the United States, as a "mass of ridiculous insinuations" issued by the American Civil Liberties Union is concerned, the officers of that organization denied the charges made.

"If it be true that the American Civil Liberties Union 'has not in a single instance come to the assistance of a man or woman not allied with the Communist Searles declares," the officers of the union state, "then a large part of the United Mine Workers of America is apparently a part of the radical movement.

"For in the last 12 months we have had occasion to render assistance and to work in close and intimate co-operation on issues affecting civil liberty with at least a dozen officers of the United Mine Workers of America from local secretaries to district presidents, and those, for instance, of District No. 17 of West Virginia. Among the secretaries of other districts of the United Mine Workers with whom we have co-operated we might mention John Brophy, President of District No. 2; D. L. Thomas, President of Sub-District No. 7 of District No. 12, and McGuire, an officer of District No. 5.

"We have not now and never have had any interest in the tactics of the interfactional fights of the United Mine Workers of America. We have confined ourselves scrupulously, consistently and exclusively to this and and only question with which we are concerned—free speech, free press and free assemblage."

The officers of the American Civil Liberties Union also denounced the assertion of the United Mine Workers' officialdom that the union "worked from within" the coal strike of 1922 on behalf of the Reds as a "preposterous lie."

"Our work in the coal strike of 1922 was concerned entirely with the strikers' right to speak and assemble peaceably," the Civil Liberties Union's officers declare. "In the particular district of southwestern Pennsylvania which Mr. Searles mentions we were insulted by responsible officials of the United Mine Workers of America that the civil rights of the strikers were menaced by the ruthless suppression being carried on by the local authorities assisted by the State constabulary. To say that the Civil Liberties Union sent a delegation in there to 'work from within' is a preposterous lie."

According to the officers of the Union, John Brophy reported to Roger Baldwin, director of the Civil Liberties Union, on May 3, 1922, on the "wholesale violations of civil liberties in the mining districts of Somerset County, Pa."

"The Civil Liberties Union immediately got in touch with mine operating agencies and sent a special reporter there to write up the situation. Newspaper men and others representing our organization worked with Brophy and nine other mine leaders in issuing reports on the situation in these districts. Later the Union sent Mr. Crane Gartz, of Pasadena, Calif., to make a speech survey of the field. Still later, Attorney Arthur Garfield Hays, of New York, took action against the Winton Gale Colliery Company in Vintonville, Pa., which resulted in opening up that town for free speech and free assembly for the workers."

According to the officers of the Civil Liberties Union this is only one instance among many others in which the Union co-operated with labor leaders in the fight for civil liberties in their districts.

"If Mr. Searles," they state, "had the means at his access to our files that he has apparently had to the files of the department of justice agents and the Lusk-Graves police since 1919, and Fred Merrick and officers of the Pro-tective Mines in Pittsburgh, on August 27, of this year, he would be able to discover who are the apparently disloyal ones in his own organization."

Ruthenberg Speaks at Big Chicago Anniversary Meeting

CHICAGO, Ill.—In a meeting held here, which brought a large crowd to the Douglas Park Auditorium, the Labor Defense Council celebrated its first anniversary. C. E. Ruthenberg, whose appeal from the verdict of the jury in his Michigan Criminal Syndicalism trial is now pending before the Supreme Court of Michigan was the principal speaker. His appearance was greated by wild applause equalling the greeting given to him and to William Z. Foster at the mass-meeting held a year ago which opened up the great drive for defense of the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism defense.

Chicago workers, who for the past years have responded to the needs of the defense in a way which has tyrified the militant defense all over the country, again showed their appreciation of the importance of the Michigan cases and their willingness to continue the struggle which has so far been fought with a great degree of success. In response to an appeal for the financial support necessary to carry on the defense, a collection of $330 was taken.

Ruthenberg in his speech showed how the attack of Burns and Daugherty in the Bridgman raid which was calculated to destroy the communist movement and to weaken the working class had been turned by the militant workers into a victory. He pointed out that the first attempt of the capitalists to destroy the revolutionary movement in America, that of A. Mitchell Palmer, in the raids of 1919-'20 had resulted in driving the Communist parties underground. "The attack at Bridgeman," said Ruthenberg, "had an effect just opposite to what the capitalists desired. It has rallied the forces of labor against the ruling class. It has established the conditions which have allowed the communist movement to come out into the open and to function before the eyes of the entire working class. The whole labor movement has been strengthened as a whole as a result of the Michigan raids."

* * *

Stenographer Is Busy.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—James J. Atkinson, Berrien County circuit court stenographer is still engaged in transcribing the records in the Ruthenberg case. The record is so voluminous that it will be some time before the task is completed, he stated.

The DAILY WORKER will use every opportunity to expose political and industrial tyranny.

Coal Miners Rebel at Lewis' Alliance with Labor's Enemies

(Continued from page 1.)

A considerable part of the attack contained in these articles is directed at the Federated Press, labor's news service, the favorite Lewis-Gompers indictment being that it is "financed by Moscow."

Editor Carl Haessler, of the Federated Press, points out that these brainstorms would be laughed into the waste basket were they not have the support of President Lewis and Secretary-Treasurer William Green. He says in a statement sent out today:

"The Federated Press can afford to smile at the overheated vaporings of this irresponsible sheet."

War Brought Paid Propaganda.

The situation however is a serious one. It is generally known, for example, that the high officials of the trade union movement have put hired propaganda agents on their staff. This is one of the results of the developments of Gompers' hysterical jingoism propagated during the world war by William English Walling, John Spargo, Charles Edward Russell and other renegade Socialists. At the head of Gompers' staff of propagandists at the present time is to be found Chester M. Wright, formerly editor of the New York Call. It includes "Bill" Roberts, who was driven from the columns of the Chicago Federation of Labor because of his anti-labor articles and news stories in the Chicago Hearst papers.

In the miners' union it had been the custom to elect a member of the union as editor of the official organ, the United Mine Workers' Journal. But this was changed by President Lewis. He has put upon the dens of prostitution in the editorial offices of the Indianapolis, Ind., brass check prated Gompers to find an inmate degraded enough to do his dirty work. This is how he discovered Ellis Searles, who is the Chester Wright and the "Bill" Roberts of the radical baiting staff of the miners' union bureaucracy.

Slush at Temple Mines.

One whole article of the six issued was given over to an attempt to create the impression that Lithuanian members of the Workers Party had provoked the mine war at Herrin, Ill. This is probably the worst stab in the back Lewis has yet delivered at the members of his own union. He has been silent for years in relation to the struggles of the coal miners in West Virginia and other states, where coal miners have been forced into armed conflict with the thugs and gunmen of the mine owners.

Lewis' decision to publish again the verdict of the local coroner's jury that heard the witnesses and viewed the scenes of the struggle at Herrin, Ill. The jury declared that:

"We, the jury, find from the evidence that the death of the deceased were due to the acts, direct and indirect of the officials of the Southern Illinois Coal Company. We recommend that an investigation be conducted for the purpose of fixing the blame more fully on the individuals responsible."

Refused Books and Pay.

The Lewis-Green-Lewis, of the Miners' Union, who comes from Illinois, appears in the role of defender of the mine owners, their imported scabs and armed thugs. Mr. Lewis allies himself with the Southern Illinois Coal Company that broke its contract with the miners' union, tried to operate its mines during the strike, brought in gunmen supplied by a Chicago detective agency, established a reign of terror over Williamson County, subjected local residents to brutal intimidation and finally opened hostilities thru the cold-blooded killing of two union coal miners. This is the murderous anti-union outfit which Mr. Lewis has now allied himself. Similarly in West Virginia. And when Mr. Lewis attacks the Civil Liberties' Union because of its defense of free speech, free press and free assemblage in Pennsylvania, he becomes the brother-in-arms of the notorious assassins, the Pennsylvania State Constabulary (The Cossacks), murderers of Fannie Sellins, jailers

Labor Mass-Meeting

WICKER PARK HALL

2040 W. North Ave.

Friday, Sept. 28th, 8 P. M.

Workers and Trade Unionists of Chicago

Come and hear the message of Militant Representatives of Labor.

TODAY OUR FORCES ARE DIVIDED
THE EMPLOYERS ARE PREPARING A NEW UNION SMASHING CAMPAIGN
LABOR MUST UNITE INDUSTRIALLY AND POLITICALLY
A UNITED FRONT OF LABOR and THE FEDERATED FARMER-LABOR PARTY

SPEAKERS:

JOSEPH MANLEY
Secretary, Federated Farmer-Labor Party;

JAY LOVESTONE
Author, "Government-Strikebreaker"

EARL BROWDER
Managing Editor, "The Labor Herald;"

SUBJECT:

A United Front of Labor and The Federated Farmer-Labor Party

As We See It

By A. J. Muste

Well, Coolidge has come out against the proposed child labor amendment to the Constitution. In this he is, of course, the faithful spokesman of the Republican Party as a whole. Indeed, the Western Federation of Miners, the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and practically every other organization of employers and capitalists that has expressed itself on the subject "labor" would not be interfered with, that is, labor that is willing to work for three cents an hour, and actually thinks it can be thankful for the chance. Coolidge's views need be no surprise to anyone. They are merely the logical and consistent expression of the whole philosophy of the Republican Party as it has been developed in the last few years. How much interest this fight will arouse among the workers remains to be seen. From the great activities being put forth by the Pittsburgh district, the workshop of the world, one would think that the workers were going to fight for the amendment even by the most ardent supporters.

At the enthusiastic rally held by the Labor Party in the Pittsburgh theaters there were present such eminent reactionary Labor leaders as Duffy, one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Federation of Labor; Daniel J. Tobin, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor; and Fred Smith, Vice-President of the Boilermakers.

. . .

Maurer Visits Pittsburgh.

The whole Organized Labor movement of Pennsylvania is turning its attention to the Party's fight against the International Union is allowing the West Virginia miners to bear an abnormal burden. Some 9,000 are now idle in Logan County, in the Paint and Cabin Creek and Coal River sections. The officials of District 17 are being subjected to what is apparently an interminable persecution by the courts, which requires frequent donations by the miners in addition to the regular dues and assessments. These are around $4.00 per month or double what they are in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. These sections are almost as much affected as northern West Virginia by the conditions in southern West Virginia, and in fact southern West Virginia is a problem confronting the whole Miners' Union to such an extent that it is grossly unfair to allow the two West Virginia districts to be especially burdened with the conduct of the continual fight to bring Logan McDowell and the other non-union counties within the bounds of civilization.

Real labor progress in West Virginia awaits the development of a strong, militant, aggressive, and organized rank and file movement in the state and the breaking of the detestable power of the Lewis-Gompers reactionaries in the national labor movement.

Workers' Party Free Speech Fight Arousing Masses in Western Pennsylvania

Meetings Broken Up by Police Attacks Only Serve to Increase Interest in Party's Campaign.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 15.—(By Special Correspondent.)—The Workers' Party free speech fight in Western Pennsylvania is arousing the masses. How much interest this fight has aroused among the workers of Pittsburgh and vicinity was shown by the enthusiastic manner in which the meetings of the Party's mayoralty candidate, Wm. Z. Foster, were attended and hung up for a short time, right against Mayor Lyda, who was "talking business" to the workers in the mining sections especially, by local unions are responding to the Defense appeals.

Democrats Take a Hand.

Despite his being busy with the coming Presidential Governor Pinchot manifested an active interest in the whole affair. He has instructed State Attorney General Geo. K. Woodruff to demand full details of the conditions in McKeesport from Mayor Lyda. We have already presented our side of the case to Mr. Governor and have demanded that Mayor Lyda be instantly removed from office for violation of the State Constitution.

The Democrats in the state, especially the Pittsburgh district, are also taking a hand in the fight against the Workers' Party. Mayor Lyda has been a Democrat all his life and has been elected on the Democratic ticket. At the last meeting was held some before him. The Mayor defends this watchmanship for an hour of his time every day, consisting of an occasional visit to the factory at the time plant, was severely lectured to by the Superintendent of the company, who informed him that the company was not in business for the purpose of giving jobs to Communists, and that if he wanted to keep his job he would have to get busy and break up the Workers' Party meetings. Mayor Lyda has been doing his best to do this ever since.

The Democratic Party organization in Pittsburgh is also taking a hand in the fight against the Workers' Party. Democratic Committeeman Joseph Grundy, of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, has been active in the campaign. He is the owner of the Tri-State Paint Co., who are the real bosses of Mayor Lyda are also in the campaign. The owner of the Tri-State Paint Co., who are the real bosses of Mayor Lyda are also in the campaign. The owner of the Tri-State Paint Co., who are the real bosses of Mayor Lyda are also in the campaign. The owner of the Tri-State Paint Co., who are the real bosses of Mayor Lyda are also in the campaign.

The workingmen of McKeesport and Western Pennsylvania are especially

Await Outcome of Legal Tests.

Many are eagerly waiting for the outcome of the court proceedings instituted by the Party in the Allegheny Court there will be an argument on the appeal from the decision of Magistrate Langdon imposing a $300 fine. Fines are also levied in the whole case of Mayor Lyda's petty tyranny into the Federal Courts in order to prevent the Manufacturers' Association, and the other Agents of the McKeesport Tin Plate Co. and the National Tube Co. from interfering with the workers' civil rights in Western Pennsylvania.

Amalgamation and Labor Party Win at Convention of West Virginia Federation of Labor

(Special to "The Worker.")

FAIRMONT, W. VA.—The West Virginia Federation of Labor, in annual convention here, joined the rapidly growing procession of forward-looking labor bodies, when it unanimously endorsed resolutions calling for the amalgamation of craft unions, and for the national labor party.

The already existing West Virginia Farmer-Labor Party was also endorsed. Another resolution called for efforts to organize the 12,000 teachers in the state, and to make the schools more beneficial to organized labor.

The main interest in the convention seemed to be centered about the question of who should be placed on the pay-roll for the ensuing year. The progressive element was far from satisfied with the persons elected to fill some of the offices but was not sufficiently numerous nor well enough organized to defeat the machine in control.

Reaction Shows Its Head.

The reactionaries demonstrated their total indifference to trade-union principles by the action taken in reference to J. A. Hamilton, who was admitted as a visitor by the credentials committee, being a member of the American Federation of Teachers, and wishing to speak to the convention on the Teachers' Union. Hamilton disposed of a number of "Labor Heralds" to the delegates outside the hall, having told the credentials committee of his intention before being admitted as a visitor, and not being interfered with while selling them. "The Herald" happened to contain an article criticising Sen. John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, for his action in the case of the Nova Scotia miners, and the Lewis element among the delegates were horrified that anyone should dare to criticise a person who had sold the magazine might contaminate them. They were able to secure the passage of a motion to put Hamilton out of the hall, and later on the Convention rejected a motion to allow him to speak on the question of the Teachers' Union.

During the discussion G. M. Bugniazet, First Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, took the occasion to maliciously attack Foster and his associates as paid agents of the Russian Communists or of the employers. Not an official voice was raised in defense of the rights of free speech within organized labor.

But the Lewis element were so well aware of the inconsistency of their action that they ordered the discussion stricken from the record.

West Virginia Labor Awakens.

This Convention reflected the condition of organized labor in West Virginia. The tyranny of the mine owners of the southern non-union counties casts its shadows over the whole state and forces all labor into a progressive attitude, as is shown by the organization of the State Farmer-Labor Party, which appears to have the support of both the officials and the rank and file. No opposition was offered to the Amalgamation and National Labor Party resolutions. But the habits of mind of the natural conservative, and the connection of the officials with the Lewis and Gompers machines serves to handicap the expression of the progressive sentiment and the execution of progressive resolutions and programs. Labor in this state is beginning to move to the left. But it is not yet conscious that it is so doing nor that the policies it is adopting as a matter of course, are almost impossible of accomplishment as long as the Gompers and Lewis policies rule in national labor affairs.

Lewis is stronely supported even

Without the DAILY WORKER labor cannot fight and win.

A New Burns' Paper

By C. E. Ruthenberg,
Secretary, Workers Party.

There has come to the attention of the National Organization of the Workers Party a copy of "WORKERS' VOICE," ostensibly printed in New York City by the Workers' Voice Publishing Company, address unknown.

In this publication there appears a manifesto supposedly issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of America, Frank Little, Executive Secretary, in which there is a declaration that "the Communist Party will continue as a secret organization based upon clear cut uncompromising adherence to the principles of Communism."

Sometime ago we called attention to circulars issued on May Day by a supposedly Communist Party pointing out that these circulars were probably the work of the Burns Detective Agency or other agent provocateurs. This new "Workers' Voice" has all the earmarks of a similar source.

This statement is born out by the fact that there is printed in this issue of the "Workers' Voice," under the heading "The World Today," an entire page which is taken verbatim from the program of the Workers Party. The printing of a Workers Party document, in an underground paper of this character claiming to be in some way connected with an underground Communist Party is the kind of thing that would be expected from the Burns Detective Agency. These methods of the private detective agency have been proven up in the testimony of the noted spy, Bailin, who pointed out that documents were manufactured by private detective agents in order to use them to frighten the capitalists into paying the money to protect the capitalist system. Undoubtedly the "Workers' Voice" is another attempt of this character on the part of a similar spying institution which is short of funds, and desires to break down the employing class of this country.

The Workers Party warns the working class not to have anything to do with the "Workers' Voice" or any similar supposed publication of an underground Communist Party. The underground Communist Party was liquidated by its final convention held last April. No underground Communist organization exists in the United States at the present time.

The only Communist Party in the United States is the Workers Party of America, which is fraternally affiliated with the Communist International and the only organization in the United States which is thus recognized by the Communist International.

O'FLAHERTY MEETINGS.

Sept. 21—Kenosha, Wis., German American Club, 605 Grand Ave., at 8 P. M.

Sept. 22—Kenosha, Wis., same as above.

Sept. 25—Gary, Ind., Madison and 14th, at 8 P. M.

Sept. 26—Gary, Ind., Russian School, 215 W. 18th Ave., at 8 P. M.

WICKS MEETING.

Sept. 21—Connonsburg, Pa., Labor Temple corner Jefferson and Pike.

Sept. 22—Erie, Pa., Central Labor Union Hall, 17th and States Sts.

Sept. 24—Erie, Pa., Workers Hall, 1401 Parade St., at 8 P. M.

Sept. 25—Jamestown, N. Y., Business College Hall, Cherry St.

Sept. 26—Buffalo, N. Y.

Sept. 27—Buffalo, N. Y.

Sept. 29—Schenectady, N. Y., open air meeting, Crescent Park, at 8 P. M.

Sept. 30—Stamford, Conn., Maennerchor Hall, 487 Main St.

Oct. 1—Stamford, Conn., same as above.

Utah Toilers for Labor Party, Amalgamation, Recognition of Russia

(Special to "The Worker.")

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The Utah State Federation of Labor in convention here has approved substantially the entire program of the Trade Union Educational League. No endorsement was given at the 1922 state convention. President Spiegel's annual report approved of amalgamation and was upheld by the delegates. A nation-wide organization drive in all trades and industries was urged in a resolution calling upon the American Federation of Labor to take immediate action.

Independent working class political action was approved and the A. F. of L. convention at Portland, Ore., urged to forsake the "reward and punish" program and organize a labor party. The big fight was on this resolution. The resolution was sponsored by the Ogden Trades and Labor Assembly.

Recognition of the Russian Soviet Government was unanimously approved. Work is progressing in Utah in an effort to build up the Mine, Mill and Smelterman's Union, the successor of the Western Federation of Labor.

Workers of Three Nations Protest.

Italian, Greek and Yugo-Slav workers in Chicago joined in a huge demonstration at Hod Carriers' Hall, against the war menace in the Mediterranean. Among the speakers were D. E. Early, Earl R. Browder, associate editor of the Labor Herald; Salvatore Iarossi, organizer of the Italian Federation, Workers Party, and Georges Katsiolis, Greek organizer, Workers Party.

Plan Working Class Magazine for Working Class Children

By MAX SHACHTMAN.

For too long a time have the organized revolutionary workers of this country stood by and witnessed their children to attend one of the most pernicious institutions for the molding of the mind, the public school, without taking any steps to counteract the vicious anti-labor and anti-radical propaganda with which the susceptible mind of the child is filled while he is there.

The child of radical parents will very often express himself on such matters as strikes, labor unions, Soviet Russia and so on, in a manner which is shocking, for it shows the deep influence which the schools, his teachers, and the papers he reads, have on him.

In the history class, the English class, and the civics class, the child is subjected to a continuous spray of capitalist propaganda in favor of every act of the boss and the government in power, of the latest, most modern methods, principles and aims, radical political parties, Soviet Russia, and every achievement and achievement of the working class. Especially is this true when the classes discuss "current events." There is a sheet issued by the labor baiters of this country called "Current Events" which is one of the vilest sources of misinformation and insinuations against the working class and its institutions that had ever been published. It is from this rag that the children of the workers are taught to hate the working class and its endeavors and aspirations. It is used as a text on events of the day and those responsible for its publication see to it that it accomplishes the work it was intended to perform. And we must admit that it does its work very well.

It has become a matter, then, of prime importance to the workers of this country to help in the organized fight against the capitalist schools which will not only neutralize the poisoned teachings of the public and high schools, but which will serve also as an organ for teaching working class children that they are primarily members of the working class, and that as such they should learn what their position is in society and how they can help themselves from the chains of slavery, both physical and intellectual.

The Young Workers League of America, at its second national convention held some months ago, instructed its national executive committee, as the supreme body between conventions, to begin the organization of junior sections and the publication of a junior magazine. The organization of the children is already proceeding apace, under the name of Junior Section of the Young Workers League of America. An organizational basis has been drawn up for the hundreds of children that are now organized in groups all over the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The next step to be taken is the issuance of an organ for these children. Plans have already been made for the publication of the initial numbers. Sufficient material has been gathered to guarantee a magazine which is not only attractive, but also instructive. The only momentary drawback is the inability of the Young Workers League to finance the first few issues.

Because of the great importance of this particular phase of its work to working-class parents, the Young Workers League feels justified in asking for financial support for this venture, and it is confident that its expectations will be more than fulfilled. We ask that all Workers Party branches, sympathizing organizations, fraternal societies, Workmen's Circle and Workers' Sick and Death Benefit Society branches, and all other interested organizations and individuals send in a donation, large or small to defray the initial expense of publishing this children's paper. We ask also that these organizations and individuals send to us the number of copies of the magazine they will dispose of as soon as the first number appears.

The magazine will be made up attractively, filled with well-drawn car-

THE NEW "Voice of Labor"

Beginning with the October 20th issue, the "Voice of L... will become a four-page, half newspaper size propaganda ... This issue will be the "American Federation of Labor convention" number, dealing with the great issues which come before the convention at Portland, Oregon, on October 1.

The October 5th issue will contain a scorching reply to the articles appearing the Communist Movement in the United States published by the ... of the United Mine Workers of America. It will be called

101 JOHN L. LEWIS LIES ANSWERED.

The attack made by the Lewis machine on the members of the United Mine Workers in the articles published in the capitalist press will be ... in its shameful manoeuvres the misrepresentations of the Communist movement ... will be proven. There will be articles by Foster, Pepper, Cannon, Ruthenberg, dealing with the Communist policies in the trade ...

DISTRIBUTE A HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES.

The "101 John L. Lewis Lies Answered" number should have a circulation of at least 100,000 copies.

25c FOR SIX MONTHS. Bundle Orders, 10 of 10 issues ...

Use This Blank.

Name	Address	If bundle order state number here	Amount
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.		Total	

Mail with remittance to

VOICE OF LABOR

Room 214—1009 N. State St. CHICAGO, ...

Vivid 9-Reel Picture
OF ACTUAL CONDITIONS IN
SOVIET RUSSIA

"THE FIFTH YEAR"

DURING 1922-23

HIGHLY PRAISED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW. ALL PROCEEDS BENEFIT RUSSIAN ORPHAN HOMES MAINTAINED BY FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

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	SEPT 27.	SEPT 27	SEPT. 28	SEPT 28.		OCT. 1 AND 2

Folkets Hus

6th Annual Bazaar

Will Be Held from

Thursday Oct. 4 to Sunday Oct. the 7th

Send All Donations to N. F. Holm, Folkets Hus, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Tel. Humboldt 2725.

Act of the Social Traitors of Italy, the "New York Call" Defends D'Aragona

By ANTONIO PESCI
Editor, Alba Nuova, Italian Communist Weekly

The tragic drama of the Italian working class is nearly complete. Today, the third anniversary of the seizure of factories by the workers and [illegible] from workers, the social traitors of the "Hamburg Workers' Internationale" are giving the last touch to the treachery which they began two years ago.

The workers cannot protest, for in their name, any miserable scoundrel can and can say what he may like, because those who are crucified, tortured, killed, exiled, in jail, cannot speak. Only the [illegible] of the famous Judas Iscariots of the Social Democratic Party, leaders of the numerically powerful Italian Confederation of Labor.

Yesterday, the remaining forces of that labor organization met in the city of Milan, the once glorious red proletarian city. There were about 1,200 delegates there, representing thirty-[illegible] federations and twenty-five [illegible] Labor (City Central [illegible]) with a membership of [illegible]. That still represents a force, [illegible] before the reign of terror which [illegible] them. However, in 1920, [illegible] in jail, almost whom the [illegible] workers took possession [illegible] factories, the same Confederation counted more than two million [illegible].

In 1920, the Fascist movement was [illegible]. Mussolini, who before the [illegible] was popular among the workers [illegible] Milan, was unable to rally fifty [illegible]. He and his few gangsters were [illegible] a little noise during the [illegible] and Versailles affairs, with [illegible] and Nitti. Musolini was [illegible] enough; and even [illegible] for the time being in the [illegible] field, outside of the labor [illegible] and the class struggle. [illegible] the factory occupation came, [illegible] Fascisti thought it was better [illegible] to keep their mouths shut, to avoid any uneasantness to themselves. The working class was strong [illegible] so that the cowardly Fascisti [illegible] their tail between their legs, and [illegible] out to find a neutral place.

The workers, strong as they were [illegible] not realize what would happen [illegible] a defeat. Their leaders promised them victory. Control Commission [illegible] the factories, increase in pay, and [illegible], no why worry about the morrow? The red banners were floating [illegible] the chimneys of the factories, [illegible] bosses were kicked out, the red [illegible] was at the office door with [illegible] gun, and bayonet fixed, the machine gunners, the world war veterans [illegible] on the roofs with their machine guns ready to vomit shrapnel [illegible] anyone who would attempt to [illegible] the workers from the factories. [illegible] the soldiers were with the workers. [illegible] The sailors were ready to use [illegible] battleships in defense of the working class. The railroad workers refused to run those trains carrying [illegible] Fiorelli (former secret service [illegible] national body of defense of the [illegible] created by Nitti), and now [illegible] by the Fascisti national [illegible]). The post office workers and [illegible] and telegraph operators [illegible] with the working class. The [illegible] and linotype operators [illegible] the anti-labor news. The [illegible] from the valorous [illegible] Arditi, from the brotherhood to the beautiful and [illegible] Arditi, were ready for the [illegible] the battle for the Social [illegible] Peasants' Republic. Every one [illegible] remembers those memorable days [illegible] terror, passion and hope, and [illegible] today as though he were in [illegible] of the tomb of his beloved [illegible]. Where is the echo of this [illegible] glorious movement of the Italian working class? Where is the echo of the triumphal Hymn of Labor? Where are the red banners which flew above the buildings of many Provinces, [illegible] the factories, above the schools, the railroad engines? Where are they? [illegible] were swept off in the rivers of Fascist blood, there are under fire [illegible] some of the labor buildings, they are covered by the fire of the vandals of the bourgeoisie, they are awaiting the day on which, from the workers' blood will be born the force, the new leadership, to lead the Italian proletariat to the final victory.

But who is most to blame for this tragic picture of the working class of Italy? The "New York Call," as usual, blames all this upon the splits made "at the order of the Communist International," see the "Call" of August 26, 1923). But the same Socialist sheet fails to recollect the exact story. The defeat and the disintegration of the Italian labor movement was not by any means the result of a Communist split, but of the ignominious treachery committed by those who are acting in the same way as the "Call" acts in this country, D'Aragona, Buozzi, Colombino, Gino Baldesi and the other Confederalist leaders, members of the Socialist Party of Italy (now Unitarian Socialists, with Turati, Treves and Modigliani as leaders), always refused to co-operate with the Communists in any way. During the occupation of the factories, those misleaders, opportunistic politicians, refused to take the responsibility for a political struggle against the social and political system of the nation. Notwithstanding the demoralization of the state power and state authority, they insisted on maintaining the struggle on the economic field only. Giolitti, who was the head of the government, in his first speech before the members of the senate, after the workers had been compelled by the above-named leaders to leave the factories and accept the "factory control Committees" promised by the same Giolitti, praised enthusiastically the stand taken by the leaders of the Labor Confederation during this extraordinary revolutionary event. And Giolitti is not the man willing to colorize anyone who has not done anything for the capitalist class and for the imperialistic state. But the leaders of the Labor Confederation, in inducing the workers to accept the government's condition, at that time, surely did something for the state by saving it from the working class insurrection, but they opened the road to the criminal hands of Mussolini.

The working class of Italy was already doomed. That defeat came in the most brutal way, as history, it is too terrible even to think that it is an historic reality of our days. Fascismo, until then unknown, being a mere bunch of renegades and scarecrows, berths like nonentities [illegible] the work of butchery, pillage, assassination, destruction and punitive expeditions against the workers, peasants and Socialists. It is true that the workers were as yet stronger, but the fatal blow had already been administered, and the State power was once again in its full brutal vigor. During the few months after the occupation of the factories, Giolitti did not attempt to arrest the workers who were the most active in the revolutionary movement. In fact, one of his first promises to the social traitors had been that he would not [illegible] arrest, that only the [illegible] of the Communist Party and [illegible] Communist Youth and Maximalist workers did in fact [illegible]. The Italian courts have [illegible] sentenced [illegible] to many years [illegible]. There are at present more than three thousand workingmen in Italian jails [illegible] for from two to twenty and even thirty years of prison, for the "crime" of having taken an active part in the revolutionary struggle, and there are more than two thousand still awaiting trial for that same "crime." The Fascisti Grand Council and the Mussolini government army paid the penalty for the ignoble first act of D'Aragona and company.

The second act is not so hard to describe. But even Paris, Bonomi, something which can be of interest to the working class of America and to the working class of Italy. After the first defeat, if there had been the intention among the leaders of the Confederation to regain power and the workers, they would have attempted to co-operate with the Communist forces. But the Communists, who, in Italy, founded the Communist Party, denounced the Third International, denounced the Soviet government and preferred to deal with the assassins of the proletariat, rather than to ally himself with the revolutionary vanguard of the workers. And where the Fascisti were weaker and the working class stronger, they were asked to make peace with the workers. D'Aragona was the chief sponsor of the Fascist labor pact. But wherever the Fascisti were stronger and the workers weaker, the Mussolini border would show no mercy to anyone suspected of belonging in the labor movement. The Communist cried for unity of action, but D'Aragona, Buozzi, Baldesi, Turati, Treves and the others, answered with heroic attacks against the Communists.

One year ago the final and general battle of the Italian workers was the general strike. For more than three months the Communists were clamoring for action against the hundreds of Fascisti crimes perpetrated against the workers, but the Confederal leaders remained in silence. Only at the end of July, when there was a possibility for some one of them to become minister of the King, stilling the occasion of the ministerial crisis for a protest, they declared a general strike. The Fascisti violence was of secondary importance to them. After four days of general strike, in which the workers responded splendidly, fully determined to crush down Fascismo, those same leaders called off the strike, because Facta made a promise to Turati that he would order the disarming of the Fascisti bands. But this promise was made when the workers were lined up in the field and ready for the fight. The workers, being once more disarmed, returned to work, but Facta forgot his promise to Turati and the Fascisti increased their violence more and more until they got into power.

And now we are witness ng the last act of those illustrious Socialists," as they appear to the New York Call. This last one is the complete surrender of the remainder forces of the Confederation of Labor to the Fascisti government. The vote taken at the Congress of Milan by the delegates, means that the work of the treachery of its leaders, begun in 1920 or so, has at last been completed, over the tombs of more than three thousand workers massacred by the Fascisti, over the two hundred members of Labor burned, over the ruins of 800 workers' co-operatives, workers' printing plants, libraries, splendid clubs, private houses, municipal buildings and many other workers' institutions or institutions controlled by the workers.

Workers of America, learn something from this tragic lesson of the Italian proletariat. Beware of the trust those leaders who are denouncing the Communist International. Do not trust those leaders who want to eliminate the revolutionary forces from the labor unions! Be always alert like sentinels! Watch closely those who are at the head of your organization! Do not be soldiers only, but prepare yourselves to become the leaders, the captains in the future battle for your destiny!

The dome just completed in Milan is too sad, too bloody, and we must avoid a repetition of it. The hour is grave even for the American labor movement; but have faith in yourselves, have faith in your organized strength, and fight like warriors the battle of the Communist International!

The Young Workers Co-operate.

The Young Workers League of Chicago, in order to throw its full strength behind the campaign for The Daily Worker, has decided not to hold any branch meetings on the night of the big rally in Chicago for The Daily, Friday evening, Sept. 21. The Young Workers League has also decided not to hold any separate rally of its own for The Daily as it had previously resolved, because of the quick succession of various meetings which would make a League meeting doubtful of success. The Chicago local, however, will make up for this by supporting wholeheartedly and fully the meetings arranged by the Workers Party, both financially and morally. The League members are very well known for their energy, spirit and enthusiasm in such campaigns, and it is expected that in spite of the difficulties, the young workers will go over the top with their quota: $5 000 for the Daily Worker Campaign Fund!

AND STILL THEY COME!

A Marshfield section branch of the Young Workers League is soon to be definitely organized. At its last meeting, Max Bedacht, of Chicago, will be present. Young Worker, put over an able appeal which won many of them over. Regular officers will be elected at the next meeting, Friday, Sept. 17, at 1008 S. Marshfield Ave. Comrade Rose Lurye is in charge of organization and can be reached at the above address for further information.

The DAILY WORKER will light up the path along which the whole working class will march toward emancipation.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER: KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Martial Law in Oklahoma Only Fake Move Against Ku Klux Klan

BY HARRISON GEORGE

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 7.—State of insurrection and rebellion exists within and throughout the state of Oklahoma," according to a proclamation for state-wide martial law issued today by Governor J. C. Walton, in calling out 4,000 state militiamen. This is to be done "for the protection of the Ku Klux Klan, which is to say for the support of business men, big and little of Oklahoma. Martial law in Tulsa was not enough.

The governor declared that "all civil power and authority has been overthrown and destroyed" by the Klan. The reason that, as Walton states, the [illegible] has rendered useless all constituted authority "prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs, jury commissioners and [illegible] officers of the government, selected by a combine of the socialistic farmers and workers with the democratic party, which party has always been the radical support and repudiation of what is known here as the "Shawnee Regular" combine of state-owned banks, cement plants, the thousand dollar exemption tax law, minimum wage law, etc., is forced into power by the support of another economic class to fortify his political power. Thus he has forced the Klan, and its business men and other capitalists who hold the Ku Klux Klan in the hollow of their hands.

The small business man is proverbially obtuse — a Babbitt, and seems not to have taken Walton seriously. Hence a sudden access of moral indignation on the part of Walton against the Klan floggings which long ago made the almighty practice of the Klan, and the edict of martial law in Tulsa county.

H. O. McClure, president of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, tried to arrange a treaty of compromise between the Chamber of Commerce, which is, of course, the leading spirit of the Tulsa Klan with the Tulsa Tribune as its daily spokesman, and the governor. The Klan seems to have refused to take responsibility for past floggings, modify its future practices and support the governor in exchange for continued organization unmolested by the governor and the immediate withdrawal of martial law from Tulsa. Saturday night, Sept. 15th, the board of directors of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce voted to refuse to accept its president's report embodying the public part of the compromise, and within a few hours Walton extended martial law to cover the entire state.

When it is understood that Walton has sufficient evidence in his hands to convict on felony charges of riot and inciting to riot, many of the high and influential officials of the Klan, yet allows them to go about freely while [illegible] the only ones who have been sent to the penitentiary are three humble and ignorant Klan members, the insincerity of his drive against the Klan is apparent. The Klan official who was proven to have incited these three members to a flogging, is still untouched.

Meanwhile, as the gangs of dirty politics, supported by the Oscar Ameringer "socialist" turncoats, is being played against the dirtier gang of Klan Ku Kluxism, etc., to keep power over the people of Oklahoma, the socialist farmers who supported Walton and his [illegible] workers who are the dupes of "leading citizens" in the Klan are the common victims of the [illegible] in any way the leaders of the masked assassins and floggers of the Ku Klux Klan.

[illegible] The capitalist government is content in the belief that with a coming industrial depression and a shrinkage of the class struggle, the klan will probably clarify its program into a definitely anti-communist, patriotic orgy of illegal violence against all militant workers—a typically Fascist body drawing its numerical strength from the petty bourgeoisie and the ignorantly patriotic workers.

The capitalist class is prepared to surrender the government of the United States to a Fascist dictatorship, just as the Liberal Premier Facta surrendered to Mussolini, and as Alfonso surrendered to the Fascist General Primo de Rivera in Spain. The reactionary labor leaders, yellow socialists and anarcho-syndicalists who oppose the dictatorship of the proletariat will be found on the side of Fascism. It is a choice between dictatorships. The nascent American Fascism must be met with a united front of all workers' and farmers' organizations.

The Language Federations and the Daily

By ABRAHAM JAKIRA

The establishment in this country of a daily Communist paper in the English language must be considered as an important historic event. Every worker of America should be proud of the opportunity to be one of the founders of such a Daily and do everything possible to make its appearance on the date set.

Thousands of capitalist and reactionary labor papers are flooding the country with lies and misrepresentations about the communists and the communist movement.

The capitalist press is one of the most effective strike-breaking agencies in the hands of the employers. William Z. Foster's book—The Steel Strike of 1919—gives a most vivid picture of the part played by the kept press in breaking that famous strike. As these lines are being written the entire capitalist press is full of wild and fantastic stories about the communists and the Workers Party of America. These stories are spread by Daugherty and Burns thru the infamous heads of U. M. W. A. Our enemies are encouraged by the fact that we, with but a weekly paper in the English language, are powerless to defend ourselves against their vicious and contemptible attacks.

The need for a daily paper in the English language has never been so great. Every American worker and especially the members of the Party, should get behind the drive for the establishment of such a daily. This applies especially to the foreign born workers in this country. These are the most exploited, oppressed and persecuted, yet the most powerless of the working class because of their inability to speak the native tongue. It is the foreign born workers especially who in their struggle with the capitalist class must rely upon the communist press as the sole defender of their interests, their only spokesman in this country. The writer for the last few years has had an opportunity to be in the closest contact with the revolutionary foreign born workers in this country. And he knows the splendid spirit shown by these workers in supporting the communist press in their own language. A glance at the Party press in the numerous languages will readily bear this out. Only a few perhaps know the sacrifices made for their paper by comrades of the Russian Federation during the last few years. The November 7th, Sept. 14 for instance carries an announcement that 40 Russian workers of Detroit donated to that paper one thousand dollars, each one contributing twenty-five dollars today for the Proletarier. A party member in revolutionary Russia [illegible] a month's salary to the [illegible] is an enormous influx of subscription to the paper. Factories, shops and towns [illegible] to work and give, each man his mite, the sum total into thousands of rubles.

On the 15th of May, 1912, appeared the first daily paper in Russian published by workers—"Pravda" (truth). The workers realized by their own experience that, from the first moment, although the price was only two kopecks (one cent) it began to pay its way. Lenin and Zinoviev were living abroad, but contributed regularly, [illegible] the paper a firm line of policy. The body of its paper was filled with living and vigorous matter by the workers' mass itself.

The Russian Historical Commission found in the archives of the Okrana ("Russian Secret Police) a letter written to Lenin at the time by one of the members of the editorial committee, which is reproduced in part, as follows:

"August 14, 1913. Our paper seems to be on its last legs, in its death agony, as you might say; but we are keeping our spirits up and are not thinking of giving in as yet. It is [illegible] daily, but still it circulates amongst the Petrograd proletariat in 12,000 or more copies. It is written by workers, is not 'talking,' and only confiscations have brought it down almost by half. As for losses they are very great, but subscriptions are very great, too. Never yet has a labor paper met with such sympathy and material support as now. Money and greetings pour in on us as from a horn of plenty. . . The workers have become so accustomed, they have so grown into the paper, that it has become an immediate and essential requirement, and for them to lose it would be equivalent to suicide!"

Comrade Herlin, business manager of the "Pravda," 1912 to 1914, writes:

"The office used to receive scores of letters, particularly from the country. 'We very much want to see the good old Pravda, but it is no good subscribing for it, for they don't hand it over, and take you in as well, as likely as not. Couldn't it be done secretly?' And the office despatched this legal paper 'secretly,' in sealed envelopes or parcels, inside other papers, etc. . . . The enormous prestige enjoyed by 'Pravda' and the importance of correspondence from the workshop, may be seen from facts like the following: When a letter appeared in the 'Privodnik' workers at Riga, the Petrograd office of the firm immediately wired Riga and at the request of the latter, the Czarist secret local authorities usually confiscated the issues on arrival, irrespective of whether the central censorship had passed it or not. Nevertheless, here, as always, we turned out to be cleverer and more inventive than the capitalists: on that day an insignificant number were sent as compositors, while the bulk of the copies went the next day to another address."

So closely connected with the daily life of the workers was the "Pravda" that it forced the "Luzatsch" yellow journal of the Menshevists, to suspend for lack of readers, and called the Menshevik "Luch," (forerunner of the present "Luch," "Ray," "Call" type) and maintained its existence continuously from the time of its foundation up to the present time.

The inspiring example of the "Pravda," produced and distributed under infinitely more difficult circumstances than the American comrades have dreamed of, should spur members on to ever greater efforts to establish in this country the first English-language Communist Daily, a powerful workers' paper which will unite the American proletariat for the conquest of political power, will guide and inspire them in all the struggles against their exploiters.

Philadelphia Holds Big Meeting.
(Special to "The Worker")

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—More than 2,000 needle trades workers packed the big hall here to listen to Ben Gitlow and Caleb Harrison at a meeting arranged to protest the shooting at William Z. Foster in Chicago. The meeting was the biggest of the kind that Philadelphia has seen. The sentiment of the audience was unmistakably on the side of the progressives in the unions.

The speakers were frequently interrupted with applause when they denounced the ugly tactics of the reactionary union leaders in using thugs, gunmen and gangsters in order to stop the advance of the left wing movement within the needle trades union.

Many of those who had formerly been identified with the "right wing" expressed their disgust at the methods used by their faction to fight the progressives.

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Now Available in English
"The Communist International"
The official organ of the Executive Committee of the Communist International is now being published in English each month.
By arrangement with the Communist Party of England, which is publishing the English edition for the Communist International, the Workers Party of America will receive for sale 1,000 copies each month.
The September number contains the following articles:

Communist International—A Single International ..... *V. Kolaroff*
Workers Party ..... *Doriot*
Third Congress of Young Communist International ..... *Z. Leder*
Development of Capitalist Offensive ..... *G. Agusis*
Fascism in Power ..... *Karl Radek*
Prague to Essen ..... *Z. Leder*
Historical Parallel ..... *M. Price*
Impressions of General Election ..... *J. T. W. Newbold, M.P.*
The British Parliament ..... *E. Roy*
Politics in Gaya ..... *Martinoff*
Russian Revolution and the Fourth Congress of the Comintern ..... *Clara Zetkin*
Russian Social-Democracy to Comintern ..... *Martinoff*
Red Army ..... *Antonov-Ovseenko*
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"You Can't Believe a Word You Read"

That's what every workingman and woman says about the capitalist daily papers.

The workers are fed up with lies about Soviet Russia, English, French and U. S. imperialism, and doctored "news" about strikes, unions and the workers' life.

The capitalist daily paper represents the Chambers of Commerce, the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs, big business interests, big advertisers, and the whole capitalist class.

The capitalist daily paper gives the EMPLOYER'S side of the class struggle, confuses the workers and creates "public opinion" against them thus helping to defeat the workers in all their struggles.

A Communist fighting national daily in the English language is necessary to keep up a constant stream of trustworthy information for the workers.

Such a daily communist paper will help to build up the unions, crystallize the unorganized into independent working class political action, develop the fighting spirit and increase the class-consciousness of the workers.

A daily Communist paper will fight for the recognition of Soviet Russia, for the release of political and class-war prisoners; for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party; for the amalgamation of the craft unions for powerful fighting industrial organizations; for the organization of the unorganized; for a united front of workers' and farmers' government.

A daily Communist paper will expose the treachery of the reactionary trade union leaders; the hypocrisy of the church; the chicanery of the professional politicians; the prostitution of the capitalist press to the interests of capitalist imperialism; the menace of new imperialist wars; the dangers of fascism and the open shop.

A daily English Communist paper will fight against unemployment, long hours, unsanitary and dangerous working conditions, injunctions, the use of the militia and police in strikes against the use of private detectives and against provocateurs and gunmen employers.

A daily English Communist paper will uphold and support the workers in the exercise of the rights of free speech, freedom of the press, and public assemblage.

In order to establish and maintain such a communist English daily the workers must themselves provide the necessary means.

How much will YOU give to start the DAILY WORKER?

The Daily Worker Campaign Committee has opened a drive to raise $100,000 by November 7, 1923.

Every class-conscious worker should subscribe for at least one $5.00 share of preferred stock.

DO IT NOW. TEAR OUT AND MAIL THIS APPLICATION TODAY

Application for Shares of Preferred Stock

THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
1009 North State Street, Room 214
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For the purpose of establishing a WORKERS' DAILY NEWSPAPER the undersigned herewith pays the sum of $.....
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The Greatest Workers' Daily-"Pravda"

By JOHN J. BALLAM

Since we are about to publish in this country a Daily Communist newspaper in the English language, it may be well to recount briefly the experiences of our Russian comrades in their struggle to establish and maintain the greatest workers' daily newspaper in the world—"Pravda."

We are now in the midst of a great campaign for The Daily Worker, and making a public appeal for funds, whereas our comrades in Russia were under the constant scrutiny of the secret police and carried on their campaign underground.

Our Russian Comrades always realized the vital importance of the workers' press as a means of uniting the exploited peasants and workers in their struggle against their oppressors. They sacrificed time, energy, liberty and often life itself to maintain and to extend the influence of their press.

Recently the Pravda issued a jubilee number celebrating the tenth anniversary of almost continuous existence of that fighting proletarian newspaper, which is the source of the following extracts:

"In December, 1910, the joint party leaders (Bolshevik and Menshevik) succeeded in creating a legal weekly —"Zvezda" (The Star). It was suppressed the next summer, as the editorial board was partly arrested, and partly dispersed. In the autumn the paper fell almost entirely into the hands of the Bolsheviks, and due to its changed character it rapidly began to come closer to the working masses. . . . It stipulated the desire

Plans Big Party Activities for Approaching Winter

...ursday, Oct. 3rd, a general membership meeting will be held of the Bronx Workers Party branches at 2700 Park Ave., cor. West 177th St., to discuss all Party activities for the coming winter months. Will be ... and discussed. Our tasks are ... and how to carry them out effectively. ... working masses are gradually ... acquainted with the fact that the Workers Party is here to ... their battles. We must take ... of this and increase our ... day campaign for funds for ... Daily Worker is not nearly as ... as it should be. It ... be neglected. A Party school ... be established, and an extensive educational program worked out, also ... funding for regular weekly Open ... Our campaign for a Labor ... Party must be reinvigorated. Various ... and many other matters will be discussed ... at the general membership meeting.

Comrade Charles Krumbein will be ... for field work thruout the district for the coming Winter ... months, naturally a considerable part ... his activities will be taken up by ... organization work in the various ... but Chicago being the biggest ... will receive all the attention due. ... Bureau of the Central Executive ... committee will be present at this ... meeting to take part in the discussion ... and give advice in the general work. ... Party member should fail to participate.

Show "The Fifth Year" at Orchestra Hall in Chicago on October 6

"The Fifth Year," a nine-reel motion picture film showing actual conditions under which the workers of Russia are living at the present time, will be shown at the Orchestra Hall, 220 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Oct. 6.

The picture gives an accurate insight into the life of both the factory workers and the peasants, and also shows the Red Army in the field and on parade. A traveler just returned from Russia said that one could learn more about Russian life and see more of Russian scenery in two hours by watching this picture than by traveling around a whole year.

Various international labor conferences and a shop soviet session in one of the clothing factories run by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are high lights of special interest to labor.

Opposition to the film in some sections by forces hostile to union labor, should make the workers of Chicago more than anxious to see this film.

Downtown, N. Y., Branch Reunion.

There will be a re-union of the comrades and friends of the Downtown, New York City, Branch of the Workers Party, Sept. 22, at 208 N. 9th St. Excellent entertainment. Admission free.

LENIN says in "What is to be done?" "A well-run national fighting organization, which not only be a collective agitator, but also a collective organizer."

Moscow Is Rapidly Recovering, Shown by Recent Vital Statistics

MOSCOW.—The area of Moscow province before the revolution was 20,000 square miles; with the addition of certain surrounding districts since 1917, it now covers 17,500 square miles.

The population of the province is now estimated at 4,847,000, of whom 2,400,000 live in the city; that is, the population is about the same as in 1911. The growth in the city has been slow as compared with industrial countries in the main, but is more rapid than in Petrograd or Japan as a result of the revival of the industrial and economic activities of the province.

The natural increase in population is running pre-war dimensions. During the last three years the death rate has fallen considerably; in 1920 it was 32.5 per 1,000; in 1921, 29.0; in 1922, 24.4; and the annual rate for the first quarter of 1923 was only 154. The probability is that the death rate during the current year will be below twenty. Deaths from consumption have also decreased to very nearly the pre-war level. It is particularly to be noted that, in spite of the general adverse conditions of recent years, the maternity and infant welfare legislation of the revolution has had a marked effect upon the infant death rate, which has fallen from 297 per 1,000 in pre-war times to 240 at the present time.

Red Sparks in American Literature

PATRICK HENRY'S RESOLUTIONS.
By ROSE SAVONOVSKY.

Prior to the American Revolution, the western hemisphere as she now treats Canada, giving her home rule. She was as yet to learn the lesson that the American colonies were to teach her.

Old Mother Brittania wanted to assert her authority in America. The colonies could not raise any raw material, such as wool, for instance, that England herself produced; they could not manufacture goods, such as cotton textiles that England herself manufactured although they could raise the cotton that England did not raise, but needed for her manufactories. Besides, England claimed the right to restrain, and bind the colonies in every way she wanted to. The American colonies could have as much "freedom" in a word, as they would be allowed by the mother country took unto herself.

The colonists were in much the same fix as a modern working man in a capitalist country, who is at liberty to quit his job—and starve to death if he does not wish to be exploited by his employer. If they did not like the treatment they got at the hands of England, they could petition king or parliament, or both, for a redress of grievances, with the usual result that both politely ignored their mild protest.

In 1765, when abuses were piling up rather high, Patrick Henry stepped into the limelight in Virginia. He had but recently entered the House of Burgesses when that body was confronted with the problem of the Stamp Act just passed by Parliament.

According to this act, a special tax was placed on all checks and documents. The colonies were opposed to it when it was being discussed in England, but now that it was passed, the timorous right wingers of the time were in favor of yielding to this measure as does the growing grain to the breeze.

There were some people, however, who saw the injustices of English dominance, and were opposed to it. Foremost of these were Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, and Patrick Henry, of Virginia. They were the real militant leaders of the Revolution and England put a premium on their heads.

Patrick Henry introduced seven resolution in the House of Burgesses that made the more conservative members gasp for breath. According to Thomas Jefferson, the debate that followed the introduction of these resolutions was "most bloody."

The first resolution was to the effect that the American colonists, as direct descendants of Englishmen, were entitled to the same rights as were the inhabitants of England. The second resolution stated that these rights had been recognized by two royal charters granted by King James I. The third resolution denied the right to taxation by representation.

"Taxation by representation" was taken up as the war cry of the revolutionists. That the colonies had always enjoyed the right of taxation by representation was brought out in the fourth resolution. The fifth resolution was to the effect that any move to take away this liberty was a "tendency to destroy British as well as American freedom." "That his majesty's liege people, the inhabitants of this colony (Virginia) were not bound to yield obedience to any law or ordinance whatever designed to impose any taxation whatsoever upon them other than the laws or ordinances of the General Assembly" was the sixth resolution. It and the seventh, which provided that any person who would "maintain or assert" that any power other than the General Assembly could levy taxes was an enemy to the colony, were defeated. The first five, after a most heated discussion, were finally adopted.

During the course of this discussion, Patrick Henry made several oldtime speeches in defense of his resolutions. Jefferson wrote, "Torrents of sublime eloquence from Mr. Henry, backed by the solid reason of Johnston prevailed." After enumerating the British abuses with suitable invectives, Patrick Henry exclaimed, "Caesar had his Brutus; Charles the First, his Cromwell, and George the Third" (who was then king of England)—here he was interrupted by the speaker who shouted, "Treason, treason," Samuel was repeated by others. The orator defiantly paused until the noise subsided, then he concluded, "and George the Third may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it."

History does repeat itself. People who have power often, too often abuse it. Then the people who have taken advantage of, some submit without a why or wherefore, while others not only feel its abuses, but bring them to light and oppose them with every fibre of their being.

Temporal issues, although they are the instruments which bring out the powers of liberty-loving people, still, when one looks over the whole of history, do not seem so important as man's inherent love of freedom and his struggle for it.

The abuses of England were the temporal issues of Patrick Henry's day. If he were alive today he would quite likely oppose the abuses of capitalism, and assert himself on the issues of the present day.

Farmers Win Free Speech Fight.

MT. VERNON, Wash.—The Western Progressive Farmers and Workers have staged a comeback in this town where Elmer Smith was arrested recently and fined for repeating the Declaration of Independence. They advertised another speech by Smith, the labor lawyer from Centralia, and filled the town with two thousand farmers and workers from the woods. Smith spoke for two hours. The crowd was so enthusiastic that the American Legion and other ultra patriotic elements were afraid to attempt to break up the meeting. The farmers declare that never again will Mt. Vernon attempt to mob anyone who wishes to tell the truth about industrial conditions.

With the aid of the progressive elements in the neighborhood, Smith has established the constitutional rights of free speech and assemblage in one of the most reactionary towns in the state of Washington.

The DAILY WORKER will lead the American labor movement to the definite end of conquering political power.

Urge United Front of Labor for Big Political Struggle

The time seems ripe for a united front of labor in America. Events are rapidly approaching a new era in the political life of the country, such as has never been known in the history of United States.

The capitalist economic prophesies of the capitalist economists, that nothing might add to, will signal a new "open shop" campaign more ferocious than ever before in the history of labor. The reactionary legislation of the revolution has had a marked effect upon the infant death rate, which has risen from 297 per 1,000 in pre-war times to 240 at the present time.

Is a united front of labor possible? Can our, at present sadly disorganized and divided forces be united into one compact mass to meet these attacks, and what can be done? Federated Labor Party do toward the establishment of such a united front?

These will be the subjects to be discussed at a mass meeting to be held in Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Ave., Friday, Sept. 28th, at 8 P. M. The speakers will be Joseph Manley, Secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, Earl Browder, managing editor of the Labor Herald, and Jay Lovestone, author of the "Government Strikebreaker." All these speakers are well qualified to discuss these subjects and they have a very important message to bring to the workers. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Workers Party, Dist. No. 8. All Chicago Party members should make sure to be present and bring other workers along. Everybody is invited.

Detroit T. U. E. L. Activities.

DETROIT, MICH.—The Detroit Branch of the Trade Union Educational League at its regular meeting heard reports from the delegates who attended the second conference of the League in Chicago.

The League is giving a movie show and dance Saturday, Sept. 22nd, at Arbeiter Haus, 2101 Orleans Ave. The Fox Film Corporation's two-reel picture, "RED RUSSIA," has been secured for this occasion. This picture has been shown in the leading theaters throughout the country, and was only recently at the Fox-Washington in Detroit. It is as if especially adapted as an exposé of the methods of the reactionaries to twist the minds of the masses. The sub-titles bristle in vindictive terms but the pictures themselves serve as an anti-climax. As a case in point, one sub-title announces Lenin as a blood-thirsty autocrat, while the picture that follows shows him with a benevolent smile on his face, playing with a little kitten.

There will also be a two-reel comedy, "THE REPORTER," portraying the adventures of a cub reporter in the clutches of Michigan bandits. This is one of the funniest comedies ever screened and is guaranteed to furnish 80 laughs to a minute. Following the comedy show the floor will be cleared for the dance.

Members and sympathizers of the Labor Sports and Workers Party are urged to give this affair their fullest support. The proceeds of the entertainment will be used to extend the work of the League in Detroit. Admission is 50 cents.

In Free America.

The uprising of a large body of West Virginia citizens resolved to defend liberty in their state and to struggle for human rights in Logan and other "closed counties" is most significant. "Local action against local oppression is the slogan of the Defenders of West Virginia." The same local struggle on a lesser scale is evidenced in the strike among the silk weavers of Paterson where Chief of Police Tracy notorious in anti-labor operations has prohibited street meetings of the Associated Silk Workers and arrested two members for talking "seditious" to their fellow workers. Brockton, Mass., continues to close public grounds to shoe workers, many of whom, since the end of the outlaw strike, have organized in an Open Forum for educational and propaganda purposes. In the Massachusetts mines of the Consolidated Coal Co. where a strike has been in progress 17 months, the operators' gunmen continue their foul slay.

Riots instituted by the anti-Klan factions in Perth Amboy, N. J., and Binghamton, N. Y., show the vicious resentment against the Klan now gradually expressing itself throughout the East. The solution of its own methods by its enemies is of course, righteously protested by the Klan.

Open Forum in Denver, Colo.

Denver, Colo., subscribers of "The Worker" will be interested to know that a Sunday evening open forum has been started at Machinists' Hall, 1716 California St. The Denver Local Workers Party is planning to establish headquarters at this address.

Fall Dance Season Arrives in Chicago

The fall dancing season will be introduced by the great Amalgamation Dance on Saturday evening, Sept. 29th, at the Ashland Auditorium. The great assembly hall that housed the recent convention of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party will be jammed by none other than Sol Wagner (in person) and his ten well-known Society Syncopators.

This affair is the first of its kind arranged by the T. U. E. L. Needle Trades Section. Everything possible has been done to insure this undertaking to be one of the greatest successes in the radical movement. No effort and no stone has been spared to put this thing over. Space does not allow to tell of the ball room and its many attractions but the comforts of the great Ashland Auditorium are very well known to all.

The grave situation in the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union by this time is known to the whole world. The disgrace heaped upon the union who dare agree with the policies and program of the T. U. E. L. is rousing the entire membership. We must get the message of the T. U. E. L. to strengthen the unions, especially in the face of the bosses avowal that they will now start their open shop drive. Those who come will feel the great need of spreading the message of the T. U. E. L.

You are helping the cause of the expelled militants of the I. L. G. W. U. by attending this dance. Naturally you are helping yourself to a good time. We'll see you all, Saturday, September 29th at Ashland Auditorium.

Compers Fails Nation's Youths; Organize the Young Workers!

BY MAX BEDACHTMAN.

After having allowed Sam Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to address us for a half hour on the needs of the young workers, the Trade Union Educational League has decided to bring the issue to the rank and file of organized labor.

Sam Compers has failed miserably in his attempt to show the A. F. of L. that it has any program for the organization of the young workers in this country the necessity of organizing the millions of young workers into the unions. Mr. Compers, the high executive council of the American Federation of Labor is made that promise his organization has miserably failed to live up to.

If this is a question which is of such insignificance to the A. F. of L. as compared to other matters, why did they appoint a committee to investigate it? NO! The number of young workers employed in industry is increasing every day. Reports of the U. S. Department of Labor show that in income upon dozens of cities this will round to the tune of a sudden jump. This is largely due to two facts: One is that in the general drive to, from the organized unions in industry the bosses have found that young workers can easily be used to scab, and two, that with the prostituted Supreme Court having declared the Child Labor law unconstitutional, the employment of children has been given a tremendous impetus.

In New Jersey, for example, the organization of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union have found it almost impossible to unionize the dress shops there. Where Mr. Compers because of the enormous number of young workers employed in them. In West Virginia, Kentucky, and the whole southern coal mining district, young workers are one of the barriers with which union organizers have to contend. During the last summer vacation university students from upstate New York colleges were used to break the strike of the railway shopmen on the Pennsylvania, B. & O. Olean, N. Y. Harrisburg and Altoona, Pa. And the shame of the labor movement is the fact that it was the Churchill League for Industrial Democracy, a milk-and-water organization of sky pilots, that took the initiative in writing, printing and distributing a leaflet upon the students to play fair, not to "violate the American college spirit, and affront their own self-respect."

A couple of months ago 60 boys were used as strikebreakers in the plant of E. Wiener Co. when the upholsterers left the shop after an announcement that thereafter the piece work plan would prevail. "Besides the piecework grievance" says a Federated Press dispatch, "the strikers charged that the company was turning the plant into a kindergarten, a claim that was verified when it was found that children even below the permit age were being put into the factory themselves."

And every day brings new instances of the importance which the employment of young workers is assuming in the struggle of the workers against their bosses. While we recognize the fundamental principle that all child labor is to be abolished completely, we also recognize the fact that while it is more profitable for the capitalists to employ the young worker instead of the adult, he will do so. We also recognize the fact that the young workers are forced as producers to an enormous extent, enormous enough to warrant their being organized into unions.

The youngest worker can be organized. Newsboys have been organized into A. F. of L. unions in at least two cities in Seattle where John Nordhern was the leading spirit and delegate to the Central Labor Council, and in Chicago where young Robert Buck was active until his recent death. If only the trade unions would take a more sympathetic attitude towards the young workers there is no doubt of the possibilities for organization. Only recently, in New York, 800 plumbers' helpers who had been receiving from $2.50 to $4.50 a day went out on strike for a uniform wage scale of $6.00 a day, and recognition for their recently formed union, the United Plumbers' Helpers and Assistants Union. They organized their own union and demanded recognition of it by the Master Plumbers Association because the regular A. F. of L. union, the Journeymen Plumbers, REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE THEM!

The bosses, as usual, are more foresighted than the workers. The American Newspaper Publishing Asso. at its recent meeting in New York went on record in favor of sponsoring printing trades schools for the instruction of printers; favoring the establishing of regional schools in every section of the United States and Canada, to be financed by newspapers in their own sections, and creating a printing trades schools fund to be collected from the membership of the association, for the purpose of promoting the school plan throughout the United States and Canada. The official organ of the International Typographical Union remarks that this is a "direct slap at the printing trades unions." And young workers will form the vast majority of these talent at these schools which are nothing but scab nests.

Here is a very important problem which must be dealt with immediately. The progressives and radicals in the labor movement have taken the slogan, "Organize the unorganized!" In this campaign we must not for a moment forget the great masses of unorganized who are young workers and who seek unions. We must go to them to enroll the working youth, to make it easier for them to enter the unions by lowering the initiation fees to accord with the ability of young workers to pay. It is not only for their own benefit, but for union self-preservation. The young workers are rebelling and will forever the future of the trade unions to break the control of the unions ex-

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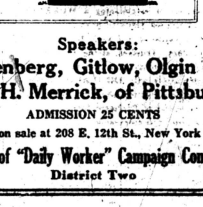

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Michigan Is Still Afraid

The first anniversary of the 1922 "Red Raids" in Michigan finds the state made famous by Ford's flivvers still in fear and trembling. The attack on the Communists at Bridgeman, the efforts to send Foster, Ruthenberg and others to prison, has not ended radicalism in the home of Newberryism, with its abundant crop of millionaire U. S. senators.

We glean these conclusions from the columns of the Michigan Farm Bureau News, of recent issue, which carries an article, set in two-column italics, asking, "Will Michigan Farmers Become Radicals?" We knew that iron ore from Minnesota went into the making of automobiles in Detroit. We welcome this indication that the farmer-labor victory in Minnesota is putting iron into the political aspirations of Michigan's farmers.

"Farmers of Michigan have never shown any sympathy for any form of radicalism in the state," wails the Farm Bureau News. "Are the officials of Michigan and the state administrative board going to force Michigan farmers to join the Nonpartisan League or some similar organization? We suggest that the State Coalition Committee make an investigation of this situation.

"The Farm Bureau, the State Grange, and other conservative farmer organizations have always stood for keeping the farmers out of any such radical movement. It now appears that their efforts along this line have not been appreciated by manufacturing and distributing interests."

Pity the poor State Coalition Committee. Stanley M. Powell, associate editor of the Farm Bureau News, confesses that the ambition of the Coalition Committee is to "prevent the spread of radicalism within the state and to insure the dominance of the old line political parties in the state. However," he continues, in a signed letter, "it has been hinted to me that in reality it is merely the political mouthpiece of the Michigan Manufacturers Association, of which John Lovett, of Detroit, is the executive secretary."

When the Farm Bureau News, therefore, appeals to the manufacturers in Michigan's big open shop industrial centers to curb the radicalism in the agricultural districts, it is time the farmers exposed this news bureau for what it really is. Michigan's farmers showed their mettle when they refused to agree on a conviction of William Z. Foster, at St. Joseph, Mich. Let the thinking men among them, the kind that demanded Foster's acquittal, organize and unite their forces with the city workers, with labor in the coal, iron and copper mines, all recognizing their common interests. A drive in this direction would be a fitting celebration of the first anniversary of the raids against the Communists at Bridgeman.

Find the Gunman!

"The Advance," official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, edited by Joseph Schlossberg, asks, "Why does not the Chicago police find the gunman?" whot shot at William Z. Foster while addressing a mass meeting at the Ashland Auditorium.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union has suffered, on several occasions, in Chicago, from the brutal and illegal raids and arrests of the local police and state prosecutors. "The Amalgamated" knows the power behind the bosses' blows. It, therefore, knows whereof it speaks when it says:

"The state's attorney in Chicago has enough power to raid union offices, seize their property and have their officers indicted without any shred of evidence; Why does he not use his great power to bring the would-be assassin to the bar of justice?

"The federal department of justice, at great expense to the American people obtained the useless information that Foster was present at an unprovoked meeting at an obscure place in Michigan, and then spent more money and energy at a useless trial to send Foster to the penitentiary for that crime; Why does not the department of justice use its great and vast machinery to apprehend the man who tried to kill an American citizen? Because that American citizen happens to be William Z. Foster the department of justice, the state's attorney and the Chicago police permit a dangerous criminal to be at large and endanger the lives of other citizens rather than arrest the gunman and thus perhaps reveal the identity of the enemies of labor who had sent him to commit murder.

"Murder was attempted at a labor meeting and that should be enough for the labor movement, regardless of its attitude to the group affected, to demand of the Government to take immediate action. The man who shot Bill Dropper was promptly arrested. Why is the man who shot at a labor meeting of thousands of people free?"

This outspoken declaration of the official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is in startling contrast to the vapid utterances that appeared in "Justice," the official organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Instead of raising the cry, "Find the Gunman!" "Justice" wants to know what rights Foster receives as secretary of the Trade Union Educational League. Instead of exposing the would-be assassins, "Justice," edited by the Gompers disciple, Yanovsky, seeks to turn attention from the crimes of the Sigman administration in the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, by throwing slurs at Foster.

"The Advance" might push its efforts to "Find the Gunman!" by addressing a few pertinent questions to "Justice," the mouthpiece of Sigman.

The Party Situation and Our Tasks

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THE WORKER

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Bosses Dine and Wine Lewis

REACTIONARY MINERS' OFFICIALS JOIN HANDS WITH CIVIC FEDERATIONISTS

Nova Scotia Coal Miners Find Law Is "Queer Thing"

(Special to "The Worker")

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia.—John Lewis aped the worst practices of the labor fakirs bosses of this continent when he entered the capitalist courts of Nova Scotia to secure an injunction against the officers of District 26 which would prevent them from using the officers of the United Mine Workers in that field. At the hearing on the injunction application [illegible], the appointee of Lewis, produced an affidavit from D. H. McDougall, vice-president of the British Empire Steel Corporation showing that Lewis had advised Roy Wolvin, president of the corporation, that he was deposing the district officers and revoking the charter of District 26 for making the co-operation of the officials of Besco to carry out his plans. The affidavit also shows that at that time McDougall has only met with Barrett and the provisional officers requested by Lewis.

In the decision handed down by Justice Mellish on August 13th it is made clear while Lewis had power to depose officers he was not empowered to appoint constitutional officers in their stead. Lewis has left the district in the position of having no officers to carry on its business and the only way in which officers could be placed in power was by means of a district election. The local's carried out these things and demanded that district elections be arranged for so that the situation could be cleared up.

However the miners of Nova Scotia are learning that the law is a "queer thing." When the order to carry the decision on the injunction into effect pending the trial in October was issued it was found to merely consist of an order restraining the district officers from functioning as officers in any capacity. When it was pointed out to the judge that he had neglected to incorporate his decision regarding Lewis having no power to appoint provisional officers in the district in order he remarked that he had merely used the statement on this point "in the course of my reasoning." So Lewis gets his injunction against the officers of the district and his provisional officers are in power. The trial in October will not change the state of affairs.

Instead of arranging for a district election as the locals have asked Lewis has sent a circular to the locals instructing them to pay the district per capita to the provisional officers and to "recognize" them. The circular shows that unless the locals do these things they will be expelled from the union. The locals are paying their per capita. The miners know the necessity of an organization for their protection. Even in spite of their opposition to the provisional officers selected by Lewis the locals are obeying the instructions rather than risk expulsion from the union.

Recently the provisional gang rushed to the capitalist press that the deposed officers were attempting to form dual unions. They also stated that the funds that were being collected for defense of the steel workers and miners arrested and blacklisted during the strikes were the Nova Scotia Workers' Defense Committee were being used to hamper the "international" in its work in the district. Committees from the locals appearing before the provisional officers with grievances have been insulted and threatened with expulsion because subdistrict conventions were held. Every move that could be made to provoke the miners into taking action that could be made an excuse for the revoking of local charters has been made. But the miners know that the plan of Lewis and the provisional officers is to expel the best locals and then rush into elections when it is safe for them to do so. For that reason the miners are doing all they can to prevent them getting an excuse to expel their locals.

So far as the Cape Breton miners are concerned there will be no dual union formed. Today is the period of retreat but on the morrow it will be demonstrated that the miners who can retreat in good order can also advance once favorable ground is found for a battle for the possession of the union. It is only fools who attempt to fight their enemies on ground chosen by the enemy.

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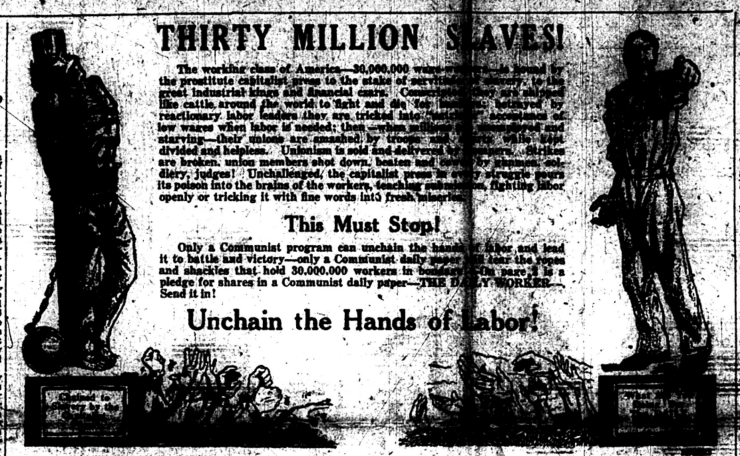

2,500 New York Pressmen Stop Publication of Daily Papers; Major Berry Is Herding Scabs

By H. M. WICKS
(Special to "The Worker.")

NEW-YORK CITY.—On the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 18, the population of New York awoke to find the news stands swept clean of all the great metropolitan dailies. This was the result of a decree of the 2,500 workers in the press rooms of the newspapers who had voted for a strike at midnight on Monday.

The publishers were caught unawares and were stunned at the quick action of the pressmen, for they had full confidence in the ability of the servile flunkey of capitalism, the notorious strike breaking, scab-herding commander of the American Legion, apostle of American Fascism and president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, Major George L. Berry, to force the men to remain on the job thru his campaign of terrorism.

The members of Web Pressmen's Union, No. 25, affiliated with the International, met at 8 o'clock on Monday night in regular monthly meeting at Beethoven Hall, expecting to hear a report from George L. Berry and the Board of Directors of the International Union who had arbitrarily taken charge of negotiations that he be found and brought to the meeting to report. A committee was dispatched to his elegant suite of rooms at the ultra-plutocratic Waldorf-Astoria, but Berry was "out" and could not be found.

The members of the Board of Directors also remained away from the meeting. A communication from this Board was read to the members that was far from satisfactory, inasmuch as it left conditions in the press rooms practically as they had been for the past year and a half under the terms of the Manton award.

It was plain that the rank and file were again being betrayed by their international officers, who had helped the publishers enforce the odious terms of the award of Federal Judge Martin T. Manton, which became operative on March 1, 1922. The Manton award was the culmination of a struggle which began in 1921, when the publishers took advantage of the depression in the printing industry and attempted to destroy union conditions in the press rooms. The local union was finally forced into arbitration and Federal Judge Manton was selected as the arbitrator. The decision was finally handed down it was so drastic in its provisions that it practically destroyed the achievements of thirty years' struggle for unionism in the press rooms of the city. The union had lost every point contested. Judge Manton, in his decision, used the precise words of the publishers while efforts at conciliation were being made a few months before.

When the interpretation of the award was later in dispute the publishers arrogantly told the pressmen that they were the only ones capable of interpreting the document. "We ought to know what it means," they boasted. "We wrote it!"

Under this decision the hours of work were increased ten hours per week. The part of the award most stubbornly contested by the pressmen was the clause to the effect that the workmen's time was at the disposal of the publisher. Because of irregular demands for workmen in the pressrooms the Manton award decreed that the employers could call the workers at any time it was thought necessary. The publisher was given the privilege to order the men to report for work at seven a. m. one day, at nine p. m. another day or at twelve o'clock noon or midnight. Under such conditions it was impossible for the pressmen to make any arrangements to be with their families one day in advance, since they were virtual slaves, constantly at the call of their masters.

In addition to this drastic clause which was viciously enforced against the pressmen, there was another (Continued on Page Two)

Years Ago Coal Diggers in Convention Ordered Mitche to Quit These Open Shopper

By JAY LOVESTONE
(Special to "The Worker")

NEW YORK.—At the sumptuous Lawyers' Club of New York the reactionary leaders of the United Mine Workers were wined and dined the other night by the powerful employers for their loyal service rendered to the owning class.

In appreciation of their surrender of the check-off to the coal mine owners, and in consideration of their remarkable "red exposure," the National Civic Federation honored President John L. Lewis, Vice-President Phil Murray and Editor Ellis Searles of the United Mine Workers. The gorgeous dinner party was ostensibly arranged by the unscrupulous, bitter enemy of labor in honor of T. W. Ashforth, President of the Employers' Federation of Victoria, Australia. Mr. Ashforth is a notorious foe of the Australian organized labor movement and has been responsible for breaking many strikes.

Big Step Backward for Miners

While the capitalist press was busy setting up lying story Number Five of the anti-red serial copied from the files of the Department of Justice in Washington and Pittsburgh for Mr. Gompers, the renowned comrade Scripps, ex-editor of the New York Call, Mr. M. Wright, Messrs. Lewis, Murray and Searles were feverishly attempting the United Mine Workers back twenty years.

It is nothing new for our high-salaried reactionary labor leaders to wine and dine in with the political enemies of labor. But never did the [illegible] John Mitchell was officially present at the [illegible] Lewis, Murray and Searles, who did not even a member of the [illegible] for their [illegible] performance of Lewis, Murray, and Mr.

The Combined New York Morning Newspapers
THE NEW YORK HERALD
The Journal of Commerce
DAILY NEWS
The Morning Telegraph,
The New York Times.
New York Tribune
World.
New Yorker Staats-Zeitung
IL PROGRESSO ITALO-AMERICANO

Major Berry Herds Scabs for Trust Press in New York City

(Continued from Page One)

clause to the effect that only the publishers had the right to determine the number of men employed on printing. Work on web presses is the most hazardous occupation in the printing industry. There are frequent casualties, and without an adequate number of workmen the dangers are increased considerably. Under all old contracts there was a clause that no men could be discharged or layed off without two weeks' notice, but under the Manton award the publishers could discharge men at any time they desired, to do so, without any excuse whatsoever.

These conditions were endured until the expiration of the Manton award, which was September 1. The publishers knew that the pent-up fury of the men might break at any moment, so they sent out S. O. S. calls to Tennessee for Major Berry, who has had considerable experience in the latter. When the Manton award was forced upon the pressmen.

Berry came in response to his master's call and induced the men to remain at work after the expiration of the period covered by the award so that Mr. Berry had an opportunity to reach an agreement through conciliation. The pressmen accepted the Berry proposal with the expectation of hearing a report on the progress of negotiations with the publishers at their regular meeting.

When Berry again exposed himself as the conscious tool of the employers by running away and hiding from the meeting on last Monday the fury of the membership burst forth in bitter denunciation of the International officials. An immediate strike vote was demanded from every part of the hall, and at twelve o'clock the vote was carried by thunderous acclamation. Messengers were dispatched to the few pressrooms working at that hour and in half an hour the wheels on every web press in all the capitalist dailies of New York were silenced for the first time in history.

And for the first time since the publication of the first daily newspaper in New York City over a hundred years ago the propaganda of capitalism dripping its deadly poisons into the minds of the workers, was stopped. The slanders distributed to their toil were the dejected look of opium fiends deprived of their daily allotment of dope. At noon they hastened to the streets and still the newsstands were barren. In the evening an edition appeared under the name "Combined New York Newspapers." It was an eight page affair containing the names of all the New York English dailies, with the exception of the Commercial, which signed up with the pressmen, and one or two other trivial and uninfluential publications.

Berry "Outlaws" Strike.

George L. Berry, from his Waldorf-Astoria suite, issued a declaration outlawing the striking pressmen and calling upon those "loyal to the International" to remain at work. In a communication to David Simons, president of Web Pressmen's Union No. 25, Berry declared that the strike was illegal and insisted that the men return to work and permit the International Board to carry on negotiations.

Berry was then requested to attend a meeting of pressmen in Beethoven Hall scheduled for Wednesday the second day of the strike. He attended, but left in disgust when he was confronted with such a display of solidarity on the part of the men that he reluctantly expressed his willingness for it. He arose to speak and addressed the pressmen for fifteen minutes, urging them to return to work. He "guaranteed" that work would be resumed at the old wages pending negotiation—fair arbitration, not lawyers' arbitration, he said. This was received with jeers, as the members of the pressmens' union, like most organized workingmen in America, are coming more appealing to pressmen in other cities to come to New York and enjoy the conditions granted them by the benevolent New York publishers. He also holds the club for expulsion over the heads of the loyal members who remain on strike.

There was no response to the Berry proposal, so Berry called a meeting of his own on Sunday afternoon at Town Hall.

"Sovietized" Pressrooms.

The meeting was attended by about 500 and Berry arose to speak, with the other international officials sitting on the platform. As soon as he arose a striker demanded that Simons, as president of the local union, act as chairman. Berry, who had brought in a number of strike-breakers and other thugs to try to intimidate the men, felt more secure than at Wednesday's meeting and arrogantly asserted that he could not permit an official not recognized by the International Union to speak. Simons, who had said nothing up to this point, then arose and, instead of replying to the cowardly ink, Berry, turned to the strikers and said: "Boys, we Will not listen to a strikebreaker. Let's go!" The five hundred strikers arose as one man and walked out, leaving Berry, his executive board and the detectives to listen to the exposition of the principles of unionscabbery.

Here we into a rage and incoherently screamed that the men who did not return to work would lose their jobs, their charter, their right to the pressmen's home in Tennessee, and other benefits. He announced that his harrangue would be published in pamphlet form and distributed to the men who would not listen to him.

"From this moment on," shouted Berry, "we will man every vacant place in the pressrooms of New York. We will put the United States and Canada for men to come to the New York pressrooms," and so on for an hour this consummate traitor to the principles of unionism boasted of his determination to import strike breakers from other units of the organization.

Before he concluded he sought refuge in the last resort of every labor leader who sells himself to the capitalist class by raising the question of red activities in relation to the strike.

"We won't have in our organization men who can be stampeded into such a mear riot as you just witnessed (when the men left the hall hurling defiance at Berry). By a few reds who are trying to introduce the soviet system into the pressrooms of this country."

There was loud applause from the ranks of the detectives and publishers' stool pigeons who substituted for an audience of pressmen. They applauded because this was the only part of his talk they understood, having heard it on many occasions from other lackeys of capitalism.

The Strike Is Spreading.

On Wednesday the makers, affiliated with the International Union, stopped work in sympathy with the pressmen in half a dozen of the larger plants in the city. The contract between the affiliated with the Typographical Union, have a contract that does not expire until Jan. 1, so they are not involved on the job and scab upon the striking pressmen, thereby again vindicating the efficacy of the "sacred contract" in the eyes of the capitalist class in its struggle against the working class.

In spite of the contract, however, most of the men employed in the composing rooms are refusing to respect the scabs, and it is certain that if Berry imports strike scabs to take the places of the strikers there will be a spontaneous revolt of the workers in the newspaper composing rooms.

Insistent demands are being made upon the officials of the Typographical Union to charter down the gauntlet to Berry. This, of course, would be in conflict with the laws of both unions, and arouse a jurisdictional fight in the American Federation of Labor, but such a move is necessary at this time—and necessity knows no law of God or man. Berry, like all other lackeys of capitalism, is opposed to amalgamation and the present strike of the New York pressmen is merely another argument for amalgamation. The militants in the Typographical Union and in his own union, feel that this is an opportune time to take up the fight and definitely eliminate Berry.

"They have no fear of old man Gompers and the simple reason is that the International Typographical Union is strong enough to tell Gompers where to get off at," declared a prominent member of the Berry machine, and their example of solidarity and determination to hold out against the odds against them marks a definite development from the old practices of conciliation and arbitration to mass action, which is the only effective action for the working class in its struggle against the greed and avarice of the capitalist class.

Make Traveling Possible.

MOSCOW.—The Moscow scholarship students are granted a reduction of seventy-five per cent in their fares by rail and water when travelling for their holidays.

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Communist Sentiment Grow

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

Secretary, Workers Party.

Recently the National Office of the Workers Party received a report that in a certain town in Illinois 250 coal miners were ready to become members of the Party.

Another report received in a letter from West Virginia from 255 coal miners of various fraternal groups who wish to become members of the Workers Party.

These two reports and other records of a similar character indicate the growth of Communist sentiment among the workers of the United States. They indicate the possibilities of building up a great Communist party in this country.

Why Communist Sentiment Grows.

The development of this sentiment toward the Communist movement and toward Communist organization is not a mere chance.

Communists, who understand the fundamentals of Marxian science know that the Communist movement must spring out of the experience of the workers themselves.

It is also not a chance that the greatest sentiment on Communist organization has arisen among the miners. The miners during the years since the war have been going thru just those experiences which create Communist sentiment among the workers. Again and again the miners in their great "struggle have found themselves face to face with the capitalist government. The government has openly and boldly championed the cause of the coal barons and used its force against the organized coal miners.

This lesson is teaching the miners that they must awake to the meaning of their struggles they must aim to secure control of the governmental power. Workers who realize the necessity of establishing a workingclass government in place of the capitalist government are ready to join the Communist party.

The realization of this necessity has not only become apparent among the miners but is manifesting itself among the workers generally. The movement for a labor party is an expression of this development in its earlier stages. With a mass movement demanding the organization of a labor party there is bound to be development of that understanding of the class struggle which will create in the left wing of the labor movement that Attitude toward Communism which makes possible the formation of a mass Communist party.

The Organization Campaign.

The Organization Campaign launched by the National Office for the purpose of adding 10,000 members to the Workers Party by January 1st has been initiated because the Central Executive Committee of the Party realizes that the conditions are ripe for a great advance by our party.

Whether we actually gain 10,000 members depends upon the degree of enthusiasm and energy with which the units of the party organize and the membership generally take up this campaign. What has, in the past, stood between us and an increase membership has been a lack of organizational efforts by the members of the Party themselves. This the Central Executive Committee is seeking to change in the campaign now under way. It calls upon every Party member and every Party unit to immediately throw itself into the work of building up the membership.

Membership campaign committees must be organized in every branch of the Party.

Workers who are subscribers for the Party press must be canvassed and invited to become members of the organization.

The militant trade unionists who have been cooperating in the work of the Party must be brought into the organization.

The increase of the Party membership means that all the work of the Party will be strengthened. We will have mobilized new forces which will make possible our forging ahead faster than ever before. This is the great goal of the membership drive. Let us go forward with the determination to make the membership of the Party will have 30,000 members.

Did the Newspapers tell the TRUTH About the Boston Police Strike

For breaking which Calvin Coolidge was made President of the U. S.

Who controls the press of this country, that mighty instrument that moulds public opinion? Do the workers need a press of their own?

Mass Meeting

To launch the campaign for THE DAILY WORKER to be issued on November 7, the sixth anniversary of the first Workers Republic

Thursday Eve., Oct. 4, at 7:30 p.m.

SCENIC AUDITORIUM, BOSTON

Corner Berkeley and Tremont Streets

SPEAKERS:

H. M. Wicks Author and Lecturer

J. Louis Engdahl Editor, "The Worker"

and others.

Auspices Daily Worker Campaign Committee of Greater Boston

Watch for Future Events—Grand Concert, October 27. Three Day Bazaar and Festival, Nov. 15, 16 and 17 at Dudley Street Opera House.

Come in Masses. All Welcome

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THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
1009 North State Street, Room 214
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Pledge No. ..... Date. .....

For the purpose of establishing a WORKERS' DAILY NEWSPAPER the undersigned herewith pays the sum of $.....
which shall be deposited with John J. Ballam, Charles E. Rothenberg and J. Louis Engdahl, Trustees, at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois, and upon the organization of a corporation to be known as, to wit: THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, the undersigned shall receive as original subscriber ..... shares of Preferred Stock, at five ($5.00) dollars per share, fully paid and non-assessable.

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Auspices
DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF CHICAGO

Cruse Tells about Role of Nepman in Soviet Russia

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.
(Special to "The Worker.")

MOSCOW—The story of one of the "Nepmen" (the "New Economic Policy" men who have been permitted to engage in private trade and business). They have to see the loss of revolutionary ideals in the Communist Party, and the steadfast loyalty of the workers.

Let them lay their fears at rest. The Communist Party takes no stock in Nepmen. Its attitude toward Nepmen is to see exploitation goes without saying. And there is no more confidence in the Nepman's membership in the party, not on the part of careerists but of poor souls who need and want work.

THIS IS NOT DUE TO THE ADVANTAGES, MATERIAL OR OTHERWISE, ATTENDANT UPON PARTY MEMBERSHIP. A RED CARD BRINGS MANY NEW DUTIES AND PRACTICALLY NO NEW RIGHTS. It was different in 1921, yet more candidates for membership offer themselves now than then. Party purity is considerably less than that of those employed by Nepmen. As is well known in Russia, it is divided into seventeen categories founded each month upon the value of the "commodity ruble," an average of the purchasing power of the Soviet ruble as applied to a list of essential things the worker needs. Every drop in the paper ruble is accompanied by a rise in the monthly wage, so the workers are absolutely assured of a living, very different from conditions in Germany.

Furthermore, there is an excellent system of social insurance under which the employer pays the whole of from 16 per cent to 21 per cent of the weekly wage of the workers, into a union administered and state controlled insurance fund. Workers are paid full pay from the first day of notice of illness and this continues for a certain period when he goes on the "Invalid List." Communists fare no better than other workers in the matter of getting jobs. This is now declared to be based only on fitness. The ultra responsible posts are filled by those considered politically trustworthy. The only advantage that party members do enjoy is the result of a party regulation whereby anyone receiving from a "Trust" or other concern a wage higher than the party standard must contribute the whole of such excess to the party funds for the benefit of old, invalided or unemployable members. Journalists pay 25 per cent of the income from their books, etc., in the same way.

The life of a Nepman in Russia is not a bed of roses, or at least the roses have thorns. Three per cent per month is collected as tax and in addition he pays high for all accommodations. All houses are government owned; when you apply for rooms the second question is, "How much do you earn." On this the rent is based. Most public institutions and factories conduct restaurants for their employes where prices are but a fraction of those charged outside, and better paid workers must pay more for the same food as their lower paid comrades. Thus the workers are sure of a living, its character dependent not upon the whim of the profiteer but upon official fixation on a commodity price basis. And in a thousand and one ways the Nepman pays, more or less willingly, for his profits are large, but always in the knowledge that his social existence is by no means a permanent thing.

The whole NEP reminds me of the heating system in Lunacharsky's official waiting room. There are three systems represented, a high German style creature of warmth and beauty, while because arranged only for small third coal—and there isn't any. Then there are the modern radiators under the window seats of this beautiful one-time palace, idle for want, perhaps, of any coal at all. Finally, there is a hideous contraption of old brick and plaster, with a rusted old stove pipe shooting very much askew into the chimney of the grand tile stove. It is built to use wood, smoky, smelly, sooty wood, the only kind of fuel Russia had last winter. It stands there, ready to go. The beautiful tile monument is a reminder of the class-monopolized comforts and beauties of the old order. The steam radiators, efficient, clean, economical, with their central heating plant, are the new Communist social wedge into that is to be. And the ugly thing of crooked bricks—that's the NEP. Hideous? Sure. Wasteful? Sure! But it burns wood. When we have plenty of coal we won't need the NEP.

THE DAILY WORKER NEEDED

The Daily Worker is badly needed. No labor group is public ly effective without it's daily newspaper. The Federated Press welcomes every addition to the daily field.

CARL HAESSLER,
Managing Editor, The Federated Press.

President Coolidge---The Machine Man of the Big Bankers

[illegible] Coolidge [illegible] Machine [illegible] Bankers [illegible] Coolidge [illegible] Machine [illegible] Coolidge [illegible] Machine [illegible] Coolidge [illegible] Machine

Chicago's First Meeting for the Daily Worker Drive Is Great Success; $7,555 Raised

By HARRISON GEORGE.

Chicago, Communists determined to establish the first daily Communist paper in the United States in the near future, if the spirit pervading the first meeting in Chicago of the DAILY WORKER campaign is any indication.

The meeting, held Friday, Sept. 21st, was attended by good attendance, which grew in attendance, giving several after round of applause to Chairman Louis Krumbein and Comrades Cannon, Ruthenberg, Engdahl and C. E. Ruthenberg, as each voiced the Party's demand for the first English-language Communist daily paper in America—which will be the only English daily in the world.

"I was often told, while I was in Russia," said Comrade Cannon, "that we must call our American comrades had established and kept in the field a daily paper in the language of this country, would we deserve the name of a political party, for only by a daily paper that will fight for the masses of workers of this country every day can we bring these masses support our ideas.

"When the Bolsheviks began to publish their party's daily paper, 'Pravda,' in 1912, there were only 1,200 party members in Russia. Such heroic struggles they fought to keep the 'Pravda' going! Day after day the Czar's censor suppressed it, and after editor was imprisoned, the 'Pravda' had to be printed and circulated in spite of all persecution and workers from the shops were called in to assume editorship, the most drastic financial sacrifices were made but every member realized the importance of a daily paper for the raising of Russian workers, and in spite of all opposition the 'Pravda' circulated 50,000 copies a day in Petrograd alone, while through revolution, counter-revolution, famine, invasion and reconstruction the 'Pravda' lived and still stands, the voice and power of the Russian Communist party.

"So must we, the members of the workers Party, rally to the call, making every sacrifice necessary to establish a daily paper of Communism and not merely because we ought to have a daily as a matter of routine, but because a Communist daily, being different than the so-called labor papers which are absolutely rotten with contamination from the capitalist press, will be the means of rousing the masses to struggle, leading them from victory to victory, from cynicism

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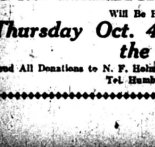

Help Build Russia

A nine-reel movie showing the workers of Russia building a new society on the ruins left by the Czar.

Industry — War — Socials Life — Amazing workers' aid in overcoming the utter deficits of famine and invasion

Every American worker should see

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ONE NIGHT ONLY—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, at 7:00 and 9:15 P. M.

Main floor and balcony seats $1.00. Gallery 50c.

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Send All Donations to N. F. Holst, Folkets Hus, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Tel. Humboldt 2723.

Party Shows Life in Butte, Mont., Despite Obstacles

(Special to "The Worker.")

BUTTE, Mont.—A successful street meeting was held here under the auspices of the Workers Party branch last week. Comrade William F. Dunne had been speaking for about ten minutes on "Labor, Industry and Government" when he was arrested by the chief of police. Taken to the station, he was released on his own recognizance for appearance in police court.

Dunne hurried back to the corner, got the crowd to come a block down the street and continued the meeting. After speaking about twenty minutes to a crowd which now numbered over a thousand, he was again arrested. Mrs. J. P. McCarthy then took his place and was also arrested on a charge of her arrest, which incensed the crowd and brought threats to overturn the patrol wagon. Mrs. McCarthy continued the meeting without further interruptions. The sheriff, elected in the Farmer-Labor non-partisan campaign, has offered the courthouse steps for open air meetings.

We sold $18.10 worth of literature. The police judge dismissed the cases against the comrades, holding that arrest under a traffic blocking ordinance he did not hold in these cases. The mayor has since refused a permit but street meetings are going to be held anyway.

The Debs meeting here failed to revive the Socialist party. Addresses were announced and notices were sent out following the meeting. About fifteen members of the Workers Party branch attended the meeting which was called for Musicians' Hall. Miss Elizabeth Gutstein, organizer for the Socialist Party, was present and was much cheered at what seemed to be a goodly number of prospects. She told brightly of how "Gene dearly wished the revival of the Socialist Party, but when asked about principles stated that there was to be no discussion of principles as the meeting was called to re-organize the Socialist Party. She then asked for members and got two responses after a dissertation on the revolutionary effectiveness of paying a year's dues in advance. The missionary and her two converts then filed out, after which the Workers Party members held a propaganda meeting, not wishing to waste the rent paid by the Socialist Party and secured four applications.

A call for a Farmer-Labor party conference, signed by a large number of active unionists and members of farmers' organizations, is about to be sent out. The conference will be held in Great Falls, Oct. 2. Sentiment all over the state is strongly for a Farmer-Labor party with a strong drift towards the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

We can get along without many things but we must have the DAILY WORKER.

A MEETING OF THE DAIRY AND POULTRY COMMUNE.

A meeting of the group that is organizing a Dairy and Poultry enterprise for Soviet Russia will take place Friday evening, Oct. 5, at the school of the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia, 1902 W. Division St.

All those interested in such an undertaking are invited to this meeting.

Information can also be obtained from the secretary, N. Garbut, 725 N. Ridgeway Ave., Chicago, or at the Executive Board meetings every Friday evening, at S. Ptashkin's house, 2716 Crystal St.

Convenient Hall For Rent

for meetings, lectures, entertainments, etc. Also rooms for small-er meetings.

SOCIETY FOR TECHNICAL AID TO U. S. S. R.

1902 W. Division St. Near Lincoln

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Workers Party District Pushing Party Activities

(Continued from Page One.)

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 21.—The Workers Party of Michigan, District Number Four, was held at the Mason Hotel, Detroit, Mich.

The convention was called to order by Henry Gitlow, who was elected to the temporary chairmanship. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the membership to put into effect the party's organization policy immediately. The call of the Central Executive Committee for 10,000 new members by the time of the next convention was adopted and the convention pledged itself that District Seven's quota would be forthcoming. Resolutions on co-operation with the Young Workers League, and the enlistment of women in party work carried unanimously. The newly elected District Executive Committee was instructed to prepare resolutions to protest against the Bulgarian White Terror, against the Polish White Terror, and against the Greek-Italian conflict which holds the threat of inaugurating Europe's another war.

The resolution on the industrial policy of the party was the occasion for a lively debate. The resolution demanded the industrial registration of the membership shall be completed by Nov. 1st; that all members eligible to membership in trade unions must join at once; that city central and branch executive committees shall carry on an uninterrupted intensive campaign of education on joining the unions, and that provision be made for disciplinary measures against those members who failed to carry out the letter and spirit of the resolution. It was this last clause that drew fire of some of the delegates, but when it was put to a vote it carried almost unanimously.

Delegate Jackman of Indianapolis gave an interesting report of the political situation in Indiana and stirred the incoming District Executive Committee to take steps to send a field organizer to cover that territory and assured the convention that if this were done gratifying results were assured.

The delegates from Grand Rapids reported that the Party locally was in fair condition and asked assistance in carrying out the industrial work and requested aid from the Polish Federation for organizing work among the 15,000 Poles who live in Grand Rapids.

Recent developments in Detroit were reported as very encouraging. The recently created Industrial Commission, charged with the task of reinstating the party's industrial work, reported that results were gratifying and that most of the members would be in the respective trade unions by the first of the year. Educational work was carried under way while other party activities were going forward satisfactorily.

George Tries, of the Sprinkler Fitters' Union, and a member of the executive council of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, addressed the convention on the subject of "Labor" for "a united front of workers and farmers on the political field.

One of the interesting features of the convention was the complete absence of factionalism. Every question was discussed entirely on its merits and the selection of the new District Executive Committee those comrades best qualified for the tasks ahead of the highest committee in the district were chosen. District Seven feels that it has reason to gratulate itself on the achievements of this convention, and we are convinced that the party here is destined to take a leading place in the struggle against capitalism.

A Worthy Example

The appearance of one swallow does not by any means indicate the presence of summer and the fact that Fred Maderi, former president of the Building Trades Council of Chicago, has officially quit the business of being a labor leader for the richer pickings of the real estate field, the encouraging fact does not justify the optimistic feeling that he is only the first swallow to rid the labor movement of his presence.

Mader is what is known in politic labor circles, that is, where Gompers sits as King, as a "bona fide" labor leader. There is nothing radical about him. He was never arrested for violating the criminal syndicalism law, tho in the pursuit of his calling it was not uncommon for him to have to face a coroner on suspicion of having participated in the elimination of some human being from earthly troubles. But that was all in the day's work.

Now, Fred has been running into squalls lately. The union of which he was party boss away and off his job, going under the suzerainty of Michael Boyle. The latter is in jail, by the way, because of his alleged complicity for some court or other which believed that he knew more than he told about the fixing of a certain jury. But that is neither here nor there. He did not go to jail for fighting an injunction, or for the right to free speech, but rather for the right to remain dumb—so he still remains a respectable citizen.

Mader seeing so many dues payings ex fixtures-hangers departing in the direction of his friend's treasury sat down and did some thinking. While thinking he had scribbled with pencil for inspiration he decided to make a few dollars by promoting a boxing match for "charity." When the patriots rubbed the talcum powder dust out of their eyes they could not see Fred thru the smoke. The only consolation they had was to read the headline in the daily papers to the effect that Fred had skidded with approximately $6,000 of gate receipts.

The police were too busy giving hypodermic injections to assemble her in order to make it palatable so Fred did not even draw a steam heated. What is $6,000 anyhow in the life of a labor faker? We might to under the impression that Fred was being banqueted by the National Civic Federation with Elihu Searles and John L. Lewis and dwelling with gusto on the dangers that confront this country from the Reds because of their predelection to "force and violence" when a reporter spied him sitting in a Rolls Royce in front of an office building on Dearborn Street. Like a real reporter he produced his pencil and asked Mader for an interview. Fred as greedy as a hungry gudgeon for publicity grasped the opportunity to advertise his new line of business. He spoke substantially as follows: "I am through with the business of being a labor leader. There is not enough money in it. I am now in the real estate game. If I had served the real estate interests half as loyally as I served the workers I would now have half a million dollars instead of the paltry $250,000 which I have collected."

Here is a martyr to duty if ever there was one. Left in comparative old age with the paltry sum of one hundred thousand dollars! Why the late John Mitchell once head of the Miners' Union left $250,000 and the other Grand Dukes of the American Federation of Labor no doubt would scorn such a paltry nest egg as Fred has accumulated for fighting labor's battles.

With the growing spirit of militancy among the rank and file of the workers, industrial leeches like Mader will find it increasingly difficult to ply their nefarious trade. Mader has set a splendid example that could be followed to great advantage to the workers of Chicago. How many labor fakers will follow Fred Mader to the green grass?

The DAILY WORKER will be labor's political and industrial voice.

The Ku Klux Klan in Oklahoma

With the exception of the Ku Klux Klan and "Jack" Walton the political life and death struggle for political power in Oklahoma is the most sensational political struggle in the country today. Governor Walton has lost the support of all the labor movement of Oklahoma in his immediate battle with the Klan. His very existence at which is a threat and a recall is organized labor and radical movements, the radical farmers and workers of the state are inclined by fear of the terrorizing Klan and against their wishes to support Walton's fight on that issue so far as he goes.

The point of greatest danger is that if Walton finds it convenient to his purposes, he will, after getting support enough to over-awe the klan, sell out to it and stop fighting it.

The yellow Socialist tribe of Ameringer and Company are playing safe. If Walton wins, they will win with him; but, being "practical" men, "constructive" Socialists, they are backing and filling enough to be able to keep on the blind side of the klan if the hooded terror wins.

Meanwhile, Walton is exposing enough of klan activities to send anyone who was not protected by federal government influence to prison for life. Whipping parties, "cutting" surgeons, a negro whose ear was cut off and an attempt made to make him eat it, these little matters are of no concern to Daugherty and Burns, but—let the communists hold a convention ! !

Capitalizing Misery

By H. M. WICKS.

The Japanese disaster, like all devastating holocausts, gave the various Christian relief and charitable institutions an opportunity to capitalize human misery. The most spectacular of all these organizations is our old friend, the Salvation Army. The organization has had its panhandlers in the field for some time, ostensibly collecting funds for the unfortunate refugees of the Japanese earthquake and fire. Incidentally the publicity which the Salvation Army paroll will also be spared the necessity of going to work earning an honest living so that they can point to suffering in Japan or elsewhere.

This delectable Christian organization utilized the immeasurable suffering of the World War to ingratiate itself with the reactionary forces of the blackest capitalism, and since that time has functioned as one of the most vile of all religious agencies in fighting the labor movement. After the war frenzy had exhausted itself the Salvation Army, reluctant to surrender the income derived from well-advertised drives, staged a number of "Home Service Drives," wherein it pictured the awful suffering due to the unemployment that swept the country in 1920. In Chicago, Gary and other places in the steel strike district the agents of the Salvation Army promised immediate help to the unemployed strikebreaker providing they would sign an agreement to become scabs in the steel strike and thus help break the heroic resistance in relation to the switchmen's strike. So great was the Christian charity of this swindling crew that they tried to turn decent human beings into industrial scabs. Christianity is the refuge of scoundrels, it proves. It prostitutes itself to every type. It even stoops to hunger to get a chance to pollute the mind with the most vicious ignorance and then proceeds to debauch the body through scabbery.

Horrible as is the present catastrophe in Japan it is nothing comparable to the deadly blight of Christianity, teaching its religion of slavery and submissiveness to capitalism. Victims of hunger and disease may recover from the effects of the earthquake, but once the insidious poison of Christian superstition is implanted in the human organism it is difficult to recover from it. It is the duty of the working class of the United States to strive to protect the Japanese workers from a double disaster by refusing to contribute to this aggregation of dope-peddling scab herders.

See Need of Amalgamation.

NEW ORLEANS.—Never in the history of the South has a greater need for amalgamation been demonstrated than now. Two thousand longshoremen, comprising both the white and colored unions, unaffiliated with any international body, but attempting to "go it alone," struck for a 44-hour week, an advance of 15 cents an hour, and an increase in the number of men in the several gangs. Twelve hundred white and negro screwmen refused to work unless a 44-hour week, an advance of three cents a bale on cotton and better working conditions were granted them. The port is completely tied up and ships are being diverted to other ports. International Seamen's Union sailors are giving what assistance they can to the employers. The Industrial Workers of the World are standing aloof and are giving no assistance to the vessel owners. Longshoremen in the Gulf section go out October 1.

Cannon in Douglas Park.

Douglas Park English Branch meets every first and third Monday at 3322 Douglas Blvd. At the next meeting, Oct. 3, James P. Cannon will speak on the subject, "Why Militant Workers Need a Political Party." All cordially invited! No admission charge.

Put Spokesmen of Labor in Filthy Jail at Kansas City, Mo

By J. W. BRUCE.

(Special to "The Worker.")

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Details of the Kansas City jail conditions that have been causing public indignation since the arrest, and later dismissal, of William Z. Foster and John Miholic, leaders of the Chicago Labor Defense Council committee. Foster and Miholic were held for a short time in one of the worst jails of the country, Kansas City, which boasts of being the best of America, must certainly be a thing of the heart.

The Kansas City jail is two floors underground, and the two "jailbirds" were locked in a cell which was over further back than the cells in which the other prisoners are kept, the part of the jail is the isolation block. It is dimly lighted, the air is unspeakably foul and the cells are filthy. The light of day never penetrates into this "isolation block" as it is, in every sense of the word, a dungeon, of the worst mediaeval sort.

Not only communists, but "ordinary" persons indicted for petty crimes, are sent into this hellhole. A short time ago, an advance agent for one of the Socialist Party Debs' meetings, Esther Friedman, was arrested here, together with a number of the street audience, on the ridiculous charge of blocking traffic. They were all fined $25 each. The cases are now on appeal.

It is interesting to note that one of the most vicious judges in the city, a moron named Fleming, who gained his cheap notoriety by saying that "this is a free country but no for radicals" in the Ella Reeve Bloor case, was caught breaking the law himself. He had been out to one of those tempting little "inns" see the outskirts of the city, with a few friends, including, of course, the female element. On driving home, the Judge, much the worse for wear and boozier, drove the automobile with such skill that an accident resulted, and one of the women killed. He was caught red-handed trying to make off from the accident with the license plate taken from the machine. This double violation of the United States law—the leaving of the scene of the accident before making a report, and the removal of the license plates—was innocently overlooked by the thousand per cent Judge who is the patriotic intelligence of the small aroused when the Reds hold a perfectly peaceful meeting.

A united front of all shades of radicals and trade unionists is about to be formed to combat the Kansas City patriots, and establish the right of any political or trade union organization to free speech and free assemblage. "Chicken-dinner" Fleming, as he is now popularly known, will be taken his place sooner than he thinks.

THE BACKBONE OF THE FAMINE IS BROKEN—BUT

A New Famine Is On

In Soviet Russia there exists:

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A great hunger for scientific education.

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and

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Cannons or Tractors

contest ends.

The drive continues.

Collect through the winter Send tractors this Spring.

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Join the Workers Party! Get Your Share in the Daily Worker! Two Working Class Duties Tod

0,000 Workers Unite Forces Under Federated Farmer-Labor Party Standards in New York City

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary, Workers Party.

The first Federated Farmer-Labor Party convention in the state of New York, held in New York City on June 14th, 15th and 16th, was a success beyond the most optimistic expectations. Over 90,000 workers and farmers were represented at the convention by delegates from the co-operative organizations, trade unions and political parties which were responsible for the calling of the convention. The delegates were elected in the regular conventions of the organizations and in mass meetings called for the purpose. The Workers Party, the Farmer-Labor Party, the Socialist Party, the Socialist Labor Party, the Communist Party, the Proletarian Party, the Workers' Council, the Trade Union Educational League, the Fur Workers' Union, the Furriers' Union, the Workmen's Circle, the Jewish Socialist Federation, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, the Jewish Socialist Verband, the Workers' Party (Jewish), the Workers' Party (Lettish), the Workers' Party (Finnish), the Workers' Party (Ukrainian), the Workers' Party (Lithuanian), the Workers' Party (Russian), the Workers' Party (Polish), the Workers' Party (Hungarian), the Workers' Party (Bohemian), the Workers' Party (Slovak), the Workers' Party (Rumanian), the Workers' Party (Jugo-Slavian), the Workers' Party (Greek), the Workers' Party (Italian), the Workers' Party (Spanish), the Workers' Party (German), the Workers' Party (French), the Workers' Party (English), the Workers' Party (Scandinavian), the Workers' Party (Yiddish), the Workers' Party (Hebrew), the Workers' Party (Arabic), the Workers' Party (Armenian), the Workers' Party (Persian), the Workers' Party (Turkish), the Workers' Party (Chinese), the Workers' Party (Japanese), the Workers' Party (Korean), the Workers' Party (Filipino), the Workers' Party (Hawaiian), the Workers' Party (Samoan), the Workers' Party (Tongan), the Workers' Party (Fijian), the Workers' Party (Tahitian), the Workers' Party (Maori), the Workers' Party (Australian), the Workers' Party (New Zealand), the Workers' Party (Canadian), the Workers' Party (Mexican), the Workers' Party (Cuban), the Workers' Party (Porto Rican), the Workers' Party (Virgin Islands), the Workers' Party (Philippine), the Workers' Party (Guam), the Workers' Party (Samoan), the Workers' Party (Tongan), the Workers' Party (Fijian), the Workers' Party (Tahitian), the Workers' Party (Maori), the Workers' Party (Australian), the Workers' Party (New Zealand), the Workers' Party (Canadian), the Workers' Party (Mexican), the Workers' Party (Cuban), the Workers' Party (Porto Rican), the Workers' Party (Virgin Islands), the Workers' Party (Philippine), the Workers' Party (Guam).

New York Party in Smashing Drive for the Daily Worker

By SIDNEY COOKING.

(Secretary of the Workers Party of New York.)

The Workers Party of New York has started a campaign for 2,000 subscribers for the Daily Worker. During the next two weeks every unit of the Workers Party will be organized to secure subscribers. The campaign will be opened with a mass meeting at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., on Friday evening, June 23rd. The Workers Party of New York is confident that the campaign will be successful. The Workers Party of New York will be the first city to open the campaign with a similar meeting.

The Federated Party and cooperative movement in the country is also behind the campaign. The Federated Party of New York has appointed a committee to work in conjunction with the committee of the Workers Party in charge of the campaign. The Workers Party of New York is confident that the campaign will be successful. The Workers Party of New York will be the first city to open the campaign with a similar meeting.

With the New York campaign on full swing and the Federated Party also behind the campaign, the Daily Worker will soon be established on a firm basis. The Workers Party of New York is confident that the campaign will be successful. The Workers Party of New York will be the first city to open the campaign with a similar meeting.

Chicago District Is Going Strong for Membership Drive

By ARNE SWABECK.

During the month of September three new branches have been organized in the Chicago District; one South Slav in Chicago Heights, one Lithuanian in South Bend, Ind., and one Scandinavian in South Chicago. Negotiations have been established with a dozen live wires in Waukegan, Ill., who are already to join the Party in the first meeting to organize an English branch. This will be held Oct. 2nd. District No. 8, is wholeheartedly in the drive to increase the Party membership.

Charles Krumbein has been engaged as field organizer beginning Oct. 8th. He will make regular tours of the District beginning with Moline, Ill., where he will stay for two weeks to build up the Party units and attempt to make new connections in adjacent cities. From there he will proceed to Peoria, Ill., for a week's stay and so forth to the various parts of the District.

The Chicago City Central Committee is dividing the city by territory to arrange the first series of mass propaganda meetings, visiting and inviting all sympathizers and readers of party publications to these meetings, and of their language to increase the party membership. Thirty-five thousand of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. It recognizes the necessity of a united front of labor against the aggressive phalanx of the forces of exploitation that bring to bear every weapon of political and economic oppression in their struggle against the working class.

"The conference calls upon all labor and working class organizations to join with it in its endeavor to create a political unit that will be the expression and the political machine of all elements of labor in Greater New York who not only understand that labor must fight its own battles, independent of, and opposed to all capitalist parties, but who will also recognize that to struggle effectively against the powers that rule present day society we must combine all forces of the labor movement."

Another resolution instructs the incoming Executive Committee to take steps toward having the incorporation for a state branch of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Place Our Candidates on the Ballot in New York City

Every Penny Counts—Every Penny Collected Should Help!

The New York City Committee of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is now collecting funds to place its candidates on the ballot. Every penny must be collected at once if we are to have our candidates on the ballot. There is a campaign committee meeting every night except one all day Saturday and Sunday and every penny collected must be turned in.

Donations, N. Y.

344 E. 119th St. 143 E. 103rd St. 4847 Bush Bd.
Williamsburg, N. Y.
The Bronx.
1546 Pitkin Ave.

Citizens living in the districts where candidates are running should come to the headquarters in the sections where they live and sign petitions.

North Side, English Branch, Chicago, Is Showing How to Make the Party Grow

By MARTIN ABERN.

The North Side English branch of the Workers Party of Chicago employs methods which though very simple, are yet very effective in keeping the branch active both within the branch and for getting new members. This branch will, we believe, be found near the top in obtaining new members for the Workers Party not only during the present concentrated drive for 10,000 members but during the whole year. It has already in the past three months, but all the year round.

One way that the North Side English branch uses to keep the members on the job is that of healthy competition. The French organizer, Comrade Berglund, has had the branch divided into two teams as evenly balanced from the standpoint of enthusiasm and ability willingness to work as is possible. A section of the town has been divided for the two teams and in turn those sections have been divided so that each member has a definite territory to cover.

In covering the territory, each comrade has in mind the work of obtaining new subscribers for the party papers, The Worker, Voice of Labor, The Young Worker, Labor Herald and others. Each comrade has also a list of prospective subscribers he must visit, or names of subscribers whose subscriptions have expired and whom he must try to get to renew the subscription. The member must cover every newsstand in his territory and endeavor to have the party papers placed on the stand. In the case of the Labor Herald, the comrades have been very successful in placing the magazine on the stands, and the sale of the Labor Herald has been well increased in the vicinity of the North Side English branch. But it is only a start and the comrades are confident of doing much better.

The comrades must undertake to visit the houses in their territory and to become acquainted with the households problems of the workers, the general aspects of the class struggle and the activities and aims of the Workers Party. The comrades always go well supplied with leaflets, and 250 to 500 in addition so that something can always be left for the prospect to read.

In order to stimulate an even greater win, the organizer has arranged that the two teams shall contest for a period of months. Points are given to each team for various results. A subscription to the Labor Herald, The Worker, Young Worker, Voice of Labor, etc., counts 300 points; a subscription renewal, 150 points; placing a subscription on the stands, 1,000 points; getting a new member, 3,000 points; 5 new members, 20,000 points; selling 10 Worker, Labor Heralds, Young Workers, etc., 4,000 points; getting a worker to join the party, 10,000 points and so on. Certainly this kind of competition will assist in bringing results.

Should some comrades be lax, the branch has arranged that there be a bi-monthly or quarterly examination of all the members. At this open quiz, the comrades are asked what subscriptions they got to join the party, how many subscribers to party, T. U. E. L. and Y. W. L. publications, how many papers and magazines sold, have they themselves subscribed, have joined the union, etc. In asking, if necessary, explanations for delinquency, interesting statements are often made. For instance, one comrade when asked why she did not join her union, said that she was opposed to the American Federation of Labor! This resulted in a discussion of the party's trade union position—and the comrade joined the union. Comrades under examination of this sort are apt, sometimes, to be slightly discomfitted, and to avoid future embarrassment, get busy and do some work for the party. Sometimes, the questioned comrade makes an excuse of some sort or other, perhaps in the matter of joining a union or subscribing to publications. If the branch deems the reason satisfactory, the comrade is excused; otherwise, he or she is ordered to comply with the requirements in a given period.

These means of intensifying the party activity and of increasing the membership are not new. The Socialist Party in past years has employed many of them with success, and built up a strong organization in many places thereby. Nor are they difficult; any member can carry out these effective and easy tasks. The North Side Branch is no different than other party branches. The difference is that this branch tries to do something and hence is successful. It is one branch that is not dull, be it a business or educational meeting, for either old or new members. The last branch meeting and educational one, at which the negro problem was discussed, was attended by over a hundred persons. The branch has about fifty members. A short organizational talk was made after the main talk and five listeners made application for membership. The business meetings are also alive; at the ends of the business, two members speak for five minutes on conditions of work in their place of labor, general discussion following. This is always interesting.

Let's hear from other party units how they MAKE THE PARTY GROW.

Tech Aid Active in Chicago.

Among the Chicago organizations working for the aid of Soviet Russia is the Technical Aid Society keeps close to the top of the list. At present the Society rents its headquarters at 1902 W. Division street where the entire second floor is devoted to the activities of the society. There is a hall with about 300 seats fitted up with a modern stage for theatrical performances, concerts, etc., also small rooms for classes which are conducted by the school. "Kasatka," by A. Tolstoy, will be presented by the Workers-Peasants Theatre, organized by the Society under the leadership of com. Lagronoff, a well known Moscow actor who recently arrived from Russia.

A series of public lectures in the Russian language will begin Oct. 7. The first lecture will be on the Theoretical Basis of the Society for Tech Aid to U. S. S. R. Others will follow.

Get Action at Last.

VIENNA, Austria.—The Austrian government has signed an agreement with Mr. Levitsky, Russian plenipotentiary in Vienna, regarding the immediate handing over of the premises of the former Russian embassy, with all its property to the Russian mission.

American Dollars Help Bring Joy to Many in Red Russia

Over 25,000 persons receiving every state in the union have worked dollars to Russia through the fund granted President Hillman of the Russian-American Industrial Corporation and the organized Central Committee of 15 members of the Federation of Russian Workers, Cleveland, and other cities, their families and relatives in every Europe and the Ukraine.

The popularity of the dollar remission service, Mr. Hillman points out, lies chiefly in the fact that the dollars are delivered personally in Russia without deduction of costs to the payee. No other transmission company offers these advantages, forwards money at so low a rate, or has services instituted for the express purpose of aiding the Russian Industrial Corporation. Funds forwarded by the Amalgamated Bank of New York, the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, and some two hundred banks that have availed themselves of the facilities offered by the R. A. I. C. These funds are forwarded by radio or mail, the time required ranging from three days in Moscow to seven days to the most remote parts of the Soviet Union.

"Cannons or Tractors" Drive Closes Oct. 1st

The second contest for a free trip to Russia conducted by the friends of Soviet Russia ends Oct. 1. All votes, in order to be credited to the respective candidates MUST be in before 6 P. M. of that date.

Thus far the most promising candidates are: Jim Walker, carpenter of California; K. Okrasks, miner, Ohio; Simon Feldman, Workmen's Circle of Connecticut.

As a result of the first contest, Joseph T. Taylor, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, won a free trip and will sail about October 1st. The delay being due to personal business. It is hoped that at least one more candidate will be elected to join Taylor in his trip to Russia.

Results of the second contest will be announced later.

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An exposure of the 12-hour day in the Steel Industry.
By Jay Lovestone. 15c

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Who are the Americans, and who are the foreigners?
By Clarissa S. Wood. 15c

UNDERGROUND RADICALISM:
An open letter to Eugene V. Debs and other honest revolutionists. A revelation for many. By John Pepper. 10c

REVOLUTION CRISIS IN GERMANY, ENGLAND, ITALY AND FRANCE:
An appraisal of the great Labor upheaval that shook all Europe following the War. By William Z. Foster. 25c

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The author tells it truthfully and boldly that in the United States: "We have a government of the thieves, by the thieves and by the thieves."
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Recent Revolutionary changes in American Politics.
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The role they play, etc., in the Soviet Republic.
By M. Tomsky. 10c

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Abridged report of meetings held at Petrograd and Moscow. 75c

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The burning question of the day. By Jay Fox. 15c

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To the Boy or Girl Who Works

By JULIUS JESMER.

No other element should feel the need of a working class daily newspaper so much as the youth of the working class. More and more it is you the young worker, who are thrown into jobs of adult workers at less pay and often asked to scab on those when they are in the thick of battle for their rights.

For years you have been the unwilling tools of employers and other capitalists. They control the daily newspapers you have been and are reading. Thru their newspapers which are run directly by their highly salaried and especially trained editors they have been training you to betray your class by scabbing and betraying your own interests by working for low wages.

The capitalist newspapers tell you truth, distort facts and cook up deliberate lies about the class struggle between labor and capital. They say they deliver to you as "news" and tell you what they say is "public opinion." Not having a daily paper for the workers' interests that could contradict their lies and distortions, you and most of the rest of us believed these just because you saw them "in the papers."

Because there was no working class daily paper to tell the truth to you or any other or older worker, you have been used as strike-breakers against the unions and union men have been made to think you were enemies of your own class. Because there was no lie or crime to show that wars are waged for commerce and dollars, you and your fellow young workers were fooled into believing that wars are waged for "democracy" and "patriotism" and sent off to die of wounds and disease while profiteers clean up millions and the workers not killed are worse off that before war began.

Therefore, it is up to us young workers, you and I and the rest—to make THE DAILY WORKER a success, to help get it started and keep it going.

The Daily Worker is a newspaper that will show you every day just where you stand in the fight between capital and labor so tell you the truth and to work only for your well being, to guide you from mistakes and to unite all workers for proper and wise action, then it is up to you to support THE DAILY WORKER by getting your share in the publishing company. It will mean more to you than anything else in your citizenship in a fighting labor party.

THE NEW "Voice of Labor"

Beginning with the October 20th issue, the "Voice of Labor" will become a four-page, half newspaper size propaganda paper. The first issue will be the "American Federation of Labor Convention" number, dealing with the great issues which come before the convention at Portland, Oregon, on October 1.

The October 6th issue will contain a searching reply to the articles attacking the Communist Movement in the United States published in the issue of the United Mine Workers of America. It will be called

101 JOHN L. LEWIS LIES ANSWERED.

The attack made by the Lewis machine on the members of the United Mine Workers in the articles published in the capitalist press will be met point by point, the falsehoods exposed, the misrepresentations of the Communist movement will be proven. There will be articles by Foster, Pepper, Cannon, Engdahl and Bubenberg dealing with the Communist policies in the trade unions.

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ART YOUNG, Cartoonist
NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, Business Manager

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The Rumblings in Germany

Communism in Germany stands before a new crisis with the approach of the hour when the Ebert-Stresemann-Hilferding government puts into effect its proclamation of surrender in the Ruhr. The hope of the German capitalists is that German sovereignty will thereupon be restored in the Rhineland.

If any agreement has been reached between Berlin and Paris, it is merely a pact between the Stinnes interests of Germany and the Schneider-Schneider capitalists of France for the joint exploitation of the workers of both countries. Whatever Germany will be forced to pay, the German workers will pay out of their own agony, under the combined lash of German and French bosses.

This situation was ably set forth by Edo Fimmen, secretary of the International Federation of Labor Unions, addressing the British Trade Union Congress, as reported in "The Worker" last week. Fimmen declared that, "Nothing short of a miracle can prevent Germany being plunged into another revolution."

The promised German-French settlement in the Ruhr means an effort to strengthen Fascism in both these countries. German Communism is therefore at the crossroads. It must go forward to victory now, or succumb to the black reaction of Stinnes, Hindenburg and the Bavarian Hitler.

Our German comrades can be depended on to pursue the proper tactics at the crucial moment. The German Communists are tried and experienced fighters. They have learned much since the brilliant but tragic struggles of the Spartacists under the leadership of Liebknecht and Luxemboug, when the German social-democracy delivered German labor into the lap of reaction.

Two trusted German Communists, Heinrich Brandler and August Thalheimer, are in Moscow discussing the situation with the officials of the Communist International. The workers' world party will stand back of any revolutionary developments in Germany. This means that the American Communist movement also has its task to perform in this crisis. The capitalists in Washington and Wall Street must not be permitted to aid, financially or with arms, any attack by France, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, or any other capitalist power, against the German workers and peasants.

In the words of Fimmen, appealing to the world's workers, when the German Soviet Republic raises its head:

"Let there be no right or left wing then, but only the class struggle for all. Take care that you are not misled in your fear of a red dictatorship, into accepting a yellow or black dictatorship."

Whether Europe goes Communist or Fascist depends upon the unity in this grave hour, not only of Europe's workers, but of the workers of the world. And labor in the United States must remember that it is a part of the world's working class.

They Fear the Inevitable

Capitalist papers of all shades, from the sensational yellow of the Hearst rags to the black imperialist Chicago Tribune, express fear of the growing alliance between the working farmers and the industrial workers. The convention held in Chicago on July 3rd, where the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was born, sent cold shivers of dread down the spines of those who live on the surplus values stolen from the rural and city workers. They are utilizing the art of their journalists to the obstacles in the way of this powerful alliance, trying to raise suspicion and create discord between the two great sections of the producers of this country.

The Chicago Tribune thunders daily against union labor and points out to the farmer that his misfortunes can be traced, not to the greedy banker who holds a mortgage like a Damocles sword over his head, not to the commission merchants who return him a freight bill instead of a check for his produce, not to the railroad magnates who boost freight rates, but to the grasping, gouging, avaricious workingman in the cities, who insists on getting a little more of what he produces from his master by using his collective power as a club over the bosses' head.

So much for the Tribune. What could you expect? But now here comes the "People's philosopher," Arthur Brisbane, and barks up the same tree. This Katzenjammer economist, referring to the intentions of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in the 1924 elections pooh-poohs the thought that farmer and city worker can be brought together.

Both reactionary and so-called liberal capitalist papers fear the day when the workers in all occupations will rally together under the banner of one great political party and kick the capitalist thieves and their lackeys into the exterior darkness. The "dirt" farmers no longer believe that an improved standard of living for the city worker is what makes the grass grow around his hearthstone and keeps him loaded down with dirt and a life-long debt. He is beginning to understand that his enemy, as well as the enemy of the industrial worker, is the capitalist who robs both. The recent spontaneous revolt on the part of the farmers which sent Farmer-Labor representatives to the United States Senate in Minnesota, is an indication of this. This movement will grow and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, which Brisbane sneers at, and which the Tribune thunders at, will render effective service in consolidating this movement and giving it the proper objective.

The Socialist Defeat in Sweden

The overwhelming defeat suffered by the Socialists in the Swedish elections is a severe blow to the social-democracy throughout the world. It is a severe blow to the Socialists in the Scandinavian countries, and a severe blow to the Socialists in the International Federation of Labor Unions, of which the Swedish labor movement is the strongest affiliate. The Socialists in Sweden, as in several European countries, refused to enter into a coalition with the Communists, and went to the polls on their own platform. The result is a severe blow to the Socialists in the International Federation of Labor Unions, of which the Swedish labor movement is the strongest affiliate. The Socialists in Sweden, as in several European countries, refused to enter into a coalition with the Communists, and went to the polls on their own platform. The result is a severe blow to the Socialists in the International Federation of Labor Unions, of which the Swedish labor movement is the strongest affiliate.

The Social-Democratic government of Sweden, not believing in the dictatorship of the proletariat, allowed the committee to fall into the control of the capitalists, who immediately took advantage of it to reduce the wages of the employed.

Their first move was to refuse employment to strikers. This put the unemployed unionists in the position of being forced to scab on their fellow members to going without work. They chose the latter course. The Socialist Premier, Branting, did not like these methods, but being a democrat, what could he do? Democracy must be preserved at all costs. No dictatorship, such as the workers had in Russia, for him.

Then the capitalists got their opportunity. They locked out hundreds of thousands of workers, and the capitalist-controlled unemployment committee refused to give relief to the locked-out workers. The Socialists tried to remedy this condition by introducing a bill in parliament providing that unemployment benefits must not be withheld from any worker who had been out of work for more than six months prior to the labor conflict. Though this measure secured a majority in the lower house, the Liberals combined with the Conservatives and defeated it in the Senate. This ended the inglorious career of the Social-Democratic government of Sweden.

The unemployed are now left helpless. Hjalmar Branting is not worrying. After he lost the Premiership he was sent to Geneva to represent Sweden on the League of Nations. He upheld the principles of bourgeois democracy even though thousands of Swedish workers may starve as a result. The workers of Sweden may see the folly of expecting that the machinery of capitalist government can be made to function in their interests. The failure of social democracy in Sweden is in striking contrast to the success of Communist policy in Russia, where the workers established their own class rule, consigned the hypocritical pretenses of bourgeois democracy to the graveyard of history and are laying the foundation of the new and purer democracy —the rule of those who produce and render useful service to society.

Who Will Answer This?

Bishop Edgar Blake, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is back in the United States from Soviet Russia. He not only demands recognition of the Workers' Republic, but justifies the execution of the Roman Catholic, Butchkavitch.

Bishop Blake made his justification of the execution of Butchkavitch before the delegates of the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Columbus, Ohio. His declaration was given out by an Associated Press dispatch that appeared, very inconspicuously to be sure, in some of the kept publications.

"The Russian Orthodox Church," Bishop Blake said, "was an ally to absolutism. It was the only force that could offer powerful resistance to the Soviets when they came into power. The Soviet Regime was fighting for its life. Butchkavitch was not executed because he was a priest, he said, but because he taught the cathecism to children. Documentary evidence put before the judges at his trial, which was open and above board, showed that Butchkavitch had conspired against Russia in entering negotiations with the Polish government when Russia was being opposed by that government. For this he was executed, ON THE CHARGE OF TREASON."

Bishop Blake points out that other clergymen had also committed treason against the Soviet Government and paid the penalty. But no word of protest was raised until a Roman Catholic ran counter to Russian Soviet Law. Which is no doubt a tribute to the world power of the Catholic Church. All the more reason why some one should be found to obliterate with lies these truths brought back to the United States. Who will answer Bishop Blake? Perhaps Samuel Gompers will tackle the job at the approaching convention of the American Federation of Labor at Portland, Oregon. But he will fail as miserably as all capitalist lackeys fail in attempting this dirty job against the Russian workers and peasants.

Bulgaria Is Boiling

Altho news coming from Bulgaria is very sparse, and often conflicting, it is certain that the workers and peasants are raising their standards against the Fascisti rule of Premier Zankoff, under King Boris.

The peasant revolt is coming up from the Black Sea, while the city workers have announced general strikes for the railroads and in the industries. The peasants are generally followers of the late Stambulinsky government, altho there has been a pronounced drift among them toward the Communist ranks. The Bulgarian Communist Party, one of the most powerful in the International Communist Party, one of the most powerful in the International Peasants' Government.

A victory of the workers and peasants in Bulgaria will have its effect on the whole Balkan situation. Bulgaria is surrounded on three sides by Roumania, Jugo-Slavia, Greece and Turkey, her only outlet to Soviet Russia being by way of the Black Sea to the east. With a large farming population, Bulgaria cannot easily be starved into submission by the hostile neighbors under White Terror rule. The Bulgarian developments will be worth watching.

This Week

"The Labor press is to feed them."
—Fraser.

The Labor press without the DAILY WORKER is like an Army without a navy.

The chorus grows in power. Bishop Edgar Blake, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in his interview in New York upon his arrival in this country from a tour of Europe, declared that "the Soviet Government is the most democratic government in Europe at the present time. We like it, we like its Soviets."
Blake. If by "we" Blake means the supporters of the capitalist system of rule and robber, we'll say they can't ignore the Soviets, that stand for the abolition of capitalism.

The press service of the American Civil Liberties Union declares that: "The outcome of the Workers' Party free speech meeting in McKeesport, Pa., confirms the opinion that Mayor Lysle is the servant of the steel corporations and ardently devoted to capitalist principles. The fining of the speakers under a non-existant ordinance is one of the rawest usurpations of power that local officials have ever exhibited even during strike times in the blood steel towns of Western Pennsylvania.

"Con" Shea, Chicago labor leader (Gompers variety), is as gentle as a cooing pigeon but it is a hard job to manage a woman. This was learned when "Con" secured a divorce from his wife who deserted him fifteen years ago. He treated her with the greatest courtesy but she did not appreciate it, he said, "Con" served fifteen in Sing Sing some years for showering kindness on another lady friend. He stabbed her thirty-eight times. Women are sure hard to please.

Have you noticed the changed anti-Japanese tone of the correspondence from the Orient since it was learned that the Japanese war fleet was not destroyed? Our next Japanese campaign will be one to raise funds to finish the job started by the earthquake and kill off the rest of the Japs.

We are told that the Japanese naval commanders warned American warships against entering fortified harbors even on missions of mercy. But of course our gallant captains thought of Admiral Farragut and shouted, "Damn the warnings. Go straight ahead."

The Kansas Republican League has been forced to launch an organization campaign, fearing the growth of radicalism in the state. Farmers must be getting together, a la Minnesota, for some real united action with the city workers.

Ireland's second Free State Parliament opened a few days ago. None of the Republicans who are at large appeared. This will make things quite easy for the Free State Party.

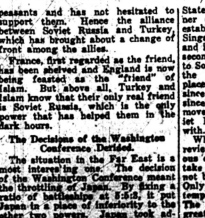
The first city "criminal syndicalism" law that has yet come to notice is recorded in Tucson, Ariz., with, however a sentence of ten days instead of 14 years, thank Gawd!

Without a Workers' Daily the working class is DEAF, DUMB and BLIND.

"Here shall the Press the Workers' rights maintain,
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain,
"Though an angel should write, still 'tis devils must print."
—Thomas Moore.

A STATEMENT.

In "The Worker," issue of September 22, the article on the convention of the American Bar Association entitled "The Worker by Our Own Correspondent," was written by H. M. Wicks and should have appeared under his name.



John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers' Union, studies the stars at Atlantic City's fashionable summer resort.

Worker: "What a smell! Me for THE DAILY WORKER!"

Samuel Gompers, the Trained Ram of Capitalism

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

In the Chicago stockyards they have a pretty scheme for leading the sheep to slaughter. Trained rams are employed who lead their followers to the pens where they are hitched by the legs to a pulley and slid along until a button is pressed which severs the jugular veins. The Trained Rams are carefully fed by the meat barons. And why not? They are valuable lieutenants and save them a lot of trouble from the sheep.

The Trained Rams resemble in many ways the labor fakers who cajole, bully and deliver the American workers to their masters. The most famous ram is Samuel Gompers. With his corps of lieutenants he leads his sheep-like followers into the pit of helplessness and while they do not literally get the jugular veins cut, their fate is almost as desperate. The workers are more valuable to the capitalists alive than dead. As long as they can be chloroformed into submissiveness, all is well and the wringing of profits out of their bodies can be done with impunity!

The meat barons know from experience that the sheep being led to the knife would become frightened or suspicious if left to themselves and more human labor would have to be employed in keeping them in line. The Trained Rams take care of that. Samuel Gompers is petted and pampered by the wise heads among the American capitalists. He is their most valuable Trained Ram. Without him the lesser rams might quarrel among themselves for the honor of leading the sheep with the result that the sheep might get wise and ditch the lot. But as long as he is in existence the sheep are led to believe that but for him their condition would be even worse than it is. So they do nothing but bleat occasionally.

Once a year regularly, the Trained Ram and his lieutenants gather at a convention. Ostensibly the object of this convention is to discuss problems affecting the welfare of the workers and lay plans for future action. That, no doubt is what the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor believe it to be. They elect delegates to the annual convention hoping that something might be done to better their conditions. But what actually happens is that the Trained Ram, Gompers and his lieutenants, spend all their time and energy blocking every move on the part of the radical workers to formulate some constructive policy that would enable the American workers to wage the struggle against capitalism more effectively!

And when the convention is over, Gompers issues a statement gloating over his victory. And the rank and file are led to believe that they have been saved from some dreadful fate. And the capitalists know that the Trained Ram has again succeeded in keeping the sheep in line.

The writer witnessed the Trained Ram in action in 1920 at the convention which was held in Montreal. He then received what was considered the worst defeat he ever suffered, since he was first elected president of the American Federation of Labor. Nothing less than an organization of the Plumb Plan for the government ownership of railroads was passed over his strenuous opposition. The Ram fell growled over it. He even snubbed Frank Morrison publicly because the latter broke caucus and voted for it. But it did not mean anything. It was only a gesture and the Plumb Plan died in the

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Soviet Russia's Growing Power Menaces Great Britain

NOTE—In this space each week "The Worker" publishes a new installment of a detailed report on the proceedings of the enlarged executive committee meeting of the Communist International. This week's article shows how Soviet Russia's growing power is a menace to British imperialism.

The greatest menace to Great Britain is the growing power of Soviet Russia. After the years of blockade and counter-revolution and the years of hunger, England thought that Soviet Russia would be forced to give up her Communist ideas and return to the fold of the capitalist states. The introduction of the New Economic Policy was interpreted in this way. But it was not seen that the New Economic Policy results in a strengthening of the Soviet regime, behind the exposition of trade, which, if this year the crops are good, will amount to 150,000,000 gold roubles. The light industries are constantly improving, the heavy industries still being somewhat hampered. Nevertheless, there is a general consolidation of all productive forces.

The situation in the Orient is reenforcing the Russian position. England has created such a situation in the Near East, in India, and elsewhere, that the colonies are turning against her, and toward Soviet Russia as the only country that understands, and correctly appraises the national question. Soviet Russia, too, has her national question, but this national consciousness is part and parcel of proletarian dictatorship, which takes these national differences into account and co-ordinates them. Our person, on the other hand, has driven the colonial peoples to seek a refuge. These oriental peoples know very well that Comrade Vorovsky was killed at Lausanne as a representative of Soviet Russia fighting for their freedom.

Hence, the fear and hatred of Soviet Russia, which England thought she could crystallize by breaking off relations with Soviet Russia, causing a new blockade and driving the border states and the Fascists into renewed attacks on Soviet Russia. England speculated on another factor in the absence of Lenin from the affairs of state. Can Soviet Russia last without the guidance of Lenin?

Every Communist, every worker, and peasant of Soviet Russia knows what Lenin has meant to the Russian revolution, and to the cause of Communism throughout the world. But England does not know the history of the Russian Communist Party. She does not know that the party has just finished twenty-five years of its history—a history made up not only of victories, but of many defeats. Although, therefore, Lenin's direction in three hard hours would be of inestimable value to the Soviet government, the spirit of Leninism has taken such deep root in the masses that the masses themselves are the best answer to Curzon's insolence. The spontaneous demonstrations on the receipt of the Curzon note and the assassination of Vorovsky should be the best lesson to the frivolity of the western powers.

The Mohammedan World an Enemy of Occidental Power.

The Mohammedan world also sees in the powers of the West, their enemy. They have perceived the treachery with which France and England have tried to subject them.

Especially Turkey, which is too weak to resist the interests of the western powers alone, has been the object of their machinations. But Soviet Russia has revolutionized not only the workers and peasants of Turkey are the natural allies of the Russian workers and peasants and has not hesitated to support them. Hence the alliance between Soviet Russia and Turkey, which has brought about a change of front among the allies.

France, first regarded as the friend, has been shelved and England is now being feasted as the "friend" of Islam. But above all, Turkey and Islam know that their only real friend is Soviet Russia, which is the only power that has helped them in the dark hours.

The Decisions of the Washington Conference Derided.

The situation in the Far East is a most interesting one. The decision of the Washington Conference meant the throttling of Japan. By fixing a ratio of battleships as 5:5:3, it put Japan in a place of inferiority to the other two powers. Japan today is ravaged by the decision to build a large number of fast cruisers and submarines. This led the United States to undertaking the same manner of construction, while England established a large naval station in Singapore. Seeing herself isolated and in danger of being degraded to a second rate power, Japan has turned to Soviet Russia for assistance. When the Washington Conference took place, Soviet Russia was not invited, since it had no basis in the East. But since that time, the Red Army has established itself in Vladivostok, so that Soviet Russia must now be reckoned with.

What are the conclusions of this review of the world situation? Serious conflicts and struggles will soon take place in Europe. Capitalism has not been able to restore any balance. Only in America and England has a temporary restoration taken place. The number of men under arms is greater than before the war, and the war budgets far exceed the pre-war budgets.

The Soviet government faces great dangers, for the imperialist powers recognize the might of that government, and will do everything in their power to destroy it. But Soviet Russia will not surrender. The workers and peasants of Soviet Russia are one in defense of THEIR revolution. The workers of other countries, however, must be prepared to render assistance when the call sounds.

The German workers must not heed the slogan: "Comrades, do not let them provoke us into action," but German Party understandings with French comrades must give their support to the German Party in its struggle against German fascism and French imperialism. The movement in the Orient is in danger. Word has been received that an anglo-Persian agreement has been established. Tchetzan and the elements in Turkey are forming a bloc with the Entente are growing in number. Bitter and hard days of struggle ahead.

F. S. R. Moved to Chicago.

The Friends of Soviet Russia is settled in its new headquarters, Room 700, 32 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago. All mail and remittances should be sent to the new address.

Don't Throw This Paper Away! Pass it on to Your Neighbor

There is a Poster for the Day... Order 10! Agents All Le...

THE WORKER

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Portland Convention Starts

GRAND DUKES OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR MEET IN COAST CITY

...t. Louis Shows Labor Effects of Jurisdiction Wars

By MARTIN A. DILLMON.

(Special to "The Worker")

ST. LOUIS, MO. — Observations ...re in St. Louis lead to the conclu... that craft unionism is dying of ...own poison. The reactionaries, ...e of amalgamation, will find it de... difficult to explain away cer... situations here, and maintain ...e bombastic ravings against the ...ssal communists.

...or examples, the Kroger Grocery ...d Baking Co., a chain store cor...ration, employs union drivers ex...sively; operates under a union ...el agreement with the Bakers' ...ion and the union label appears ...every loaf of its bread. But the ...d cutters have a grievance against ...e company, so it is on the unfair ...t of the local central body, and ...ists are advised not to buy that ...de bread.

...ractically the same statement ...ld be made of the Ward Baking ...ce, which also has a union shop ...ement with the chauffeurs and ...delivering union label bread. ...e Cudahy Packing Company, and the ...ce is on the unfair list, with the ...ult that the joint trade unionists of ...t union-made bread.

...e Merchants Ice and Fuel Co. ...ploys union drivers, but on ...ount of a controversy with the ...ilding trades, the company is on ...e unfair list.

When first the Central Trades and ...bor Union declared the Freund ...kery unfair to organized labor, the ...ilding Trades Council at its next ...eting voted that inasmuch as the ...oners employed union building ...echanics, union bakers and union ...rivers, it was fair to organized ...bor. The next meeting of the C. T. ...U. passed resolutions that the ac... of the B. T. C. was "ill-advised ...d hasty," and that Freund was still ...air to labor. Were it not so tragic ...e interest of the labor move... it would be amusing. The mixup would have been ...nghable.

...Jurisdictional controversies are a ...reatening menace to St. Louis ...or. The long-standing metal trim ...spute between the carpenters and ...e sheet metal workers has been a ...eral nuisance here. Refusing to ...de by the ruling of the American ...deration of Labor jurisdictional ...ard board, the carpenters withdrew ...m the local building trades coun... which means that only about half ...f the local construction trades are ...filiated to the council. Where the ...ractors have given the contested ...rk to the carpenters, the B. T. C. ...ions have struck on the jobs. The ...tter is now in the courts, where the ...ess have secured an injunction ...ainst the B. T. C., and are suing the ...uncil for $10,000 damages for strik... the jobs.

...The electrical workers have been ...ounded from the council for re...sal to abide by the council presi...t's ruling in a jurisdictional row ...th the Elevator Operators. The ...rator men objected to the electri... workers using elevators as scaf... in doing repair work in a local ...el without the cars being in ...rge of an elevator operator. In ...ordance with the rules of the B. ...C., the president rendered a de...ion in the matter, holding with the ...rator men.

...Thus the curse of jurisdictional dis... continues to eat the lungs out ...f organized labor. If we want to ...ow the remedy, we need only to ...k ourselves if ever the United ...te Workers have jurisdictional ...es among themselves.

...His is blind who cannot see that un... our feeble craft unions are ...ntemporized into industrial organi...tion, the workers of this country ...e doomed to be devoured by their ...stless masters. Craft unionism, ...this country where capitalism is ...its worst, places the workers in ...e position of a boy in a den of ...ns who has only a bean shooter ...ith which to defend himself.

Farrington, President of the Illinois Mine Workers, Repudiates Lewis-Searles "Expose"

Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Mine Workers' Union, declares, in a letter to the editor of "The Worker" that, had he been consulted, he would have objected to the publication of the so-called "red expose" provided the capitalist press by President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, and his editor, Ellis Searles. It is charged that this "expose," a re-hash of all the worn out Daugherty-Burns-Palmer-Luxk charges, was written up by Chester M. Wright, red-baiter to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

In an effort to learn the attitude of the officials of the United Mine Workers' Union toward the Lewis-Searles attack on the progressives in the labor movement, the editor of "The Worker" wrote the district officials, presidents, secretaries and international board members, putting the question bluntly up to them, "Do you stand back of Lewis, against the progressives. But it seems that even Farrington's stomach has turned at the smell of the nauseating stuff contained in the Lewis-Searles garbage! Farrington's letter reads as follows:

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 26, 1923.

Mr. J. Louis Engdahl, Editor,
"The Worker,"
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir and Brother:—This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Sept. 20th concerning the six articles issued by Mr. Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal.

I have read the articles referred to in your letter and I am not informed as to what subject matter Mr. Searles has in his possession upon which to predicate his stories and I am, therefore, not in a position to pass competent judgment on his articles, altho I am disposed to disbelieve that part of his articles which charges that the Communist Party was responsible for the so-called Herrin trouble. I was in very close personal contact with the trials that took place over that trouble and I am frank to confess that the trials did not develop anything that would tend to support Mr. Searles' contention.

It may be that he has in his possession subject matter in that connection that would prove his contention but if he has I do not know anything about it, neither do I have at hand any information that would warrant any statement.

Had I been consulted about the matter, I would have advised Mr. Searles not to make the charge and I am sure that all of my associates who were in close contact with the Herrin affair would have done likewise.

Yours truly,
FRANK FARRINGTON, President.

Spontaneous Uprising at Herrin.

Walter Nesbit, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Mine Workers, ridicules the declaration of the Lewis-Searles exposures to the effect that the disturbances at Herrin, Ill., were incited by a few Lithuanian Communists. In a letter to the editor of "The Worker" he writes:

Dear Sir:—Replying to your letter of Sept. 20th with reference to the Searles articles, will say while I do not endorse his opinions I am not prepared to refute them. It is my opinion that the unfortunate and deplorable affair that took place at the strip mine between Herrin and Marion in Williamson County came about thru a spontaneous uprising on the part of the residents of that county and vicinity, preceded by the action of the owners of the strip mine, the brazen acts of their hired guards and gunmen, and the utter disregard for the rights and liberties of the people residing in Williamson County.

Yours very truly,
WALTER NESBIT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The press service of the American Federation of Labor gives considerable prominence to the "exposure," reproducing some of its worst falsehoods.

"Labor," the organ of some of the railroad unions, edited by the former Democratic congressman, Edward Keating, of Colorado, also boosts the Lewis-Searles propaganda. Thru the Conference for Progressive Political Action, Mr. Keating is doing his best to keep the workers in the old parties, and opposing their efforts to build an independent party of their own.

Part of the Lewis-Searles dope is featured in a special edition of "The Labor World," of Pittsburgh, Pa. While Louis McGrew appears as editor on the manager of the publication, its real owner is said to be Al Hamilton, millionaire mine owner and Pittsburgh financier. It is charged that this mine owner-banker was really the power that raised John L. Lewis, practically unknown in the miners' union, in 1916, to the presidency of the international union. These are the interests most active in spreading the Lewis-Searles attacks on the progressives in the miners' union.

Socialists Again Run Away from Plan for Unity

By BEN LIFSCHITZ.

(Special to "The Worker")

NEW YORK.—The city convention of the abortive American Labor Party here has again shown its unwillingness to achieve unity of all working class political and economic organizations. The convention, consisting of a packed hall of delegates of non-existent Socialist Party and Farmer-Labor Party branches with with a meager sprinkling of trade union delegates, rejected the unity offer made by the convention which organized the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in New York on Sept. 16.

Many unions, such as Locals 1, 9, 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Locals 50 and 68 of the Amalgamated, Local 276 of the Iron Workers, and others had been instructed to fight for unity as the only condition for their remaining affiliated to the American Labor Party. In an attempt to head off this revolt, Morris Hillquit made a gesture for unity, declaring that all organizations ready to accept the platform of the Socialist Party would be welcomed.

But when the committee on credentials submitted the credentials of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party tabled showed that the Socialist Party politicians were not sincere themselves. Without discussion, the committee recommendation was accepted with a vote of 123 to 25. Delegate Vosk, of the Iron Workers, moved reconsideration, and Chairman Lefkovits, in spite of a manifest unwillingness, was forced to read the invitation and reply of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, adopted at their convention, Sept. 16. Lefkovits read only half of the letter. Vosk stated that these exclusion tactics proved that they did not want unity, but the chairman refused the floor to the opposition and railroaded the question thru.

Paul Agne'l, of the Amalgamated Metal Workers, protested the action of the chairman in cutting off the discussion, accusing them of fearing to let the opposition state their case. The S. P.ites and supporters then launched into a bitter attack against the Communists and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. They said that they would not unite with the Communists unless the latter would stop antagonizing Gompers.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass it on to Your Neighbor

"Throw 'em Out!" Yells the Gompers' Pack on First Day; Labor's Ranks Lose Million

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

"Throw him out!" was the pack yell with which the followers of Samuel Gompers opened the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Portland, Ore., Monday, Oct. 1.

It was not an accident that this cry was heard on the first day of the convention when an aged man in the galleries asked for 15 seconds to put a question to the offical head of the American labor movement, Sam Gompers.

"Throw him out!" is an official policy of the Gompers' regime at Portland, Ore., just as it is of the John L. Lewis' tyranny in the United Mine Workers' Union, shown by the mobbing of Joseph Manley, at the Scranton, Pa., anthracite Tri-District Convention. Gompers grew timid at Portland, just as Lewis called off his bowling pack of official thugs at Scranton, Pa., and the aged visitor was allowed to retain his seat in the gallery, while Gompers proceeded to expatiate on "the unity of labor."

* * *

The Gompers' "throw 'em out!" policy, which assumes at times the form of strike breaking, revealed itself on the eve of the convening of the Portland convention, thru Gompers' telegram to "Major" George L. Berry, president of the Pressmen's Union, who was engaged at the moment in attempting to smash the strike of the members of his own union in New York City.

Gompers supported thruout the strike-breaking activities of the union wrecker, Berry, pledging his aid to the limit to drive the real labor men out of the organized labor movement, who are referred to repeatedly as "the Seattle Reds."

There is no doubt that the hireling press agents of the labor bureaucracy, Chester M. Wright, the renegade Socialist, for Sam Gompers, and the discredited Ellis Searles for Mr. Lewis, are responsible for this misleading publicity. Only these leaders of the high-salaried labor dukes could spawn such fiction as the claim that the delegates to the convention are planning [illegible] Gompers.

Just what is going to happen to the "throw 'em out" attack launched against the Seattle Central Labor Council is one of the big questions before the convention. This problem breaks into the labor news repeatedly, as if the press of the bosses were trying to egg on the Gompers-Lewis-Woll elements against the Seattle workers, [illegible] For the information of these ignorant red baiters we repeat that there is but one Communist party in the United States, the Workers Party, and it is not holding any conventions, special or otherwise, in Portland or anywhere else. But the Wright-Searles outfit, egged on by their masters,

(Continued on Page Four)

Eleven Workers Party Branches Are Organized in One Week

Charter applications received at the National Office of the Workers Party indicate that the campaign for new membership initiated by the Party to be carried on during the next three months is bringing a quick response.

In the last week eleven charters were issued to new branches organized during the week. Among the branches granted charters are two branches in the North Dakota farming section, indicating the growth of support for Communism among the agricultural workers of this country.

One federation of the Party reported 250 new members accepted during the month of September alone, being an increase of 25% in the membership of that organization.

Party branches everywhere are organizing campaign committees to carry on the membership drive in a systematic manner and there is every indication that during the month of October at least half the total of 10,000 new members, which is the goal of the campaign, will be admitted into the Party.

The National Office urges these Party units which have not already taken action to organize for the membership drive to immediately elect committees and carry out the plan of campaign sent them by the National Office.

20,000 Workers in Washington County, Pa., Back F. F. L. P.

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.

(Special to "The Worker")

WASHINGTON, Pa.—The largest and most enthusiastic gathering of workers that ever assembled here for political purposes in this city came [illegible] in answer to a call for United Political Action as advocated by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The meeting was called to order by C. ... Chambers, a real dirt farmer of ... county, who after a short speech in which he outlined the reasons for the gathering, proceeded to do business in a business-like way.

The report of the credentials committee showed that eighty local unions and two central bodies, with a membership of approximately 20,000 were represented. When the delegates left for their respective homes it was hard to guess what caused the registration of joy on their faces, for they had formed a real live County Branch of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. They had adopted the national program and statement of principles, also a supplement to the Washington County Program, among other things, declaring themselves subordinate to the ... body, and pledging ... [illegible] ... nomination and election of candidates to the local offices.

The spirit of the gathering was typical to the fact that the delegates ... being fooled by the usual stereotyped tests that accompany all old party primary campaigns, for the workers know very well that the capitalists tell the truth about each other ... also that they will "Kiss and Make Up" when the primaries are over.

S. A. Baker, the popular president of the Chartiers Valley Central Labor Union of Canonsburg, Pa., was elected as County Chairman, and J. ... Strong, of Houston, Pa., an active member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, was elected as secretary-treasurer.

A Party Committee consisting of two representatives from each important section of the county and one from each of the smaller sections, from which an executive committee of five was chosen, promised so much action among the farmer-labor residents of Washington County, that, in addition to being one of the foremost mining and agricultural counties of Pennsylvania, it will be the first in importance from a working class or political viewpoint.

The delegates were representative of nearly all the principle trades, and included beside the farmers, members of the United Mine Workers, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Glass Workers' Union, the International Union of Journeymen Barbers, and others.

With this array of workers in the political arena with a party of their own, re-elected Republicans, the Mellon and other big interests are going to be put to the task of protecting their laurels. Resolutions demanding the release of the Cliftonville, West Virginia, riot and other class war prisoners were adopted.

Dismissal in Kuzbas Case.

NEW YORK.—Dismissal of five counts of grand and petty larceny against five former members of the Kuzbas Organization Committee has been granted by Judge Alfred Talley here. The persons affected are Eugene N. Baldwin, director, American Civil Liberties Union; Mont Schuyler, Owen Lovejoy, Clair Tellis, Mrs. Mulari, Herbert S. Calvert, Theodore Reese and Tom Barker. In the case of F. Pascal Cosgrove three counts were dismissed and two counts were sustained. The attorneys for the committee, Messrs. Hays and Bigman are confident of victory in this case also.

"Polikushka," the new Russian movie, will be shown in New York City, beginning today, Oct. 7, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, 110th St. and 5th Ave.

Serious Discontent Sweeps American Imperial Empire

By JAY LOVESTONE.

As the rumblings of revolution are again giving Europe the Red Tremors, giant waves of discontent are sweeping the islands in the grasp of American imperialism.

The Philippines are astir with protest against the dictatorial regime of the iron-fisted Military Governor, General Leonard Wood.

Cuba is in the throes of a serious conflict over the domination of the island by American sugar and shipping interests.

Porto Rico is pleading for independence. The Virgin Islands are groaning under the super-Prussian rule imposed upon them by their new Yankee masters. The wounds inflicted upon the Haitians and the Dominican Republic by the Marines serving as revenue collectors are not healing as rapidly as our Senatorial whitewashers of these outrageous crimes would wish. Nor is the Territory of Hawaii welcoming the suzerainty of the Dole-Castle Trust Co., of New York. And despite Obregon's selling out to Wall Street, not everything looks rosy to American investors in Mexico.

Dollar Democracy and Dollar Diplomacy.

The rule of dollar democracy by our financiers and industrialists at home has been translated into a regime of dollar diplomacy abroad and in our vast colonial possessions. American democracy now truly rests upon a monarchy of gold and an aristocracy of finance.

The story of the rise of Yankee imperialism reads like a gripping best-seller.

In the Philippines the American imperialists have a territory the size of the Kingdom of Italy and the population of Canada. Sixty-five per cent of the foreign commerce of the Philippines is done with this country. These islands are teeming with natural resources, are only three days away from China, the richest and cheapest labor mine in the world, and are the gateway of American capital to the prize market of the Far East where 800,000,000 people live.

In Cuba our financiers have holdings totaling hundreds of millions of dollars. This little so-called independent republic, the one-third the size of the Philippines, has already developed a foreign trade three times the size of the Pacific possessions, or over a half a billion dollars. American sugar magnates own 60 per cent of the plantations and finace most of the rest.

The Standard Oil Co. is getting great concessions in Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, Mexico, Argentina, and Central America. The contract recently closed between Bolivia and the Standard Oil gives the American corporation 2,580,000 acres of petroleum land for 55 years and the right to build and run railways, tramways, harbors, telephone and telegraphs, and all other Bolivian public utilities.

American bankers have concluded successful loans to Guatemala, Costa Rica, Salvador, and Honduras. In Guatemala an American bank has just been set up to draw all paper money out of circulation.

Colombia has borrowed $4,000,000 and is negotiating for an $80,000,000 loan. Ecuador is surrendering its customs receipts to the Standard Oil for a $33,000,000 loan. Peru has pledged its customs to American financiers in consideration of a $60,000,000 loan. Haiti has borrowed $7,500,000, and Chile, $44,000,000; Uruguay, $18,000,000; Brazil, $50,000,000; Argentina, $250,000,000.

Like Roman Empire of Old.

In more ways than one does this American colonial empire resemble the Roman Empire of old. But the outstanding resemblance between the policy of the Roman imperial republic of yesterday and the modern American capitalist imperialistic republic of today lies in the management of the colonies. The American military governor generals of the colonial possessions are the exact prototypes of the procurators and proconsuls governing the provinces of the old Roman Empire. In Rome men were given the office of proconsul or procurator in order to enable them to exploit the provinces they governed as a source of income to redeem either their personal fortunes or the fortunes of their political friends and supporters. On exactly the same principle are our colonial military governor generals chosen today. General Leonard Wood was sent into the Philippines to force upon the Filipinos an economic policy which would enable him to reap invaluable concessions the powerful bankers and manufacturers who financed his primary campaign of 1920, costing close to $2,000,000. Thus we find today Major General Enoch H. Crowder, formerly chief of the American military staff, serving as "ambassador" to Cuba. An American commission is now in Bolivia watching the collection of taxes in the interests of the Standard Oil. In Nicaragua, the only solvent country in Central America, the United States administers the treasury and the customs of the country in the interests of the American bankers and investors.

Trouble in the Philippines.

Since he has arrived in the Philippines, Military Governor General Wood has pursued a policy of forcing the natives to hand over valuable concessions to American capitalists. In this campaign General Wood has made the Philippine National Bank the target of his attack. The bank recently declared in Manila that "the Philippine National Bank is in better shape now than it has been for the last four years." Governor General Wood is now doing his very worst to put this bank, run by the native government, out of business. The object behind this drive of the agent of American imperialism is to remove all hindrances and obstacles to the domination of the islands by American capital.

The Filipinos strongly resent this move of Wood. The Senate and Legislature have gone on strike against this high-handed policy of their American masters. There is talk of independence amongst large numbers of the native population. The Filipinos are bent on preventing the American capitalists from gobbling up their country.

So serious a turn have events

(Continued on Page Four)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6
Two Showings: at 7:00 and 9:15 P. M.

Famous 9-Reel Russian Movie Film
"THE FIFTH YEAR"

ORCHESTRA HALL
220 So. Michigan Ave.

Faker Berry Flayed by Pressmen's Union

He Fights "Strike Breaker" Berry

PRESIDENT DAVID SIMONS
New York Pressmen's Union, Local No. 25.

"Are you going to listen to a strikebreaker," asked President Simons of the pressmen's union, when President George L. Berry, of the International, refused the officers of the local union a voice at the meeting. The men immediately left the hall.

Greetings to Pressmen

New York City, Sept. 27, 1923.
Local No. 25 of the [illegible]
International Printing Pressmen's
and Assistants' Union,
Brothers:—In your hour of stress, [illegible] you are fighting with your [illegible] to the wall against the combined press of the millionaire owners, [illegible] your international president is [illegible] the part of a Judas. Instead [illegible] leading and helping you in your [illegible] to compel your employers to [illegible] maintain your old standard of wages [illegible] working conditions, he is exerting [illegible] all his strength to break the [illegible] strike and drive you back to the press [illegible] defeated.

We, the Executive Committee of [illegible] Federated Farmer-Labor Party, [illegible] you our message of encouragement [illegible] and urge you to hold fast in [illegible] our determination to save the organization, which was built up thru the [illegible] sacrifices and devotion of the [illegible] New York men.

We call upon the Allied Printing [illegible] Trades to exert their influence to the [illegible] that there shall be no discrimination [illegible] against those men that have [illegible] loyal to their union and their fellow workers. It is the duty of [illegible] organizations to see to it that [illegible] local organization of Pressmen be [illegible] retained so that it may remain a [illegible] thru which the pressmen will [illegible] themselves against the publishers and their strike-breaking [illegible] Mr. George Berry.

We further call upon the workers [illegible] New York City to stand by the striking pressmen and render all assistance possible at this time to them to [illegible] their fight to a successful conclusion.

Fraternally yours,
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE FEDERATED FARMER-
LABOR PARTY OF N. Y. C.
Eric R. Saenger, Secretary.

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Haller, "Hangman of the Polish Workers," Coming Here, Guest of American Legion

The American Legion has sent an invitation to General Haller, the Mussolini of Poland, asking him to attend their convention in San Francisco. There the American Legion adventurer will be the type of organization he really is. Haller has accepted and is reported to be on his way to this country.

Who is General Joseph Haller?

Up to 1915 Haller had been unknown. At that time Polish reactionaries in the United States by means of a campaign enticed many thousands of Polish youths in this country who were exempted from the draft, to join special regiments in France, which were fighting against Germany for an "independent Poland." The real purpose was to get these youths to shed their blood for the profiteers of the Allied countries. General Haller was chosen by the Polish reactionaries as commander of these special regiments under the high command of Field Marshal Foch.

After the signing of the armistice Haller transported his troops to Poland on French ships. He immediately started fighting against the workers' and peasants' government of Soviet Russia.

Later in 1919, when Marshal Pilsudsky started his drive against Russia, Haller marched against Minsk and Smolensk.

When the Red Army was near the walls of Warsaw, the capital of Poland, many strikes broke out among the workers and peasants of Poland, and the slogan was the establishment of a Soviet Republic. Haller became the gendarme, and with his army suppressed the revolution at its very start. It was then that the press of Poland gave him the title, "The hangar of the Polish workers."

Haller is to arrive in this country on Oct. 6, and he will immediately go to Washington, where he will get an official reception. Haller, who is organizing a Fascist movement in Poland, is an avowed monarchist, and is called the Mussolini of Poland, is to be feted in the name of the United States government, which is supposed to be a liberal democracy. The "Republic" will tolerate the hangar of the Polish workers to make a tour, all over the country agitating for a monarchy in Poland, and against everything that is liberal, and Coolidge will shake the hands of this Fascist general and tender him an official reception in the name of the people of the United States.

The Polish reactionaries of this country are preparing parades and demonstrations in honor of their favorite hero, and with the co-operation and protection of the police, will thus help spread Fascist propaganda among the Polish workers of this country. The Polish workers of this country must realize that the reactionary forces all over the world, irrespective of nationality, are uniting to destroy them. Only when they realize this can they acquire the understanding to defend their rights and to move forward in order to shape a new world out of the old one.

Lithuanians Support Campaign.

The call of the Workers Party for the creation of a $100,000 fund as a preliminary step for establishment of The Daily Worker found prompt response among the Lithuanian workers of this country. With the Communists in the lead, all progressive forces are at work. Not only branches of the Workers Party are donating money, but various other organizations, as, for instance, American Lithuanian Workers' Literature Society's branches, Lithuanian Progressive Women's Alliance, even singing societies stand in the front of this campaign.

The Chicago comrades stand in the lead. Workers Party Branch No. 1 already donated $300, but its goal is $800. Branch No. 4 has nearly $100, with the decision to collect $200. Members of Branch No. 41 are working for the creation of $200. Lithuanian Workers Literary Chorus (L. Kankliu Misrus Chorus) made an application for six shares. Nineteen branches of Lithuanian Women's Alliance bought five shares. Various other organizations are doing their best to strengthen the drive for The Daily Worker.

From the "Smoke and Steel" City (Pittsburgh), Workers Party Branch No. 9 gave $25. Detroit comrades sent $45 and other cities promised to stand whole-hearted support for this cause.

A worker from Robyville, Ohio, writes: "I am sending you $10 for two shares—one for Sidney G. and one for my son, Joe. Please send me the first copy of The Daily Worker. I wish The Daily Worker good success and good luck." Doubtless the Lithuanian comrades will make their full quota until November 7 as required by the Workers Party.

Without the DAILY WORKER the labor movement is gagged.

Report of Finnish Federation.

Comrade Fahle Burman reports for the Finnish Federation that each branch has been allotted a quota and that all branches are hard at work raising their quota so that money will come fast from now on. All report their determination to raise money for the sale of shares and by holding entertainments, meetings, etc., so that the Finnish Federation will pay its quota of $25,000 before Nov. 7.

Comrade Burman reports the following two branches of the Finnish Federation as having already raised their quota, namely: Annesville, Mass., and Canonsburg, Pa. The Finnish comrades of Lanesville sold their quota of shares twenty-four hours after the supplies were received and expect to duplicate it. The Finnish comrades of Canonsburg write, "We hereby remit for shares sold to the Daily Worker Campaign, which is the quota allotted to our branch. However, this is only the beginning, so therefore send us a big bunch of application blanks."

"That's the spirit," says Burman. "Go to it and The Daily Worker will be a reality."

Start Book in Copenhagen.

It is stated that the pesky Russians, refused credit in Denmark, have decided to establish a Soviet bank in Copenhagen and do business just the same.

Don't Throw This Paper Away! Pass it on to Your Neighbor

WHO IS NEXT?

"American workers must have a soviet" duty.

Boston Police Get Aid of Black Hundred in Stopping Labor Meeting

By WILLIAM SIMONS.
(Special to "The Worker").

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 26.—Police bureaucrats outcasted the czar, when they cancelled a meeting called by the Workers (Communist) Party, at Paddock House, at which Comrade M. Katayevich was to speak on "The New Orientation of the Patriots and Soviet Ukraine."

The Ukrainian "patriots" acted the role of agent provocateurs, justifying the police that a meeting was to be held to arouse sentiment against the United States Government. So a "patriotic" police captain snooped around, asking such questions as, "Do the meetings take place in church?" As a member of the branch, the police captain pointed to C. E. Ruthenberg's article in the Worker", "Communists in the Trade Unions" as a reason for the stopping of the meeting. He had been informed, he said, that Katayevich was to speak on the Communist Party of America. Even after the police comrade guaranteed that the speaker would stick to the subject, the captain stated that the meeting could not be allowed in New York for speaking against the government. This was an absolute falsehood, and the police could not produce any paper to back up his statement, even when he claimed to have the written order in his possession. The captain ordered the committee to cancel the meeting and with the speaker yet to come. The captain then proceeded to get further information from the hall janitor, who said would notify the comrade of the hall meeting on Saturday. At that time, the captain left, but upon returning, received additional information from Ukrainian citizens which made it impossible for the meeting to be held. The police captain went to the hall, and the result was a note from the management refusing the hall. A sign was put up on the door by the Ukrainian branch to the effect that the meeting was called off on account of the denunciation of the Ukrainian Black Hundreds.

This is not a question of a meeting being prevented because of the militant spirit of the union workers, as in Pennsylvania. The meeting was stopped, because of the dastardly, treacherous tactics of those who see Ukrainia severed from the Federation of Soviet Republics, in order to fall a prey to the imperialist nations. To stop the truth about Ukrainia, they descend to the level of a police tool against the class-conscious workers.

The right of the Ukrainian comrades to hold meetings will be fought to the last ditch.

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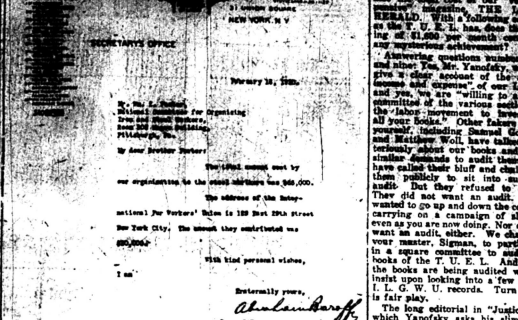
The most important issues in the coming campaign will be discussed in the Daily Worker.



An Answer to "Justice" Baroff, Sigman and Yanovsky

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

When I was in New York recently to speak at the great protest meeting of needle workers, held in Rutgers Square, I took occasion to reply orally in detail to the slanders against me contained in the current issue of "Justice," and replied specifically to the nine questions asked by the editor, Yanofsky. Now, let me (being just returned to town) reply in writing.

Mr. Yanofsky, by raising a few dozen intellectual hand-springs, blames the shooting at Carmen's Hall, in Chicago, upon me. Now we can dispose of this matter quite easily. Let me repeat the offer that I made in the Rutgers Square meeting, namely, that the Trade Union Educational League officially challenges Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to join with it in the formation of a committee to thoroughly investigate the whole matter of the shooting, this committee to be made up of an equal number of representatives of the Trade Union Educational League and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, with another member to be chosen by these representatives. To this committee we engage to prove not only that the shot fired was not blanks, but also to identify the name of the gunman who fired the shots. This is a fair and square offer, and if it is not accepted by Mr. Sigman, it will be positive proof that he does not want the truth known in the shooting in Carmens' Hall.

Mr. Yanofsky demanded an answer to his nine questions. I have furnished such an answer, first, orally, and now in writing. We demand therefore, the acceptance of this offer. If it is not accepted, all the sputtering of Mr. Yanofsky will not prevent the proper conclusion from being drawn.

Now to answer the nine questions. Most of them are either insolent or trivial, or both, and are not worthy of notice. But so that Mr. Yanofsky has no rat-hole to crawl into, I am condescending to make reply to them. The only one of importance is number one, in which Yanofsky states his organization gave $60,000 to the strike and received a telegram from me for the sum of $65,000. He wonders where the additional $5,000 came from, leaving the conclusion that there were some irregularities in my finances. This question, as Mr. Yanofsky well knows, is a dastardly attack. He understands perfectly well all about this matter. Let us see the facts: The Amalgamated Clothing Workers donated $100,000 to the steel strike fund. Their convention was coming on and it occurred to our committee that it would be a courteous thing to send them an engrossed testimonial in time to be displayed at their convention. But when this was proposed, the question was raised that the International Ladies' Garment Workers and the Fur Workers had also contributed heavily to the strike fund and that, possibly they might be offended if such a testimonial was sent to the Amalgamated before they received theirs. Hence it was decided to send testimonials to all three simultaneously. Our committee, however, did not know how much the latter two organizations had contributed, as the funds they gave were not forwarded to our committee directly, but to Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, who later turned over all money raised in the general appeal in bulk, not specifying to us what organization he had received them from. We knew the Amalgamated had contributed $100,000, but did not know exactly how much the others had given. So I wrote to Secretary Baroff, of the International, inquiring about this matter. He replied that his union had contributed $65,000 and the Fur Workers $20,000. Having no way to check up on this matter, we had to take his word for it. Consequently we made out the testimonial on the basis of the figures stated in his letter. Later on, when Mr. Morrison, who handled the strike funds, issued his official report on the strike fund receipts and expenditures, we found out that Baroff had made an incorrect statement in his letter. I wrote him at once, asking him that the testimonial be returned so that it could be corrected. This he failed to do, for reasons best known to himself. Being just a little suspicious of his motives, I saved his letter, which is reproduced herewith. Let Mr. Baroff, or his office-boy, Yanofsky, get stranded if he can.

In question number two Mr. Yanofsky wants to know if I made my secretary-treasurer of the Trade Union Educational League and if I had any opposition. In reply I will state that I was regularly elected by the League and that I had no opposition. I may add that I was also elected secretary-treasurer at the Second General Conference of the League, which convened in Chicago Sept. 1-2, 1923, with over a hundred delegates. I hope this very valuable information will satisfy Mr. Yanofsky in these mysterious way.

In question number three, Yanofsky wants to know what my salary is as Secretary-Treasurer and who fixed it. It is $40 per week and it was established by the National Committee of the T. U. E. L. Incidentally, it may be remarked that Mr. Yanofsky, who is so quixical about my income, gets the extravagant salary of $125 per week, which is pure robbery of the I. L. G. W. U. In answer to question number four, I will state that I have no other compensation than my salary. Regarding question number five, I will say that my trips about the country are financed almost entirely by the groups that hold the meetings. In fact, most of them yield a profit to our organization.

In answer to question number six, the T. U. E. L. membership is made up of workers. When they see their unions infested by such over-paid leeches as Yanofsky, they are per-

United Workers Sunda Schools of Chicag Open for the Seas

The United Workers' Sun Schools of Chicago has opened for season. An entirely new progr has been worked out under the sup vision of the Young Workers Leag and will undoubtedly be more att tive and beneficial to the children the workers in the city than a other program ever drawn up in workers' Sunday school before time. A special course in hitherto known as the wonderful co-relation of the Sunday games, plays songs are included and not only them is without educational val while their laughter-provoking is is something which in the games children, cannot be equalled. We therefore that the parents in this c respond to the call of those in work, and see that all children of class-conscious workers flock to these schools. The addresses of schools appear below. Junior groups have also been formed, which take the youth of the working class, young comrades who are not yet enough to get into the League yet who are too old for the Sund schools. These groups also have program worked out, patterned in history of junior workers' groups this or any other country.

Addresses of the United Worke Sunday Schools of Chicago; the me ing time is 10 a. m. Sunday:

North Side, 624 Willow Street.
North-West, 2725 Hirsch Blvd.
Chicago Ave., 2147 West Chica
Crawford Ave., 3838 W. Grand.
Douglas Park, 3323 Douglas Bl
Irving Park, 4021 N. Drake Ave
Lake View, Social Turner Ha
Belmont and Paulina.
Lincoln Park, 1041 Newport Ave.
South Side, 4636 Gross Ave. N
yet organized for year.

Junior Groups of the United Wo ers' Sunday Schools of Chicago me ing at 2 p. m. Sundays as follows:
North-West Side, 2733 Hirsch Bl
Douglas Park, 3321 Douglas Bl
Irving Park, 4021 N. Drake A

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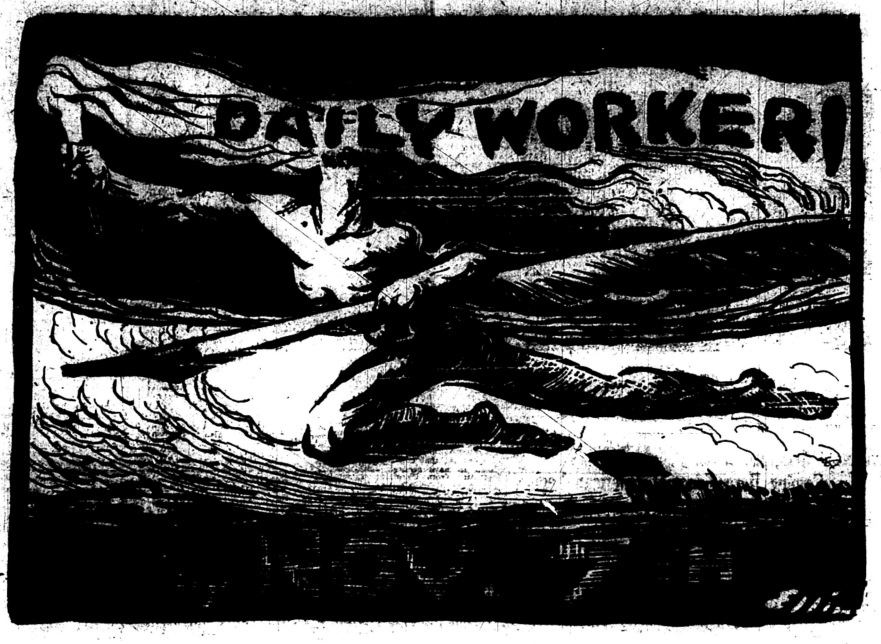
OCT. 16	OCT. 17	OCT. 18	OCT. 19	OCT. 20	OCT. 21	OCT. 22	OCT. 23	OCT. 24

WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

Onward!



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BY CARL HACKER.
(Special to "The Worker").
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Since the ... convention of District ... at Akron, Sept. 9th, activity ... beginning to be shown here, ... District, Organizer Lerner ... in the convention that the ... be allowed to use what-... resources it chose for taking ... certain work in certain ... This recommendation was ...
... Comrades Lerner, Bolch, ... and Hacker, all of Cleveland, ... Youngstown, where we have ... is organizing a City Committee, and also had previously ... a street meeting in Public Square and addressed by ... Bolch and Shaffer. Comrade ... was definitely assigned ... charge of directing the work ... C. C. C. of Youngstown for a ... until it is able to stand on its ...
... Hacker has been assigned ... where a C. C. will be ... shortly. Comrade ... been given Akron, ... the success attained with the ... to Youngstown this plan ... a practical one and will ... to be the most effective ... for re-establishing ... No more will Chicago ... its chest and say to the ... Party, "look at us". ... "100 ORGANIZED ... IN DISTRICT SIX BY ... 1st.

Fascisti Leadership in America to Spring from Gompers' Bureaucracy

BY KARL R. BROWDER.

When the Fascisti conquered power in Italy, Mussolini established a government which, more than any other in the history of the world, represented the ideals and aspirations of the capitalist class. This government was hailed with delight by the capitalists of the United States. The capitalist papers and magazines, beautifying and glorifying Mussolini and his Fascisti, vied with one another in extolling the virtues of the Black Shirts. The capitalists of the United States, the same that has for six years refused to recognize Soviet Russia because of its "radicalism," while he is "undemocratic," hastened to be among the first to extend full diplomatic recognition to the Fascisti government.

This Fascism is international, and that is how it can exist also in America. It has fully demonstrated to all classes.

In spite, however, of all that has been written about the Fascisti, the workers of America have no clear idea as yet of what Fascism means to the labor movement. An example of the confusion existing is seen in the report of John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, to the Decatur Convention of that body (September, 1923). Here in which the Fascist movement in this country is described as merely an extension of the "open shop" drive of American capitalism. Such a point of view, natural as it may be, is the height of some of the most dangerous aspects of Fascism. It leads directly, even while apparent struggle against Fascism is called for, to actual surrender to the most insidious forms of that anti-working class movement. Thus John H. Walker, in the same report attacking the Fascisti, calls for the organization within the labor unions of posts of the American Legion, which is an outstanding ex-

Under the Fascisti regime in Italy, the Fascisti, this country is organized and financed, and its activities directed. This machine is now functioning in the United States. The Fascisti in Italy, as in this country, are organized in the form of "Anti-Fascisti" leagues, which are supported by hundreds of thousands of trade unionists, and have behind them the power of the present Fascist body in Italy recently responding to a statement in Turati's paper to the effect that the Fascisti have ceased to disband and reorganize upon a different basis. It must be pointed out that in Italy the Fascist Party of Italy is a direct factor only among the Italian immigrant population.

In the agrarian districts of the United States, the roots of Fascism show themselves in the activities of the Ku Klux Klan. This is, without doubt, the most native, 100% American expression of the Fascisti movement. As this is written, the State of Oklahoma, comprising 7,000 square miles of territory more than six times the size of Belgium) is under martial law, due to struggle between the State Government and the Ku Klux Klan. In many other states, particularly in the Middle West and South, the Klan is pushing forward its claim to power with increasing boldness.

The Ku Klux Klan is a curious mixture; one factor is the traditions of post-Civil War days, when the Klan originated as a weapon for the subjection of the Negro recently freed from chattel-slavery—from this it

WARNING!

Our attention was called to the fact that a certain person, professing to be a Soviet Russian courier carrying a message and gold (this must be the Russian gold of which Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers' Union, speaks so much?) for the local Communists, has lately made his appearance in several Midwestern cities and succeeded in procuring financial contributions from workers who accepted his stories at their face value. He was last seen in Chicago under several aliases and each time tells a different story.

We warn all workers that that person is a faker and should be dealt with accordingly.

Discontent in American Colonies

(Continued from Page One)
recently in the Philippines that imperialists of other countries ... afraid that the contagion of national independence will spread from the Philippines to their colonies in quick time. It is interesting to see how the capitalist imperialists of all countries line up and forget their differences when their material interests are at stake.

Besides the Philippines and Cuba, ... considerable agitation has been ... up in financial circles here ... over the Tarafa Bill. Tarafa is a Cuban millionaire ... large railway holdings. He recently proposed a measure aiming ... consolidation of some of the ... railway lines and ... of 47 private ports ... by sugar companies for export- ... their products. Many of these ... private railways of ... own in this territory. These ... would be reversed practically ... according to their ...

... bill has been passed by the ... and last week the Senate ... it in an amended form by a ... of 92-7. It is now in the hands ... President Asyas.

When Tarafa first proposed this ... the American capitalists ... control 85 per cent of the prop- ... affected, protested vehemently. ... immediately reminded ... that it was not for such be- ... for that the Cuban Government ...

... was permitted to get a $50,000,000 loan in the United States. The American Sugar Refining Co., the Punta Allegre Sugar Co., the American Metal Co., the Cuban American Sugar Co., the Manati Sugar Co., the San Francisco Sugar Co., and over a score of American companies representing a total invested capital of about half a billion dollars sent their agents to Washington to raise a storm of protest. There were even signs of a fake revolution, like the one engineered in Panama by Theodore Roosevelt for the American bankers, being pulled off against the present Cuban administration sponsoring the Tarafa Bill.

Then Major General Crowder rushed to Coolidge to impress him with the seriousness of the Cuban "misbehavior." It was only because Tarafa was clever enough to shield in his bill the Cuban native capitalist interests behind such powerful ones as the Standard Oil dominating the Cuba Co. and the British-owned United Railways of Havana and the influential United Fruit Co. that decisive action by Washington has, to date, been prevented. It is demonstrated that the present system of private sub-ports robbed Cuba of hundreds of millions in revenue from smuggling, and turned the attendant huge financial benefits to American corporations. They were thus in a way supplanting the Cuban government in customs activity.

Much sentiment has been stirred up in Cuba against this high-handed attempt of foreign capitalists to throttle the native government. Tarafa is a very able native political leader. The he may be forced to yield considerably this time, it is a safe bet to look for numerous difficulties arising out of this dispute in the near future. All the cases of the utter arrogant attitude taken by the administration on this matter has given a long way towards proving the bubble of "pan-Americanism."

Discontent Hits Other Colonies.

In the other colonies and spheres of American influence there is considerable ferment brewing. Because of the rapid development of land and dispossessed. They are looking forward to complete independence from the United States. The Virgin Islands are complaining bitterly as can be seen from the following appeal by the editor of the "Emancipator", one of their native papers: "We are cast's who work for wages ranging from ten cents to a dollar a day. Politically we are peons governed by the United States Navy. Federal (U. S.) laws have worked havoc upon these islands. The people live in one room shacks, eat scanty meals; and are forced to move, about in a manner unbecoming civilized people at this age."

Finally, even Mexico does not afford unbounded peace and comfort to American imperialism. Alvaro Obregon has completely surrendered to Morgan and Rockefeller interests and is quickly stepping all pretense at friendship even with the most conservative labor elements, there are disturbing factors on the political horizon in Mexico. There is a national election to be held soon. The most likely successor of Obregon is General Calles who still calls himself a friend of the workers, because he is one of our capitalists being sure that they can win over Calles once he is elected president to the presidency makes the Mexican problem still a source of anguish to the American kings of finance and industry.

Tremendous Significance of Problem

Thus the colonial problem has become one of the major difficulties confronting the Coolidge administration. The problem of keeping the house in order in our vast outlying possessions has taken a place of equal import along side of such pressing national questions as the tariff, the railways, the agricultural conditions, and the serious disputes between the contractors will play a most important role.

Michigan Prosecutors Plan to Force Second Trial of Foster Soon

(Special to "The Worker")

LANSING, MICH.—That William Z. Foster is to be brought to trial again under the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism Law is the news contained in an announcement made by Assistant Attorney General O. L. Smith who had charge of the prosecutions against Foster and Ruthenberg in St. Joseph last year.

"We will push the prosecutions," said Smith, "I have secured a copy of a transcript of the record in the case of C. E. Ruthenberg who was convicted in Saginaw. Ruthenberg's case has been appealed and will get onto the Supreme Court docket in 1924. We expect to bring William Z. Foster whose trial last year resulted in a jury disagreement to trial in January. All the cases of the other 30 defendants under the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism Law except that of October docket of the Berrien County court, but I doubt whether any of the cases will come to trial before January. We will try the other cases immediately after the Foster case is over."

Smith also indicated that operatives in the employ of the Department of Justice are continuing to supply information to the Michigan authorities. This information was to the effect that the defense organization which had made the strenuous defense of the Foster and Ruthenberg cases possible is disintegrating. Smith believed that the weakness of the defense, particularly in their lack of funds, would make a conviction of Foster much easier in the forthcoming second trial.

Ready for New Battles.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Assistant Attorney General Smith of Michigan is to have a great disappointment if he expects to obtain an easy victory in the second trial of William Z. Foster.

This was made plain in an announcement made by the national office of the Labor Defense Council. "The Labor Defense Council is in splendid organization condition to meet any new onslaught of the Michigan authorities," said Moritz J. Loeb, secretary of the organization. The more than 50 branches of the Labor Defense Council are all busily engaged in carrying on the defense work for the coming season and we expect to put up an even more militant defense than the one conducted last year, which was able to break the backbone of the anti-labor prosecutions.

"There is only one danger which the defense has to face. That is in the attitude of many workers that the danger result up out of the Burns-Daugherty red raids are over. Such is not the case. The Department of Justice is only waiting for a let down on the part of the defense in order to accomplish their end by putting Foster and Ruthenberg and others in prison."

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Great Audience in New Yorks' Central Opera House Opens Drive for the Daily Worker

(Special to "The Worker").

NEW YORK CITY.—A great audience of 1,500 people filled the Central Opera House in New York to capacity Friday, Sept. 28th, in an enthusiastic greeting to an English Communist Daily in America. The audience rose to its feet repeatedly cheering the remarks of the speakers in their pleas for "The Daily," and singing the International.

The speakers, C. E. Ruthenberg, Fred H. Merrick, M. J. Olgin, Ben Gitlow and Rose Pastor Stokes, all rose to the occasion calling forth volleys of applause and cheers.

The audience came prepared to give generously to the cause of The Daily Worker. The collection from the sale of shares and donations amounted to $1,659.50. The admissions at the door when tickets have been paid for will bring the income to two thousand dollars. In addition there were pledges amounting to $3,624.00.

The next affair for the benefit of The Daily Worker will be held in New York at the Star Casino on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 21. This will be made the scene of the unveiling of a bust of Lenin, which is to be sent as a gift to the Russian workers by the convening will be accompanied by speaking and a grand concert. Further particulars will appear shortly.

St. Louis Joins "The Worker".

(Special to "The Worker").

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Workers in and vicinity lined up solid for "The Daily" at a mass meeting addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker," All the foreign language sections of the party were represented at the gathering, and pledged themselves to aid in the building of the English-language daily.

Engdahl also addressed gatherings in Madison and Granite City, Illino's, where the party members are active for "The Daily." It is noticeable everywhere that the membership drive is also progressing satisfactorily, side by side with "The Daily" drive. The slogans heard everywhere are "The Daily" and "The Party!"

Daily" Meeting in Newark, N. J.

Another mass meeting for the benefit of The Daily Worker will be held in Newark, N. J., at the Labor Temple on Oct. 14th Street, Sunday, Oct. 7th, at 2:30 p. m.

Three of the best speakers now appearing on the public platform in New York have been secured for this occasion. They will be Rose Pastor Stokes, Martin Elston, educational director of the Workers College Society, and Rebecca Grecht, secretary of the New York Central Committee.

Portland Convention Starts

(Continued from Page One)

terest, Gompers and Lewis, no doubt feel these falsehoods help rouse the mob spirit against the militants in the labor movement.

* * *

It is safe to claim that the same source is responsible for the numerous reports that William Z. Foster is havering about the A. F. of L. convention at Portland, ready to swoop down upon it, capture it and hawl it off to Moscow. Kansas City, Mo., is the farthest point west touched by Foster, and he was in the East when the A. F. of L. convention got under way.

Foster will not be in Portland to lead the fight of the "Seattle Reds," as the Gompers-Lewis publicity agents claim. James Duncan, former secretary-treasurer of the Seattle Central Labor Council, has been seated as a delegate, and he will no doubt lead the fight. Duncan showed his spirit at the Rochester, N. Y., convention of the A. F. of L., and it is to be hoped that he will stand his ground in Portland.

The attack on Seattle labor has simmered down to a question of whether a city central labor body or a state federation of labor have the right to declare for the recognition of Soviet Russia and the Labor Party. On these two issues the Seattle workers have decided to take their stand. They are supported by numerous local and state federations of labor thruout the country.

During the past few days the international conventions of the Moulders' Union and the Electrical Workers, not to mention numerous state federation conventions, have declared for Russian recognition. Gompers and his "throw 'em out" gangsters in official power prohibited a live wire when they attacked Seattle's workers on the recognition of Soviet Russia and Labor Party issues. It will be interesting to watch how they let go. Some of the most prominent of the Gompers' officialdom stopped off in Seattle for several days on their way to Portland and conducted a local investigation. They had assumed, no doubt, however that the convention tackled this problem at the time this issue went to press.

* * *

Just how successful the Gompers' "throw 'em out" policy has been during the last four years, during which this policy has been in force, is revealed in the membership reports submitted to the convention. This report shows that the A. F. of L. has lost a million members during the last two years, in spite of the industrial revival that has swept the country during the past year. The official membership figures given are:

1920	4,078,740
1921	3,906,528
1922	3,195,635
1923	2,926,468

For four years, under the Gompers' policies, the strength of American organized labor is being frittered away. This is the result of Gompers' program of "fight the militants and make friends with the bosses."

Politically the Gompers' executive council urges the convention to stand by the A. F. of L. National Non-partisan Political Campaign Committee, the "reward your friends and punish your enemies" circus.

Continuance of "friendly relations" with the American Legion is urged, while the Ku Klux Klan is denounced. The report for this discrimination as between these two bands of American Fascisti remains a mystery. A polite slap on the wrist is handed the foreign importations of fascism. Mr. Gompers will now have to explain 'how he will be able to face Judge E. H. Gary, the fascisti admirer and the head of the steel trust, at the next banquet of the National Civic Federation.

Mr. Gompers, in his report to the convention, takes considerable pride in his "news reports" and propaganda services that have been so busy during the past year attacking workers' radical activities, especially the Trade Union Educational League and the Federated Press.

It cost America's workers last year $19,281.58 to keep three lobbyists hanging around Washington, D. C. One of these is the former Hearst anti-labor reporter, William C. Roberts, of Chicago. What they have done for labor in Washington, nobody knows.

Fraternal delegates to the British Trade Union Congress and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress took $2,731.89 out of the treasury. Benjamin Schlesinger, former president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, must have recouped on some of the money it cost him to banquet Gompers at Co. in order to be a delegate to the British Labor Congress.

No doubt much could be written, if all the facts were known about the huge sum of $83,512.50 spent during the year for the publication of Gompers' monthly, "The American Federationist," that no one reads. This is more than $7,000 per month spent on this monthly publication alone, while the whole Gompers' pack is howling over the conscience fund investigation of the finances of the Trade Union Educational League because it spends $1,900 monthly for all purposes, including the publication of its magazine, "The Labor Herald."

The cost the workers of the organized labor movement just $12,218.80 in cold cash during the year, so that Gompers' drive to smash the Trade Union Educational Leagues and fight American militants thru the "A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter," probably has a different fraud imposed upon labor anywhere.

These are just some of the facts that the workers of the rank and file slough in which the American labor movement finds itself with the opening of the convention of the American Labor Convention at Portland, Ore. Anyone who protests is greeted with the cowardly cry, "Throw him out!" This is so because the rank fears that its days are numbered, that it will soon be compelled to go.

Michigan Labor Renews War on Syndicalist Law

(Special to "The Worker").

DETROIT, MICH.—Michigan labor is standing four-square in its determination to kill the infamous Michigan Criminal Syndicalism law under which William Z. Foster was tried and under which C. E. Ruthenberg was convicted. In its 54th annual convention, the Michigan State Federation of Labor passed unanimously a resolution unreservedly demanding the repeal of syndicalism law and the dismissal of the cases pending as a result of the raids by Bridgman a year ago.

Characterizing the law as "a standing menace against free speech, free press and assemblage; it is class legislation of the most vicious type," the resolution goes on to voice the indignation of labor, at the refusal of the authorities of Michigan to take action to dismiss the 31 cases in the face of the demands made by the 1922 convention. It goes on to say that the law is extremely dangerous, particularly to organized labor.

A copy of the resolution has been sent to the Governor of Michigan, the Attorney General of Michigan, the prosecutor of Berrien County and the American Federation of Labor.

DON'T MISS THIS!

Readers on Chicago's Northwest Side are invited to attend a lecture by James P. Cannon on the "Struggle with the Workers and the Necessity for a Revolutionary Party." This lecture is given by the Northwest Side English Branch of Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard, Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 8 p. m. It is an opportunity which nobody should miss. With the bosses again preparing for an "open shop" campaign to begin with the coming economic depression and unemployment, th's subject becomes vitally important to all workers. Remember everybody is invited.

Backus Sees Big F. F. L. P. Future.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—The Federated Farmer-Labor Party has a great future before it, if its leaders treasure up to their posts! Ilies, declared E. Backus, speaking at the open forum here. Backus was a delegate at the Chicago labor party conference.

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Tolers of Gary Hear Workers Party Speaker on Labor Party Issue

(Special to "The Worker")

GARY, IND.—An audience of steel workers from the great Gary mills listened to Comrade T. J. O'Flaherty explain why the workers should form a labor party of their own and depend no more on the capitalist parties. He showed the labor party sentiment in the United States, the efforts of the reactionary labor fakers to check sentiment into the grooves and the organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in Chicago on July 3rd. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Workers Party.

Gary is the scene of the great steel strike of 1919 in which William Z. Foster played so creditable a part, but where on the other hand high officials of the American Federation of Labor covered themselves with infamy. The strike was broken by federal troops sent in by the Democratic administration and thru the treachery of A. F. of L. officials. When the strikers were starving and they appealed for aid to the American Federation of Labor they were informed that nothing could be done for them tho it was a well known fact that the sum of $100,000 donated by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America—an independent union—was available at the time.

Hundreds of workers active in that strike were blacklisted thruout the entire steel district and are still under surveillance.

The A. F. of L. is again trying—or pretending—to organize the steel workers. But the steel workers, betrayed once before, are determined not to risk another betrayal with those who left them to face the music alone in the last struggle. A meeting was arranged in Gary recently by the A. F. of L. organization committee. Considerable money was spent advertising it but only 35 persons were in the audience. Many of them were members of the Workers Party. The first speaker said that he did not want any radicals or foreigners in the organization. It must be a 100 per cent American union. This talk so disgusted those present that the next speaker tried to take the sting out of this undiplomatic utterance by saying that he did not wish the previous speaker misunderstood. Yes, they wanted radicals and every worker regardless of political view is the organization, but they wanted the radicals to keep quiet.

In view of the fact that the great majority of the steel workers are foreign-born the sincerity of these paid parasites posing as organizers can be judged. The workers of Gary believe that they do not want to organize the workers but they want to spend the $70,000 which was left over from the 1919 fiasco.

The sentiment for labor organization is very strong in the steel mills at present. The workers believe the time is now ripe. The mills are busy. Machines are being imported by the hundreds. The steel workers, however, are not inclined to take anything like any organization that will separate them. They want a union that will include all the workers in the mills and do not want to be the prey of per capita sharks who divide them into groups for the sake of the cash they can squeeze out of them.

I interviewed several workers coming from and going to work. They hold a high opinion of William Z. Foster and give him credit for putting up a splendid fight in 1919 in spite of the obstacles placed in his way by the Gompers machine and the old stuffed goose, Mr. Michael Tighe, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steel Workers.

The great problem in Gary is the organization of the steel slaves. Those on the ground believe that it is a job for the militants.

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Have a bouquet or attend a movie show,
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And there isn't any other place to go!

—The Proletarian Anthology.

The Chicago Campaign Committee for the DAILY WORKER has announced that the biggest thing this season will be held at the Ashland Auditorium on Sunday afternoon and evening, Oct. 23, beginning at 3:30 p. m. for afternoon entertainment and ending with a dance, beginning at 8:30 in the evening.

The variety of entertainment furnished ought to make every comrade and friend of the DAILY WORKER turn out. The real dramatic event "Grand Crossing" Italian band will be there with horns—to play! A movie film showing the recent riots and uprising in Germany will be shown exclusively at this meeting. Also there will be eats and speaking and everything! Keep the date open! Sunday, Oct. 23.

Young Workers' League Pledges Itself to Raise $5,000 for the Daily Worker

The National Organization of the Young Workers League has pledged itself to raise $5,000 for The Daily Worker. The Chicago League has set the example for the rest of the Young Workers League.

At a recent mass meeting for "The Daily" in Chicago, the Young Workers League of Chicago accepted the task of raising $1,000 for the Workers Daily. This pledge was greeted with wild enthusiasm by the audience and the committee in charge. With 12 branches thruout the city and every member actively engaged in the work, it is positive that the young workers will pass the $1,000 mark in a short time.

To show that they meant business a check for $25.00 from the Englewood branch of the Young Workers League was turned over to the Campaign Committee.

Attention! Members of the Young Workers League Who Are in the Workers Party.

Your attention is called to a letter which was sent to all branches of the League by the National Secretary, Martin Abern. It announces a decision of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League, which is endorsed by the Executive Council of the Workers Party. It instructs the Chicago League as follows: "It so happens that a good many of our members are actively engaged in raising funds for the Daily Worker NOW. We want to know how much our members raise. If you have already raised any money for the Daily Worker campaign, make a record of it and send it in to your city organization who in turn will give it to the National Office.

The Chicago League calls upon those who are Party and Young Workers League members that they MUST purchase their shares and make their contributions through the Young Workers League. Further action will be announced later by the Executive Committee of the Chicago League.

First Young Workers League Orchestra.

Music will not be missed by the Young Workers League. The Englewood branch announces the organization of a Young Workers League band, of five competent musicians; a splendid pianist, 2 experienced violinists, a fine clarinetist and a cornet-flugelhorn artist. When this orchestra makes its debut be sure and be on hand. Everybody will be in for a good time.

Every one don't forget October 20th! Keep this date open. It's Halloween Nite and the Young Workers will celebrate.

The Rum War In Chicago.

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY.

Pitched battles are being fought in the streets of Chicago between rival gangs of bootleggers or "beer runners" as they are now called. Within the past two weeks three men engaged in the business of violating the Volstead Act have passed on to the great unknown as the result of the attempts alleged to have been employed by their competitors.

A deputy sheriff is arrested charged with the murder of one beer runner. The other two were killed at one of the busiest crossings in the city but their murderers cannot be identified. The gunmen of both camps strut about the city, call on the mayor and the chief of police, know what the shooting is about and grant interviews to the newspapers. Seemingly they have nothing to worry about. Why?

Walter O'Donnell, one of a family of gangsters, as well known to the police as Charlie Chaplin is to the movie fans, declared that if he told what he knew, the city would blow up and half the police department would stand on its head. A judge said that he suspected the same percentage of the police force was implicated in the bootlegging business. The mayor of the District of Surrey is fussing like a squirrel in front of a sand pile and raising as much dust without accomplishing anything. The gunmen laugh at them and say that they dare not do anything.

During the recent mayoralty election we told the workers that capitalist politicians looked on the city of Chicago as a good place to loot. Rival groups of grafters compete for the privilege of raking in all the money they can lay hands on through the machinery at City Hall. It is a well known fact that the best political workers are the gangsters and they must be taken care of after the smoke of battle clears away and a new mayor is installed in office.

The gangsters who were part of Thompson's political machine had to give way to the "boys" who won their place in the sun as a result of Dever's victory. And the sun of prosperity never shone with greater splendor than it does on the gangsters and learned that the "people" were getting nervous. Something must be done.

The mayor got busy. He called the chief of police. The latter called in his captains. The captains called in the patrolmen and the latter went out, arrested some soft drink parlor proprietors and their customers, and the merry war is on. But the average citizen is cynical. He believes it is all bluff and the cause of the rumpus is a refusal of the rum sellers to come across. When you see a drunk come out of a corner saloon followed by a policeman equally drunk and when you see the same policeman go right back for another load—well when your pick up the paper and read that Chicago is now as dry as the Sahara desert your skepticism is not diminished.

The fact is, according to seasoned political veterans that the political bosses of this glorious city are up to their necks in the rum graft. The police are afraid to tell what they know, as is everybody else. This bubble will burst and the amber fluid will flow again. It is capitalists politics. Nothing is sacred but gold. "Get the coin," is the slogan. That is the great incentive. Civic pride, civic purity—that is all bunk to be peddled to the fellow who has nothing between the ears. There is money to be made by selling beer and so long as there is the political hacks of both the Democratic and Republican parties will share in the profits of the preservation of order will be only a sideline for the police department.

The present administration is in a rather ugly predicament. Its friends must be protected. And there is no doubt but that back of the scenes secret diplomacy is working to square things between the "boys" so that the ends of justice can be attained by silence and "business as usual" again becomes the order of the day.

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Joint Federation Action is Planned in Party Campaigns

By ABRAM JAKIRA.

An important and successful meeting of editors, secretaries, and industrial organizers of the foreign-language federations, representatives of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League was held in Chicago during the past week. The reports made by the Federations and Party campaigns, the Daily Worker and organizational campaigns, the policies of the press were discussed in detail and acted upon. The reports made by the Federations brought out many important and characteristic points.

Comrade Jakira reported for the C. E. C. on the question of coordination of the work of the various Federations. In 1926 past this coordination of work was far from satisfactory. The Federation leadership is responsible to a great extent for the failure in securing the affiliation of Federation membership to respond to this or other campaigns conducted by the Party. It was agreed that in the future meetings of the Federation leaders shall be called by the C. E. C. before a campaign is started, so that all the Federations and the Party can proceed with the work as one unit.

Comrade John J. Ballam reported on progress made so far in the drive for the Daily. He showed that steps must be taken by every federation to boost the campaign both in the press and organizationally.

The report of the secretaries showed the campaign to be well under way. Many branches have already disposed of their quota of shares. Many members are buying at least two shares each. Some of the Federations are carrying on a campaign for the Daily in fraternal and other organizations in which they have membership and expect good results. The secretaries are confident that the Federations will have their quotas of shares disposed of before the time limit is over.

Comrade C. E. Rathenberg reported the organization campaign now on. He urged the Federations to get the need for the Federations immediately to get behind the campaign. The pamphlet "Why Every Worker Should Be a Communist and Join the Workers Party," should be given the widest possible distribution among the American workers. Many Federations will have it translated in their own language.

Comrade A. Louis Engdahl pointed out the need of our language press to help the campaign. He explained our labor movement, to carry more news of party activities and to take active part in the campaign and drive.

The discussion showed clearly that the Party has for the last few months made remarkable progress. The Federation membership is fast getting to realize the importance of taking an active part in the affair of the Party. This was especially emphasized by the Lithuanian comrades. There is hardly a single meeting, at which one Lithuanian comrade does not speak a few words in behalf of the Party in which the comrades of the Lithuanian Federation are not taking active part. And it is only the citizen is cynical. He believes it is all bluff and the cause of the rumpus is a refusal of the rum sellers to come across. When you see a drunk come out of a corner saloon followed by a policeman equally drunk and when you see the same policeman go right back for another load—well when your pick up the paper and read that Chicago is now as dry as the Sahara desert your skepticism is not diminished.

The fact is, according to seasoned political veterans that the political bosses of this glorious city are up to their necks in the rum graft. The police are afraid to tell what they know, as is everybody else. This bubble will burst and the amber fluid will flow again. It is capitalists politics. Nothing is sacred but gold. "Get the coin," is the slogan. That is the great incentive. Civic pride, civic purity—that is all bunk to be peddled to the fellow who has nothing between the ears. There is money to be made by selling beer and so long as there is the political hacks of both the Democratic and Republican parties will share in the profits of the preservation of order will be only a sideline for the police department.

The present administration is in a rather ugly predicament. Its friends must be protected. And there is no doubt but that back of the scenes secret diplomacy is working to square things between the "boys" so that the ends of justice can be attained by silence and "business as usual" again becomes the order of the day.

Russia Plans New Film.

It is announced that the Russian Soviet film authorities are preparing a great historical film, which will give the history of the Soviet revolution. Trotzky, Zinoviev and other Communist leaders have consented to appear personally. Lenin's part, however, will be taken by a substitute, as he is still far from well.

The DAILY WORKER will be a WORKERS' DAILY—a purely proletarian paper.

The Bondwoman in the United States Must Fight for Her Own Liberation

By SOREI SHOMAKER,
State Chairman, Farmer-Labor Party of Washington.

Why are the court dockets filled with cases for divorce? Why is the establishment of law besieged by endless complaints and clamors showing so many failures in the existing social system? When those questions are answered, to the satisfaction of all concerned, there may be some rays of hope for a better day—a day of better days—on the troubled sea of matrimony.

Just as a dry hill of gravel, in a cleared spot of the forest of Western Washington, I saw a woman working in the fields of agriculture. She was trying to coax nature to give her a crop of potatoes. The man of the farm

great mass of workers live on such small incomes that they are real bondswomen.

Getting religion is not enough to save the women from bondage. Sarah had religion but it did not prevent Sarah, the class wife of Abraham, from driving the bondwoman and her boy into the desert to starve. Religion suggests the thought of turning the other cheek after the profiteer has robbed the one supposed to contain the family money.

Going into social clubs and organizations of women will not be of any material value to the bondwomen. Such alleged society combinations are generally mere side shows to partisan politics of the old school type. Women in Sandage—these whose name is spelled in dollars—soon find that they are nothing more than outlaws in society, tolerated because of political necessities.

Voting the tickets of partisan politics cannot do the bondwoman any good on earth or in the world to come. The old parties have been tried and found faulty. They have been weighed and found to be short in pounds, ounces and even the petty things used in getting at the weight of the average man. Popular politicians sometimes go about the country kissing babies and doing many funny stunts, just before election. But they do not know the bondwoman mother after election.

The working women of city and country must organize, in political groups, for personal and collective protection. They cannot continue an existence of anything but slavery if they stand out alone and work their unorganized channels. United they can stand and demand all that women are entitled to in this world. More than that they can get what they ask for without begging, lowering the standard of life or selling their souls to representatives of plutocracy.

Is it any wonder that drunkenness is on the increase? Is it any wonder that men get discouraged, take to drink, go into gambling and other dens to change their thoughts on the uneven chance of making a living for their wives and children? Is it any wonder that there is more crime in this nation today than ever before in history?

The farmers are bankrupt. They cannot pay their debts that are estimated to be at least fifteen billions of dollars for the agricultural class of the United States. That amounts to three times the total of all money, including gold, silver, paper and small specie, issued by the treasury of the nation. Neither of the old parties has done anything to change conditions. Matters have been growing worse for the past twenty-five years.

Will it be any surprise if the million people have the farmer desert and enter the cities and organize industry to prevent actual starvation? Will it be any surprise if a number of those suffering from the system become tools of the capitalists to be used in fighting organized labor? Every observer must see the making of the dark plan of capitalists to make peasants of farmers and slaves of laborers.

The women of this nation have a mission to perform. They must wake up their sleeves and work for liberty. "Save the Women" would be an excellent slogan, much more appropriate conditions than any of the numerous silly sayings put forth by the agents of dollar politics nine per cent minimum commercialism.

The women who work should get together. They should organize. They need a campaign of education. They must assist in:

Organizing the unorganized.
Amalgamating trade unions.
Making the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.
Getting a daily newspaper.
Defending class war prisoners.
Educating the boys and girls.
Recognizing Soviet Russia.
Building a government of farmers and workers.

It is useless for the women to wait day to waste their time taking out a protective tariff—a dead issue.

The League of Nations—a failure.

The World's Court—a dab of ink.

There are live issues that must be settled. They involve the rights of humanity, in every avenue of life, being attacked every day, by the hordes of capitalism, militarism and political bosism—three destructive forces.

Women voters should stand firm on their demands for better conditions. They should get a thore understanding of the fundamentals of government. They should be prepared to help drive the capitalists from the land.

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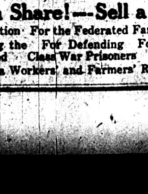
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For a Workers' and Farmers' Republic

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Our Programless Progressives

The reactionaries are clearing the decks for 1924. With Coolidge at the helm they are busily at work charting their course to victory at the coming national elections.

Coolidge's campaign managers are taking advantage of the few months respite they still have before Congress opens in December. Secretary of Agriculture, Wallace, has been sent on the road to sell the administration to the farmers. He is making a tour of the discontended areas of the Northwest. Wallace, very discreetly, keeps quiet about the past and Harding. The reactionary of the blackest stripe, he has his face turned to the future. The Secretary of Agriculture is talking about subsidies to farmers, about price-fixing schemes for the wheat market, and about taking the farmers into the inner councils of the Administration.

At the same time Coolidge is seeking to disarm the progressives by another section of the political front. He has dropped the open dishonored policy pursued by Harding of denying the LaFollette followers patronage. Coolidge has decided to swing the patronage doors wide open to the progressives in order to draw them closer to the "regular" fold. Now the followers of LaFollette in the House and Senate will be permitted to hand out jobs to their own agents. The practical politicians around Coolidge feel that the war-like policy pursued by Harding has not netted them any results and that, tho this new outbreak of amenability on their part may not get them all they would like to obtain, yet things can't be any worse than they have been. At least some of the bitterness that Harding's old practice has engendered will disappear, according to Coolidge's managers.

And Coolidge himself is supplying the soft, sweet words to camouflage the sordidness of the whole deal. He has discarded Harding's fetish of normalcy. Coolidge has drifted into a new slogan. From now on the country will be piloted to "stability." Political handbooks will be re-written in line with this new keynote, of which the President has proclaimed himself high-priest. While all this feverish preparation is going on in the camp of the reactionaries, the progressives seem to be programless. LaFollette, their leader, has not yet returned. When he left for Europe last summer, he did not know what his plans were. In view of the renewed efforts of the reactionaries to cement the Republican organization, it will be interesting to note how long the progressives are going to drift. The question now is: Will they have the courage to carry the fight into their reactionary opponents, or will they waver and surrender at the decisive moment as they have often done in the past.

The progressives are in a highly strategic position in Congress. They now have a better chance than they ever had before. Price-fixing pools for wheat won't fool the farmers, whose condition is growing more desperate. The defeat of the Republican congressional candidate in the recent Washington state by-election shows that the temper of the dissatisfied farmers has not changed one bit.

LaFollette and his followers now have the opportunity of their lives to show if there is any real progressivism in them. The only way the progressive can prove that there is something more than voluminous loud talk in their ranks is by definitely assuming the initiative in their fight with the reactionary regime of Coolidge and by breaking completely with the "old guard" of the G. O. P.

Castor-Oil Constitutionalism

Of all the benefits of the victory of Allied imperialism in the World War two advantages have stood out most pre-eminently in the propaganda columns of the international financial overlords. These two most vaunted achievements of the victorious Allies are the preservation of constitutional democracy and the organization of the League of Nations.

But the whole history of European politics since the conclusion of the World War has been only a history of a series of failures and defeats for both constitutionalism as peddled by the imperialist apologists and the League of Nations as baptized by Woodrow Wilson and run by Lord Robert Cecil.

The spread of Fascism, which is an open repudiation of even the faintest pretense of capitalist constitutionalism, shows quite forcefully that the democracy at stake in the world slaughter is waning rapidly despite its victory. First, we had the Fascist revolution with the impotence of the "people's" Chamber of Deputies in the victorious Kingdom of Italy. Then one of the "little" Allies, Greece, came along with its own petty vest-pocket edition of Fascism. We were next treated to the assassination of Stamboulinsky and the rise of the Fascist military dictatorship in triumphed Bulgaria. And now we have another mortal blow struck at democracy by the brazen overthrow of constitutional government and the setting up of a government by a Fascist military directorate in neutral Spain.

And the poor mummified League of Nations! One might blame it on the irony of history if it please him, but it rather smacks of poetical justice to find that it was left to the Fascist Government of Italy to throw the last shovelful of earth on the grave of the League of Nations. Italy's outright, uncamouflaged disregard of the League and its Council of Ambassadors and other High Priests of world peace in the Corfu and Fiume crises can mean only that the time has already arrived when even the mere empty talk about the League of Nations is wearing thin.

Aid for Japanese Workers Followed Earthquake

The Russian Soviet government quick to respond to the call of suffering humanity, organized a relief unit with the Red Cross as its nucleus and dispatched the ship Lenin, laden with medicines and supplies to the quake-stricken area of Japan. The supplies and medical assistance were intended for the suffering workers of the Japanese empire. The Soviet Republic has exhausted a part of their meager means to fight the famine, that has swept a great section of Russia.

The proletarian government of Russia, knowing that the Japanese bourgeoisie would not want that their class in every land would come to their assistance, seized the opportunity to carry on the international solidarity and brotherly love across the international frontiers.

But when the Lenin arrived in Yokohama harbor, the Japanese reactionary officials refused her permission to land the supplies and the medical assistance for the relief of the Japanese workers. This emphasis on the proletarian character of the act of the Soviet government was snubbed by the bourgeois rulers of Japan and they compelled the Soviet ship to turn away the brave from the workers she came to succor and steam back to Vladivostok. But the Japanese authorities did not succeed in keeping the news of this episode from the workers. The latter have one more token of the loyalty of Soviet Russia to the international working class and the Japanese bourgeoisie will learn that they can prevent a Soviet ship from relieving the distress of their wage slaves they cannot prevent the message of communism and internationalism from breaking down the national barriers that now separate the workers.

Ready for the Next War

We are assured by none other than Col. Dwight F. Davis, Assistant Secretary of War, that the United States is prepared for "the next war." Col. Davis says this with considerable pride. During his direction of the mobilization of industry, more than 700,000 industries have been catalogued by the war department as possible sources of supplies. All is ready in the American department of the world human slaughter house.

Other nations profess to be equally "prepared." The earthquake wrecked but a part of the Japanese navy, which doesn't matter, since the Mikado has greater faith in his war fleet in the air, which he hopes will rival that of France.

All industry in the United States is mobilized for certain war. Yet capitalism will not organize and conduct industry for the immediate needs of the people. Millions will freeze this winter, altho the coal is in the ground and hundreds of thousands of miners are idle. Millions will go hungry while food rots in the fields and farmers go into bankruptcy. Millions will continue to live in hovels, altho there is every facility for creating building materials, and a great army of idle building workers is to be found on every hand.

But the many cannot pay the profits the few demand for housing, clothing and shelter. So we have the hungry and homeless. But wars must be fought so that markets established abroad by American imperialism can be protected and new fields of exploitation won. The bankers' loans abroad must be made safe and new opportunities created for lending at exhorbitant rates of interest. Loans must be forced upon subject nations whether they want them or not.

So the Assistant Secretary of War is happy that the human slaughter house is ready for the new day of killing, when the millionaires will again send the millions of workers to fight new wars for them, to die gloriously in order that the power of the almighty American dollar may live and prosper. While the workers continue to applaud and uphold this capitalist joy.

Menace of Fascism in America

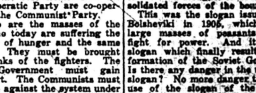
That the American labor movement, or at least that portion of it which sees beyond its nasal appendage, is aware of the growing danger of Fascism is shown by the publication in the September number of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, of an article on the Fascisti by Arturo Giovannitti, secretary of the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America. The danger of the Fascisti movement is not confined to the Italian unions but to the entire American trade union movement.

The editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal refers to Fascism as "one of the ugly aftermaths of the war." "The menace to America," he says, "is not an imaginary bogey. Already Fascista organizations have been formed here, which, small tho they are yet, boldly announce their intention to break existing American unions, which have Italian members, and supplant them with Fascista unions."

Giovannitti shows that Fascism, which boasts of having established the supremacy of the nation over classes, on the contrary has succeeded in suppressing the workingclass and rendering them helpless to defend themselves against the rapacious greed of their masters. It has outlawed labor organizations and forced their leaders into exile, filling the dungeons and graves with their most active members.

The debacle of unionism in Italy is looked on with favor by the American capitalists. The propaganda of Fascism is in great demand thruout Europe and by the American capitalists. Men like Judge Gary, the steel king, Ambassador Child, at Rome, Julius H. Barnes, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and others of the same stripe praise Fascism highly. Its poison would be very valuable in destroying even the puny labor movement that we have here in the United States. Puny tho it undoubtedly is, it is, nevertheless, a thorn in the side of the American capitalists, and they want to destroy it.

The first line of attack of the Fascisti is against the 200,000 Italian workers who are members of the American Federation of Labor. That would be the entering wedge. With the support of Gary, Morgan and the Chamber of Commerce, the entire labor movement would soon fall under the assault of Fascism unless the trade unions wake up in time to the menace that confronts them. It is encouraging to see the official organ of a powerful union take up the issue seriously thus throwing light on the activities of this baneful and pernicious movement.



THE REASON LABOR LOSES
Capital is about 90 per cent organized; labor only 50 per cent.

This Week

The DAILY WORKER will represent the interests of ALL the workers.

Rev. Basil E. Newton, of Oklahoma, speaking at Hurricane, Ark., declared that 37 members of the Ku Klux Klan are members in the house of representatives and 37 in the United States Senate. He also informed the audience that the Klan intends initiating ceremony in the dining room of the White House, used by the late President Harding's cabinet. Dr. H. T. Churchman, who lived in the Klan, whispered to a journalist that the speaker forgot to mention the high officials' wives who were also members of the Klan. Our readers may remember that a Senate committee was appointed about a year ago to investigate the Klan. Perhaps the Klan appointed a committee of Klansmen to investigate itself!

• • •

Daily newspapers are the heavy artillery of the modern labor struggle.

• • •

It took an incipient (or aspient) rebellion in the State of Oklahoma and the establishment of a capitalist dictatorship in Germany to drive the Chicago bootleggers and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes off the front pages of our daily papers, if even for a brief period.

• • •

Calvin Coolidge takes the old saying that "speech is silvery but silence is golden" quite seriously. He was invited to speak at a New York banquet in honor of the memory of President Harding. "Silent Cal," expecting that he might be expected to say something besides a eulogy of his generous predecessor, declined with thanks saying that he could honor Harding much better by carrying out his policies than by praising him. Yes, and he can honor him still better by declining to say anything that might prevent him from wearing Harding's crown for the next four years. Wise Cal!

• • •

We wonder what signal honor Samuel Gompers will confer on his favorite member of the American Legion, George L. Berry, when the latter appears at the Portland convention and reports that he succeeded in breaking another strike.

• • •

The conventhon of the International Molder's Union went on record for a Labor Party. This action must have caused Johnny P. Frey, the philosopher of doubt, who edits the Moulders' Journal, some anxious moments. But Frey is the super phraseologist who proves that black is white at A. F. of L. conventions. He failed in convincing the rest of his own union that there are no classes in America and that a Labor Party is an unnecessary as fifth wheel on a wagon. The betrayal of the Labor party movement by Plumptucks and Gompers-Woll-Green-Lewis does not seem to have killed the movement, though it may kill the traitors politically so far as the workers are concerned.

• • •

LABOR needs the DAILY WORKER in its climb to political power.

• • •

The League of Nations began to congratulate itself that it still has some excuse for remaining out of the undertakers parlor when Mussolini agreed that he would evacuate Corfu. But it chortled too soon. Mussolini hates to see anything look like a bad cowboy in the movies and fired a couple shots over Greece as the same time asked for his $2,600,000 right away or sooner. The shot gave the League another fit of apoplexy and the black bandit got his money.

• • •

The first move made by the Capitalistic-Socialist dictatorship of Germany was to prohibit free speech and the right of free assembly. This was the principal count in the Socialist indictment against the Soviet Russia. The Russian workers, however, prevented the capitalists and counter revolutionists from carrying on anti-labor activities while the German Socialists have established their dictatorship for the preservation of the capitalist system. That is the difference.

• • •

The Mormons are growing in wealth and numbers. This is not surprising, everything considered. We wonder how Benjamin, of the House of David, is getting along!

A Mrs. McCormick, wife of the head of a medical college of the same name, is wanted by the Chicago police on a charge of embezzling the funds of the college. Her husband had the school strike off circulars with her photograph and description; the latter not very flatteringly. He gave her ass as 51 but mentally only 16. She has brains enough to get away with $9,000 which was not so bad for sweet sixteen.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass it on to Your Neighbor

Classes in America

Gompers and Lewis dine with the open shoppers of the National Civic Federation and proclaim: "There are no classes in the United States."

Zinoviev on the German Revolution; Letter on 9th International Youth Day

By GREGORY ZINOIEV,
Chairman of the Communist International.

The International Day of Youth is of special significance this year. A new, severe storm is approaching. The German working class is braving tremendous struggles. It is a long time since we have felt them so near to us as now. The German working class fighting! Twenty million workers lift their voices—the quintessence of the international proletariat, the basic force of the international proletarian revolution is entering the arena.

The new struggles of the working class in Germany can assume such proportions, that they will be in a position to bring about for us the beginning of the Socialist era in one of the most important parts of the world.

There is no power on earth which could vanquish the twenty million workers! Twenty million workers, every one of whom can read and write, who have gone through the hard school of Social Democratic betrayal, and have drunk to the dregs the cup of preparatory defeats!

If one reads over the chronical of the revolutionary struggles of the working class of the various countries, one might conclude that the working class cannot conquer the bourgeoisie before the workers have suffered one defeat or another. Without the defeat of 1905 and 1906, there would hardly have been the victory of the Russian proletariat in 1917, or the victory would have been much more difficult. The German working class too, has undergone its trials. In 1918-19, its revolutionary class was steeled and received the lessons which will enable it not only to revolt, but also to conquer.

The events which are now perhaps in preparation in Germany, lead us to the most important phase of the history of the struggles of the international proletariat and of the fate of entire mankind. With trembling hands the proletarian youth especially, are approaching this phase.

Let us be clear on the matter—the struggles which today have already begun in Germany and can grow more violent every day may mean also the hastening of that new series of wars against the Socialist states, which Comrade Lenin some years ago foretold would be inevitable. Tremendous events are brewing! We must not shut our eyes for a moment to the danger with which these events are bound up.

The young generation of proletarian youth which has grown up since the great victorious Russian revolution of 1917 and the unsuccessful German revolution of 1918, is the one to decide in a great measure the fate of the approaching crisis.

It is especially great but also honorable duty lies upon the German youth. The German League of Youth which, we do not wish to keep it secret, has at times fallen behind in the last years, must now strain every muscle in order to rise to the great occasion which is approaching. The German League of Youth must be the healthiest, most energetic, most self-sacrificing, in a word, the most glorious fighting unit of the German Communist Party in the battles of the future. The German League of Youth must be the light cavalry of the proletarian army. It will have to take the most difficult struggles against capitalism.

Just as great a task is facing the French youth. Tomorrow the French army will be sent against the German workers. The attempt will be made to make of them the executioners of the German workers. The French Communist Party and first and foremost the French League of Youth must say this loudly in all of France and must set itself against it.

The Communist Youth of Russia, and with it the other Sections of the Young Communist International, must consider it the greatest honor to help its brother army, the Youth of Germany, and through it the German revolution. The proletarian youth should be thoroughly convinced that their penetration will in any case be through the decisive battles of the world proletariat. The best cohorts of our young comrades will in any case have the opportunity to fight against the bourgeoisie and its Fascisti offspring not only on the streets of their home towns, but also in the streets of Europe's famous capitals.

We say it right out: the Comintern is proud, that in a few years of the most difficult struggle there has never arisen any serious difference of opinion between the Comintern as a whole and its international Communist young troops. While in all other international organizations, conflicts between "Fathers and Sons" are a usual phenomenon, there is no such thing in the Comintern, not even in thought and there will be no such thing. One exception does not count. Only in a distant corner of Europe (in Sweden) we see a case, where a few "old" comrades who became old too early (we mean of course only political old age) and with their snarling and toothless criticism against the Communist youth, come dangerously near resembling the "Papas" of the Second and Two and a Half Internationals. That is a single case. In all countries where the Comintern has had conflicts with oppositional remnants in our Sections we have had the good fortune to see the Communist Youth on the side of the Comintern. It was that way a short time ago in France. It is that way now in Italy. The situation is the same also in Sweden and Norway.

Stir up, young workers of the whole world! May the International Day of Proletarian Youth this year be the day of the greatest mobilization of our young forces.

Deeper into the masses! With all the enthusiasm of youth, with all the conviction of Communists we are ascribing ourselves in the masses! Let there be no factory, no works, no shaft, no shop, where the International League of Youth has not its honeful nucleus! Let us say also to the village. The village youth is the great reserve of the international working class in the international revolution. Tens of thousands of young men and women into the winning over of the youth of the city and country!

For the Workers' and Farmers' Government, New Slogan of the Communist International

NOTE—In this space each week The Worker" publishes a new installment of a detailed report on the proceedings of the recently enlarged executive commitee meeting of the Communist International. This week's article traces the development and interprets the slogan of "The Farmer and Workers' Government." Next week's installment will deal with "Fascism, the Immediate Menace."

The situation in Europe demands that the workers prepare for struggle in the near future. Capitalism is in decay. The workers are being robbed and crushed. Fascism is rampant, the bourgeoisie is determined to place the whole burden of the war debt and the "reconstruction of Europe" on the backs of the workers. The workers must prepare not merely to enter into the struggle, but to secure victory and assume power. Can the workers accomplish this task alone? When the United Front tactic was announced at the Third Congress, it was not fully understood. When the slogan of the Workers' Government was taken up at the Fourth Congress, there were many voices against it. But events have proven that the slogan was a correct one. Even in the German party there were comrades who did not comprehend its meaning and who protested against its application. But Saxony has shown the merit of the idea: the slogan of the Workers' Government has forced the Social-Democratic leaders into an uncomfortable position. They have had to yield to the force of the Social-Democratic workers, who perceive that the workers must be united against the bourgeoisie and that the natural expression of this United Front is a Workers' Government—for which now the best Communists must arouse them against the system under which they are suffering. They must point out to the peasant's and farmers that today they are exploited by the capitalists and are under their political dominion. It is in the interests of the peasants and farmers to unite with the workers of the towns in the struggle for power. This struggle is not merely an election scramble for offices. It is a struggle that will enroll all the forces of the workers and farmers—a struggle to down the consolidated forces of the bourgeoisie.

This was the slogan issued by the Bolsheviki in 1905, which brought large masses of peasants into the fight for power. And it was the slogan which finally resulted in the formation of the Soviet Government. Is there any danger in the use of this slogan? No more danger than in the use of the slogan of the Workers' Government. Neither the Workers' Government nor the Workers' and Farmers' Government is a substitute for the Proletarian Dictatorship. The Workers' and Farmers' Government is a natural extension of the idea of a workers' government—as a natural absorption and utilization of all elements in opposition to the bourgeoisie—the United Front of all workers, of all categories on farm and in the city.

The fight for the establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government will meet with the united opposition of the whole bourgeoisie. The struggle for power will begin—a struggle that will and cannot be confined to the parliamentary field. Saxony is revealing what the bourgeoisie will resort to, in order to nullify the efforts of the workers. The Fascists are growing in power and the German federal government is waiting for the favorable moment to send the Reichswehr (federal troops) into Saxony to smash the workers and the workers' coalition government. The idea will have to be extended in all Germany. The Social-Democratic leaders must take a stand. The struggle for power will begin—the dictatorship of the proletariat as the goal.

Will the peasants and farmers as a backward element join the workers in the construction in the process of the revolution to the proletarian dictatorship? No, this will not be automatic with the Communists as their most valiant and far-sighted vanguard. The farmers are not organized in the same way; they will accept the more militant leadership of the Communists, recognizing that a government together with the workers, WHO WILL NOT EXPLOIT THEM, is far better than a government under the capitalists, which must necessarily end in the exploitation of workers and farmers alike.

In making his speech he outlined the policy, which, after considerable discussion was accepted almost unanimously. Zinoviev showed that the Workers Party of America was the center of the new situation. Without any suspension of the ties of solidarity internationalist, but deriving the tactics from the very conditions under which the Communists of America have to work and the political and economic conditional obtaining within the country, the Workers Party realized that a government of the workers without the farmers would be impossible.

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Dunne Defies Gompers' Terror

"I Will Continue to Fight on Lines I Have Chosen," Says Delegate of Montana Workers, Expelled from A. F. of L. Convention

William Green, of Miners' Union, Appears in Role of Prosecutor, Gompers Judge

(Special to "The Worker.")

PORTLAND, OREGON.—William F. Dunne, delegate of the Silver Bow (Butte, Mont.) Central Labor Council, has been expelled from the convention of the American Federation of Labor. The charge is that Dunne is a Communist. This is the climax of the red baiting that his been developing hysteria here for the past week. The vote was 27,838 to 130. Leaving the convention hall after the vote had been taken, Dunne declared:

"It will not strengthen the trade union movement to expel me, who I have no doubt the Michigan prosecutor would be glad to hear of it. I will continue to fight the battles of labor on lines I have chosen."

William Green, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers' Union, appeared as the chief prosecutor, with President Samuel Gompers as the judge. The real jury, the broad masses of the American workers, was not present. The fake verdict was turned in by the grand dukes of the Gompers' reactionary bureaucracy.

Green's attack against Dunne was but a cheap rehearsal of the so-called Lewis-Searles expose of "red activities." This expose has been repudiated by the members of his own union, chiefly by President Frank Farrington, of the Illinois Mine Workers.

Those voting against the expulsion of Dunne were: Ed. S. Lasner of the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill workers; M. P. Sillinsky and Gus Soderberg of the Tailors' union; Dunne, representing the Silver Bow Labor Council; D. W. Stevens of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor assembly; James A. Duncan, of the Seattle Central Labor Council, and [illegible] of the Tacoma Central Labor Council.

"This is not the first time I have faced a white collared mob aroused to fury by the press of its masters and bent upon my destruction," was the opening sentence of the speech by W. F. Dunne, editor of the Butte Bulletin to the convention.

The campaign of the A. F. of L. officialdom against minority expression culminated in the expulsion from the convention of William F. Dunne, delegate from the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council of Butte, Mont. The motion for his expulsion was made by Vice-President Phillip Murray of the United Mine Workers of America and followed the demand made for action by William Green, secretary of the same organization.

Ever since Tuesday the daily press has been carrying advance notices of the action to be taken and a steady campaign of publicity has been carried on by the Chester M. Wright, Matthew Woll and John L. Leary syndicate.

There was no spontaneity about the presentation of the case by the prosecution headed by William Green. The evidence consisted solely of charges of criticisms of the officers of the American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers. Green as prosecutor cut one of the poorest

(Continued on Page Four)

Ammen Makes Great Speech at the British Trade Union Congress

The most outstanding feature of the proceedings of the recent Brit-

by Ted Ammen, Secretary of the Amsterdam International. Ammen is not a Communist; indeed, in speaking of the division of the working class in Europe, he failed to show that in every case the Communists have striven for the united front, which has been explicitly refused by the Reformists. Nevertheless, he told the Congress the plain facts of the European situation, and his simple inescapable statement of the revolutionary issue facing Europe created a tremendous impression.

Ammen, for his honesty, is likely to be hounded out of his post of Secretary of the Amsterdam Trade Union International.

In his speech he declared, "This may be the last Congress I shall attend in my present capacity." He said:

* * *

I am sorry I cannot bring you good tidings. I might, in addressing Congress on behalf of the international labor movement, use some pleasant phrases, convey fraternal greetings from the Continent, extend my best wishes for the future development of the British labor movement, thank you for your kind reception, and then sit down.

But you do not want me to do that, you prefer to hear the truth in pref-

(Continued on Page Two)

Ku Klux and Governor Walton Playing Tag With Democracy

By HARRISON GEORGE.

The American Civil Liberties Union states that the "feud between Governor Walton and the Ku Klux Klan in Oklahoma is the greatest spectacle so far offered in the klan's violent progression into the limelight."

It is not only that, but as the governor enlarges his martial law and other devices for thwarting the klan-controlled legislature, and to prevent the people from voting at an election he himself called, the spectacle is one which may be offered as illustrative of the decay of popular rights and so-called "democratic" forms of government. Democracy was a pretty baby when it was born in the cradle of the bourgeoisie, but now it is an orphan child wanted by nobody.

It is an amusing fact that the Ku Klux Klan has recently had two members arrested in Kentucky under that state's "criminal syndicalism" law, the American Civil Liberties Union naively observes that when "all Yacoma" suffer under the same law there is some hope that a majority opinion for its abolition may result. When it is an ages-old adage that laws are only made for the poor and the subject class, not for the rich or the ruling class, it is clear from all working class experience that the capitalist courts will find some way to compose the quarrels between sections of the bourgeoisie while keeping any restrictive law possible to apply to communist agitation as in the Michigan cases.

Now that the election first called, then called off by Walton was held and resulted in Walton being beaten, Walton "won't recognize" democracy (?); while—on the other hand—McBee, leader of the klan, says that he can tell the day and hour on which Walton will be impeached. Having dressed up "representative government" in the klan's fancy night shirt, McBee is all for it, with the exception that he wants the klan block in the state legislature to remove the governor elected by the popular vote. Further rough treatment for popular government is certain to result in the issues being submitted to the courts, which will give dua and even-handed justice to whomsoever will bully or bribe them the most.

Parliamentary forms of government are but the playingthing of contending forces in Oklahoma and elsewhere. In the meanwhile, let those who mourn the passing of "democracy" dry their tears with the embla zoned shirt-tail of the Knights of Ku Klux Klan.

The Allies Against America's Militant Workers

Open Shopper of the National Civic Federation and Fascisti of the American Legion: "Mr. Gompers, we are with you!"

COOLIDGE RESTORES THE STATE OF WAR

By JOHN PEPPER.

New dangers tower over the workers and farmers.

Coolidge, the strike-breaker president of the government-strikebreaker, is welding tremendous plans to restore the state of war in the United States.

The federal government is planning three far-reaching measures: 1. The restoration of the United States War Grain Corporation. 2. A federal anti-syndicalist law. 3. A national registration of all aliens.

These three measures mean a complete restoration of the state of war in the United States. Coal mining and railroading are already under the claws of the federal government, and the revival of the War Grain Corporation means the absolute rule of the government of bankers and trusts over farming industry. It means restoring the situation of the world war, when the whole of industrial life was put under control of the federal government.

A federal anti-syndicalist law means the reviving of the espionage act, means the consolidation on a national scale of the existing thirty-eight state laws against sedition and overthrow of the government by force and violence.

The registration of all aliens in the United States means the restoration of the state of war, when the persons and property of foreigners were placed under control of the federal government, which meant that millions of immigrant workers were virtually outlawed.

The War Grain Corporation.

The bankers and trust-czars are the real rulers in the United States. It is, therefore, obvious that the initiative for these new bills and measures comes from the bankers, and, of course, the public, the people of the United States, is informed of the new plans of the government and congress only through the various convention of the bankers.

The plan for a revival of the United States War Grain Corporation was drawn up and submitted to Coolidge by a committee of bankers, congressmen and some big landowners and proprietors of farmers' organizations masked as farmers. The statements of these bankers and fake farmers submitted to President Coolidge were:

"We want it distinctly understood that our mission is not alone in behalf of the wheat growers and farmers of the Ninth District, but we speak for the wheat growers and farmers of the entire country. We wish to safeguard the investors in farm mortgages throughout the country, and we are especially interested in saving for thousands of farmers their rights of ownership in their land and to prevent farmers from being forced to leave their present location for other states and occupations."

The revival of the United States War Grain Corporation is not in the interest of the farmers, but aims "to safeguard the investors in farm-mortgages throughout the country." The revival of the War Grain Corporation is not in the interest of the exploited farmers, but in the interest of the bankers. The committee of bankers itself admits this, and it is truly the greatest kind of shortsightedness or betrayal, that politicians like Frazier or Magnus Johnson, elected by the masses of farmers, now howl together with the banker wolves, demanding the revival of the War Grain Corporation. The first War Grain Corporation during the world war helped to prepare the present bankruptcy of the farmers, and if Frazier or Magnus Johnson are today advocating the creation of a second grain corporation, it means that consciously or unconsciously they are delivering the farmers to the bankers and to the federal government of trusts and bankers.

The farmers are demanding public ownership of the railroads, mines and big industries, and the answer of the government of railroad corporations and coal barons is to proclaim the governmental ownership of the farmers. The War Grain Corporation, headed by well-known bankers, means nothing else than monopolistic power on a national scale over the products of the farmers. Frazier and Magnus Johnson were elected against the bankers, and to overthrow the government of bankers; and now they are helping to complete the rule of the bankers over the farmers, they are helping to transform the farmers into the slaves of a capitalist government.

Federal Anti-Syndicalist Law and Registration of Aliens.

The constitution of the United States speaks only of the House of Representatives and the Senate, but the unwritten constitution of reality, recognizes a third part of Congress —the American Bankers' Association. It is, of course, evident that the latest plans of the government affecting the vital interests of millions of workers are first introduced, not in the House of Representatives or the Senate, but at the convention of the American Bankers' Association. Solicitor General James M. Beck in his big speech against menacing red radicalism at the Bankers convention revealed the plans of the Coolidge government:

"The Federal government has not been indifferent to the spread of such propaganda and only the last week the Attorney-General has taken step by co-operation with the state authorities to establish more effective supervision of the revolutionary and criminal elements in this country.

"Nor is the next Congress likely to be indifferent to the danger which too many men have hitherto minimized. Two bills will be urged for passage—one to register all aliens in the country, and the other to make it a crime to conspire to overthrow the national government by force and violence. Today it may be doubted whether there is any specific federal statute which enables the federal authorities to arrest an alien, even if he is carrying a bomb to blow up a customs house. The registration of aliens, if adopted, will probably cause a speedy and welcome begira-

of alien Communists who are now under cover and who are cleaselessly plotting day and night to destroy the ordered principles of liberty for which the constitution stands. It may be that this peril is unduly exaggerated, but it is well to exaggerate, for forewarned is forearmed."

Our country is facing a new economic depression. Production in the steel and textile industries is declining. Many mills are shutting down, and yet the remedies of the government against menacing wholesale unemployment are: a federal anti-syndicalist law, registration and finger-printing of aliens, and wholesale deportations of Communists. But we know from experience that everybody is a Communist who is not an humble servant of capitalists. Everybody is a Communist who fights for higher wages and shorter hours. Everybody is a Communist who participates in strikes against the rulers of the steel and textile mills or railroad corporations. And in the kingdom of Gary everybody is a Communist who tries to organize the hundreds of thousands of unorganized steel workers.

And just as the elected leaders of the farmers—Magnus Johnson, Frazier and the others—have betrayed the interests of the exploited farmers, in advocating government ownership of the farmers, in the same way, the elected leaders of the workers—Gompers, Lewis and the others—betray the interests of the workers, in advocating government ownership of the workers. The six articles of the Lewis machine against the red menace and against the foreign-born workers who are penetrated with Communism and the speeches of Gompers in the Portland convention provide the best pretext for the government to persecute the foreign born workers—in other words, the overwhelming majority of the laboring masses of the basic industries. Registration of aliens is but the first step towards government ownership of the workers. Registration of aliens means that the capitalists are virtually making an inventory of their living possessions in the same way as, at the end of the business year, they take an inventory of their non-living possessions.

The reactionary bankers, landlords and government are crying that Communism is a big menace for the country. What is Communism? Simply public ownership of trusts, industries, banks, railroads, mines, the political rule of workers and farmers. What does President Coolidge offer with the help of Magnus Johnson, Frazier, Gompers, Lewis, the farmers and workers? Nothing but government ownership of farmers and workers, and political rule of the big capitalists of industry, banks and railroads.

The workers and farmers must choose now. Do they want government ownership of the workers and farmers, or do they want public ownership of industries, banks and railroads by the workers and farmers?

"Obey or Starve!" Is Perlstein's Terror Slogan in I. L. G. W.

"Obey me or starve," says Perlstein, vice president [illegible] Ladies' Garment Worker[illegible] who has resorted to the [illegible] to drive the opposition [illegible] the shop and [illegible]

His rabid attempts [illegible] U. for two months, in a climax Perlstein first started his drive [illegible] the left wing, his stated [illegible] were to remove them from the [illegible] Board. This was changed to expel [illegible] from the union and now he is determined to expel them from the shop. That his hatred for anything progressive has developed into a mania is self evident by the stupid and criminal rulings he has made, which have demoralized the whole organization.

For two months the [illegible] and has shown him in a hundred different ways that they are opposed to the wholesale expulsions and to the disruptive tactics. So far he has been able to get a single local union to endorse his fight against the left wing. His answer to this almost unanimous protest is to carry the fight from the union hall to the shop.

He is centering his attack upon the shop, Hyman Brothers, which no doubt is a forerunner to what will happen in other shops if he is successful in this one. Altho no actual expulsions from the shop have taken place, the whole of Perlstein's activities have been directed to create the proper atmosphere favorable for this action. Many of these shop meetings have been adjourned in confustion because Perlstein insists on carrying his dirty politics from the union hall into the shop, the results of which will be seen in a very near future.

That Perlstein will go to any length to destroy the left wing movement is self evident. Here are a few of the crimes that Perlstein has committed against the organization within the past two months that require serious attention of the rank and file:

"Nine members expelled without trial. Two members arbitrarily expelled after Trial Committee found that they were not guilty. Secretary removed from office because she refused to sign the minutes of a meeting that endorsed the expulsions. Another member of this same local discharged for the same reason. He made the motion. A delegate to the Joint Board who stated at a meeting of the Joint Board that the head of the Amalgamation Dance, given by the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League, was to solicit or give donations to the Freiheit or to distribute circulars in the union hall or on the streets or in any way sympathize with or help the expelled members. The penalty for the infraction of these instructions is expulsion from the union. The right of the membership to petition

(Continued on Page Four)

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...bor Must Disappoint Burns' Hopes to Convict Foster in Second Tri...

...ts to blame William Z. Foster ...
...speech under the Michigan Syndicalism law comes just ...
...ing a movement of the ...
...ing, which has been ...
...ing, which has been ...
...ing, which has been

Workers of New York! Join the United Front of Labor at the Coming Election

...dorsed by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York City.

We stand for a United Front of labor at the coming elections. We have done, and will continue to do, all in our power to bring every labor organization of this city, favoring independent political action, into a federated body for joint action against the capitalists in the coming elections.

Previous to the conference of Sept. 1923, where the New York branch of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was formed, our provisional committee made an attempt to bring into the United Front also the American Labor Party. A delegation, appointed by our provisional committee, appeared before a meeting of the general council of the American Labor Party, signed, and proposed that the Council elect a committee empowered to negotiate and agree with our conference of Sept. 16th on a common slate for the November elections. This proposal was rejected, and for a while the political unity of Labor in this city remained suspended in the balance. This unwarranted action by the American Labor Party failed to discourage us from continuing our efforts.

Acting on the report of its provisional committee, the conference of Sept. 16th decided to send a delegation to the last conference of the American Labor Party, Sept. 30th, and to submit to it the following proposition: "The Conference of Labor Organizations of New York City held Sept. 16, in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., endorses whole-heartedly the action of its Provisional Committee in extending an invitation to the American Labor Party to agree on a joint ticket for the coming elections. The Conference believes that by rejecting this brotherly offer, which was prompted by no other motive save the interests and well-being of the working masses of this city, the American Labor Party committed an ...unpardonable mistake, whose harmful consequences may still be checked if the Executive Committee for the American Labor Party can rise to the occasion and place the interests of labor above party politics."

"By action of this Conference composed of 216 delegates representing 60 local unions with a membership of 60,000, fraternal, co-operative and miscellaneous organizations with a membership of 25,000, political organizations with a membership of 15,000, representing in all 75,000 workers. The New York City branch of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party becomes a fact. Together with the thousands of workers and farmers represented at the Chicago Convention, which formed the National body of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, we, the founders of the New York organization, firmly believe that the day for independent political action by labor has already arrived.

"Furthermore, every week of delay in bringing labor's forces together into one federated political body spells ...for the reactionary forces of the capitalist masses and their ...of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, therefore, this field of political struggle must be left open for the reactionary forces to organize and ...against the workers. Every ...delay means a victory for the ...Labor Party. Every week ...we fail to join us in this ...it thereby frustrated the complete realization of our united purpose to bring into the federated body all labor organizations of this city fundamentally opposed to political action. The American Labor Party stands by. Whatever its motives, the effect of its last refusal to join in the common purpose is highly detrimental to the best interests of labor. And should the American Labor Party continue to persist in its present attitude, it will soon find itself in the ranks of the very same forces of reaction, when it is at present committed to fight.

"We need a political party of its own. Labor can no longer afford to feed with its life blood, and advances with the strength of its numbers, the ...ranks of the ...

...ment, Applied Economics, Sociology, Communist International, Modern Literature, Labor Problems for Workers, Advanced English. Classes start Monday, Oct. 15.

The reports show the following figures: English, 106; Finnish, 113; Hungarian, 6; Lithuanian, 8; Polish, 29; South Slavic, 71, and Ukrainian, 7. Total, 340.

The English membership tabulated by districts:

Bronx, 46; District 12, 30, and Agricultural District, 29. Total, 105.

The reports from the federations and districts not listed have not been received, and it is very likely that when these are in, the total initiations for the month of September will be close to 1,000.

Workers Party Drive for New Members Is Making Big Headway

The reports received by the National Office, Workers Party, indicate that the campaign for ten thousand new members is getting under way and results are beginning to be achieved.

During the first week in October, 15 new branches were chartered by the national organization of the party. Eight of these branches are new English branches, three Italian branches, two Scandinavian branches, one Slovenian and one South Slavic branch. Two of the English branches were chartered in North Dakota, where the party organization work among the farmers has recently been begun.

September Initiations.

The sale of initiation stamps for September also showed an increase. All the organization reports for the month of September have thus far not been received, but those which are in indicate substantial progress in the campaign.

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Repeal Syndicalist Law, Demand of All Unions in Michigan

(Special to "The Worker").

DETROIT, Mich.—The resolutions fall, adopted by the recent convention of the Michigan Federation of Labor, demanding the repeal of the Michigan syndicalism law, under which C. E. Ruthenberg was convicted and for alleged violation of which William Z. Foster will be brought up for second trial in January, with 31 others, still awaiting trial, are as follows:

WHEREAS, In the 1923 convention of the Michigan State Federation of Labor, talking spokesmen of the attack which had been made upon the right and freedom of assemblage in the raid conducted by the U. S. Department of Justice and the authorities of Bay County at a recent meeting of northern Communists, and contrary to the constitution of the State of Michigan and the United States and in contravention to the rights of American government and

WHEREAS, In the above mentioned convention the Michigan State Federation of Labor called upon the Federal Government immediately to release the prisoners and

...and also called upon the Governor of the State and the prosecutor of Bay County ...radio presses the same institutes against the ...[illegible] and

WHEREAS, during the past year the Executive Council of the Michigan State Federation of Labor, having given thorough study to the ...[illegible] law [illegible] which ...Jewish causes are being prosecuted, has ...to repeal demanding the repeal of the ...by characterizing it as:

"A dangerous menace to organized free speech, free press and freedom of assemblage; it is the abolition of the constitutional rights of free ...

...the provisions are vague and ambiguous ...leaving themselves to interpretation ...which is extremely dangerous to the ...organized labor movement in particular, ...

WHEREAS, in spite of our protests and demands the [illegible] still goes forward ...[illegible] that one hundred and thirty ...and thirty-two others are still under ...and awaiting trial, and

WHEREAS, those trials apparently as they ...the persecution of workers, not as a ...of punishment of the state and of the people ...the guilty, in which they are brought about, ...or therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we again most solemnly protest against the continuation of these ...and demand that the charges against the ...[illegible] and women involved be dismissed and the Criminal Syndicalism law be ...

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the officers of the Federation be instructed to do ...everything in their power to influence the ...[illegible] of the above named cases and the repeal of the laws named in the preamble, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies ...of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor and Attorney General of the State of ...[illegible] and to the Prosecutor of Bay County and to the American Federation of ...

Machinists Reiterate Amalgamation Stand

At a called meeting, Tuesday, Oct. 2, Machinists' Union, Local 390 of Chicago, after hearing the report of ...s delegate to the Illinois State Federation of Labor unanimously adopted a motion to reaffirm the former action on amalgamation, the labor party, recognition of Soviet Russia and instructed the secretary to notify the federation of the action taken.

Quite a discussion took place on the report. One delegate remarked after it was reported that the convention was to be held in Peoria next year, because of its being a wet city, that if they were sober at this convention and acted the way they did now are they going to act when they ...re drunk.

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Pass It on to Your Neighbor

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The Pope's Eyes on Moscow.

The Chicago Tribune publishes a radio from Madrid, Spain, to the effect that the Spanish government has learned that the Vatican, at Rome, is planning to recognize the Russian Soviet Government. It is declared that Father Walsh, of the Catholic Georgetown University, near Washington, handled the negotiations.

We have no way of confirming the above dispatch at present. But there may be some truth to it. The Roman Catholic Church, continuing to survive through the centuries, has always sought to adapt itself to social changes. In Czarist Russia it was always kept under the heel of the imperial Greek Catholic Church. Recognition of Soviet Russia by the Vatican would be a bid on the part of the Pope for an equal right with the Greek Church to proselyte among the religiously inclined in the Soviet Republic.

Since Workers' and Peasants' Rule recognizes religion as a private affair, for all to believe as they wish, there is no doubt that the Vatican's recognition will be received with favor. It could be used as a club to weaken the opposition to recognition in Roman Catholic countries.

The Catholics in the American Federation of Labor, for instance, are divided on the question of Russian recognition. Tim Healy, of the Stationary Firemen, has signed the resolution demanding recognition, while Daniel Tobin, president of the Teamsters' Union, is standing solidly with the Gompers' opposition.

The Madrid radio is another confession by upholders of capitalism of the stability of Soviet Rule. If Moscow accepts the Pope's advances, it is an indication that the Russian workers and peasants are too intelligent to be swayed by ancient dogmas against their own government. Blind religious fanaticism has lost its power among Russia's free workers and farmers. The Vatican may recognize Soviet Rule, but the Russians will continue to live as they think, for the building of a new civilization, and not as the Pope prays, for the continuance of an old outworn social order.

Myerscough Is Indicted in War on Progressive Labor in Pittsburgh

(Special to "The Worker").

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Thomas Meyerscough, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, has been indicted on a charge by the grand jury here. The indictment has been handed down simply because, when the raids were made on the Workers Party headquarters last April, certain literature was found in the names of working miners of this district.

This is the last blow struck at the workers of Western Pennsylvania under the guise of violation of the infamous Flynn Anti-Sedition act.

The persecution of militant workers in the steel and coal districts of Western Pennsylvania is a result of the demands made upon the local authorities by the Coal Trust. The coal barons are bent on getting rid of the Workers Party in their territory. In this plea they are supplied by the connivance of officials of the United Mine Workers of America.

As one prominent citizen of Pittsburgh told the writer: "The National Coal Association and some United Mine Workers' officials have gotten together to clean house here. They are bent on getting Foster and the Workers Party out of here. That's why you fellows are being persecuted."

The appeals of Jay Lovestone, Fred Merrick, Denn, Toohey, Mikadas, and the writer in the McKeesport free speech fight has been postponed in the Allegheny County Court, at the request of the McKeeport authorities.

Because of the seriousness of the danger to all organized labor in these attacks on the Workers Party, the State Federation of Labor is actively getting into the fight. Yesterday, James H. Maurer, president of the Federation, came to Pittsburgh and conferred with Andrew T. McNamara, chairman of the Labor Defense and Free Speech Council and Fred Merrick and Tom Meyerscough, two of the indicted workers.

After a thorough investigation of the whole situation, Brother Maurer declared he was very favorably impressed and assured us that the State Federation of Labor would be heartedly get into the fight for free speech by launching a vigorous campaign for the repeal of the State Sedition Act under which the workers are now being persecuted.

Governor Pinchot and United States Senator Pepper have again written to Lovestone telling him that they are glad to see that the Workers Party is taking steps to prevent the disregard and infringment of constitutional rights.

Chicago Machinists in Stand with New Yorkers on Strike

By ANTON OVERGAARD.

All the machinists employed by the Hoe Printing Press Machinery Co., in New York, have been out on strike since August 4th, demanding $1 an hour. Considerable effort has been made to bring about a settlement. Both publishers and the Department of Labor have been in conference with the company but it seems that the bosses are determined to establish the open shop. All of the members of the organization came out including the foreman.

The usual blind ads have appeared in the Chicago newspapers and we warn all Chicago machinists not to pay any attention to them, however promising they may look.

The members of the International Association of Machinists employed at the Goes Printing Press Co. in Chicago, have voted to assess themselves $1 a week assessment in order to help their fellow workers in New York. The District Council in Chicago at its last meeting took action and instructed the executive board to bring in recommendations at the next meeting.

It is highly important for the Chicago men to help finance the New York organization to carry on this fight to a finish inasmuch as the printing press machinery companies are organized here in Chicago.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass It on to Your Neighbor

O'Flaherty Sees Socialist Party Gobbled by Klan

A number of speakers and field organizers of the party are seen from a partial list given in this issue, are now touring the country from coast to coast. Comrade Wicks is covering the East, while Comrade Bedacht is attending to the Pacific Coast. Comrade J. O. Bentall, recently released from Leavenworth prison, is now proceeding East. He is to address a series of meetings for the Scandinavian Federation which will then be followed by meetings arranged by the various Districts of the Party. Comrade Thomas J. O'Flaherty, former editor of the Voice of Labor, is touring the Mid-Western cities addressing both party membership and public mass meetings. Extensive preparations are now being made for speaking dates throughout the ifall and winter. Many large cities, like Chicago and Cleveland, have organized Open Forums which will be addressed by the most prominent members of the party, and which are expected to be a great success.

The report of the speakers are very encouraging. They show very clearly that the Workers Party is actually the only working class political organization now active throughout the country.

"Most of the Workers Party members here," reports O'Flaherty again, from Terra Haute, were one time members of the Socialist Party. The Socialist Party has now only four dues paying members in this city, which includes Eugene V. Debs and his brother, Theodore. The great majority of the 2,500 members who belonged once in the Socialist Party in Indiana are now in the Ku Klux Klan. They are not of the vicious type, but they believe that they have at last found themselves and that the Ku Klux Klan philosophy of race prejudice, ...and religious bigotry is what they have always believed in."

Similar reports reach the National Office of the party from other speakers.

"The meeting in Jamestown, N. Y.," writes Comrade Wicks, "was well handled and had a fair attendance for Jamestown. The audience was keenly interested in the talk and two young men signified their willingness to join the party. The Scandinavian Branch is also coming into the Workers Party after remaining unaffiliated for some time."

All the speakers report that the campaign for the Daily is making headway everywhere.

Many Meetings Arranged.

Public and membership meetings arranged by the national office of the Workers Party are as follows:

E. E. Weber, Duluth: Oct. 14, Lyon, Minn., Mass meeting; Oct. 15, Lyon, Minn., Membership meeting; Oct. 17, Revere, Mass., Mass meeting; Oct. 18, Providence, R. I., Mass meeting; Oct. 19, Providence, R. I., Membership; Oct. 20, Hartford, Conn., Mass meeting; Oct. 21, Bridgeport, Conn., Mass meeting; Oct. 22, Bridgeport, Conn., Membership; Oct. 23, Saltsburg, Md., Mass meeting; Oct. 24, Baltimore, Md., Membership; Oct. 27, Pittsburgh, Pa., Membership; Oct. 28, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mass meeting; Oct. 29, Monessen, Pa., Mass meeting, and Oct. 30, Monessen, Pa., Membership.

Thomas O'Flaherty, former Editor of the Voice of Labor, speaks:

Oct. 14, Menoken, O., Mass meeting; Oct. 15, Canton, Membership; Oct. 16, Grant Town, W. Va., Mass meeting; Oct. 17, Grant Town, W. Va., Membership; Oct. 18, Elsie, Ill., Mass meeting; Oct. 19, Elsie, Ill., Membership; Oct. 21, Joliet, Ill., Mass meeting; Oct. 22, Joliet, Ill., Mass meeting.

Comrade Max Bedacht will address a series of meetings in Montana where he will debate Emil Herman of the Socialist Party. From Montana he will speak in the following cities:

Oct. 12, Minneapolis, Minn., Mass meeting; Oct. 13, Minneapolis, Minn., Membership; Oct. 14, St. Paul, Minn., Mass meeting; Oct. 15, St. Paul, Minn., Membership; Oct. 16-17, Minneapolis, German Branches; Oct. 18, Duluth, Minn., Mass meeting; Oct. 19, Duluth, Minn., Membership.

Comrade J. O. Bentall, recently released from Leavenworth jail, is scheduled for New York district Oct. 21-27 and will then speak in Stamford, Conn., on Oct. 28; in Bridgeport, Conn., on Oct. 29; in New Haven, Conn., on Oct. 30, and in Hartford, Conn., on Oct. 31. From Connecticut he will proceed to New England where he will remain until the middle of November.

District 9 has arranged the following speaking tour for Comrade Talsmire:

Somerset, Wis., Oct. 15; Duluth, 16; Two Harbors, 17; Ely, 18; Gilbert, 19; Eveleth, 20; Hibbing, 21; Chisholm, 22; Nashwauk, 23; Carson Lake, 24; Warroad, 25; Bower, 26; Baudette, 27.

Between Nov. 12-25 Tallentire will speak at the following cities in Michigan, spending one day in each city: Ironwood, Bessemer, Iron River, Manistique, Negaunee, Marquette, Ishpeming (2 days), Hancock Copper Range, Ashmeek, L'Anse, Hancock (2 days).

In addition to the above dates the Daily Workers' Campaign Committee is arranging for a series of mass meetings during the week of November 7 in celebration of the Sixth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Party members and units are urged to see to it that all these meetings are made the biggest success.

Workers' School in New York.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Workers' School has engaged rooms at 127 University Place and will commence classes in Marxian Economics, American History, American Labor Move-

Armour and Fimmen

It is interesting to study Europe's future as pictured by the king of the American meat trust, J. Ogden Armour, of Chicago, and Edo Fimmen, secretary of the Amsterdam TradeUnion International.

Armour said, after a four months' pleasure tour of France and England: "I did not visit Germany, but I know that conditions will greatly improve with the settlement of the Ruhr, and that settlement apparently is in sight. My outlook toward European conditions is optimistic."

Fimmen, who is close to the whole European labor movement, declares: "The German people have been starved during four years of war, and starved great many during five years of peace. They are at the limit of endurance. When the Ruhr question is settled, the capitalists will take out of the German workers what is still left to them. Then will come the stabilization of the mark, and Germany will be stricken with unemployment more severe than the unemployment in this (Great Britain) country. A starving working class seeing its women and children dying for want of food, will take it, and when the German working class is driven to desperation, which is still ahead, will turn their weapons against the workers. Revolution must come. The exploiting class will show the German workers the meaning of national self-help by taking for help from France, Britain, Belgium, Turkey and Poland to assist them in crushing the German workers' movement."

These two utterly divergent views can easily be interpreted, Mr. Armour travels France and England for pleasure. He is on a holiday. His wish is, upon his return to the United States that European orders will be piling high in his Chicago office. So he gives an interview to the kept press, not showing the European situation as it is, but as he would wish it to be.

The labor official, Fimmen, on the other hand, has no reason to hide the facts. He is in close touch with organized labor and its problems thruout Erope. He helped build the united front of the European transport workers recently at Berlin. He paints conditions in Europe, not as he would wish them to be, because he knows pious wishes cannot change these conditions, but he displays them as they really are. Fimmen's wiova, at greater length, are set forth in his speech before the British Trade Union Congress, that is published in another column of this issue. They are well worth studying.

Workers College Started by Labor in New York City

NEW YORK CITY.—An organization for the establishment of a workers' school has been launched by a group of labor and political leaders headed by the locals of the Amalgamated Tobacco Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and the Amalgamated Meat Workers, District 1. The purpose of the college as stated by A. R. Gerhardy, of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Metal Workers, is to open classes in history, economics, sociology and allied subjects for workers of this city.

At a conference held at Stuyvesant Casino, a telegram of regret for the absence was received from Senator Nearing. Besides union representatives, there were present at this conference Solon De Leon, Dr. Simkhovitch, Dr. Goldstone, Margaret Daniels, Arnold Ruller, Dr. Luttinger and many others.

The conference approved of the following courses and teachers presented by the Educational Director: Social Evolution, by Scott Nearing; Applied Economics, by Solon De Leon; Social Theories, by Julia Stern; Psychology of Immigrant Peoples and Movements, by Arnold Ruller; Social Forces in Current Literature, by Jacobson; Economic Interpretation of History and Economic Theories, by Dr. A. Goldstone; Social and Biological Problems, by Professor Simpson; History of the Internationals, by Lundeen.

A special course for union officials and workers covering the routine of financial, secretarial and organization work of unions will be given by Benjamin Holland, certified public accountant.

Courses have also been planned in English to foreigners, Trade Union Problems, Current Events, Hygiene to be given by additional teachers, including Jacob Potofsky, of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothing Workers, and Via Konald, of Bernard College, and James Fuchs, former editor of Pravda.

The Soviet Russia Pictorial.

At the sixth anniversary of the Russian revolution approaches, accounts of the "October Days" become of increasing interest. The ultimate account is given in the October number of "Soviet Russia Pictorial." It brings one a vivid picture of the stirring days, and the spirit of the article and the times it writes about—is sustained thruout the magazine. A short autobiography of one of the great heroes of the October Days, Trotsky, the organizer of the Red Army is packed with interesting facts about an important part of the Red Army, the Russian air fleet, is given special attention. Perhaps the most encouraging features for revolutionists all over the world is the growth of an international young movement—a movement which augurs that the ideal of Communism will meet die with this generation. Articles concerning the International Children's movement, the Children's Colony of Russia, and the problem of women in Soviet Russia are all found in the interesting style which the Soviet Russia Pictorial assures its readers. The regular features of the magazine are continued in the October issue. Soviet Russia Pictorial serves to bring its readers into close contact with Russian problems and as such it should be earnestly read and studied by American radicals.

Newark, N. J., opened the campaign for The Daily Worker at the Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 4th St., Oct. 12.

Vivid 9-Reel Picture
OF ACTUAL CONDITIONS IN
SOVIET RUSSIA
DURING 1922-23

"THE FIFTH YEAR"

HIGHLY PRAISED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW. ALL PROCEEDS BENEFIT RUSSIAN ORPHAN HOMES MAINTAINED BY FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA

Ansonia, Conn.	New Haven, Conn.	Keene, N. H.	Holyoke, Mass.	Duquoin, Ill.	Clinton, Mass.	Belleville, Ill.
TREMOND THEATRE	HYPERION THEATRE	MAJESTIC THEATRE	MAJESTIC THEATRE	MAJESTIC THEATRE	STAR THEATRE on High St.	REX THEATRE
Sunday Afternoon 1 P. M.	Sunday Evening	on Church St,	Wednesday Evening	Wednesday Evening	Thursday Evening	Thursday Evening
OCT. 14	OCT. 14	Wednesday Evening	OCT. 17	OCT. 17, 6:30 P. M.	OCT. 18	OCT. 18
		OCT. 17				

...tion Jeers at ...rogress Won by ...Chicago's Workers

...backward! Turn backward! ...in thy flight!" sums up ... of the Chicago Federation ... at its meeting held Sunday, ...r.

...occasion was the report of its ... delegates to this Decatur Con... of the Illinois Federation of ... Their report and recommend... approving the action of the De... Convention on Amalgamation ... Labor Party and recognition of ... Russia caused an all-day dis...

...e report was about to be hur... voted on when Delegate Wil... K. Foster was recognized. In ... ...ining his speech, he pointed out ... the approval of this recom... ...dation of the delegates would ... ...sent to a repudiation of the many ...gressive measures the Chicago ...deration of Labor had stood for, ...uding the very resolution on a ...bor Party which it had unanimous... endorsed and instructed these same ...legates to introduce at ...Decatur ...d that their report showed was de... ...ated by an overwhelming vote.

Foster said, that "he had ceased, ... call Fitzpatrick and Nockels ... friend since the last issue of the copy ... the Illinois News Letter contain... the letter of John Fitzpatrick ... Ed Nockels was used in the De... Convention to destroy the sen... ...timent for amalgamation, and that ...Fitzpatrick and Nockels had not been ...instructed by any action of the Chi... ...cago Federation of Labor on this ...matter, and therefore had no right ... issue this kind of a statement." ...Delegate Oscar F. Nelson, Demo... ...cratic alderman, followed Foster, with ...a bitter attack upon him and the ...Trade Union Educational League. He ...sprung a new argument, that "the ...Trade Union Educational League is ...responsible for the loss in member... ...ship of the American Federation of ...Labor." He complained that Foster ...spent his time in building up the ...League instead of the American Fed... ...eration of Labor, and "charged" that ...Foster would no doubt be leading ...the Decatur Convention if it had ...done things that agreed with him. ...Meaning of course, if it had approved ...Amalgamation, Labor and Recogni... ...tion of Soviet Russia.

Victor Olander, secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor, also took the floor and made a rambling speech that lasted an hour and a quarter. He said the opposite of Nelson, that is, that Foster had mis... ...used the good name and reputation ...of the Chicago Federation of Labor, ...by spreading broadcast its stand on ...amalgamation. Which goes to show ...you're damned if you do and you're ...damned if you don't."

Olander performed many other ...mental somersaults in condemning ...Foster, the Communist leader. His ...best and would-be dramatic story ...of how, at the Decatur Convention, ...he had "Snatched the mantle of fame, ...which Foster was so furtively wear... ...ing, and placed it on the rightful ...owner—Fitzpatrick," who is behind ...was the real originator of the won... ...derful plan (federation), that Foster ...would applied in organizing the Stock ...Yards Workers," was a real gem. ...His speech was typical of the Gom... ...personnel line of remarks hopelessly ...filled with Anarcho-Syndicalist: phil... ...osophy and statements about "pre... ...serving the freedom of the individ... ...ual" while not denying "the princi... ...ple of mutual aid" (shades of Kro... ...potkin). He wound up in a Swing... ...tone, with a tribute to the wonderful ...efforts of "brotherly love."

It has been many a day since the Chicago Federation listened to this kind of psuedo-intellectual bunk. Few were deceived by the voice that spoke with a catch in it about broth... ...erly love, while at the same time, a ...dagger was plunged into the heart of ...the rank and file demand for amal... ...gamation.

After a discussion of this kind that lasted many hours the report of the delegates, together with their rec... ...ommendations, was approved, many of the delegates being brought to the meeting for the occasion, by those opposed to any semblance of prog... ...ress, while others were very much influenced by the temporary red hys... ...teria that is driving the Chicago Fed... ...eration of Labor to "Out-Gompers Gompers." The officialdom is now engaged in a campaign of repudiation of everything progressive it has ever stood for. They are now rejecting radical measures that have given the Chicago Federation, not alone a na... ...tional but an international reputa... ...tion. Where is it heading to and where will it end?

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Dunne Defies Gompers' Terror Regime

(Continued from Page One)

...figured out what conservative ... ability Dunne needed to secure the re... ...sult which had been carefully ar... ...ranged and for which all hands, in... ...cluding the votes of the international ... officers, had been mustered.

Dunne defended himself in what opinion generally concedes to be the most remarkable speech ever delivered at an A. F. of L. convention. Not one inch did the target of all the abuse and foul up charges recede. His speech consisted of a direct attack upon the policies of the officialdom of the A. F. of L. and never has the machine had a more thorough going over than he gave it. After he had been speaking a few moments, the convention listened in absolute silence to the Communist viewpoint that he expressed. The Lewis-Green-Murray machine got into a straight row at his statements, nor did they run the risk of contradicting statements contained in an article in The Butte Bulletin dealing with the charges of bribery and corruption preferred by Lewis against the Executive Officers of the Illinois Mine Workers District and by Farrington against Lewis.

Green got himself into an awful mess in attempting to question Dunne concerning alleged statements in an article, dealing with the anthracite controversy, and Gompers was forced to come to his rescue when Dunne challenged him to read the statements he claimed were made. Immediately following Green's statement Murray moved that the credentials of W. F. Dunne be revoked. The motion specified no charges against Dunne, but the speeches made before and after the motion clearly indicated that the ingratiation of the misleaders of American labor had been severely injured by the statements of Dunne and the communist press. The loudest complaints were made against the sarcastic statements reflecting upon the intelligence and fighting spirit of the international officialdom. Back of this, of course, was the desire to intimidate the proponents of the Labor Party and Amalgamation ideas and the effort to use the vote on the credentials as a test of the strength of the supporters of these measures to the minimum. In this there can be no doubt that the Machine has been completely successful and there is not enough opposition to cause officialdom any worry whatever.

In closing his attack on Dunne, Green mentioned as a precedent the expulsion of the devil and his angels from heaven as an example of how the convention had acted in the case of Dunne. Dunne replied that the comparison was a good one, as the devil and his angels were expelled for attempting to overthrow the dictatorship of the Almighty, and that he was glad to be in such good company. Dunne's speech was frequently interrupted by applause, which was in marked contrast to the silence that greeted the speeches of the officialdom.

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Reactionaries Divide The Workers Even Unto Their Tombstones

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

"This is being written at the end of the second week of the Americ... ...Federation of Labor convention in Portland, Ore. The writer is in Oregon ... ...a vacation, but not as another Jack London's. It is seeing clearly what ... ...happens in the "Labor Temple" on the Pacific C...

...course, that ... ...ing Samuel Gompers ... ...ing Matthew Woll, ...ing William L. Hutcheson ... ...ing Frank Morrison, ...ing Daniel Tobin, ...ing Arthur Wharton, ...ing William Green, ...ing Joseph Franklin Ryan, ...ing Frank Duffy, ...ing Thomas Rickert, ...ing Daniel Willard, ...ing Edward Flore, ...ing Jacob Fischer, ...ing Joseph Weber, ...ing Joseph Valentine, ...ing Edward Nockels, ...ing John Fitzpatrick, ...ing Victor Olander, ...ing Thomas Burke, ...ing Frank Feeney, ...ing Thomas Flynn, ...ing Peter Schoemann, ...ing Thomas Kennedy, ...ing Timothy Healy, ...ing Dennis Cashman, ...ing Joseph Tracy, ...ing Joseph Fisher, ...ing Joseph Hannon, ...ing Joseph Hannon, ...ing Joseph Hannon

From a People's Upheaval to a Class Movement

...er Opens 2nd ...Year's Drive for ...Michigan Defense

Party Federation Spokesmen Discuss Industrial Problems

By ABRAM JAKIRA.

...ecutive Committee of the Workers Party and Federations met with ... representatives of the Central Executive Committee of the... Workers Party (for report of first session see last week's "WORKER"), was held on Tuesday, Oct. 2. The meeting was devoted mainly to the immediate problems now facing the party.

C. E. C. was represented by comrades Earl Browder and Abram Jakira.

A review of the situation ... the party to be in a very favorable position for Communist work in the trade unions, and that the Language Federations of the party have a very important task to perform. This is true especially in regards to the big industries where the workers are mainly foreign born and very favorably disposed towards the Communist ideas and to the Communist movement. About 50 per cent of the total organs of our Italian Federation, for instance, with a circulation of about 10,000, is being distributed among the coal miners alone. The efforts which the language federations were making during the last few months have produced good results, and to these efforts a large portion of our language comrades have devoted their energies. The trade unions are now taking a more active part and a keen interest in the trade union movement of this country. The effort of the Federations must not slacken. It must continue with even greater strength now, when the tasks of the party become greatly increased and greater and when the reactionary bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor is in open alliance with the capitalists and the Department of Justice against every element that is progressive in the labor movement.

Special efforts must be made by the federations to utilize the favorable situation that has developed in the labor movement to recruit new members into the party. There must be no doubt that many of our federations can increase their present membership many fold with but a slight effort on their part. Every federation speaker or organizer must pay special attention to this problem.

An industrial registration of party membership was started some time ago. The results, due to a number of reasons, have been far from satisfactory. Yet, the importance for the party to secure the correct data about its members in the trade unions can hardly be overestimated. The representatives of the federations pledged themselves to co-operate with the C. E. C. to have the industrial registration completed without any further delay.

The question of helping to increase the circulation of the Labor Herald, official organ of the Trade Union Educational League, received special attention. It was suggested that the language papers of the party publish every month a resume of the contents of that splendid magazine, and that language comrades be requested to order copies of the Labor Herald for distribution among the English speaking workers.

It was pointed out that the reactionaries of the A. F. of L. are trying to discredit the radical trade union unity by waging a most vicious attack thru numerous lies and insinuations against the trade union movement in Soviet Russia. Two pamphlets dealing with the real facts about the Russian trade unions have been published recently by the Friends of Soviet Russia and by the Trade Union Educational League. It is of vital importance that these two splendid pamphlets be given the widest possible circulation. Many federations already have them translated into their own languages.

The Industrial department of the party is to supply the federations press with short articles dealing with the role of the communists and the party in the American labor movement. The federation editors, in turn, are to make a special effort to write for the general party press and for the Labor Herald articles dealing with the experience of the foreign born workers. This would help considerably in the establishment of closer contact between the federations and the party generally.

What

The Illinois Industrial Review (Duncan McDonald, editor), says about

The Government Strikebreaker

By JAY LOVESTONE.

"If there is any doubt about the hostile attitude of Harding or Daugherty, or for that matter, any of the other politicians in power, they are in sympathy with, this book completely dispels that doubt. They are shown to be in league with the financial pirates who are robbing the American public and using their every effort to destroy every vestige of the trades union movement in this country."

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Correction in Browder Article.

In setting up the article by Earl Browder on "Fascism in America", a operator omitted two lines in the ...rpenultimate copy that resulted in the ...icle conveying a wrong meaning. ...e sentence as it appeared in last ...ek's issue of "The Worker" was: ...n these trade union posts of the ...erican Legion are being developed ...basis for the Fascist Party." ...This should have read:

"In these trade union posts of the ...erican Legion are being developed ...e basis for the Fascist trade unions in America. The trade union ...resarists of America will probably furnish much of the leadership ...r the coming Fascist Party."

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New York Defies Chicago

By JULIUS GOSKIND.

NEW YORK CITY.—A New York agent concealed in the Chicago camp forwarded a secret communication to the Chicago branches in the drive for The Daily Worker. In this letter the Chicago City Campaign Committee calls upon the branches for help to keep up with the pace set by New York. On the basis of the receipts of the first week, sums of The Worker" was: ...n these trade union posts of the ...erican Legion are being developed ...basis for the Fascist Party." ...This should have read: ...n these trade union posts of the ...erican Legion are being developed ...e basis for the Fascist trade unions in America. The trade union ...resarists of America will probably furnish much of the leadership ...r the coming Fascist Party." is ahead on cash and ladies Chicago to overtake her.

In New York the Williamsburg Harlem Branch was building up a large sum of money for shares. Williamsburg commenced to work to overtake Harlem. Harlem heard of this, and its branch director, Comrade Louis Hyrahman, promptly started a canvass of absentee members. When the branches finally reported, Harlem and Williamsburg each had $500 in pledges, for which they had $115 each. However, both were foiled, for the Lithuanian Williamsburg branch had $125, while the Czecho-Slovak branch had $120. The Bronx Section turned in a check for $145. With so many branches so nearly even, the competition becomes hotter and hotter, and should the Finnish branches continue to hold back their reports it promises to be a pretty race.

Leader: $1,190 Per Cent.

The Daily Worker Campaign Committee of District No. 2 is in receipt of a letter from Linden, N. J., where the party has a Hungarian branch with 13 members. This letter advises the committee that two comrades have bought one share each, two comrades have contributed $15 between them, and the thirteenth bought two shares.

Demonstration in Newark.

Newark, New Jersey, has arranged a mass meeting to open the campaign for a Daily Worker, at the Labor Lyceum, 764 S. 4th St., at 2:30 p. m. today.

Some of the best speakers now appearing on the public platform in New York have been secured for this meeting. Among the concerts, but it was finally decided to let Chicago all speed with their pledges—New York is ahead on cash and ladies Chicago to overtake her.

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Newark, New Jersey, has arranged a mass meeting to open the campaign

Workers Party Opens New Book Store in Heart of New York

Revelling in orange and blue tables and shelves, and thousands of new radical and Communist books, newspapers, pamphlets and magazines, the new bookstore of the Workers Party, "The Jimmie Higgins' Book Shop," has opened its doors, at 127 University Place, near 14th St. and Union Square, New York City.

The opening of the book store marks another step forward in the Workers Party program of propaganda and organization work. Thru this store, the entire distribution of sales of the party literature in New York City and this district will be handled. A re-organization of the distribution machinery of the party will be made so as to increase the sales, and the efficiency of the work.

All branch literature agents hereafter will secure all literature supplies from JIMMIE HIGGINS' BOOK SHOP.

In choosing the name of the store, the party has paid tribute to the legendary hero of the American revolutionary movement. To hundreds of thousands of workers in this country "Jimmie Higgins" is well known. He symbolizes the active, rank and file member devoted to his party and union work. He is the rank and file member who sells literature at meetings, who sees that the platform is on the street corner at the right time, who holds you up with collection boxes and does a thousand and one things incidental to the carrying on of party work. He is unselfish, unambitious for himself, and renders invaluable service to the movement.

About JIMMIE HIGGINS' BOOK SHOP, the party will enlist the services of scores and hundreds of local comrades in building up the institution, and building up the party.

In addition to Communist literature, the book shop will carry the world's classics and all the new higher-quality books which even a Communist finds time to read. Comrade Elmer T. Allison will be in charge of the store. Every party member is requested to buy all his reading matter of every kind in the party's new book store.

"Ten Miles Away" in Los Angeles.

On October 16th, at the Walker Auditorium, 738 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., the workers of that city will present, for the first time, an evening of entertainment, of which a feature will be "Ten Miles Away," a one-act drama illustrating the undying love of liberty of the Jewish revolutionist.

The funds secured by the sale of tickets will be used for the defense and relief of the victims of the Criminal Syndicalism Law in California.

The entertainment was previously announced for Sept. 30 but the remodeling of the theatre was not completed and it was necessary to postpone it to Oct. 16th.

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, Of The Worker, published weekly at Chicago, Illinois, for Oct. 1, 1923.

State off Illinois, County of Cook, (ss.)

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and country aforesaid, personally appeared Nicholas Dozenberg, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of "The Worker," and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Workers Party of America, 1009 N. State St., Room 214; Editor, J. Louis Engdahl, 1009 N. State St., Room 214; Managing Editor, none; Business Manager, Nicholas Dozenberg, 1009 N. State St., Room, 214.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and address of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) The Workers Party of America, 1009 N. State St., Room 214; C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary, 1009 N. State St., Room 214; James P. Cannon, Treasurer, 1009 N. State St., Room 214.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

Nicholas Dozenberg, Bus. Mgr.

Sworn and subscribed before me this fifth day of October, 1923.

(Seal.) Walter G. Henry.

(My commission expires Jan. 6, 1927.)

"God and the Fascisti Save the King."

By EUGENE LYONS.

And now the Fascisti are saving Great Britain from the still "ever increasing menace of Socialism and Bolshevism."

A mere matter of trifle, you know, for a leisure class.

With Italy and Spain in black straitjackets, with Bulgaria and Bavaria playfully elected by Fascisti, time of course hangs heavy and the British people are the beneficiaries of this leisure.

A leaflet issued by the British Fascisti shows that saving England, when one gets down to it systematically is really child's play. The entire plan is summarized in a few paragraphs.

You see, there are Units of seven "under a chosen leader to take active measures against the revolutionary elements in their own districts." Then, for purposes of "swift mobilization in the event of general strike or revolution," to quote the document,

"Three Units form a Troop under a Troop Officer.

"Three Troops form a Company under a Company Officer.

"Three Companies form a Division under a Division Officer."

All that is necessary, under this scheme, is to get the original sevens. But that may be left to the patriotism of the Britons.

The extra-legal forces for the maintenance of law, according to the plan, are supplemented by a "Transport Section," comprising the owners of autos, motorcycles, bicycles, tricycles and perambulators (though the last two are not listed specifically). With this Socialism functionless, the railway and marine workers are automatically shorn of their influence in a national crisis. Then there is also to be an Intelligence Department, to keep Great Britain effectively frightened by fake "revolutionary" reports.

The leaflet bears the imprint of the Boswell Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., 2, White friars Street, E. C. 4, and ends with the pious cliché "God save the King!" Everything that precedes, however, makes it quite clear that the Fascisti will not leave it to God.

THE WORKER

Published by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America, C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary. Room 214, 1009 W. State Street, Chicago, Ill.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Managing Editor
H. M. WICKS, Labor Editor
ROBERT MINOR, Cartoonist
ART YOUNG, Cartoonist
NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, Business Manager

Entered as second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Advertising rates upon application.

The Dope Peddlers

One of the best stay-on-the-fence artists among the officials of the United Mine Workers' Union is William Green, its international secretary-treasurer. But he has definitely climbed down into the camp of President John L. Lewis, thru endorsing the recent anti-radical propaganda issued by Ellis Searles for publication in the capitalist press.

Green is a delegate at the Portland Convention of the American Federation of Labor. He gave a signed interview to one of the Portland dailies, owned by the bosses, in which he reiterates the Lewis-Searles fabrications. Green has joined with Lewis, Gompers, Woll and other anti-Communist dope peddlers, "to wipe out the trouble makers", the terms in which he refers to the militants in the miners' union.

We take it that Green's efforts constitute an attempt to save the face of Lewis at Portland. The Lewis-Searles propaganda has been repudiated by Frank Farrington, head of the Illinois Mine Workers' Union, the strongest district organization in the International. Walter Nesbit, Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois Mine Workers, also takes his stand with Farrington against Lewis and Green.

It is significant that most of the miners' officials are entirely mum on this issue. "The Worker" sent a letter to every district president, secretary-treasurer and international board member, about 100 in all urging them to state their stand on this issue. Not a single reply came in support of the Lewis-Green-Searles propaganda. The few replies received rejected it. Most of these officials did not reply at all, no doubt preferring to have their silence register their repudiation.

Palmer, Burns, Daugherty, Lusk and all the other agents of the open shop, anti-labor interests have shown themselves failures at peddling anti-radical dope. When Gompers, Lewis, Green, Woll and other bureaucrats of organized labor joined these dope peddlers, they confessed their inability to successfully reply to the arguments and contentions of the thinking elements in the American labor movement.

"Noisy But Not Formidable."

When Lloyd George was premier of the British Empire, he declared that he would never recognize Russia, that he would never shake "the bloody hand of the Soviets." But he has since been converted and he is now urging that the Moscow Workers' and Peasants' Government be given recognition.

It is the same shifting Lloyd George who has come to this side of the Atlantic Ocean for a short tour of the United States and Canada. Landing at New York City, he was asked by the reporters of the metropolitan press:

"Are the Communists on the gain over there?"

He replied, "Well, the Communists—I don't think they are formidable. They are noisy, but they are not formidable."

If Lloyd George does not fear the formidability of Communists, why did he sit so quietly in his seat in the British Parliament, while J. T. Walton Newbold, one of its Communist members, was being expelled for daring to voice the demands of exploited labor?

Lloyd George, upon his arrival, announced thru the press of his friend, William Randolph Hearst, that, "Europe is in a desperate condition—but Europe will recover."

He also told an audience of New York newspaper publishers, editors and business men, in the great Hotel Biltmore ballroom, "Take one of your great New York buildings. Drench it with gasoline. Scatter matches about, and then go to an insurance company and ask them if they will take the risk. That is Europe today."

After painting these vivid pictures Lloyd George offers no way out, no hope, except that "the Communists are noisy but not formidable."

All he urges is unity,—unity of the capitalist nations. Poincare, Stresseman and Curzon were working that out on the other side of the Atlantic; unity of the imperialists of Berlin, Paris and London, not only against the German workers, but against all European labor. Lloyd George thus offers the program of the Versailles peace that has been in action for four years, accompanied with increasing violence and misery, unity of decaying capitalism against rising Communism.

And all the time the New York police were mauling and arresting Irish men and women, demonstrating wherever this capitalist apologist appeared with placards and banners that denounced George as the "murderer of Irish women and children."

Lloyd George came to this country in the midst of the world crisis. He is expressing the views of the ruling class of the world's problems in speeches and interviews. But these problems never can be settled. The only wise thing Lloyd George said was that he is planning to retire. He wishes to get out before the Communists kick him out.

The Wobbling "Progressives."

The progressive movement in the political arena is as shapeless, formless, sporadic and unrelated in its various activities as it ever was. The leaders of the insurgents are not and never were true wavering representatives of the vacillating economic group in society, whose class interests they represent and reflect. The latest of them, Brookhart, wants to wait to see how Coolidge will behave in the next Congress. Magnus Johnson, the nearest impersonation of a dirt farmer in the progressive camp, talks of a third party IF the Republican standpatters will not co-operate and will not get together with the farmers and workers. Apparently Magnus Johnson will really base his policy on his impression of Coolidge being "a nice chap."

The reactionary Washington Post, speaking semi-officially for the Coolidge crowd, has lined up the Minnesota senator properly when it recently said that Magnus will change quite a bit once he gets the chance to see that the "terrible reactionaries" aren't such bad fellows after all. Borah is discreetly silent. Hiram Johnson, who dons progressive overalls, when the progressive winds blow westward, is keeping mum. And even the fighting La Follette has not yet answered the attempts of Coolidge to break up his ranks thru the offer of restored patronage on a silver platter.

If there is to be any blow struck against the reactionaries in the coming elections, it will have to be struck by the organized political power of the workers and exploited farming masses. They alone can organize to strike effectively against the two old parties of the big capitalists. Exclusive of the treacherous bureaucracy in their camp, this mass of city and rural workers has the courage and will and power to deliver the most telling punches in the coming political fights.

The middle-of-the-roaders of every stripe and description have neither the plan nor the purpose to fight the powerful interests to a finish. The workers and farmers have both. The conditions, economic and political, are rotten ripe for the building of the all-inclusive mighty independent political party of the industrial and rural masses—the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Tom Mann Urges Need for Daily Red International of Labour Unions

(BRITISH BUREAU)

[illegible] TOM MANN [illegible] 9 Wellington Street [illegible] LONDON, W.C.2

[illegible] Y. S. 134

Sept. 12th 1923.

TO THE WORKING PARTY OF AMERICA.

Comrades,

I learn that you are taking steps to issue a Daily paper; allow me to express the hope that you will be entirely successful in this. We all stand in most urgent need of our own press free from the Capitalist Control; until we have this our work is doubly hard; to keep, to depend upon Capitalist owned papers for our daily information is humiliating and terribly harmful.

It is because this portrait so largely that they, the owners of the press, are able to get in such an amount of propaganda entirely of an anti-Labour nature. Once more Comrades,

The best of Success.

Yours fraternally
Tom Mann

The above is a reproduction of a letter received from Comrade Tom Mann of England. Tom Mann has inspired the working class of England for two generations with his magnificent spirit and has led them to victory in many a hard fought battle against the British capitalists. Tom Mann became prominent as a world leader of the hosts of labor during the famous dockers' strike in London in 1899 and has continuously since then been in the forefront of every battle waged by the workers of Great Britain and its colonies. Tom Mann was sentenced to jail in 1912 for issuing a manifesto to the soldiers calling upon them to refuse to shoot their striking brothers. As a result of the mass demonstrations of the whole working class of England the British Capitalist Government was forced to release Tom Mann after he served about two months of his sentence. Today Tom Mann is at the head of the British Section of the International of Labor Unions. No one is more qualified to speak upon the question of the need of the working class for its own daily paper and his message should spur our comrades on to ever greater activities to establish the first English-language daily Communist newspaper in the world.

The Struggle of the Working Class

The workers are today engaged in a struggle for simple immediate things, for food and housing and the barest needs of life.

But they cannot win these things while a ruling class stands in the way, and for the sake of profits condemns a mass of men to poverty, unemployment and war. Therefore the struggle of the workers becomes the struggle

European Capitalists still coining misery into money, but—

The Bosses and Their Judges

Fitzpatrick and Nockels, of the Chicago Federation of Labor and Walker and Olander, of the Illinois Federation of Labor have turned their backs on the united political front of the workers, and the bosses are making a holiday out of Chicago's November judicial elections. The employing interests do not fear the divided ranks of the workers and so they are permitting their own democratic and republican politicians to stage separate exhibitions in this years' election of judges.

In 1917, when the workers were protesting against America's entrance into the world war, against profiteering, against the oppressive anti-labor measures, the bosses were forced to put up a united, non-partisan front, with one ticket, including both the democratic and republican candidates. In spite of this united opposition, the workers' candidates made a tremendous showing.

But this year the bosses have no fear. The Fitzpatrick elements repudiated the labor party idea when they deserted the conference that organized the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The Socialists did not even enter the conference. There is no workers' political unity, therefore, in Chicago, at the present time. The bosses, with complete safety, allow their republican and democratic stool pigeons to go ahead staging rival circuses.

Let us pick three candidates each from the full opposition slate of the democrats and republicans. On the republican side we find Judge Jesse Holdom, so-called king of the anti-labor injunction judges. He is so crooked that the higher courts, in order to save their own faces, must occasionally reverse him. There is Judge Albert C. Barnes, with his record in the appellate court where he was sure to strangle, if possible, in the bosses' interests decisions affecting the workers. The third republican is Judge Oscar Hebel, well known for the part he played in the judicial attack on the Communist Labor Party following the infamous Palmer-Burns-Hoyne raids in January, 1920.

Now we turn to the full democratic slate. It is headed by Judge Dennis E. Sullivan, against whom Secretary Edward N. Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor, in a letter to democratic Mayor William E. Dever, protests as follows:

". . . a notorious injunction judge who issues illegal injunctions as against the workers in industrial disputes, forbidding them being free men and women, free speech, free press and free assemblage, as against their constitutional rights, and in this he is the king pin and lends encouragement to other judges to do likewise."

On the democratic slate is Martin J. Isaacks, counsel for the clothing manufacturers in their war on the needle workers, charged with being the keeper of the employers' blacklist. His law partner and also his partner in the blacklist business, John P. McGoorty, is also a candidate, as is Marvin E. Barnhart, pal with Judge Hebel in the court war on Communists.

The open shoppers are therefore well protected. They have their candidates on both the democratic and republican slates. No matter who is defeated or elected, the bosses are the winners. The workers are divided and can offer no effective resistance. Fitzpatrick broke with the July unity conference and the result in the first election to follow in Chicago, is the picture of Nockels writing pleading letters to the democratic mayor of Chicago. Name-calling against the Communists, and letter writing to the old party politicians exposes the complete bankruptcy of the enemies of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. Fitzpatrick and Nockels must be held responsible for hamstringing labor in the present, very important judicial campaign in Chicago.

Workers Must Oppose Fascism, the Last Hope of Capitalism in Decay

Fascism, the Immediate Menace.

The capitalist system is in decay. All attempts to reconstruct it have failed. The destruction wrought by the war was so great and the imperialist rivalries have been so intense that a disintegration of capitalist power has set in, which cannot be stopped. Seeing that regularly constituted government no longer satisfies their needs and demanding a "strong" government irrespective of its "democracy," the bourgeoisie has organized all the elements that have suffered from the war—the ex-army officers, the petty bourgeoisie (which has been ground to pieces by the after-war troubles), the flotsam and jetsam of society, and above all the small peasants, as the backbone of a movement and of a capitalist, dictatorial, military dictatorship, which calls itself a Fascist government.

Sections of the workers yield to the siren call, especially the renegade and right-wing socialists, as in Italy.

As a matter of course, the fight is directed against the organized workers and their most militant section, the Communists. It is unnecessary to repeat the deeds of vandalism and destruction committed in the name of "law and order" by the Fascist government of Italy, and by Fascist organizations in Germany, Austria, Hungary.

But one fact must be remembered. **Fascism becomes dominant where the workers are not revolutionary and are not organized.** Where they are not revolutionary, the workers and the petty bourgeoisie see their safety in what appears to be a "strong" government. Thus Fascism is rampant in Bavaria, which has a weak revolutionary movement, (it was destroyed in the overthrow of the short-lived Soviet Government of Bavaria), but it hardly raises its head in Saxony. This means that the organized labor movement has an idea of its immediate and urgent tasks the organization of counter-forces to deal with Fascism in its various manifestations.

But even Fascism must disintegrate owing to the very contradiction of the elements composing it. There are many elements under the spell and guidance of Fascism who naturally belong to the working class. The momentary discouragement arising from the failure of the revolutionary movement to seize power has driven them to the embrace of a capitalist military dictatorship. The small peasants, the exploited and crushed intellectuals, teachers, etc., must be won away from the influence of Fascism. We must begin a militant campaign of education and propaganda explaining the nature of Fascism. It must be exposed as an act of desperation of the ruling capitalist system which no longer trusts its own institutions and resorts to naked violence in order to retain control and power. It must be shown that, as in Italy, where agrarian capital stands in opposition to industrial capital, when in a moment of despair the two unite in struggle against the workers, dissolution must eventually take place, owing to the very antagonism between agrarian and industrial and financial capital.

Hence the struggle against Fascism is also an ideological one. The natural allies of the working class must be won over, or at least neutralized. This is essential for the establishment of the Workers' and Farmers' Government, which is the surest safeguard against Fascism.

Immediate measures must be taken, however, to combat the violent methods of the Fascisti. In Germany, the most effective organization has been found in the "Factory Hundreds." All workers irrespective of party and trade union membership are formed into bodies of one hundred and put under military discipline. Although unarmed their very formation is the best protection against the Fascisti. To protect their labor temples, presses, meetings, clubs, they carry on systematic propaganda against Fascism and by their solidarity convert the vacillating elements. The Communists must penetrate the farmers' organizations and bring them close to the Party and the trade unions. Solidarity of all working people against the violent phase of the disintegrating capitalist system must be preached and cultivated.

As Fascism is an international phenomenon and is internationally organized, the workers and farmers must present international organization to fight against it. The workers of every country must support the workers of other countries where Fascism rules. The American workers, in particular, should fight for a boycott of all shipments of grain and coal to Italy. This will be the best help against Mussolini and his blackshirt gangs.

The thesis and address on Fascism was delivered by Comrade Zetkin, the "Grand Old Woman" of the Proletarian Revolution. Owing to an injury to her leg, she was unable to stand. Sitting in a gilt chair, once occupied by the czarina, Comrade Zetkin, with the fire and eloquence of a young agitator, inflamed her audience, and made one wish that the movement possessed many more of her ability and enthusiasm.

In the midst of the discussion Radek delivered an address that is destined to remain as a brilliant star in the vast galaxy of speeches and writings of this brilliant thinker. "Schlageter, the Wanderer of the Void" was an episode of clear thinking couched in the language of a poet. The story of the young Fascist who thought he was serving the German fatherland by fighting first against Soviet Russia then against the workers in the Ruhr, to be shot down by French imperialism, the story of Stinnes and his colleagues, who themselves are the patrons of Germany Fascism—is a lesson for the masses guided.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER on Tour for the LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL to Address Meetings at

Toledo	Detroit	Buffalo	Boston	New York	Waterbury, Conn.	Cannonsburg, Pa.	Cincinnati	Minneapolis	St. Paul	Milwaukee
OCT. 15	OCT. 16	OCT. 17	OCT. 18, 8 P. M.	OCT. 19	OCT. 21	OCT. 23 7:30 P. M	OCT. 24	OCT. 28	OCT. 28	OCT. 30, 8 P. M.
Labor Temple	House of Masses	Frezin Hall	Scenic Auditorium	Definite Announcement Later		Labor Temple	Definite Announcement Later	Richmond Hall	New Labor Temple	Freie Gemeinde
8 P. M.	2101 Gratiot Ave.	421 Genesee St.	Berkeley & Tremont Sts.			Jefferson & Pike		225 S. 52nd St.	416 N. Franklin St.	Hall
	8 P. M.	8 P. M.						2:30 P. M.	8 P. M.	8th & Walnut Sts.

WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

Upton Sinclair ... Author ... Greeting to Daily Worker Campaign—See Page

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Dunne's Portland Speech

UNSEATED DELEGATE ALSO WRITES COMPLETE STORY OF A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

Court Orders Paul Glaser, Workers' Lawyer, Deported

(Special to "The Worker")

GARY, Ind.—Paul P. Glaser, prominent lawyer and active in the radical labor movement of this city, has just been notified that his citizenship papers have been revoked by the U. S. Supreme Court and that he is to be deported to Russia.

Glaser, who is a member of the Workers Party branch here organized the first Socialist Party local in this city and joined the Workers Party on its formation. During the steel strike in 1919, he was very active in leading the strikers, and his house was raided by soldiers and sleuths and doors and windows broken by them. He was ordered arrested by General Leonard Wood, of Proctor and Gamble soap-suds fame.

Glaser was also the attorney for the three union men who were framed up in the Michigan Central train wreck and he secured the acquittal of all of them including Charles Usellis.

It is significant that Glaser's deportation comes after the steel company had tried to bribe him with $50,000 during the steel strike and again at the time he was defending the Michigan Central defendants. Glaser's refusal to double cross the men resulted in the revocation of his citizenship papers and the deportation which will soon take place unless a stay can be procured.

Why Pass This By?

Governor Warren T. McCray, of Indiana, a charged with having passed from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 of worthless notes on 207 banks in 64 counties of his home state. Latest reports indicate that no effort, as yet, has been made to fasten these crimes of a capitalist politician on the Communists. Compers, Lewis and Judge E. H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, are missing a splendid opportunity.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass it on to Your Neighbor

The complete speech of William F. Dunne, at the American Federation of Labor Convention at Portland, Ore., in reply to the prosecution that demanded he be unseated as the delegate of the Silver Bow (Butte, Mont.) Labor Council, follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the first time I have faced a white-collared mob aroused to frenzy by the press of its masters and bent upon my destruction. It is not the first time that my head has been asked as the price of peace and harmony, but in the capitalists courts I am not called an enemy of the trade union movement; rather do they say that I call upon the workers to resist the attacks of the employers.

I am glad that Delegate Green for the prosecution has succeeded in finding a Biblical precedent for the action you are about to take, —in the expulsion of Lucifer from heaven. It not only aids what is a weak case, but it gives the proper religious atmosphere to a proceeding that is entirely consistent with the heresy-hunting proclivities of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor. The accusations themselves cite only criticisms of officials of the United Mine Workers and the American Federation of Labor. The prosecution has had to stoop to interpretation, insinuation and construction just as do the district attorneys of the employers and with all this labored effort the charge simmers down to the accusation that I do not worship at the shrine of John L. Lewis, Phillip Murray, William Green and the rest of the hierarchy.

This I do not deny, nor do I intend to defend myself. Before a capitalist court I would offer a defense and take advantage of every loophole, but before the lackeys of the employers, NO! Any statements I may make will be merely for the purpose of making my position clear.

I did not come into the trade union movement by the back door, as Mr. Frank Hodges inferred some of the reds do when he made his inspired speech. Neither did I come into the trade union movement by the back door as did Mr. Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal, the individual who has been responsible for the attacks upon the radicals and who asks the co-operation of the employers in the witch-burning campaign.

I have been a trade unionist for more than 14 years and for almost that length of time an active member of the Electrical Workers' Union. My record in the labor movement has no flaws in it; my efforts have been devoted to building a better and a stronger movement and in no single place where I have been has the trade union movement not profited by my activities. I have in my pocket now about the international officers of the electrical workers thanking me for my assistance at a critical time.

The patched up story of my activities in the Pennsylvania coal fields during the 1922 strike of the miners is interesting, but incomplete. I made two speeches to miners in that district after the strike started and in both instances they came out on strike and stayed out. So far as I know there was not an organizer of the United Mine Workers within 15 miles.

In Fayette County, Pa., where it is said, by the prosecution, communists were active, it is a matter of record that the strike there was continued for weeks after an agreement, which meant them to the membership, had been signed by the international officers of the union.

Now about the charge of opposition whose strike they won.

I make a distinction, however, between you, international officers, and the membership. When I said in a speech the other night that this was not a working-class war I meant exactly what I said. I told the truth, you know I told the truth and none of you dare deny it. Workers' Drawing the same salaries as the employers, living in the same hotels, eating the same food, belonging to the same fraternal orders, hobnobbing with them in their clubs! What do you know or care about the eternal struggle of the wage-earners except that it forces you to apologize to the bosses from time to time and disavow any radical tendencies?

You say that I have contempt for you and you are right. I have. I know you all and I know your silly pretentions to leadership. So do the employers, and they laugh at you while using you. Even the men in the press box, upon whom you fawn, despise you while they cater to your petty vanities.

Sam Gompers, head and shoulders above 90 per cent of you intellectually, also despises you, yet he is more to blame than any of you for the present pitiable situation in which American labor finds itself—forced to beg for favors and continually excuses itself for being here at all. Gompers understands you; he knows your prejudices and your ignorances, your preferences and your idiosyncrasies, and he plays upon them as a violinist does upon his instrument. He wants no intelligent leadership and he sees that none develops.

Ignorance, I said. What do you men who shape the policies of labor know of the great struggles of labor that made history? What do you know of

(Continued on Page Three)

Socialist Policeman Stops Anti-Fascisti Meeting in Cicero, Ill.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 15. Cicero Branch of the Anti-Fascisti Alliance of North America, Antonio Press Room 214, 1009 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Anti-Fascisti Alliance of North America protests most vehemently against the unwarranted arrest of Engedali, Camarda, and Giordano at Cicero anti-Fascisti meeting. The Alliance expresses its deepest feeling of sympathy and appreciation for your splendid endeavor to keep Fascisti scourge out of America.

Arturo Giovannitti,
General Secretary.

* *

"Call the wagon" was the order given by a Lithuanian policeman, member of the Socialist Party, to an Italian detective and an enthusiastic Anti-Fascisti mass meeting at Cicero, Ill., the 60,000 industrial suburb of Chicago, was broken up with the arrest of J. Louis Engdahl editor of The Workers' Monthly, Emilio Giordano, business manager of Alba Nuovo, the Italian C weekly, and Ignazio Camarda, organizer for the Workers Party.

Under local Fascist leadership, the Cicero police force, which has been entirely reorganized. The second meeting, however, was nearly over when the arrests were made, following Engdahl's address.

The three comrades were given a free ride to the local police station, where the chauffeur announced to the desk sergeant that the charge was "Overthrowin' the government." In legal parlance, however, it developed that the booking was for "disorderly conduct," with bail fixed at $60 each in cash. The money was raised by local workers, and when the case came up in police court, Saturday, a jury trial was asked and granted for Saturday, Oct. 20.

The Cicero officials, with the local police administration, are evidently being led into support of the Fascisti movement. The Italian workers of Cicero are uniting in the struggle for the freedom of expression and are planning another meeting in conjunction with Lithuanian workers.

Anniversary Meetings

Sixth anniversary of the Russian revolution will be held in the following cities:

Nov. 2, Portland, Ore., Ella Reeves Bloor; 4, Omaha, Nebr., Wm. F. Dunne; 4, Milwaukee, Wis., C. E. Ruthenberg; 4, Seattle, Wash, Ella Reeves Bloor; 4, Tacoma, Wash., Ella Reeves Bloor; 4, Rockford, Ill., Benjamin Gitlow; 4, Erie, Pa., Ludwig Lore; 4, Buffalo, N. Y., S. P. Rodger; Pittsburgh, Pa., M. M. Wicks; 4, Toledo, Ohio, M. Olgin; 4, Akron, Ohio, William F. Dunne; 4, Youngstown, Ohio, A. Wagenknecht; 7, St. Louis, Mo., Earl Browder; 7, San Francisco, Calif., Ella Reeves Bloor; 4, Boston, Mass., C. O. Sentell; 7, Duluth, Minn., Ludwig Lore; 7, New York, N. Y., Benjamin Gitlow; 7, Chicago, Ill., William Z. Foster and Rose Pastor Stokes; 7, Cleveland, Ohio, M. Olgin; 7, Grand Rapids, Mich., Wilhelm W. Weinstone; 7, Philadelphia, Pa., A. Wagenknecht; 7, Minneapolis, Minn., William F. Dunne; 4, St. Paul, Minn., William F. Dunne; 14, Kansas City, Mo., Earl Browder, and 19, Los Angeles, Calif., Ella Reeves Bloor.

The A. F. of L. Convention,—Safe and Sane,—for Whom? Asks Dunne

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
(Written Especially for "The Worker")

The forty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will go down in history as the most reactionary gathering of trade union officials ever held in America. Five years after the signing of the armistice the official trade union movement allowed itself to be swayed by the same hysteria-bred slogans with which the employing class coaxed and coerced the workers to do their bidding during the war period.

The Portland convention was frankly a red-hunting gathering. The official publicity furnished the capitalist press and published by it with gusto weeks before the convention was the weather-vane showing towards which quarter the winds of oratory would blow. It was an accurate guide; no resolution which the Gompers machine opposed was too innocuous to escape the would-be piercing gaze of the chief inquisitor—Matthew Woll, whom some call the crown prince but to whom the ribald left-wingers refer as the clown quince.

The Portland press gave noble assistance to the crusaders who were to deliver the sacred shrine of American trades-unionism from the profane touch of the infidel hordes of red Russia. The hordes were not present in any great numbers apparently, but the result of their machinations were seen in resolutions for amalgamation, a labor party and recognition of Russia that came from unlooked for sources. For example, just as it seemed that the loathing for any form of political action by the workers had been fully demonstrated, the Molders' Union in convention in Cleveland went on record for Russian recognition and the establishment of a labor party. The president of the Molders' Union is Joseph F. Valentine. He is a member of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. This profanation of the inner shrine aroused the furv of its defenders to the highest pitch yet reached and the proceedings from here on are marked by considerable incoherence but with one objective kept in plain sight—showing the employers that labor—ten to fifteen thousand per year labor, limousine-owning labor, Masonic, Knights of Columbus and Elk lodge labor, twenty-five dollar per day expense account labor, American legion labor and Civic Federation labor—was against any change in the present system and that the only reason employers were ever embarrassed by wage demands was because the rank and file must be thrown a sop or two or they would continue to support the magnificent edifice housing so many pillars of the wage-system.

Should Not Mention Classes.

The unseating of the writer was a stratagem move designed to disarm the opposition in the Gompers machine and place it on the defensive in addition to being concrete proof of the sincerity of patriotic purposes actuating A. F. of L. officialdom. This proceeding aroused the only show of interest during the entire convention and it was only at this time that the debate took on a workingclass character, the continual references to the workingclass made by Dunne in reply to the prosecution established a precedent for A. F. of L. conventions and embarrassed very much indeed the

(Continued on Page Three)

Candidates in New York

The following have been placed upon the official ballot as candidates of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in the various assembly districts of New York:

Julius Lisshitz, 4th District, Manhattan.
Meisner J. Olgin, 8th Dist., Manhattan.
Nathan Wilkes, 17th Dist., Manhattan.
Max Estolin, 2nd Dist., Bronx.
Harry Berlin, 4th Dist., Bronx.
John D. Moses, 11th Dist., Kings.
Charles Brewer, 23rd Dist., Kings.

Aldermanic candidates are as follows:

Abe Whiteman, 4th Dist.
Ben Foster Dickes, 8th Dist.
Paul Arnell, 17th Dist.
Jacob Lasch, 20th Dist.
Isadore Lone, 36th Dist.

These candidates will comply with all the requirements of the election law. These efforts must not be lost. We have candidates in most of the working class districts that are of importance in our campaign for Independent Working Class Political Action. This gives us an unparalleled opportunity to bring the message of a UNITED FRONT OF WORKERS AND FARMERS to large masses of the people of New York whom we could not reach in any other way. And this opportunity must not be lost. Every member and sympathizer of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party must do all in his power to utilize this opportunity for propaganda, collect money on subscription lists, distribute our literature, and to make our mass meetings a huge success.

Butte Workers Protest Ousting of Their Delegate

(Special to "The Worker")

BUTTE, MONT.—The Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council held a lively session last Tuesday night. Delegates scored the ousting of their delegate, William F. Dunne, and the high-handed action of the A. F. of L. officialdom. The craristic attitude of the reactionary labor leaders who refused to hear the constructive criticism of the rank and file as expressed by Dunne on the floor of the Portland convention was denounced. The Council instructed the secretary to send the following protest telegram to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor:

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary,
American Federation of Labor,
Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

The Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council, having learned through the press that our delegate to the convention of the A. F. of L. has for some reason been unseated, hereby protests such a high handed outrage by an officialdom that apparently cannot stand before an enlightened criticism. We selected our delegate, Brother W. F. Dunne, on account of his political views because of his intense loyalty to the cause of labor and because of his community and activity in all our struggles against the powers that derive pleasure from the act of the convention that deprives him of a seat as delegate and would if they could deprive every organization of labor in this state. They have succeeded in laying some organizations of labor prostrate, but happy to relate not one in Butte owing to the sincere efforts of Dunne and others. We would like to suggest that the officials of the affiliated organizations get in closer touch with the rank and file before it is too late and efforts be put forth to prevent losses in membership instead of attacking persons that have put forth the best that is in them fighting the open shop.

Signed:
J. C. WHITELEY, President.
CLEM BURKARD, Secretary.

Demand for New Charters Grows!

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, Secretary, Workers Party.

The number of applications for charters for new branches of the Workers Party is growing from week to week as a result of the drive for 10,000 new members. During the last week in September the number of charters issued was 11; the first week in October, 15, and for the second week of October, 23 charters were issued.

Among the 23 charters were 8 for new English branches, 5 for Armenian branches, 2 Italian and 1 each Finnish, Lithuanian, Ukrainian and South Slavic branches.

The five Armenian branches alone have 155 new members and the total for the 23 branches is 400 members.

The initiation stamp payments for the month of September reported as 399 in the reports received up to the end of last week has now been increased to 449, with a number of reports still missing.

With new members coming in at the rate of 500 per week as indicated by the applications for charters and sale of dues stamps, and the campaign just getting under way, the 10,000 new members by January 1st seems well within reach of the Party.

If all the Party units throw themselves into this campaign as some have already done, even a larger increase in the Party membership is assured.

A VOICE FROM PRISON

"Western Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 11, 1923.

"Daily Worker Campaign Committee, Chicago, Ill. Dear Comrades: Am sending herewith five dollars for the Daily Worker fund. The left wing is facing the severest test in its history. The desertion of the flabby "progressives," the slugging and expulsion of the militants, the "socialist" controlled garment trades, the gunman attack on Foster and finally, the publication under the Compers-Lewis shield of the despicable concoction bearing the fine finger prints of Ellis Searles, all these are unmistakable signs of a concerted and ruthless campaign to blockade the left wing and crush every expression of militancy in the ranks of organized labor.

"This vicious attack must be defeated. The militants must forge a new, powerful weapon—a Communist daily paper—to batter the enemy lines day after day.

"Fraternally yours—Israel Blankstein."

All Communists—all workers, should answer this call and copy this example of Comrade Blankstein, who sends his last dollar from prison to aid THE DAILY WORKER.

An A. F. of L. Editor at Minneapolis Protests Against Gompers' Attacks on Radical Labor

LABOR MUST DEFEND LABOR.
(From "Minneapolis Labor Review", owned by Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly.)

While the rank and file of organized labor is contributing time and money to the defense of W. Z. Foster and other members of organized labor criminally arrested by federal authorities in a raid at Bridgeman, Michigan, it is to be deplored that part of the officialdom of the labor movement loses no opportunity to put these workers in the most unfavorable light possible.

It is the right of every official and every member of organized labor to disagree with Foster and those who believe as he does, and also the right of Foster and his followers to disagree with every official and with members of organized labor.

But with logic lacking to answer the arguments for amalgamation and independent political action, no good will is to be aroused for those who differ with Foster and his ideas by attempting to make it appear that Foster and his associates have never done anything constructive for the labor movement, and are a menace to it.

Foster was years ago a member of the I. W. W. He toured Europe in working class fashion. He studied the labor movements of that continent and returned to this country convinced that dual organizations like the I. W. W. were a menace to the welfare of the labor movement.

Acting as he believed, he left the I. W. W. and became a staunch member of the American Federation of Labor. Then while he was the prize boy with the A. F. of L. officialdom. He was asked to contribute and did contribute articles to the Federalist, official organ of the American Federation of Labor.

Things went smoothly until it became apparent that while Foster was an opponent of dual unionism he believed that there should be but one union for each industry, and that the A. F. of L. should work to bring about this needed change in organization. Then the ardor of officialdom for Foster commenced to cool.

During the war Foster was active in organising the Chicago packing house workers of many nationalities into A. F. of L. unions that forced something like decent conditions and wages in the packing industry.

That these unions in later years were unable to meet the onslaught of the employers was not the fault of Foster but of those who inflicted the disintegration of a council that had been formed to bring more united action among the packing house unions.

In the big organizing campaign in the steel industry it was Foster who was intrusted with its leadership by the international union officials. Although the campaign did not succeed, it was the strongest move ever put forth by unorganized workers in a trustified industry operating at many points.

Had the money necessary to put on the campaign at all points at once been forthcoming, as it was understood it would be from interested international, victory would have been achieved.

But forced, through shortage of funds, to put on an intensive campaign at one point while little or nothing was done at other points, it proved a handicap that could not be overcome.

Men organized at one point would become restless and demand action. Finally this culminated in a premature strike. Premature for the reason that the A. F. of L. with $70,000 left over from the campaign which Foster managed.

Could that $70,000 have been available at the start of the steel organizing campaign led by Foster, it is most probable that it would have culminated in complete success.

Foster and those who believe with him are often assailed for their friendliness toward Soviet Russia. It is worthy of notice that conservative United States senators refrain from Russia with praise and commendation for improving conditions in Russia.

It also should not be passed without consideration that one of the greatest influences against dual unionism in the United States has come from the leaders of the soviets. Radicals who could not be influenced by the conservative A. F. of L. officials have been influenced to stay in the A. F. of L. where they belong by the leaders of the Russian movement.

And in this fight against dual unionism none has been more active and loyal than Foster.

It is the influence of Foster, together with the opposition to dual-ism by Russian Radicals, which as much and more than anything else is its own selfish self, checking the headway of dualism in the United States.

Foster and those arrested with him at Michigan face penalties of from one to ten years in prison under the criminal syndicalist law of Michigan. They face that penalty notwithstanding they were doing to prevent their own selfish self, checking what they conceived to be for the benefit of the workers of the nation. Hunted and harried by government and employers' hostile organized labor, it is astounding to see labor officials lining up to pack that would send Foster and others to the dungeon.

It is the right of every worker and official to disagree with Foster, but it is also the duty of every worker and official to defend workers' organized labor when persecuted by those employers and that government that have attacked and persecuted labor at every opportunity.

Special Edition of "The Worker" Celebrating Sixth Anniversary of the Russian Soviet Republic
Order Now: 3c per Copy. $3.00 per 100. "THE WORKER," Room 214, 1009 N. State Street, Chicago, Ill.
It Will Be Dated Saturday, Nov. 3d. Distribute at Nov. 7th Meetings

Portland--A Communist Hill

By JOHN PORTER.

Portland, Ore., (American Federation of Labor) — Bunker Hill, historical meeting point in the American labor movement. For the first time Communism has appeared as a force. Here, in the Bunker Hill of the Pacific coast, the Communist Party of America held its first national convention, under the auspices of the Communist International. Here, in Bunker Hill, the Communist Party of America was born. Here, in Bunker Hill, the Communist Party of America was consecrated to the service of the Communist International. Here, in Bunker Hill, the Communist Party of America was baptized with the name of the Communist Party of America, Section of the Communist International. Here, in Bunker Hill, the Communist Party of America was given its marching orders by the Communist International. Here, in Bunker Hill, the Communist Party of America was given its program of action by the Communist International. Here, in Bunker Hill, the Communist Party of America was given its slogans by the Communist International. Here, in Bunker Hill, the Communist Party of America was given its tactics by the Communist International. Here, in Bunker Hill, the Communist Party of America was given its strategy by the Communist International. Here, in Bunker Hill, the Communist Party of America was given its constitution by the Communist International. Here, in Bunker Hill, the Communist Party of America was given its leaders by the Communist International. Here, in Bunker Hill, the Communist Party of America was given its discipline by the Communist International. Here, in Bunker Hill, the Communist Party of America was given its orders by the Communist International. Here, in Bunker Hill, the Communist Party of America was given its marching orders by the Communist International. Here, in Bunker Hill, the Communist Party of America was given its slogans by the Communist International. Here, in Bunker Hill, the Communist Party of America was given its tactics by the Communist International. Here, in Bunker Hill, the Communist Party of America was given its strategy by the Communist International. Here, in Bunker Hill, the Communist Party of America was given its constitution by the Communist International. Here, in Bunker Hill, the Communist Party of America was given its leaders by the Communist International. Here, in Bunker Hill, the Communist Party of America was given its discipline by the Communist International. Here, in Bunker Hill, the Communist Party of America was given its orders by the Communist International.

Daily Tells Story.

Such will call the Communist Party convention in Bunker Hill, Portland, Oregon, when it meets in the Labor Temple on the 30th of this month. Such will be the story told by the Communist International when it tells the world about the birth of the Communist Party of America. Such will be the story told by the Communist Party of America

...any Meetings Are Announced by the Workers Party

Public and membership meetings announced by the national office of the Workers Party are as follows:

Oct. 19, Passaic, N. J., Schiller Hall, 91 Gregory Ave.; Oct. 20, Paterson, N. J., Turn Hall, 20 Smith St.; Oct. 21, Bridgeport, Conn., Workers' Hall, 1046 Main St.; Oct. 22, Philadelphia, Pa., Labor Lyceum, 4th and Spring Garden Sts.; Oct. 23, Baltimore, Md., Workers' Hall, 1424 Linden Ave.; Oct. 24, Washington, D. C., Workers' Hall, corner Tenth and E Sts., N. W.; Oct. 25, Cincinnati, Ohio, Workers' Hall, 1203 Vine St.; Oct. 26, Detroit, Mich., Workers' Hall, 1915 Russell St.; Oct. 27, Toledo, Ohio, Workers' Hall, 1915 Jefferson Ave.; Oct. 28, Cleveland, Ohio, Workers' Hall, 1915 E. 9th St.; Oct. 29, Akron, Ohio, Workers' Hall, 1915 E. 9th St.; Oct. 30, Pittsburgh, Pa., Workers' Hall, 1915 E. 9th St.

Thomas O'Flaherty, formerly editor of Voice of Labor, will speak:

Oct. 19, Exeter, Me., mass meeting, Shoemaker's Hall; 20, Bangor, Me., mass meeting; 21, Joliet, Ill., mass meeting, Labor's Hall, 104 N. Bluff St.; 22, Joliet, Ill., mass meeting, Labor's Hall, 104 N. Bluff St.

Comrade Max Bedacht will speak: Oct. 19, Rockford, Ill., mass meeting, Workers' Hall, corner Tower Ave. and N. Main; 19, Superior, Wis., mass meeting, Oct. 20, Duluth, Minn., mass meeting, Workers' Hall, 18th Ave. West and 1st St.; Oct. 21, Duluth, Minn., mass meeting, Workers' Hall, 18th Ave. West and 1st St.; Oct. 22, Hibbing, Minn., mass meeting, Eisenhauel Hall; 23, Ironwood, Mich., mass meeting, Eisenhauel Hall; 24, Iskeeming, Mich., mass meeting.

Comrade J. O. Bentall will be in New York District Oct. 21-27 and will then speak in Stamford, Conn., on Oct. 28. In Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 29, in New Haven, Conn., on Oct. 30. From Connecticut state he will proceed to New England states where he will spend until the middle of November.

District No. 9 has arranged the following speaking tour for Comrade Tallentire. Superior, Wis., Oct. 18; Duluth, Minn., Oct. 16; Two Harbors, Minn., Oct. 17; Ely, Minn., Oct. 18; Gilbert, Minn., Oct. 19; Eveleth, Minn., Oct. 20; Virginia, Minn., Oct. 21; Chisholm, Minn., Oct. 22; Hibbing, Minn., Oct. 23; Carlton Lake, Minn., Oct. 24; Nashwauk, Minn., Oct. 25; Bovey, Minn., Oct. 26; Cloquet, Minn., Oct. 27; Duluth, Minn., Oct. 28.

Between November 12-25 Comrade Tallentire will speak at the following cities in Michigan, spending one day in each city: Ironwood, Bessemer, Iron River, Michigamme, Negaunee, Marquette, (3 days), Hancock, South Range, Ashmark, L'Anse, Hancock (2 days).

Workers' Forum at Cleveland.

Engdahl spoke recently at a Workers Party mass meeting on "Amalgamation and the Labor Party," at South Bend, Ind., and last Sunday evening, at the Workers' Forum, Cleveland, Ohio, on "The Class Struggle in America."

Future speakers at the Cleveland Workers' Forum are as follows: Sunday night, Oct. 21, 8 o'clock, Earl R. Browder; Oct. 28, Jay Lovestone. Forums are being planned at Toledo and Detroit.

The November "Young Worker."

The November issue of the Young Worker, official organ of the Young Workers League of America, has just come off the press with a Gardland two-color cover which is in honor of the Russian Soviet Revolution's sixth year. This is consecrated in over four pages of letters from young workers on the job describing their jobs and conditions in the "Hell-holes of capitalism." Harry Gannes writes on the next step in the League's campaign to organize the young workers into the unions and Sidney Bergson exposes for the first time the complete capitalistic control of the radio industry—a thing which should interest every young worker who owns one. John Williamson shows that Armistice Day, which is celebrated next month, really means to the soldiers, most of whom were young workers. Numerous other articles and poems enliven the magazine and together with the cartoons make it one of the best in the country. It can be obtained for 15 cents by writing to the Young Workers League, Room 214, 1009 N. State, St., Chicago, Ill.

Free Speech Victories.

Two important victories in the nation-wide fight for freedom of speech at Brockton, Mass., and New Kensington, Pa., are reported by the American Civil Liberties Union. In both towns the efforts of local officials to suppress lawful gatherings of their citizens have been nullified through the pressure of public opinion and the intercession of the civil liberties body.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has donated $1,000,000 to the New York Zoological Society. This gift no doubt calls for religious services every Sunday for the monkeys and the elephants, in the New York Zoo, while the Henry Dubbs who work 12 hours per day, and seven days per week, stick right on the job coining new and increased oil profits for "John D."

EVERY WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION.

COMPLETE TEXT OF DUNNE'S SPEECH AT PORTLAND

(Continued from Page One)

...the capitalist class. It is now ...ing to the workers that they can ...ain and its monopoly of the ...ld be lost if the workers ...ld organize and ...

...ing to the ...ganization ...ed until it would be ...

...ing to ...tion where the ...

I have, since I have been in this convention, seen international officers take that platform and boast of the ...rvation of charters, and I have heard no boasting of new ...s organized. Do you realize that only about one-seventieth of the wage-earners of this great nation are members of organized labor and that the ...centage of the organized to the total number of wage-earners is growing smaller all the time? Do you or do yourselves labor leaders and you strut and swank about the convention hall as the you had capitalists by the throat. The standard of living of the American worker is decreasing as ...ly as the standard of living of the American workers is not the standard of living at the Vancouver and Multnomah Hotels, where he has been stopping during the three weeks he has been on this continent. That is the standard of living of the officialdom of the American labor movement, but it has no relation to the standard of the ...ppearing membership, any more than the luxuries of the employing class have.

Mr. Hodges was trained in the Marxian school and he should know that objective conditions have much more to do with the ...ing of ...ness than the ...ctive ...

...ing ...ness ...ing ...ness ...ing ...ness

ohnstone Explains Flip-Flop of Chicago Labor Officialdom

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.

It seems a mere coincidence that the conservatives headed by Hutcheson and Olander, who for the past two years have been in open opposition to the Chicago Federation of Labor, by the way, did not, at the last minute, make a grand marshalling of the reactionary forces determined to place Hutcheson on the anti-Communist-but-the-radicals program of Gompers and Company.

It was a tragic and pitiful sight to see the old leaders, "Fitz" and Nockles, fade into the background and quietly relinquish the leadership to their old and consistent opponent, Oscar Nelson, the Democratic aldermanic vice-president of the Federation. How well I remember the admonition that "Fitz" administered to Nelson in one of their many controversies, "You are playing with fire, Brother Nelson, and if you get burned that is your look out." How well Nelson could remember this and say, "You have been playing with fire, Brother Fitzpatrick, and now it has consumed you."

The fight was over the report of the delegates to the Decatur convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, which declared the action of that gathering to be representative of the labor movement of Illinois. The acceptance of such a report would naturally carry with it the negation of the previous stand taken by the federation on amalgamation, the recognition of Soviet Russia, and the Labor Party. This of course was denied by those who spoke in favor of the recommendation. The discussion, however, soon brought out just what the adoption of the report carried with it.

The report proper was a brief account of what took place at Decatur, and its adoption would have been in order. It would not have in any way committed the federation to the policies adopted there. In view of this fact, the writer, in order to clear the issue, made an amendment to the motion that the report be adopted and the recommendations of delegates not concurred in. This amendment was immediately, without discussion, laid on the table. This showed plainly that it was not the report that was being considered, but the recommendations. Further, the recommendations were not concurred in by the convention, but were referred to the executive council of the federation, which is composed entirely of officials who were in the convention opposing the recommendations in question. This childish interpretation, we could see, not even Fitzpatrick himself.

The issue was amalgamation, the recognition of Soviet Russia and the Labor Party. None of these subjects were discussed, however, by those opposing them. The same old red herring was dragged across the trail. That the effectiveness of baiting the reds has not diminished is shown in the vote of 112 for and 26 against the recommendation.

Oscar Nelson and Victor Olander were the main spokesmen for this red herring brigade, consuming about two hours between them. Nelson spoke for over half an hour. If he said anything of any consequence it passed me by. Olander, however, was prepared for the occasion, and for over an hour very cleverly misrepresented everything that has touched upon. His speech was no doubt the result of careful study, if not rehearsal.

He accused Foster of every crime under the sun except bootlegging. Foster had stolen from Fitzpatrick the glory of having drawn up the plan upon which the Stockyard's Labor Council was organized. (The plan applied to the stockyards was the Railroad Federation Plan.) Foster had refused to say anything before the steel strike Senate Investigation Committee (altho there are forty pages of Foster's testimony in the records). Foster, altho a railway carman, had not spoken at any strike meetings (altho Foster really spoke to over 100 meetings of railway strikers from Chicago to the coast, invited to do so by international officials as well as the rank and file), and so on.

His attack on the T. U. E. L. and the Communists, was on the same order. They were responsible for the great loss in membership that the trade unions suffered during the strike. Gitlow and Lovestone were the ones who betrayed the steel strike by their "red" agitation. Foster was the author of the Communist resolution at the Federation convention that the Federation send out a call for a conference of the Communist Party, the Labor Party, the Socialist Party, the Workers' Party, the Railroad Labor Board, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the Conference for Progressive Political Action, the Committee of 48, the Women's Trade Union League, the Women's Committee for World Disarmament, the Committee on Militarism in Education, the Committee on Militarism in Industry, the Committee on Militarism in Literature, the Committee on Militarism in Motion Pictures, the Committee on Militarism in Religion, the Committee on Militarism in Universities, the Committee on Militarism in Women's Clubs, the Committee on Militarism in Young People's Societies, the Committee on Militarism in Public Schools, the Committee on Militarism in Boy Scouts, the Committee on Militarism in Girl Scouts, the Committee on Militarism in Camp Fire Girls, the Committee on Militarism in Boys' Clubs, the Committee on Militarism in Girls' Clubs, the Committee on Militarism in Boys' Brigades, the Committee on Militarism in Girls' Brigades

Are the American Workers Ripe for Communist Organization?

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

The question whether the American workers are ripe for organization in Communist movement, is a very important one in relation to the proposal by our Party for 10,000 new members.

It is in the United States, those conditions exist which demand the call of the workers' Communist Party, their own campaign for membership which alone can achieve results if it carry on the campaign with the proper spirit and initiative.

On the other hand, if the conditions in the United States are such that they are not ripe for Communist mass organization, then our campaign, no matter how aggressively made, will not bring the organizational results which we are seeking.

The Conditions for Communist Organization.

There are two fundamental conditions which make possible the organization of a Communist party. The first of these conditions is the development of capitalist industry to large scale collective production. So long as industry is still carried on in small factories by small groups of workers, the Communist ideology does not spring up among the workers. It is only when industry is consolidated and great industrial organizations employing thousands of men with the tasks of these men divided into machine-like operations comes into existence that the workers' ranks are prepared for the Communist ideology.

It is only when centralized state power is openly used against the workers in their struggle for better conditions that the workers are forced to the conclusion that the whole power of the capitalist state is against them. Then the workers' attention is turned toward the political struggle, the struggle for control of the state power.

During the five years since the end of the war, the workers of the United States have had many lessons to prove to them that the government of this country is a capitalist dictatorship, fighting the battles of the Ford autocracy. In the past we have had the idea, fostered by the ruling class, that in this country we have a government "of the people, for the people and by the people" and this has been the greatest obstacle to the organization of the workers as a class for the struggle for political power. So long as the workers believe the fairy tale about the government "of the people, etc.," they believe that their interests can be protected by the machinery of the existing government. This ideology can only be destroyed by the bitter experiences of the workers in dealing with the government.

That process has been under way in an intensive form since 1919.

In the great strikes of 1919, the miners' strike, the steel strike,—the government appeared openly on the side of the employer. In the open shop campaign of 1921-22, with its persecution of the workers in the garment workers, of the miners, of the railroad workers, there have been immeasurable lessons to the workers that they are not only fighting the employers, but the power of the capitalist state. In the present railroad strike, with all its power, the government has issued an injunction, the numerous governmental boards, such as the Railroad Board and the Coal Commission, have been used to break the strike, the state militia, police and soldiers of the regular army against the workers; all these strike steps, in the minds of the workers, the role of the government in the class struggle. Since 1918 the lesson of the part of the government in the class struggle has been driven home to the workers as never before in the history of the United States.

Our Task.

Since an examination of the fact shows that all the conditions exist which make possible the organization of a powerful Communist mass party, we may well ask: why the Workers Party has not increased in membership at a greater rate than it has during the last two years.

It is easy to find the answer to this question. It is in the attitude of the great body of our membership. They grew up in our party the viewpoint that a Communist party can only exist when its ranks the select few, and that we must use exceedingly great care in admitting members to our organization and as a consequence of this hardly any effort has been made to bring the workers, whom capitalism is preparing for Communism into membership, into the party organization.

It is our immediate task to remedy this condition. We must begin within the ranks of our party, with the members of our party. They must be made conscious of our opportunities and our responsibilities. Every one of our organizations must bring to every worker in its vicinity the message that the party needs him. Every worker who joins our party will be a full-fledged Communist at the time he joins. It is our task to see to it that there education after he joins the party.

The Membership Campaign.

All of the above however how favorable are the conditions for the growth of the Workers Party, if we can mobilize the party members of the organization for the membership campaign. Every member of our organization must throw himself into the work of bringing new members into the party, he must reach out among his shop mates, brother trade unionists, friends and acquaintances and draw those whom capitalism has prepared for Communist organization into the Communist Party.

A united effort of the whole party during the next three months will not only bring us to the ten thousand members we have set as our goal, but will increase our membership by a far greater figure.

Let us make use of our opportunities.

Let us take advantage of what capitalism has prepared for us.

Let us build a COMMUNIST MASS PARTY!

Salutsky Tries to Explain a Little

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, Secretary Workers Party.

In the September number of the American Labor Monthly, J. B. Salutsky, former member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, tries to explain away the charges on which he was expelled from the Workers Party and in doing so makes some misstatement of facts which cannot be permitted to go unchallenged.

Salutsky was a delegate to the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action representing the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in that conference. He states in his article that his mandate as a delegate had been withdrawn but the fact remains that he had a delegates card and sat on the floor of the convention, to which only delegates were admitted.

On Monday afternoon of the first day of the conference when the Credentials Committee brought in its report, Keating, the editor of "Labor," made a vicious attack upon the Workers Party charging that it was a disruptive organization and was financed by the employers of the United States. This tirade against the Workers Party was made after he writer had risen in the convention to demand a report on the credentials of the Workers Party which had been submitted to the Credentials Committee and on which no action had been taken.

Altho Keating made a vicious and untruthful attack upon the Workers Party, Salutsky, a member of the Central Executive Committee of that party, sat silent. In his article he has to explain this by stating that the question of Workers Party credentials was a question for the Credentials Committee and that the whole business was off of order. This is by no means true but it is also true that nothing made his attack on Keating was answered by R. D. Kramer, of Minneapolis, a non-Workers Party member, and by Dennis Batt, of Detroit, a non-Workers Party member, while Salutsky, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the party, remained in his seat and did not say a word in defense of his organization.

Workers Party Before the Credentials Committee.

Salutsky's second alibi is that he did not support the Workers Party in the second day of the convention because the writer, as Executive Secretary of the Workers Party had stated before the Credentials Committee on Monday afternoon that the Workers Party would support the Conference for Progressive Political Action even if it continued the policy of supporting candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties in the primaries. Salutsky does not dare to say directly that such a statement was made but by inference he conveys the impression that some such statement was made before the Credential Committee. This is an out and out falsehood.

The question of the Republican and Democratic primaries and the supporting of candidates in those primaries was not raised at any time before the Credentials Committee. That I stated before the Credentials Committee when the question of disagreement between the principles of the Workers Party and the conference for Political Action was raised was "The Workers Party believes that a Labor Party will be organized in the United States. Even if this conference does not organize a Labor Party, the Workers Party will remain in the conference and continue its work for the Labor Party."

That this would have been the policy of the Workers Party had it been admitted has since been shown by the fact that it strongly urged the Farmer-Labor Party not to withdraw from the conference after the Labor Party was defeated at Cleveland. Salutsky's view of the tasks of a Communist party in the United States is that it must remain a small propaganda sect. This is not the view of the leadership of the Workers Party. The Workers Party is following the policy of maintaining contact with the present day struggles of the workers and if it had been admitted to the Cleveland conference it would have sat in that conference until it could have won a substantial portion of the delegates and organizations represented for the formation of a Labor Party and then it would have split that group away from the reactionaries who refused to organize the Labor Party.

That would not have meant that under any circumstances the Workers Party would have supported candidates in the Republican and Democratic primaries, and Salutsky knows that it would not have meant that. His raising of this issue is a weak attempt to find some excuse for his cowardly act in not defending the organization of which he was a member and which had honored him by making him a member of the Central Executive Committee.

The American Labor Monthly.

Altho Salutsky's conduct at Cleveland was universally condemned by the membership of the Workers Party, the Central Executive Committee of the party was ready to give him another opportunity to prove his right to membership in a Communist party. It offered him the solution of making a public statement that he would in the future support the party policies and submit to party discipline.

While this question was under discussion a second issue was raised by Salutsky becoming editor of and beginning the publication of an Independent political magazine, "The American Labor Monthly." This action was a direct violation of Communist discipline. The Central Executive Committee of the party tried to solve the problem on three different ways. 1. It offered the solution of the "American Labor Monthly" being turned over to the Workers Party for its disposition. 2. It offered the alternative of combining the "American Labor Monthly" with the "Liberator." And if neither of these two solutions could be carried thru because others were interested besides Salutsky it offered Salutsky the third alternative of severing his connection with the "American Labor Monthly."

It was because Salutsky tried to bargain and took no definite action that the matter dragged on for five months without any solution. The Central Executive Committee was finally convinced that there was no earnest desire on the part of Salutsky to remain a member of the Workers Party and rectify his previous errors and directed that he be expelled from the party. The record of the case shows the infinite patience exercised by the party executives before resorting to the last action. As far as Salutsky's trying to explain his action at Cleveland is concerned his record of the case only shows that he had no comprehension of what it means to be a Communist and a member of the Communist party.

Chicago Workers Party Forum.

The Forum conducted by the Workers Party every Sunday evening, Room 210, Capitol Bldg., 159 N. State St., is meeting with great success. Robert Minor, editor of the "Liberator," who opened the forum season, October 7, with a lecture on "who owns the United States," fulfilled the expectations of the large audience who eagerly listened to his masterly lecture.

J. Louis Engdahl, who was scheduled to speak on Sunday, Oct. 14, but was suddenly called to Cleveland, Ohio, was replaced by James P. Cannon, speaking on the subject as originally announced, "REVOLUTIONARY TRENDS IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT." Comrade Cannon analyzed the recent developments in the ranks of American labor, tracing the great rank and file demands for Amalgamation, a Labor Party, etc., pointing out the role of the Communists as leaders of these movements. Interesting discussion and questions followed.

This forum is being conducted every Sunday night thruout the winter season. From Pippet, labor press correspondent, will speak next Sunday, Oct. 21, on the "Winnipeg Convention." Bill Bridgeder, C. E. Ruthenberg, Carl Haessler and Ludwell Denny will be the speakers for the month of November.

Kennedy Is Telling Them.

"The Western Progressive Farmer," in its current issue, reports that John C. Kennedy is explaining the Chicago Federated Farmer-Labor Convention to crowds over the state (Washington), and "we predict that never again will the old parties or politicians fool the people as they did last year." Kennedy is a member of the executive committee of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

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To All Units and Members of the Party

Comrades:—The Central Executive Committee of the Party after a thoro consideration decided to have an Industrial Registration of the entire Party membership twice a year, November was set aside as the month for the first registration. During this month every unit of the Party must elect its Industrial Organizer and forward his name and address to the National Office of the Party on special cards provided for this purpose. The new organizers are to be elected for a period of six months, until the next registration takes place. During the same month every member of the Party MUST register with the Industrial Organizers on special cards supplied for this purpose by the National Office of the Party. These cards remain in the Branch.

The Branch Industrial Organizer is to enter the secured data on blanks provided especially for that purpose. These blanks must be filled out and returned to the National Office not later than Nov. 30.

The reasons on the old registration were so negligible that it was considered advisable to discard them entirely and begin the work all over again. Every unit of the Party, every individual member must see to it that the registration is not made a failure this time. The National Office will from now on pay special attention to this work and no unit will be allowed to neglect it. No excuses for failure to carry out these instructions will be accepted by the Central Executive Committee.

The C. C. C. are to get from the delegates reports on progress of the registration regularly and spare no efforts to have the registration completed within the time limit. Failure on the part of the branches to complete their registration within the time limit will involve serious difficulties and unnecessary waste of time and expenses. The National Office will not allow a single unit to neglect this important work no matter what the cost may be.

Comrade Abram Jakirs has been appointed Assistant Executive Secretary and will be in charge of this work.

Comrades, do not compel the National Office to keep on reminding you of the importance of the Industrial Registration. Assure willingness to cooperate with the Central Executive Committee in its efforts to make the Party an efficient fighting body. Act upon this recommendation without delay. Fraternally yours,

G. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass it on to Your Neighbor

Miners Hold Successful Picnic.

Sept. 16th the Allegheny Valley, Pa., miners held a picnic, the proceeds of which was to be for the Labor Defense and Free Speech Council and the Progressive Miners' Committee. The picnic was a grand success and the profit made was $250.20.

The Labor Defense and Free Speech Council of Western Pennsylvania acknowledges the receipt of $129.60. Also the receipt of $129.60 which it understood to forward to the Progressive Miners' Committee, which has been done.—Margaret Cowl, Financial Secretary.

TUEL Dance at Canton, Ohio.

All workers of Canton, Ohio, are invited to attend the Trade Union League dance, Saturday, October 27, at Polish Hall, 1726 Eleventh St., N. E. Comrade Max Lerner, of Cleveland, Ohio, will deliver a short talk on the activities of the Trade Union Educational League. All proceeds go to the national office of the league.

Mayor Dever, of Chicago, has a novel way of killing prohibition. He intends to make life so miserable for the prohibitionists who like their little nightly drink that they will join the Free Hootch League. Of course, Dever was speaking to a German audience when he made mean an awful lot. If there is anything a German hates more than near-beer it must be water.

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Upton Sinclair, World Famous Author and Journalist, Endorses Campaign for "Daily Worker" in Chicago

If there is anyone in the United States competent to speak upon the need of a real, militant daily paper for the working class, it is that vivid personality called Upton Sinclair.

For two decades or more Upton Sinclair has been the foremost pioneer in waging war upon the iniquities of capitalism, particularly the capitalist press. The capitalist press drew blood from the young crusader many times, and by adverse comment upon Sinclair's life and work has no poisoned the minds of the American people that Sinclair's realistic and graphic stories of American working class life are more popular in Europe, where his books have been translated into all languages and circulated extensively, than in this country.

The tremendous resonance given internationally to Sinclair's dramatic exposure of life and labor in Chicago's stockyards in his book, "The Jungle"—which Sinclair published himself in 1906 after five leading publishers refused it—brought the author wide renown in spite of the silence or ridicule of the capitalist papers. "The Jungle" was filmed in 1914, but because of capitalist opposition, the picture has yet to be seen by the great mass of workers.

In recent years Sinclair has settled down at Pasadena, California, and produced an astonishing number of invaluable books, among which are "The Cry For Justice," an anthology of the literature of social protest; "King, Coal," "Jimmie Higgins," a story based upon the wonderful character given to the world by Ben Hanford; "The Profits of Religion," which is recommended by the fact that it has been boycotted by all literary reviewers; "100%, the Story of a Patriot," "The Goose Step," and—one of Sinclair's prize books, "The Brass Check," to which Sinclair says he had wished to add the sub-title, "A Study of the Whore of Journalism."

It is in "The Brass Check" that Sinclair exposes in convincing and comprehensive detail just how the capitalist press works to keep the masses ignorant and divided and powerless. Every worker should get "The Brass Check," read it and lend it to other workers. Above all, every worker should understand that, although Upton Sinclair is not a member of the Workers Party, the vigorous and enthusiastic manner in which he greets THE DAILY WORKER shows his earnest and broad sympathies with the purposes to which THE DAILY WORKER is dedicated and his a direct call upon all who believe in Upton Sinclair to follow his advice as given in the accompanying letter and "by all means work for the new daily in Chicago."

UPTON SINCLAIR
PASADENA
CALIFORNIA

September 22, 1923.

Rose Pastor Stokes asks me to express my sentiments on the subject of the proposed new daily of the Worker's Party.

I cannot express my sentiments; they are inexpressible. The thing I want to see most of all in these United States is a newspaper of the calibre of the Russian Worker's movement depends upon that. So long as the workers read the newspapers of the capitalists, they will vote with the capitalists and think with them. In fact they really want to take sides at all. The hands of the organized grafters and politicians, by all means let the Chicago

Upton Sinclair

THE WORKER

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ROBERT MINOR, Cartoonist
ART YOUNG, Cartoonist
NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, Business Manager

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The Gold Hunters

Friday, Oct. 12, was a national holiday—especially for the banks—in these United States. It was Columbus Day. Just 431 years before, Christopher Columbus, of Genoa, Italy, working for King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, of Spain, discovered this western world.

In the wake of Columbus' first voyage came the gold-hunters of the old world. Cortez conquered Mexico, and Pizzaro visited the same fate on Peru—all for gold. The Spaniards and Portugese were having the monopoly on the gold hunting, in the 16th century, until Francis Drake came along and plundered their ships so successfully that Queen Elizabeth, of England knighted him with the title, "Sir".

But in spite of the fact that Europe has been very busy these last 400 years, trying to get all the gold possible out of North and South America, we find that the United States still retains the greater part of the world's gold supply. It is the richest nation on earth.

Yet the gold hunters still continue to come, as beggars, however, instead of conquerers. General Joseph Haller, the Mussolini of Poland, is here attending the American Legion convention at San Francisco. He is also calling on the big bankers for a handout in order to keep up the Polish threat against Soviet Russia: Count Apponyi, the agent of the Hungarian Mussolini, Horthy, is also here panhandling a loan for his Fascist government, that has sent thousands of workers to death, and other tens of thousands to prison to safeguard the Versailles Peace.

The basis of gold hunting is the desire to become rich, the hope of the few to fatten off the many. While Cortez, Pizzaro, Balboa, Drake and Raleigh are lauded as great discoverers, they were in reality mere adventurers seeking an easy way to accumulate wealth. Haller and Apponyi, with the finance experts of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and other poverty stricken and bankrupt lands, come and go for the same reason. They want American gold to help perpetuate the capitalist system of rob and plunder in their own countries. They wish to keep the workers enslaved to the desires of the parasite few.

Yet on this Columbus Day, 1923, the world is nearer an end to gold hunting than ever before. The Russian Soviet Republic is building a social order that will in time provide enough, and more, for all within her domains, so there will be no desire to seek altered riches elsewhere. Western Europe, now starving and in misery, will be compelled to follow the Russian example or see the complete destruction of white civilization. Instead of hunting gold for their masters today, the exploited workers in the cities and on the farms are striving to achieve their own emancipation from this shining, yellow metal, thru the new classless social order—Communism.

From Education to Action

There is an important judicial campaign on in Chicago at the present time. Sitting judges with black anti-labor records appear on both the democratic and republican tickets. The bosses feel safe. Only those judges, according to the present outlook, will be elected who will issue injunctions to help break the strikes of Chicago's protesting workers.

It is interesting in this crisis confronting labor in the nation's second largest city, to study the report of a committee of Chicago labor officials, appointed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on the misuse by the bosses' judges of the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes. The report is signed by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, heading a list of 16 labor officials, many of whom have been breaking into print these past few days with their attacks on the Workers Party and the Communists.

No one will disagree with the facts in the report. Everyone can endorse, with emphasis, the denunciation of the judicial lackeys of the circuit and superior courts. Here are loud sounding words, for instance:

"When an injunction judge, exercising the power which has the force of law, issues a proclamation, or so-called, restraining order, in obedience to which has the effect of restraining men from exercising their constitutional rights in a manner calculated to improve the conditions under which they live and work, he is endeavoring, either consciously or unconsciously, to tear the robes of liberty from the shoulders of the free men and women affected by his order and compelling them to accept the shameful garb of slaves."

And here is another high-power extract:

"Injunction judges have not only revived the arbitrary power of kings, but have retained for their own use even the very titles and terms originated by his royal majesty."

All of which spurs the reader of the report on to expect some definite program of action. But no! We are casually informed that the Illinois Federation of Labor, at its recent convention, "declared that the injunction problem is the paramount legislative issue in this state." The decision of this Gompers "committee of 17," headed by Fitzpatrick, is to support the Illinois Federation in its "campaign of education on this subject."

No mention is made of any effort to secure a united political front of Chicago's workers against the republican and democratic judicial candidates. Gompers could not urge such action, since he believed in the old policy. Disunited on the political field, the fight against the parties and the candidates of the bosses, whom he quit the Chicago conference of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, Walker and Olander, the anti-Communist state labor leaders, are for the Wall Street parties, and against the labor party.

It is behind their false cry of "educate the workers" that these misleaders hide, and direct the fire streams of disunited labor. Education is a delusion if it cannot be followed up with a program of action. The logical step for the workers to take, after denouncing the robed tyrants of the employers, is to organize their power to sweep these court lackeys from power.

Gompers, Woll, Fitzpatrick and Olander, among others, have shown themselves good talkers this past year, especially against the Communists. But the workers will demand something more than talk. They will want action,—united political and industrial action against the bosses. They will be asking, in the days ahead, why these leaders do not follow up their attack on the injunction judges with an attempt to remove them from power. In that hour the misleaders will not be able to answer with fresh attacks on Communism. They will be forced to adopt the Communist program for the United Front or confess themselves traitors to the whole working class.

The Decreasing Wage

Wages will be coming down this winter. The American worker is facing another crisis in spite of the rosesta declarations of Samuel Gompers, at Portland, Oregon, in his personally conducted war against the Communists.

The Babson's Statistical Organization deals with figures. Its report for Oct. 9 shows that the summer's upward trend of wages has been checked as follows: September, 71 increases; August, 98, and 161 last June, more than double September's showing. On the other hand, while the summer has seen but few reductions in wages, "the first cuts are now beginning to appear," declares Babson's, continuing as follows:

"During the coming months we should expect to see the number of reductions tending to balance the increase. The net result probably will be a sidewise movement in the total average wage rates, with a weakening tendency as the winter goes on. Labor supply in almost every industry is adequate. Strikes are on the decline. In September only 62 strikes were reported, compared with 99 in August, 90 in July, and 145 in June."

Gompers' preparations for this storm ahead consists only of attacks on the progressives in the labor movement. Instead of building up the trade unions, thru organizing the unorganized, he tries to hide the fact that the Federation has lost one million members during the last two years. Instead of strengthening the ranks of labor thru amalgamation, he does everything to keep the workers divided. Instead of developing the labor party as a powerful weapon in the hands of the workers, he opposes every effort at political unity. Babson's statistics, coupled with the actions of the Portland Convention, should expose Gompers' sham pretentions to work for the best interests of labor.

And while wages will be tobogganing ever downwards, the workers will also realize, as indications now show, that the profit takers are increasing the cost of living.

The Immigration Problem

The new Congress, which does not seem to be able to get together until the regularly scheduled time for its opening, the first Monday in December, is due to give much attention to the problem of immigration. Gary, Rockefeller and the other billionaire corporation interests want a greater reservoir of labor to feed into the steel, oil, railroad, mining and other industries. They want, however, selective, rather than unrestricted immigration. The bosses want to pick out the kind of workers coming to this country.

The kind of bosses' propaganda that is being sent out to influence sentiment on this question is shown in a special bulletin issued by Babson's Statistical Organization. This bulletin deals especially with German immigration, pointing out that "the greatest single source of foreign labor supply probably will be Germany, between the present time and the end of the immigration year ending June 30."

"Internal conditions in Germany are rapidly approaching a complete economic and political breakdown," declares this bulletin, claiming that German workers are seeking to avoid this situation by rushing, in large numbers, to these shores. But it is argued that there are many objections to German labor. In spite of Socialist sabotage, the United Germany has won more power, since the overthrow of the Kaiser than labor has ever had in any country, except Russia. At least 85 per cent of the German Industrial workers are today members of unions, compared with 30 per cent before 1919. Nearly ten millions of workers in Germany, with a population of 50 millions, are organized, compared to a mere three millions in the United States, with more than double the population. The German worker, therefore, will make a poor strike breaker. The Gary and Rockefeller interests will, as a result, oppose immigration from Germany. But they will push their agreement with Mussolini for desirable Fascisti elements to be sent to this country. Gary will continue to rush his agents to Mexico, to the West Indies, to the Hawaiian Islands, to the Phillippines, to Japan, China and India for an increasing flow of labor to increase the ranks of unemployed.

The American Federation of Labor convention at Portland, Oregon, went on record against unrestricted immigration. The Gompers regime takes the stand that the monopoly of American labor on existing jobs here must not be broken. The solution of the immigration problem. Gompers cannot erect a Chinese wall high enough to prevent foreign-born workers landing here. Against Gompers' restriction policies and Gary's selective program, the workers must pit the international solidarity of labor. The workers' organizations in every country must handle with strong enough to dictate immigration to all other countries. Thru the knowledge of conditions everywhere, the workers will be able to combat union-smashing immigration policies proposed by Gary, Rockefeller and Colt, in the United States, and by their counterparts in foreign lands. Against the efforts of organized greed to crush union labor thru wholesale importation of foreign labor, the trade union program must be—develop the unity of the workers everywhere.

With the Children

By PETER BERG.

The Children's Movement in Chicago has gotten well under way, and promises to result in results in the near future. Immediately following the Second National Convention of the Young Workers League, a definite plans were drawn up for both phases of our work. Comrade Bill Esdon was placed at the head of the Children's Movement in America. With his very able assistance, Chicago has progressed to a marked degree since June of this year.

Different Aspects.

The movement in this city takes on two different aspects: 1. Working within already existing children's organizations; and, 2. Organizing Communist Children's Groups, our basic form of organization. Penetration of the former being for the purpose, eventually of turning Sunday schools, etc., into groups, organized on the basis of Y. W. C. I. decisions, if this is at all possible.

Within Children's Organizations.

Dealing with the first of these two phases, considerable progress can be reported. The United Workers' Sunday Schools are the center of our activities in this regard and at this time, as they are, to a large degree, dominated by the Workers Party, and, therefore, more susceptible to our penetration. The program committee of this organization, whose major membership is League workers, has formulated a program very much unlike any other hitherto put into practice in any Working Class Sunday School. The committee realized the necessity of scrapping old, dead and gone dogma, and of substituting for it definite, living issues of vital importance and interest to the Proletarian child. With this aim in view, the larger portion of the program now being put into effect in the Sunday Schools has a distinctly working class character.

Y. W. L. and W. P. Teachers.

To date there are ten Y. W. L. and two W. P. party members teaching in these schools and their number is gradually being increased. This is a step for further developing our tactics in the school.

Parents' Organizations.

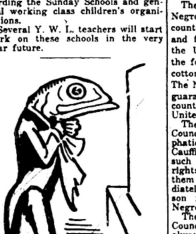
Tho the work goes on comparatively smoothly, there are obstacles, tho of minor importance, at this time. Parents' organizations in the children's movement are, as a rule, rather an impediment than a help, but we must admit that the United Workers' Sunday Schools Parents' organizations have been of help to us in our work, up to this time.

The latter, however, is usually hampered by these older comrades who have yet failed to grasp the essence and real meaning of the children's movement. "To teach our children class hatred, culture they will become working class fighters," is their idea and aim, and not to help the children right now and now to develop into real fighters in the cause, by assisting and guiding them in the class struggle which surrounds and engulfs them every hour of their young lives.

Miscellaneous Organizations.

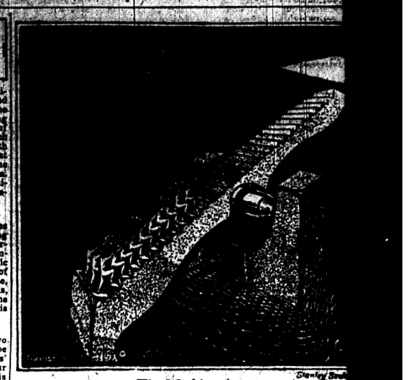
Other organizations, such as "Future Blossom Sunday Schools," are also being brought under our attention gradually. The school mentioned, as such an outstanding "Working Class" nature that Jewish comrades cannot be used as teachers, as the parents would not allow their children to frequent these schools. The name "Future Blossom" gives a self-explanatory picture of the conceptions of these comrades regarding their schools and general working class children's organizations.

Several Y. W. L. teachers will start work on these schools in the very near future.



THE POOR FISH

Says he is willing to give Coolidge a chance and hopes he'll give us clean sports and cheap gasoline.



The Machine Age

Mine Owners for Unity

Let the mine workers of the United States learn a lesson from the success of all the coal mine owners, union and non-union, in uniting their forces in the Bituminous Operators' Special Committee. The soft coal barons now have a united front over the whole country. Their dictatorship extends practically over the mining of the whole soft coal tonnage—500,000 000 tons.

The mine bosses have been solidifying their forces in sessions held at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, while the mine international officials have been active, in Portland, Oregon, denouncing the militants in the labor movement. It was William Green, the miners' secretary-treasurer, who launched the attack on William F. Dunne, the Communist. Green was supported by Phil Murray, the miners' vice-president, and by Fred Moonen, of the struggling West Virginia coal miners.

Thus the miners' officials, linking up with Gompers' reactionary bureaucracy, are doing all in their power to weaken the organized labor movement by attacking its progressive elements, while the mine owners are doing all in their power to solidify their ranks in preparation for the expiration of the soft coal agreement in the spring. It is a tragic situation that should call for quick action by mine workers everywhere.

The soft coal barons were unanimous in denouncing "the monopolistic tendency of the United Mine Workers of America in branding the nation-wide strike as the principal deterrent to an uninterrupted supply of coal and condemning organized violence in the coal fields." This means that the coal barons will fight for a closed shop and union recognition, with the expiration of the present agreement, that they will try to divide the coal miners of the country thru district and local agreements, and that they will continue, thru their kept press, to charge the union miners with the crimes of their own thugs, mine guards and hired strike breakers.

The danger that confronts the miners' union at the present time calls for the greatest possible unity. Attacks by Frank Green, Murray and the press agent, Searles, on the progressives is treason to the miners' union and loyalty to the bosses. There no doubt where the rank and file of the miners' union stands. When it realizes the present situation to the full, it will be 100 per cent united front against the bosses and their allies. Lewis continues to choose, as he is doing now, to be an agent of the bosses, then the membership of the miners' union will know how to get along without him.

Pledge Aid in Defense of Negro Wor

The sinews, blood and tears of the Negro Workers helped to make this country what it is. For two hundred and fifty years, the Negro toiled in the United States, helping to clear the forests, build the roads, raise the cotton and lay the railroad tracks. The Negro is entitled to the rights as guaranteed to the people of this country by the constitution of the United States.

The Labor Defense and Free Speech Council of Western Pennsylvania emphatically condemns the act of Mayor Cauffiel, of Johnstown, in committing such an outrage against the civil rights of the Negroes by ordering them to get out of Johnstown immediately. The Mayor had no just reason for ordering out the resident Negroes of Johnstown.

The Labor Defense and Free Speech Council of Western Pennsylvania is always ready to defend, if necessary, all Negro workers in Western Pennsylvania who are persecuted and arrested in the exercise of their civil rights. The council makes no distinction as to race or creed.

All Negro organizations and individuals interested in the principle of free speech, press and assemblage will write to the following address for information regarding the work of this council. All Negro workers are requested to co-operate with the council so that our work in defending workers who dare to fight for their civil rights, irrespective of their color or creed may be more effective. Labor Defense and Free Speech Council of Western Pennsylvania, James St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Civil Liberty Outlook

A number of important court decisions of the principles of civil liberty will come up during the next few months. Ten men will face charges under the Anti-Sedition Act in Pennsylvania. Ernst Schleifer will again be tried in Connecticut for alleged seditious utterances at a meeting of strikers in New Haven, and the Bridgman (Communist, trials under the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism Law will be resumed. The increasingly arbitrary rulings of such men as Judge Bledsoe in Sacramento, Calif., are daily heightening the situation in that state now a crisis.

Disorder in the ranks of the bosses is noticeable in various states. Strike activities have been greatest principally Texas, Oklahoma and New Jersey. An attempt to establish "higher order" without masks, and with a more exclusive membership may be welcomed as a step to extinction for this essentially lawless and under-cover organization.

The renewed efforts to free the remaining 33 political prisoners, and appeals to the President has been made with California citizens taking the lead in demanding the release of the men convicted in Bisbee, who are still confined on a technicality.

Up with the Fight for the Emancipation of the German Worke

A warning note over the German situation has been sent out by the Communist International and the Red International of Labor Unions. This note tells clearly what the position is in Germany and what it means to workers everywhere. Every worker who reads our paper should study this note and awaken other workers to what is ahead. The issues it describes will soon be on us. We must be prepared.

Comrades.—The whole German working class is in position of the utmost peril. The Ruhr, the industrial heart of Germany, is occupied by the armies of French imperialism. They have prohibited the export of coal and iron from the Ruhr to unoccupied Germany. They are now preventing the entrance of money for the payment of the Ruhr workers' bill of wages. The Ruhr has become a powder magazine which the least spark may explode.

In unoccupied Germany the economic chaos grows ever greater. The capitalist refuse to pay taxes, the government issues ever more paper money to cover its deficits. The value of the mark falls each day. Prices rise while the cost of living goes up and up. The position of the proletariat becomes increasingly more intolerable, at Berlin.

At the same time organized capital begins its offensive against the workers. It threatens to close down the factories in protest against the new taxation. In Berlin the whole transway system is on the point of being closed down. The municipal undertakings are to be let to private capitalists who will make up the deficit on the undertaking by dismissing half the workers and cutting down the wages of the remainder.

The object of all these measures is to drive the workers to desperation and to provoke them to premature action so that they can be suppressed before their ranks are formed.

Meanwhile the organization of armed Fascist bands continues. At the given moment they will hurl themselves on the unarmed proletariat.

Comrades, the German proletariat has lived thru the revolution of 1918-1919. It knows from experience that democracy is nothing but the mask for capitalist dictatorship. It will neither allow itself to be provoked nor massacred. The workers are streaming into the Communist Party of Germany, which has become a great mass party.

The social democrats are receiving their deserts for the shameful assassination of Rosa Luxembourg, Karl Liebknecht, and Leo Jogiches, for the massacre of 20,000 armed workers, for all their other services to capitalism. The sharper grows the class struggle in Germany, the more rapidly proceeds the decomposition of social democracy.

The situation becomes more and more critical. All the signs indicate that Germany is on the way to revolution.

But the German proletariat has not only to face the armed forces of the bourgeoisie. At the moment when the latter attack it, it runs the risk of being isolated in the back by the Entente powers and their vassal states, France, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, will hurry their legions to intervene in Germany to bludgeon the workers' movement and to sign a pact with the German bourgeoisie. This danger is imminent. It may be also that British imperialism will attempt by a naval blockade and the

HANDS OFF WORKERS' GERMANY!

"Soviet diplomacy will in the present circumstances make every effort to impress on all whom it may affect the fact that the capitalist world must leave the question of Germany's future to the German masses themselves, and not attempt to cast a sword on the scales of history, as swords are not the exclusive possession of capitalist countries. They are also to be found in the hands of the proletarian State of Soviet Russia."

Editor Karl Radek in the "Isvestia." (Official organ of the Soviet Government.)

policy of encirclement to drive the workers to surrender from hunger.

Comrades, workers of the whole world, we appeal to you to hold out a supporting hand to the German proletariat.

In mass meetings concentrate your attention to the situation in Germany, and collect funds for the support of the German strikers and locked-out workers, for revolutionary working-class press and organization.

Demonstrate in the streets with the slogans—

Peace with the German working class! Hands off Workers' Germany! Withdraw the armies from the Rhine land, the Saar, and the Ruhr!

Make the soldiers of France, Belgium, and Great Britain realize that they are only being used as the miserable tools of their exploiters in order as the executioners of the German proletariat!

To the revolutionary workers and [illegible] of France, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia falls the historic task of opposing an impassable barrier to their capitalists and the German proletariat. To them falls the task of making the international solidarity of labor a material support of the German proletariat.

Long live the international solidarity of labor!

Help the German proletariat in its struggle against the bourgeoisie!

Up with the fight for the emancipation of the German workers from the yoke of Entente and German capital!

Down with capitalist international against the German workers!

Long live the international working class solidarity!

Withdraw the armies from the Rhineland, the Saar, and the Ruhr!

Make the soldiers of France, Belgium, and Great Britain realize that they are only being used as the miserable tools of their exploiters in order as the executioners of the German proletariat!

The Executive Committee
Communist International
The Executive Committee
Red International of
Labor Unions.

Be Found on Page

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Hands Off Workers' Germany!

MANIFESTO OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA.

The hungry and starving workers of Germany are rising against their oppressors and exploiters. They are preparing for the struggle to establish in Germany the rule of the workers and farmers in place of the rule of the capitalists who starve and oppress them.

The hour of decisive struggle draws nearer daily. In Red Saxony and Thuringia the workers rule. The Berlin government of the capitalists and the Bavarian dictatorship of Ludendorf and his autocratic generals are moving to destroy these governments of the workers with the sword. The German working masses will not permit the White Guard generals, the Ludendorfs and Hindenburgs, to re-establish their rule over all Germany without a bitter struggle.

During the four years of Imperialist war the German workers served as cannon fodder for the autocrats who ruled them. When, in 1918, they overthrew the government of these autocrats, they were betrayed by the Yellow Socialist leaders and found victory snatched from their hands by the capitalists.

For nearly five years the German workers have paid the price of the Socialist betrayal. The Allies demanded their pound of flesh in the form of reparation. Germany was stripped of movable wealth to satisfy their demands. The capitalist government of Germany knew well how to shift the cost of paying reparation to France, England and Belgium to the shoulders of the workers.

The German capitalists have flourished and grown richer while the German workers slowly starved to death. Each time France has turned the thumb-screws to compel Germany to pay more, the capitalist government of Germany has forced down the standard of living of the workers.

Germany today is a financial wreck. The process of destruction of the capitalist system, let loose upon capitalism by the world war, is nearing completion in Germany.

The German workers cannot suffer any longer. They have reached the limit of endurance. They cannot pay—pay—PAY, in misery and suffering, in hunger and starvation, for the crimes of capitalism. Their only recourse is to resort to the mass strength of the workers to throw their capitalist rulers from their backs and to establish a Soviet republic in Germany.

When the workers and peasants of Russia established their Soviet government, the whole pack of imperialist capitalist nations made common cause to destroy it.

These same Allied imperialist nations, which for four years preached hatred of the Kaiser and his generals, will ally themselves with these generals, with the autocrats, with the capitalists of Germany, in an effort to destroy the workers' and peasants' rule in Germany.

For three years of the World War, the role of the United States was to furnish money and munitions to the Allies. Then tens of hundreds of thousands of American soldiers followed when the loans of the international bankers and the accounts of the munition makers were endangered. The United States entered "the war for democracy," "the war to end war," slogans which everybody now knows were lies.

When Soviet Germany arises and the allied imperialist nations move to destroy it, the United States will again become the banker and munition maker for Europe. And soon again will come the demand from the American capitalists that the American soldiers follow the money and munitions. The government of the bankers and munition makers—of the capitalists—in this country, will make common cause with the German generals against the German workers.

Only the mass opposition of the workers and farmers of this country will prevent the capitalists of the United States from sacrificing the lives of the workers and farmers to aid in preserving capitalism in Europe.

Now is the time for the workers and farmers to organise their strength to stop American capitalism from involving them in new wars.

Let the voices of the workers and farmers rise against a war of imperialist capitalist nations against the workers and peasants of Germany struggling to preserve themselves from the slow starvation which Capitalism has brought upon them.

STAND BY WORKERS' GERMANY!

The workers and farmers of the United States must speak now. They must voice their unalterable opposition to support, in any form, by the United States, of a war against workers' Germany.

Every workers' organization, every farmers' organization, must express itself in resolutions and demonstrations in opposition to intervention against workers' Germany.

On November 7th, the SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of the establishment of Soviet Russia, will be celebrated. The Workers Party of America has called mass meetings in all the large cities for this celebration. It calls upon the workers and farmers to join in these meetings and to rally around the slogans:

NO INTERVENTION IN GERMANY!
NO LOANS FOR WAR AGAINST THE GERMAN WORKERS!
NO MUNITIONS FOR USE AGAINST THE GERMAN WORKERS!
HANDS OFF WORKERS' GERMANY!

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

Gompers Regime in Rhode Island Shows Treachery

By H. M. WICKS.

(Special to "The Worker")

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The convention of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor closed in this city with nothing accomplished on the way of solving the problems that confront the masses of labor in this domain of the textile octopus. Altho the smallest state, geographically, in the Union, Rhode Island has a population of 600,000, the immense majority the lowest paid slaves in the United States. Here discontent is widespread and in January, 1922, flared up in a spontaneous strike that swept the great industrial sections known as Pawtuxet and Blackstone Valleys. The rank and file of the workers were

(Continued on Page Four)

Chicago Trade Union Activity.

The Trade Union Educational League, Local Chicago, holds its next general meeting in Wicker Park Hall, Wednesday, Oct. 31st, at P. M.

Leland Olds, of the Federated Press, will speak on "The Coming Economic Crisis and Unemployment." All militant workers should not fail to attend.

Baltimore on Record.

On Oct. 8th, Baltimore, Md., Lodge No. 186, International Association of Machinists, went on record to demand, by wire, the A. F. of L. convention at Portland, Ore., to adopt resolutions for amalgamation and recognition of Soviet Russia.

Robert Minor will speak at the Douglas Park Branch, Workers Party, Oct. 29th, on the subject: "Why Every Worker Should Become a Communist." Place of meeting, 3322 Douglas Blvd. *Everybody Welcome.*

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 299

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A Challenge to the Lewis-Searles Machine

In the October 15th issue of the United Mine Workers Journal, there appears in an article defending the issuance of the infamous attack on the Communists by the United Mine Workers officials the following statement:

"There is still much more to be uncovered and learned about the work of these reds in this country, and the Miners Union believes that a thorough investigation of the matter should be undertaken by a Committee of the United States Senate. If the Senate will undertake such an inquiry and go to the bottom of the entire subject, the International Union of the United Mine Workers of America will place before the Senate Committee all of its information and data and co-operate in every way."

The Workers Party will welcome an investigation of the Communist movement in the United States by the Senate, the labor unions, or any other organization. It desires nothing more than that all the facts about Communism and the activities of the Communist organization in this country, and of the Workers Party, should be spread broadcast among the industrial workers and exploited farmers.

To tell the truth about Communism and the Workers Party to the working masses in this country even tho it be thru Senate investigation will show these working masses that there is not a single proposal nor a single policy of the Communists which is not in the interests of these working masses.

The Workers Party challenges the United Mine Workers' officials to go ahead with their proposed investigation. It is even willing that these officials use as a part of the governmental machine of the capitalists, which has proven itself the bitter enemy of the United Mine Workers, for this purpose.

Representatives of the Communists of the Workers Party, have faced the Capitalist court and stood unflinchingly for their principles. They are ready to face the capitalist Senate and state their principles to the working masses of this country.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA.
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

Henry Ford--Friend of Labor

By HARRISON GEORGE.

Those among the Gompers famuly who, while bitterly opposing an independent political party for labor, laid the idea of Henry Ford for president in 1924, these may profit in wisdom from the experience of organized labor in St. Paul, Minn., where there is now weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

The Ford Motor Company is constructing a plant and a high dam in the Mississippi River at the Twin Cities. St. Paul labor and its spokesmen did all in their power to get the power rights for Ford as against the Northern States Power Company. The St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly, which fought for the Ford company now expresses "disappointment" that labor did not prevent the water power grant to Ford.

Why all this regret over "aiding a friend of labor"? It lies in this: The Ford Motor Company, after receiving the support of St. Paul labor, refuses to meet the requests of organized labor in the Twin Cities that all the construction work be paid the union scale and given union conditions. Labor did not dare, or even dream of asking a full recognition of the union and the closed shop from this "friend of labor." Labor went, hat in hand, to ask only that union wages and conditions might prevail on the jobs. The "friend of labor" refuses to consider the request and labor in the Twin Cities faces the prospect of itself undercutting the union scale or watch the mass of unemployed take the jobs and work nine or ten hours at less than union wages. Unemployment will drive the building trades of St. Paul to scab on themselves and—since the craft union rules will not permit non-residents joining the unions—the union men will be making the other workers scabs as well as scabbing themselves.

Business men who also helped get Ford to build in St. Paul, have been repaid to the tune of $70,000 and a clean-up on real estate speculation by the ones "in the know." Organized labor gets out of it some experience, from which it will doubtless learn very little, and a probable chance to vote for Henry Ford in 1924 because he is "a friend of labor."

Negro Workers' Open Forum.

Negro workers on Chicago's south side have established an open forum at 3201 S. Wabash Ave., for every Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker," was last Sunday's speaker. An excellent program of speakers is being secured for the whole winter season. The talks are followed by an open discussion.

Chicago Workers Display Spirit in Defi to Reaction

Chicago's workers are not satisfied with the slipping backward of some of the officials, shown in their repudiation of amalgamation, the Labor Party and recognition of Soviet Russia, both at the December convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor, and at a recent meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The rank and file persists in maintaining its progressive stand.

This was shown in a letter sent the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting, Sunday, by Carmen's Union, Local No. 453, which William Z. Foster represents, protesting against the malicious attacks against Foster at the previous meeting. The union expressed its full confidence in Foster.

Four motions greeted the appearance of the letter as follows: to receive and file, to receive and enter in the minutes, to receive and make notation in the minutes and to table. The last motion cut off the debate and was carried by vote of 64 to 43, showing that the line-up that supported the reactionaries at the previous meeting is already dissolving.

The temper of the rank and file workers is also shown in resolutions adopted and forwarded to the Chicago Federation of Labor by Painters' Union, Local No. 275, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Illinois State Federation of Labor, meeting in Decatur, September 10th to 14th, voted against amalgamation, recognition of Soviet Russia and the organization of a labor party, and

WHEREAS, The Chicago Federation of Labor, at its meetings October 7th, voted on recommendation of its delegates to endorse the action of the Illinois Federation of Labor, thereby repudiating principles for which the Chicago Federation of Labor has stood for years, and

WHEREAS, This is a reactionary and backward step for the labor movement, and comes at a time when the trade unions are in dire need of more solidarity, then amalgamation of related crafts, thru coming us of the Russian revolution to the world and to the establishment of a powerful labor party, and such a repudiation is most harmful to the labor movement, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Local Union 275 of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America protests against the action of the Chicago Federation of Labor and declares itself emphatically in favor of amalgamation, recognition of Soviet Russia and a labor party, and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Brower in Ohio.

Earl R. Browder, editor of "The Labor Herald," spoke at open forums, Sunday, at Youngstown and Cleveland, in Ohio, reporting great responses in both places.

Germany,--Field of the Decisive Battle

By JOHN PEPPER.

The following description of the German situation is a part of Comrade John Pepper's article, "The New Wave of World Revolution," which will appear in the November issue of "The Liberator."

The greatest and most important battle of the world revolution and world counter-revolution is now being fought out in Germany. The German working class is today the vanguard of the world proletariat. Beat the German capitalist class is today the prize-fighter of world capitalism. The victory of the German revolution means a whole series of new revolutionary movements in Poland, in Czecho-Slovakia, in hopeless Austria, in suppressed Hungary—it is the best guarantee for the definite victory of Soviet Russia. The victory of the German capitalists will mean the victory of military dictatorship throughout Europe, will mean a new invasion against Soviet Russia.

The German capitalists, the present ruling class, are losing more and more the leadership of the nation.

Capitalism, the Bankrupt Leader.

The German capitalists are not in a position to assure the continuity of production. Every week thousands of factories close down; unemployment is increasing at the average rate of 400,000 more workers per week losing employment. The inflation of paper money grows to astronomical figures. The dollar is now one, two, six, eight, ten billion marks. Credit has ceased to exist. Prices change with the rapidity and unreasonableness of the thoughts of a madman.

The capitalist class is no longer in a position to provide the most elementary needs of the masses. The workers, the petty bourgeois and intellectuals literally haven't anything to eat. Shopping for bread or potatoes has assumed in Germany the form of raids, robbery and hunger-riots.

The capitalist state power is in process of decomposition. Armed

(Continued on Page 3)

THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Next week's issue of "The Worker" will contain a complete story of the gathering, just adjourned, of the American Legion, at San Francisco. The article is written by James H. Dolsen, editor of San Francisco Labor Unity, one of the best writers in the labor movement. This issue, therefore, in addition to its being our Soviet Anniversary Edition, should have a specially large circulation.

Foster Meeting in Newark, N. J., Stopped by Police

A meeting under auspices of the Labor Defense Council in Newark, N. J., with William Z. Foster as principle speaker, was stopped last night by the manager of Iroquois Hall, 262 Washington St., where it was to have taken place, the American Civil Liberties Union has been informed.

Altho the place of the gathering was prominently displayed in advertisements for several weeks, the hall keeper stated that it was engaged for something else and drove out the crowd which came to hear Foster. The Labor Defense Council charges that the hand of the local police is behind the action of the Iroquois Hall.

A local union offered a hall at 74 Market St. for the meeting when the situation became known, but the police interfered on the grounds that the hall did not measure up to fire regulations and that there was no permit.

Arthur Brisbane almost thinks as much of Lloyd George as he does of John D. Rockefeller. Perhaps Hearst has made some deal with the former concerning some mining properties in some colony of Britain provided the tricky Welshman comes back into power. Hearst was opposed to the recognition of Mexico until Obregon got fixed up, and Hearst was given an assurance that he was within Mexican law in robbing his peons.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION.

Order Your Sixth Birthday Bundle

Next week's issue of "The Worker," dated Saturday, November 3, will be a special issue, celebrating the Sixth Anniversary of the Russian Soviet Republic. It should be unnecessary to urge a wide distribution of this issue. This should be done as part of the work set apart for this day. Large bundles should be ordered for all the Sixth Anniversary Celebrations, where ever held. There will be cartoons by Minor, Ellis, Young and others; articles by Ruthenberg, Pepper, Engdahl, Foster, Browder, Dunne, Lovestone and other comrades who always have a message worth while for the workers. Send in your order now. The price is 3 cents per copy, $3 per 100. Order from "THE WORKER," Room 214, 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Illinois.

Manley Shows Federated Party Making Progress

By, JOSEPH MANLEY.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party is steadily and surely forging ahead. It has recently organized two new branches, one in Allegheny County, Pa., and the other in Essex County, New Jersey. Tho barely in its infancy it is acquiring an international reputation. Its Vice-Chairman, W. H. Green, a well known figure amongst the progressive farmers of Nebraska, is in Moscow attending the first world congress of farmers. He has been elected to the Presidium, the governing body of the first farmers' international.

The Allegheny County Branch of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is located in Pittsburgh the home of the steel trust and headquarters of the Lewis machine. It is here that Philip Murray, Vice-President of the U. M. W. of A. won his spurs as a politician in the circles of the labor movement presided over by Al. Hamilton, millionaire mine owner.

The Allegheny County Branch has affiliated with it local unions of bakers, machinists, clothing workers, steel workers, miners, independent workmen's circle, Workers Party and other elements. The branch is holding regular meetings and is preparing an aggressive campaign for the affiliation of workers' organizations in this most important industrial section the steel heart of America.

The Branch in Essex County, N. J., includes the great city of Newark with its tremendous manufactures, large working class population. Many unions and workers' organizations are affiliated with it and is entering the coming elections with real workers running for state senator, assemblymen, sheriff coroner and freeholder.

W. H. Green, who has just been elected to the executive of the first world farmers' international is well known in the state of Nebraska. He is the chairman of the Nebraska Progressive Party, an organization of typical western working farmers and city workers. Green is a good speaker and on his return will go into the farmers of the great West the new message of their brothers thruout the world. This message will be of particular significance to the American farmers as it will represent a world point of view in handling the many complicated problems of the American farmer.

This world point of view and pro-

(Continued on Page 2)

"DAILY WORKER" ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE

SUNDAY
OCTOBER 28
Afternoon and Evening

COME WITH THE CROWD!
Big Concert, etc. Begins at 3:30 P. M.
Dance with Sol Wagners Band at 8:30 P. M.
Tickets 50c, at Door 75c
Admit to Both Entertainment and Dance

ASHLAND
AUDITORIUM
Ashland and Van Buren St.

...kovsky Now in ...ondon to Speak for the Soviets

(Special to "The Worker")

LONDON, ENGLAND.—Christian Rakovsky, the leader of the Ukrainian workers and peasants through revolution, civil war, and famine, and now the envoy of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, has arrived in London. The accusations made against him have been proved to be the usual pictures of lies and forgeries.

Christian Rakovsky was born at Kotel, a small town in the Dobrudja, now Roumanian territory, but then belonging to Bulgaria. He left Bulgaria early, having already as a schoolboy incurred punishment for translating a work of Engels, and studied in various universities in Switzerland, Germany, and France. He came during this period into contact with Plekanoff, Axelrod, and Vera Zasulitch, the Leaders of Russian Social Democracy.

From 1900 on Rakovsky gave his whole energies engineering the labor movement in Roumania. He was repeatedly imprisoned and driven from the country, but finally in 1907, a rising of the whole of the organized labor compelled the government to come to terms and to release him.

Rakovsky's connection with the Ukraine began with his reception of the Ukrainian crew of the Russian battleship "Potemkin," who mutined in 1905 and were compelled to take refuge in Roumania. His name became a household word thruout the Ukraine.

With Lenin and Trotsky he was among those chiefly responsible for calling the International Socialist Conference at Zimmerwald in 1915. He was again imprisoned in Roumania for his propaganda against the war, but was released by Russian soldiers when the Russian revolution broke out in March 1917. He at once went to Odessa and began a "stop the war" campaign. This was, however, stopped by the Kerensky government. After the outbreak of the November revolution, he was found at the head of the fight against counter-revolution both in Russia and in the Ukraine. In 1919 he became President of the Council of People's Commissaries in the newly-founded Ukrainian Soviet Republic.

In this office he proved his worth both as a statesman and as an economist. He himself says that the bulk of his energy has been devoted to the task of feeding the population of an area repeatedly devastated by civil war and invasion, and then stricken by famine and disease, and to the restoration of its agriculture and industry. At the same time, he was one of the most prominent figures at the Genoa Conference, and later was sent to Lausanne. It was his success, these posts that marked him out for the post of representative in London in succession to Krassin.

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American Imperialists Preparing for Big Struggles

THE DAY'S GOSSIPING

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N.D. Non-Partisan League Helpless as Farmers Face Woes

By JOSEPH MANLEY.

(Special to "The Worker.")

BISMARCK, N. D.—"Practical politics" seemed to rule at the recent convention of the North Dakota Non-Partisan League here. Two hundred and thirty delegates attended, a large proportion of whom were actual working farmers, many more anxious to subscribe to a real program, but were prevented from doing so by the factional fights and the lack of real leadership all of which indicates the disintegration of the Non-Partisan League.

This convention accomplished nothing for the working farmers of North Dakota. It had an opportunity to follow the lead of other states by launching a Farmer-Labor Party, but the "practical" politicians prevented this, for they say: "We are the Republican Party of North Dakota."

Before Dan A. Fargo, several trade union political clubs attempted to form a provisional Farmer-Labor Party, this organization had delegates in the Bismarck Non-Partisan League convention, they were prevailed on to drop the word "Farmer" and simply call themselves the Labor Party.

Some facts brought out in this convention were that 18,000 farmers in the state are leaving the land, bankrupt and are moving to the cities where they will compete with the poor farmers. Last year's wheat crop of North Dakota was 123 million bushels and this year it will only be about 50 million. Thirty six farmers and their families left a single community in North Dakota after driving their horses and cattle in front of the bank of a small town, selling the bankers to take them and feed them as the burden was too great for them. The people of the state mostly farmers are between 60 or 80 millions of dollars in arrears in payment of their taxes. Prices of farm products are much below the cost of production. The mention of these facts caused a lively discussion and debate but little of a constructive nature was proposed by the leaders of the League.

Alfred Knutson, Secretary of the United Farmers' Educational League, proposed a program which called for the formation of "a political party representing the interests of the farmers and workers." This was defeated.

The question of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party did not come before the convention. Many of its supporters were in this gathering. It was they who were most militant in the demand for a genuine state Farmer-Labor Party. It was they who pointed out the dangers of playing the old "non-partisan" game and of the foolishness of trying to solve problems growing out of a national condition on a state basis.

The next convention to be held in February will be looked forward to, by that time the shakeout in the real condition of the farmers will be even more and the sentiment for a state party of the rank and file of the farmers and workers of North Dakota will be greater. In the meantime the United Farmers' Educational League will carry on a vigorous organizational and educational campaign. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party will cooperate so that the coming convention will witness a much more militant attempt to organize a North Dakota Farmer-Labor Party.

Engdahl to Speak at Chicago YWL

With the launance of the "Daily Worker" the Young Workers League of Chicago will be faced with new ways and means of reaching the working youth of Chicago.

In order that the Chicago membership of the Young Workers League may be familiarized with their coming tasks, the directors of the various departments that make up the city executive committee will report on past and future activities.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of "The Worker" will point out the numerous events in the labor movement and its effect upon the Young Workers League.

This meeting has been called for the fifth Monday, Oct. 29, inasmuch as this is the best evening for such meeting since there are no other functions for YWL members on that night. It is urged upon all members that their presence is imperative, due to the nature of the meeting, at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., p. m.

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From Palmer to Gompers

By JOHN KEPPEN

The Red Scare of 1919-20 is over. No one seems to be afraid of it. No one seems to be afraid of the 250,000 labor leaders who draw their salaries for nothing. Of course, they do not fight against the capitalists, but at least they work hard fighting against the Communists. Indeed the Communists have no charge in trade unions; but at least they are exerting themselves to the utmost to ruin the Communists.

Red-hunting has become the favorite sport of the trade union bureaucrats. And really no one blames them if they want a little exercise for their bodies, which have grown flabby during the years of office work at their desks.

Gompers has become the successor to Palmer. The Attorney General of Wilson's cabinet tried to destroy the Communist movement in the United States by means of persecution. His weapons were wholesale deportation and shameless and unscrupulous terrorization. He had such a great ultimate success that Gompers is forced to start all over again the persecution of the Communists. He cannot deport the Communists, therefore, wants to expel them. He cannot take away their citizenship papers, but he threatens to take away the charters. He cannot employ detectives, but he employs labor spies.

It is a long way from Palmer to Gompers. *"There lies a good bit of political and social history between the two persecutions."* The persecution by Palmer could not indeed exterminate the Communist party, but it was able to drive them underground. What will be the result of the persecution by Gompers? Will the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor the power or possibility to drive the Communists from the labor movement?

From the "Outside" to "Boring from Within."

In order to be able to give a clear answer to this question we must examine the conditions of the period of Palmer and those of the period of Gompers. The chief source of the old persecution by Palmer was the *weakness* of the Communist movement. The chief source of the new persecution by Gompers is on the contrary the *tremendous growth and strengthening* of the Communist movement.

At the time of the old persecution by Palmer the Communists were a small, insignificant sect with a great world-historical idea, but with almost no following in the labor movement. Now, the new persecution by Gompers reveals an entirely different picture. The Communist Party, the Workers Party, is not as yet a mass party, but is on the way to becoming the party of the masses. It has not as yet the masses inside of the party-organization, but it does have its party members inside of the masses.

At the time of the old persecution [illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible] were [illegible] and [illegible] were [illegible] and

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Five Years Have Passed

Leninism is the highest expression of revolutionary Marxism in the epoch of the direct struggle for power on the part of the working class. Leninism is accomplished when it is proved by workers and leaders of the working class throughout the world. Hitherto Czech Communism will be the powerful torch which lights the way for the further solution of the problems of the world proletarian revolution. Czech communism is the world proletariat which is destined to be the grave digger of the capitalistic world order.

We do not know of any other leader of the people, in the whole history of the world, whose name has become so dear to the masses of the people so near to their hearts, so closely bound up with them, as the name of our Comrade Lenin. The memory of Comrade Lenin's death has not yet been accomplished by the restless and anxious expectation of millions of workers, not only in Russia, but all over the world. The improvement which has taken place in Comrade Lenin's health during the last few days has called forth profound and genuine joy thruout the world. It is high time that the captain was once more at the helm.

Five years have passed since the treacherous deed was committed, since an attempt was made upon his life. During these years the idea of Leninism has borne rich fruits in proletarian Europe, and has attained its culmination in the mighty movement of the Communist proletariat of Russia. Five years more, and the seeds scattered by the great sower will spring up thruout the entire East; that East where hundreds of millions of human beings live lives of unspeakable misery, and where the fate of the proletarian world revolution will be finally decided.

Today all the love of millions and millions of proletarians is given to Vladimir Ilitch Lenin, the spirit of proletarian world revolution.

Ignorance and Treachery of Gompers Regime Shown at R. I. Convention

(Continued from Page One)

anxious for effective organization, but the leadership of labor in this state was so ossified, so wedded to its reactionary past, that it was unable to consolidate the forces of this spontaneous movement into definite organization. As the result of this failure there is today no organization worth mentioning among the textile slaves.

When one looks at the delegates to the Rhode Island Federation of Labor convention and listens to the puerile and insipid speeches from the so-called labor leaders of the state one almost despairs of the future of labor in this section. It is certain that the present leadership of labor here has neither the will nor the intelligence to organize the exploited masses in these dismal valleys.

The two-day convention was consumed in futile talk that for the most part was directed toward convincing the capitalist class and the old party politicians that the labor leaders of Rhode Island could be trusted to play the scullions to the employers on all occasions.

Repudiate Labor Party.

The calibre of the delegation was revealed when the resolutions committee reported unfavorably on a resolution introduced by Delegate W. J. Smith, of the Painters' Union, in favor of a political party of labor. The chairman of the resolutions committee was one John H. Powers, who represented the Loom Fixers' Union, and who is a state senator, elected on the Republican ticket. In his report on the resolution he declared that in his opinion "no explanation of the action of the committee is necessary."

Delegate Smith took the floor and defended his motion and appealed for a state labor party under control of the Federation of Labor. His remarks were received with applause from the delegates. Then Powers took the floor and launched into a childish attack upon the resolution, accusing Smith of being "one of them horers from within." An individual with a receding forehead and a raucous voice, Powers proceeded with his crude, ungrammatical attack upon radicals in general and screeched like he was holding a political office and that he always defended labor. He was followed by another labor politician, one Costigan, who is a member of the state legislature—also an illiterate blatherskite—who harrangued the delegates about the inherent superior virtues and the efficacy of the policy of "reward your friends and punish your enemies" and wound up with a hurling defiance at the "borers from within." Both of these creatures are so-called 100 per cent Americans—unable to speak the English language and not being able to speak any other language, they are typical of the "American" leadership of labor in this section—ignorant, vicious, blatant, they use their position in the labor movement as spring boards to join the ranks of the capitalistic class political parties. For years it has been notorious that the State Federation of Labor has been a hand maid of the Republican machine in this state. Naturally the proposal to create an independent political party of labor draws fire from the beneficiaries of this spoils system, Labor fakirs are desperately on the lass ditch for their graft in the old parties, and for a time Sunday the whole crew of hard headed, labor fakirs and gangsters were on the defensive. Thru a campaign of personal terrorism among the delegates and support of the resolutions committee was sustained.

The resolution in favor of recognition of Russia was also defeated in the same manner. This resolution was introduced by Delegate Slavin, of Machinists' Union No. 119 of Newport, R. I.

Organize the Unorganized.

Every reactionary on the floor loudly proclaimed that nothing sponsored by red "borers from within would get through the convention. However, this same resolutions committee reported favorably a resolution to organize the unorganized and it was passed without debate. The moron, the avowedly never head of the Workers Party has sponsored this campaign to organize the unorganized, while every labor faker has fought against that proposition.

It is clear that nothing will be done by the State Federation to enforce the resolution, as the labor fakirs of this state dare not jeopardize their political jobs by any real attempt to organize the textile slaves. There is a very considerable sentiment among the union conditions in the textile mill asere and the old party activities of the Democratic and Republican class masquerading as leaders of labor. The textile mill owners finance the state political machine of the Republican Party and also the Democratic Party and they will not permit these political machines to grant favors to labor leaders who really make an effort to organize their slaves. These labor leaders understand this perfectly well, so they merely pay lip service to textile organization, but never take any steps that will produce results. Powers belongs to the loom fixers' organization, a weakling that never did function as a union, while Costigan belongs to the weavers'. Both of these organizations are craft unions absolutely without power and are only tolerated by the employers because the so-called leaders are bound to them thru ties in the old parties.

The Rhode Island State Federation of Labor has a total affiliated membership of less than 13,000, out of thirteen serious mass of labor. These include the skilled trades, such as printing, building trades, etc. These trades, enjoying fair conditions in other parts of the country, are fighting a losing struggle for their existence in this city and state. Their leadership is of the same low level as that of the textile unions.

Militants Gaining.

But in spite of the depressing reaction and dark outlook for labor in this section there is a small, militant element at work that is gradually gaining in strength. There is a fairly militant sentiment thruout the textile industry and it is the task of this militant nucleus to crystallize that sentiment into organization. With proper direction victory over the reaction here ought to be easy, as there is not one man of ability in the whole crew. The militants capable of putting up a fight at this state convention could have routed the whole machine. Powers was the leader of the reaction, and altho he beat the air with his fists in denunciation of the "reds," if there had been a genuine red in the convention who could fight, the reaction would have been dismayingly routed. There was a large percentage of business agents and political adventurers, willing to sell labor to the highest bidder, but there was also a large representation of the rank and file—confused, baffled by the incessant blundering of the reaction—that could have been swept into a fight against the politicians.

Before another convention rolls around the militants should conduct an intensive campaign against the reaction and use pressure to defeat them thus clearing the movement of its barnacles so that it can proceed to the organization of the seething masses of workers who vegetate in unutterable misery in this state.

Young Workers Are on the Job in the Rhode Island Party

By H. M. WICKS.

(Special to THE WORKER)

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Young Workers League in this city is rapidly developing into a dynamic force in the labor movement. It is doing fine things. At the last meeting held in this city on Sunday night they initiated much new members. They enjoyed the preliminary work of arranging and advertising the meeting in order to insure a good attendance, but they actively participated in the meeting, opening it with songs and creating enthusiasm from the start.

The meeting was successful, there being four new members and one of the Workers Party from the ranks of the former Socialists, Socialist Laborites and I. W. W.'s in this section. Many union members were present, some of them delegates to the State Federation of Labor, which just closed in a nearby hall.

The Young Workers do not confine their activity to singing songs and arranging meetings. They also fight in the ranks of labor. Some of the most active were leaders in the great textile revolts of last year—one of them being the leader of the famous "Iron Battalion" that marched from mill to mill through two large valleys, carrying the message of solidarity to the wage slaves and rallying them to the struggle against the despotism of the mill owners.

One of the delegates to the State Federation of Labor who attended the meeting remarked that there was a vast contrast between the old, staid, ignorant reactionaries who imagine they control the labor movement of the state, and the young, aggressive, intelligent militants who helped in the Workers Party meeting. He said he wished the reactionaries could have seen the determination of the Young Workers as they sang the Red Flag and the International and participated in other features of the meeting.

Indeed, the two meetings—that of the Federation of Labor and that of the Workers Party—were symbolic. One represents the dead past with its forty years' betrayal of the working class while the other represents the living, vibrant present in the struggle against reaction and also heralds the victorious future of labor.

Red Apples

A Look at the October Liberator.

As brilliant as the leaves of the autumn forest, the new number of the Liberator magazine flashes from the news stand for the month of October. There has been something about that "red" magazine that gives it a sway over the imagination, ever since the old days when Max Eastman and Floyd Dell, with a bunch of young and somewhat wild artists started the first Liberator under the name of "The Masses." The queer thing about the Liberator is its power to stir the dramatic instinct in everything it touches and to flash out a picture of it in a way that captures the eye and the imagination.

It is interesting to notice that the Liberator has brought forward to the public more than one genuine poet of poetry, of pictures and of short stories than have ever been introduced by any other modern, magazine of publication. This month, for instance, appears for the first time in the Liberator a young artist-worker, a plain working man engaged daily in his trade of painting signboards to instruct the public to "Chew Star Tobacco," and to "Wear Arrow Collars." The man is Fred Ellis, and he shows here in a full double-page cartoon which marks him immediately as one of the ablest cartoonists in America. The subtle delicacy of drawing and the romantic atmosphere in his cartoon of Sam Gompers marching to Portland in an "Unpowered Wagon" loaded with red paint and with signs reading "Damn Russia." "Damn the Labor Party," and "Damn Amalgamation," puts Ellis high among the best of the traditionally good artists that has always found the Liberator their heart's outlet.

George Sterling is only one of the brilliant American poets that appears again and he does it with a verse called "Paradox" that touches the subject and mind. With striking simplicity, J. Louis Engdahl, who was once the editor of the famous old "Chicago Daily Socialist," tells of the real romance that lay behind that audacious experiment, the first time that widespread interest was aroused in the old "Daily Socialist," how it lived vividly, even before the first few days the big and great thing in Chicago, and then how it died, and why. The same peculiar flash of illumination is thrown on the Labor Party movement by John Pepper, a writer whose original sketches always startle the reader. Harrison George, a famous member of the I. W. W., tells a story from Spain that is a gem of humor, and we think it is for the first time told —of how Ricardo Flores Magon, the famous Mexican anarchist, came to his death in that hideous dungeon; and we'll say that Monte Cristo has nothing on it for interest.

But the pictures, after all, are the first things that strikes you. Art Young takes a fall out of J. P. Morgan, the "King of the United States," with a sketch from life of that supreme billionaire, and a humorous biography, Maurice Becker, famous cartoonist of the old "Masses," shines with a very amusing cartoon taking off John Lewis's recent "exposure" of the Communists.

And all of this fruit of art and literature appears in a whimsical cover designed by Lydia Gibson—a drawing of fantastic peddler of *Red Apples*. Red apples they are.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION.

"What Do You Mean—Free Speech?"

By HARRISON GEORGE.

To ask a fellow who was born and bred in 1917, to write something on free speech for Americans! The very idea! But in reviewing the little pamphlet, "What Do You Mean—Free Speech?" issued by the Civil Liberties Union, 100 Fifth Ave., New York City, I find some of the most convincing and readable arguments to kill off that provincial intolerance which pervades American life.

"The courts and laws being enacted by dominant classes increase the threat to labor is real, as we have seen in the cases of "syndicalist laws" in Michigan and California." But public opinion, as the pamphlet concedes, "have gotten the habit of interfering with speakers they don't like." Are we in favor of these public officials to prosecute themselves?

"The cry of free speech," says the Civil Liberties Union, "is raised in most conflicts between employers and employees." Correct, but not by the employers. They have all the "free speech" they need under the above noted custom of public officials supine to any employer "as they don't live." Thus the only real basis for law—general custom—is against the formal and legitimate rights of the workers.

So, the Civil Liberties Union in this excellent little treatise answers its own question, its own postulate that free speech "is the one means of securing their interests (the conservatives) from ultimate violent attack," by adding that, "But the conservatives don't want change by any method, violent or peaceful. So they oppose all radicalism by repression. All through history they have always behaved true to that form.' Why should a Communig say any more!

Chicago Daily Campaign Activities

By GUS SCHULENBERG.

The Daily Worker Campaign in Chicago is not looked upon as a mere money raising proposition. The results of this campaign, as well as of any other campaigns, which the Party has carried on during the past two years or which it is carrying on at the present time, must be judged in the light of its effect in consolidating our organization and increasing our influence among the masses of city workers and working farmers in this country.

Can this be done? While the Party must and will raise the $100,000 required to establish the first Communist Daily in the English language in this country, it cannot and must not neglect its other campaigns. In endeavoring to raise this sum, we are merely putting on an extra effort. And while we are doing so we are, at the same time, furthering our other campaigns. In getting subscriptions for shares or donations for the campaign, we further the membership drive, the industrial campaign, and all the others. With the establishment of the "Daily," the Party will have attained its greatest accomplishment thus far. This will make possible still greater attainments, an intensification of our propaganda, a consolidation of the Communist movement, not possible without an English Daily.

With various other campaigns partly under way in Chicago, when the campaign for the Daily Worker started (among others the campaigns of various language papers), the Daily Worker was a little slow in starting. Chicago has now consolidated its forces and the language units are functioning at high speed in the Communist Daily is the supreme need of the hour. Past campaigns have shown Chicago in the forefront and while its Party membership is but 60 per cent of that of New York City and with a smaller English speaking membership, it nevertheless bids fair to not only equal its share now but exceed its allottment assigned by the National Campaign Committee.

With a great drive and membership meetings of the language units between Oct. 24th and Nov. 6th, it will justify the confidence placed in it by the establishment of the "Daily" in the city of Chicago.

The English branches are ahead in the subscriptions for shares thus far. The North Side English has turned in $145.00 with the North West Eng-

Shortell Is Freed After Four Years In San Quentin

The Native Sons of the Golden West have many times marred the fair lustre of their highly burnished escutcheon, and the fact they would permit of such barbaric treatment to a free-born American citizen as was accorded to J. A. Shortell, the writer of the following brief tale, is not altogether unbelievable.

By A. J. SHORTELL.

To be blinded by red pepper; to have one's entire lower teeth knocked out in the space of a trice, while ostensibly under the protection of the Oakland police department, while speaking under a permit at Tenth Street and Broadway, Oakland, Calif., in the fall of 1920; to be thrown in Oakland's majestic city prison on a charge of Criminal Syndicalism, and to be sentenced-still-blind to San Quentin prison for a period of five years, would read more like a characteristic experience in Russia, under the old Czaristic regime than that of one under the standard of our vaunted "Old Glory."

All of this happened to me merely because—with many others—I tried to tell the good people the truth about Tom Mooney, Warren Billings and Mooney, now languishing in San Quentin prison, wrongfully condemned to life sentence there.

That the thumbscrew and jibbet are not now in use in California is not the fault of the capitalist authorities there. Nay, verily, they are not used there because there are those living within the state's far boundaries who dare to turn the searchlight of Truth upon the fawning scoundrels; the panderers to capitalistic favor, who spend sleepless nights inventing some new form of devilishness to tickle the vanity of those unholy masters whose coffers are stuffed and bulging to the bursting point from the life's blood of the worker.

I remained totally blind from the effects of the red pepper nearly four months after my entrance into the San Quentin prison, after which I was introduced to the June mill, where no fresh air ever enters; where many contract tuberculosis and die from the flying particles which fill the mill.

Later I was transferred to the kitchen, where, with others, I helped peel daily so many barrels of potatoes—the piece de resistance in Quentin's menu. I was later pedogogue in the jute school, where I had more than 100 pupils ranging from 17 to 70 years in ages. I left the prison in August, having spent three years and seven months within the serried ranks of those whom the masters' standing system have converted into unassimilated floatsam. The tale is told.

Plan Tour for Polish Speaker.

The Bureau for the Polish Section, Workers Party, is arranging a speaking tour for two comrades well known in the revolutionary movement. They will cover the following territories: New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Kansas, West Virginia, Delaware and Maryland. All comrades having connections with Polish workers in localities of the above mentioned states are urged to assist the Polish bureau to make this tour a success by arranging meetings in places where there are no Polish branches of the party. More information can be secured in this matter from Polish Section, Workers Party, 1009 N. State St., Room 214, Chicago, Ill. The tour in the Eastern states, including Pennsylvania, begins Oct. 18. The Mid-Western tour begins Nov. 1.

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ussia Prepares to Help Workers' Rule in Germany

An Associated Press dispatch from Moscow, dated Oct. 17, that was published in full in the New York Times, at received very little space in the columns of the kept press, is republished here because of the many interesting facts it contains for all workers and farmers in this country.

* * * *

Soviet Russia today called up the ree military classes of 1898, 1899 d 1900 for territorial army training. Simultaneously there appeared the official newspaper, Izvestia, a striking cartoon depicting a determined Red soldier watching the Polish border, with the caption: "They are ridding it to pass the frontier of patience."

The calling up of the territorials is line with the long contemplated litia training plan and probably has particular significance, but it is rious from declarations made on all des that the Moscow government, hile seeking to avoid participa ion the German struggle, nevertheless taking no chances that it will be prepared for eventualities.

The so-called "White Terror" in land, where Communists are apparently suspected of causing the astrous explosion in one of the army forts, occupies a prominent ace in the newspaper, and the efects of "the German reactionaries to ush the budding workers' governments in Saxony and Thuringia" are occupying the close attention of the Communists here.

G. S. Zinoviev, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Third International, said in a speech to the peasants' International that Premier nin was greatly interested in the ference which was likely to be a cornerstone of history. Meanwhile, d Zinoviev, the present slogan ould be "Down with imperialistic and long live the great proletarian German revolution, which approaches us and which, like a refresh- storm, will pass over decayed rope and discharge the atmosphere."

The newspaper Laboring Moscow splays a symposium of the views of rious leaders of the Third International on the question of "the German revolution." One of those quoted is Ignati Amter, representative of the Workers Party of America, who predicts that a revolution in Germany will occur in the near future and cannot be avoided.

"The capitalist governments of Europe," Amter is quoted as saying, certainly will attempt to intervene. ance, England and Italy will be the st to stab the revolution in the ck, while America will play the me role as she did in the great war, plying the imperialists with unlimited credit and ammunition, keeping her army in reserve and entering when the spoils of war are in ght.

"It is our duty to see that the merican workers do not allow any ips to leave American ports laden th ammunition destined for the pression of the German revolution. We shall strive to induce the merican workers to refuse to manufacture munitions for use against the rman proletariat."

Others, representative of France, gland, Italy, Switzerland and Poland, indicate a similar view, all expressing the hope that the proletariat their countries will be able to help e Germans when the time comes.

Efforts of the Communists to gain e support of peasants thruout the orld, which hitherto have been more less spasmodic and unorganized, are now to be directed with the same ve that the red trade unions employ to win city workingmen to their ndards.

This is the immediate net result of e first International peasants' conference, which closed at the Kremlin aturday with the adoption of a program the effect of which will be to ve the Communists a new auxiliary their world struggle.

The Keynote motto of the new Red asants' International will be "Peasants and Workers of the World, ite!" instead of the original Marxian slogan, "Workers of the World, ite!"

W. H. Green, Vice-President of the ederated Farmer-Labor Party, and ago Gafvan, President of the Mexican Peasants' League, were elected the permanent presidium of the asants' International, together th nine other delegates representg various countries.

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One-seventh of the land surface of the world.

One-sixth of the world's entire population.

Coal deposits in the Donetz Basin, the anthracite reserves of the United States, three times those of Great Britain.

World's greatest source of platinum.

Vast deposits of iron ore, three times those of Europe.

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One-fifth of the world's pre-war cotton production.

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Every kind of mineral, vegetable and fruit.

No nation with such great resources in materials and man power can long be ignored by the rest of the world.

Smash Censorship of I. W. W. Bureaucracy!

By HARRISON GEORGE.

It is a shame that a member of the Industrial Workers of the World is compelled to use the columns of papers other than those of the I. W. W. to set forth his ideas to his fellow workers. I have offered articles to the I. W. W. press, after being impressed with the necessity of an error in official publications, which bore upon matters of vital interests to the membership. Publication has been refused my comments, written in the spirit of fellowship, which I feel toward the ideals of the I. W. W. and its membership generally.

Very well. I am not egotistic enough to think that articles must be printed because I write them. Hence I was silent. Silence, however, can make me feel that the time for silence has passed. I claim no special right to speak to or for the membership of the I. W. W. But I believe that every member in good standing in activity entitles me to speak as a member to members—and I say that I am error in official publications, which bore upon matters of vital interests to the membership. Publication has been refused my comments, written in the spirit of fellowship, which I feel toward the ideals of the I. W. W. and its membership generally.

When I say that I am not egotistic enough to think that articles must be printed because I write them, I was either a fool or a knave when I made me feel that the time for silence has passed. I claim no special right to speak to or for the membership of the I. W. W. But I believe that every member in good standing in activity entitles me to speak as a member to members—and I say that I am a member. Publication has been refused my comments, written in the spirit of fellowship, which I feel toward the ideals of the I. W. W. and its membership generally.

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THE WORKER

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Dollar Rule in the Courts

Not long ago it was the Stillmans. Now it is the Stokeses. Soon it will be some other millionaire family fighting out its domestic troubles in the divorce courts. All of which has no vital interest to labor, except that these court battles show that the millionaires use some of the same frame-up tactics against their own wives, that they use against the workers.

The parade of chauffeurs, maids, errand boys, red light habitues and others, high and low, that the aged millionaire, W. E. D. Stokes, has paraded over the witness stand to incriminate his wife, Helen Elwood Stokes, reminds one of the underworld characters that the open shop bosses supporting the frame-up of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, trotted thru the courts of San Francisco to secure the conviction of these young militant workers.

There is this big difference, however. Because of the great wealth of their husbands, large attorneys' fees and huge court costs were ordered given the wives attacked, by the judges hearing the cases. Mrs. Stillman and Mrs. Elwood, therefore, were able to shatter the conspiracies launched against them.

But the defense forces fighting for the lives of Mooney and Billings, of Sacco and Vanzetti, of the victims in the Centralia, Wash., case, to mention only a few, had but meager funds. The facts of these frame-ups came to light only after these workers had been convicted when, as in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, these victims of capitalist justice were about to be put to death in the electric chair.

The real judge, that plays with the scales of justice, in every American courtroom, is the Almighty American Dollar. The sooner labor realizes this fact, the sooner will the struggle to change this condition gain strength and make progress.

The Lugubrious Gompers

Sam Gompers and his henchmen get an attack of the Anti-Bolshevik Blues every time the Soviet Republic is mentioned. Note the unanimity of their wail at the Portland Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

We take it that Gompers will rally Woll, Lewis, Berry, Tobin et al, to his midst and shed copious tears over the fate of the British workers who, thru the British Co-operative Wholesale Society, are creating, with the Russian workers and peasants, the Russo-British Grain Export Company.

One of the objects of this export company is to immediately arrange for the export of 2 000,000 tons of wheat, about 70,000,000 bushels, from Soviet Russia, to Great Britain, France, Italy and Southern Europe. Gompers will, no doubt, feel relieved that none of it is coming to the United States, because he sees, we are sure, in every kernel of grain, some hidden Communist propaganda.

The British workers are not worried, like Gompers, that the Russian workers do not pay the czarist debts, that they helped themselves to the estates of the landlords and that they run industry without profiteering bosses. The British workers know that the sale of those two million tons of Russian wheat will give the Soviet Government funds with which to purchase the things the Russian workers and peasants need. That will help keep British factories and workers busy. Gompers looks thru the other end of the telescope. He would rather safeguard the international loans of the Wall Street bankers than provide jobs for America's workers. British labor will have the big laugh on America's toilers if Gompers can keep up his Wall Street alliance without losing his job.

They Shouldn't Be Surprised

It looked like such a good joke, that both Chinese and foreign-language papers, outside the censored Peking area in China, laughed openly in their columns when the United States diplomatic corps recognized Marshal Tsao Kun as president.

Tsao Kun was elected thru open bribery and it is charged that he won recognition in the same manner. The diplomats of the powers, thru their Suchow note, demanded punishment of all officials in bandit-infested Shantung, whereas it is claimed that Tsao Kun is the chief bandit and responsible for conditions in Shantung.

Yet the Chinese should not be surprised at all this. American diplomacy has always been happy to deal with the men it could buy. This is but a phase of the old party politics in this country that hands out the jobs to the highest bidder. Tsao Kun had no doubt heard of Newberry and Lorimer, two senators among many others, who bribed their way into the U. S. Congress and ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, who tried to buy the presidency in 1920. He evidently thought they were good examples to follow in an effort to get a little power and cash for himself.

But the Chinese masses are not as self-satisfied as the American "see-pul." They do not intend to accept the decisions of Standard Oil gold, or those of whatever American trust it was that put up the money. Marshal Tsao Kun's government will probably last as long as one of the Standard Oil regimes in Mexico, or an American Fruit Company's dictatorship in one of the Central American Republics. The great American monopolies, seeking foreign fields of exploitation, find it is not as easy to keep subject peoples down as it was once, especially before the Soviet Revolution in Russia.

The 65 Cent Dollar

While America's workers are laughing at the wild plunges of the German mark, while they view with humor stories of the Italian lira, the Swedish krone, the Polish mark, and the Greek drachma, forgetting the once mighty British pound, they must study the value of the American dollar. There is plenty of cheap money on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

The Department of Labor, at Washington, D. C., which is very conservative, under the administration of the Pittsburgh banker, Davis, tells us that the purchasing power of the still Almighty Dollar is only 65 cents.

The result of a ten years' survey of the dollar's varying value, based upon fluctuations from 1913 to 1923, shows that at times the dollar has been able to purchase only 40 cents worth of goods in the American market. It was down to this low figure in 1920.

It is stated that in foodstuffs the low point of 40 cents was reached in May, 1920, with gradually rising power thereafter, the average today being 70 cents. When purchasing clothing the dollar was worth less than the proverbial 50 cents, in 1920, but we are assured that it has now crept back to an average of 50 cents this year.

The latest government statistics, however, assure us that the cost of all living commodities is increasing, which puts the dollar on the toboggan for a downward trip once more. It is with this gloomy outlook for the whole working class that the open shop bosses are again clamoring for reductions in wages. The French army in the Ruhr and the jobless army of almost two millions in England, are battering down living conditions in Germany and Great Britain. But the American worker will also feel the pinch of increasing poverty this winter if he does not develop greater solidarity in his ranks and present a stronger front to the bosses. The time for laughing at the plight of Europe's oppressed should be about over. The time for a little real thinking and more realistic action is at hand.

The Drive Toward Unity

Danger of a Fascisti dictatorship in Germany is driving the workers together thruout Europe. Where the Communist plea for the United Front has failed in the past, it is succeeding now.

In Red Saxony and in Red Thuringia the Left Socialists stand solid with the Communists against the threatening Fascism. The Socialist Trade Union Congress, at Berlin, was forced to issue the demand for the general strike in case the Stresemann capitalist coalition sent white armies against the two red German states.

Edo Fimmen, recently resigned as secretary of the Amsterdam Trade Union International, who urged British aid to the German workers' revolution, has now appeared before the workers of Czecho-Slovakia with the same message, that, "The German workers are fighting the coming fight; unless the united working class of all countries comes to its aid."

One of the first results of Fimmen's plea to the Czecho-Slovaks was that the Red Trade Unions were invited to meet and act jointly with the Miners' Strike Committee. The miners have been out on strike for six weeks against reductions in wages, but the offer of the Red Trade Unions to help them has hitherto been refused. The workers failed to present a united front in the recent elections and lost heavily to the reactionary parties. This is also pushing the Czecho-Slovak workers towards unity. It was in these elections that the Communist proved the strongest single party among the workers, getting over 500,000 votes. Both the Czech and the German Social-Democrats suffered heavy losses.

In spite of the yellow social democratic leadership, that has held them in leash to capitalism much too long, European labor will win the united front that will triumph over Fascism everywhere, that will usher in, in time, the All-European Workers' and Peasants' Republic.

A Threat to All

There is a threat to all foreign-born in this country, who insist on doing their own thinking, in the order to deport Paul Glaser, an attorney who has stuck it out in the midst of labor's struggle in the United States Steel Corporation town—Gary, Indiana.

They couldn't chain Glaser to a work place in a steel mill. Glaser readily adapted himself to conditions in this country, became a lawyer, but remained a working class viewpoint. He became active in the first Socialist Party branch in Gary. He came into the Workers Party when it was created. He stood by the steel strikers in 1919. He unmasked the attempt, during the railroad strike, to twist a fatal wreck on the Michigan Central Railroad into a "red plot." At every turn he proved himself a valiant defender of the workers, a dangerous enemy of the bosses.

And now the bosses have hit back. The bosses were not satisfied to revoke Glaser's right to practice law. They were not satisfied to withdraw his citizenship rights. They have gone to the extreme of securing his deportation from the country. Glaser fought the case thru to the United States Supreme Court. He knew that a great principle was at stake, a principle involving the future of millions of foreign-born workers in this country. So he carried the case to Washington, D. C. But the Supreme Court refused to interfere, thus endorsing, without rendering an opinion itself, the decisions of the lower courts, that Glaser must be driven out of the country. Glaser will go back to Russia, now under Soviet Rule, and he will not object. But if the precedent established in his case is upheld it will mean that foreign-born workers in this country, accepted citizens of the United States, may have their citizenship revoked and be returned to lands in Europe now under murderous Fascisti rule.

The fight for the rights of the foreign-born in the United States must be waged with increased vigor with the opening of the new Congress. There were 1,500 paid admissions. More than $800 was paid in for shares, with additional pledges. The collection totalled $460, making a total income of more than $2,000.

New York's Big Daily Celebration

(Special to "The Worker")

NEW YORK CITY.—The second "Daily Worker Demonstration," this time at the New Star Casino, surpassed the first one held at the Central Opera House. There were 1,500 paid admissions. More than $800 was paid in for shares, with additional pledges. The collection totalled $460, making a total income of more than $2,000.

With the Children

By PETER REED

The Communist Children's Groups, our basic form of organization, differ fundamentally from the Sunday Schools, as such. Firstly, they are formed for study classes formed along capitalist lines, and, second, no parents organizations dictate or in any other way, wield an undue hand in the work amongst these young comrades. Furthermore, in these groups the leaders come into their own. Here at last, has a start been made to center in the hands of the Communist Youth the fascinating and guiding power of working class children. These youthful comrades by virtue of age and superiority are best adapted to assume this control over the younger movement. And the Young Workers League is beginning to assert itself in this as in other regards.

The Children's movement, or Junior Section of the Young Workers League, must not be conceived of as a waterboy to the YWL. It is not this by any means. On the contrary, the children's movement, at least during its first stages, must be considered as a self-sufficient entity, even as the YWL is absorbed in its own particular problems, apart from the Workers Party.

Since the child spends the greater part of his time in school, the school room must be the basis upon which our Junior Groups must work. Moreover, the capitalist class, thru its educational institutions, take good care to work for the complete mental control of the working class child, even as it now completely controls both old and young workers, physically.

Before we can become sufficiently enlightened on the actual school situation, the children themselves must be drawn out. This will be accomplished by having each member of the group prepare a written or verbal report on school conditions, generally, including: lighting, insufficient or inadequate windows; ventilation, not sufficient air, resting conditions, overcrowding; methods of teaching, hysterical or other harmful features; the trend of religious or patriotic teaching; whether patriotic and religious songs are in vogue in the school; the procedure in celebrating "holidays" of different kinds; the extent of military, or potential military training; the nature of bourgeois history, geography and arithmetic; the composition, language study, etc; the attitude of the teacher towards the working class movement and its leaders; the teachers' attitude toward the European situation and so on.

When this work is carried to a successful conclusion the practical aim of the groups will be developed within the schools as such. Definite plans for the later phase of this task will not be drawn up, but this will be accomplished in due time.

Apart from the actual educational, or class struggle, in its narrow sense, of the school activity, general affairs will also be indulged in. Trips to the wealthy residence districts and those of the poor will be planned. Games, plays, etc., all of a Communistic nature will be part of the activities. Organizational campaigns, apart from those existing thru school contacts will also be organized. The Young Comrade," our official organ, is being disposed of in considerable numbers and generally the whole movement is progressing in a satisfactory way.

THE FORK-TAILED MONKEY

The New York Times states that a terrible misfortune afflicts the residents of Kwelchowang, China. The 3,500,000 inhabitants are so ignorant that "they do not know that the world war was fought" to console Kweichowanese! Never to know of Pershing, Hard-Boiled Smith and Alice Roosevelt!

But there are compensations! If they don't know of the war, then—by Jingo—they have other gifts visited upon it. The National Geographical Society asserts that there dwells in far Kweichow the shing-hsing-erh-lichi, alias The Forked Monkey, which likewise to the Kweichowanese may live in ignorance of the world war.

The Society is going after the Fork Tails, however. With a Standard Oil feaut in the party, doubtless. While the Society does not announce what they will do with the fork-tailed monkeys when they find 'em. Probably capitalism will put them going the rounds of the organ-grinders' employ. Perhaps this biological remnant is wanted to perpetuate the race of those who oppose amalgamation and a labor party in the U. S. A. The ways of evolution are full of surprises. "Perhaps similarity to the antics and physiognomy of Gompers may entitle the Chief of the Fork Tails to be an understudy for the head of the A. F. of L. But it may be an improvement after all!

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER. KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION.

"ON THE ROCKS."

"Although wages have been reduced and hours lengthened, prices have continued to rise."—Judge Beeby.

The Price of Food Is Increasing

An Associated Press report from Washington, D. C., declares that the retail food prices, on the average of reports of 51 cities to the bureau of labor statistics, crawled up another 2 per cent during the month from Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.

Los Angeles, Louisville and St. Louis, with 4 per cent, were the high group out of forty-six cities showing an increase. Among others were Buffalo, Cincinnati, Columbus, O., New Haven, New Orleans, Portland, Ore., San Francisco and Seattle, 3 per cent; Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Kansas City, Little Rock, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, New York, St. Paul and Springfield, Ill., 2 per cent; Denver, Indianapolis, Peoria, Philadelphia and Washington, 1 per cent.

Manchester, N. H., Charleston, S. C., and Portland, Me., showed a decrease of less than one-half of 1 per cent, while no change was reported at Boston and Butte.

Retail food price increases for the fifty-one cities during the year ending Sept. 15 ranged from 11 per cent at Cleveland to 3 per cent at Seattle.

And still the bosses say the workers do not need an increase in wages.

Burst Gompers Terror Bubble

That Sam Gompers is not succeeding in frightening great masses of the progressives into his reactionary camp, thru his red raiding activities, is seen in editorial declarations appearing in a large number of labor papers. Last week we published the views of the Minneapolis, Minn., Labor Review, the official organ of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly. This week we publish an interesting editorial from the Minnesota Union Advocate, the official organ not only of the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly, but also of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor. Its editor is William Mahoney, one of the active workers for the creation of a class political movement of the farmers and industrial workers in his state. The editorial declares:

THE MARTYRIZATION OF WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

Between the public press, the courts and the labor officials, William Z. Foster manages to occupy the center of the stage, and is gaining in popularity each day. An increasing number of progressive, particularly members of organized labor, are asking just what this "terrible" man is advocating that everyone seems to be jumping on him.

Everything he touches or advocates is shunned as a plague by the prominent labor leaders, and regardless of their virtue worthy measures are fought viciously when espoused by Foster.

The idea of industrial unionism was considered and advocated and even embraced long before Foster was heard of, yet men who have long been classed as progressives have renounced their advanced views to oppose Foster.

Foster advocates an independent political party of the farmers and workers; now this movement is taboo.

We suppose some of these reactionaries will change their costumes because Foster wears pants!

We do not know what Foster has in the back of his head as to future plans and forms of working class activity; but we do not see anything about the program of the present that any sensible pe son should shy at.

We believe in the industrial form of labor organization, and, whether we like it or not, it must come. It may be retarded but cannot be averted, and the longer it is delayed the greater is the disadvantage the workers will suffer. But we are not so foolish as to believe that it is the solution of labor's difficulties—it is just a step towards the goal, and a necessary one.

We favor independent political action by and for the producing class, and believe it to be the shortest route to freedom. Success politically does not consist in electing representatives to office so much as in forcing thru progressive legislation.

Sometimes it is absolutely a misfortune to have control, when the ability to "deliver the goods" is missing. It is better to reach this point hapa no

by a long series of successes, a force the hand of the opposition.

The progressive legislation in Minnesota is due not so much to the power as to the threat of the Farmer-Labor movement. We cannot take the credit and the benefit without the responsibility. But the day will come when we will take control and then we will be in a position to make good. So why hound and persecute a villify Foster for urging the solidarity of the workers, politically and industrially? Is it envy or fear that actuates his assailants?

There is no denying but the thing that Foster advocates are the most dangerous to the exploiting class, and the enemies of the workers are glad to have the authorized union representatives as allies in discrediting him and the measures he advocates.

We refuse to be stampeded from the advanced position we took long before Foster appeared on the stage. He has not an original idea in his program, and we are perfectly willing to march along the road of progress with him and with all others willing to boost!

Matthew Woll, Clown Prince of the American Federation of Labor, declares that realization has surged ahead of 98 per cent of the unions. That Matt spoke for an hour and a half on the perils of Communism. What a waste so much time on the puny 2 per cent Matt? Will declared that by next year not even one radical will be able to appear as a delegate to the annual American Federation of Labor circus. Perhaps yes and perhaps no.

French Workers Realize Their Duty in the Present Revolutionary Crisis in German

By BORIS SOUVARINE.

The first German revolution was crushed, and this was not only due to the treachery of the social-democracy, which took sides with the defenders of capital, and joined forces with the bourgeoisie, for the purpose of accomplishing the bloody suppression of the working class vanguard gathered around the Spartacus group, but it was also due to the fact that the foreign aid which could have freed it from the pressure of the imperialist armies of the Entente was not given.

In the years 1918 and 1919 the then majority of the French Socialist Party still made common cause with the bourgeoisie. And the then leaders of the party, which gained the majority later on and developed into the Communist Party, was incapable of any foreign political action. Things were practically the same in the trade unions, although here the left wing was considerably more powerful.

Neither the party nor the C. G. T. (General Confederation of Labor) was at that time inclined to manifest practically its solidarity with the German working class, although theoretically, they proclaimed such solidarity very eloquently in their congress resolutions.

But even had they been so inclined, they were not in a position to do so. As to the proletariat as a whole, the great majority of this class was completely under the influence of every kind of nationalist feeling.

It was tired of war, in need of rest, and remained for the most part deaf to the warnings and appeals issued by the revolutionary minorities in the party and the trade unions.

Five years have passed since then, and the tide of revolution is rising again in Germany. But now the small Spartacus group has become a great Communist Party, counting over 300,000 members. The German bourgeoisie is divided against itself, social democracy becomes weaker from day to day, falls more and more into discredit, and does more and more lose confidence of the broad masses of the workers. The impending civil war begins under very different conditions to those of the years 1918 and 1919.

But what changes have taken place since then outside of Germany, and, in particular, in France?

One striking fact at once forces itself upon our attention—the existence of a Communist Party which did not exist at all five years ago, a proletarian party we l disciplined and led by no labor party in France has been let since the Commune. A party which has been taught and tempered by several internal crises, which has already given many proofs of its fighting capacity and initiative, and which is developing from day to day into a really militant section of the Communist Internationl.

Without doubt, this fact is in itself an excellent witness to the awakening of revolutionary consciousness in an important part of the French proletariat, and is at the same time a guarantee of its real solidarity with the German proletariat. Neither friend nor foe has any right to doubt that the Communist Party of France will at all costs do its duty when the time comes.

But what can this party, with its 60,000 members, do against the powerful, rich and well organized bourgeoisie, unless it finds allies among the other political or so-called non-political tendencies of the French working class, particularly of the revolutionary trade unions?

What role does the C. G. T. U. think to play in the coming struggle? Up to now our comrades in the C. G. T. U. or at least a part of them, do not seem to have clearly recognised this situation in Central Europe. While at the present time there could be nothing more important than the solidarity of the workers as to how best and most effectually to aid the German proletariat in its hard struggle, the latest conference of the national committee of the C. G. T. U. did not even adopt any definite attitude with regard to this problem, but permitted itself to be completely dominated by internal conflicts.

There is no doubt that the C. G. T. U. possesses a large majority fully aware of its duties and responsibilities, and this will not allow itself to be led astray by the immoral anti-Communistic coalition.

And France possesses today a Communist Party which has already shown itself capable of taking the initiative against reaction and imperialism under the united front of the proletariat. The influence of this party on the unorganized masses increases from day to day, and it will be able to mobilize a magnificent army for the defence of the German revolution.

This task is doubtless very difficult in a country where the working class has not yet suffered in its own person the effects of the post-war crisis, where natural egoism easily grips the upper hand over the spirit of solidarity and self-sacrifice, where the reformists of the Socialist Party and of the C. G. T. increase the inertia of the masses by every available means, and the démoralisers of every shade of opinion are united in spreading dirt at every truly revolutionary fighter and in spreading confusion.

But events have also an element of their own. They shed such a brilliant light on the actual situation that any attempt to sabotage the struggle being carried on by the Communist Party is bound to appear to the class conscious workers in its true colors—as a purely counter-revolutionary action

All Hail the Russian Soviet Re[illegible] on Its Sixth Anniversary! Hail November 7, 192[illegible]

THE WORKER

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Coolidge's World Conspiracy!

PLOTS WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA AND WORKERS' GERMANY

By John Pepper

The American government, that is, President Coolidge, the Steel Trust and Wall Street, have devised the most enormous conspiracy since the world war. Their objectives are, to rescue capitalism in Germany thru a big international loan, to prepare a new invasion against Russia, and to halt the radicalization of the farmers and workers in the United States.

This is the most ambitious plan of American imperialism; it is the biggest and boldest attempt to bring about a general capitalist restoration in the world.

That is the sense of the American-British plan for an international conference for solving the German reparations problem. This International Conference will be but a gathering of the wolves of the Stock Exchanges of New York, London, Paris and Rome to pass upon the future of Europe and thereby also upon the future of America.

The U. S. Wants to Assassinate the German Revolution.

The backbone of the entire conspiracy is the great international loan by American bankers to Germany, guaranteed by the United States government. The primary purpose of the loan is to save the present capitalist rule in Germany.

The masters of Wall Street recognize with hearts beating with fear, that the decisive battle is being fought out today in Germany, between the forces of world capitalism and the world revolution. They know that without a huge international loan the German capitalists would be unable to buy the raw materials necessary for maintaining industry, or the food to insure the bare existence of the urban population. They realize that the revolution in Germany is inevitable, not only because the Communist Party there is gaining more and more the support of the working class, but because the ruling class is no longer capable of fulfilling even the most elementary duties and tasks of leadership in production and government administration.

American capitalism perceives with growing anxiety that not only the workers, but also the lower middle class and intellectuals are coming to see more and more clearly that their only salvation from suppression by a military dictatorship, from national humiliation and starvation, is an alliance with the Russian Red Army and the overflowing stores of food of Soviet Russia. American capitalism is now broaching a plan for helping the German capitalist class in order to enable it to provide food, clothing and fuel to the hungry and half naked German masses. American capitalism is prepared to give an international loan to German capitalists, not from humanitarian motives, not because it cares whether the German workers perish or not, but to maintain the German Workers as wage slaves, to prevent the creation of a German Soviet Republic.

The United States could have saved Germany before, if it had taken a stand against greedy French imperialism, but it never made a move in that direction. It is only now, only very lately, that President Coolidge has declared the readiness of the United States to "help" Germany through an international loan. American capital was not willing to help Germany as long as such help would have meant a fight against French imperialism. But President Coolidge forthwith discovers the soft humanitarian heart of the United States at the moment that aid for Germany means a fight against the German workers, means hindering of a German Soviet Republic.

Calvin Coolidge is in his element at last. He was elected as president of the United States because he broke the police strike in Boston. American capitalism wanted a strike-breaker on a national scale. Coolidge now goes a step forward and upward; he is beginning to play the role of strike-breaker on an international scale.

Bringing Back the Kaiser.

An official statement of Coolidge shows still more clearly the criminal designs of American capitalism. Coolidge has declared that the policy of the United States government is, "Hands off Germany!"—that the United States government does not desire to interfere in case the present republican form of government changes to a monarchical form of government.

What does that mean? This statement of the President of the United States is nothing less than the greatest and most brazen encouragement of the plots for a German monarchist counter-revolution. Child, the ambassador of the United States to Italy, congratulated Mussolini when he overthrew the elected government and destroyed the Parliament. Moore, the ambassador of the United States to Spain, was the first diplomat in Spain to congratulate General Primo Rivera, when he overthrew the elected government and parliament with armed power. The foreign policy of American imperialism has made considerable progress since 1917. At that time American imperialism declared war against the Central Powers with the slogan of making the world safe for democracy. In 1923 American imperialism is the open champion in Europe, of the most brutal form of anti-democratic, militarist dictatorship. In 1918 Wilson declared to the German people that it could not have peace before it drove out the Kaiser and the Hohenzollerh dynasty. In 1923, Calvin Coolidge declares to the German people that they cannot receive a piece of bread as long they do not restore the monarchy, the Kaiser, and the Hohenzollern dynasty.

The reason of the big change is that American capitalism has a vital interest in conserving capitalism in Germany through a big international loan. But the steel trust and Wall street know that the present half-petty bourgeois, half Socialist republic in Germany is impotent. It must collapse under the more and more powerful attacks from the right by the monarchists, that is, the big landowners and big industrialists, and from the left by the Communists, that is, the mighty German working class. American capitalism encourages monarchist restoration in Germany because this direct rule of the big landowners and big industrialists is a much greater security against the workers and for the international loan, than the vacillating, shilly-shally Stresemann government.

A New Invasion Against Russia.

The second motive of American capitalism for giving an international loan to Germany is to create possibilities for a new invasion against Soviet Russia.

Coolidge knows that he cannot repeat the example of Wilson. He cannot send American troops to Murmansk. But he wants to revive the intervention policy on a thousand times greater scale! He wants to destroy the German workers, to help the German monarchists to political power; he wants to arm and to equip the German counter revolutionary army of Generals Ludendorff and Hoffman with American money. He wants to isolate Soviet Russia, and thereby prepare a new invasion against Russia, more frightful than any previous one.

They Want to Deceive the Farmers.

But American capitalism has another, third, motive. It wants to grant this big loan to Germany and eventually also to other countries of Europe, but wants to compel the debtors to purchase American wheat, corn and other food-stuffs.

The editorials of the newspapers are silent on this plan; but the financial reports state that Coolidge is ready to extend loans to Germany or other countries, either through reviving of the War Grain Corporation or in some other form, in order to make it possible for those countries to buy American wheat. American capitalism sees with growing anxiety that the bankruptcy of the farmers is producing an ever deeper and more radical revolutionary discontent in the farmer masses. It wants to buy the farmers off politically by enabling them to sell their wheat to foreign countries. Bankrupt Europe cannot, however, buy wheat, hogs and cattle from the American farmer unless the American capitalists lend money to Europe.

They Want to Postpone the Industrial Crisis.

But the trust rulers and masters of Wall Street have still a fourth motive when they declare their readiness to give Germany or other countries a loan of a few billion.

The prosperity of American industry is nearing its end. The oil industry is in a deep crisis of over-production. Copper experienced the lowest price in a year, with 12½ cents a pound. The unfilled orders of the steel industry are diminishing. The building boom has come to a halt. The American trusts see with teeth chattering, a new crisis approaching, with the ceasing of production, with millions of unemployed, with an irresistible radicalization of the laboring masses. American capitalism is anxious to prolong artificially the duration of industrial prosperity in America, through a loan to Germany. It is granting the loan, but in turn it will compel Germany to buy American steel, copper, oil and textiles.

The Party of Wall Street, the Republican Party, views with a deadly fear the presidential and congressional elections of 1924. It knows for a certainty that it will suffer a sure defeat if it fails to appease the dissatisfaction of the farmer and if the laboring masses will be once more driven to despair by an industrial crisis.

The Republican Party is broken into factions. The lower middle class and farmers today no longer see their leader in the capitalists. The Third Party movement is becoming more and more concrete. Ford's candidacy on a Third Party ticket is an ever greater probability. The Labor Party sentiment is crystallizing more and more, despite Gompers, Johnston and Hillquit, into active organizations. If 1924 will be a year of industrial crisis, America will face its deepest-going political and social crisis since the Civil War.

We Must Alarm the Workers!

The idea of the international loan for Germany is the most far-reaching plan of American imperialism. Wall Street's hope is that, supported upon the almighty, magical, most potent force of the most tremendous gold reserve of the world, it would be able to bring into realization this many-sided world conspiracy.

The American loan to Germany at this time means the destruction of the German revolution, the restoration of the German monarchy and the saving of German capitalism.

The American loan to Germany means the preparation of an invasion against Soviet Russia.

The American loan to Germany means handing the biggest gift to the grain gamblers and meat packers under the cover of the slogan that the government wants to help the bankrupt farmers. The exploited farmers do not own their own crops. Their products from the moment of harvesting are not their possession, but the possession of the mortgage-holding bankers, grain elevator companies, and greedy grain-brokers.

The American loan to Germany means the artificial postponement by a few months of the industrial crisis due, in order then to render it so much the deeper and more devastating.

The American loan to Germany means the attempt of United States imperialism to turn Europe into an American colony. It means a new war-menace. The bankers first send American dollars to Europe, and afterwards they will send American soldiers. In the first world war it was the same. America entered the war first with industrial products and international loans, and afterward with armies. The bankers' conspiracy can postpone perhaps by a few months the industrial crisis, but it means compulsory military service for workers and farmers. Coolidge is but the pace-maker for General Pershing.

The American loan to Germany means the most ruthless attack upon the whole working class of the world. It means robbing the German workers of the eight-hour law and perpetuating their wage slavery. It means a menace for the workers' and farmers' rule of Russia. It means the greatest deception of American workers and exploited farmers.

Against this consniracy of the White House in Washington and the Stock Exchange in New York, the American working class must oppose a powerful and aggressive united front.

We must defend in Chicago and in New York and in San Francisco the German workers of Berlin and Dresden and Hamburg. We should not forget that the only possibility for saving Soviet Russia is to save workers' Germany. If is too late to defend Russia at the Beresina. It must be defended at the Rhine. It is too late to fight in Petrograd and Moscow or in Odessa; the victory must be secured in Berlin and Dresden and Hamburg.

Let not the future American revolution forget that its first battle was fought in Petrograd and Moscow, and that its second battle is even now being fought in Berlin and Hamburg. The occupation of the Winter Palace in Petrograd six years ago, on November 7, 1917, was likewise an assault against the citadels of American capitalism. And we must see that the barricades in Hamburg are barricades not only against Stinnes, but also against Gary, Morgan and Rockefeller.

The American workers must fight now for Soviet Russia and workers' Germany because this fight is the fight for the life and future of the American working class.

Getting Shaky in Europe

It's Merely a Question of Time When the Real Tyrant—Capitalism—Will Have To Go.

...achusetts Sees "Progressives" War ...the Labor Party

By ALEXANDER BITTELMAN.

[illegible] to the formation of a La... Party in the State of Massachusetts, and again by the Fall... of the Second Conference for ...gressive Political Action to rise ...gnation and do its duty to... the workers and farmers of ... State.

...ty-one delegates were present ... second conference. The first ...ference had over 100 delegates. ...decrease in the number of repre... this indicates the growing feel... of disgust on the part of the ... with the dilatory tactics of ...illiam H. Johnston and the pet... builders who dominate that organi...ation.

The so-called progressive policies ...Johnston and his conference are ...tively camouflage to block the for... ...ward march of the workers who want ... ...ndependent political action but are ...ared by these alleged progressives ...ll-willing that the progressive ...ld is genuine and not a fraud.

It was clear that the majority of ...ers at the conference were in favor ...organizing a Farmer-Labor Party. ...e Socialist Party delegation was in ...position to start the movement but ...ed to do so. Had they supported ...r resolution introduced, which ...uld have placed the conference on ...ecord for the immediate formation ...a Labor Party, it would have car... and the workers of Massachu... would have begun a chapter of ...al achievement in the interests of ...bor.

But Mr. Berzak, of the Socialist ...rty, rather than antagonize the la... fakirs who frowned upon the ...arting of a labor party, sidetracked ...e resolution by introducing another ...alling for a referendum vote on the ...estion. This motion was not at ...l to the liking of the fakirs but in ...e choice of two evils it is always the ...ort of wisdom to choose the lesser ...e.

But the referendum if seriously un...ertaken can be made the starting ...int for a campaign of education ...mong the unions thruout the State ...f Massachusetts. It is the duty of ...e Trade Unionists and Socialists ...n the executive committee to see ...hat this referendum does not remain ...a dead letter.

Merrick Speaks in Detroit.

Fred H. Merrick, of Pittsburgh, ...ho is soon to go on trial under the ...ank-Sedition Law of Pennsylvania, ...ill address a meeting Sunday, Nov. ...6th, at 3 p. m., House of the Masses, ...astist and Ashley Avenues. De...roit. His subject is: "The Steel ...rust's Rule of Blood and Iron."

The terrific meeting marks the ...pening of the weekly forum, which ...ill be conducted thru the winter by ...he workers' Educational Association ...n its own building, the House of the ...asses. He will be followed by other ...peakers: Sunday, Nov. 11th, Joseph ...ackley, Secretary of the Farmer-...abor Party; Sunday, Nov. 18th, ...m Mooney, Organizer of the Canadian ...orkers' Educational League; ...unday, Nov. 25th, Tom O'Flaherty, ...ditor, "The Irish People." The list ...f speakers for December and January includes Carl Haessler, of the Federated Press; Scott Nearing, Jay Lovestone, Edgar Owens and others.

This forum offers all members of the Workers Party an opportunity to inform themselves on the current problems of the working class, political and economic, and also to bring their fellow workers along to hear these problems discussed. No member of the party who wants to be worth something to his party will fail to avail himself of this opportunity.

Treason to the Working Class.

PARIS.—A resolution in the chamber of deputies to resume trade relations with Soviet Russia was supported by the Communists, who demanded that no strings be tied to the proposal. Locheur, the finance minister, with the Socialists behind him, replied that France might on the contrary to oppose with all her might the resumption of relations as long as the Soviet Republic refused to conform to the rules of international law. He was applauded by all the members, except the Communists. The latter accused the Socialists of treason to the working class.

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Russia Is Anxious for Peace, Declares Trotsky to American Senator, but Ready for War

Senator King, of Utah, and [illegible] ...ress to Russia, have been ...ressing the [illegible] ...ussian Minister of War Leon Trotsky, ...ssia is anxious for peace. ...Trotsky did send a note of warning to ...ngton on the night of Senator ...ng's departure, to the effect that ...ussia would be ready to re-enter the ...

Soviet Russia is for peace but the ...ing of peace is not determined by the workers. The capitalists ...ding their power slipping away ...from them will again plunge the world ...o another bloody conflict. Therefore ...Soviet Russia has an army which is a ...ed army," and that army will again meet the ...sed of world capitalism on the point of its sword as it did the past efforts ...ring about the downfall of the First Workers' Republic. The report of the interview as it appeared in Izvestia, of Moscow, following:

...

The Interview.

Senator King asked about the possibilities of Russian [illegible] ...German affairs in case of a revolution there. Trotsky replied, "We will not send a single Red Army man beyond the borders of Soviet Russia if we will not be compelled to do so by force. Our peasants and workers would not permit us to take the initiative in any kind of military operations. If our government would be forced by force to accept a policy of aggression, naturally if the German monarchists would win and enter into armed war with the Entente for the purpose of invading Russia (and this was actually what [illegible] ...ed), we will fight and, I hope, we will be the victors. But I do not think that this will happen. In any case, we will not interfere in an internal civil war. The reasons for this are plain. Our interference would necessarily [illegible] ...war with Poland, and we are opposed to war. We are not hiding our sympathies with the German working class and with its heroic struggle for liberty. To be exact, I must say, 'if we could guarantee the success of the German revolution without taking the risk of war we would do everything possible to have it achieved. But, as I said before, we are opposed to war, and war would also harm the German revolution. A revolution can be long-lived if it wins by its own forces, especially when a great nation is involved. We are with Germany against the savage and bloody French imperialism. We are heart and hand with the German working class in its struggle against exploitation—both external and internal. But at the same time we are for peace."

The question was asked whether Russia would attack Poland. Trotsky replied, "If the Germans would only get a schooling in patience and tact we advise them to refer to the volume of our diplomatic correspondence with Poland. In its attitude towards Poland Russia has really shown an angelic patience. Nevertheless, the agreement reached at Riga Poland has refused to recognize our government re-organized on the basis of our new Federated Constitution. Poland has conducted and still conducts an underhanded war. Farmers in turn wipe off the surface of the earth the remnants of European civilization. The Americans could take travel to Europe to observe the cemetary of the old culture."

To Senator King's question as to the military aims of the Soviet government and active participation in favor of revolutions in Europe, Trotsky replied, "Naturally we have an opinion of our grain to us and a bad one. We have 600,000 soldiers. This is not a small number, but in comparison to France, for example, or with our nearest neighbors, our army is very small. For our immense population, the size of our country, our border lines, our attractive natural resources, you will have to admit we have a very limited army. We once offered—and if America would support it, we are ready to make another offer—to limit our army to a minimum absolutely necessary for the full guarantees of internal safety, if our neighbors would make a corresponding cut in their armies. It would be insanity on our part, considering the difficult economic conditions under which we live, to wish to increase our army. We have succeeded in getting moderate but firm economic gains during the last two years. We hope that our economic development will proceed more steadily during the next two or three years if we will succeed in keeping peace. Under such conditions military adventures would only mean a serious danger to the economic reconstruction of our country. Russia is not inclined towards an aggressive war. We have plenty of land and our railroad system is not sufficiently developed. But on the other hand, the additions together with our severe winters only help to strengthen our defense. This has been proven during the last civil war, the anglo-american invasion and also during the latest interventions. This fact is the starting point for all our military structure. We are at present building up a purely defensive territorial army, gradually converting the Red Army into a militia. Permanent armies are more easily turned into a tool of aggression. A territorial militia is everywhere in itself a guarantee of peaceful, purely defensive policy."

The question was asked as to how the Soviet government, in its present commercial relations with other countries when it does not recognize the old debts. Trotsky answered, "We are paying our debts and we will pay, but they must be our own debts. As far as December, 1906, the Provisional Soviet, the forth runner of the present government, had sent out a warning to all the foreign consuls and foreign capitalists, to the effect that the Russian revolution does not recognize any debts contracted by the Czars, and will not pay for any form of help given by the foreign capitalists to the Czarist regime. This may appear unjust, but the land owners of the Southern States have during the Civil War of the sixties contrived it unjust to deprive the owners of the negro slaves of their property rights. Nevertheless, the victory of the Civil War the present mighty America was born. History does not travel on the road of text books of international law. We may regret this, but life is not based on jurisprudence. Still we have learned of the past, undermine the possibilities of getting together at present and in the future."

"You ask where are the guarantees that we will not refuse to pay our own debts? My reply is—in the logic of things. It would be suicide on our part not to recognize the obligations which we ourselves took upon us, if we want to keep the confidence of the business world. We can assure you that as long as private property exists in America we will recognize the American investments in Russia. We recognize all the technical difficulties which at present the foreign business man finds on our territories, but these difficulties are to a great extent the result of unregulated relations. We, on our part, are ready to assist the American firms in every way possible, if they only refrain from placing in our industries. The relations between governments, especially with widely different economic structures, cannot be based on sentimentalities. There is no need for it. Naturally we are very thankful to the American people for the help extended to us during the famine, but business relations cannot be based on mere expression of gratitude. They must be based on mutual advantages. The geographical situation of both governments are such as to include any possibility of military imperialist danger. The relations, therefore, can be regulated from a purely business point of view. I am firmly convinced that the American business world will very soon realize the importance to America to the Soviet market. The United States has for the last two years had a period of industrial prosperity. According to the economic laws this period must prosperity will be followed by depressions and crises. The first symptoms of this are already evident. To avoid serious collapse of its industry America must look for foreign markets. Europe will remain in ruin for many years as the factory industry America must look for foreign markets. Europe will remain in ruin for many years as the factory industry America must look for foreign markets. Europe will remain in ruin for many years as the factory

50 Great "Daily Worker" Meetings on Soviet Anniversary

All Labor Called to Celebrate Sixth Birthday of Russian Republic and Join Drive for English-Language Communist Daily

Tens of thousands of American workers will turn out this year to celebrate the Sixth Birthday of the Soviet Republic of Russia and to express their joy that the first workers' government in the world has withstood the attacks, against imperialist intervention and famine, against blockade, famine and pestilence. Then America's workers will turn to the Russian workers of 1917 and rejoice the terrific struggle that [illegible] against intervention and the Czarist generals, [illegible] the workers of Russia flung down the challenge of battle to the whole capitalist world and [illegible] stood in supreme to establish and preserve their [illegible] America's workers, too, resolve to do all within their power to [illegible] struggle here in America for the emancipation of the workers [illegible].

The most important task before America's workers today is the establishment of a great Communist daily paper of national circulation which will speak the messages of the Communist International. Recognizing that the working class of America which, [illegible] Newspaper, hails the triumph of the Soviet Republic, will [illegible] its best efforts to accomplish the task of establishing the DAILY WORKER, the Daily Worker Campaign Committee has arranged scores of meetings all over America in celebration of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

These meetings in the larger cities are listed below. Every worker in whose locality a meeting is to be held is urged to attend and to bring other workers. Make the occasion memorable! Come out in thousands! Long Live Soviet Russia! Hail to the DAILY WORKER!

DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
JOHN J. BALLAM, Manager.

HERE IS THE LIST OF MEETINGS FOR THE SIXTH YEAR CELEBRATION:

CHICAGO, ILL.—Wednesday, Nov. 7th, at 8 p. m. In Carmen's Hall, corner Ashland and Van Buren. Address and greetings in person. Speaker: William Z. Foster. Prominent Russian and other speakers.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Sunday, Nov. 4th, at 2 p. m., in Scottish Rites Hall, 1006 W. Madison St. Speaker: Comrade Bedacht. Admission 25 cents. Arranged by Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Sunday, Nov. 4th, at 7:30 p. m., in Ruskauff Hall, 2347 W. Division St. Speaker: Alfred Wagenknecht.

DENVER, ILL.—Sunday, Nov. 4th, Gardens hotel, Twenty-third Hall, Broadway and 24th Ave. Speaker: Max Bedacht. (in German).

NEW YORK CITY—Wednesday, Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., and several other halls. Speakers: Alexander Bittelman, Rose Pastor Stokes, Chairman; Juliet Stuart Poyntz. Soloists: Jeanette Kunz, soprano, and Joseph Schlossberg, violinist.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Wednesday, Nov. 7th, at Arlington Temple, 21 Arlington Place, near Brooklyn Union. Harry Wheeler and J. Louis Engdahl. Concert under direction of Joseph Fuchs of the Cathedral Quartet. Tickets 35 cents.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Sunday, Nov. 4th, at 7:30 p. m., in Bucknell Hall, 127 W. Grove St. Speaker: Alfred Wagenknecht.

OMAHA, NEBR.—Sunday, Nov. 4, at 8 p. m., in Swedish Auditorium, 16th and Chicago Sts. Speaker: William F. Dunne.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Sunday, Nov. 4th, at 2 p. m., in Labor Lyceum, 36 Miller St. Speakers: Henry M. Wicks and Fred E. Merrick.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Sunday, Nov. 11th, at Educational Hall, Jackson, cor. Orange. Speakers: Wm. F. Bell and R. Tedeschi.

BERE, PA.—Sunday, Nov. 4th, at 2.30 p. m., in Shoemaker Hall, N. 21st and Penrose Sts. Speaker: Ludwig Lore.

DETROIT, MICH.—Wednesday, Nov. 7th, at 8 p. m., in Home of the Finns, 2126 Third Ave. Speakers: Ludwig Lore and others.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Wednesday, Nov. 7th, at 8 p. m., in Labor Lyceum, 39 Edwin St.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Wednesday, Nov. 7th, at 8 p. m., in Hall No. 1, 6th Floor, Pentecost Bldg., 11th and Franklin Ave. Speaker: Earl R. Browder.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Wednesday, Nov. 7th, at 8 p. m., in Workers Hall, 441 Main St. Russian and English speakers.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Saturday, Nov. 3rd, at 8 p. m. (Hall announced later.). Speakers: Elmer Rhew and Benjamin Gitlow.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Sunday, Nov. 11th, at 2.30 p. m. (Hall to be announced later.) Speakers: Ella Reeve Bloor and others.

SPOKANE, WASH.—Sunday, Nov. 4th, at 8 p. m., in Slavonic Hall. Speaker: L. E. Katterfeld.

SEATTLE, WASH.—Sunday, Nov. 4th, at 2 p. m. (Hall to be announced later.) Speaker: R. E. Bauer.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Sunday, Nov. 4th at Engineers' Hall. Speakers: S. P. Rosen and P. Reed.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Saturday, Nov. 10th, at 8 p. m., in Musical Fund Hall, 5th and Locust St. Speakers: Alfred Wagenknecht and others in foreign languages.

BOSTON, MASS.—Sunday, Nov. 11th, at 2 p. m., in Socialist Auditorium, corner Berkeley and Tremont Sts. Speakers: Jacob O. Bentall and others.

TOLEDO, OHIO—Sunday, Nov. 4th, at 2 p. m., in The Labor Temple. Speakers: Comrades Orth and Max Lerner.

MAYNARD, MASS.—Wednesday, Nov. 7th, at 8 p. m., in Waltham Street Hall. Speakers: Jacob O. Bentall and Finnish member.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Thursday, Nov. 8th, at 8 p. m., in Minnehaha Hall, 166 West 5th St. Speakers: William F. Dunne and Bohemian Comrade.

FARGAR, N. J.—Saturday, Nov. 3rd, at 8 p. m., in Labor Hall, 126 Third St. Speaker: Jacob Bentall.

BEDFORD, OHIO.—Friday, Nov. 2nd, at 8 p. m., in Green Church, 12th and Bennett Ave. Speaker: William F. Dunne.

DANVILLE, ILL.—Thursday, Nov. 8th, at 8 p. m., in Belleville City Hall. Speaker: Ludwig Lore.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Wednesday, Nov. 7th, at 8 p. m., in First Unitarian Church, Hennepin Ave. and 10th St. Speaker: Earl R. Browder.

HANCOCK, ILL.—Friday, Nov. 9th, at 8 p. m., in Soltz's Hall, 12th and Madison Ave. Speaker: Earl Browder.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Sunday, Nov. 4th, 2 p. m., in Brills Liberty Hall, 6th and Walnut Sts. Speaker: C. E. Ruthenberg.

AKRON, OHIO—Sunday, Nov. 4th. Speaker: W. W. Weinstone.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Wednesday, Nov. 7th. Speaker: W. W. Weinstone.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Nov. 7th, 7.30 p. m., Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut Ave. Speaker: Comrade Bedacht.

BROWNSVILLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Friday, Nov. 9th, at 8 p. m., Independence Hall, Sutter Ave. and Rockaway Parkway. Speakers: Joint Board Prominent Russian and Alexander Bittelman.

WALKERTOWN, PA.—Nov. 7, 7.30 p. m., Finnish Hall. English and Finnish speakers.

MONESSEN, PA.—Sunday, Nov. 4, at 7.30 p. m.

Lydia Gibson

The Working Class Press In Revolutionary History

By HARRISON GEORGE.

Some day a history will be written of the part played in all the revolutionary upheavals of history by the newspapers of the rebellious movements. It is certain that newspapers and the weapon of the press in general, by last acts, placards and proclamations have been and will be the means whereby great masses are won to revolutionary ideas and actions, the means whereby in years that precede action, the ground-work of class feeling is laid down and fixed; and in the days of crisis, a great trumpet calling the masses to arms, a signal tower directing an economic class striving for power by revolution.

The bourgeoisie itself needed the newspapers as a means of overthrowing the feudal powers and freeing itself from the limitations of monarchial governments. Protests was made in the colonial Declaration of Independence against repression of the press, and the Constitution had to be amended to include the "right of free press," because of the fear of monarchy by the colonial bourgeoisie as a whole, although the men who wrote the Constitution itself did not want a free press, because they, more wisely than their fellows, knew that history would bring a working class which would want revolutionary newspapers. Thus we have a formal and legal right of free press in America, but without the workers cherish and but without the workers to cherish and have neither newspapers nor right to have them, because, in fact, the ruling class has largely nullified that right by all sorts of arbitrary postal regulations and direct illegal suppression as by the Espionage Act during the war.

Even more typical is the French Revolution of 1789, where the bourgeoisie forced the king to sign the famous "Declaration of the Rights of Man and of Citizens," wherein it was guaranteed, "every citizens may write and publish freely." To show how necessary it is for a revolutionary class to assume the right and the obligation of establishing and supporting newspapers regardless of legal rights, it must be cited that the "Declaration" was signed in October, 1789, while three months earlier, in July, bourgeois newspapers were already in the field. Loustallot, an orator of the middle class, started a paper called "Revolutions of Paris," which quickly reached a circulation of 200,000, an amazing figure for that illiterate age. Even more influential was "The Friend of the People," edited by Marat, in which he called people to arms against the conspiracy of foreign monarchies and the plotting royalists. On July 26th, 1790, he wrote, "Five or six hundred executions would have assured your repose, liberty and happiness; a false humanity has restrained your hands and stopped your breath; this will cost the lives of your brothers: if your enemies triumph, a minute blood will flow in scenes . . . Then, among other famous newspapers were "Pere Duchesne" and "The Old Cordelier," the last edited by Camille Desmoulins, who had called the people together at the fall of the Bastille

The Chartist Movement in England.

Of more definite and also confused proletarian voice were the newspapers of the Chartist movement which grew out of the English working class in the period from 1832 to 1854. The following is a call for a strike for the eight-hour day published in "The Herald of the Rights of Industry," on April 5th, 1834: "We say solemnly and emphatically, STRIKE! not against one handful of greedy and wretched employers, as we have heretofore done, but STRIKE at once against the whole tribe of idlers of every grade, class or condition. If is your labor which enriches them and enables them first to despise and then to oppress you!" Other papers of that day were "The Pioneer," "The Crisis," "The National Reformer," and the "London Democrat."

Thousands of Workers Slaughtered.

The continental revolutions of 1848 were straight, classic class wars in France and Germany where the confused mixture of middle class and proletarian rule did have newspapers, however feable. In Paris, Bonaparte claimed to be a socialist and issued a small military paper, "The Organization of Labor"; Proudhon issued his "Representative of the People," and the Fourierists their "The Peaceful Democrat." Shall we not conclude that the lack of any scientific direction of the fight of the workers made them weaker and opened the way for the slaughter by General Cavaignac of thousands upon thousands of workers.

With the Paris Commune of 1871, the last great proletarian revolt swung clean and clear above the heads of all sections of the bourgeoisie. In the twenty days between March 18th and May 28th, which marked the duration of that noble effort destined by entire social conditions to sublime failure, revolutionary newspapers sprang up on all sides. Most famous is the "Official Jurnal" of the Commune itself. Le Cri du Peuple, La Commune, La Revolution Politique et Sociale and others played their part in that heroic struggle. With it they were blotted out after printing on May 22nd the last proclamation of Delescluze, Civil Delegate for War, calling upon the people itself to rise to the aid of the defense. National Guard—"Enough of militarism! No more staff officers with gold lace all over their uniforms! Room for the people, the fighters, the bare arms! The hour of revolutionary war has, sounded! The people knows nothing of clever manoeuvres but with a rifle in its hands and the pavement beneath its feet it fears none of the strategy of the Royalleur schools! To arms!"

The Fall of the Commune.

In vain! And with the fall of the last outpost and the last issue of the revolutionary newspapers fell the Commune—the first definite attempt at proletarian rule—and its valiant supporters by tens of thousands, before the machine guns of Galliffet. For days a streak of red ran down the middle of the Seine.

The Russo-Japanese war brought in its wake the Russian Revolution of 1905, in which fought many of the present rulers of Soviet Russia. More clearly than ever before sounds the cry of proletarian revolution. On October 27th the St. Petersburg (Petrograd) Soviet came formed, whose second and last president was Leon Trotsky. The Bolsheviki had their newspaper Iskra, "The Spark," to rally the workers around the Soviet, which started as a strike committee. Another paper, Zarya, "The Dawn"—was started by the Bolsheviks. The Social Democrat Party had two papers in Petrograd, Nevsky Zhizn and Nachale; the Social Revolutionary Party the Syn Otechestvo.

On January 22, the day after the Bloody Sunday, the printing presses filled the workers' districts with manifestos calling for revolution: "Yesterday you saw the savagery of the monarchy. You saw blood running in the streets. You saw hundreds slain. . . . Who directed the soldiers rifles against the breasts of the workers? It was the Czar . . . the gang-leads, the assassins of peaceful men. May they meet death. To arms, comrades! Seize the arsenals! destroy the prisons! Long live the peasantry government!"

On December 13th the first colossal manifesto of all socialists parties was published, calling upon the people to refuse to pay taxes, to insist on gold payment in all transactions, breathing defiance to Czarism. But the revolution was crumbling, and every paper which published this manifesto was suppressed and forty printing presses in Petrograd were seized. . .

The Press in Russia.

A volume could and should be written on the part of the newspapers in the triumphal revolution of the Bolshevikx in November, 1917. More than a mere sketch cannot be given here. Pravda had existed since 1912, though at tremendous sacrifices. Issues were confiscated, its editors arrested and exiled, its lists destroyed, yet the workers upported it enthusiastically. It was a Bolshevik paper—It was a fearless paper. The daily lived on persecution.

Came the October days and, says John Reed, "The Bolshevik press suddenly expanded."

Rabotchi Put carried Lenin's "Letter to Party Comrades," saying that either the slogan, "All power to the Soviets must be abandoned, or we must make an insurrection." Says Reed, "On one side the Monarchist press, inciting to bloody repression—on the other Lenin's great voice crying, 'Insurrection! . . . We cannot wait any longer!'"

Rabotchi Put, Soldiers' Section of the Petrograd Soviet declared a boycott on all bourgeois newspapers. In a few days more the Military Revolutionary Committee was the striking arm of the Soviet and events which are history followed.

Six years! And today in commemoration of the birth of the Soviet American workers are gathered in meetings all over the continent. And the Workers Party of America aspires to the same goal as does the Communist Party of Russia, is to have a daily newspaper, a newspaper which will be the first and only true revolutionary daily newspaper ever to be published in this country. And today let every worker realize that we, who are the rich inheritors of revolutionary experience of the past will not fail in our duty to the workers' newspaper—THE DAILY WORKER.

What They Say About "The Daily"

"By all means work for the new daily in Chicago."—UPTON SINCLAIR.

"All efforts must be made by the entire Party to establish the DAILY WORKER which will take the leading part in the political and economic problems of the United States."—KARL RADEK.

"It is a most deplorable fact that against some ten foreign language Communist dailies there is not a Single English Communist daily in America."—GREGORY ZINOVIEV.

"The DAILY WORKER is a long step in the right direction. Every worker who understands his true interests will give the campaign the heartiest support."—WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

"The most important Communist duty under the present situation is to form a great English daily for the Party."—C. E. RUTHENBERG.

What They Did We Can Do

For twenty years the workers of Russia have supported the militant newspapers published by the Communists. They made the most extreme sacrifices to keep a workers' paper in the field. They, the workers, are today the rulers of Russia.

In America the fight must be waged for the most immediate needs of the workers. But it must be waged militantly and without compromise. THE DAILY WORKER will fight for the organization of the unorganized; for an independent political party of labor; for release of class war prisoners; for amalgamation of the craft unions; for recognition of Soviet Russia and for a workers' and farmers' government in the United States.

To establish a daily newspaper, which will carry on the struggle for the workers of this country, $100,000 is needed to assure publication. $50,000 has already been raised. What will you do to raise the balance?

At the foot of this page are two blanks, one is an application for shares, at $5 each, in the DAILY WORKER, the other a blank for donation. Be a share-holder or a supporter by donation of THE DAILY WORKER!

The Daily Worker Committee Issues November 7th Poster

Wherever meetings are to be held on this Nov. 7th to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the Soviet Revolution—the DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, under whose auspices all Nov. 7th affairs are to be held, is furnished for the use of local campaign committees, a supply of one of the most beautiful posters the Party has ever gotten out.

On white glazed cards and also on paper, 14 x 22 inches a Russian workman stands facing the crimson curtain of the new year that opens with this anniversary.

The curtain is yet closed and the worker stands expectant—and prepared—waiting the new year's developments. His sleeves are rolled up for any action needed, and his hands hold a hammer, symbol of peaceful construction, but at his feet and by his side is the sword—symbolic of the watchful Red Army.

Above the worker's back is the past, black—representing the past so full of memories of czarism, war, crimes and suffering, while on the crimson curtain before him is the [illegible] red star of Communism, the hope and goal of the future.

Decorative lettering at the top and base tell the purposes of the November 7th meetings—with a space left for the loot for local committees to be printed in the date, hour and speakers. These posters have been shipped to places billed for November 7 meetings, but if more are wanted there must reach the central campaign committee before October 20th.

Price for Benefit of Daily Worker.

The Bronx Branches of the Workers Party, New York City, have arranged an entertainment and dance to be held at their large headquarters, 1347 Boston Road, Saturday evening, Nov. 3. The entire proceeds of this affair are to be donated to the Daily Worker." The comrades are making every effort to make a success and they promise to be between three and four hundred dollars for our press.

The good music which has been a feature of previous Bronx affairs has again been secured. The headquarters is being prepared and brightened up for this occasion and comrades who have not yet visited the home of the Bronx branches will be agreeably surprised when they come up. Tickets at 35 cents are on sale at 268 E. 2th Street and 947 Boston Road.

Some Additional Meetings.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock, at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut St. Speaker: Moissaye J. Olgin.

GARY, IND.—Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 7:30 o'clock, at Madison Hall, 1401 Madison St. Speakers: J. Louis Engdahl.

MARISSA, ILL.—Thursday, Nov. 8, at 8 p. m., in Finger's Hall. Speaker: T. R. Sullivan.

O'FALLON, ILL.—Tuesday, Nov. 6, City Hall. Speaker: T. R. Sullivan.

Los Angeles on the Map.

Comrade S. A. Baker, local campaign manager, writes that a general membership meeting has pledged itself to raise $2,000 in Los Angeles! How's that? But that is not all, because Baker writes:

"In conclusion I may say that we will put Los Angeles on the map of THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN by making a supreme effort to raise $5,000 for the most necessary, and sharpest weapon in the hands of the revolutionary vanguard of the American proletariat, the Workers Party of America."

Application for Shares of Preferred Stock

The Daily Worker Campaign Committee
1009 North State Street, Room 214
Chicago, Illinois

Pledge No..... Date.....

For the purpose of establishing a WORKERS DAILY NEWSPAPER the undersigned herewith pays the sum of $.....which shall be deposited with John J. Ballam, Charles E. Ruthenberg and J. Louis Engdahl, Trustees, at the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois; and upon the organization of a corporation to be known as to wit: THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, the undersigned shall receive as original subscriber ..... shares of Preferred Stock, at five ($5.00) dollars per share, fully paid and non-assessable.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
1009 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Donation to
Daily Worker Campaign Committee, /
1009 North State Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find my donation of $..... to aid publication of THE DAILY WORKER, a daily newspaper, of, by and for the working class, first, last and all the time.

Name .....

Street .....

City..... State.....

WORKERS OF CHICAGO! Celebrate the

SIXTH BIRTHDAY OF SOVIET RUSSIA

SPEAKER—WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, ROSE PASTOR STOKES AND ALEXANDER BITTELMAN

PROGRAM OF REVOLUTIONARY MUSIC — YOUNG PROLETARIAN SINGERS

Auspices—Chicago Daily Worker Committee

Wednesday, Nov. 7th

Starting 8:15 P. M. Sharp

Ashland Auditorium

Van Buren Street and Ashland Boulev

Soviet RUSSIA: A Triumph of Marxism

The Russian Revolution—The Inspiring Force in the American Labor Movement

By JAMES P. CANNON.

The beginning of the renaissance of American labor began with the Russian Revolution. It is six years now since that great red day in November 1917, when the workers and peasants of Russia raised their banner and put themselves at the head of the greatest forward march the human race has ever made. For six years we have been telling that inspiring story, and on this sixth anniversary we will tell it to larger crowds at more meetings than ever before. The story of the Great Upheaval grows old and never will. From the beginning the Russian Revolution has been one of the most powerful forces making for the regeneration of the American labor movement, and its influence today is greater than ever. The faith that held unwavering during the black days of civil war, intervention and famine is justified now a thousand times, for the great hope has become the great victory. While the capitalist countries of Central Europe sink into ruin and defeat, Soviet Russia of the workers rises up in happiness and triumph; and with it rise the hopes and aspirations of all those who follow it wherever they may be.

The first American followers of the Russian Revolution march today with quicker step behind its banner, and new recruits swell the ranks. The Russian Revolution is going forward to victory in America as in every other country.

The influence of the Russian Revolution on the American working class was two-fold. It stirred the whole mass deeply, arousing in the breasts of the rank and file workers aspirations and hopes they had never known before. At the same time it drew the class conscious workers toward it as toward a magnet, and shaped them into a communist party. It is the inspiring and driving force in all phases of the up-ward striving movement.

Great masses of American workers felt the Russian Revolution, if they did not clearly understand it; and so deep has been that feeling that the avalanche of calumny and misrepresentation directed at the Workers' Russia could not overcome it. The campaign of slander and lies has succeeded in "reaching" some elements in the labor movement. The Gompers machine was a part of it from the start. The officials of the Socialist Party, and a part of the I. W. W., even, were drawn into the dirty game and threw their little share of mud at the embattled workers of Russia. But the friendship of the common workers held strong thru it all. It is one of the miracles of American labor history that the whole process of systematic lying, misrepresentation and treachery was unable to shake the rank and file workers and turn them against the Russian Revolution.

Soviet Russia Had Magic Appeal.

This feeling of the workers of America was manifested very clearly in the famine relief campaign. In the face of official opposition of the A. F. of L., the Socialist Party and the I. W. W. the rank and file of all these organizations, as well as many thousands of unorganized workers, responded to the appeal in a manner that startled even the most enthusiastic of those who organized the work. The appeal, "Soviet Russia is in danger!"—was sufficiently to open doors that had never before been opened to us. When we first organized the Friends of Soviet Russia we calculated that fifty thousand dollars might be raised. But we soon learned how far we had underestimated the tremendous hold of the Russian Revolution on the working masses as well as on the van-guard. The party comrades and close sympathizers of the party were limited in the work. There was no limit to their zeal, no task was too heavy when the magic appeal was made "For Russia." A million dollars in round figures, was raised for the Russian Famine Relief, a tangible and visible proof of the friendship and love of the American workers for Soviet Russia.

Reasons for Soviet Recognition.

The great influence of the Russian Revolution upon the rank and file of the American labor movement is symbolized in the ever increasing growing fight for recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States Government. All the forces that are at work for the success of this fight. There is an element in the population who sympathize on humanitarian grounds, and there is a section of capitalists who look with longing eyes at the Russian market and want to sell their products there. But the broad masses who support the fight are animated by a different impulse. To them it is not primarily a question of politics or business. They instinctively sense the kinship of their Government and the Russian Revolution. It is all the same thing to them—as it is in reality—and their support of the fight for Recognition represents a desire to recognize the Russian Revolution and all that goes along with it.

The best hope for America is the growing influence of the Workers Party and its organization. For the first time in history, of the left wing in the trade unions. The work of the Workers Party and the Trade Union Educational League represents the beginning of a great new development in the working class movement. The systematic organization of the left wing forces in the trade unions, the realistic fight for the overthrow of the Gompers machine and the crystallization of all the revolutionary elements into one disciplined, Marxist party—these developments, which have all taken shape in recent years, draw their main inspiration from the Russian Revolution. The experiences of the Russian Revolution have shown us the way and the heroic example of the Russian workers has inspired us with the will to fight. By their daring struggles against the greatest odds in the dark days they gave us courage and hope and their manifest triumph now will transmute the hopes of other years into a certain confidence that the workers of America will follow their example.

French militarism is demanding $93,750,000 to carry on the war in Morocco, with additional sums needed to handle the troublesome Syrians. These are only two zones of unrest making their demands upon the French treasury at Paris. And the end is nowhere to be seen. Yet there are still those who believe the bunk.

Gone Forever!

That the trust busting days are gone forever is seen in the great tobacco merger affected by the American Tobacco Co. This tobacco trust was dissolved by the U. S. Supreme Court decision, in 1911, to divest itself of its most important subsidiaries. But those days are gone forever. The era of great trusts is here.

Disunity Threatens Labor in Ireland with Big Disaster

By Member C. E. C. Communist Party of Ireland.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The recent elections in Ireland could only be dealt with by someone with an inveterate hatred of politicians and the political machine. It is generally believed that the huge majorities given to the heads of the Free State were filled out beforehand, and dumped in the boxes before the ninth common fools got near the voting booths. Independent candidates (the defeated ones) are petitioning Tim Healy to call a new election charging all kinds of corruption against the successful ones. The most drastic denture of the whole show was the wiping out of the Labor fakirs. The intervening trouble had a lot to do with their defeat but the main cause was their cowardly attitude to the murder campaign against the Republicans and their failure to speak at any time in the interest of the working class.

This is especially noticeable in Cork where there are about 8,000 Transport Union men alone and about 5,000 of other unions. Under proportional representation, the quota necessary to elect a candidate was only 5,500 yet no labor man was elected, even tho at the time there were 7,000 workers locked-out in the employers campaign to starve them.

Big Bis sure has a hold on the political machine for the next four years, and social legislation of any ameliorative character will have a chance at all. But the lesson to the workers now worths a little and if a definite working class political party emerges in the next year, the catastrophe will not be so bad as it appears.

Fine Opportunity Muddled.

If the political situation is black the industrial outlook is still blacker. Larkin on his arrival here had one of the greatest opportunities in history. Even Wilfred Scawen Blunt would have been glad of the sentiment in his favor that was Larkin's. Public opinion was solidly behind the rank and file. Both political parties were bankrupt of any constructive policy and every decent collar element "The petit-bourgeois" hoped great things from the return of "Our Jim."

It is however his tragedy that he is always surrounded by a bunch of yes-dogs and sycophants who distract the clear air from him. He succeeded in his attempt to smash political action by the Labor Party, but he also succeeded in leaving the industrial front open before a united boss-class front.

If he had made his appeal direct to the rank and file, he could easily have succeeded in clearing up the mess that was. But he precipitated the conflict as a personal fight with the consequences that O'Brien was able to hold control by capitalist court action, and the new members who knew not the Larkin of the old days thoroly misunderstood the methods used. Debs' words on one man leadership are coming home to most of us, bringing their own justification to those of us who had hoped much.

This winter is going to be plain hell in Ireland. Unemployment was never so bad. Capitalism (the industrial forces) is making desperate efforts to establish itself in face of overflooded markets and the wages of the few with a job must suffer in consequence. If the split in the transport is healed it will be a big factor in the situation, and progress along these lines is expected. Larkin is re-issuing his paper "The Irish Worker" but as yet it isn't the paper of the old days. The Communist organ has quite a big sale but it is badly hampered for lack of funds and the fact that there are no paid officials, all the work of the paper being done in the spare moments of a few wage-slaves hardly gives the little "Workers Republic" a chance. Yet in the experience of this writer no paper ever had such a loyal crowd of readers and such an influence. It is always somehere for the workers of Ireland that this should be so, is our one hope for the future.

Browder to Speak on Fascism.

Earl R. Browder, managing editor of the Labor Herald, will speak on "International Fascism," in Room 210, Capitol Building, 179 N. State St., Sunday evening, Nov. 4th, at 8 p. m.

Manley Sees Big Drive for Farmer-Labor Action in All Agricultural States of West

By JOSEPH MANLEY,
Secretary Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

MITCHELL, So. Dak.—Many of the farmers of South Dakota act like Bolsheviks, talk like Bolsheviks and in their high boots, fur collared coats and winter whiskers, look like Bolsheviks.

South Dakota is a great western agricultural state with a population of 700,000. It is divided by the Missouri River. "West of the river" are the great cattle and sheep ranges and the mining region of the Black Hills. "East of the river" lies the great general farming section that raises enormous crops of wheat, oats, barley and alfalfa. These farms also produce some of the finest corn fed hogs and steers in the country.

Passing through this country on a train one would be apt to draw the conclusion that the farmers all blanket-ass he found a happy, contended, prosperous population, producing tremendous crops, living in modern homes, owning automobiles and electric washing machines. The fact is that disthe whole show was the wiping out state than any other in the union. On the trains from the business men and commercial agents explanations for this discontent, explanations ranging from the "pure cussedness" of the farmer, to his "unreasonable desire for education."

Wanted Something Strong.

"Refusing to accept these gilt edge ones, I spent several days investigating the situation. The most cursory investigation brings out the fact that basic economic conditions underlie the widespread discontent. One of the many farmers I spoke to said: "I'm not a political farmer. I'm not a 'reuler,' I raised them from calves. In ten weeks I fed them milk which I kept from selling at a price that cost me $22.00 a piece to raise. Just now I was forced to sell both of 'em for $17.00. Conditions underlie the Farmer-Labor Party, I belong to both! What have you got that's different?" "Well," I replied, "nothing that big discontent was so great he wanted something more radical."

Thousands of these prosperous looking farms are the most heavily mortgaged. Forty per cent of the farmers here formed the core of the big smash every little while due to inability of the farmers to meet their payments. Shortly before I arrived in Mitchell the First National Bank, the oldest in the town, went crash in the smash. The Republican Party has been in complete control of the political machinery of this state. South Dakota, with this old gang in control, has the highest per capita debt and the highest per capita tax. They have little respect for the popular will. The legislature has been repudiated four different times when they tried to have the people repeal the primary laws. The farmers are in real rebellion against this old well-oiled machine.

N. P. L. Still a Factor in So. Dakota.

This rebellion is as yet more or less confused. The Non-Partisan League at one time had almost fifty organizers in this state. The Non-Partisan League in South Dakota became a real political party and now when the League has collapsed in every other state in the union, headquarters closed in South Dakota it still has a tremendous grip. A substantial majority of the farmers in the little town of Mitchell, the headquarters of the South Dakota branch of the official organization of the Non-Partisan League. The second reason is Alice Lorraine Daly, who is known nationally as the first woman who ever ran for Governor, she not alone ran but conducted a most strenuous campaign, travelling under the most trying difficulties, night and day in a Ford all over the state. She polled almost fifty thousand votes as the candidates of the Non-Partisan League Party, the winner, a Republican, getting a little over seventy thousand.

Tells Where the Shoe Pinches.

Then Davis as the editor of the South Dakota Leader has done much to give intelligent direction to the more or less unconscious movement amongst the farmers. The columns of this paper have been filled with the basic economic grievances. From it we first learned of the attempts of the old Republican machine to militarize the state. This paper has been the most militant voice of the oppressed farmers against their many enemies. Alice Lorraine Daly, graduate of the Boston Emerson School of Oratory, with many letters after her name and a former South Dakota teacher, understands the causes of the condition of the farmers in her state. She speaks to gatherings of farmers and their wives in the farm houses, halls and school houses of the state. This continual campaign of education under the most meagre financial conditions carried on by these two people and their many faithful supporters, has resulted in at least the foundation of a substantial movement in South Dakota.

Recently the South Dakota Non-Partisan League Party changed its name to the Farmer-Labor Party, with Tom Ayres as Chairman, it is now recognized as a legal party. It will hold a convention at Pierre on December 4th, and as the law provides that the state shall furnish mileage to the convention of a recognized party, a goodly delegation is expected. According to law the two old parties will also hold their convention simultaneously.

The Ford Factor.

The farmer labor movement in South Dakota is probably the most radical in the country. I found here wide spread propagation of the de-

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Soviet Russia First.

Moscow, — (Rosta.) — Interviewed "The Manchester Guardian" correspondent upon his return to London from Russia, Mr. Mann, the Canadian railway expert, voiced his opinion that Russia would be the best country in Europe to restore her whole economy. He stated he was greatly impressed by the large natural resources of Russia and by the results of co-operation between all classes of population and the Soviet Government in the intense work of reconstruction. The favorable results of the current year's crops would do much in way of giving a still further impetus to the economic recovery of the country.

U. S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge says Cal Coolidge is the man to fight for the presidency. Lodge talks for the Millionaire's Club. Lodge's declaration ought to persuade labor that Coolidge is the worst man for the workers.

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Evolution of Man, The. Boelsche. The best short popular handbook of Darwinism, including many recently discovered proofs. Illustrated.

Evolution of Property, The. Lafargue. A vivid colorful history showing that capitalist property is very new and very unstable.

Evolution, Social and Organic. Lewis. Traces the growth of the theory of evolution from the early Greek philosophers to Darwin.

Fundamentals of The State of the Socialist Philosophy, Engels. A critical essay by the founder of modern Socialism and one of the best writers in the country and editor of the South Dakota Leader, official organ of the Non-Partisan League. The second reason is Alice Lorraine Daly, who is known nationally as the first woman who ever ran for Governor, she not alone ran but conducted a most strenuous campaign, travelling under the most trying difficulties, night and day in a Ford all over the state. She polled almost fifty thousand votes as the candidates of the Non-Partisan League Party, the winner, a Republican, getting a little over seventy thousand.

Tells Where the Shoe Pinches.

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The Ford Factor.

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Fundamentals of Socialism, Untermann. Shows why the materialist conception of history is the only true basis of Socialism, and why Socialism is the only solution for the problems of today.

Germs of Mind in Plants, France. Evidence that so called mental phenomena exist in the vegetable kingdom as well as animals. Illustrated.

Gospel of Evil Wealth, The. Howell. A brilliant study of human behavior, showing the real motives of "free will."

Law of Biogenesis, The. Moore. Shows how the infinitesimal germ of the child epitomizes the history of his barbarous and savage ancestors.

Life and Death. Metchnikoff. Sums up what science has discovered regarding the cause and end of life in plant, animal and man.

Making of the Fittest, The. Meyer. Tells how new species originate, and explains why they take the place of those that have died.

Marriage of Esie Moor, Lieblomme, An. A brilliant study of human behavior, showing the real motives of "free will."

Mutual Aid Among Savages. Kropotkin. Shows the infinitesimal germ of the child epitomizes the history of his barbarous and savage ancestors.

Origin and Evolution of the Idea of the Soul, Lafargue. One of the most important work lately translated by Charles H. Kerr.

Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State, The, Engels. Shows how the mode of production controls the social institutions.

Positive School of Criminology, The. Ferri. Proves that criminals are not a special class, but the product of capitalism.

Purchasing Machine, A fascinative study which clearly shows the economic basis underlying the position the controlling people's conduct.

Revolution and Counter-Revolution, Marx. A contemporary history of Germany during the revolutionary period of 1848.

Right to be Lazy, The, with other studies by Paul Lafarge. Brilliant satires on present day social conditions.

Science and Revolution, Untermann. Shows why the materialist conception of history is the only true basis of Socialism, and why Socialism is the only solution for the problems of today.

Social and Philosophical Studies, Labriola. Explains the real meaning of the ideas of God, of goodness and of justice, and of morality.

Socialism for Students, Cohen. A handy reference work recently revised and covered fresh. Illustrated.

Socialism of Frederick, The, Lafargue. A vivid colorful history showing that capitalist property is very new and very unstable.

Socialism, Social and Organic, Lewis. Traces the growth of the theory of evolution from the early Greek philosophers to Darwin.

Socialism: The State of the Socialist Philosophy, Engels. A critical essay by the founder of modern Socialism and one of the best writers in the country and editor of the South Dakota Leader, official organ of the Non-Partisan League. The second reason is Alice Lorraine Daly, who is known nationally as the first woman who ever ran for Governor, she not alone ran but conducted a most strenuous campaign, travelling under the most trying difficulties, night and day in a Ford all over the state. She polled almost fifty thousand votes as the candidates of the Non-Partisan League Party, the winner, a Republican, getting a little over seventy thousand.

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Socialism: Utopian and Scientific, Engels. Traces the growth of Socialism from the days of Plato to the present time, explaining the economic basis of each important change.

Spirit World—Fifth Dimension, The. Russell. A masterful presentation of the great mysteries of nature, drawing on the author's own experiences.

Strength of Nations, The. Bellamy. A powerful volume, fascinating in style and profound in thought, which should be read by all students.

Value, Price and Profit. Marx. A short, work explaining the author's celebrated theory of value and surplus value.

War Against Trusts, The. Hillquit. Tells the story of the Socialist Party's fight against the Trusts.

Wars of Religion, The. Kautsky. A history showing the class struggles which underlay the religious wars of the middle ages.

Woman and Socialism. Bebel. An exhaustive treatise on the development of woman from the primitive savage to the present day, showing that her position is determined by economic conditions.

World's Revolutions, The. Untermann. A study of the class struggle as the force which is the key to the understanding of history.

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The Workers Party Literature Department
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Chicago, Ill.

The Communist Party of Germany Issues Proclamation to the German Working Population

Challenge Citizenship of Communist Candidate in Cleveland Election

(Special to "The Worker")

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—An interesting commentary on democratic institutions in the United States is being made in the effort of the United States District Attorney Bernstein to revoke the citizenship papers of Angelo V. Severino, a candidate for the City Council in this November's election, because he is a member of the Workers' Party.

Cleveland is electing a City Council under a proportional representation law. The Workers' Party has nominated three candidates, among them Severino. Under the working of the proportional representation law, a minority group has an excellent opportunity of electing its candidate and it is evidently fear of this result which has brought the action of the part of the district attorney. The basis of the effort to reject Severino's citizenship papers in the charge that Severino swore falsely when the Bronx Supreme Court of New York that he did not oppose organized government while securing his second papers.

In 1915, when Severino secured these second papers, there was no communist party in existence. Severino joined the Socialist Party in Cleveland, in 1917, and became a member of the Communist Party when it was organized in 1919. It seems, therefore, that because Severino became a Communist four years after he secured his second papers, he is charged with having sworn falsely.

In answer to the charge Severino has issued a statement which reads in part as follows:

"I want to ask the United States District Attorney to acquaint himself a little more with what the Communists have to say for themselves and to find out whether they are opposed to organized government or not. He and I might have our opinions of who should be in control of organized governmental power and what form it should take, but to accuse myself and other Communists of being against the organized government is indeed laughable. That which will bring about the kind of society which I believe in, where everything will be owned, produced, and distributed co-operatively, in other words, a Communist society, will be a workers' and farmers' government. That is what I believe in. That is what the party I belong to believes in."

During the war and after, Socialists were expelled from public offices, notably in the New York state legislature and in the Cleveland City Council, because of their principles. It seems now that this proceeding is to be carried further by revoking citizenship papers of any one who disagrees with the existing political and industrial system.

It might well be asked what remains of democracy in the United States if all effort of a minority to express itself by having its candidates on the ballot and elected is denied by those who control the governmental power today.

MOSCOW.—(Rosta.)—In view of the current year's good harvest, the prospects of the Russian grain export very promising. A series of contracts with foreign business groups have already been signed, and further negotiations are now being conducted with French, Polish and other concerns, while there is also a large demand for Russian wheat on the best quality from Italy. It is also proposed to export grain to Anatolia (Turkey).

Foster, Stokes and Bittelman to Speak at Chicago's Sixth Anniversary Celebration

Nov. 7, 1923, finds Soviet Russia firmly established with an astounding record of achievements. This day is the day of inspiration to the workers of all the world. With the establishment of a Workers' Govern ment in Germany imminent, "Hands off Workers' Germany" becomes a fitting slogan for the celebration of the Sixth Birthday of Soviet Russia.

Chicago is unusually fortunate in having William Z. Foster, Ross Pastor Stokes and Alexander Bittelman to deliver the messages of the hour.

The Ashland Auditorium, W. Van Buren St. and Ashland Boulevard, will be jammed as never before and will ring with enthusiasm for Soviet Russia, a Soviet Germany and "The Daily Worker" in America.

Revolutionary and folk songs with the Young Proletarian Singers, under direction of Rudolph Liebich, will complete the program.

The date—November 7, 1923, at 8:15 p. m.

The place—Ashland Auditorium.

The day the militant workers will show their colors.

Frisco Gathering of American Legion Shows Big Influence Exerted Over It by Ku Klux

By JAMES H. DOLSEN.
Editor, San Francisco Labor Unity.
(Written Especially for "The Worker")

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—For a week this city was in the possession of the American Legion—the native brand of the Fascisti. Despite the spiritual excitement released by the landing of a rum runner's cargo, the Legionnaires did not wipe their feet in 'Frisco as they did in Kansas City and New Orleans, possibly owing the presence of a strong representation from the Imperial Isle on whose police force of the Golden Gate City has never had no great love for swivel chair heroes of the world war, and like no better pastime than causing a tickling sensation on the ivory heads of swashbuckling Legionnaires with their bits of hickory whenever a convenient excuse presents itself.

The fact that the Legion is strongly the better part of valor in they had any intention of encroaching on the preserves of the San Francisco limbs of the law.

It was a peaceful convention outside of sundry squabbles in committee where valiant defenders of democracy smote each other with word and fist. The Legion publicity man did not feature this part of the proceedings as "force and violence" is reserved for the "reds."

The high spots in the convention were the address of Secretary of Labor James J. Davis, himself a Welshman, in a vicious attack on the alleged "Hangman" of Ireland, the Polish murderer of the revolutionary workers of that country; Commander Owsley, of the Legion, and Samuel Gompers, "Monarch" of the American Federation of Labor. The presence of Hall, the organizer of Italian labor, would have put the finishing touch to this red-baiting, anti-labor convention. But he was not in evidence.

Secretary of Labor Davis, in addressing the convention, declared for the deportation of all aliens, but proposed to "meet this unusual situation by deporting all those now here who had not taken out their naturalization papers. He gave as casual remedy for the alien "menace," including the plan to enroll the 8,000,000 aliens in this country in the ranks of the annual census for five years, at the end of which period any alien not amenable to the enlisting and intellectual fodder of 100 per cent Americanism should be deported. With one hand over his heart, in true Gaelson, the Welshman, at the end of an emotional perporation, declared "An American must be for America and against all the world." The German version before the war was "Deutchland Uber Alles."

National Commander Owsley's address pledged the Legion to a continued upholding of the Federal Constitution, the supreme law of the land "which will, and must be defended" and to "law and order, which will be preserved." Owsley declared that the Legion "must carry its message to the business men and women of the country so that all might hear its story and understand the position it has taken and the place that will necessarily be accorded it in the future." He was evidently referring to the small business people for Gary understands perfectly well its place in this country's future.

Among others who addressed the convention was General Josef Haller, head of the Polish General Staff, whom the most reactionary newspaper in the city termed the "saviour of Western Europe from the Russian peril."

Not to be forgotten, either, was Samuel Gompers' fraternal greeting and welcome, for he came down from Portland to greet his "comrades" of the Legion, as he affectionately termed them in a talk at the local Labor Council. His good comrades went out of their way to manifest their most bitter enemies of the unions here—the Yellow Taxicab Company. Their cabs were lined up in front of the convention hall, each with a large inscription "Endorsed by the American Legion."

The Chauffeurs carried on a long fight against this scabby outfit and succeeded in signing up with a number of other taxi companies. Apparently it made no difference to the Legionnaires of American labor, for a paper here designated him, whether the Legion patronised scabs or union men. Perhaps from his palatial home of rooms at the aristocratic Palace Hotel, where most of the millionaires visiting this city put up, yellow looks all the same to the union color.

By the way, Gompers' ability as a labor leader was aptly summed up in the declaration of the delegates of the organized labor movement in this country. "There has never been a time in the history of the labor movement when it has been so thoroly stabilized as it has been by the past administration. Stabilized, we should comment—like a man stuck in the mud which threatens speedily to engulf him.

Present also was Samuel's trusted counselor, "Major" George Berry, international President of the Pressmen's Union. Berry was more on the inside than Gompers, for had he not been a national recommendation and was he not a delegate to the convention? Fresh from his exploit in breaking the New York printers' strike with union "scabs," Berry was signally honored by the gathering. He also, as a labor leader, has had rooms in one of the most expensive hotels.

Former National Vice-Commander Kendrick, of San Francisco, stirred things up considerably early in the week by coming out in the open with the statement that the Legion was fast losing membership and influence and would swiftly pass away unless it carried out a much more progressive program. "Something is radically wrong with the Legion," he declared. "We are losing members and rapidly sinking to a dismal defeat for the great purposes for which we were organized. The Legionnaires who have been with the organization from its beginning recognize that its power and popularity are far behind that it possessed in 1920." He pointed out that 84,000 members had dropped out last year and that it had a membership now of only 625,000, or but one-eighth of the ex-service men of the country, eligible.

Of the 500 resolutions introduced, the most heated debate centered about the one which declared Lenin should take upon the Ku Klux Klan. It was known that some of the delegates were Kluxers. The resolutions committee had a heated time reaching any agreement on the subject. Charges were headlined in a labor paper that a fist fight had occurred, with uproarious scenes. It was admitted by the chairman that the discussion had been hot, but as to adopting such unsentimentality testing to fisting as opposed to oratory. That was quite unthinkable. So a committee called on the offending editor, the story was retracted, but the talk among the reporters is that the half was not told.

The resolution brought in by the committee characterized as "un-American, a menace to our liberties, and destructive of our fundamental law" any individual, group of individuals, or organizations, which creates or tends to create, radical, religious or class strife among our people; or which takes into their own hands the enforcement of the law, determination of guilt, or infliction of punishment" and that such actions were "inconsistent with the ideals and purposes of the American Legion."

A bitter fight broke forth immediately. Kendrick, of California, bumped to the stage and, declaring that it was time "busyfooting" stopped, stated that his being a Catholic had been used against him in a previous election. He proposed a resolution specifically condemning the Ku Klux Klan. This was badly defeated upon roll call. A delegate from Oklahoma evidently a Klansman, moved that the committee's resolution be tabled. This also was defeated. The original motion was then carried, placing the Legion on record against the Klan, the not naming it.

United Against Radicalism.

That the Legion proposes not to abate a particle in its struggles with the "Reds" was apparent from its acceptance of the committee's report on Americanization. This pledged undying opposition to "Sovietism, Communism," and all other isms not in harmony with the organization's concept of Americanism.

The clergymen on the financial leaders who control behind the scenes was shown in an innocently worded resolution for "informing the people of the Latin-American countries of the real feeling of America towards them." The Legion will press for the passage of state laws requiring the display of American flags in all public places and gatherings. It defied against allowing citizenship to anyone who claimed exemption from the draft, and ordered the American ization essay contests introduced into the schools. It was stated that in the last affair of this kind, 400,000 papers had been sent in by the children.

The immigration policy of Secretary of Labor Davis was endorsed, with the addition of barring all immigration for five years. Even when the gates were again opened, persons should be allowed only from nations "bearing racials similar to those of the American people." It is hard to determine just what the committee means, inasmuch as there is every probability that revolutions will sweep Western Europe in the next few years, and the convention went on record for absolute exclusion of all Orientals. Immigrants even then would have to be investigated as to any of those who had been honorably discharged in the war or of persons who had become citizens here.

Must Pass Mental Test.

Naturalization would be possible only of those who showed that they "understood the true principles" of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. This reminds one of the clause in the constitutions of the southern states which requires all would-be voters to prove to a court that they "understand" these documents. Of course, a negro never passes this test.

The Oriental committee made a report after two years of work. Its recommendations were adopted and bind the organization as "unalterably opposed to the Communist International and to any person or organization which aids or approves the purposes of the same." The report highly commended the American Federation of Labor for its fight against the Red Flag of the Soviet Convention. The same condemnation was accorded the I. W. W. and the Soviet government.

The report of the national legislative committee included approval to an amendment to the national constitution prohibiting child labor under 8 years, for a universal military service law which would provide for the "conscription of all resources in time of war and for "taking the profit out of war as far as possible."

Female Battalion of Death.

While the male members of the Legion were vociferating in behalf of rejecting the Ladies' Auxiliary application for a charter, because of its record against "radicalism, sovietism, communism and dope."

There is sardine in a name, central of the Legion for the next year passed out of the hands of the Ku Klux Klan. Commander Quinn, of California, succeeds Owsley. This does not mean any change in the policy of the Legion towards progressive labor, which is directed by the Catholic church or the Protestant wing of the Christian religion. That organization will be the backbone of the real Fascisti movement when the American capitalists decide to throw aside the veil of camouflage that now conceals the iron fist in the velvet glove. All the anti-radical resolutions were passed without a dissenting vote.

A. F. of L. and I. W. W.

No reply has been received up to date from the A. F. of L. following the "official and very cordial invitation" issued by the I. W. W. to the federation chief to come and investigate the industrial organization's finances.

The A. F. of L. convention at Portland, Ore., early in October ordered the executive council to look thoroly into the source of I. W. W. funds.

The November Labor Herald

By ABRAM JAKIRA.

A series of spectacular events took place last month within the ranks of organized labor thruout the country. Of these the Decatur convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor, the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor, the provocative maneuvers of the Miners' officials and the desperate attempts of the Ladies' Garment Workers' officials to smash their union have attracted nation-wide attention.

What happened at Decatur? How can one, for example, explain the fact that John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, formerly National Chairman of the Farmer-Labor Party, at Decatur, turned against even the idea of independent political action by the workers? How is it that John Fitzpatrick during the Decatur convention suddenly "discovered" his back on every progressive policy which he had long supported and advocated? What was the apparent sudden weakness of the rank-and-file and of the Communists at the historic Decatur convention where the reactionary Milk Drivers' Union had no less than 43 delegates at $25 per day per man, and where not less than 300 out of the 970 delegates present were paid officials of the Federation? Answers to these and many other burning questions are found in the November issue of the "Labor Herald" in the splendid article, "The Decatur Battle, by William Z. Foster, who, together with his "minority" stood his ground thruout the convention. No worker who takes an interest in the labor movement can afford to miss this splendid account given by Comrade Foster.

"Labor's Chamber of Commerce," by Comrade William F. Dunne, is another splendid feature of the November issue of the "Labor Herald." It was the first time in the history of the labor movement that such a treasonable document as Gompers' speech to attend an A. F. of L. convention as a delegate. Every worker was breathlessly waiting to see what action Gompers would take in such a situation.

The two articles by Dunne and Foster are sufficient reasons why every thinking worker must read the November "Labor Herald," but there are not the only reasons. The article on the Needle Trades' situation, by Max Shachtman is an illuminating article on the new betrayals of John L. Lewis, and "The Two-Score Victims of the Law," by Comrade J. G. Johnstone, each contains a volume of valuable and interesting facts about the labor movement in the American Federation of Labor.

In addition the November issue contains a number of articles dealing with the international labor movement, which can be found in no other periodical in America.

The outer appearance of the magazine is in tune with its contents, making it a pleasant reading even for the worker who is tired out after a hard day's slaving in the factory or in the mine. The Trade Union Educational League surely deserves to be congratulated on the splendid issue of the November Labor Herald.

The November "Liberator."

"The Liberator" for November is packed fuller than ever with good things, as isn't it the case with Comrade Barnes appears again with one of those human and heart-touching stories that have made him famous among American artists. His editorials supply concentrated food for thought, guaranteed indigestible to reactionaries. William F. Foster writes on the A. F. of L. Convention in a way that will take the wind out of those who take a pessimistic view of what happened there. John Pepper has a story on the new upsurging of revolution. Pepper draws some startling conclusions.

The Labor Party is given an entertaining historical sketch by Joseph Manly, national secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. This is very informative. For instance, who knew that away back in 1920 Robert La Follow, Sr., was committed to the very same political action that Gompers then published and in 1923? Form the backbone of the real Fascisti movement when the American capitalists decide to throw aside the veil of camouflage that now conceals the iron fist in the velvet glove. All the anti-radical resolutions were passed without a dissenting vote.

Considering the Progressive tendency of the Needle Trades Workers in general and the strength of the League with its thousands of members this latest addition to the militant trade-union press of this country promises to outdo easily all the other journals in point of circulation and influence.

KARL MARX TO DISCUSS THE IRISH QUESTION.

That the Irish question is a live issue cannot be denied but that it is sufficiently dynamic to make the dead speak is what Comrade Michael T. Murray proves in the November issue of the Workers' Monthly in an article entitled "Marx on the Irish Question."

This should be enough to make our Workers' Monthly a success, for what the great founder of Modern Socialism says about the Irish struggle against England.

One dollar sent to The Irish People, 1615 Addison St., Chicago, Ill., will bring you Marx's article and eleven other issues of the magazine.

Many Meetings Held by Party Big Successes

The first speaking tour arranged by the National Office of the Workers' Party during the Fall term is now coming to a close. The three greatest, Comrades H. M. Wicks, Thomas O'Flaherty and Max Bedacht, who have covered the country from coast to coast, have already returned to Chicago. The results of the tour are very encouraging. Most of the meetings were successful. Many new members have joined the Party as a result of those meetings and the Party organization was strengthened in places seldom covered by National speakers. More than one hundred meetings were addressed thruout the country during the five weeks the speakers toured from the National Office of the Party. These do not include the meetings arranged directly by the District Offices and by the Language Federations of the Party.

The first tour is now being followed up by Comrade J. O Bentall, of Duluth, Minn., former Editor of "Truth," and recently released from Leavenworth prison. His meetings in New York, according to reports, met with great success. He will spend the first half of November in District One. (New England), and will then speak in the following dates in the Rockford section; 17, Wilkes Barre; 18, Bethlehem; 19, Trenton, (N. J.); 24, Washington, D. C.; 25, Baltimore; 26, Richmond; 27, Washington, D. C. From District Three Comrade Bentall will go to District Four where he will spend several days.

A series of meetings have been arranged for Comrade Carl Reeve-berg, National Executive Secretary of the Workers Party to begin with the first week in November. Why Congress Should Investigate Communism" at the following cities:

Nov. 2, Rochester, N. Y.; 30, Detroit, Mich.; Dec. 1, Toledo, O.; 2, Cleveland, O.; 2, (evening), Erie, Pa.; 3, Buffalo, N. Y.; 4, Worcester, Mass.; 5, Boston, Mass.; 6, Worcester, Mass.; 7, Philadelphia, Pa.; 9, Cincinnati, O.

Comrade Engdahl will cover the territory East of Chicago, Comrade J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of "The Worker," will address a number of meetings, speaking on the same subject, in the Middle West. The Comrade Engdahl will be announced in the next week's Worker.

Sixth Soviet Russia Anniversary meetings have been arranged in various parts of the country to be held between November 8-10. A list of these meetings is published elsewhere in this issue of "The Worker."

A series of propaganda meetings have been arranged by the Chicago branches of the Workers Party in various parts of the city, which will be addressed by speakers selected by the National Office of the Party. Open Forums are now being held in Chicago. We will speak on "Labor's Struggles in America."

All Opposition Fades.

MOSCOW.—(Rosta.)—The Central Committee of the Georgian National Democratic Party has issued a manifesto appealing to all parties to take up a loyal position towards the Soviet power. The manifesto is signed by all the leaders of the party and the representatives of the Social-Democratic Party have also signed it.

The issuance of this document means the end of all opposition to the Soviet power on the part of so-called democratic elements of Georgia. The object of the manifesto openly declared therein is that there is no longer any justification for the existence of these parties since their aim, which is stated to be the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia (Caucasus), has actually been realized thru the sound foundation of the Soviet system.

MOSCOW.— (Rosta.) — A Russo-Persian Bank has been founded at Teheran, Persia, the new step is intended to result in the strengthening of economic bonds between Russia and Persia. A street in the business of Persian trade relations has been given by the active participation of Persian merchants at the Nijni-Novgorod Fair.

Don't Throw This Paper Away. Pass it on to Your Neighbor.

Score Victories for Amalgamation, Recognition of Soviet Russia, Unity of the Unorganized and the Labor Party

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Workers Party Plans Educational Work In and Out of Party

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party some time ago elected a committee to draw up a plan for systematic educational work among the party members as well as similar work among non-party members. The committee considered that the growth of the party made it necessary to establish some medium of instructing new members in the fundamentals of Communist science. The committee has submitted the report which follows, which was unanimously adopted. The national organization will proceed to put the plan outlined in practice immediately.

REPORT OF EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The systematic theoretical training of the party members cannot longer be neglected without danger to the party. The campaigns and struggles led by the party are having the inevitable result of drawing a considerable stream of proletarian elements into our ranks. The trade union militants are being attracted to the party in large numbers because it appeals to them as the best practical leader in the daily fight. As a rule, these workers are without a clear understanding of the theory of Communism and the revolutionary goal of the labor movement.

This is true also of many of the older members of the party who came over from the Socialist Party and the I. W. W., and who still carry with them harmful prejudices. Systematic educational work is vitally necessary to bind them all more closely to the party, raise the general level of the political knowledge in the ranks and assist them to gain that firm grasp on Communist principles which will enable them to stand unwavering thru the difficulties and vicissitudes of the movement.

Such an important task cannot be left to sporadic and haphazard efforts in the various districts of the party. The Central Executive Committee must take direct control and responsibility of educational activities, and duck them according to a varigated but unified plan, and provide a special fund for their maintenance. The work must be organized according to a comprehensive scheme which will embrace the following three features: (1) Instruction of party functionaries and leaders in the trade unions. (2) Instruction of rank and file party workers. (3) General popular education in theoretical subjects.

A special fund must be provided for this work. We have estimated that a minimum of $10,000 per year will be necessary to put the whole program into effect. But the work should be started at once and, as it develops, the funds can be raised to support it. The party comrades are thirsty for knowledge, and we believe it is possible to arouse great enthusiasm amongst them for this project. We can go ahead with full confidence that the necessary funds will be forthcoming.

After a thoro consideration of the entire question, the committee recommends the immediate adoption of the following concrete proposals:

1. The selection of a National Educational Director who shall have administrative direction of the entire educational program.

2. The founding of "LENIN COLLEGE"—a central school for party functionaries and leaders, to be located in Chicago.

3. Establishment of classes in local, to be conducted by professional teachers on a travelling circuit.

4. Educational Lyceum course; extensive tours to be organized for lectures on theoretical subjects.

5. Publication of a number of popular theoretical pamphlets.

Detailed Explanation of Program.

Lenin College.—The purpose of this school is to train party leaders. Twice a year 25 to 30 of the best party workers from the districts shall be brought to Chicago for six weeks and given a course of instruction and they shall devote the entire time to study.

Their expense shall be provided as follows: (a) The party organization shall provide free tuition, return railroad fare to their homes from Chicago, a week in advance of revolutionary days if necessary for their studies, free board and room in Chicago and five dollars per week incidentals. (b) Locals from which the students come shall pay their railroad fare to Chicago and five dollars per week expenses.

Party members and sympathizers in Chicago, who are in a position to do so, shall be called upon to donate free board and lodging to the students for the six weeks' period.

A campaign for the registration of those willing and able to do this shall be started under the direct charge of a student of the Lenin College of America.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

1. Lectures.
2. Reading.
3. Discussion.
4. Examinations and Grading.
5. Blackboard Illustrations—Outlines covered in the course.

Recommended Features: Sunday Night Forum lectures, open to the public.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

1. Marxian Economics.
2. Historical Materialism.
3. History of the United States.
4. History of the American labor movement.
5. Socialism and the First International.
6. Theory of Revolution and the Communist Manifesto.
7. History of the International Labor Movement.
8. Communist Tactics in the Trade Unions.
9. History of Revolutions.

Local Classes.

Ten circuits of five cities each shall be organized in ten different districts within a radius of 500 miles, following centers: Seattle, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Classes shall be conducted one night a week in each city on the circuit for ten weeks by professional teachers assigned to the work. For example, a class will be conducted in Seattle on Monday on the subject of the class struggle. On Tuesday night the teacher gives the same lecture in Tacoma, on Wednesday in Portland, on Thursday in Astoria, and on Friday in Everett. He commences the circuit again at Seattle on the following Monday with another lecture, and continues year the same route as the preceding week. Seattle will have a class every Monday night, Tacoma every Tuesday, etc., until the whole course of ten lectures is completed in each city on the circuit. The time not occupied with class work can be utilized by the teacher to assist the party by speaking at occasional mass meetings, attending conferences, etc.

It is not possible to conduct these circuits in all of the ten districts at the same time; the cost would be prohibitive and not enough teachers are available. But two men shall be released from other party duties and assigned to this work at once. When they finish their ten weeks' course in one district they can start in another, and in this way, in the course of a year, every district in the party will be covered.

The estimated maximum cost of the services of each lecturer, including wages, expenses and railroad fare is $125 per week. The national office shall pay one-half of this expense and the districts one-half.

Educational Lyceum Course.

This lecture course will be different from others arranged by the party in that it will be devoted exclusively to popular lectures on theoretical subjects. The lectures will be open to the general working class public, the locals shall pay a flat rate for the services of the lecturer and admission tickets should be sold. The entire evening of the lecture should be devoted exclusively to the subject, and the general campaigns and political work of the party should not intrude.

One capable lecturer shall be assigned to this work at once and an extended tour arranged for him. It should be calculated to conduct this tour on the basis of a small deficit which will be born by the National Office.

U. S. Senator Wheeler Reviews the Red Army

"The army of Soviet Russia impressed me as an exceptionally well-trained and thoroly equipped force," said United States Senator Wheeler, of Montana, upon his recent return from Europe on the "President Harding." In the course of his trip he had occasion to visit almost every country in Europe.

The army review that so impressed Senator Wheeler forms part of the Russian historical news pictures to be shown again in Chicago in a few weeks from now. While some of the weekly news reels have carried fragmentary views of the Soviet forces from time to time this picture gives a comprehensive review of that army in all its branches. Actual war scenes showing infantry, artillery and tanks in action, great parades, cavalry charges, aerial forces, armored cars, all are included.

The use of great army tanks to clear fields is exceptionally fine piece of photography.

The army section of the film is only a small part of the film, other portions showing industrial and agricultural reconstruction, sports, and the successful salvage of thousands of famine orphans in the beautiful natural setting of the Black Sea beaches.

We see Russia being reconstructed, feverish activity going on everywhere. The building boom there, if not temporary like in our own capitalist America, but it has come to stay until proletarian Russia outstrips all the capitalist countries of the world.

We see the clothing factory in Moscow, established by American methods, but employing hundreds of Russian workers. The workers of America must help Russia to introduce more extensively American methods of efficiency in industry and production.

This is the record of a series of films put out by the Friends of Soviet Russia as a means of raising funds for the Russian orphan homes, for reconstruction of Soviet Russia, for educating Russia's children, and for the upkeep of the Russian orphan homes.

Chicago YWL "Daily Worker" Drive.

After pledging $1,000 at the "Daily Worker" mass meeting, the Chicago League, within two weeks raised one hundred and fifty dollars in cash.

Comrade Eugene Bechtold, general organizer of the Chicago league and league representative on the "Daily Worker" committee reports that raising 15 per cent of its pledge within two weeks assures him that the Chicago league members are giving their wholehearted support to this drive, and that the membership is showing far greater accomplishments than any other league units in the United States, although this campaign followed close upon the heels of the National Daily Worker Campaign, of which the Chicago League raised over one third of the amount turned in to the national office.

The Hallowe'en masquerade ball, given by the league, was a tremendous success, and proved very profitable for the "Daily Worker" drives, since ten per cent of the proceeds has been turned over to the "Daily Worker" committee.

Open Forum in Los Angeles.

The open forum at Room 206, Tajo Building, First and Broadway, announces its program for November as follows: Sunday, Nov. 4, 8:15 p. m., F. W. Kaplan on "The Ruhr." Nov. 18, S. A. Baker, on "Fascism," and Nov. 25, E. Lerin on "The Collapse of Capitalism."

The Los Angeles, Calif., English branch of the Workers Party meets every Monday evening, Room 203, Tajo Building.

Urges Labor Education.

BERKELEY, Calif.—"Labor seeks life, not simply a living." This was given as the reason for the establishment of the Workers Education Bureau by Spencer Miller, Jr., of New York City, speaking to a University of California audience here.

American Workers Not in Sympathy with Acts of Portland A. F. of L. Circus

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

The "Red-baiting" carnival recently held in Portland, Oregon, by the Pacific Section of the American Federation of Labor has drawn heavily on the resources of every capitalist scribbler in this country. In the words of William F. Dunne these journalistic bats saw the final smash at capitalism—a smash that would send it toppling into the abyss of oblivion. Startled headlines shrieked the glad news—to the capitalists—that industrial unionism, independent working class political action and the recognition of Soviet Russia were decisively defeated by the 100 per cent patriots who gathered to speak in the name of American labor.

And the bats would not be very far wrong, granting that the American workers, or any appreciable fraction of them were represented at the Portland convention. We cannot grant any such assumption.

During my recent trip thru the central states I had the opportunity of learning the feelings of the rank and file of the American workers toward the issues that were turned down by the Gompers machine at Portland. It is safe to say that 90 per cent of the organized workers are in favor of these very vital issues. And if Gompers only realized how he is strengthening the radicals by making them candidates and defenders of such practical measures it is quite likely that he would not be so anxious to slaughter everybody who rises to suggest that this is not the Neolithic age but the Twentieth Century.

The expulsion of Comrade Dunne has more effectively helped to throw the searchlight of publicity on the dirty scenes that threaten to destroy the American labor movement than ten years of propaganda. And the eloquent and scathing indictment delivered against the bureaucrats by Comrade Dunne has enthused the rank and file of the workers who had the opportunity to read it. Instead of dealing a crushing blow to radicalism Gompers has given it a big forward push. An increasing number of those listed as "progressives" in the labor directory are making decisions. Some of them are deciding to put in their pink horns and snuggle closer to the Gompersian pap, while a greater number are deciding to put in their manhood and definitely declaring themselves with the revolutionary elements in the Workers Party. There is no other revolutionary political party in America that can be seen with the naked eye or even with the aid of a microscope.

Not alone is the rank and file of the American workers in revolt against the Stone Age leadership of Gompers but many of these, who, to a certain extent, represent the "aristocracy of labor" feel that a few more years of such leadership will make per capita as scarce as hen's teeth. Not that all officials of the A. F. of L. believe that per capita is the only thing worth living for, but in the present circumstances life without it would be colorless indeed.

I listened to a high officer of a certain International union metaphorically tear the hide off the presidents of the American Federation of Labor. He stated, that some of so-called organizers do nothing else but travel around their districts lifting charters of locals and expelling radicals from the unions. They find as much savage joy in doing this, he declared as an intoxicated Irishman at Donnybrook fair in the days when it was the custom to put a good sized stone on the end of a long stocking and hit every head within reach. And when the man-hunting organizer returns to the wigwam of his superior officer he is received with as much joy as that experienced by an Indian chief on the return of a young warrior from battle with the scalps of a dozen enemies dangling from his belt.

"I have no particular love for radicals as such," declared the officer referred to here, "but I know from experience that without the radicals the unions would be as dead as the shinbone of Saint Anne. The average member pays his dues. The radical is always on the job trying to improve things. All this talk about radicals disrupting the unions is hokum. The real disrupting is done by the organizers (?) who are paid by international presidents for making the union safe for their jobs. The lifting of charters and the expulsion of progressives is in fact reducing once powerful unions to ghosts of their former greatness."

There is still enough money left from the good old days in the union coffers to pay the salaries of international presidents and even tho the famous Mooney treasury may not be at their disposal there are plenty of fat treasuries at the beck and call of the American plunderbund whose interests the labor fakirs serve so well. Furthermore, we will soon see all our international presidents in the banking business and, of course, it will be a crime to lay all our troubles at the black feet of the "international bankers."

The labor fakirs are worming themselves into a warm spot in the affections of the American plutocrats but they are fast losing the confidence of the workers who pay them their salaries. John L. Lewis, for instance, would be no popular guy in the mining regions as a Grand Klokard of the Ku Klux Klan at a convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. "Whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad." Which was rather cute of the Gods. It is much easier to get rid of a madman than one who has his mental night cap firmly set on his skull. The famous Lewis broadside against the "Reds" has resulted in a great march of miners into the Workers Party. "Go to it, Nhn" is the war cry of the rebel miners.

Celebration in Los Angeles.

The Sixth Year of the Russian Revolution will be celebrated in Los Angeles, Calif., Sunday afternoon, Nov. 11, at the Music Arts Hall, 233 S. Broadway. "Mo her" Ella Reeves Bloor, recently returned from Russia, and one of those indicted under the Criminal Syndicalism Law in Michigan, will be speaker for the occasion. "Mother" Bloor is well known in Los Angeles for active work in behalf of Soviet Russia.

The funds received at this meeting will be used to assist the launching of The Daily Worker.

The Celebration in Boston.

The celebration of the Sixth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution will take place at Scenic Auditorium, corner Berkeley and Tremont Sts., Boston, Mass., Sunday, Nov. 4, 2 p. m. Speakers: J. O. Bentall and others. Music. Admission free. Come in masses. All proceeds for The Daily Worker Fund.

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...erican Labor Calls Meeting for One Front

By M. D. HAMILTON.

...Communist Party ...convention of the Mexican ...of Labor (Confederación ...Obrera Mexicana) took ...the industrial city of Orizaba ...more than a thousand delegates ...a million organized workers ...fraternal delegates from ...the United States of America, Canada, Cuba, Central and South America, the Caribbean ...the Congress of Mexico. ...the figures of representation ...is hardly fully with the financial ...which was an unexpected ...of 50,000 pesos. This ...raised over by the general secretary ...his report in the interest of the ...money machine. To clear ...concerning things about the report ...by delegates was that the secretary ...had to explain it bore the name ...Morones, which is "Money" in ...Spanish.

The only constructive thing of the ...ference was the adoption of a ...solution calling for a "Unity Labor ...vention" of all factions, naming ...syndicalist Confederación Gen... ...Trabajadores, the Communist ...and all other radical and inde... ...dent organizations.

But the big sensation was the ...ssion of a resolution that "the ...ican labor movement is of a na... ...alistic character . . . and must ...with all the problems which affect ...tico as a nation." Thus it was ...ther, resolved that, besides the old ...dents or less revolutionary red ...black labor flag hitherto used as ...emblem of the C. R. O. M., the ...onalista hereafter carry and dis... ...y the national flag; and to sing, ...des the revolutionary hymn, "The ...s of the People," the national air ...Mexico. To crown all, the motto ...the organization was changed ...m "Health and Revolution" to ...alth and Evolution!" Who said ...pers would not make good fol... ...rs of the Mexican leaders?

The real workers and peasant dele... ...s among the body became unruly ...disgusted, walked the streets of ...adalajara rather than attend a ...ception. They cited that no reso... ...on calling for labor organization ...ention were passed, while all adop... ...were devoted to petitions to pull... ...and political bodies. Only by ...solution of Morones, that the ...ms which sent delegates would ...asted to expel them if they did ...attend did he manage to hold the ...k and file delegates together. ...ere and there the rank and file ...egates showed a spirit of ...ht. With savage intonation a ...nt delegate from Durango ...nded, "If present methods give ...us the land are not changed, soon ...come the day when we will take ...by force!"

Exports to France.

MOSCOW.—(Soviet Russia)—The "Ex...khleb," which is the State-con... ...syndicate for the export ...of Russian cereals, has con... ...a contract with a French bus... ...group regarding the export to ...ce of a large consignment of ...sian wheat of the new season's ...p.

What

Illinois Industrial Review (Dun... McDonald, editor), says about

The Government Strikebreaker

By JAY LOVESTONE.

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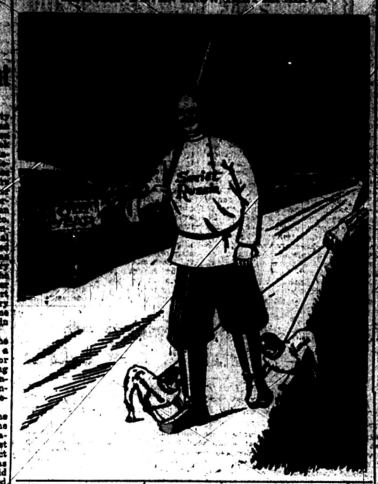

Competition for Burns

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.

There is a new Labor Aristocracy springing up in the American Labor Movement, of which Major George L. Berry, head of the Printing Pressmen's Union, is the official spokesman. Fresh from breaking the New York pressmen's strike, he was hailed as a conquering hero by the American Federation of Labor convention, and immediately proceeded to lay down four new basic principles upon which the A. F. of L. according to him, now stands. These are: "The ownership of property, an adequate return on investments, an adequate sum allowed industry for the matter of deterioration, and that all workers, including managers, get proper compensation for what they put into industry."

This program, which could have been written by the Chamber of Commerce, was hailed with joy by the capitalist press of the whole country. In the last mentioned so-called basic principle are slyly identified labor, but to keep the stigma of being too pro-labor, he hedges their reward by stating the rights of the managers of industry, and a modernized version of the old wage cut slogan, "A fair day pay for a fair day's work."

Strikebreaking Pressmen Are Their Own Worst Enemies.

Berry and the National officials, in calling their strike. They had lived through an agreement known as the Manton Award, which had been condemned by every trade union in the country, and lauded by the employers in much the same way as the notorious Landis Award.

They broke the discipline of Berry's dictatorship, this was the excuse needed to smash the union. They knew Berry, and were afraid of his trickery, and when they supplied him with the needed, if rather flimsy, excuse to ...e his master, the publishers, ...ill on strike, but Berry ...combing the country for strike breakers, using members of the union to whip their brother members into line in the interest of the publishers association.

This is the new Labor Aristocracy. This is the most dangerous enemy that labor has to confront.

John L. Lewis brought joy to the hearts of every "Open Shopper" when he smashed the strike of the miners in District 26, and when he betrayed the striking miners, of Fayette and Somerset County, to the tender mercy of the unscrupulous coal barons. He was openly accused by Frank Farrington, himself a rank conservative with a record that would not stand close scrutiny, of receiving hundreds of thousands of dollars from coal operators, for allowing them to run their mines upon a non-union basis.

Now Berry, with a record that is a stench in the nostrils of every honest trade unionist, finally qualifies to ...

Launch Terror Against Unions.

STOCKHOLM.—Finland's white-fascist demand destruction of all trade unions in that country. They are attacking even the conservative social-democratic party. The rights of the only representative of the Communist party in the parliament, Pulkkinen, have been annulled and the party forbidden to take part in the next elections. Ville Harinen, editor-in-chief of the newspaper, Sluaten Tjomines, has been arrested.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass it on to Your Neighbor

A Square Deal, if—

By the Federated Press.

CICERO, Ill.—"I will see that the defendants get a square deal if they really represents American labor," declares the special prosecutor in the Cicero free speech cases. Three members of the Workers' Party, including J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the principal party organ, The Worker, are facing trial after arrest on disorderly conduct charges. Demand for a jury trial caused postponement of the hearing after their arrest Oct. 12. Their disorderly conduct consisted of speaking at an Anti-Fascist mass meeting in this industrial suburb of Chicago.

The special prosecutor appointed by the police judge is John Christenson of Christenson & Lyon, a Chicago law firm which maintains an office in Cicero. "I am not opposed to any legitimate efforts of labor to better conditions," Christenson declares. "What I want to know is if the speakers are against the government. If they really represent American labor and not something else, the case will probably be settled without any trouble."

Cicero has a large Italian population in which the Citizens' Club has been spreading propaganda for the Fascist movement. The Anti-Fascist alliance has stirred up opposition to this movement. The three speakers who were arrested all oppose fascism.

Ohio Reactionaries Fight Labor Party at State Convention

Why the Industrial Registration?

By ABRAM JAKIRA.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, as it was announced in The Worker last week, decided to get an Industrial Registration of the membership regularly twice a year. This decision is of utmost importance. It will surely be met with the heartiest support of the entire party not so much because of the discipline as because of conviction that this step is a vital necessity for the future success of our work.

The shaping and the adoption of correct policies depends greatly, if not exclusively, upon the correct knowledges of our strength in the labor movement generally or even within a certain industry, trade or territory. One cannot estimate the strength of the organization without knowing certain facts about its membership in addition to its numbers. Mere members do not indicate the real strength of the branches of Michigan State contains 19 names. Of these only seven of the Party has been immensely hampered because of lack of such correct information of our strength. This is one of the most important reasons why the registration must be made a success at any cost.

But there are many other reasons that prompted the C. E. C. to make the industrial registration a regular and permanent institution of the Party. The Party is at present organized on a geographical basis only. We have not a single "house trial" or "Shop" branch of the Party. In this respect our party is really an exception among the Communist Parties of the entire world. It is a remnant of the old Socialist Party. The time is now overripe for us to make at least a study of the question. It is absolutely essential to determine the possibilities for the organization of Party branches based on shop and industrial lines. There is a splendid opportunity for this in a number of industries, as in the needle trades, or among the coal miners for instance. The C. E. C. up to now was unable even to make a study of the question because of lack of proper information. The Industrial Registration will help the party to analyze the situation with facts in its hands and thus avoid possible organization.

The Party has for the last year played an important part in the labor movement of the country. Its influence is growing from day to day. For it would be a great mistake to assume that the Communist movement of this country has capitalism by the throat, and that we can now afford to have an easy sailing. Quite the contrary. The growth of the Party and its influence has already succeeded in arousing the fury of the reactionaries. A united front is being formed by the reactionary officialdom of the American Federation of Labor not only within its own ranks. The Gompers machine has openly joined hands with the employing class and its governmental agencies. The reaction is concentrating all its energies against every thing honest and progressive in the labor movement. The communists, however, are far from taking full advantage of the possibilities and of their potential forces.

While no definite information is available at this moment, it is certain that even now about 40 or 50 per cent of our membership is not connected with the Trade Union movement. We have made considerable progress during the last year in connecting up our membership with the Trade Unions, but much is left to be done in this field. In this respect the Industrial Registration can hardly be overestimated. A few concrete examples will readily bear this out. An Industrial Registration blank returned to the National Office by one of the branches of Michigan State contains 19 names. Of these only seven are union men. Of the remaining twelve at least seven could join a union with a little effort and assistance on the part of the National District, or even the Local office of the Party. It is needless to say that these seven comrades, if joined to the Trade Unions, would be of greater value to the labor movement of that city. The registration blank of a language branch of a comparatively small city in New England is another illuminating example of the importance of the Industrial Registration. Out of 65 members of that branch, the Registration blank shows, five are machinists who could easily join a local union. Yet no steps have been taken to have this done despite the fact that in that particular city there are at present no communists in the Machinists' Union. Such a situation would not exist with the Industrial Registration completed and in the hands of responsible Party units.

At a meeting of Branch Industrial Organizers of a large industrial city an organizer of a Ukrainian branch pointed out that the Industrial Registration will result in his branch becoming one hundred per cent "unionized." Only some assistance of the City Industrial Organizer in the form of advice was needed to have this achieved. This, perhaps, is an exceptional case, but it nevertheless shows how advantageously the Industrial Registration may be used by the Party.

The above are but a few of the reasons that prompted the C. E. C. to make the Industrial Registration a regular and an important institution of the party. It was necessary to take this step in order to make the Party more efficient and not because of a desire for mere "formalism" as some have it. It is essential that every member of the Party bears this in mind and assists the National Office to get results with unnecessary waste of time and energy.

Union Elects Tom Mooney.

SAN QUENTIN, Calif.—Tom Mooney has been informed here by delegates from the International Moulders' Union that the convention of the union in Cleveland has elected him by representatives at all A. F. of L. conventions for the next three years. The convention also passed a resolution which will be presented to Governor Richardson in person, asking for unconditional pardon for Mooney and Billings; and donated $1,000 toward defense. Mooney expressed himself as gratified with the action of the union, of which he has been a member for 21 years.

Bakery Workers For a Labor Party

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—While the American Federation of Labor convention was in session at Portland, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union held its national convention here.

The resolution, adopted is in direct contradiction to the actions of the American Federation of Labor convention.

The American Federation of Labor sends fear against anything smacking of progress and vocal against amalgamation, a Labor Party, and recognition of Soviet Russia.

The Bakery Workers' International endorsed the formation of a Labor Party, voted in favor of recognition of Soviet Russia, and decided upon a more friendly attitude toward the independent movement in the trade in the hope of bringing about immediate co-operation and further unity.

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Vivid 9-Reel Picture
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DURING 1922-23

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Utica, N. Y.	Aurora, Ill.	Jamestown, N. Y.	Waukegan, Ill.	Binghamton, N. Y.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Gary, Ind.
COLONIAL THEATRE	STRAND THEATRE	EAGLE HALL	LIBERTY TEMPLE	KALURAH TEMPLE	WIETING OPERA HOUSE	PLAZA THEATRE,
SUNDAY, NOV. 4	MONDAY, NOV. 5	MONDAY, NOV. 5	WEDNESDAY, EVENING	WEDNESDAY EVENING,	SUNDAY EVENING	TUESDAY, NOV. 13,
2:30 and 7:30 P. M.	Three Showings:	EVENING	NOVEMBER 7:	NOV. 7, 7:30 P. M.	NOV. 11, 8 P. M.	Continuous
	2, 7 and 9 P. M.					12 Noon—11 P. M.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION.

...Labor Calls Meeting for One From ...

...By W. D. RAMSEY...
...Chairman of the Committee...
...Federation of Labor (Communist)...
...Chicago (Communist) ...
...industrial city, at Bismarck ...
...and it was there ...
...gathered ...
...the latest ...
...Communists, right-hand men ...
...Gompers of Moscow, ...
...Third Internationale ...
...hardly fully with the Executive ...
...which shows an unwillingness ...
...to do so." ...peace. ...This was ...
...passed over by the general secretary ...
...his report in the interest of the ...
...Communist meeting. To the ...
...amusing thing about the report ...
...the delegate was that the secretary ...
...had to explain it bore the name ...
...Moscow—which is "Money" in ...
...Russian.

The only constructive thing of the ...ference was the adoption of a ...olution calling for a "Unity Labor ...vention" of all factions, naming ...e syndicalist Confederation Gen... ...de Trabajadores, the Communists and all other radical and independent organizations.

But the big sensation was the ...option of a resolution that "the American labor movement is of a ...alistic character . . . and must ...w all the problems which affect ...bics as a nation." Thus it was ...ther resolved that, besides the old ...d more or less revolutionary red ...d black labor flag, hitherto used as ...mblem of the C. R. O. M., the ...ociation hereafter carry and display the national flag; and to substitute the revolutionary hymn, "The ...ng of the People," the national anthem of Mexico. To crown all, the motto ...the organization was changed ...m "Health and Revolution" to ...Health and Evolution!" Who said ...ppers would not make good fol...wers of the Mexican leaders?

The real workers and peasant delegates among the body became unruly ...d disgusted, walked the streets of ...Malajara rather than attend a ...evolution. They cited that no reso...tions calling for labor organization ...d strikes were passed, while all adop...ons were devoted to petitions to poli...ans and political bodies. Only by ...e exhibition of Morones, that ...ne which sent delegates would ...e asked to expel them if they did ...ot attend did he manage to hold the ...k and file delegates together.

...ere and there the rank and file ...egates showed a revolutionary ...irit. With savage intonation a ...egate delegate from Durango ...ded, "If present methods of giv... us the land are not changed, soon ...l come the day when we will take ...y-force!"

Exports to France.

MOSCOW.—(Roста.)— The "Exportkhleb," which is the State-controlled syndicate for the export trade of Russian corn, has concluded a contract with a French business group regarding the export to France of a large consignment of Russian wheat of the new season's ...

What

...Illinois Industrial Review (Dun... McDonald, editor), says about

The Government Strikebreaker

By JAY LOVESTONE.

If there is any doubt about the ...tile attitude of Harding or ...ugherty, or for that matter, any ...the other politicians and who ...y are in sympathy with, this book ...mpletely dispels that doubt. They ...e shown to be in league with the ...ancial pirates who are robbing the ...erican public and using their ...y effort to destroy every vestige ...the trades union movement in this ...untry.

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Competition for Burns

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.

There is a new Labor Aristocracy springing up in the American Labor Movement, of which Major George L. Berry, head of the Printing Pressmen's Union, is the official spokesman. Fresh from breaking the New York pressmen's strike, he was hailed as a conquering hero by the American Federation of Labor convention, and immediately proceeded to lay down four new basic principles upon which the A. F. of L., according to him, now stands. These are: "The ownership of property, an adequate sum allowed industry for the matter of deterioration, and that all workers, including managers, get proper compensation for what they put into industry."

This program, which could have been written by the Chamber of Commerce, was hailed with joy by the capitalist press of the whole country. In the last mentioned so-called basic principle is the timidity mentions labor, but to keep the stigma of being too pro-labor, he hedges their reward between the rights of the managers of industry, and a modernized version of the old worn out slogan, "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work."

Strike breaking is passing out of the hands of the private strike breaking agencies. Their method was too crude and out of date. It can be more effectively handled by the Lees, the Lewises and the Berrys, and when they cannot serve their masters any longer in this capacity, they can start announce openly their business connections.

Lee was acclaimed an ideal labor leader by the employers of labor when he broke the outlaw switchmen's strike. His other betrayals during the railroad upheaval, made him unfit to serve the railroad interest any longer in that capacity, so he was made President of a ten million dollar railroad equipment corporation, at the modest little salary of $25,000 per year.

John L. Lewis brought joy to the hearts of every "Open Shopper" when he smashed the strike of the miners in District 26, and when he betrayed the striking miners, of Fayette and Somerset County, to the tender mercy of the unscrupulous coal barons. He was openly accused by Frank Farrington, himself a rank conservative with a record that would not stand close scrutiny, of receiving hundreds of thousands of dollars from coal operators, for allowing them to run their mines upon a non-union basis.

Now Berry, with a record that is a stench in the nostrils of every honest trade unionist, finally qualifies to lead this new strike breaking aristocracy. He draws a salary as head of the pressman's union and represents the publishers. This is the new method, of the up-to-date employers, of smashing strikes of their employees.

The pressmen's union of New York did not violate any agreement with their employers, this agreement had expired September 1st. They broke a union rule, by not getting the consent of Berry and the National officials, before calling their strike. They had lived through an agreement known as the Manton Award, which had been condemned by every pressman in the country, and lauded by the employers in much the same way as the notorious Landis Award.

They broke the discipline of Berry's dictatorship, this was the excuse needed to smash the union. They knew Berry, and were afraid of his trickery, nevertheless they supplied him with the needed, if rather flimsy, excuse to serve his master, the publishers. They are still on strike, but Berry is combing the country for strike breakers, using members of the union to whip their brother members into line in the interest of the publishers association.

This is the new Labor Aristocracy. This is the most dangerous enemy that labor has to confront.

Launch Terror Against Unions.

STOCKHOLM.—Finland's white-fascisti demand destruction of all trade unions in that country. They are attacking even the conservative socialdemocratic party. The rights of the only representative of the Communist party in the parliament, Pulkkinen, have been annulled and the party forbidden to take part in the next elections. Ville Harinen, editor-in-chief of the newspaper, Suomen Tyomies, has been arrested.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass it on to Your Neighbor

A Square Deal, if—

By the Federated Press.

CICERO, Ill.—"I will see that the defendants get a square deal if they really represent American labor," declares the special prosecutor in the Cicero free speech case. Three members of the Workers' Party, including J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the principal party organ, The Worker, are facing trial after arrest on disorderly conduct charges. Demand for a jury trial caused postponement of the hearing after their arrest Oct. 12. Their disorderly conduct consisted of speaking at an Anti-Fascisti mass meeting in this industrial suburb of Chicago.

The special prosecutor appointed by the police judge is John Christenson of Christenson & Lyon, a Chicago law firm which maintains an office in Cicero. "I am not opposed to any legitimate efforts of labor to better conditions," Christenson declares. "What I want to know is if the speakers are against the government. If they really represent American labor and not something else, the case will probably be settled without any trouble."

Cicero has a large Italian population in which the Citizens' Club has been spreading propaganda for the Fascist movement. The Anti-Fascist alliance has striven up opposition to this movement. The three speakers who were arrested all oppose fascism.

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Why the Industrial Registration?

By ABRAM JAKIRA.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, as it was announced in The Worker last week, decided to put an Industrial Registration of the membership regularly twice a year. This decision is of utmost importance. It will surely be met with the heartiest support of the entire party not so much because of the discipline as because of conviction that this step is a vital necessity for the future success of our work.

The shaping and the adoption of correct policies depends greatly, if not exclusively, upon the correct knowledge of our strength in the labor movement generally or even within a certain industry, trade or territory. One cannot estimate the strength of the organization without knowing the facts about its membership in addition to its numbers. Mere numbers do not indicate the real strength of the organization. The work of the Party has been immensely hampered because of lack of such correct information of our strength. This is one of the most important reasons why the registration must be made a success at any cost.

But there are many other reasons that prompted the C. E. C. to make the industrial registration a regular and permanent institution of the Party. The Party is at present organized on a geographical basis only. We have not a single "industrial" or "Shop" branch of the Party. In this respect our party is really an exception among the Communist Parties of the entire world. It is a remnant of the old Socialist Party. The time is now overripe for us to make at least a study of this question. It is absolutely essential to determine the possibilities for the organization of Party branches based on shop and industrial lines. There is a splendid opportunity for this in a number of industries, as in the needle trades, or among the coal miners for instance. The C. E. C. up to now was unable even to make a study of the question because of lack of proper information. The Industrial Registration will help the party to analyze the situation with regard to its hands and thus avoid possible mistakes.

The Party has for the last few years an important part in the labor movement of this country. Its influence is growing from day to day. But it would be a great mistake to assume that the Communist movement of this country has capitalism by the throat, and that we can now afford to have an easy sailing. Quite the contrary. The growth of the Party and its influence has steadily succeeded in arousing the fury of the reactionaries. A united front against the communists has been formed by the reactionary officialdom of the American Federation of Labor and by all the open enemies. The Gompers machine has openly joined hands with the employing class and its government agencies. The reaction is concentrating all its energies against every thing honest and progressive in the labor movement. The communists, however, are far from taking full advantage of the possibilities and of their potential forces.

While no definite information is available at this moment, it is certain that even now about 40 or 50 per cent of our membership is not connected with the Trade Union movement. We have made considerable progress during the last year in connecting up our membership with the Trade Unions, but much is left to be done in this field. In this respect the Industrial Registration can hardly be overestimated. A few concrete examples will readily bear this out. An Industrial Registration blank returned to the National Office by one of the branches of Michigan State contains 19 names. Of these only seven are union men. Of the remaining twelve at least seven could join a union with a little effort and assistance on the part of the National District, or even the Local office of the Party. It is needless to say that these seven comrades, if joined to the Trade Unions, would be of greater value to the labor movement of that city. The registration blank of a language branch of a comparatively small city in New England is another illuminating example of the importance of the Industrial Registration. Out of 66 members of that branch, the Registration-blank shows, five are machinists who could easily join a local union. Yet no steps have been taken to have this done despite the fact that in that particular city there are at present no communists in the Machinists' Union. Such a situation would not exist with the Industrial Registration completed and in the hands of responsible Party units.

At a meeting of Branch Industrial Organizers of a large industrial city an organizer of a Ukrainian branch pointed out that the Industrial Registration will result in his branch becoming one hundred per cent "unionized." Only some assistance of the Industrial Organizer in the form of advice was needed to have this achieved. This, perhaps, is an exceptional case, but it nevertheless shows how advantageously the Industrial Registration may be used by the Party.

The above are but a few of the reasons that prompted the C. E. C. to make the Industrial Registration a regular and an important institution of the party. It was necessary to take this step in order to make the Party more efficient and not because of a desire for mere "formalities" and "red tape." It is essential that every member of the Party bears this in mind and assists the National Office to get results with unnecessary waste of time and energy.

Union Elects Tom Mooney.

SAN QUENTIN, Calif.—Tom Mooney has been informed here by delegates from the International Moulders' Union that the convention of the union in Cleveland has elected him to represent them at all A. F. of L. conventions for the next three years. The convention also passed a resolution which will be presented to Governor Richardson in person, asking for unconditional pardon for Mooney and Billings; and donated $1,000 toward defense. Mooney expressed himself as gratified with the action of the union, of which he has been a member for 21 years.

Bakery Workers For A Labor Party

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—While the American Federation of Labor convention was in session at Portland, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union held its annual convention here.

The resolution adopted is in direct contradiction to the actions of the American Federation of Labor convention.

The American Federation of Labor solidly face against anything smacking of progress and voted against amalgamation, a Labor Party, and recognition of Soviet Russia.

The Bakery Workers' International endorsed the formation of a Labor Party, voted in favor of recognition of Soviet Russia, and decided upon a more friendly attitude toward the independent movement in the trade in the hope of bringing about immediate co-operation and further unity.

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Make It More Than a Greeting!

An increased number of workers in the United States will rise to greet Nov. 7th, the Sixth Anniversary of the establishment of Workers' Rule in Russia. Nov. 7, 1917, the greatest day of emancipation in this country, who understand the real significance of the great upheaval that swept czarism away forever, have grown steadily. American labor is also more conscious, this year, of its identity of interest with the Russian revolution. It feels more than ever the cause linked with the world struggle of labor for emancipation.

In the words of Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, in an article in the October issue, giving impressions during a recent trip abroad with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative National Bank party:

"Out of personal contact and intimate conversations with the leaders of the international labor movement, the conviction was forced upon us that we are near brethren in thought and deeds; that their problems are family problems whether we know it or not; and that in the great task of making the world fit to live in, we ought to carry our share of the load and lend a helping hand."

That comes from the spokesman of one of America's most conservative labor unions. More can be expected from the rank and file of labor. More must be expected. On page one of this issue we show how the Coolidge administration is engineering a new conspiracy against Soviet Russia, thru an immediate attack on Workers' Germany. But American labor must know that during all of the past six years, today more than ever, the United States is an ally of French imperialism in its military ambitions to dominate Europe, involving, if possible, the overthrow of the Russian Soviet Republic. This becomes quickly apparent as one studies the uses to which the Paris statesmen are putting the funds of the French republic, the money that France really owes in war debts and interest to the United States.

The American Funding Commission will report to the next Congress that seven billion dollars are owing to the United States, exclusive of Great Britain's huge debt to this country. Nearly half of this sum, or $3,340,606,376.97 with accrued interest of $576,719,597.87, is due from France. France makes no effort to pay the interest, not to mention the principle.

Imperialist France is not using that half billion of unpaid interest to ease the burden on the backs of her workers. Not one penny of it is spent to better the conditions of labor at home. It is going to bolster up her military machine thruout Europe.

This is shown in the items demanded by the French Budget Commission. A total of $170,000,000 is asked, five years after the ending of the war, $93,500,000 to go to Austria, $50,000,000 to the Little Entente, including such puppets of Paris as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Jugoslavia, while $27,500,000 goes to Horthy's white terror in Hungary.

The Chicago Tribune correspondent at Paris cables his paper what this money will be used for. He says that:

"The loan to Hungary will enable that country to improve and enlarge the mammoth Skoda munition works, . . . making the plant bigger than the Krupp's during the war."

This correspondent continues:

"The Schneider syndicate, which controls the Creusot works near Lyon, supplying most of France's armaments, secured the Skoda plant after the armistice and under a new management the Hungarian government recognizes the transfer of the property and agrees to facilitate manufacture and exploitation.

"Consummation of the scheme will give France control over all the munitions industries among its little allies, as the Little Entente will be able to obtain arms and ammunition of every kind, from revolvers and rifles to tanks from the Skoda plant.

"This will make the Eastern allies of France independent of France in the event of trouble with Germany."

Let American labor remember that France is preparing and plotting new war against the workers of Soviet Russia and Germany with money belonging in fact to the workers of the United States who bought the Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. Frank A. Vanderlip, the Wall Street financier, in his book, "What Next In Europe?" speaks of Europe's debts to the United States:

"When the United States government loaned these sums of money to the Allies, our government expected repayment. At the time the loans were made there was never a suggestion that they should be regarded as part of our contribution to America's war effort. To provide the sums so loaned we sold Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. The Treasury Department instructed those responsible for the sale of these securities to emphasize the fact that part of the money the Treasury got from American investors was being reloaned to European governments; that those loans would be repaid, and that the interest burden upon our taxpayers would be lightened by interest payments we were to receive from the European debtors."

But no interest has been paid, except that received from Great Britain. The total interest due on $6,970,117,427.33 of loans is now the colossal sum of $1,088,457,478.15. Europe doesn't pay. The American workers, therefore, pay the interest on the Liberty Bonds, bought up by the big capitalists at low figures. They pay in the still existing war taxes, even when they go to "the movies." Every cent that the workers of this country pay means that much more in the treasure chests of France and her continental allies, to prepare for "The Next War!"—the war against the workers of Russia and Germany.

It is too late to recall the vast loans that have been sent to Europe. Bankrupt France cannot be forced to pay. But the workers of the United States can back up their greetings to Soviet Russia, on its Sixth Anniversary, by rallying to the call, "Hands Off Workers' Germany!" A blow struck in aid of Workers' Germany is a blow in defense of Soviet Russia.

Against the efforts of American Wall Street, Capitalism and the Coolidge administration at Washington, to safeguard capitalism in Europe, let America's workers proclaim:

No intervention in Germany!
No loans for war against the German workers!
No munitions for use against the German workers!

Thus will America's workers safeguard the interests of all labor thruout the entire world.

Russia Triumphant!

The Communist Party of [illegible] World Revolution

"Workers of the world! Break your chains!" is Soviet greeting to exploited toilers on the Sixth Anniversary of Workers' and Peasants' Rule.

NIKOLAI LENIN VIEWS THE SHADOWS OF CAPITALISM'S WAR GODS

Here they go: Abdul Hamid, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Constantine, Orlando, The Kaiser, Emperor Charles, Czar Nicholas, Wilson, and the rest.

Charles Proteus Steinmetz

The world's working class suffers a heavy blow in the death [illegible] Steinmetz, recognized everywhere as this g[illegible] Socialist.

Honored in all walks of life, big industrialists, [illegible] scientists, all will join in tribute to S[illegible] but only the workers will really mourn his loss.

Friend of the working class, and he never forgot [illegible] Even when he was in the employ of the [illegible] General Electric Company, he spoke his mind freely [illegible] the four-hour day and the socialization of industry, [illegible] the tremendous wastes in the industrial system u[illegible] capitalism.

It is to his greatest credit, however, that he always took [illegible] with the progress of Soviet Russia. He was a mem[illegible] of the Advisory Committee of the Friends of Soviet Russia, [illegible] contributed his share to care for the orphans of the 1923 fa[illegible] In his correspondence with Nikolai Lenin, there was indica[illegible] sincere desire to go to Russia and help in the tremendous ta[illegible] electrifying the First Workers' Republic. It is not unreas[illegible] to suppose that Steinmetz had in view the day when he could [illegible] all of his time and energy in aid of the tremendous program [illegible] Communist reconstruction in Russia.

Steinmetz died Friday, Oct. 26, 1923, only 58 years old. [illegible] was considered as still being a young man. Great things [illegible] expected of him. But death has cut short his useful span of [illegible] His deeds will furnish an inspiration to younger scientists, [illegible] will take his place, and stand on the side of labor and support [illegible] struggles in this and in other lands. These will learn, what St[illegible] metz knew, that only in a social order, where all are free, is it [illegible] sible for science to rise to its greatest possible achievem[illegible] Posterity will give Steinmetz his place as one of the pioneers [illegible] the new social order that is today breaking its way to power [illegible] the world.

Kellogg Goes to London

Frank B. Kellogg, the U. S. Senator of the bankers, g[illegible] gamblers and land owners, who was retired to private life w[illegible] the farmers and workers in Minnesota elected Hendrik Ships[illegible] has been given another job. He is to be U. S. ambassador [illegible] Great Britain, in place of George Harvey.

There is some speculation as to the reason for this cha[illegible] Harvey's big claim to fame in London grew out of his wear[illegible] silk knee breeches in the best English style. It is said that h[illegible] now planning to pull on some long pants and come back home [illegible] manage Cal Coolidge's campaign to maintain his residence in [illegible] White House, at Washington, D. C., after 1924.

Coolidge tried to offer the London post to Ex-Governor Low[illegible] of Illinois, but the favored son of the Pullman Company has [illegible] own potential ambitions. So the job goes to the corporat[illegible] lawyer, Kellogg, faithful spokesman of the railroads, the Un[illegible] States Steel Corporation, the lumber and grain interests, and [illegible] other bloated aggregation of wealth that fattens off the robb[illegible] of the many.

Kellogg will make ar excellent representative, in London [illegible] American imperialism. He will do his best to carry out the [illegible] gram of the government at Washington to crush the aspirat[illegible] of Europe's workers in their present hour of struggle. [illegible] Coolidge administration is planning to help Europe. Sure it [illegible] It is planning to support a capitalist dictatorship over Eur[illegible] If it can!

"Civil War" in Oklahoma

Much noise about Oklahoma's "civil war" should not efface [illegible] memory of that time, not so long as six years ago, when Oklah[illegible] really was in a state of civil war. In the summer of 1917 sev[illegible] thousands of Oklahoma tenant farmers took to the hills with t[illegible] horses and guns and made the announcement that they were [illegible] going to France under the conscription law. In the succeed[illegible] events there was nothing to show that their objection to the d[illegible] was due to a fear of fighting.

In the present Ku Klux Klan war, or near-war, the farm[illegible] fighting spirit is being exploited by two groups of capitali[illegible] That famous organization of direct action and terror, the Stand[illegible] Oil Company, is trying to strangle the independent oil operat[illegible] Jack Walton, elected by the radical farmers' and workers' v[illegible] to the governorship, seems to have gone over to the Stand[illegible] The independent oil capitalists, playing on the interests of m[illegible] farmers, some of whom have discovered oil on their land, [illegible] fighting the Oil Trust thru the Klan organization. Meantime [illegible] small farmers' interests are going to the dogs. The Oklah[illegible] workers and farmers cannot get anywhere until they cut l[illegible] from both capitalist camps and form an independent poli[illegible] party. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party ought to please th[illegible] At least in Oklahoma they can't be scared any longer with [illegible] bugaboo of "radicals."

Who Is This Lloyd George?

The American newspapers have become so used to licking [illegible] spittle of superior persons, and English rulers so convinci[illegible] claim superiority to all others, that it was inevitable the p[illegible] should get drunk on the saliva of Lloyd George.

What makes Lloyd George a "distinguished visitor" is noth[illegible] that he has done for the world. It is the fact that he is the m[illegible] successful swindler and liar of the decade. The lies spoken by [illegible] capitalist class thru his persuasive mouth have lured more t[illegible] to death than have been lured by any other. Small nations [illegible] their extinction or enslavement more to the swindles deliber[illegible] engineered by Lloyd George, as representative of his class, t[illegible] to any other cause.

Instead of being banqueted, Lloyd George ought to be ex[illegible] dited to India, to Ireland, to Egypt, to Soviet Russia or So[illegible] Africa to stand trial for murder.

The Sixth Birthday—The Anniversary of Triumph

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

What better arguments to prove the stability, the irresistible power of workers' rule in the Russian Soviet Republic, on its Sixth Anniversary, Nov. 7, 1923, than the words taken out of the mouths of the enemy!

How sublime is the living, all-conquering truth in the vast morass, a veritable Sargossa Sea of malicious manufactured falsehoods!

Last year Soviet Russia was in the grip of famine and plague; this year she is planning to feed Europe, while the death rate of children in Moscow is lower than at any time in all the days of the Czars!

They have blamed that the power of Communism was weakening, yet, no one instance, they now fear that the whole of the Norwegian labor movement will be won for the Communist Internationals!

They have charged the Russian workers and peasants with being ignorant, illiterate, yet Richard Strauss is invited to Moscow to give symphony concerts! How the truth overlasts! Even in the midst of lies!

For these truths come from the mages of one issue, picked at random, Monday, Oct. 22nd, of the Chicago Tribune, which has shown itself the most bitter of the yellow sheets of the international bankers in capitalism's propaganda war against the young Workers' Republic.

Even on this triumphant Sixth Anniversary of the successful Bolshevik Revolution, when even the emigre counter-revolutionaries have practically given up all hope of the restoration of czarism, the Tribune keeps its editorial guns in action against Russian Soviet Rule. And the ink used is as black as the lies it spreads over its printed pages.

Yet the pages of this publication help furnish the milestones by which to judge the progress made by the workers' and peasants' power in Russia.

On the eve of the Sixth Birthday of the Soviets, let us scan this issue of Oct. 22nd. We will pass by the first few pages, with their news of the developing struggle for power of the German workers, until we come to page five. Here in the first column there flashes upon the headline, "French Put up Millions to Get Russian Grains; Soviet Envoy Wins Aid of Paris Bankers."

From the story tells how the haughty French capitalists are forced to put up 100,000,000 precious francs ($4,500,000) "with the Moscow government as credit for wheat and flax for the coming year." Director Scheinmann, of the Soviet Republic State Bank, tells the Tribune correspondent at Paris, Henry Wales, that "we (the Russians) expect soon to open our own branch" in the United States.

The editorial page always carries some mention of Soviet Russia and this issue is no exception. This editorial deals with the formation of the Russo-British Grain Export Company, organized for the purpose of marketing Russian wheat in England. The Tribune laments as follows:

"It seems that Canada's wheat, Canada's prosperity, and Canada's political relationship with England have been rudely thrust aside by the group of business men composing the new organization. That is because they are business men. They will go into the market where they can make the best deal and the greatest profits. If, as in this case, it happens to be Russia, so much the worse for Canada. So much for the Smuts theory of making the British political commonwealth an economic common wealth."

The Tribune mourns that capitalist greed for profits should force it to aid in developing Soviet Rule for the abolition of all profits. It is this greed that will persist to the end of the days of the capitalist social order.

Yet on page sixteen of the same issue The Tribune seeks to wipe away its tears with a copyright story from John Steele, its correspondent at Christiania, Norway, predicting that the Communists will be unable to hold the Norwegian labor party for the Communist International. The Tribune pins its hopes on Magnussen, "the Socialist leader," the Norwegian Gompers. While The Tribune speculates on Magnussen's aspirations as a white hope of the Norwegians, are buying 900,000 tons of Russian wheat.

And on page seventeen there is a "Tribune Radio" from Vienna, Austria, to the effect that: "The Soviet government has sent an official invitation to Richard Strauss, famous composer and director of the Austrian state opera, to come to Moscow to direct a series of symphony concerts."

Thus the confession is written down. The Tribune, like the rest of the press of those who prey upon mankind, admits in its own columns that it has lied. Six years of lies! And there will be more lies. But the piercing sunlight of truth is breaking thru! But what a struggle it has been! Read what has happened thru these six years:

The Day of Birth.

Nov. 7, 1917.—The Kerensky government fell. The Communists came into power. Soviet Rule was established. Workers not only in Europe, in blood and tears, but thruout the world, hailed "The New Day." The capitalists, true into their Socialist allies, said, "It can't last."

Peace With Germany.

Nov. 7, 1918.—The First Birthday! The treaty of Brest-Litovsk has been signed with the Kaiser; but the Kaiser's end is near, as is the end of "the war to end war." Samuel Gompers is received by the King of England, while John Reed is arrested for making a speech exposing intervention against the First Workers' Republic, an intervention that involved the United States and halted the first efforts at reconstruction under Soviet Rule.

Intervention Is Defeated.

Nov. 7, 1919.—The Second Birthday! All attempts of the Wilson administration, in alliance with European imperialism, to stab the Soviet Republic in the back have failed, also the Soviet Republics in Bavaria and Hungary have been overthrown, and the Spartacist uprisings in Germany have been drowned in blood, the blood of the workers, with the Social-Democrats among the hangmen, with Liebknecht and Luxemburg dead. The Treaty of Versailles is signed—the Death Knell of Capitalism.

The Drive for Trade Relations.

Nov. 7, 1920.—The Third Birthday! Negotiations for trade relations between Soviet Russia and Great Britain are being held by O'Grady and Krassin at Copenhagen. Other nations refuse to recognize Soviet Russia in any way. But the imperialists' iron ring, the cordon sanitaire, about Free Russia is breaking.

Poland's Last Futile Attack.

Nov. 7, 1921.—The Fourth Birthday! The wars of intervention have been fought out victoriously against the allied white hopes—Kolchak, Yudenitch, Denikin, Wrangel and the rest, while American labor is demanding trade relations with the Soviet Republic. American troops mutiny at Murmansk and in Siberia, and are brought home, the Polish White Terror makes a last futile attack and the Kronstadt revolt is quelled. The United States continues to spread Anti-Soviet propaganda, however, while England, Italy, Germany and other European powers maneuver for Soviet trade.

Fighting the Famine.

Nov. 7, 1922.—The Fifth Birthday! Soviet Russia meets with world interplerialism at the Genoa and the Hague conferences, while famine sweeps the Volga Valley, and labor thruout the world rallies to the relief of the starving workers and peasants. Anniversary celebration marked by Fourth World Congress of the Communist International and the first Congress of the Red Internationale of Labor Unions at Moscow. The trial of the social revolutionaries exposes alliance of "Socialists" with the monarchist reaction.

The Final Triumph.

Nov. 7, 1923.—The Sixth Birthday! The famine has been liquidated. The harvest is good. Great exhibition in Moscow shows tremendous progress made in rehabilitation of Russian agriculture. Red Army of 600,000 growing air fleet is protection against invasion and promise of help to revolutionary workers of Western Europe. The First Workers' Republic is far on the road toward economic recovery.

The broad highway is cleared for the march of the workers and peasants under Soviet Rule forward to pure Communism.

History will record this quick recovery of the Russian people, this victory over famine, from the European civil wars, foreign intervention, famine and plague, as the greatest achievement anywhere of mankind in its long struggle upward from slavery to freedom.

This fact should be brought home to the American people, on this 6th Anniversary of the Russian Soviet Republic, that it took the American revolutionists, of 1776, eleven years before they finally adopted their federal Constitution and established a stable government.

Soviet Rule in Russia has had a constitution since the day it was instituted. The Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic has stood against the capitalist world, and its fifth anniversary is its Anniversary of Triumph.

What Soviet Rule has accomplished during the past six years is a glorious promise of what it can and will achieve in the brighter days ahead.

All Hail the Seventh Year of ... and Farmers' Rule in the Russian Soviet Re...

THE WORKER

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Price 5 c...

Morgan Acts for the U.S.

By JOHN PEPPER

President Coolidge's world conspiracy assumes ever more definite shape. It started as a proposition to achieve world peace, a scheme to make Europe safe for democracy, a plan for saving Germany from starvation.

The Worker" was the first to see thru these phrases and to unmask them as the greatest imperialist plan for restoring capitalism on a world scale, to make Europe safe for a military dictatorship, and to perpetuate wage slavery and starvation in Germany.

American imperialism is now beginning to bring its secrets into the open. The dark, insignificant figure of Coolidge disappeared all of a sudden, and in its place as the swaggering hero on the stage, J. Pierpont Morgan. The greatest capitalist conspiracy began with a bundle of diplomatic notes of Coolidge-Hughes; but the continuation of it is now publicly and openly the checkbook of J. Pierpont Morgan. Coolidge spoke about the good old golden heart of American imperialism which, is breaking at the sight of the terrible situation in Europe. But J. Pierpont Morgan appeared, and tore away the veil of phrases, when lo and behold it became evident that the good old golden heart is nothing but the good old golden vaults of the international banking house of J. Pierpont Morgan.

The people of the United tates thought that the political actor before them is Coolidge, the president of the United States, but they see now with astonishment and fright that he is ransformed into Morgan, the master of Wall Street. In Goethe's drama there is a scene where an humble, whining black poodle joins Faust. Faust pities him and takes him to his study. But the poodle begins to growl. He begins to swell. He becomes as large as a hippopotamus, with fiery eye, terrific tooth, becomes ever more horrible and ever bigger, and fills the whole room, melts suddenly away into a red mist, and then ... appears Mephistopheles, the devil personified. ... ...ter out in fright. This time the Kaiser of ... ...ings of Coolidge over starving Germany, but now it goes with increasing fear that Coolidge has turned into Morgan, that international finance is the kernal of the humble, humanitarian poodle.

Congress or Bankers' Convention?

The United States is a great democracy. Everybody knows, and everybody should be deported or stoned who dares to doubt it—that we have a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Everybody knows, and only criminals and the scum of mankind, such as Bolsheviks question it—that the will of the people of the United States decides the policy of the United States.

But what about this new world conspiracy and entrance into a European entanglement? In 1920 the people of the United States elected a president with seven million majority, and gave him the strictest instructions to keep out of Europe. The elected Congress of the United States voted against entangling alliances.

We do not say that presidential elections are a true expression of the will of the people, or that elected presidents and Congresses tpily represent the people of the United States; but today we have no other forms of expression of the will of the people, and it is sure, if anything is sure, that the overwhelming majority of the people is against the foreign policy of Coolidge and Hughes. Of course, naive persons will say that this is a slap in the face of American democracy.

But these persons are truly naive, for they understand only the written constitution, but not the real, unwritten constitution of our country. These helpless ignoramuses are wondering why, in such a critical period, Congress does not convene in Washington despite the demand of the workers and farmers for a special session of Congress. But they do not perceive that the Congress of the unwritten constitution, the annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association is just now having its sessions in Washington. If it is true that the people of the United States have declared by a seven million majority against United States imperialism in Europe. But who can take this seriously when the convention of the Investment Bankers unanimously declares itself in favor of Coolidge's world con... ... and it appeared so clear in Washington is a pure farce, and the Congress of bankers is the real power.

...as yet has it appeared so ...e in Washington is only ...Exchange in New York.

...dom and War.

Even representa... ...chants and small ... great trusts, as ... McCormick, are cr... come entangled ... peace." They pro... ...ferees to be appo... Morgan) who presi... the war and for pl... tions, which he ... those due to the U...

Even the Hearst p... the interests of small ... of the international ... opinion against the ...

Only the outspoken ... the trusts are enthus... ably enough, the New ... paper and whose d... this, we would think, to ... alarm the whole wor... approves this Coolidge ... nevertheless, whatever ... Hughes' latest note ... present world tragedy ... prove to be a long step ...

The New York Le... whines of the pacifi... Hughes, and does not ... gold pieces. The New ... that, on the contrary, ... present world tragedy ... Coolidge-Morgan con... toward madness and ... gers the threatening ... Coolidge plan. "Fire... want money, not rail... many. Second, Amer... the danger of war."

We hope that ... York Leader ...

...discuss when and how Germany shall pay, but it has no intention to discuss whether Germany shall pay more or less.

Wolves Against Wolves.

It is indeed fortunate for the working class of the whole world and for the future development of mankind that the wolves of the various imperialisms cannot agree.

British and United States imperialisms strive to maintain a unified Germany as a great market for their industrial products. The interest of imperialist France is to dismember Germany, to rob her of the Ruhr region, and to form the greatest steel and coal trust under French rule, dominating all of Europe.

Anglo-American imperialism is whining for help for Germany, in order to save itself from industrial crisis. French imperialism wants to destroy Germany in order to add its industrial hegemony to its own military hegemony in Europe, and to save itself from the ever more threatening financial crisis.

British imperialism wants to restore the German market, for it has one and a half million unemployed, and it fears that the Labor Party will attain to power. United States imperialism wants to keep the German market intact, to give Germany an international loan, because it means thereby to buy off the discontent of the farmers and to postpone the industrial crisis. Imperialist France cannot give in, because France will have general elections in the spring of 1924, and Poincare knows that if he gives in he will be wiped out by the farmer and small business man voting masses.

The ruling big industrialists and big landowners in Great Britain must make every effort to save capitalism in Germany because the cry for a new election is becoming ever mightier, and as the municipal elections show, the Labor Party is constantly advancing, and is menacing conservatives and liberals alike. In the United States the Republican Party, the party of Wall Street, and the Steel Trust view with chattering teeth the elections of 1924, with the growing despair of the farmers and with the inevitable industrial depression.

No World Conference of Imperialist Powers.

The most positive of the New York Leader [illegible] American workers and for the workers of the entire world, if they could unite. If Soviet Russia still living now, it is thanks to the fact that different imperialisms of the big powers could not form a real united front against Soviet Russia. And the only hope now for saving the working class of Germany from destruction and preventing the preparation of a new invasion of Soviet Russia, that the wolves of British, American and French imperialisms will not be able to unite now in a real, strong, united front with common policies.

The New York Leader is proud that it is the newspaper of 500,000 workers; but the New York Leader misleads the workers when it says that a world conference of the various imperialisms of the big powers is in the interest of sanity and peace in the world, and in the interest of the working class. Such a world conference can do nothing else than execute the Treaty of Versailles. But even Lloyd George, one of the authors of the Treaty of Versailles, is forced to admit that the Treaty of Versailles is the basis of the ruin of Germany, and of all of Europe.

The workers and farmers of the United States must understand that our program must be, not the execution of the Treaty of Versailles, but to demand the cancellation of that treaty.

The workers and farmers of America must understand that the cancellation of the Allied debts to the United States at the present moment would mean the greatest help to French and Italian imperialism for maintaining the biggest armies of the world, and that an international loan to Germany at the present moment is nothing but an attempt to save capitalism in Germany and to help the German ruling class to crush the German workers.

The only class-conscious foreign policy of the farmers and workers of the United States is:

Down with the world conference of the wolves of the stock exchange of New York, London, Paris and Rome!

No execution, but cancellation of the Treaty of Versailles!

No new invasion of Soviet Russia, but recognition of the first workers' and farmers' republic!

No help, not a single American dollar for the German military dictatorship in Germany, but help to rob the German proletarians of the eight-hour law!

"RAIC" Venture of "Amalgamated" Is Shown Big Success

(Special to "The Worker")

NEW YORK CITY.—That one important branch of Russian industry is operating very profitably was brought to light this week when the Russian-American Industrial Corporation of 103 E. 14th Street, New York, announced its first dividend of 7 per cent payable to five and a half thousand shareholders.

This corporation, known in the American needle trades as the "RAIC," was launched by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America at the convention in 1922 for the purpose of co-operating with Russia by investing in Russian industry. Last February the corporation advanced several hundred thousand dollars to the All-Russian Clothing Syndicate, Inc., a Russian government syndicate operating 25 clothing factories of all sorts (employing 15,000 workers) and 25 retail stores. The syndicate is able, six months after the first investment by the American corporation, to pay a dividend to the "RAIC" at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, thus demonstrating unusual vigor during that period of operation. On the strength of these profits the "RAIC" has in turn declared its own initial dividend of 3 per cent.

Status of "RAIC."

The RAIC is duly incorporated as an American company under the laws of the state of Delaware, its charter providing for an authorized capital stock of $1,000,000.00, divided into 100,000 shares of par value of $10. These shares have been subscribed in part by Russian sympathizers in almost every state in the Union and in several foreign countries. Most of the stock is held by small subscribers, chiefly labor unionists.

The RAIC agreement with the highest Russian authorities secures its capital investment in Russian in-

(Continued on Page 4)

Daily Worker Fund Is $42,388

To All Members of the Party and
Friends of the Daily Worker:

The fund for the establishment of the "Daily Worker" has reached the total of $42,388. This is the figure on November 6th, with returns from many units of the organization still to be received and the returns from the November 7th celebrations unaccounted for.

It is the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Party that the "Daily Worker" will be established when $100,000 has been raised.

It would be a hazardous proposition for the Party to undertake to publish the Daily paper with less money than the total of $100,000.

When the campaign for the "Daily Worker" was begun it was announced that if the $100,000 was reached by November 7th, the first edition of the paper would appear on that date. We were, however, unable to mobilize the Party organization quickly enough to secure the necessary funds in time to make the preparations and issue the first paper on November 7th.

Daily To Appear Not Later Than January First.

The funds already collected and in addition the amounts known to be in the hands of the various Party units make it certain that the Communist movement in this country will have a daily paper not later than January 1st. If the whole Party mobilizes its strength and quickly raises the balance of the fund it may be possible to anticipate that date and establish the Daily by December 1st.

Forward to Victory.

The whole strength of the Party must be mobilized during the next month to complete the "Daily Worker" fund. There is no greater task before our Party organization than that of establishing a daily Communist paper in the United States.

Comrades! You have shown by your work during the last two months that you are willing to sacrifice in order to enable the Party to reach its goal of establishing a daily paper for the Communist movement of this country. Now you must put your loins, you must mobilize your strength and you must complete your task. Let us make the total $100.000 by the end of November.

What we have already done shows that we can do it.

We must go forward with new courage, with new strength, to complete our task and achieve this greatest step forward for our movement.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, C. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary.

Six Years of Trade Unionism in Russia and U.S.

By EARL R. BROWDER.

One glance at the Russian trade unions gives us a measure of the world-shaking significance of the Proletarian Revolution.

Six years ago unions were outlawed, and but a few thousands of members, in underground organizations, kept the movement alive. Since the Bolsheviks took power, the Russian trade unions have grown to 4,500,000 membership, have built up the greatest educational system in the world, which has liquidated the ignorance of centuries of Csarism, have established the Unions as directors of industry, thru the government trusts and workers' control, have participated in establishing the strongest government in Europe, the first workers' and farmers' government in the world. During this time the wreckage of the world war, worse in Russia than anywhere else, has been cleared away, and the Russian workers are now back to a living standard higher than before the war, the only country in Europe in which this is true. Truly this is a marvelous forward stride, and the Russian trade unions are but beginning their great work.

In the United States, in spite of the great material wealth of the country, and in spite of the industrial revival, the trade unions have been losing ground. More than a million members have left the ranks in the past two years. The official trade union press, is given over to "red hunts," dress patterns, and financial reports. The power of the unions has been broken in the steel, packing, railroad shops, and other industries. Everywhere the unions are fighting for their lives. The workers are completely shut out from the government, except thru sycophantic "old-party hacks who carry union cards in order the better to fool the union members. The American Federation of Labor has gone on record against amalgamation and the labor party. Truly this is a miserable showing. Soviet Republic, the stronger than ever and continually going forward to new conquests. In Soviet Russia and its power lies the guarantee of the near success of the revolutionary movement of the rest of the world.

All militant spirits in the American labor movement who want to see Labor in this country assume its right-ful place of power and dignity, as the master of society, join together in rejoicing that the Russian Workers, starting the seventh year of the Soviet Republic, are stronger than and the Gompers bureaucracy is still in power.

All militant spirits in the American labor movement who want to see Labor in this country assume its right-

J. P. Morgan: "Five years ago we made peace. Now it's time to start all over again."

Develop Alliance of City and Farm Labor in Michigan

By STANLEY BOONE.

(Federated Staff Correspondent.)

DETROIT.—The growth of a close alliance between farm organizations and labor unions in Michigan has been shown in two instances at the meeting of the farmers' Michigan State Grange at Muskegon.

The grange is planning a conference to be held soon to lay plans for a campaign for state-wide socialized electric power development, with both water power and steam. The plan will call for new power plants and for the acquisition by the public of those now operating, the plants to be co-ordinated along the lines proposed by the Public Ownership League of America. Invitations to attend the conference will be issued to all the farmers' organizations, municipalities and labor unions in the state, a special committee announced.

The conference is expected to propose a state-wide survey under state supervision and at state expense, to resort to condemnation proceedings wherever necessary in the acquisition of private power plants; this in connection of existing municipally owned power plants and the extension of power lines to rural sections, the co-ordination of the state movement with the movement of the Public Ownership League of America.

Frank Wade, president Michigan Federation of Labor, invited the Michigan State Grange to join the state federation in an effort "to put desirable candidates in public office and back farmer-labor legislation." As a result, according to A. B. Cook, Grange master, a committee may represent the grange at a coming convention of the Progressive Voters' League, a nonpartisan political organization.

OTTAWA.—Employment in Canada showed a slight falling off at the opening of October, according to returns made to the dominion bureau of statistics.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

on Tour for the LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL to Address Meetings at

Worcester, Mass.	Brockton, Mass.	New Bedford, Mass.	Providence, R. I.	New York, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Penn.	Newark, N. J.
NOV. 24, 8 P. M.	NOV. 25, 3 P. M.	NOV. 25, 8 P. M.	NOV. 26	NOV. 27,	NOV. 28	NOV. 30
HORTICULTURAL HALL	PYTHIAN HALL	LABOR TEMPLE	EAGLE HALL	WEBSTER HALL	MACHINISTS TEMPLE	Definite announcement later
Thomas F. Conroy, Chairman	West Elm St.	John Singleton, Chairman	Westminster St.	Scott Nearing added	15th and Spring Garden	

...r of Seventh Year in Soviet Russia Sees Growing Sentiment for U. S. Recognition in 68th Congress

By JAY LOVESTONE.

...ne of the most important issues to be made by the Sixty-Eighth Congress, ...ened on Dec. 5th, will be the question of resuming trade relations with ...ussia. There are already ...

...There are all sorts of rumors afloat in Washington as to what the Administration is planning to do regarding Russia. Here and there it is whispered ...at that the old Hughes-Gompers policy of dangling Russia in ...

...ront of the Sixty-Seventh Congress much weight has been given to the ...ews of Russian-American relations. The fact that England has ...ranted a grain-trading corporation ...ade with Russia, the intended ...ivity of France in trade relations ...h the Soviet Republic, as shown by ...great impression made by the ...an trip of Herriot and the advo...y of recognition by M. Desmenzie, ...of the leaders of the Chamber of ...ce, and the increasing interest ...American business men in Russian ...elopments, are hastening the for...ation of a definite American policy ...ards Soviet Russia.

Fall for Soviet Recognition.

Last summer saw many American ...ressmen and senators visit the ...iet Republic in order to get a ...st hand view of the actual condi...ons. One of the most prominent ...the visitors was ex-Secretary of the In...rior Albert B. Fall. Mr. Fall is ...ely influential in the innermost ...cles of the Republican Administra...n. Ex-Secretary Fall was a per...nally close friend of the late Pres...dent Harding and many looked upon ...s visit to Soviet Russia as a sort ...f semi-official attempt by President ...arding to get a line on the basis for ...new policy towards the Workers' ...d Peasants' Government.

Amongst close students of governmental affairs at the Capital the consensus of opinion is that since Hughes has addressed his last note, denouncing Soviet Russia, there has been no event of greater importance and effect tending for the resumption of friendly normal relations between the United States and the Soviet Government than the fact that Mr. Fall, upon his return from Russia, has definitely declared himself for an immediate de facto political pact between America and Russia.

Mr. Fall's position has been particularly helpful to the advocates of recognition in that, his close connections with the Administration not only to counterbalance the harmful influence of Secretary of State Hughes, but also to check the ...ve of the attack persistently waged against the Workers' Republic by Mr. Gompers.

Look for Strong Fight in Congress.

Unless unforseen circumstances intervene, there is every likelihood for a strong fight being made on the floor of Congress for a renewal of the trade treaty with and recognition of the Russian government.

With the exception of Congressman Britten, all the legislators who openly are for the resumption of trade relations with or for the complete recognition of the Soviet Government. Amongst the ardent advocates of Russian recognition in this country are Senator Robert La Follette, who is in a very influential position in the Senate, Senator Wheeler of Montana, Senator Shipstead of North Dakota, Congressman Frear of Wisconsin and Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York.

Senator King of Utah, Senator McKellar of Tennessee, and Congressman Beedy of Maine, who have all been in Soviet Russia last summer, have come out four-square for the resumption of trade relations between the two countries.

But there are other senators and congressmen who have not had the opportunity to see the Soviet Government at work and who are very sympathetic to a resumption of friendly dealings between the United States and Russia. In this group are found such powerful figures in the Senate as William E. Borah of Idaho, and Senator George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania. The recent winning fight of Senator Pepper to Russian recognition is especially significant and helpful because the high standing the Pennsylvania Senator has in conservative circles. It is even believed by many who are in intimate touch with the Administration that Senator Pepper will be the one to introduce a resolution for Russian recognition at the coming sessions of Congress.

What Will Congress Do?

More and more is becoming evident to many of our legislative solons that the only way to prevent a complete collapse of the American market, that the only possible relief for the farmers, and that the most effective way of preventing a new and more serious depression in this country is by recognition of the Russian Republic.

There are three distinct proposals for Russian-American relations that the Sixty-Eighth Congress will be confronted with. One group will stand for the complete recognition of the Soviet Government; a second group will fight for a resumption of trade relations. The Administration group will be one of signing the terms of this question and will very likely take the form of an attempt to send a governmental commission to look over the situation in Russia and present a report, which should serve as a basis of American policy. It is not likely that the arguments of the first two groups will fall for this year. Whether they will succeed or even in getting any recognition or trade relations one cannot say at this date. But it is certain that the enemies of Russian recognition in the Sixty-Eighth Congress will have a hard job ahead of them in December, Gompers Anitas Not Talented Any.

In Washington the actions of the American Federation of Labor on the question of Soviet Russia are not taken seriously. As a rule the Senators and Congressmen are expert in reading across recognition and trade relations one cannot say at this date. But it is certain that the enemies of Russian recognition in the Sixty-Eighth Congress will have a hard job ahead of them in December.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party Sends Open Letter to All Chicago's Labor Unions

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party has issued the following statement in reply to the misrepresentations circulated concerning what took place at the convention held July 3rd, at which the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was organized:

"To All Labor Unions In Chicago:
Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Since the convention on July 3rd, 4th and 5th at which the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was organized, continuous attacks have been made on the delegates who participated in the organization of our party at this convention, and particularly upon the delegates of the Workers Party of America.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party has remained silent under these attacks up to this time, hoping that the breach in the united front of labor could be healed and not wishing to put further difficulties in the way of achieving this aim.

In spite of this the misrepresentation in regard to this convention, and of the policy of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party has continued, and therefore the Federated Farmer-Labor Party has determined to make this statement in regard to the convention and the present policy to organized labor in the City of Chicago.

Since the actions of the delegates of the Workers Party have been particularly under attack the Federated Farmer-Labor Party has requested a statement of the facts which will be furnished with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party's request to make a statement of its history of the convention. It has received the following reply:

Statement of the Workers Party of America.

The charge that the Workers Party broke faith with the Conference for the Farmer-Labor Party at the July 3rd convention is a misrepresentation of the facts in connection with the Progressive Political Action Conference. The truth is that the Farmer-Labor Party representatives, after making an agreement with the Workers Party left the Workers Party in the lurch and betrayed the convention.

When the Farmer-Labor Party, early in the spring of 1922, proposed to withdraw from the Conference for Progressive Political Action the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party sent a strong recommendation urging that this action be not taken. In spite of the recommendation of the Workers Party, the Farmer-Labor Party withdrew from the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, and upon motion of John Fitzpatrick, issued a call for the July 3rd convention to unify all labor political forces.

The Workers Party received an invitation from the Farmer-Labor Party to send delegates to this convention and accepted this invitation. It did not only accept the invitation but in three all its energy into the work. Toward this end it also contributed a considerable amount of money to the Farmer-Labor Party to help it in the work of enabling it to print and mail invitations to this convention.

At the time the call for the convention was issued until the convention itself there was the closest cooperation between the Workers Party and the Farmer-Labor Party. Numerous conferences were held at the request of the Farmer-Labor Party. At a conference just prior to the convention was arranged for the purpose of arranging the plan of action in the convention.

In compliance with a request of the Farmer-Labor Party the Workers Party sent an official delegation to Chicago which met with representatives of the Farmer-Labor Party and discussed the work of the convention in detail.

At this conference it was agreed that if the convention was large enough (and delegates representing a half-million workers was agreed upon as being large enough) a Federated Farmer-Labor Party should be organized and an Executive Committee elected at the convention and certain resolutions containing the principles of the party should be adopted.

The Workers Party did not desire to assume a position of leadership in the convention. It was willing and urged that the representatives of the Farmer-Labor Party take the leadership of the new organization and that the Workers Party would give its support to make the work a success.

The Workers Party received no suggestion that any agreement arrived at in the conference referred to above was not to be carried out until the time of the convention. Later, however, it found that John Fitzpatrick had gotten cold feet. It seemed that John Fitzpatrick feared the same machine Company machine would take against him in the trade union movement if he went through with the program which had been agreed to.

In relation to the convention itself it had been agreed between the C. C. of the Workers Party and the National Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party that only bona fide Farmer-Labor delegates should be seated in the preliminary convention of that Party. This agreement was in the form of a letter to the National Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, which was agreed to by the Farmer-Labor Party.

In spite of this agreement the credentials committee of the Farmer-Labor Party convention brought in a report to seat all delegates and during the discussion an effort was made by the machine which had split the Workers Party that only bona fide Farmer-Labor Party delegates should be seated in this preliminary convention.

In spite of the other agreements and arrangements in spite of all the efforts of the Workers Party to secure the democratic functioning of the convention, Fitzpatrick and his group effected control of the convention.

The Workers Party, realizing that it could build a united front of labor politically and then get cold feet and wanted to back out, decided to go home with out anything being done. They were ready to sacrifice the labor party before they would betray the convention.

The Workers Party could not be a part of such a betrayal. It was compelled therefore, to withdraw its representatives leaving it in the lurch and repudiating their agreement to offer a program for the convention and this program was adopted.

If there was any split at this convention it was not a split caused by the Workers Party. If there was a betrayal, it was not a betrayal by the Workers Party. The split and betrayal were the work of Fitzpatrick and the Farmer-Labor group.

Fraternally,

Central Executive Committee
Workers Party of America
C. E. Ruthenberg, Exec. Sec'y.

While conveying this statement of facts about the July 3rd convention the Federated Farmer-Labor Party at the same time desires to present to the organized workers of this city a program to build a united front of labor politically in the city of Chicago.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party would have the right to demand support for itself on the greatest possible expression of the solidarity of labor politically in the city of Chicago. It is, however, willing to sacrifice any selfish aims for the purpose of forming a united political action of labor and it proposes that the labor organizations of Chicago send delegates on receipt of this statement to a conference for the formation of a united labor political party in Chicago to which there shall be united the Trade Unions, Farmer-Labor Party, Workers Party, the Socialist Party, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the Proletarian Party, the Socialist Labor Party.

It urges upon the labor organizations of Chicago a campaign of education to win the support of all existing groups for the formation of such a united political party.

Every labor union in Chicago should pass resolutions in favor of such action and send them to the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party stands as the exponent of such a united front.

Fraternally yours,
Federated Farmer-Labor Party
Joseph Manley, Nat. Sec'y.

Add to Big List of Sixth Soviet Birthday Meetings

Such tremendous response has greeted The Daily Worker Campaign Committee's plans for celebration of the Sixth Birthday of the Russian Revolution, that additions are still being made to the list of scores of mass meetings at which workers all over the country are gathering this year, hailing the triumph of the Workers' and Farmers' government, voicing its counter-revolution, intervention, famine, pestilence and the economic crisis.

Just as the Russian workers have turned from the more spectacular struggle of warfare to the tasks of the construction of industry and cultural life, so do America's workers on the sixth anniversary of the assumption of power by the Russian Communists, turn their best efforts to the most important task of the working class in carrying on the struggle for the same ends sought by their comrades of Russia.

The most important task before America's workers today is the establishment of a great Communist daily paper of national circulation which will speak the message of the Communist International. Recognizing that the working class of America which, on this November, hails the triumph of the Soviet Republic, will dedicate its best efforts to the accomplish the task of establishing THE DAILY WORKER, the Daily Worker Campaign Committee has arranged scores of meetings all over America in celebration of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Later meetings in the larger cities are listed below. Every worker in whose locality a meeting is to be held is urged to attend and to bring other workers. Make the occasion memorable! Come out in thousands! Long live Soviet Russia! Hail to THE DAILY WORKER!

Here is the latest list of meetings for the Sixth Year Celebration;

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Sunday, Nov. 11th at Educational Hall, Jackson, cor. Orange. Speakers: Franklin F. Brill and B. Vedneff.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Sunday, Nov. 11th, at 2:30 p. m. (Hall to be announced later.) Speakers: Ella Reeves Bloor and others.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Saturday, Nov. 10th, at 8 p. m., in Musical Fund Hall, 8th and Locust St. Speakers: Alfred Wagenknecht and others in foreign languages.

BROWNSVILLE, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Friday, Nov. 9th, at 8 p. m., Independence Hall, 91 Osborne St. Speakers: Ben Gitlow, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Iago Galdston and Alexander Bittelman.

WALKERTON, Pa.—Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m., Finnish Hall. English and Finnish speakers.

NEWARK, N. J.—Saturday, Nov. 10th, at 8 p. m., Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St. Tickets 25c.

BOSTON, Mass.—Sunday, Nov. 11th, at 2.00 p. m., in Scenic Temple, Berkeley and Tremont Sts. Speakers: J. O. Bentall and C. E. Ruthenberg.

AKRON, Ohio.—Saturday, Nov. 10th, at 7:30 p. m., in Turner Hall, Grant St. Speakers: William W. Weinstone.

JOHNSTON CITY, Ill.—Sunday, Nov. 11th, in Slovenian Hall, W. 10th St. Speaker: L. K. England.

Organize Italian Workers.

J. Louis Engdahl, Antonio Presti and Mario Giordano recently addressed the members of the Northwestern Terra Cotta Club, consisting mostly of Italian workers employed by the Northwestern Terra Cotta Company, and the prospects are good for a strong Italian Branch of the Workers Party in this section of Chicago.

THIS ISSUE Is No. 301

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above, your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

Greeting the Seventh Year!

There are 5,500 workers in this country, greeting the Seventh Year of Russian Soviet Rule, who have real proof of the growing productivity of industry under the First Workers' Republic.

These are the 5,500 workers who put their dollars into the Russian American Industrial Corporation, organized by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union to help reconstruct the Russian clothing industry.

The "RAIC" announces that the first annual three per cent dividend will be paid to these 5,500 shareholders, proof "to doubting Americans not only that one branch of industry in Soviet Russia is on a sound basis, but that Russian industries generally can 'deliver the goods.'"

It is safe to state that few of those 5,500 believers in Soviet Russia expected, or cared for the three per cent dividend. They looked upon their purchase of stock as a contribution to the strengthening and extending of Workers' Rule. We are sure that these working class investors will use their dividends as part of new purchases of shares in the "RAIC," so that the first million dollars' worth of stock will soon be disposed of, thus materially extending the laudable efforts of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union in aid of their Russian comrades in the needle trades.

One way to help Soviet Russia greet its Seventh Year is to support the "RAIC" of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Communist Children Demand Hands Off Workers' Germany

By NAT KAPLAN.

For the first time in the history of the Communist Movement in America, we can count on the support of a closely knit Communist Children's Organization in our major political campaign.

The Young Workers League Junior (Children's) Section is now organized in 15 cities and has 1,000 children in its ranks.

Because the organization is based on the principle of a combination of Communist Educational Activity, with the immediate participation of the child in the class struggle, this organization was in a position to immediately respond to the slogan of "Hands Off Workers' Germany," issued jointly by the Workers Party, the Trade Union Educational League and the Young Workers League of America.

The program of action to be carried out by these young rebels is:

(a) Discussion in the Children's Groups. Explanation of "Hands Off Workers' Germany" campaign.

(2) Mass meetings to be arranged (invitations to all working class parents—the children and group leaders will act as speakers.

(3) Street Systematic agitation within the "Capitalist Public School," which will assume the following character:

(a) Interrupting invited speakers at assembly meetings if they touch on the German situation and advancing the slogan: "Sending munitions to Germany means the murdering of the German workers' children."

(b) Mass exits at assembly meetings will follow the issuance of the slogan.

(c) The Public Schools will be flooded with the "Young Comrade," the children's magazine. Each issue will deal specifically with this campaign.

(d) At occasions when teachers call for the cheering of "certain honorable gentlemen," this will be counteracted with the cry of "Three cheers for the German Revolution."

(e) Leaflets to be issued soon by the party will be tacked on all bulletin boards, etc., in the school.

(f) The children upon their own initiative will chalk the sidewalks in front of school buildings with such slogans as: "American children, the bosses of this country are sure to send munitions and guns to help shoot down the workers' children of that country. Will you stand for it?"

(g) Noon time meetings will be arranged by the children in front of the schools and the children themselves will act as speakers at these meetings.

(h) All the Communist children will wear a "Hands Off Workers' Germany" tag to be printed soon by the Young Workers League.

(i) If large masses of the children within the Public Schools will be rallied round these issues the question of school strikes will be considered. All such cases will be worked out in close co-operation with the National Junior Department of the Young Workers League.

(4) Junior Groups exist in eight ports in this country. In such towns special days will be set aside for the distribution of party leaflets among the longshoremen, sailors, etc.

(5) House to house leaflet distribution will also be an order of the campaign.

Working Class Parents! Rally round and support the Communist Children in their defiance of the Capitalist Educational System and Capitalist intervention in the German Revolution!

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION.

T. U. E. L. Supports "Daily" Drive

The following letter of instructions to the membership of the Trade Union Educational League has been issued over the signature of the T. U. E. L. National Committee and printed in the League organ—"The Labor Herald:

Join the "Daily Worker" Boosters.

The Daily Worker in Chicago, pledged to fight for the program of the Trade Union Educational League, was greeted by a resolution at the Second General Conference, Sept. 1-2, which pledged our wholehearted support to raise a $100,000.00 fund to establish The Daily Worker."

It is now the task of all members and sympathizers of "The League" to put this resolution into effect. This can best be done thru the following methods:

1. Each member of the League should subscribe to at least one share of stock.

2. Each local general group and industrial group of the League should send delegates to the City Committee in each center which has charge of the campaign.

3. League delegates to Daily Worker City Committee should assist in forming a trade union sub-committee, the duty of which shall be to make a survey of the trade unions in their locality, to organize an intensive campaign to sell stock to all sympathizers, and to prepare a general campaign to sell stock to the unions themselves.

We issue this statement in the full confidence that every member of the League will work with unceasing energy and determination to make The Daily Worker campaign a complete success and, especially, to develop the full support of friendly trade unions.

Signed: National Committee of the Trade Union Educational League, S. T. Hammersmark, J. W. Johnstone, Earl R. Browder, Benjamin Gitlow, Tim Buck, M. Obermeier, and William Z. Foster, secretary.

Local No. 39 of Amalgamated Has Own Open Forum

The reactionaries and masters have been wise in trying to assure the masses that they will do the thinking for the masses and that they need not trouble themselves. There is a good reason for their doing so. It has been found that when one has learned to think about any subject they do not stop with that. Their brains get used to action, and on one can tell where it will allow itself to creep into for exercise.

Until recently the leaders of the Labor Movement had a hard time in coaxing the masses to take advantage of whatever education was afforded them, although same was meagre, and every effort was made by the reactionaries to palm it off on hoodlum colors. However, after a little start was made plans and fields had to be extended more and more, and today we find that the masses are not satisfied with just that which the leaders of the movement are providing for them, they want more, and go about it themselves to get it, and better than all they even have their own plans and ideas.

It has also been proven that one thought fosters another, and many thinkers are sometimes left in dismay for lack of proper and full information. The people want to know the fables and machines in the Chicago factories have found in their thinking that things are not as they should be, and different ideas and incident in their minds regarding the various topics and problems of the day.

In order that these questions should be answered so that things will adjust themselves in their proper places and order in the minds of the workers, which will permit them to have a clear mind, Local No. 39 Local 89 has arranged to conduct an open forum for the season where people are active in and authorities on the movements and topics in question will be invited to talk, after which the people from the floor will be permitted to talk and discuss the questions of the evening.

Meetings have been arranged for every second and fourth Friday of the month for ten meetings. At the first meeting which will take place Nov. 9th, 1923, John Collins will talk on the Socialist Party. The other speakers who have already consented to talk are Chas. Ruthenberg, on the Workers' Party; Emmet Flood on the American Federation of Labor; Vernon Smith on the I. W. W.; and William Z. Foster on the Trade Union Educational League.

Other speakers that we are desirous of having during this season, and whom we feel sure will help us out if it all possible are Leo Wehrle of the Side Issues of the Labor Movement; Wm. M. Leiserson, is there Justice in the Labor Machinery; Irvin St. John Tucker on Religion and Labor; Joseph Schlossberg on a General Survey of the Labor Movement, and our President Sidney Hillman on the Amalgamated.

All members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America regardless of what local they belong to are invited to attend these meetings. We wish the members that are interested would remember the dates: Every second and fourth Friday of the month, at the Ashland Auditorium Room 237.

The Progressive Miner.

The "Progressive Miner," No. — 5 deals with a problem of utmost importance to every member of the United Mine Workers of America, the question of election of organizers. It contains articles in seven languages, English, Polish, Italian, Lithuanian, South Slavic, Hungarian and Slavic. Every miner must get a copy of this important issue of the official organ of the Progressive International Committee of U. M. W. A.

Subscribe to it yourself and order a bundle for distribution among your brother workers. Subscription $1 per year. bundle orders 2½ cents per copy.

Send orders and cash remittance to the "Worker", 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill., or to the "Progressive Miner," 1010 Altgeld St., Chicago, Ill.

Next issue No. 6 will deal with the question of finances.

Coming Big Events in Chicago.

Some of the most prominent proletarian speakers and writers of the country have made their reservation with the committee in charge of the Daily Worker Banquet to be given Nov. 17th, at Douglas Park Auditorium. They want to make sure to get in on the big event before it becomes overcrowded. All readers of "The Worker" should remember the date, Nov. 17th. Admission $1.25.

Other coming events are the Entertainment given by the North Side Russian branch at the Workers Lyceum, 2738, Hirsch Blvd., Nov. 17th, partly for benefit of "The Daily Worker."

Nov. 18th Entertainment given by Polish branches at Walsh Hall. Both for the benefit of Daily Worker.

Nov. 18th, Entertainment given by Polish branches at Walsh Hall. Both for the benefit of Daily Worker.

Nov. 18th, C. E. Ruthenberg, National Secretary Workers Party, speaks at Emmet Memorial Hall, Ogden and Taylor Ave., on the subject "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism."

Garment Workers Disregard Orders To Oust Militants

While the tactics of the leaders of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are becoming more despicable in the eyes of the rank and file they will not succeed unless they look upon them with envy and an irrepressible desire for emulation. In this battle against the New York Local 350, the kleaglies (or is it klowns) who make up the executive board of the workers' union of New York, the seven members who are said to belong to the League. These seven have practically nothing to do and must appear before the executive board and give an account of themselves, with the possibility of being ousted unless they prove to the complete satisfaction of the executive board morons that they have not the slightest independence thought from the time they were chromosomes until today.

If these misguided bureaucrats think that they can stop the wave of progressivism by terrorization and an endless series of suspensions and fines, they will find out when it is too late to take another bite from the pie—counter that a disciplined membership cannot be ridden in a high manner forever. The end of their regime is coming—and sooner than they imagine.

In New York, a meeting of Local 350 was held to take up the question of the expulsions was a broken up by the reactionaries with Bernard Shane, chairman of the local, at the head of the gang. M. Rubin, a well-known progressive, was refused entrance into the hall by a group of police stationed at the door in advance. It is interesting to note that Shane was elected to office with the direct aid of the progressives, but has now been roped into line by the machine and is traveling the same filthy rut. Shane is an anarchist and does not recognize the State except when police are needed to hinder the "immigration of enemy aliens" into a meeting hall. Shane is a brother anarchist to Yanofsky, the editor of the official organ of the International, "Justice," whose weekly page of venom against the progressives is the disgrace of the progressive movement.

In Philadelphia, a number of bootlickers on the executive committee of the present local were prevailed upon to expel nine of the most active union members without trial by the membership. All of the nine were among the most energetic in union affairs, having given the best that was in them, some of them for 15 and 20 years, to organize the needle workers. Their sole crime consisted in membership in the Trade Union Educational League.

Open Forum in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., is having open forum meetings every Sunday night, 3 p. m., at Miller's Hall (second floor), 8th and State Streets. Admission free. Next Sunday, Nov. 11, the Open Forum will be addressed by Comrade J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of "The Worker," the official organ of the Workers Party. He will speak on the subject "What Does Communism Offer to the Workers."

J. J. Ballam, manager "Daily Workers Campaign," will speak on "The Workers Party and Its Problems" Nov. 15, 8 P. M. at 3201 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Our Literature Department

Nicholas Dozenberg, Director.

It is contemplated, for establishing closer connections with the literature agents of the party organizations, Labor unions and individual readers, to discuss, through the columns of "The Worker," the problems of literature sales, announcements of new literature published or anything that would promote literature sales and distribution.

This column will not be open only for the literature director. Far from it. Our D. O.'s, secretaries, speakers, organizers, literature agents and committees and readers of this paper are invited to send in contributions for publication. Let us tell each other what brings success in literature sales and why the many failures and discouragements. It is expected of course that all those interested in this most important question, particularly literature agents, will follow this column from week to week. We are certain the benefit will be mutual. There will be announcements of special sales, new books or pamphlets, reduction in prices, etc. To clip this column from the paper and to file it for future reference, is not a bad idea.

Hereafter Literature Department will be very stringent about extending credit. There is $35,000 outstanding on account for literature due the Literature Department. This condition cannot be allowed to continue, and obvious reasons. All concerned must at once square up old accounts and make arrangements To Remit With order.

How About This?

According to the announcements in the Labor Press, there are a large number of meetings being held weekly, addressed by the different D. O's, organizers and special speakers, but hardly any coming to the current literature has come in. Who knows why not?

J. Louis Engdahl will speak on "The Class Struggles in America," Nov. 18, 3 P. M. at Middle Hall, 3142 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Robert Minor, Editor of Liberator, will speak on "Why Every Worker Should be a Communist and Join the Party," Monday November 19, 8:30 P. M. at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Jay Lovestone will speak on "Who Owns the Congress," on Wednesday, Nov. 21, 8:30 P. M., at Emmet Memorial Hall, Taylor St. & Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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...cking Murders of Japanese Labor Leaders by Army Officers Are Revealed in Military Trial

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Rumors of revolts on the part of Koreans and socialists trickled out of Japan following the earthquake. Next came reports of the wholesale murder of "rebels" by the military. The excuse for this murderous policy was the disturbed state of affairs. The real reason that the radicals had designed for a Soviet Republic ten minutes after the first shocks from the earthquake were felt. They were not blamed for the seriously disturbance, which is somewhat remarkable, however, there was a method in this shocking lying.

Owing to the strict censorship and the willingness of most of the capitalist correspondents to assist the Japanese authorities in maintaining a

CAPTAIN AMAKASU,
The militarist monster who murdered Japanese radicals.

news blackout, the outside world, the true nature of the revolting murders did not reach us until the military trial of Captain Amakasu took place on Oct. 8. The mantle of silence could no longer hide the tragic story and a tale rivalling in horror the blackest deeds of the most notorious murderers in history was revealed when the army captain's confession of how he strangled two distinguished radicals and a young boy was made public.

The victims of this fiend's wrath were Osugi Sakae, a radical writer, his wife, Ito Noe, and the man's nephew, Sosaburo Tachibana, who was born in Portland, Oregon, in April, 1917. The triple murder was participated in by the police, who helped the captain wrap the bodies in matting and hurl them into an earthquake-wrecked well.

The Japanese military authorities suppressed newspapers for the first mention of the case. Besides this gruesome atrocity, great numbers of Koreans, socialists and new-thought democrats were slaughtered.

Only when the trial began were some of the restrictions raised. It is obvious that Amakasu's confession is an attempt to save the face of the Japanese General Staff, under whose direction the killings were carried out.

Japan is shocked over the revelations contained in the strangler's confession. Amakasu was aided by Sergeant Major Mori, who held the victims' legs while the other brute gripped the throat, his two legs astride the victims at the waist. That a tempered sentence and eventual freedom for the criminals is indicated by the official version of the confession is the opinion in Tokyo. Amakasu is given credit for worthy motives with her, but he did not assist me with the strangulation.

"The boy had become familiar with me in the course of my visits. The motor car end took to me, even after my arrival at the government police station. He's joke-mated my companions if any one of them would like to adopt him. Shortly before the arrangements of the affair had come up to me and I shut him up in the next room, telling him to wait there a little time.

"When Ito Noe uttered her groans and struggled, the boy heard the noise and began to make an outcry. After Ito Noe was dead I entered the next room and strangled him to death, also winding a piece of cord about his neck. The boy uttered no sound, and no one was standing by when I killed him.

"The killing of Osugi and the two others was not committed on my authority as head of the gendarmerie branch office, but was carried out by me as an individual, as I thought it necessary for the safety of the Empire. It is my hope that I alone may be punished for the killing."

and the belief that the death of the radicals would be good for the Empire. How silent our capitalist newspapers have been on this atrocity! How they would have gloated over such a juicy morsel had it come from out the confines of Soviet Russia!

The Confession.

After relating how the victims were apprehended with the aid of police spies and then taken to the police station, the murderer's confession continues:

"There they were led upstairs to two rooms that were not in use and taken into the room formerly used by the head of the gendarmerie. Here I gave them supper. At 8 p. m. Sergt. Maj. Mori took Osugi alone to another unused room and began his examining Osugi. I indicated as I entered the door behind Osugi, who was seated in a chair, answering the questions being propounded.

Describes His Crime.

"I immediately grasped his neck with my right forearm, seized his right wrist with my left hand, and pulled him backward. Osugi fell on the floor. Putting my right knee on his back, I strangled him by a jujitsu hold. Osugi, raising both hands, was in great agony, but expired in some ten minutes. Then I wound a piece of cord about his neck and laid him there. While being strangled Osugi uttered no cry whatever.

"The Sergt. Maj. Mori, while he was examining Osugi, I indicated as I entered my purpose to kill Osugi. While I was doing so Mori sat quietly in the chair, but before expiring Osugi moved his legs in the last struggle to overcome death. Mori, at my request, came over and held his legs until the muscles relaxed and the end had come.

"About 9.30 p. m. I entered the room where Ita Noe was, and found her seated on a chair, her right elbow resting on a desk near the wall and with her back toward the entrance. This made it difficult to strangle her immediately. Walking about the room, I said to her: 'Martial law has been proclaimed. You think it is a foolish step, do you not?' She smiled, but did not answer. 'To you soldiers may appear fools.' She replied: 'People say all sorts of things, Mr. Soldier, do they not?'

Strangles Woman.

"While thus conversing I approached and strangled her to death in the same manner as Osugi. Owing to the disadvantageous position in which she was sitting, I had some difficulty in choking her. She groaned a few times, struggled, and scratched my left wrist, but she, too, expired in about ten minutes. After winding a piece of cord about her neck, I left the corpse in the room. While I was talking with her Mori also entered the room and, I believe, exchanged a few

Fitzpatrick Has Hard Time Straddling Labor Party Issue

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

Two significant events have taken place during the past few days that have thrown a flood of light on the role of Fitzpatrick and Nockels. After a careful study of developments that have taken place within the Farmer-Labor Party and its sponsor, the Chicago Federation of Labor, we are convinced that

FITZPATRICK

The national committee of the Farmer-Labor Party has refused to oust National Secretary J. G. Brown charged with being too friendly to the Communists, if not actually under their domination.

SECOND—The Illinois Federation of Labor, elected by the Nov. 4th meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, went along with the Olander-Nelson group in upholding the Gompers slate of Democratic and Republican candidates in the judicial election, Nov. 6th, thus definitely repudiating their stand for independent political action.

The peculiar situation in which John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, is placed, is shown by the fact that he voted for retaining Secretary Brown in the Farmer-Labor Party, thus breaking with the Rodrigues-Earnest anti-Communist group, while in the federation meeting he repudiated the Farmer-Labor Party policies altogether. It was a straddle that Fitzpatrick failed to defend. In the federation he did not even defend his espousal of the cause of old party judicial candidates. His chief contention was that William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, who led the fight for the "Labor Party," had gone wrong at the Chicago Conference that organized the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

It was this Fitzpatrick who withdrew from the Johnston-Keating-Stone Conference for Progressive Political Action, claiming it was "scab and dual." Fitzpatrick now charges that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is "scab and dual." But Fitzpatrick has endorsed the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties, repudiating his own Farmer-Labor Party. So that Fitzpatrick, who scabs on his own party and splits the Farmer-Labor Party—would have the workers believe that in the judicial elections in Chicago, Nov. 6th, the Labor Party forces are "scab and dual" to the two old Wall Street parties. This is a position, born of hysteria, that cannot find a considerable response among intelligent workers, who want their own—an anti-capitalist party.

The situation within the Farmer-Labor Party has been forced by the most reactionary elements, both the attack on Secretary Brown and the espousal of the candidacies of the old party selection, the latter move being headed by the Gompers' Labor Committee on Injunctions, of which Fitzpatrick is chairman.

Thru a long trickle, directed mostly against Foster, the Trade Union Educational League and the Communists, Secretary Victor Olander, of the Illinois Federation of Labor, told the Chicago Federation delegates that the Gompers' committee was trying to defeat the injunction judges, Dennis E. Sullivan and Jesse Holdom. But he failed to show that any of the other Democratic and Republican candidates were any better than Sullivan and Holdom. In fact, admitting that he didn't know a single one among them all.

It is peculiar that the capitalist press endorsed the Gompers-Fitzpatrick-Olander slate. The Hearst American is for 11 of the Gompers slate, the "open shop" Daily News is for 12 of them, while the labor baiting Tribune also supports 11 of them.

It is after having formed this black alliance, after having joined this united front against independent working class political action, that Secretary Olander viciously and deliberately tried to becloud the issue by a far-fetched effort to tie Foster's attack on the Gompers' slate, with the attack on the labor movement by Charles G. Dawes, the organizer of the Illinois "Fascisti," known as the "Minute Men of the Constitution," also head of the Central Trust Company, one of Chicago's biggest financial institutions. Foster ably replied, when he said:

"If Mr. Dawes agrees with me one per cent, he agrees with Mr. Olander 100 per cent."

Foster and Dawes both want all power, but Foster wants it for the working class; Dawes for the capitalist class. Olander fights every step to win workers' rule, thus proving the best ally of Mr. Dawes.

But Olander's red smoke screen, that hypnotized the labor officialdom at Decatur, has been powerless before the rank and file delegates of the Chicago Federation, one of whom declared that Olander's speech had persuaded him to join with the Communists.

In their frantic efforts to bolster up their shaky position, in support of the bosses' candidates, the Olanders and Nelsons tried to claim that their position was no attack on independent political action. That is what Olander declared at Decatur, but Olander wired the story of the reactionary victory in the Illinois Federation's Convention to the American Federation of Labor Convention at Portland, and it was used to defeat the "Labor Party" there. This is a double-cross argument that is also losing its power, along with attempted character assassination and cheap personalities.

We cite one example—Judge William E. Gemmill—of the type of judges that is sponsored by the Gompers-Olander-Fitzpatrick policy. During the struggle of the Stockyards' Workers, in Chicago, the Stockyards' Labor Council secured the removal of Judge Gemmill, charged with being a packers' judge, from the municipal court at 48th Place and S. Halsted St. The others are no better, no worse—all sworn to uphold the anti-labor bosses' rule.

The Workers Party, against the old party candidates, urged support of the candidates of the Socialist Party, the only anti-capitalist candidates in the field, neither the Farmer-Labor Party nor the Workers Party having put up candidates.

Yet it was the Socialist elements that played an even more pitiable role in the federation meeting, than even Fitzpatrick or Olander. Delegate Barney Berlyn, instead of speaking for the Socialist ticket, used his time attacking the Communists, as did Anton Johannson, sometimes known as an anarchist, philosophical or otherwise. This completed the united front against Independent working class action.

Barney Berlyn said the Chicago Federation had no power to direct workers how to vote, and Olander agreed with him. The anti-Communist front united in proclaiming that only Moscow wanted the old party Socialist judicial candidates defeated.

John C. Flore, of the Carpenters' Union, returned Socialist and also Socialist candidate, said not a word for Farmer-Labor Party. "The New Majority," official organ of the Farmer-Labor Party, as well as of the Chicago Federation of Labor, did not get excited over the Gompers-Olander-Fitzpatrick slate. It vilified the Labor Party—would these endorsements to a news story on an inside page. Its pre-election issue featured the fight in favor of taxes for more school buildings as against increasing taxes for "a zoo in the woods."

Thus the official organ of the Farmer-Labor Party takes this method of disgracing Fitzpatrick's complete desertion of the Farmer-Labor Party. At the same time it takes its stand with Secretary Brown, the "friend of the Communists."

The vote of confidence received by Brown was overwhelming, 19 to 6. The attack on Brown was engineered by William Kohn, of New York, and Mrs. Ruby H. Ernest, wife of Clifford Ernest, Illinois State Secretary, most outspoken with the Chicago lawyer, William E. Rodrigues, against the Communists. Only four others, representing little in the Farmer-Labor Party, voted with these, as follows: William V. Mahoney and Mrs. H. J. Hays, both of the District of Columbia, and J. E. Spurr and W. R. Wilson, of Oklahoma.

All the really substantial elements in the Farmer-Labor Party expressed their confidence in Brown. They are the following: William C. Rempfer and Alice Lorraine Daly, South Dakota; Edith Houghton Hooker, Maryland; Richard Potts and Dr. Paul Gallagher, Texas; C. T. Bennett and Josephine Bennett, Connecticut; D. C. Stephens, North Carolina; C. J. Lehman, Kentucky; C. E. Alston and Alice Snell Moyer, Utah; W. J. Adames and Mary Adames, Missouri; Ernest D. Barber, Washington; W. Richmond, Kansas; E. L. Hitchers and Edna C. Ohnstein, Ohio; Carl Mullen, Indiana, and John Fitzpatrick, Illinois.

The big question now is: What will this overwhelming majority of the national committee of the Farmer-Labor Party, that supported Secretary Brown, do now that the July 31 Convention that has taken its stand between the Communists, on the one hand, and the Gompers-Olander-Fitzpatrick combination, on the other, will this majority think enough of its own existence as a class to organize in the form of a militant working class political action and openly surrender to the Wall Street parties, the Democratic and Republican parties?

Birthdays In November Of Political Prisoners

Birthdays in November of Political Prisoners confined in American Prisons are announced by the Workers' National Prison Comfort Club, 2923 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wisc., as follows:

AT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, BOX NO. 7—Nov. 9th, James P. Thompson, Reg. No. 24148.

AT SAN QUENTIN PRISON, SAN QUENTIN, CALIF.—Nov. 5th, James LaCoss, Reg. No. 24182; Nov. 7th, Ben Whitmore, Reg. No. 23721; Nov. 11th, Fred Ware, Reg. No. 22936.

AT 832 JEFFERSON AVE., MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.—Nov. 1, W. A. Hatfield, Reg. No. 11288.

Cora Mayer, National Secretary, invites friends and sympathisers to send birthday cards and letters to these political prisoners. Money is advisable for gifts. Books and publications to be sent directly from the publishers.

W. I. Fruit writes: "We receive our mail at the close of the day, just after we are locked in our cells, and it is an event of the day we look forward to. The receiving of mail is the brightest spot in a prisoner's existence."

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Editor, Zion's Herald.

The Rev. Hartman was in Russia in 1923 with Bishop Blake, and was present at the Congress of the Russian Church. He has acquired first hand information regarding the much talked of "Priest Trials." Also of political and economic life in Russia.

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"RAIC" Venture of Amalgamated Success

(Continued from Page 1)

dustry and guarantees also a dividend to the corporation of 8 per cent per annum.

This is considered to be one of the most favorable concessions granted by the Soviet government to any foreign corporation. The reason for this, it is reported, is the fact that the "RAIC" is a workers' corporation made up of many small shareholders.

Russian Factories Reorganized.

The profits of the Russian Clothing Syndicate, Inc., have exceeded all expectations, the officers of the American corporation stated in announcing the dividend.

The exceptional volume of business has been due chiefly to the expansion of the Russian civilian trade, as no clothing was manufactured for export, and the satisfactory sales at the big Russian fairs at Nizhni-Novgorod, Irbit (Siberia) and the business stimulated by the All-Russian Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow. The syndicate sold goods during this year, up to October 1st, amounting to $4,000,000.00.

B. Bograchev, the chairman of the syndicate, is a former member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and a man thoroly trained in the technique of the clothing industry.

Vindication of Faith in Russia.

In announcing the dividend, the directors of the "RAIC" stated that this act would serve to prove to doubting Americans not only that one branch of industry in Soviet Russia is on a sound and businesslike basis, but that Russian industries generally can "deliver the goods," some of them having reached a productivity higher than that prevailing before the war and the revolutionary struggles.

Referring to the dividend, the president of the corporation, Sidney Hillman, who is also president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, stated that he and his associates in the "RAIC" had never doubted the substantial prevailing before their investment in the efficiently managed Russian syndicate.

"The success of our investment in Russia's rehabilitation," stated Mr. Hillman, "is now fully demonstrated. When we organized our corporation to help Russia industrially some folks laughed at us, some called us visionaries, but others stepped forward to help us with good will—and dollars. It is this last group that believed in Russia's power of regenerating her economic life who are now being rewarded thru the profits of the first branch of Russian industry to pay a dividend to a foreign corporation composed of a large number of working class investors."

The late Chas. P. Steinmetz, electrical wizard, one of the officers of the "RAIC" pointed out, was a heavy supporter of Russia and of the Russian-American enterprise, having twice made subscriptions to the stock of the corporation amounting to several hundred dollars.

Subscriptions for the remainder of the first million dollars' worth of stock, stipulated in the agreement between the corporation and the Soviet authorities, are being received by President Hillman at the offices of the corporation, sales having been greatly stimulated since the announcement of the first dividend.

Greetings from Canada.

Greetings from far away Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, have been received by the National Office, Workers Party, pledging support to the three comrades, J. Louis Engdahl, Maria Giordano and Angelo Cammarata, arrested at the Anti-Fascisti mass meeting at Cicero, Ill. The telegraphic greetings come from District Executive Committee, of District Five, Workers Party of Canada, and read as follows:

"The District Executive Committee, of District Five, Workers Party of Canada, views with admiration the magnificent fight you are putting up against the black reaction exemplified in the arrest of the three comrades at Cicero, Ill., Anti-Fascisti meeting. Extend to our comrades our moral and financial support if need be, to see that this reaction does not succeed in obliterating the ordinary rights of the workers."

The jury trial in the Cicero free speech case has been set for Saturday, Nov. 10.

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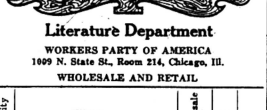

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An American Communist Daily

By JACK SAMPOLESKY.

Industrial Organizer, New York City.

For five years the slogan of a Communist daily was the proposal read-initiated which were always carried unanimously, demanding that the Central Executive Committee launch at least a drive for a Communist Daily in the English language.

City, District and National Conventions of the party came, were held, and adjourned, and so were our resolutions.

Indeed, to launch a Daily Paper is a difficult task, and what is mainly needed is DETERMINATION not only on the part of the rank and file, but also on the part of the generals.

Today we are confronted to greet the decision of the C. E. C. to launch an "American Communist Daily and what is necessary right now to put this decision into effect is the DETERMINATION of the rank and file to see the thing through.

The need for an American Communist Daily is felt more so by the active militants in the Labor Movement. The foreign language papers help a great deal, yet none of them can very well serve as a leading organ of our movement.

The Trade Union Militants felt this lack of a unifying force that can be supplied only by a daily in the English language. Having been in close touch with a great number of the trade union militants, I have witnessed the joy that greeted the announcement of the campaign to launch an English Daily, I can feel the new spirit manifested by this hope of assistance and it is gratifying to note the confidence of all true rebels as to the success of this drive.

The New York Trade Union Militants are for an American Communist Daily and every one of them will line up, in fact, they are already forming the line.

Getting Ready for the Miners' Convention

Under the above title the Illinois Industrial Review, of Springfield, Illinois, edited by Duncan McDonald, former secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Mine Workers, publishes in its current issue a review of the problems likely to come before the January convention of the United Mine Workers of America. This is the biennial convention of the miners' union, to be attended by from 1,500 to 2,000 delegates. The article is as follows:

(From the Illinois Industrial Review, Oct. 25, 1923.)

The next big thing of importance in the affairs of the miners is the question of what will be the program at the coming convention in January. Of only will the question of wages be given consideration but the question of policy in their internal affairs will be mapped out.

For several years now they have declared for the nationalization of the mines but after the convention is over the matter seems to be forgotten except that a committee was appointed to consider the matter. Since the appointment was made, however, two of the three members of the committee resigned and thus far there seems to be no tangible program mapped out along this line. It would appear from the outside indications that the sentiment for nationalizing the mines is stronger among the rank and file of the membership than among the officials.

Gradually the American public seems to be coming to the conclusion that there must be some other method of dealing with the coal problem than by permitting a few owners to fix the price they must pay or freeze. In casting about for a solution many of them have come to the conclusion that some sort of public ownership must be brought about. They do not take this position in the interest or the welfare of the miner but because they get pinched every time the price of coal is raised and the operator raises the price every time there is a slight increase in the mining rate and in between if the getting is good.

At the conclusion of the strike one year ago when the miners struck for the same summer in order to maintain the wages they had, the coal companies raised the price on the public from one to two dollars a ton. Some of them were frank in saying that the public would have to pay for the cost of the strike. In other words the strike was a wonderful success from the standpoint of the coal companies' earnings, they made money out of it and there was no one clothed with the power to say to them, "you cannot do this." This is the view of the consumer and many of them have been heard to remark "I don't care so much for a raise in the price of coal if I knew that increase was going direct to the miner but to think of it being added to the profits of the coal companies is what I don't like." From that viewpoint the American people want some different arrangement and it is for this personal reason they talk of public ownership.

Thus far in America no commission has gone so far towards a solution of the coal problem as did the Sankey commission in England. There a royal commission recommended in a report to the Crown that the coal properties be taken over by purchase and operated as a public utility. The coal commission appointed by President Harding after spending some $600,000 in alleged investigations, salaries and expenses arrived at no tangible solution of the problem and so far as results are concerned they might just as well have taken the money to the top of the Washington Monument and scattered it to the winds. In that way some person or persons would have benefitted besides the members of the commission.

The shorter work-day will no doubt be up for consideration, again it is to be hoped that the hours will be reduced to six, for in that way there is some possibility of dividing the work up more evenly than at present. It is doubtful that the four hours work for each miner now engaged in the mining industry the year around. Increased production by reason of machinery and more up-to-date methods of mining make a shorter work day essential to a more equitable distribution of the work to be performed. The increase in the anthracite district while small, paves the way for the bituminous miners to also demand an increase.

So far as internal matters are concerned there is no doubt the recent "red" scare that the editor of the Mine Workers' Journal has discovered in Herrin and elsewhere will be used to the utmost by the reactionary element in the organization to discredit the present administration. Whether they will succeed or not remains to be seen. The Journal has been the official organ of the organization for many years and has been used by the administration in power to further its own ends. Whether the rank and file will be able to wrest it from the control of the machine remains to be seen. The Journal has been the official organ of the organization for many years and has been used by the administration in power to further its own ends. Whether the rank and file will be able to wrest it from the control of the machine remains to be seen.

Memorial Meeting for John Reed, the Lover of Freedom

By PAUL CLYNE.

"His was the spirit of love and hatred; love of freedom and justice, and hatred of oppression and wrong!"

These words, used characteristically by Bob Minor, Editor of "The Liberator," at the memorial meeting held in Chicago.

In a heartfelt, intimate way, Comrade Minor sketched the life of the American Communist who, more than any other, personifies our solidarity with the Russian proletariat. He told how Jack, one of the most brilliant students at Harvard University, the object of pedagogic and bourgeois adulation, disdained the pomps and allurements of capitalist culture. He was too sincere, too great an artist to commercialize his talent, or to pander to popular dictums. Even those high arbiters of capitalist artistry, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, were attracted to Jack Reed by his extraordinary talent and personal charm. Both endeavored to bring him to conformity, but failed. Jack was not a whit dazzled by the glowing personality of Roosevelt, or the mellifluous phrases of Wilson, apprehending the egotistic demogogy of the former (actually refusing to associate with him) and the sophistic idealism of the latter.

Altho attaining a pre-eminent place in the journalistic profession, Jack Reed remained unperverted by the Brass Check atmosphere. His was quick to perceive the class struggle seething below the refined superstructure of society, and to devote himself unstintingly to the cause of the oppressed.

"Wherever the fight was fiercest, wherever the right of speech and assemblage was prohibited, wherever the forces of capitalism beat most strongly upon the workers, there would John Reed involve himself, like a storm bird rushing toward the storm."

And when he came to Russia to report to the world the turbulent events that were transpiring there, he did not do so "with a certain amount of impartiality and journalistic honesty." Instead he sent out the truth, the epochal, significant truth just as it presented itself to his passionate, sympathetic nature. But it was not for John Reed to remain a mere passive observer or recorder of events. The transcendent human drama that was being enacted in Russia set every fibre of his being into throbbing unison and support. With flaming ardor he threw himself into the struggle, forgetful of self, of nationality, of everything but the high purpose to be achieved. Side by side with the Bolsheviks, sharing their every hardship and danger, he took part in the daily fighting. "And he found the time besides, to write the story of the ten decisive days of the struggle—the greatest and most important piece of reporting of all time." The half starved and undernourished he worked incessantly—as much as 18 and 20 hours a day. And finally, when the dread typhus came to still his great spirit, he was mourned by all of Russia and buried with highest Communist honors under the historic walls of the Kremlin.

"And even now, scarce a day goes by but some one in Moscow reverentially lays flowers on his tomb!"

Thus did Robert Minor tell us of John Reed. And hearing, I could not but feel that artist-Communist that Jack Reed was, he was but the precursor of many artist-Communists, men who gladly place and place their talents and lives at the disposal of the revolutionary cause. And it seemed to me that even then, I was listening to one such.

Metal Workers of New York!

The New York Committee for Amalgamation in the Metal Trades Industry has arranged for a mass meeting of workers of all crafts in the metal industry, to be held in Hungarian Home, 350 E. 8th St., Wednesday, Nov. 14, 8 P. M.

Some of the speakers, who will make clear the problems existing in the metal trades, are Leo Hoffbauer, Ben Lifschitz, Ben Gitlow and Gust. Oberg fell.

IDA MAY KLEIN.

Chicago's workers mourn the death of Mrs. Ida May Klein, who had long been active with her husband, Comrade Edward K. Klein, in labor's cause on the northwest side. Mrs. Klein was instantly killed in an automobile accident near Paris, Ill., while Comrade Klein was severely injured and is now in the Paris Hospital. They were returning from a visit to the home of their daughter, Mrs. J. T. Crandall, at Evansville, Ind. J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of "The Worker," delivered the address at the funeral. Interment was at Ridgewood Cemetery.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER: KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION.

The French Imperialist and Herr Stinnes: "We don't want to work; we are too lazy to take our hands out of his pockets."

Salvaging Humanity

What could be accomplished in a society, where the present dog-eat-dog mode of existence did not prevail, was indicated in speeches delivered at the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the College of Surgeons just held in Chicago.

Speaking of cripples, Dr. Fred H. Albee, head of the commission on rehabilitation in New Jersey, declared that the salvaging of cripples by means of bone surgery and bone grafting is one of the big tasks of the day. Lack of proper nourishment and the consequent disease of rickets in children, he said, is the commonest cause of deformities.

Under capitalism the grafting of money from victims of disease is much more popular among the medical fraternity than the grafting of bones. A common experience for a sufferer is to have some unoffending portion of his anatomy detached by some quack surgeon, whose knowledge of the profession is confined to his ability to charge a fee. A dose of lemonade might have been just as effective.

On the other hand we have cases of deformities where the sufferers endure agony because fortune has not favored them with sufficient money to secure the service of competent medical assistance. The medical profession, like any other line of endeavour in capitalist society, is primarily concerned with making profit. That is a few eminent doctors rise above this environment is the exception that proves the rule.

So long as the present system of production for profit rather than use prevails, people will starve in the midst of plenty, and disease-ridden victims will suffer because they have not the means to secure proper medical attendance. Only when society will be organized on the basis of production for use will the genius of mankind be released for the conquest of disease.

Room for All in Unions

(From the Minneapolis, Minn., Labor Review.)

The Labor Review cannot quite reconcile two statements made by William H. Johnston, international president of the International Association of Machinists, during his stay in Minneapolis recently.

At a meeting held under the auspices of the local Machinists' Union, Mr. Johnston gave a voice to a clarion call for tolerance, stating that the labor movement was not concerned with a man's religion, color, or political belief. This statement was, we thought, a clear statement of the position the labor movement takes on those questions. Mr. Johnson in attacking intolerance movement takes on those questions. Mr. Johnson in attacking intolerance was so emphatic that it makes it hard for us to quite figure out Mr. Johnson's attitude on admitting believers in certain economic and radical movements to membership in the Machinists' Union.

In an interview given to a local daily paper, Mr. Johnston is quoted as saying that no Communist will be permitted to hold membership in the International Association of Machinists. One who heard the Machinists' Union chief pleading for tolerance the night before, finds it hard to believe that the same man made both statements. However, as Mr. Johnston has not asked for any correction of the interview, we assume that he was quoted correctly.

The Labor Review does not subscribe to the ridiculous program of baiting the Communists and other radicals and is always willing to back up any sound plans for the betterment of the labor movement, regardless of whether the plan was proposed by a Communist or a Seventh Day Adventist.

What Mr. Johnston proposes to do with the machinists who may believe in the principles of Communism, is not made clear in the interview in which he is quoted. We believe that expelling them from the recognized labor movement would be a blunder that would result in much dissension among union members, and would probably mean the starting of another of the deplorable dual organizations.

The wholesale grouping of the subscribers to any particular belief, as being undesirable union members, is, in our opinion a mistake. The labor movement is entirely too powerful to become panic stricken and forbid membership to believe in any economic scheme, however, visionary.

Workers' School in New York.

The Workers' School of New York City is at 127 University Place, 14th St. and Union Square.

The schedule of courses follows:

American History, Brower—Mondays, 8 p. m.

English, Elementary and Advanced —Tuesdays, 8 p. m.

Introduction to Political Theory, Galdston—Wednesdays, 8 p. m.

Applied Economics, De Leon—Wednesdays, 9:30 p. m.

Tactics of Third International, Bittelman—Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.

Literature (Nov. 2, "Peer Gynt"), (Nov. 9, "Ghosts"), E. B. Jacobson —Fridays, 8 p. m.

France Flirts with Russia.

PARIS.—A number of French manufacturers, particularly in the textile industry, were represented at the recent exhibition in Moscow, and the reports brought back are highly favorable to the resumption of full trade relations with Russia.

FASCISM

Has conquered Italy, and is now the ruling class of Germany and all Central Europe. It is raising its head in America in its various forms, and is making a bid for power by conspiracy and violence. It is brazenly waving itself into trade unions of America. How to combat this menace, Fascism must be understood. The explanation of Fascism in America is contained in the new pamphlet.

STRUGGLE OF THE TRADE UNIONS AGAINST FASCISM.

By Andreas Nin,

With an Introduction by Earl R. Browder.

This pamphlet is necessary for every militant trade unionist who wants to combat Fascism, the latest concerted (but attempts) to divide the workers against one another and destroy their class organizations. At the same time it is easy to read and intensely interesting. A timely and fascinating booklet that will sell readily in every labor union and gatherings of workers. Militants and party units get busy now and at once. 40 pages, heavy paper cover. Rates, single copies, 15c per copy; 10 to 100 copies, 10c per copy.

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NEW YORK.—A warning against beggars representing themselves as ex-political prisoners is issued by the American Civil Liberties union here. Persons solicited for money for personal use are claiming to be ex-political prisoners are cautioned to ask for credentials or identification.

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Steinmetz, the Worker

Charles Proteus Steinmetz, alive, was a challenge and a reply to all the professions of the capitalist order. Steinmetz, even dead, will be an inspiration for the ending of this social system.

Steinmetz said the world's work could even now be accomplished thru the establishment of the four-hour workday. Yet he was an indefatigable worker. They say he died from overwork.

The capitalist apologist argues that the four-hour workday would produce a nation of idlers. Yet no capitalist editor or pulpiteer has dared claim that Steinmetz was an idler. Steinmetz's great mind was released for creative labor. No one will deny that there is many a Steinmetz, in American industry, chained to a job by the long workday, unable to create. They are the unknowns, kept in obscurity by the "machine age" that levels all to its lowest standard.

Steinmetz made a mockery of the first declaration of the boss's ten commandments to his slaves—"Save and have." Steinmetz cared nothing about money. All he asked of the General Electric Company, at Schenectady, New York, his boss, was a place in which to live, a shelter, clothes to wear and food to eat, and a place to work, his laboratory. He didn't want to hear about the money that is supposed to be the great incentive for all striving under the capitalist social order. He wanted to be free, as free as he could be, to do his work. And during his life he worked as no billionaire, or millionaire capitalist has ever worked in hoarding his gold. Steinmetz wanted no gold. He sought no wealth.

If we had the funds, we would write the story of the life of "Steinmetz—The Worker" and place it in the hands of every American worker. We believe that story would help knock away the strongest pillars that support the capitalist structure of rob and rule. We know that story would show the workers and farmers of Soviet Russia to be on the right track in building their Communist social order, under which the ideals of Charles Proteus Steinmetz will be possible of realization for the first time in human history.

Meeting Up with Gary

Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, got very much excited the other day when a girl worker tried to hand him a leaflet as he was entering the steel trust's offices on lower Broadway, New York City. He pushed the girl aside and fled.

The girl was one of many carrying on the campaign to organize the white collar slaves in New York's financial district. The distribution of organization literature had to be done on the only place left the workers—on the streets.

Gary, in extending his apologies to newspapers reporters, said he didn't know what the girl wanted. And he didn't stop to find out. When Gary wants to distribute propaganda for the 12-hour day and the seven-day week, he does it more differently. He has his highly paid publicity expert get up excellent-appearing letters, leaflets and pamphlets. Then lists of millions of names and addresses are secured, and the literature is sent out thru the mails. Nothing so vulgar as passing it out on the streets. Gary has money, and he spends his money to make more money. He is struggling to maintain his supremacy. It is hoped that the organization drive of the bookkeepers, stenographers and office clerks, which is taking on nation-wide proportions, will bear rich fruit, so that these white collar workers will soon be able to give battle to Gary in his own office, rather than merely brushing up against him on the open street.

McLachlan and Lewis

[illegible] has been sent to prison for [illegible] years. The [illegible] has [illegible] John Lewis is a free man, [illegible] the [illegible] wherever he goes. [illegible] love him.

But McLachlan was only the secretary of the Nova Scotia, Canada, coal miners, seeking united action of the miners and the steel workers in this big Canadian industrial center. He was fighting against the established capitalistic order, and they called it "sedition." He was tried, convicted, and McLachlan is now in the Canadian penitentiary at Dorchester.

Lewis is the international president of the United Mine Workers of America. Lewis is for things as they are. In the United States the Burns-Daugherty department of justice helps Lewis, as in the raid on the Progressive Miners' Committee, at Pittsburgh, and the propaganda barrage recently laid down in the boosters' press against the Workers Party, the Federated Press, the Civil Liberties Union and other labor organizations. In Canada, where the United Mine Workers also has a large membership, the King's government helps Lewis wage war on the thinking elements in his own union, especially when the progressives get control of the union. The bosses' governments at Washington, D. C., and Ottawa, Canada, help Lewis because Lewis is doing the dirty work of the bosses in weakening and destroying, as far as he can, the miners' union from the inside.

McLachlan may serve all or part of the two years' prison sentence imposed upon him. When he comes out, however, he will be held in higher esteem than ever by the great rank and file of all labor. He will have the confidence of new masses of workers because he has suffered in their cause. They will have faith in him.

We predict, on the other hand, that Lewis will be out of the labor movement entirely, discredited in the eyes of the workers. He will no doubt go the way of his predecessor and namesake, Tom L. Lewis, who became an agent for the non-union mine owners of West Virginia's New River district, when he was defeated for re-election. Tom Lewis, the stool pigeon of the bosses, is successful in fighting the miners' union from the outside, in West Virginia, because John Lewis, the friend of the mine owners, is doing the same job for the mine owners on the inside of the union. We are sure that every mine worker, who understands the situation, would rather be McLachlan in prison, than Lewis out of prison. McLachlan is much the freer of the two. He, at least, does not wear the shackles of the oppressors of humanity.

They Fear "The Daily"

The "open shoppers," thru their National Civic Federation, have confessed to a great fear of the proposed English-Language Communist Daily. These allies of Gompers and Lewis, in their war upon the progressives in the labor movement, have put their fear to writing—an open letter to Senator King, Ladd, Brookhart and Wheeler and former Senator Fall, Congressman Frear, Bishop Blake, Bishop Nuelson and other recent visitors to Soviet Russia. It is urged that these returned visitors, all of whom have had a good word for the struggle of the Russian workers and farmers, should ask the Government to stop all Communist propaganda in this country.

The Civic Federationists, who have been attacking the Soviet Republic since its birth, hypocritically proclaim that they are not concerned as to the form of government "which has established its power over the Russian people." All that they are concerned with now is the fact that European Communists have sent messages of greeting to workers in this country urging the necessity of raising "$100,000 to start an English daily for the Communist movement here."

In other words, Gary, Belmont, Rockefeller, Gompers and Lewis believe it is pro-Russian for America's workers to have a daily paper of their own, to counteract the thousands of big business dailies thruout the land. That is surely a compliment to the power of one workers' daily. To be sure, no charge of pro-Stinnes or pro-Mussolini is brought against The New York Times or The Chicago Tribune, and all their kind, for propagandizing the return of the Kaiser to Germany, or upholding Fascist rule in Italy.

But the workers of the United States are going to establish their daily, not so much because the Communists of Europe want it, but because they must have it in their daily struggles. They need it to support their strikes, to push their wage demands, to carry on their fight for the shorter workday, to expose the barbarous conditions under which they are forced to toil. Tear the anti-Communist mask off the National Civic Federation and its backers and you will find that this aggregation is opposed to the most elemental demands of the workers. "The Daily" will expose these hypocrites. The hypocrites, from Gary to Gompers, fear exposure and therefore oppose "The Daily."

Get Them Out by Christmas!

Ralph Chaplin.

GET THE DIFFERENCE

Hillquit and the United Front

Morris Hillquit, whom Winthrop D. Lane, in the New Yo Leader, refers to as a "student of International Socialism," h spoken with some favor of the United Front of the Communi and Socialists in Saxony. That was when the Communi Socialist government was still in power, before it had been ov thrown by the military, under orders signed by Gustav Ebe Germany's Socialist president.

It is Hillquit, bitter opponent of the United Front with t Communists in the United States, who sees, against the growi German reaction a greater likelihood of Communist-Soci alliances in the future.

This is the Hillquit who joined the Johnston-Keating-Sto outfit at Cleveland, to keep the Workers Party delegates on t outside of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, beca they believed in the proletarian dictatorship. This is the Hillq who united with the Tammany Hall railroad brotherhood chi at Albany, in refusing admittance to the Communists, and th was himself thrown out with his Socialist followers. Hillquit for the United Front in Saxony, but he is against it in New Y City. He says the United Front is being forced in Germany fascisti and monarchist attacks. But he fails to realize the gro ing offensive of the open shop interests against labor on this s of the Atlantic. The big question then becomes,—how sev must the bosses' attacks become before Hillquit feels it is ti to establish the United Front of all American labor? The Co munists answer that question by declaring that the United Fr must be established NOW!

It Is the Duty of Every Honest Worker in the Socialist Party to Fight for the United Fron

A Reply to Scott Nearing.
By JOHN PEPPER.

Scott Nearing has written an interesting article in the New York Leader. The article deals with the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor, the Communist issue there, and the future of the Communist movement in the United States.

Scott Nearing represents a fine culture and belongs to the few leaders of the Socialist Party who, altho they lack the courage to break with the Socialist Party, still have not become betrayers of the working class. He is an advocate of a united front with the Communists. Officially he has not sold out to the Gompers bureaucracy. His latest article is again a very decent manifestation of his good intentions, but it is none the less a manifestation of a complete lack of Marxian analysis.

What Does Scott Nearing Say?

Scott Nearing asserts the following:

1. The American Federation of Labor Convention represented "the opinion of the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor."

2. The Communists have been driven out from the American Federation of Labor.

3. The Communists and radical workers, forced out of the official labor movement, "will be forced out into a community where there is no official opposition."

4. The radicals must get out of the American Federation of Labor—into a dual organization.

5. "There is but one outcome of this situation: Men deprived of an opportunity to express themselves form an organization and bounded by the police, always resort to secrecy and usually to terrorist methods. That is no reason to suppose that this will not be the outcome in the United States."

These statements—five errors. We take one statement after another and try to give the correct analysis of them.

1. Portland and the Rank and File.

It is not true that the American Federation of Labor convention was a faithful mirror of the opinions or will of the rank and file of organized labor. On the contrary, the entire American Federation of Labor machine is simply a gigantic apparatus for suppressing the opinions and will of the rank and file. The whole convention is composed in such a way, that it is absolutely impossible for the will or opinion of the rank and file to be represented or manifested there.

At the convention only the international and national unions have power. The State Federations and City Central bodies have only one vote each. On the other hand, the biggest union, the United Mine Workers has no less than 4,329 votes. The United Mine Workers of America has 400,000 members, but it is represented in the American Federation of Labor by eight high officials. Of these eight men, Lewis and his gang, have four times as many votes as all the one thousand State Federations of Labor and city central bodies in the whole of the United States. It is a matter of common knowledge that Lewis and his henchmen are hated by the rank and file even more than are the capitalists. Everyone knows that Lewis and his gang maintain their power only by the same means as the state maintains its power—with armed sluggers, with paid organizers against the radicals, and with the system of check-off. The check-off system today has the two facets: the one assures a greater power for the union against the capitalists; but the other takes the power away from the rank and file, and gives it to the officials of the union. The miners are not only employes of capitalists, but also employes of the union. If the worker is radical he is expelled from the union by the officials, and when he is expelled from the union he loses his job and is even driven out of his home. (And yet, the Communist Parties need not against the check-off which assures great power to the union; but we are against the absolute power of the officials which makes the workers doubly slaves, slaves of the coal barons, and slaves of the union barons.) To claim that the officials of the United Mine Workers, who represented the Gompers Portland can express the opinion and will of the rank and file of the miners is equivalent to saying that the Duma of the Czar before the revolution represented the opinion and sentiment of the Russian people.

Every move of organized labor in the United States shows that the rank and file has opinions and interests absolutely different from those of the ruling bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor.

In Portland three great issues which in the last year were represented in the labor movement thru the Workers Party and the Trade Union Educational League: Labor Party, Amalgamation, recognition of Soviet Russia, were defeated with an overwhelming majority. The officials assassinated all three measures. But the rank and file are for these measures.

Amalgamation was adopted by no less than sixteen State Federations of Labor, six international unions, and scores of central labor bodies.

The recognition of Soviet Russia was demanded lately again by two State Federations of Labor, three international unions, and numerous central labor bodies.

The Labor Party idea was adopted by 29 State Federations of Labor, four State Federations of Labor, and eight large central labor bodies.

Recently there has been a mighty Labor Parties in West Virginia and Montana, backed by the trade unions of those states. In Minnesota a mighty Farmer-Labor Federation has been formed, supported by the whole labor movement there. In Los Angeles, Buffalo, New York, Washington County, Pa., city and county Labor Parties have been lately organized. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party was created as the first organized attempt to form a real Labor Party on a national scale. (Over the latest progress of these three great issues, see J. W. Johnstone's excellent article in the November issue of the Labor Herald, "Two-Score Victories for the Left Wing.")

Scott Nearing is basically wrong in asserting that the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor represents the opinion of the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor. His assertion is in contradiction with the facts. It is a social impossibility because the Portland gathering represents a different social stratum from the rank and file of the working class. The "fat boys" in Portland are part of the capitalist class and have no more in common with the workers than have the other agents of capitalism: sheriffs, judges, army officers, ministers, or kept journalists. The "fat boys" rule the labor movement with the help of the labor aristocracy, with the direct help of government power, with the help of the old bureaucratic machine, but against the will and opinion of the rank and file.

Can the Communists Be Driven Out?

The second statement of Scott Nearing is that with the expulsion of William Dunne from the Portland convention, the Communists are outside of the ranks of organized labor. Scott Nearing is mistaken. The Communists have never been inside of the organized labor movement as much as they are at present. The burning at the stake of Communists at Portland has more smoke than flames. William Dunne was ousted from the Portland Federation of Labor convention; but he is still the leader of the "Silver Bow" Labor Council. And it was after Portland that the Farmer-Labor Party was formed in Montana, with participation of Dunne and the other Communists. Dunne was ousted from the Portland convention of the labor officials, but thru his speech against the "fat boys" he penetrated into the hearts of hundreds of thousands of workers. All efforts of the reactionary bureaucrats of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have resulted only in the expulsion of seven members of the Trade Union Educational League from the union. The Communists have learned from experience. Despite Gompers, Lewis, Sigman, and Major Berry, not more than a dozen have been expelled from the trade unions in the fights of the last year in the whole country.

Scott Nearing is mistaken. The Communists are not out of the trade unions. On the contrary, they have never been inside the trade unions more than they are at present. The Communist regiments in the trade unions are fighting regiments. The value of a troop is measured by military experts according to how much loss this troop can stand under fire. The more we can assure Scott Nearing that the Communist troop in the trade unions has enough capacity for resistance and enough discipline to stand not only the loss of twelve, but of ten times and a hundred times twelve, without deserting the battlefield, without leaving the trade union movement.

There is no danger. The Communists cannot be thrown out of the labor movement. They have entrenched themselves too well there. We are not getting out. On the contrary. We are only just beginning to march all our forces into the trade union movement. The Workers Party has just now begun the industrial registration of its members, as the first step towards carrying out the decision of the Communist International, that every Communist must be a member of a trade union.

The Communists will not form any dual organization. We will not commit the idiocy of separating the militants from the half-militant, not fully class-conscious great masses.

Of course, if the Gompers-Lewis-Berry machine does not stop at expulsion of single Communists or Communist groups, but goes still further in its criminal, destructive work and expels the oppositional masses themselves from the unions, the Communists will take the fight, and will organize these masses. If such an organization comes into being, it will no longer be the old trade union. The old dual unionism was the separation of militants from the masses of the labor movement. This new organization, if it comes at all, will come only when the American Federation of Labor itself drives out the hundreds of thousands of workers opposed to the machine.

Not the Communists, but the Capitalists, Are Isolated.

Scott Nearing states that if the Communists are driven out of the ranks of organized labor, they come into a community, where there no longer is no official opposition and therefore they will be forced to change their tactics and to employ the tactics of terror. Scott Nearing is mistaken in both—in the analysis of the political situation and in the characterization of the Communist movement.

The history of every revolutionary movement shows that individual terror arises only when the mass movement recedes, or when there is no immediate hope for a mass movement. The classical example of the Russian Nihilists shows this historical law most clearly. Assassinations and bomb-throwing were the form of struggle against Czarism so long as there was no labor movement in Russia, and as long as the peasants, despite starvation and oppression were indifferent or even hostile to the revolutionists. In the very moment, however, that an organized labor movement arose, and when the peasants were seized by a revolutionary dissatisfaction, revolutionary terror was replaced by revolutionary mass action.

In the present situation in the United States, in the mass movement of the workers and farmers of downward or upward trend?

Every concrete analysis of the concrete facts shows that the main tendency of the development inclines, first toward isolation of the Communists, but on the contrary, towards isolation of the capitalists.

The bankrupt farmers no longer see the capitalists as their natural leaders. The workers are emancipating themselves more and more from the influence of capitalist politicians. Even the smaller capitalists of the finishing industry are in revolt against the Steel Trust. Politically, the ever growing isolation of the big trusts and railroad corporations is expressed thru the ever more violent factional fights of the capitalist parties; thru the ever growing Third Party movement of the population of the Labor Party movement. The victory of Harding in 1920, with his seven million majority, meant the absolute isolation of the revolutionary forces in the United States, and the desperate efforts of capitalist leadership to get out of society. The elections in 1924 will show an opposite picture. Wall Street will be isolated, and the whole working class will be forced to make a choice between the left, and next after the capitalist machine of the old parties.

We stand today not at the beginning of an abatement of the mass movement, but rather at the beginning of a mass movement of all non-capitalist classes, which will shake up the entire fabric of American society. Scott Nearing is wrong. The united Communists do not come into a community where there is no official opposition. On the contrary, into a community which is saturated with opposition as never before.

Scott Nearing speaks then of the "terror" of the Communist Party. It is believed that a real Communist Party even in the period of the ebb of the mass movement, replaces mass action by individual terror. Scott Nearing forgets that the representatives of individual terror, at the really heroic, were not representatives of the working class, mainly intellectuals, or not of proletariat of big industry, but the backward elements of the working class. A Communist Party is real Communist Party if it does understand how to adapt its tactics conditions. We attack or retreat the objective situation demands. in offensive or defensive, we remain always the party of the masses, party of mass action.

How About the Socialist Party?

We dispute the statements Nearing when they are wrong. we wish to approve entirely of his statements which are ri He says that "in the United St the official labor movement has m itself an essential part of the p ent order." And he says further t the Workers Party is oppressed cause it agitates "in favor of a Soviet Government."

Scott Nearing is right. The offi bureaucracy of the American Fe ation of Labor is nothing else t an unofficial agency of capitalism the ranks of labor.

Scott Nearing is right. The Wo ers Party is persecuted because fights for a new social order.

But—what is the Socialist Party ing? Where is the Socialist Par What is the position of the Socia Party to the fight? Does Scott Ne ing know—and if he knows why do he write it—that the Socia Party delegates in the Portland c vention voted with Gompers, that they made themselves an essent part of the present order? D Scott Nearing know—and if he kn why doesn't he inform every hon worker who is still in the Socia Party—that the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, a petty Tammany Hall of Hillquit a Berger, did not utter a single w in defense of the Communists w are persecuted because they fight a new social order?

We hold it to be the duty of Sc Nearing and every honest work within the Socialist Party to fi against the policy of silence wh makes the Socialist Party "an ess tial part of the present order," and fight for a united front with the Co munists who struggle for a new cial order."

Foster Writes to Sigman on ... in Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—See Page ...

THE WORKER

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"Anti-Red" Plot Is Unmasked!

MINE OWNERS' AGENT WROTE THE PROPAGANDA USED BY SAM GOMPERS AND JOHN L. LEWIS AGAINST THE RADICALS

St. Paul, Minn., Labor Takes Lead in Campaign Demanding "Hands Off Workers' Germany"

The organized workers of St. Paul, Minn., are the first to place themselves on record for the "Hands Off Workers' Germany!" Campaign.

The St. Paul, Minn., Trades and Labor Assembly, with but two dissenting votes, has called upon "all the working people and farmers of this country to unite under the slogan 'Hands Off Workers' Germany' to prevent this country from again becoming involved in a European war."

Labor in St. Paul and in Minneapolis, the Twin Cities of the northwest, has not only taken an aggressive and advance stand on a multitude of issues confronting the workers, but now the workers in St. Paul again take the lead in this country, in the most important struggle confronting the world's workers. This resolution should be adopted by every local labor union, and by every city and state central labor body. The resolution adopted by the St. Paul workers, in full, is as follows:

* * *

"HANDS OFF GERMANY!" SAY MINNESOTA WORKERS

WHEREAS, the workers of Germany, who during four years of imperialist war served as cannon fodder for the autocrats who ruled them, after five more years of unheard of suffering and hardship are revolting against those who have so mercilessly oppressed and exploited them.

WHEREAS, the struggle which is now being waged in Germany with the working people on one side and the capitalists and the autocratic generals, the Ludendorffs and Hindenbergs on the other, is a struggle for the life of the trade union movement of Germany, for should the capitalists and their autocratic leaders triumph they would exterminate every vestige of organization among the workers.

WHEREAS, when the war in Europe first broke out in 1914 the capitalists of the United States first sold munitions and made loans to the warring nations and then later demanded that the United States enter the war to protect their loans and accounts, calling it "a war for democracy" and "the war to end war" which everyone now knows were slogans which were lies.

WHEREAS, we are opposed to the capitalists of the United States again following the same course, first loaning money and selling munitions to Europe in order to put down the effort of the German workers to free themselves, and then sending American soldiers to fight their battles, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: that the St. Paul, Minn., Trades and Labor Assembly declares its unalterable opposition to the United States interfering in any way in the struggle now going on in Germany, and that we are opposed to any loans to European countries or the sale of any munitions to these countries for the purpose of fighting the effort of the German workers to establish their own government and free themselves for the oppression and exploitation under which they suffer, and be it further

RESOLVED: That we will call upon the working people and farmers of this country to unite under the slogan "Hands Off Workers' Germany" to prevent this country from again becoming involved in a European war.

Loading a Bottomless Car

Robert Minor.

"He (John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America) has even waged merciless warfare against such mild progressivism as the Nationalization Program brought forward by the Committee headed by John Brophy and authorized by the last convention."—From the declaration of the Second General Conference of the Trade Union Educational League on the situation in the Miners' Union.

An "Expose" Is Exposed

A publicity agent of the "open shop" mine owners wrote the series of six articles attacking the American Communist movement and sponsored by President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, and by President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor.

This is what "The Worker" has all along contended. We have supported this contention with the facts we could get. A clinching exposure of the alliance between Lewis and Gompers and the "open shoppers" is made in the Saturday, Nov. 10th, issue of The New York Leader. Here the indisputable facts are presented.

It will be interesting to await the explanation that Gompers and Lewis will have to make of their alliance with the worst enemies of the organized workers. It was largely upon the basis of this anti-union propaganda of the bosses that the reactionaries of the Portland Convention of the A. F. of L. unseated William F. Dunne, delegate of the Butte, Mont., workers.

It was on the basis of this propaganda that Lewis and Gompers had hoped to launch an anti-Communist drive, not only in the miners' union, but in every international union. This diabolical plot now stands completely unmasked.

It will also be interesting to see how many labor publications will republish the exposure as it appeared in the New York Leader. The story in full is as follows:

* * *

(Special to "The Leader")

WILMINGTON, Nov. 10.—A publicity agent for non-union coal operators wrote the articles on "reds in the miners' union" recently sponsored by Ellis Searles of the United Mine Workers.

The agent's name is Bert Clarke. He had peddled the articles to various open-shoppers without succeeding in selling them. When Searles took the articles, Clarke's former employers did a lot of chuckling.

Now, some of these open-shoppers profess righteous indignation. "Clarke," they say, "used to write good articles attacking the miners' union. Now he puts it all on the Reds, using a lot of old stuff out of our files and the Department of Justice, and putting a whitewashing slant in it."

According to the office of the National Coal Association, Clarke was employed last year by the West Virginia non-union operators, whose men no longer in their employ. Last Monday, Clarke returned from West Virginia and left immediately for Indianapolis. During last year's period of employment he spent considerable time in Logan County and talked freely in Washington about his experiences with the Logan operators.

Given Wide Publicity

The Searles articles were given the widest front page publicity throughout the country. Searles insisted the "expose" was the result of an independent investigation conducted by the United Mine Workers of America. He refused to give out the name of the author of the articles. The material was immediately recognized by various anti-labor publishers as having been offered to them and refused, largely because "it was old stuff, the sort we had published before."

Besides the Logan operators, Clarke's work had been paid for by "Industrial Progress," the open-shop organ run by Henry Harrison Lewis in Washington. Lewis formerly called his paper Industry and great quantities of its issues used to be distributed throughout the country to support open shop drives by the steel trust, the National Association of Manufacturers and the like.

When the Interchurch World Movement published the Report on the Steel Trust of 1919, Industry had articles "proving" that the report was the work of reds, boring within the churches." The editions of Industry, discussing Clarke, says they have no use for men who play a double game," that when Clarke tried to sell the stuff to them, they showed him their files with the same "revelations" published long before; and that Clarke admitted he was now working for Searles.

How About America's Students?

PEKING, China.—The Extraordinary Plenipotentiary Envoy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics gave a reception to the Peking Students' Union. A most cordial spirit prevailed thruout the tea party.

Searles Expose Ranked With "May Day Plots"

(By the Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Red Peril, Red Peril! who's the discoverer of the Red Peril?"

That's the question indignantly asked, with an implied answer of "me; I did it!" among stalwart anti-labor crusaders who occupy well-upholstered jobs in the capital. And they have begun to try to prove that Ellis Searles, of the Mine Workers' Journal, is a natural successor to Mr. Sisson, of Sisson documents fame, in his willingness to accept a gold brick at a high price.

Searles issued his series of articles—"the result of an independent searching investigation on the part of the United Mine Workers of America which led directly to original sources"—on September 10, during the making of anthracite peace in Pennsylvania.

Yet, Cushing's Survey, a confidential bulletin sold to employers by George Cushing, former managing director of the American Wholesale Coal Association, said this in its September 6 issue:

"The newspapers on next Monday will tell a long story of the fight which the miners' union is making to preserve the American constitutional government from the plots of the Communist organization, with headquarters in Moscow. The Searles story will paint John L. Lewis as the stone wall against which this wave of radicalism is breaking. It will say that the red movement in America has more than 6,000 active leaders and more than 1,000,000 members. It will attribute the uprising in Nova Scotia, the rioting in western Pennsylvania, and the Herrin massacre to the activities of the Communists.

"Mr. Searles did not write this series of stories. The miners' union had nothing whatever to do with the investigation which produced them. It was purely a commercial job by a Washington newspaperman. The miners' union bought his story and edited it to fit its present needs. The same story has sought but failed to find a market elsewhere."

The Echo, a weekly Catholic publication, commenting upon this statement by one of the most energetic anti-miners' union men in America, says: "In view of these disclosures the action of the officials of the United Mine Workers may be placed in the same category as the fake Red Day plots that used to be manufactured by the Department of Justice and the Bolshevik plots uncovered by the Security Leagues and other reactionary organizations."

Inquiry in Washington discloses that one Bert Clarke, formerly connected with the Chicago Tribune and Casey's American Coal Journal, is later a free-lance publicity man who compiled the Searles material and has recently stated that he is and has been

(Continued on Page 8)

Total in Drive for "Daily Worker" Is Now $49,970

With the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party that THE DAILY WORKER is to be published when the total of $100,000.00 has been reached, every comrade and sympathizer and every militant will put forth the extra energy to push the drive to its final goal.

As announced in "The Worker" last week the total reached then was $42,388.00. From November 1st to November 8th the sum of $7,582.45 was received for shares and donations, making a grand total of $49,970.45.

If every member will put his shoulder to the wheel NOW we can raise the other $50,000.00 by the end of December and start publishing THE DAILY WORKER by January 1st.

Contribution lists for THE DAILY WORKER have been distributed to every branch. These lists are intended for circulation among workers in the trade unions, societies, shops, homes and meeting places. Every dime collected on these lists will help to swell the total and to bring that much nearer the day when our daily paper will come into existence.

With every comrade on the job every day from now to January 1st we can realize our slogan: TEN THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS AND THE DAILY WORKER BY JANUARY FIRST!

Money for donations and shares was received for the week November 1 to November 8, as follows:

District 1 (Boston)	$ 180.00	From Federation Bureaus:	
District 2 (New York)	615.00	Russian	$ 710.00
District 4 (Buffalo)	120.00	Roumanian	115.00
District 5 (Pittsburgh)	400.00	Hungarian	500.00
District 6 (Cleveland)	290.00	Lithuanian	500.00
District 7 (Detroit)	777.20	South Slavic	2,000.00
District 8 (Chicago)	822.00		
District 9 (Minneapolis)	185.00	Total	$3,625.00
District 13 (California)	5.00		
District 12 (Seattle)	100.00	Miscellaneous Income	$ 138.25
District 15 (New Haven)	15.00	Loan D. W. C. C.	300.00
Total from Districts	$3,519.20	Total	$ 438.25
Total received from Federations and Districts for week of Nov. 1st to Nov. 8th			$ 7,582.45
Previously reported			42,388.00
Grand Total			$49,970.45

Many language branches pay thru districts and are included in district totals. The Board of Directors of "Tyominen" Finnish Daily voted $1,000.00 to THE DAILY WORKER. The Finnish Bureau is collecting $25,000 from its branches for THE DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
John J. Ballam, Manager.

COMING EVENTS

Nov. 18th, entertainment for benefit of Daily Worker, given by Cicero branches at Liberty Hall, Cicero, Ill. Other coming events are Nov. 17th, entertainment given by N. W. Russian branch at Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Nov. 18th, entertainment given for benefit of "The Daily Worker" by Polish branches at Walsh's Hall, Emma and Noble Sts.

Wall Street Wants to Save Wilson's Face

The gross frauds and vicious corruption uncovered in the investigation of the Veterans' Bureau and Mr. Forbes has brought up the whole question of the War Department and its contracts once more.

Barron's Weekly, one of the leading financial journals in the country, is panic stricken over the prospects of a thoro-going examination of the records of the war sales made in 1917 and 1918. This paper takes the position that, in order to save the faces of many people who are in high standing politically and financially, it would be best to drop all this talk about further investigations.

In a recent issue Barron's Weekly put the whole case in these words: "Is there any considerable party in this country which really wants to uncover the financial scandals of the war? It might well be that, in the interest of public decency, a wet sponge were drawn over the slate and the billions lost in sites and supplies for training camps, worthless wooden ships, construction at 'cost plus', payment for munitions never delivered, were written off, charged to a great nation's experience . . . Not for the first time a devious trail is uncovered and it is immediately submitted that further research in that direction would imply an imputation on the honor of Woodrow Wilson."

The American workers and farmers have suffered many similar great "experiences" at the hands of the employing class. But we submit that the last one was the most costly.

Manufacturers Rally to Support Supreme Court

The open shoppers are showing signs of considerable worry over the various proposals to limit the power of the Supreme Court to declare the acts of Congress unconstitutional.

The fate which the various child labor laws, and the minimum wage act of the District of Columbia have met at the hands of the Supreme Court has caused various shades of progressivism and near progressivism to propose scores of bills to remedy the situation.

But the manufacturing interests are not asleep. They are on the job and have already served notice that they will fight to the bitter end to protect their Supreme Court from any and all popular encroachments. In an address before the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, at the eighth annual meeting of the open shop organization, Mr. James A. Emery, general counsel for the National Industrial Council, has thrown down the gauntlet to all the would be liberators of the working masses from Supreme Court tyranny.

Speaking of one of these remedial proposals, Mr. Emery declared: "Startling as this proposal may sound, 54 members of Congress have publicly approved it, and thruout the country, a considerable body of opinion rallies to its support."

Mr. Emery who is a well known apostle of the open shop movement had reference to the resolution adopted at the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor aiming at securing a constitutional amendment prohibiting the Supreme Court from declaring unconstitutional any law enacted by two-third majority of Congress.

New York Leader Suspends

The announcement that the New York Leader, formerly the New York Call, will cease publication, Tuesday, Nov. 13, comes just as "The Worker" goes to press. The New York Leader has been in existence but six weeks and it has stated that $100,000 has been used up in that time. It is understood that the immediate cause of its failure were internal dissension and the failure to win the support of the workers for the milk-and-water policy adopted since its establishment.

The New York Call was taken over and reorganized by a group of trade unions in New York City. The Reverend Norman Thomas was appointed editor and a policy of conciliation and class collaboration adopted. The class character of the labor struggle was suppressed and so far as the paper could be judged in the short period of its life it represented a mild, liberal, pacifist, bourgeois-democratic point of view. The failure of the New York Leader demonstrates anew that in these days of bitter class conflict no middle of the road policy can be successful.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 302

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WHY CONGRESS SHOULD INVESTIGATE COMMUNISM

On This Subject Leading Communists

C. E. RUTHENBERG
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WORKERS PARTY.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
EDITOR OF "THE WORKER," OFFICIAL ORGAN OF WORKERS PARTY

JAY LOVESTONE
AUTHOR OF "GOVERNMENT-STRIKEBREAKER" AND SEVERAL OTHER BOOKS

WILL ADDRESS TWENTY-ONE HUGE MASS MEETINGS THRUOUT THE COUNTRY. SEE PAGE THREE, COLUMN FOUR, FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

ndpat Republicans Oil Up the Old Steam Roller for Big Drive Against the "Insurgents"

By JAY LOVESTONE.

The machinations of the Republican Party are now in full swing for a big fight at the coming Republican convention in Cleveland. The reactionary leaders of the Republican Party, its bosses, its [illegible], while Magnus Johnson, the Farmer-Labor Senator, is speaking at the Cleveland Auditorium, primarily in 1924; while Senator Borah is to fall in line with Judge Kenyon, who was elevated to a Federal judgeship, [illegible], because of his services in opposing Congress to accept the Soldiers' Bonus; Borah is head over heels with [illegible] his own record as champion of Idaho, the reactionary Republican leaders, at the throttle of the Republican machine, are working hard to insure their riding roughshod over all insurgent forces at the coming national convention.

Big Business Sees Coolidge.

This week a group of select representatives of the biggest business interests of the country called at Coolidge's office and had a long session with him over the 1924 campaign. These leaders of finance and industry came to assure the President that they would be there to back him next year and that they would go the limit financially in backing him for the 1925 presidential campaign.

Among these "insiders" were the following big capitalists: Edward T. Stotesbury, of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, and Drexel & Co., bankers, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Stotesbury is one of the most hidebound reactionaries and is an officer of at least one railway, power, banking, insurance and public utility corporations that have been in the forefront of the attack against organized labor. One need but mention the Reading Valley Railroad Co., the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co., the Temple Iron Co., Coxey Iron & Co, coal magnates and the Philadelphia Coal Co.

James H. Stanley, a Denver capitalist and power king, William Wrigley, Jr., Chicago chewing gum king and multi-millionaire, and Fred W. Upham, party treasurer, who have each given $10,000 to the 1922 Republican campaign fund, and Frank Stearns, Coolidge's "Colonel House," a New England terrible baron and banker, kept Mr. Stotesbury company.

C. H. Huston, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and Ex-Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania, to whose time the notorious Cossacks of the State Constabulary perpetrated the indescribable criminal outrages against striking steel workers, were also present at this little confab to assure the Coolidge brand of stalwartism the coming four years.

Getting Ready for the Convention.

In anticipation of difficulties at the coming national convention, the Republican leaders have not also been supportioning the delegations allotted to each state in such a manner as to give unwarrantable strength to the states which will send vest-pocket delegations for Coolidge and thereby bring representation of stealing where the "insurgent" has more strength or where there is a "native son" to contend with.

On the basis of the Republican National Committee's plans for 1924 Coolidge is, at this date, assured of 691 delegates for the nomination. That this number of delegates has been obtained by the most overt acts of gerrymander is glaringly seen from an analysis of the allotted state delegations to the Republican National Convention, to be held in a few months.

"Sure" States Get Big Delegations.

In apportioning the state delegations these reactionary elements controlling the Republican party machinery have made it their business, without leaders, to give undue representation to those states which will unquestionably line up for Coolidge. Thus the southern states are to be over-represented in the coming convention. Alabama, for instance, on the basis of actual Republican strength, is entitled only to five delegates. Yet it will be given fourteen delegates to the National Convention. Applying the same principle Arizona, which is entitled to two delegates, will be given eight, Arkansas, entitled to four, will be given thirteen, Florida, entitled to three, will be given ten, Georgia, entitled to two, will be given nineteen, Louisiana, entitled to two, will be given nine, Mississippi's delegation will be raised from one to four, New Mexico will be given eight instead of two, North Carolina twenty-two instead of fifteen, the name for Oklahoma, South Carolina will be allotted nine delegates instead of one, Tennessee will be raised from eighteen to twenty-seven instead of seven, and Virginia seven instead of five.

The reason for this heavy padding of the Southern delegation are known to all students of politics. The Southern states are the by-products of patronage and fake prohibition enforcement and are in the main virtual appendages of the big fellows on top. All in all, the South will thus be given 112 delegates in excess of what it deserves on the basis of the real strength of the Republican Party.

Pursuing the same tactics for other "sure" regions, the reactionary group controlling the Republican machine is giving Connecticut 16 instead of 8, Maine 14 instead of 9, New Hampshire 10 instead of 6, Rhode Island 12 instead of 7 and Vermont 10 instead of 7. Here we have an additional 23 delegates automatically registered for Coolidge although they really don't represent any Republican voters.

On other "safe" states the multi-millionaire owners of the Republican party are also out for the same kind of [illegible]. Thus Colorado will be given [illegible] ten raised from 10 to 16, Nevada from 2 to 8, Utah from 6 to 12, and Wyoming from 2 to 8. In this way no matter what the sentiment of the rank and file Republican voters may be, no matter how they may desire to express themselves, the Coolidge-Stearns-Mellon-Wrigley-Stotesbury-Morgan-Dawes-Upham-Huston-Sproul-Stanley-Borah-Kenyon-Hoover-Hughes-Hilles-Hays-Hadley-Hamilton Lee-Work-Fall-Daugherty-Weeks-Wadsworth-Lodge-Watson-Curtis-Harding-Harry New-Penrose-Reed-Moses-Crane-Butler-Smoot-Sutherland-Willis-Fess-Pepper-Capper-Ernst-Frelinghuysen-Edge-Pinchot-Pepper-Vare-Mellon-Andrews-Slemp-Davis-Dawson-Mondell-Lenroot-Nicholas Longworth-Fordney-McCumber-Tilson-Wood-Watres-Hamilton Fish-Wainwright-Lowden-Sinclair-Harvey-Daugherty-Miller-Stearns-Weeks-Wadsworth-Lodge-Watson-Curtis-Harding-Harry New-Penrose-Reed-Moses-Crane-Butler-Smoot-Sutherland-Willis-Fess-Pepper-Capper-Ernst-Frelinghuysen-Edge-Pinchot-Pepper-Vare-Mellon-Andrews-Slemp-Davis-Dawson-Mondell-Lenroot-Nicholas Longworth-Fordney-McCumber-Tilson-Wood-Watres-Hamilton Fish-Wainwright-Lowden-Sinclair-Harvey-Daugherty-Miller-Stearns machine has thru this manoeuvre secured for Coolidge 782 delegates who do not represent any existing voters of the Republican party.

"Doubtful" States Hard Hit.

The engineers of the weekly Republican fiasco also sometimes in their stealing of the delegations allotted to the states that can likely to make trouble for his Old Guard at the coming convention. For instance, California, which is entitled to 29 delegates is given only 26. The only reason for this slash lies in the fact that Hiram Johnson will most likely head the California delegation and Hiram Johnson as a potential opponent of Coolidge must be stripped as close to his skeleton as possible.

Illinois which will very likely stand for Lowden at the Republican convention is given only 58 delegates, though it is entitled to 60. Michigan entitled to 48 delegates is given only 32. Because of the unseating of Truman Newberry, who bought his seat in the Senate and because of the weird possibilities of a Ford boom in this state, Michigan is being hard hit. Minnesota, which has revolted against the Old Guard and elected two Farmer-Labor Party Senators, will be given 26 instead of 32 to which it is entitled. New York, which always has its own fat to *fry* in the political pan, will be given only 92 votes instead of the 117 it should have. Ohio a state noted for breeding dark horses in presidential races, is to be permitted to have only 50 delegates instead of the 74 to which it is entitled. Kentucky, a doubtful state, is to be given 26 instead of 28 votes at the national convention.

In this fashion the possible opposition of Coolidge is deprived of 181 delegates that should be seated in their ranks in a representative Republican Party Convention. Similarly the numbers added to the reactionary strength thru padding and the votes stolen from the opponents of Coolidge, thru the fiats that are or that equivalent have thus been chalked up on the asset's side in the political ledger of the big business interests dominating the Republican machine and standing behind Coolidge.

Pity the Poor "Progressives."

Here we have the game in a nutshell. The reactionaries have the plan and the courage. The so-called progressives in the rank and file of the Republican party, the so-called insurgents that have been making all the late noise have neither the manner nor the courage to carry them thru in the coming fight. They are accepting this high handed manoeuvre on the part of their reactionary opponents lying down. They are not doing a thing about it and what is more they are not even talking about doing anything regarding this gross gerrymandering.

The workers and working farmers can learn one very significant lesson from this. The progressives and kid-hearted reformers living in the dens of the Democratic and Republican party business interests are not to be trusted, and not be followed. These progressives are devoid of political spine and don't have at this late date, even the slightest semblance of a program of action for the 1924 campaign.

The road to salvation for the workers and working farmers of America lies only in their own united and political economic strength.

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As We See It

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

[illegible] Coolidge [illegible] Republican [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Democratic

Triumph for "RAIC" is Ringing! Call to the Class Conscious Workers of Ameri

The Foster-Sigman Letter

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

In their propaganda to create an atmosphere favorable for the expulsion of the left-wing elements out of the union, the officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have stopped at nothing to stigmatize the Trade Union Educational League as a disruptive organization. The folly of this charge is completely demonstrated by recent developments.

Some weeks ago I wrote a letter to Eugene V. Debs complaining about the lying statements that had been given out relative to our interview in Terre Haute, Ind. He replied proposing that a conference be arranged outside the difficulty in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. In consequence I wrote a letter to President Sigman to that effect.

The latter has made absolutely no acknowledgement to me of the receipt of this letter, in spite of the fact that it has been in his hands for almost two weeks. On the contrary, an effort has been made to underhandedly use the letter to discredit the League by making it appear that the League has been defeated and is now begging for mercy. This forces the publication of my letter to Sigman:-

Foster's Letter to Sigman.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25, 1923.

Mr. Morris Sigman, President,
Int. Ladies' Garment Workers' Union,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Some weeks ago I had occasion to write to Eugene V. Debs relative to certain statements appearing in the press and dealing with the present controversy in the I. L. G. W. U. over the Trade Union Educational League. In reply, Comrade Debs, at the conclusion of his letter, made the following self-explanatory proposition for the solution of the difficulty, which I quote verbatim:

"Now, in closing let me say that I would like to have this matter adjusted before greater harm is done and before further disaster follows, as much as any one possibly can, and to this end I think you and your associates, represented by a proper committee, of which you should certainly be a member, should meet a committee of the officials of the union, face each other, and in a decent spirit try to arrive at an understanding. I would like very much to be present at such a conference to know the truth and the situation concerning which only the most conflicting reports have come to me."

Realizing that Comrade Debs' proposition was a practical one, I, upon instructions of our National Committee, wrote him as follows:

"First, let me deal with the closing paragraph of your letter, in which you propose the formation of a conference at which the matter in dispute in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union can be threshed out by representatives of the union and of the League, and at which conference you should be present. I think this is a very practical proposal. Our National Committee accepts it wholeheartedly and will be glad to participate in such a meeting at the earliest date. Like yourself, we believe that a stop should be put to this matter before further harm is done. It is very probable that a round-table talk would be productive of good results. We await your further pleasure in this matter. So far as we are concerned, you have the authority to go ahead with the arrangement of the proposed conference. May we hope, however, that it will take place in Chicago, so that there will not be too much expense involved."

In that part of his reply dealing with the matter of the proposed conference, Comrade Debs wrote to me as follows:

"In my previous letter, I called your attention to the statements of the respective sides engaged in the unfortunate controversy involving the expulsions of your members from the International Ladies' Garment Workers, and the utterly conflicting nature of such statements, and I informed you that I had suggested to the representatives of the Garment Workers that the proper way to arrive at the truth and to a possible understanding would be to have the representatives of both sides meet and go over the situation in detail in presence of one another so that at least the essential facts of the situation might be brought out clearly as a basis for the possible adjustment of the difficulty which menaced the interests of the organized workers. To this proposition you have readily assented and you now invite me to participate in such a conference, preferably in Chicago, if it can be arranged, but unfortunately I cannot see my way clear to do so in my present situation. The work in which I am engaged on the road and the further work laid out for me during the coming weeks will tax my strength to the limit and beyond it, and I can see no immediate prospect of being able to render service in the capacity suggested by you, and which I appreciate fully implying as it does the confidence you have in me, except as I would do so under other circumstances. If it were in my power to do anything to further peace and unity and to bring about an understanding and a better feeling, of course, I should regard it a privilege as well as a pleasure to do so, but I have already so much pressing upon me wherever I go that I find it impossible to make you any definite promise of assistance at this time. I am not at all my normal self nor have I been since I left prison, but I am doing the best I can with such strength as I have, hoping that if I can keep within the bounds of moderation, I may be able to recover myself more fully in time and be able to render more satisfactory service to the cause. I am sure you, at least, will understand that if I cannot comply with your wishes in this instance, it is not due to any lack of sympathy and good will.

"In closing, I venture to suggest that you make your proposition for a joint hearing direct to the officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, and if they agree to a conference, and it is possible for me to be in attendance, health and other conditions permitting, I shall, if desired, gladly render any service in reaching the desired end in my power."

In conformity with the suggestion of Comrade Debs, I am, therefore, on behalf of the Trade Union Educational League, proposing to you that there be a conference arranged between representatives of your organization and ours, at which the general question of the controversy over the left-wing shall be considered. We make this proposition in all good faith, hoping that a way will be found to end the present deplorable situation. We trust that you will accept. Please advise us at your earliest opportunity.

Fraternally yours,

WM. Z. FOSTER, Sec'y-Treas.

Now Up To Sigman

Now what is Sigman going to do about it? This conference was proposed by Eugene V. Debs, not by us. We recognize that it is the proper step to take and we are willing to take it. If Sigman will not grant this request for a conference, it will demonstrate beyond all question of a doubt that his charges against the League are fallacious and that he does not want a settlement except by the destruction of the left-wing.

It will prove that the real basis of the attack against the League is not that it is a dual union, but that it carries on a militant campaign for amalgamation, a labor party, and other progressive measures that are obnoxious to the Gompers' bureaucracy, of which Mr. Sigman is a part.

We resent the assertion that the League is weakening under the bureaucrats' attack. If the officials of the I. L. G. W. U. are correct in their open that theory they are doomed to a bad disappointment. Therefore, as Mr. Sigman has failed to agree to our letter when it was sent privately, we will publish it and see if that will do.

We are perfectly willing to let the rank and file judge who is right in this fight. The outcome of this affair will demonstrate conclusively the real destructive attitude of the right-wing officials.

* * *

Facts Show Smashing of Unions Continues

As a result of a visit by Abe Cahan's pie-plopotentiary extraordinaire, Meyer Perlstein, to Cleveland, the Joint Board of the International, which had at a previous meeting declared a "truce" with the order from the G. E. B. to expel T. U. E. L. members, was confronted with an ultimatum that this action must be carried out immediately. In spite of the threat that all those voting against the order of the International officials would be summarily expelled, 9 delegates voted against the ultimatum, 16 voted for it and 3 Group Leaders from Local 26, who had been objected to at a former meeting, was refused a seat by the Joint Board because of his membership in the Trade Union Educational League by a vote of 11 to 10. Chevalier members expect the actual reign of terror to begin in a short time.

After a farcical meeting in Hotel Brewster, Boston, it was decided to expel Shapiro for having distributed leaflets, and for having the inexcusable audacity of belonging to the League. This was done over the protest of Local 49 delegates, which refused to browbeaten into submission. In the Waist Makers' Union local, a skunk named Bernstein was elected over the protest of the officialdom threatened expulsion unless the decision to donate $10 to the Chevalier Committee for the "Free Freiheit," was reconsidered. In order not to give the union saviors an excuse for breaking the union, the action was withdrawn. Individual waist makers will make up five times the $10 and send it to "Free Freiheit" they know the excellent work done for them by that paper in their last strike.

In Chicago, also, Local 100 has been put into receivership by Feristein. A charter was appointed by the Joint Board. The sentiment of the membership can be seen by the fact that three officials had to be chosen in Local 100, only the chairman being an outsider, to take the dictatorship, and three officials had to be chosen in Local 100, only the chairman being an outsider, to take the dictatorship, and three officials had to be chosen. No meetings will be held for the local until Feristein feels sure that no proportional votes will be heard. This pinhead Musaolini has also been instrumental in having members fined anywhere from $25 to $50 for distributing leaflets and signing petitions, not at meetings or in the shops, but *on the street*. Among those who have been thus fined were Comrades Gaber and Kreingold. Minnie Belofsky, Anita Whitney and Philip Houser were not fined but disfranchised for a period of two years.

At two meetings all over the country are rebelling against this back-stabbing policy of the reactionaries. At a meeting of Local 9, in New York, a local which contains over 10,000 members, it was decided by a majority of 2 to 1 not to accept the orders of the G. E. B. to expel all League members. This was done in spite of the fervent pleas and tear-shedding of two of the vice-presidents who were imported to present their side of the case—Jake Halpern and Ike Feinberg.

In Boston Local 56, voted not to recognize the union-smashing order to expel the progressives despite the hoarse threats of the upholders of the machine.

Labor Poet Speaks for Amnesty.

Ralph Chaplin, late of Leavenworth Penitentiary, will be the principal speaker in a series of amnesty meetings along the Atlantic coast, under the auspices of the General Defense Committee.

At the first large gathering, scheduled for November 19th, at Cooper Union, New York, the other speakers will be Frank P. Walsh, Harriet Cooper and Scott Nearing.

Chaplin is well known for his book of poems "Bars and Shadows" written chiefly in prison.

Chicago's Open Forum.

Sunday, Nov. 18, H. M. Wicks, well known lecturer on economics and kindred matters will speak upon the timely subject "The Coming Industrial Depression," in Hall No. 210, Capitol Building, 159 N. State St. 8 P. M.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION.

"Should Congress Probe Communism?" Is to Be Answered

The high salaried officials of the United Mine Workers of America following the example of the Scotts Transcripts and the New York Herald Tribune of the blackest of the capitalist papers—recently introduced a series of fantastic articles about the Communist and their activities in the labor movement of this country. The articles were based on "documents" taken by Searles and Lewis of the United Mines Workers of America, from the files of the department of justice. The capitalist press has seized the opportunity and gave the articles a prominent display.

The New York Times in an editorial, "A Case for Investigation," states: "It is at least a case that ought to be investigated. The articles mention names and cite times and places. The evidence assembled may not be wholly drustworthy, and may prove on examination to be inconclusive, but at any rate calls for an examination." The Workers Party has accepted the challenge of the capitalist press and Lewis who, pretending to speak for the miners of America, plays the part of an agent of the government. The Workers Party is ready and only glad to tell the broad masses of the American workers "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism."

Twenty-one huge mass meetings have been arranged for this purpose in various parts of the country. These meetings will be addressed by comrades C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary of the Workers Party; Louis Engdahl, Editor of the "Worker", the official organ of the Workers Party and by Jay Lovestone, author of "Government Strikebreaker," "Steel and Coal," and "What Is What About Coolidge."

Communism is now and will be an important issue in the coming movement, whether the reactionary officials of the U. M. W. of A. and the capitalist class want it or not. Communism must come and hear the communists must be allowed to tell "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism."

The meetings will be held on the following dates:

C. E. Ruthenberg as speaker, Nov. 28, Emmet Memorial Hall, Ogden and Taylor Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 30, House of the Masses, 361 Main St., Worcester, Mass.; 6 Horticultural Hall, Front St., Worcester, Mass.; 7, Eagles Temple, corner Broad and Spring Garden sts., Philadelphia, Pa.; 20, Cincinnati, O.

J. Louis Engdahl as speaker, Dec. 4, Springfield, Ill.; 5, St. Louis, Mo.; 7, Kansas City, Mo.; 8, Omaha, Nebr.

Jay Lovestone as speaker, Dec. 1, Milwaukee, Wisc.; 2, Minneapolis, Minn.; 2, (Evening), St. Paul, Minn.; 3, Duluth, Minn.; 4, Superior, Wisc.

The hall will be announced in the next week's "Worker".

Keep Up Fight for Howat.

Resolutions still continue to pour in to "The Worker" demanding the reinstatement of Alex Howat and his associates in the Kansas district of the United Mine Workers of America. It is expected that this flood will grow in volume until the January convention in the Miners' Union, when it is hoped this fight will be carried to victory. Resolutions have just been received from Pittsburg, Kans., as follows:

WHEREAS, We the members of I. U. No. 1114, Pittsburg, Kans., believe a great deal of injustice has been done Brother Alexander Howat and his associate officers of Dist. No. 14, and

WHEREAS, Our National Constitution plainly states any and all members are entitled to fair and impartial trial, and

WHEREAS, Brother Howat and associate officers were expelled without said trial, and

WHEREAS, Brother Howat has been persecuted and, according to the daily press, charges have been preferred him, that he will be absolutely false, be it

RESOLVED, By daily observations we know Brother Howat and associates in office had all but the full confidence of the rank and file of Dist. No. 14 notwithstanding report to the contrary made by National Board member Jos. Harvey, therefore be it

RESOLVED, We, members of I. U. No. 1114, by unanimous vote demand that Brother Howat and associate officers shall stay in office with him be reinstated in the U. M. W. of A.

JOHN STRAH, RUDY POLLAR and JOS. BLANCHARD, Committee.
JOHN STRAH, Recording Secretary.

Centralia, Ill. Protests.

Similar resolutions have been adopted by the coal miners of Centralia, Ill., and vicinity, at a mass meeting held at the Opera House, at Centralia. They were signed by the officials of Local Unions, No. 58 and 1897.

Two factors in the immediate impulse at the White House may be the returns from publication of Hoehl's challenge to the recent Citizenship Conference here to "enforce the first amendment by releasing these political prisoners," and the work done by the Joint Amnesty Committee recently in Massachusetts. The president has begun to hear from home.

Call for Workers Party Convention

The Central Executive Committee of the Party has called a National Convention to be held on December 30th, 31st and January 1st.

There will be fifty delegates to this convention apportioned to the districts on the basis of dues stamps purchased for the months of July, August, September and October.

The expenses of the convention will be defrayed thru an assessment of 50c to be paid by each member at the time of voting for delegates from the branch to the city or district convention. This payment is obligatory upon all members, whether they vote or not. 25c of the 50c is to be turned into the district treasury for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the district convention and the other 25c is to be brought to the national convention by the delegates elected at the district convention. Each district will be expected to pay to the national convention an amount equal to 25c for each of the average membership of the district for the four months mentioned above.

Immediate arrangements are being made for district conventions. Elections may be held after November 30th and the district convention should be held not later than December 23rd.

The agenda of the convention will be published in the next issue of "The Worker."

Fraternally yours, C. E. Ruthenburg, Executive Secretary.

Call to Action for Progressives!

Now Is The Time To Select Honest, Fighting Delegates!

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.

The miners of the North American continent will soon receive their official call to elect delegates for the coming convention. It behooves the membership to be careful in making their selection. You will have the chance to say whom you want in the coming convention, and have a greater chance of getting it, if you take that chance. To take that chance it is necessary that you elect a delegate who not only says he believes in the rights of the workers, but one who is willing to battle all the way to see that they get their rights. "Progress versus Reaction" will be the program during the convention sessions, with the wide awake, class conscious and determined miners fighting for progress against the rank reaction of Lewis and his army of pie-carders. Elect men who will support such propositions: "The Reinstatement of Alex Howat," "The Election of Organizers," "Nationalization of the Mines," "The Labor Party" and all of the issues raised by the Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers of America" and which are contained in their program. Remove the Bureaucracy and return the power of the United Mine Workers of America to the Rank and File.

Detroit Defense Council Announces Concert

The Labor Defense Council of Detroit announces an International Concert and Dance for Saturday evening, December 1st, in the Hoque of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave., corner St. Aubin. This will be a truly international affair, participated in by every Language Section of the Workers Party in Detroit, Mich.

The Finnish Band and Chorus, which have gained an enviable reputation in Finnish Circles of Detroit, have volunteered their services. The Lithuanian Chorus will sing, as well also the Ukrainian Chorus. The German Singing Society has promised to contribute some worth while numbers. The always pleasing Russian String Orchestra will play. George Simenson, Finnish violin concertist, will give cornet solos. Hilma Simenson, Finnish soprano, will sing. Arvid Owens will contribute some piano numbers. The committee is in touch with other musicans to be announced later. The concert promises to be an event that will be long remembered among the workers of Detroit.

Following the concert, the evening will be spent in dancing. An admission fee of 50c for advance sales, and 60c at the box office, will be charged.

Carmen to Vote On Amalgamation

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America will soon have a referendum on amalgamation.

Lodge No. 299, Minnehaha Lodge of Minneapolis, Minn., has initiated the referendum for amendments to the Grand Lodge constitution which will place the national organization on record for amalgamation of the existing railroad organizations. The proposal of Lodge 299 also embodies a plan for choosing a committee to enter into negotiations with all other railroad organizations taking similar action.

Industrial Registration Progressing.

The partial returns now in the hands of the National Office of the Workers Party indicate that the Industrial Registration of the membership is in full swing. During the first ten days of the month 100 branches sent in the records of their Industrial Registration. The Finnish, English, Finnish, South Slavic and Italian Branches are leading. Many of the branches have even succeeded to complete the entire registration and returned the blanks to the National Office.

Branches that have not yet acted upon the registration are urged to do so without delay, so that all the returns may be in the hands of the National Office by the end of this month.

To Complete Textile Amalgamation.

NEW YORK—Amalgamation of the United Textile Workers of America with the Federated Textile unions is expected to be completed at conferences of representatives of both organizations here Nov. 17-18, according to Thomas F. McMahon, president United Textile Workers. Thru this merger the several independent organizations now affiliated with the Federated Textile unions will become members of the A. F. of L.

An effort to organize the textile workers in the south is also announced by the United Textile Workers thru its emergency board which meets here Nov. 16.

Needle Trades Meeting.

The Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L. will hold a special meeting Thursday, Nov. 15, at room 237, Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren, at 8 P. M.

Phillip Arenberg will speak on the "Standard of Production" as it works in the Amalgamated shops. A comrade from the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will describe how the standard of production works in the Ladies' Garment Industry.

Searles Expose Ra... With "May Day Pl...

(Continued from Page One)

some time been in the employ of Searles. But he began gathering "information" data more than a year ago, when he was paid as instructor to Industrial Progress, the organ of the open-shop movement, according to testimony from that letter, and he borrowed their material as well as a lot of secret ... tics.

Industrial Progress, which fi... ly had the benefit of Clarke's ingenuity, when, in the same building he shared a room with Wi... liam Helm, formerly press agent the National Coal Association, ... lishes a blasting article, "The Screen of the United Mine Workers Association," wherein it asserts: "Any amount of the identical terial has been published in Industrial Progress, and offered at its face value, and, widely copied, has had far-reaching effect in turning ... searchlights and private inquiry ... condemnation upon a host of pink and variegated destructionists from whose ranks, be it said, ... officials have been entirely disassociated. . . It would insult the intelligence of the reading public to express belief that this extraordinary ... disingenuous white-washing ... paign in which the publicity agents of the U. M. W. A. are now engaged to excite any other emotion than resentment and indignation."

Clarke wrote his name across ... of the press releases of the Searles material, which had been set up in type, and sent them to the officials of the National Association of Manufacturers on the opening day of the series, September 10.

* * *

Order the "Progressive Miner"

With the coming convention of the United Mine Workers of America every miner must see to it that he is thoroughly acquainted with the various issues that will come up before the convention. One of the most important issues is the election of organizers.

The Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers of America announces that the next issue of the "Progressive Miner" No. 6 will deal with this matter. In order that the miners who are unable to read the English language ... the "Progressive Miner" appears in the foreign language editions ... English. The languages are: Polish, Italian, Lithuanian, South Slavic, Bohemian and Slovenian.

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Issue No. 6 will deal with the question of finances.

FASCISM!

Has conquered Italy, and threatens the working class of Germany and all Central Europe. It is raising its head in America and, in its various forms, is boldly making a bid for power thru conspiracy and violence. It is insidiously weaving itself into the trade unions of America. In order to combat this menace, Fascism must be understood. The first complete explanation published, in America is contained in the news pamphlet,

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With an Introduction by Earl R. Browder.

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Chicago Demonstrates for Soviet Russia and "The Daily"

Chicago gloriously lived up to its reputation as a militant working class center when on Nov. 7, the Sixth Anniversary of the Russian revolution, more than 4,000 workers packed and jammed their way into the great Ashland Auditorium for the Daily Worker mass meeting ever held under Workers Party auspices in Chicago. The party in Chicago has shown itself willing and able to take the great responsibility which it must shoulder when "The Daily Worker" is suppressed.

The meeting itself was one long demonstration of solidarity with the Russian Revolution and with revolutionary workers everywhere, and also a demonstration by the militant workers of Chicago of their determination to put "The Daily Worker" across.

It was indeed a dramatic moment when Robert Minor, during his speech, pointed upward and said, "Do you see that hole in the ceiling, and that one and that third one? They are bullet marks made by bullets which were meant for Foster. They want to kill Foster because it is to the interest of the capitalists and their agents in the labor movement to silence Foster. They may kill Foster, they may kill others of us, but they cannot kill the Communist movement."

"We are here to celebrate more than a Russian revolution," said Foster. "We are here to celebrate the world revolution, for even now the German proletariat is preparing to strike for freedom from the decayed capitalist system." There was prolonger applause when Foster said this.

Rose Pastor Stokes told how we had been celebrating the Russian revolution here in America every year by some revolutionary action. In this anniversary we will celebrate by launching a Communist daily." Indeed, the whole meeting, in addition to being a celebration, became a celebration seemed to be inspired by the project of launching the Communist daily.

Eight hundred dollars were collected. Three hundred red anniversary pennants were sold at a dollar each. And these pennants made a fine sight as they were being waved all over the hall.

Demonstration. No more fitting characterization can be found. From the opening Bach-Liszt anniversary fugue, the red adornment of the choruses but most of all from the spirit of the meeting, Nov. 7, has branded the Chicago movement with the deep red color of militant revolutionists.

"Bill" Dunne to Tell Chicago Workers Real Story of A. F. of L. Convention

The religious atmosphere so consistent with the heresy-hunting proclivities of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, created at the Portland convention prior to the expulsion of William F. Dunne, delegates from Silver Bow (Butte, Mont.) Trades and Labor Council, the frenzy of the "Fat Boys" at the defiance of a rank and file delegate in a blue shirt, the utter incompetence of this gathering of per capita sharks with a sprinkling of real workingmen, shall be described at "The Daily Worker" banquet to be given Nov. 17th, 7:30 p. m., at Douglas Park Auditorium, by William F. Dunne himself in his usual forceful sarcastic tayle.

Comrade Dunne has already given newspaper men a chance to present this picture from an angle which will fit the occasion. No "cut and dry staff," says Dunne. "It is too funny to be taken seriously."

The committee in charge of this banquet has cognizance of the fact that as yet our comrades and many sympathisers in Chicago have not had an opportunity to extend the welcome to the National Office on its arrival in Chicago which they have been carrying deep in the bottom of their hearts these many weeks, and this whole National Office staff has therefore been invited. This will be the welcome to Chicago.

Bob Minor has been selected toastmaster and it is rumored that there is not one in the country, proletaire, capitalist or intellectual, that can measure up to him in this capacity. J. P. Cannon will speak, and incidentally tell the story of how he defended "Spike" Moore against the ravine Chamber of Commerce and its judicial hangings in Peoria, Ill. Other prominent speakers will appear and be announced as soon as definite arrangement can be made.

All readers of this paper should take advantage of this opportunity. Admission tickets are $1.25, which is cheap for a very elaborate 7 course dinner. Tickets may be had at the office of this paper, 1009 N. State St., the Workers Party city office, 166 W. Washington St., Room 307, the various Proletarian Book Stores and from many comrades in charge of this affair.

Don't miss this opportunity. Remember the date, Nov. 17th, 7:30 p. m. Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogden and Kedzie Aves.

Other Chicago Activities.

During the month of October, four new branches have been organized in the Chicago district, the Bridgeport English in Chicago, a Greek branch in Pullman, a Lithuanian branch in Beloit, Wis., and a South Slavic branch in East Chicago, Ind. In addition a total of about 75 new members have been taken into the party in this district.

The party membership drive is well under way. Regular monthly propaganda meetings are being conducted in Chicago in nine different sections of the city with new members being taken in at every meeting and with more sections to be added. In Lake County, Ind., our comrades are arranging such meetings systematically in each of the cities, one after another. The field organizers two weeks visit in the Tri-Cities, Ill., resulted in several new members. He has now been on the job for three weeks in Chicago and begun work in doing organization work in Milwaukee for two or three weeks.

Nearly 25,000 leaflets "Why Every Worker Should Be a Communist and Join the Workers Party" have so far been disposed of in the district.

Local Chicago took quite effective part in the judicial election just held, by issuing a manifesto exposing the so-called labor progressives with their reactionaries and calling upon the workers to form a united front in the election. This resulted in a very healthy discussion in a number of unions.

I. W. W. in Annual Convention.

CHICAGO.—The 15th annual convention of the I. W. W. opened in Emmet Memorial Hall, Chicago, Nov. 12. According to Sam Forbes, chairman, general executive board, there are 45 delegates in attendance, representing the various districts thruout the country.

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Fascisti Foes Win Free Speech Fight at Cicero, Illinois

One of the signal victories of the Anti-Fascist Alliance was won when Mayor Henry J. Sandulay, of Cicero, Ill. dismissed the charges brought by the police against the Anti-Fascist speakers, Alex Bail, Leon Lewis, editor of "The Worker", Nardo Giordino, business manager of the Italian weekly, and Ignacio Camarda, of the amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The charges against the three speakers grew out of the breaking up of an Anti-Fascist meeting in Cicero, Oct. 12.

The police officers making the arrests charged the speakers with "exhibiting the flag" and charged that the workers "overthrow the government," but when a jury trial was demanded, Oct. 14, and finally came up for trial, the case was postponed to Oct. 21. On the latter date it was again postponed until Nov. 10 for further investigation.

In the preliminary hearing, England, speaking for the Anti-Fascist Alliance, explained the purposes of the Anti-Fascist Alliance, showed it had been created by the organized labor movement, not only that, but that the Anti-Fascist movement had been endorsed by the recent Portland Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Prosecutor John Christenson asked time to investigate these statements. When the case came up in court the third time the prosecutor Christenson stated that the facts as presented by Engdahl were found to be correct and recommended that the charges be dismissed.

One meeting has been held since the arrests. It was unmolested. The Italians, the Lithuanians and Czechoslovaks, who make up a large part of Cicero's great industrial population, are joining the Anti-Fascisti movement. It is felt that this big Chicago suburb will soon be made safe for the working class.

Not only the Anti-Fascisti Alliance, but the Civil Liberties Union stood back of this struggle for free speech, with the pledge of legal and financial aid. The cases were carried forward with the advice of Attorney Samuel H. Holland, of Chicago, who Engdahl is speaking for the defendants in court. This resulted in no expense with the exception of $6.00 demanded as a fee in making out the bail bonds.

"The dismissal of these charges is a direct rebuke to the overzealous Fascisti elements to be found in Cicero and other industrial suburbs of Chicago," said Engdahl. "There is no doubt that they were a factor in instigating the arrests during a perfectly peaceful meeting, to which workers of all nationalities had been invited. The police officers, a Lithuanian in uniform, and an Italian plainclothesman, who had been charged with disorderly conduct instead of the speakers, in that they were the ones to break up a peaceful meeting.

Coming Events in Boston.

Saturday, Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m., "What I Saw in Russia." A lecture by Rev. L. O. Hartman, editor, Zion's Herald, Lorimer Hall. Tremont Temple. Tickets 35 cents, including war tax. Proceeds to Russian Orphans' Homes. Auspices Friends of Soviet Russia.

Sunday, Nov. 18, 4 p. m., mass meeting and concert in celebration of the Sixth Anniversary of Soviet Russia, by the Lettish Branch. Admission free. At Dudley St. Opera House.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 22, 23, 24, grand bazaar and concert for "The Daily Worker Fund" at Dudley St. Opera House, 113-119 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass. Admission 10c each day.

Wednesday, Dec. 5, 7:30 p. m., mass meeting, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St. Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, National Secretary, Workers Party, will speak on the subject, "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism." Admission 10 cents.

Saturday, Dec. 29, 7:30 p. m., grand ball to be given by Labor Defense Council of Boston, at Dudley St. Opera House, 113-119 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass. Tickets 35 cents.

All party branches and fraternal branches are requested not to arrange any other meetings or entertainments on these dates.

Meetings in Chicago.

J. J. Ballam, manager "Daily Worker Campaign," will speak on "Solving the Race Problem," Nov. 15, 8 p. m., at 3201 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

J. Louis Engdahl will speak on "The Class Struggles in America," Nov. 18, 3 p. m., at Milda Hall, 3142 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Robert Minor, editor of Liberator, will speak on "Who Are the Reds?" Monday, Nov. 19, 8:30 p. m., at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Jay Lovestone will speak on "Is the Government Neutral in the Struggles of the Workers," on Wednesday, Nov. 21, 8:30 p. m., at Emmet Memorial Hall, Taylor St. and Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill.

J. O. Bentall, recently released from Leavenworth prison will speak in the following cities: Nov. 16, Scranton; 17, Wilkes Barre; 18, Bethlehem; 19, Trenton (N. J.); 20, Wilmington, Del.; 21, Baltimore, Md., 22, Washington, D. C. Comrade Bentall will go to District Five where he will spend several days. He will then speak in Buffalo, Jamestown, Rochester and Binghamton—all of New York State. He is also scheduled to spend a few days in Ohio and will then address the open forum at the House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich, Sunday, 2 p. m., Dec. 9.

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Mark the following down in your note book, not to forget it, that a THIRD EDITION of John Pepper's "THE LABOR PARTY" is just off the press and the literature department is in a position to fill orders. Twenty-four pages were added to the second edition which makes the pamphlet up to date and complete. The price is 20 cents a copy or 13 cents in lots of 5 or more. WHY EVERY WORKER SHOULD BE A COMMUNIST AND JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY, at 1c a copy, 50c a hundred, were the best sellers last week. Pretty near 200,000 have been sold thus far. It is a peach of a pamphlet and you should help distribute not less than 500,000 by new year. A new pamphlet: STRATEGY OF THE COMMUNISTS, is off the press this Thursday. This pamphlet will be the A B C of Communist tactics. 10c per copy. In lots of 10 or more 6c. Another new pamphlet: THE EXPLOITATION OF LABOR, by H. M. Wicks, is being proof read and will be ready soon. In the meantime everybody should concentrate on such as we have on hand. Particular attention should be given to the pamphlet: THE STRUGGLE OF THE LABOR UNIONS AGAINST FASCISM, by Andreas Nin.

Русская Вечеринка

Can't you read it? Shame on you! And you claim to be a Bolshevik. Well, it is in Bolshevik language, and it stands for the popular Russian Vecherinka, which is to be given by the Technical Aid Society for Soviet Russia, Saturday, Nov. 24th, 8 P. M. 1902 W. Division, in honor of the 4th anniversary of the existence. Don't you know what a Vecherinka is? Well, come and find out!

Open Forum in Cleveland.

Joseph Manley, of the Structural Iron Workers' Union and Secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, will address the open forum at Cleveland, Ohio, Sunday evening, Nov. 25. He will speak on "The Farmer Labor Movement in America." The forum will be held at the Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave.

Open Forum in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., is having open forum meetings every Sunday night, 8 p. m., at Miller's Hall (second floor), 8th and State Sts. Admission free. Next Sunday, Nov. 18, the open forum will be addressed by John J. Ballam, manager, "The Daily Worker Campaign." He will speak on "The Workers Party and Its Problems."

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(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Sam Gompers the Parrot---The Same Screech for Forty Years

The old boring parrot of the American labor movement, Samuel Gompers, has for forty years been the cause of much disgust. For forty years emitted the same screech at every convention of the American Federation of Labor: Hands off government and legislation, and no independent political action! Parrots are long-lived, and once they have learned one or two human words, they never forget them, and repeat them constantly, whether it is in place or not. Gompers is similar to a parrot not only in the respect that he is long-lived, but also in the extremely rigid state of his mind, which has made it possible for him to utter the same rasping cry for forty years: No Labor Party, no independence from the capitalist parties!

The Government and the Workers.

That has been for four decades the sum total of the political wisdom of Gompers and the A. F. of L.? Of course, the few class conscious elements of the American labor movement know even forty years ago that these policies meant the selling of the birth-right of the working class for a mess of lentils. But it would be naive to believe that Gompers and the American Federation of Labor could have dictated this policy for so long, if important material conditions had not made that possible.

What were these material conditions?

Gompers could preach the doctrine that the workers should keep away from politics, and that the government should confine itself to laissez faire in the affairs of capitalist enterprise as long as the United States did not have a real central government. In forcing through Labor's first Compulsory Service Act, the capitalist state power was compelled all its forces against the trade unions, which interfered extensively in the daily life of the workers. During the Civil War, which enormously increased the power of the Federal government in the United States as well. The world war has produced a new & centralized government to a degree hitherto unknown. The presidential dictatorship has unlimited power. All the overthrown Czars and Kaisers could well envy him. The entire industrial life, from munitions building, manufacture of munitions, production of all kinds of raw materials, were placed under the control of the government. The railroads, telephone and telegraph were placed under the control of the government. In the war industries compulsory labor was created under direct government control. The espionage law struggled all adverse criticism directed against the government. All rights of the individual states were subjected to the rule of the national government. Thru conscription, an army of millions was created.

The land of the free and the home of the brave became a land of compulsory labor and conscripted soldiers. The country of individualism was turned into a country with immense bureaucracy. The number of government employes in the civil service in 1884 was 18,780, and in 1918 it was no less than 917,760. The world war did not start this unheard of development. This process took place during the world war. The world war only accelerated it. This process is the result of the growth of the productive forces and the concentration of capital. The development of the trusts, the growth of the power of finance capital, the concentration of capitalist production in steadily enlarging units.

Then the government has returned the railroads to private interests, but the capitalist class threw thru the Esch-Cold Labor Board. The famous old American rights exist today just as little as they did during the war. The government is the dictator in the question of coal. In every great battle between capital and labor, the Federal government assumes the role of arbitrary judge. The government mobilized troops in fifteen states against the last coal and railroad strikes. The Daugherty injunction placed the whole might of the government in the service of capital. The number of government employes in 1921 was 597,482. The United States has today a standing army of 280,000 men and 17,000 officers and a national guard of 435,000 men.

Wherever the workers turn, they face the might of the government and the courts. Against strikes, troops! Against agitation, courts! Against social legislation, courts! For raising the cost of living, tariff legislation! The daily life of every worker is most profoundly affected in every respect by administration, control and power of the government.

The great revolutionary crisis of Germany has put the question of power before the entire working class of the world. It has shown that the capitalist class is the dictatorship of capitalism, and that the dictatorship of capitalism is the dictatorship of the capitalist class. Other than the facts themselves, Gompers' cry, the great revolutionary cry, "Keep away from politics!" is the cry of the servants of capitalism, the cry of the capitalist class itself. The capitalist party against the bosses and the government---the Labor Party.

Capitalism---that dangerous and three, revolutionist---has beaten the senile policy of Gompers' all along the line. Capitalism has created the greatest division of labor, has amalgamated the workers regardless of trades, nationality and skill; and thereby created the amalgamation movement. Capitalism has created the centralized state power or the slightest weapon of capital, and thereby has forced organized labor to political thinking. Finally, capitalism has accumulated the class differences to an unheard of degree, thereby putting an end to the policy of "punishing the enemies" and rewarding the friends" within the old capitalist parties. The idea of a Labor Party was born. The Labor Party movement has been created by history itself. In spite of all skepticism, all opposition by the mighty and treacherous officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, the non-partisan policy will break on the hard steel of facts.

The Labor Party movement is today on the march. Whether Gompers can prevent the Labor Party movement from being organized in the year 1924 or 1925 or later, is only a question of time. The Labor Party movement between the capitalists and the workers, between the capitalist class and the working class, is the only way out of the present crisis. The Labor Party movement is the only way to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Non-Partisan Policy.

The non-partisan policy has always been a shameful betrayal of the historical interests of the working class. But even the most shameless betrayal cannot be continued for years if the material conditions do not make it possible. The two old parties---the Republican and the Democratic parties---developed in a period when the class conflicts were not as yet acute. Even the class differences were not as great as at the present time. This situation explains why capitalists, farmers, and workers could find room in one and the same party. The gigantic accumulation and concentration of capital, the ever-growing might of big industry, banks, and railroads, has ruined the lower middle class, has driven the farmers into bankruptcy, and has welded the workers more and more distinctly into a separate class.

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The non-partisan policy today as then means that workers can go on voting for the capitalist parties. The Labor Party movement between the capitalists and the workers, between the capitalist class and the working class, is the only way out of the present crisis. The Labor Party movement is the only way to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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Fight Made for Independent Political Action at the Conference of Trade Union Women

By JEANNETTE D. PEARL

The Eastern Conference of trade union women in the vicinity of New York met at Echo Hill Farm, Yorktown Heights, N. Y., Oct. 20-21. The conference was conducted by the Women's Trade Union League of New York. There were present some 75 delegates, representing twenty different trade unions with representatives of the W. T. U. L. and the Industrial League of Housewives. A few delegates were men.

Rose Schneiderman, of the W. T. U. L., presided. The program consisted of the four following subjects: Legislation for Women Standards, Trade Union Organization, Workers' Education, Permanent Peace, for which committees were elected.

John O'Hanlon, the secretary of the Legislative Committee of the New York State Federation of Labor, in outlining the political policy of the A. F. of L., spoke of its non-partisan stand.

Leonard Bright, of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, supporting the A. F. of L. policy, said that for the present we must content ourselves with it until such time when we hope to place labor candidates in the field. Rose Rosen, of the same local, arose and made a recommendation that instead of hoping for independent political action, the conference put itself on record endorsing it, since so-called friends of labor from the old capitalist parties are proving so untrustworthy. She made a spirited fight for her recommendation, but it was of no avail, for the recommendation was ruled out by the chair on the pretext that the subject was not on the agenda. Rose Schneiderman also voiced her objection to independent political action of labor.

The conference endorsed the 48-hour Bill, Minimum Wage, Constitutional Amendment for Child Labor, a State Fund for Workers' Compensation, Old Age Pension (over 65), Mothers' Compensation.

The conference approved a campaign to organize the 200,000 office workers, accepted the recommendation that the W. T. U. L. take the initiative in forming a Joint Organizing Council for the purpose of launching an intensive campaign among unorganized women. The council is to be composed of delegates from cooperating local unions. The organization of a state committee by the New York League to co-operate with representatives of labor organizations was also accepted.

The Educational Committee made an appeal to the delegates to study the labor movement, to attend classes and support workers' educational undertakings. A comprehensive educational program was worked out with special emphasis for educating foreign-born workers.

On permanent peace, the Box contest was approved. The U. S. government was urged to set up a permanent court of industrial justice representing all peoples. Maude Malone, of the Library Employees' Union, suggested that instead of making an appeal to the government against war, all workers should be called upon to refuse to fight. But even this mild suggestion was not accepted by the staid body of delegates bent upon dotting the proverbial "i's" confronting female labor and labor in general, but not really seeking a solution.

Talking of "unknown" soldiers, we notice that Bonar Law was buried by the side of an "unknown" soldier. And it is safe to predict that Bonar will be as unknown to fame as any "unknown" soldier, before many generations.

Young Workers Show Progress at Chicago Membership Drive

The recent membership meeting of the Young Workers League of Chicago was another mark of the progress of the revolutionary youth movement.

The Chicago League outlined a very exhaustive program of activities and from all symptoms it will reap good results.

Three weeks after rendering their pledge for $1,000.00 for The Daily Worker Campaign the Young Workers League of Chicago has now raised more than one-quarter of its quota.

After all the members of the Chicago League have been solicited, the house to house campaign will begin.

J. Louis Engdahl, who addressed the membership meeting of the Chicago League, pointed out the real significance of a "Daily" for the Youth Movement.

He pointed out how the capitalist press dopes the minds of the young workers who get their current events in the form of anti-"red" propaganda.

Thruout the whole meeting the new slogan adopted by the City League, "EVERY MEMBER—A NEW MEMBER," seems to have grasped every member present. From the attitude displayed at the meeting Chicago will double its membership by the next convention.

The Sports Director brought in a report which showed fair progress. A gym class has been opened at 1902 W. Division St., and all members, boys and girls, can register. The class meets every Tuesday evening, from 7 to 9 p. m., and participants should bring, if possible, regulation gym outfits.

A general meeting of all young workers employed in the Needles trades will be held on the evening of Nov. 14th, at 1902 W. Division St., at which William Z. Foster will speak.

All Y. W. L. members whether they are union members or not must be present at this meeting, which is called by the Industrial Department of the Y. W. L.

The Young Workers League has not forgotten that William Z. Foster will be retried and therefore will participate in the entertainment which will be given by the Labor Defense Council, Dec. 9th, Sunday Afternoon, at North and Western Ave., at North-Western Hall. For this occasion the Young Workers League has been entrusted to arrange the program and those who are familiar with Young Workers League entertainments will not hesitate to be present.

Russian Workers Call For Unity

The all Russian Textile Workers' Union, The Central Committee of the all Russian Metal Workers' Union, and the All-Russian Leather Workers' Union have issued an appeal to life at Amsterdam for a united front against the big business interests now strangling the German workers.

The address points out that the Russian workers have repeatedly sought unity of the workingmen of all countries in order to prevent the spread of Fascism and to save the working class of Germany from the restoration of military rule.

It is especially encouraging to note that the well known labor leader Edo Fimmen is 100 per cent for accepting the unity proposal of the Russian workingmen. At an enthusiastic meeting of railroad workers in Prague, Fimmen declared himself in complete harmony with the Russian trade unions and pledged himself to do all in his power to have the Amsterdam International accept the unity offer of the unions of Soviet Russia.

Who Are the Real Union Wreckers?

Progressives Match Records With Lewis

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH,
Secretary, Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers of America.

The oft-repeated charge of the Lewis machine, that the Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers of America is a dual union, and is engaged in the task of wrecking the Miners' Union is so ridiculous, that even a large portion of the elements who formerly supported the reactionary tactics employed and are throwing their weight on the side of the Progressives. The facts are that the machine would like the Progressives to do some wrecking work, so as to provide an excuse for the deplorable and "provisional" condition of our union today.

Knowing the game, we do not intend to allow ourselves to shoulder the burden of other Lewis gang or any of his gang's guilty actions by stepping into the many chasms created for us. Let us answer them by a presentation of facts. Lewis revoked the charter of District No. 14 while the Kansas miners were engaged in a life and death struggle, and used Van Bittner to do the inside dirty work, and by this act won the everlasting gratitude of the South Western Coal Operators Association. Van Bittner was probably selected for the job because of his previous record in District No. 5, where he was so rotten that he was forced to resign, and because of the "good job" he did in Alabama.

The Alabama miners went long hours and get short pay. Lewis revoked the charter of the Tennessee district and up a "Provisional" district. Lewis permitted the Kentucky district to work during the 1922 strike. Lewis signed the Cleveland agreement and left the Fayette, Somerset and Westmoreland miners in a contract, and later when he considered the time opportune, he called off the strike, an act in itself a betrayal to win the condemnation of any thinking member of the miners' union. Later when a demand for a charter was made by the Coks Region Miners, he created a Provisional District No. 4 with Billy Feeney as "Provisional" Pres.---but that means nothing but a place on the "payroll" for Feeney and his son, and a couple of men from the region who were taught how to "pad" their expense accounts while the strike was in progress. Lewis revoked the charter of District No. 26 and created another Provisional District, with Silby Barrett as Provisional President, and the Directors of the British Empire Steel Co. are very happy. If "Besco" had been asked to do the job, it could not have been done any better.

Added to these big jobs, is a small job, though just as contemptible, of revoking the charter of Local Union No. 1446 at Arden, Pa., because the members of that local refused to scab. This charter was revoked by President Fagan of District No. 5, acting on instructions from Lewis because the men who were striking, after being advised to do so by District Vice-President Patton, refused to return to work until the company declared their willingness to abide by the contract which of course they would not. The company ordered all the miners to remove their tools, paid them off and then began the process of hiring the Conservatives, and, to use the words of the superintendent, "Run the D---- Reds down the road." For nearly two weeks, the miners who were rehired worked without a charter; the company hired a gunman, and everything was working nine hours per day except the tipple and still is (District No. 5 officials please notice). Then came the district officials and held meetings to reorganize the conservatives and despite the fact that the miners of Arden own their own hall, the meetings were held on company property, but that was probably done so as to have the protection of the gunmen if they needed it, or perhaps so as to keep the Reds out of the meetings. Altogether about forty active workers were blacklisted, among whom is one Richard Cox, secretary of the old local who lost his arm a few years ago at this mine and is unable to get work elsewhere. Another one who lost out is William Hardie, who committed the crime of hoarding the local President James McCurry.

Against this record the Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers of America can show that they prevented the formation of a dual union in the region when the strike was called off, they prevented another one in the anthracite field, and they prevented the secession movement from taking root in District No. 26, Nova Scotia, and are now engaged in putting a stop to another attempt in that district. These and numerous other instances, where we have nipped in the bud attempts to launch dual movements put us in a position to ask "who are the Real Union Wreckers" and also to answer "Lewis and Company."

Hungarian Branch Shows Spirit.

The Hungarian Branch, Linden, N. J., has 13 members. Ten have bought one share each, two have contributed $15 between them, and the thirteenth member bought two shares---all paid.

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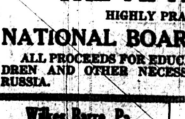
COMMUNISTS

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THE WORKER

Official Organ of the Communist Party of America, affiliated with the Workers Party of America. C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary. Room 214, 1009 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

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The Capitalists Give Thanks

When the "fat boys" at the American Federation of Labor Convention showed the Communist William F. Dunne the way out, there was much rejoicing among the per capita sharks, who pose as trade union leaders. They had removed a man who talked about fighting the capitalists. This would never do in a convention which officially stood for the theory that capital and labor are brothers. The family tranquility must not be disturbed by an apostle of class war. "Friend capital" must not get the impression that his bulwark against radicalism is breaking down.

The labor lieutenants of capitalism have given encouragement to the plunderbund. Even such a hard-boiled sheet as the Chicago Journal of Commerce gloats over the prospects for labor-capital harmony, indicated by the red baiting policy of the labor leaders.

Giving thanks that the labor shortage no longer exists, it states "there is another and far more important reason why the labor situation is highly encouraging, both to employer and employee. That is the tangible and almost measurable change in the policies and practices of organized labor. The one big union idea and the theory of industrial unity has fewer supporters than at any previous time in the past five years. Conservative and intelligent, (?) (question mark ours) leaders are regaining their prestige and may almost be said to dominate organized labor today."

This is the development that the capitalists are thankful for. With reactionary leaders in control they can go ahead with their robbing of the workers without let or hindrance. But it is a serious mistake to think that the conservatives are regaining their prestige. On the contrary they are losing whatever they had. While the rank and file of organized labor go on record for amalgamation, a labor party and the recognition of Soviet Russia, the reactionary officials fight these issues, thereby placing a barrier between themselves and the rank and file.

The gifted writer then goes on to say that the regeneration of labor is marked in many ways, principally in eschewing politics and "minding its own business." This is an endorsement of the Gompers "No Labor Party" policy. After saddling the death of the scabs in Herrin, the murder of the railroad worker in Arkansas and other deeds, evil and otherwise, on organized labor, the capitalist hack boasts of a scheme evolved by Armour and Company in taking 40,000 of its 50,000 employes into "partnership." This he asserts shows a way out of the dilemma in which trade unions are placed in having to pay dues to "distant labor bosses."

If union labor follows the lead or trails behind men of the Gompers type, American unionism may be saved, but if not the "unorganized will be compelled in self defence to join with the employers in a death grapple with the trade union movement." This is the opinion of the writer in the Journal of Commerce.

But does he not know that the unorganized, thru the very fact that they are not in a trade union, are fighting the organized workers? And what is the present leadership of the American Federation of Labor doing to get them organized? The capitalists slap Gompers approvingly on the back for making war on the radicals in the trade unions, and then to show their contempt for him, they set about organizing company unions, so that the workers will not be obliged to pay dues to labor bosses. In return for his servility he receives the usual fate of a lickspittle.

Russia Shows Marked Advance

A thorogoing investigation has led the United States Department of Agriculture to find that "the most significant fact pointing to Russian recovery is an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent in the acreage sown to crops this season." The report goes on to say that "increases as high as 30 to 35 per cent in some of the famine regions have been reported to the Department."

In its explanation of the improved conditions The Bulletin points out that "the fact that rye has more nearly approached the pre-war acreage is explained by the department by the fact that most of the wheat was formerly grown on large estates and that since these estates have been broken up among the peasants there has been an increase in rye acreage at the expense of wheat."

In the light of these findings it is easy to understand the why and the wherefore of the proposed plan of President Coolidge to send a commission to Russia in order to negotiate an agreement for resumption of trade relations.

The great advance made by France, England, Denmark and other countries in the Russian market is causing every section of the American people to wake up to the fact that it is in the interests of the United States as well as Russia to have normal relations between the two countries resumed without delay.

The Greek king has fled. He does not want to be turned into a grease spot. When Greek meets Greek nowadays somebody gets his goose cooked.

A headline tells us that Coolidge mourns the ... And the unknown have good reasons to mourn. Coolidge has helped to place them among the unknown.

Lessons of the Election

The most notorious of the injunction judges, who ran for re-election in the recent judicial elections in Chicago, were victorious. Dennis E. Sullivan, the king of them all, winning with 216,000 votes in spite of the opposition of the Labor Committee on Injunction which was led by John Fitzpatrick, one of the leading lights as Victor Olander and Matthew Woll. Jesse Holdom, the other notorious judicial lackey, also crossed the tape with 200,000 votes in his pocket. As a result he can supply the master class with anti-labor injunctions for the next six years.

The result of the puny effort of the trade union officialdom to punish the most outstanding enemy of their class was a valuable lesson. It is a shining example of the total bankruptcy of the nonpartisan Gompersian policy of "reward your friends and punish your enemies." Organized labor, as represented by the Labor Committee on Injunctions, was forced to endorse injunction judges in their attempt to defeat Sullivan and Holdom, the most notorious of the gang.

The only anti-capitalist party to place a ticket in the field was the Socialist Party. Even tho some of the candidates on the Socialist ticket were members of the trade union movement, they were not endorsed by the reactionary labor committee. The Workers party, not having any candidates in the field, endorsed the Socialist ticket.

The policy of the United Front, which the Workers Party urges on all working-class groups, is the only policy that can bring about unity of action among the workers. Railing at the reactionary leaders of labor will not serve any useful purpose. The revolutionists must prepare for the next election and be ready to place a ticket in the field, and in the meantime continue to advocate a united front of the trade unions with all political groups, that all the forces of the workers may go to the polls as a class and cast their votes for working-class candidates. If this is done we will not again have the sorry spectacle of a committee of labor officials endorsing capitalist candidates, including injunction judges, turning down independent political action. This policy will meet with the opposition of the reactionaries, but a strong rank and file sentiment properly organized will compel them to change their tactics or suffer the consequences.

Coolidge For Anti-Alien Laws.

The news that President Coolidge favors Secretary of Labor Davis's proposed anti-alien law was hidden away in an obscure corner of the capitalist press among the want ads. We wonder why.

For an Aggresive Leadership

An important election is approaching in the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America. It will be an opportunity to measure the recognized desire for progress of the membership of this important organization in the needle trades.

That the membership is discontented with the regime of the present secretary-treasurer, Thomas Sweeney, there is no doubt. The demand of the rank and file for the organization of the unorganized, for amalgamation of all the needle trades and for the Labor Party, finds very little or no response from the present administration.

The tailors do not have to go far to find the man they need for militant leadership. The sturdy militancy displayed by M. J. Sillinsky as delegate of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, at the Portland, Ore., Convention of the American Federation of Labor, stamps him as the type of official needed to interpret the new spirit, daily growing stronger, of the thinking sections of the American working class.

Sillinsky does not lack for qualifications. He is held to be the best speaker in the organization. He has been an official of the union already, in one capacity or another, for 12 years. He worked at the bench for nine years. He would thus bring to the most important office of the union the experience gained over a score of years.

We do not know what Sillinsky's feelings may be in this matter. But we do know that large sections of the union's membership would welcome Sillinsky's candidacy for secretary-treasurer at this time. Sillinsky should enter this struggle. He is sure of election. He will bring to the tailors' union the aggressive administration needed to make the organization an important and growing factor in the American labor struggle.

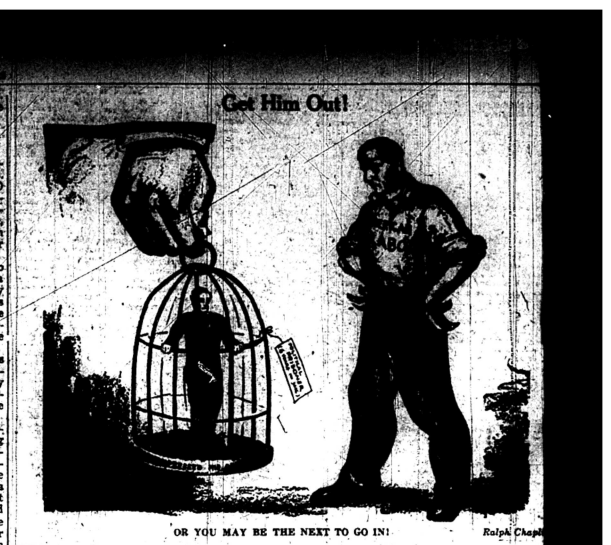
Among those who rejoiced over the defeat of the proposed Chicago Zoo was William Jennings Bryan. "Another defeat for the Darwinian theory," he declared.

Business Failures Increase

Dunn's Review for October shows a sharp increase in the number of domestic business failures. The business mortality for the month of October is the largest reported since last March and is over 36 per cent higher than the September total. Especially unfavorable is the volume of indebtedness incurred by the collapses. The amount is more than two and three-quarter times greater than the September total and has been exceeded only once before in any month. This was in December 1921. The indebtedness of the failures for October is 130 per cent higher than the total for the corresponding month of last year. All in all there were last month 1,673 failures involving $79,301,741.

The manufacturing failures were less than 30 per cent of the total number, 66 per cent of the insolvencies were amongst traders. However, 75 per cent of the total liabilities were suffered by manufacturers.

This October record shows exactly which way the wind is blowing so far as the economic conditions of the country are concerned.



The Rule of the Brass Check, The Shame of All Labor

What is the strength of the daily press in the United States, and how many daily papers in English are there which may be said to support the workers' side when, as in strikes, lock-outs, unemployment, injunctions, militarism, political corruption and all forms of oppression of labor at home and abroad the capitalist press pours forth tens of millions of papers filled with lies and misrepresentations of the workers' efforts and organizations?

Here we are:

Capitalist dailies:	Labor dailies:
2,492.	4
Circulation: 33,000,000.	Circulation: 152,501.

The four dailies which may be said to represent the daily labor press in English are:

The New York Leader, circulation 9,283

The Milwaukee Leader, circulation 45,845

The Minnesota Star, circulation..45,248

The Seattle Union Record, circulation 39,157

Workers: Is it not a shame that there is no more than this to call the "labor press" of this country? Weekly papers are impotent to fight against the great publications of the capitalists. A new, centrally located, centrally organized and vigorously conducted militant labor daily is needed. Not only are labor dailies few, but they are limited too much to local circulation and local interests. With headquarters in Chicago, the industrial center of America, THE DAILY WORKER will speak to the nation as a whole in a voice that will deserve and demand attention. To work, then, for THE DAILY WORKER!

The country was almost thrown into a panic last week when the startling announcement was made that "Mary and Doug" (you know who is meant) had a rift in their conjugal relations. We could stand the amorous pitfalls into which Charlie Chaplin led by his nimble feet, but to have the Sweetheart of American Dumbbellhood indulge in a matrimonial jamboree would be the last straw that would bend the donkey's back. It would be too much, on top of the European situation. We are much obliged to Doug and Mary because of their indignant denial of the story. The public can rest.

The capitalist press informed us a few days ago that Japan had definitely decided not to reopen the negotiations looking toward recognition of Soviet Russia. Then the following day this headline appeared: "Japan seeks to reopen Russian treaty parley."

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass It on to Your Neighbor

The Rush to Southern California

By ROBIN ERNEST DUNBAR.

Hard times struck California during the World War; houses were plen ful and rentals low; prices for foods no higher than usual; fruit, vegetabl and California products plentiful and cheap; unemployment prevalent.

About 1919 or '20 the after-the-war prosperity began to operate and season of hectic real estate, oil and other bourgeois operations dawned. T all-the-year-round - out - door climate drew the falling and the fallen from the middle west, and the boom was on.

It is stated 2,500 people enter Los Angeles every day by auto during the height of the season; and that many more by rail. Many enter by boat, too; so that the growth of the town is phenomenal. Long Beach, where oil is King, is jumping faster than any city in the United States below the 100,000 mark. It seems the oil workers don't ditch their cards; and they constitute a strong union element in the inflowing population. Iowa farmers, who have been cheated out of their farms by the railroad trust and other sharpers, form the majority of the argonauts. One dollar wheat enthroned thousands and thousands of ranchers out of their land, and in desperation they are flying to the land of the sun hoping to be able to live and get by there, if not to get ahead.

Outdoor workers generally find something to do, and so save themselves from ruin. But indoor workers go to pieces in the mad struggle to find a base. Wages for women start and end mostly at $3 per day; for men at $5.50 in the stores and shops, and lucky to get a job at that. Mexicans do the rough work on the railroads, in the sewers, etc., at scab wages.

In Hollywood the most impudent pretenders stand a chance of work; modesty and worth need not hope there. All the half-wits gather there from the four corners of the earth, and those with the most brazen assumption, with the most tireless self-pushing, with the shrewdest chicanery and biggest bluff manage to get a toe-hold after heart-breaking struggles and rebuffs, and some rise to the top of bourgeois success and acclaim. But the percentage who do well from

a bourgeois point of view is ne glig; while the percentage who g at 100 per cent, if we count loss manhood and womanhood. The w aim to succeed in that hotbed of ca talistic poison propaganda is indi tive of prostituted character.

The main outstanding events of five years' sojourn in and around L Angeles are: the raid on the I. W. Hall by the newly formed Americ Legionist lick spittles of capitalis the speeches of Ralph Chaplin shor after the Wesley Everest lynchi of William Z. Foster on Soviet Ru sia; of William Dunne on amal mation, and of Cannon on Comm ism in general. California is not as a labor baiting and hating sta and with Mooney and Billings, F and Suhr, innocent men, still prison after their innocence is pl to the whole world, its reputati isn't likely to be lost soon. Quentin is full to capacity of ra cals, and still is being crowded w more.

We saw a great deal of the st during our five years' residence th from Mexico to San Francisco; fr the Coast Range to the high Sierr from the Yosemite to the entrance Death Valley. And while we grew thusiastic at first over the many ma nificent changes of scenery, tow the last we cooled off quite a bit, viewed even the magnificent Colora Canyon with a bit of indifference, it was the constant hard struggle self-preservation and self-protection family which made it impossible maintain the same high pitch of thusiasm for even these wonders nature.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD RE THIS COPY OF THE WORKE KEEP IT IN CIRCULATIO

Railway Profits Show Big Increas

The September report for the first 35 class one railroads shows an crease in profits of $35,585,000 over the corresponding month of last ye This return is a 4.30 per cent profit on the present highly inflated proper valuation and compares with 2.88 per cent rate of profits for September, 19

Yet the railroad capitalists are refusing to grant an increase in wa to the workers of the Big Four. During September alone, according to Bureau of Labor statistics wholesale prices increased over 2 per cent. It especially interesting to note that the Interstate Commerce Commission h also reported a drop in the average paid for the maintenance of equipme forces. For instance, the shop workers have averaged for August of t year, $245.00, while in 1922 when strikebreakers were at work the avera was $231.00.

The employers are always blaming poverty when the wages of un workers are in question, but they never hesitate to squander millions maintaining strike breakers.

The Communists Constitute Only Force That Will Fight Militantly for The Working Clas

By ARNE SWABECK

The militant progressivism by which the Chicago Federation of Labor, thru its official spokesmen, formerly gained a leading position in the American labor movement, has been repudiated. One step backward has followed another until these spokesmen have come out in open support of black reaction.

The principle of amalgamation, once accepted with an overwhelming majority vote by the Chicago Federation of Labor, has been repudiated. It has refused to stand by its once adopted Labor Party policy. And now the Labor Committee on Injunctions, headed by John Fitzpatrick and appointed by him, at the instigation of Samuel Gompers, puts its official stamp of approval on the Gompers' political policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies." It endorses 21 judicial candidates selected from among the tools of the bosses on the democratic and republican tickets. The very policy which has many times in the past been declared obsolete by Fitzpatrick.

Thus a long journey has been completed in a short span of time. From an advanced position of lofty principles, leading the struggle toward a higher level for labor, Fitzpatrick and his "progressive" friends have come down to the ugly reality of spinning the first threads of an alliance with the arch reactionaries in support of the henchmen of capitalism. The lofty principles were hollow. The militant progressivism was only a bright tint which wore off at the first touch of the dead hand of Sam Gompers. The struggle for a united front of labor has been supplanted with open support of the representatives of craft conflicts. This action gave tremendous stimulus to the then already growing sentiment. It made a powerful national campaign possible, every day gaining in momentum and crystallizing into more definite expression. Today 12 International Union conventions, 16 State Federation convention and 3,277 locals of the sixteen standard Railroad Unions have endorsed amalgamation. But today Fitzpatrick and his "progressive" friends have shown they did not want amalgamation, because it represents a mighty surge toward a united front of labor. Because it means not only a mere change in the present form of organization. It means more efficient methods of struggle against the bosses, and with that the elimination of the present reactionary leadership.

Four years ago the Chicago Federation of Labor, under the leadership of Fitzpatrick and by referendum vote of its affiliated local unions, decided to take the initiative to form a Labor Party. It was a direct challenge to the obsolete Gompers' political policy. It lighted a spark of rebellion which further expanded when this year the Farmer-Labor Party joined in with the Workers Party in the campaign for a united Labor Party. The calling of the July 3rd conference, altho the Farmer-Labor Party refused to go along in the deliberations of this conference, gave a tremendous impetus to this campaign. It gave it national significance. It became a powerful expression of the rank and file sentiment crystallized into a united demand for united independent political action by the workers. The Farmer-Labor Party went ahead on top of the mighty waves because it had adopted the slogans of the united front put forward by the Communists. But at the crucial moment it did not stand the test. The outstanding spokesman for the Farmer-Labor Party, John Fitzpatrick and his "progressive" friends found that they did not want a united front Labor Party. They repudiated the principle upon which their own party was built. They have since refused to fight for the Labor Party idea, and now the betrayal has been completed with the endorsement of the capitalist judicial candidates.

This endorsement has been made under the plea of trying to defeat the two notorious Injunction Judges, Dennis E. Sullivan and Jesse Holdom, when as a matter of fact some of the endorsed candidates have a record of being as bitter enemies of labor as the two aforementioned. Indeed, past experience has proven conclusively that no matter how good the promises no matter what endorsements and faith may be placed upon the candidates on the capitalist tickets, they will always be willing to do the bidding of the masters. They will issue new injunctions at their request because they are bought and paid for by dominant capitalism. Yet some of those who subscribed to the endorsement, in the past professed to stand for independent political action by the workers, which has now been sacrificed.

Labor candidates were in the field. The Socialist Party ticket at least stands in opposition to the capitalist parties. Many of its candidates are members of organized labor, some are delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor; but none of them were endorsed by the Labor Committee on Injunctions. True, the official leadership of the Socialist Party has thus and again manipulated its power of leadership to defeat the best interests of the rank and file and support the reactionary Gompers machine. The whole Daily Forward crew have become the messenger boys of Samuel Gompers in his red baiting campaign and goes to the extent of disrupting the unions by expulsions of militant workers. It has refused to fight militantly even for the daily needs of the workers, and as pointed out in the statement on this election issued by the Workers Party, Local Chicago, its program and tactics cannot lead to the emancipation of the workers from the rule of the bosses. The Socialist Party has refused to fight alongside of the only true workers' republic in the world—the Russian Soviet Republic. It carries a great deal of the responsibility for the present political division of the workers thru its refusal to join in a united front of labor for independent political action, and with it the responsibility for the fact that there is no united labor ticket in the field in this election. Some of its own candidates as the last Chicago Federation of Labor meeting made a miserable apology for the fact that the party had decided to put up an independent ticket in opposition to the official Gompers policy. Nevertheless the endorsement of candidates on the capitalist judicial ticket has thrown the principle of united action by labor to the discard.

It is precisely for this reason that the Workers Party, Local Chicago, called upon the workers of Cook County to vote the Socialist ticket in this election to uphold the principle and continue the struggle for a united front of labor; to emphasize the need of labor voting for labor candidates in opposition to those of the bosses. Such united front would by no means be an electoral combination for the pursuit of certain parliamentary aims. It is a call for united struggle in defense of the elementary and vital interests of the working class against the bosses. this case particularly the right to organize trade unions and to strike for better working conditions were at stake. Every such united struggle, even in an election campaign, is a source of revolutionary education and revolutionary training. It helps convince the workers of the need of uniting all as a class and solidify the ranks. Such united action will soon weed out the treacherous opportunistic elements with their reactionary leaders, and it will furthermore convince the workers of the inevitability of revolution and the importance of Communism.

The Workers Party has thus shown that it is the only force in the labor movement which sincerely fights for a united front of labor, and the only party which fights for the interests of the proletariat as a whole; while simultaneously it preserves an independent line of action. This is no small matter when it will make possible the building up of an independent power by the Workers Party, because the Communists are the only force which will fight militantly for the economic and political needs of the workers.

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Price 5 Cents

Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party Calls 1924 Convention; Joins Other Groups for United Front in National Fight

Bouck and Manley Represented the Federated Farmer-Labor Party at Preliminary Conference in St. Paul

(By Staff Correspondent to "The Worker.")

ST. PAUL, MINN.—A national convention of some three to five thousand delegates, representing several million organized farmers and workers, is forecast in the results of a conference held here, Nov. 15-16, for the purpose of uniting the various groups of the Farmer-Labor movement in this country.

The conference was called by the Farmer-Labor group of Minnesota, which invited all organizations standing for the creation of a Farmer-Labor Party, to fight the battles of the industrial workers and farmers politically, to send representatives to the conference.

There were present at the conference John Fitzpatrick and Jay G. Brown, representing the old Farmer-Labor Party nationally; William Bouck and Gerald Manley, representing the Federated Farmer-Labor Party; John C. Kennedy, representing the Farmer-Labor Party of Washington; Ray McKaig, Kennedy, representing the Farmer-Labor Party of Washington; Ray McKaig, representing the Progressive Party of Idaho; Charles E. Taylor, representing the Farmer-Labor Party of Montana; Tom Ayres and Alice Lorraine Bouck, representing the Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota; William Mahoney, H. Teigan, representing the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, representing the Committee of Forty-Eight, and J. F. Emme. George Meyers, R. D. Cramer, Fred Seigel, Frank Fisher, William Mahoney, H. Teigan, Roy C. Hawkins, A. C. Fields, Otto G. Nellermes, representing the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, and C. C. Platt, of the Wisconsin Non-Partisan League.

After a half-day of discussion, in which the various groups presented their views in regard to the present political situation in the United States, in which the need of a national organization for the purpose of uniting the various groups and nominating a candidate for president and vice-president, and adopting a national platform was stressed by practically every speaker, the session adjourned, without action being taken up.

J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the Committee of Forty-Eight, stated that several months ago his organization started a plan for a similar conference, to be held in Chicago, Nov. 15-16, and suggested that the St. Paul conference adjourn to meet with the Chicago conference. This plan was rejected by the conference and it was decided that the program which the conference adopted should be presented to the Committee of Forty-Eight conference for their acceptance, should this committee desire to join forces with the Farmer-Labor forces participating in the conference.

A proposal was made to the conference that all the organizations present join in signing a call for a national convention. This plan, however, was superseded by a motion made by Jay G. Brown, of the Farmer-Labor Party, proposing:

"That we, the representatives of the following organizations, in conference assembled, recommend that the Farmer-Labor movement of the State of Minnesota call a national convention, to convene in the Twin Cities, May 30, 1924, and we hereby appoint William Mahoney, H. C. Teigan and William A. Schaper, a committee, to issue such call and make the necessary arrangements; and further, that this committee be instructed to attend the Chicago conference, Nov. 15-16, and present to the conference the action of this conference and ask concurrence."

Later in the conference R. D. Cramer and J. A. H. Hopkins were added to the committee, making the full committee Mahoney, Teigan, Schaper, Cramer, and Hopkins.

Delegate McKaig proposed an amendment to the proposal, adding after the words "and that the national call, when issued, shall have the names of all the organizations which support it."

This amendment was adopted, and the representatives present were then requested to affix their signatures to the call. The following groups signed the proposal immediately:

Committee of Forty-Eight, J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman.

Farmer-Labor Party of Washington, John C. Kennedy, secretary.

Federated Farmer-Labor Party, Joseph Manley, secretary.

Federated Farmer-Labor Party, William Bouck, chairman.

Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota, Tom Ayres, chairman.

Farmer-Labor Party of Montana, Charles E. Taylor, representative.

Farmer-Labor Party of Montana, John J. McElroy, representative.

Progressive Party of Idaho, Ray McKaig, representative.

Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, William A. Schaper, William Mahoney and H. G. Teigan.

Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota, Alice Lorraine Daly.

The representatives of the National Farmer-Labor Party withheld their signatures pending reference of the call to their national committee for approval.

Representation in Convention.

The question of representation in the national convention was then taken up and a committee, consisting of Delegates Hopkins, Daly, Kennedy, Teigan and Brown was elected to bring in a report. The committee found, however, that the problem of representation in a national convention in which some of the organizations participating would be bound by state laws providing for their representation in a national party convention made it impossible to work out the details at once. The committee so reported and Delegate Kennedy made a motion, which was adopted, that it is the sense of this body that the committee call provide that all producers', political and economic organizations be entitled to representation.

Program Adopted.

The conference then adopted a program in line with the general principles of this program, are invited to send delegates."

Tell Co. and Ku Klux Klan Hands Off.

Alice Lorraine Daly brought before the conference a complaint against the Conference for Progressive Political Action to the effect that it was interfering in states where Farmer-Labor Party organizations already existed, and a resolution, which she presented, read:

"In order to hasten the bringing of relief to the farmers and industrial workers of the middle west, and in order to avoid causing discouragement to workers who have labored for many years to build up a Progressive Party in the several mid-west states, and in order that the weakening of the Farmer-Labor Party, now made imminent by the state branches of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, be made impossible,

"*Be it resolved*, That the National Conference for Progressive Political Action be hereby urged to support in South Dakota and elsewhere the efforts of established Farmer-Labor Party organizations, whose economic aims and its aims are identical, in preference to giving support to either of the old party organizations."

Adopt Ringing Declaration.

Delegate Taylor presented the following preamble for the proposed call for the convention, which was accepted and referred to the committee which is to issue the call for use in connection with that call:

"The Declaration of Independence, a document underlying the institution of this country, states that every hu-

(Continued on Page Three)

The Daily Worker Fund Now $55,384.65

With the $100,000 drive to establish the first English Communist Daily well past the $50,000 mark we urge our comrades and sympathizers to bend every effort to reach the total set before our daily can appear.

We are now in the very midst of the drive. All together, comrades, and we will go over the top with flying colors!

What can you do to help The Daily Worker Drive? Let every branch make this an order of business at each meeting. Organize committees to visit the trade unions, benefit societies and other workers' organizations.

Pay up on your pledges. Sell a share—buy another share!

Circulate the CONTRIBUTION LISTS among your fellow-workers. Tell them the need for a real workers' daily newspaper. Visit your friends in their homes with a list and ask for contributions. Make a house to house canvass, collect dimes and dollars wherever you can. With every member on the party on the job from now to January first we can raise the rest of the money.

We are now half way thru now—a little extra spurt from now on and we will put thru the biggest job that our party has as yet undertaken. The eyes of the reformist-socialists and the reactionaries are upon us. Let's show them what Communists can do.

Here are the results of the drive from Nov. 8th to Nov. 17th:

District 1	Boston	$ 150.00
District 2	New York	1,517.00
District 3	Philadelphia	70.00
District 4	Buffalo	20.00
District 5	Pittsburgh	20.00
District 6	Cleveland	185.00
District 7	Detroit	18.00
District 8	Chicago	1,304.96
District 9	Minneapolis	88.00
District 10	St. Louis	99.75
District 12	Seattle	27.17
District 13	California	415.00
District 15	New Haven	40.00
Y. W. L.		30.00

From Federations.

Hungarian	$ 200.00
Polish	70.00
Lithuanian	425.00
Ukrainian	10.00
From contribution lists	21.75
For pennants	662.35
Miscellaneous receipts	144.10
Grand total	$5,414.18

JOHN J. BALLAM, Manager,
Daily Worker Campaign Committee.

Coolidge Neutral Toward Ex-Kaiser; How About Russia

By LAURENCE TODD,
(Federated Press Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON.—After a cabinet meeting, following the receipt of news that the ex-kaiser was to return to Germany, the Coolidge administration announced its policy to be one of indifference as to what form of government shall prevail in Germany if the monarchy is restored there will be no protest from Washington, for the change concerns only the Germans and the powers that ratified the Versailles treaty.

By taking the position that the existence of any particular form of government in Germany is none of the business of the United States, Coolidge sweeps away at one stroke the theory that the United States went into the world war to make the world safe against the Hohenzollern autocracy. He likewise demolishes the logic of the anti-Russian propaganda, and leads up toward a position where he might, if he chose, recognize the Russian republic. He abandons the position, then and intrenched in Woodrow Wilson, that the American armies went to the aid of Britain and France solely in order to rid the world of the menace of militarist imperialism, and that on this ground Wilson was justified in trying to drive Russia and restore the Czar.

But it will not be upon the Russian issue that the logic of this White House attitude toward the Hohenzollern's return will first be tested by politicians. The Democrats, for political advantage, and the more thoughtful of the old guard Republicans for reasons of safety, will ask whether the blood of American soldiers was shed in vain at Bellau Wood. They will raise the cry of treason to the cause of peace and humanity.

Men who have talked with the German workers in mines and factories and on railroads during the past six months will take a different view of the Coolidge policy. They will say: "If the United States is not concerned as to the form of government in Germany, when monarchy is about to come back, then it cannot claim a veto if the German workers ever throw that monarchy after a few months, and set up a new type of government."

Get Them Out by Christmas!

THIS ISSUE IS No. 303

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above, your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

Five Years After the Armistice

Let U. S. Workers Follow This Example

MONTREAL.—A unanimous endorsement of the principle of amalgamating the present craft unions into industrial unions was given by the Quebec Labor Party in session in Montreal in November. The party, which is a provincial unit of the Labor Party of Canada, sent 88 delegates representing 8,000 members to Carpenters' Hall for the seventh annual convention.

A telegram was ordered sent, to the premier of Nova Scotia demanding the release of Jim McLachlan, deposed secretary-treasurer District 26, U. M. W. A., sentenced to two years for alleged seditious trade union activities during the steel and mine strikes of last summer. The release of Bernard MacKeen, also convicted for remarks in behalf of labor was similarly demanded.

Defense of the coming workers' republic of Germany was pledged in a resolution adopted by the convention promising "to do our utmost to thwart any action of the imperialistic powers to crush" it. Another resolution demanded full recognition of the Russian government.

The party decided to favor unrestricted immigration except for "certain nationalities and classes of people who either by temperament, non-assimilative qualifications, habits, customs, are not a desirable acquisition to our citizenship."

Efforts to promote joint action by the unions and the labor parties were made.

* * *

Canadian Labor Protests.

OTTAWA, Can.—The Trades and Labor Council of Canada respectfully requests that James B. McLachlan, sentenced to two years imprisonment in Dorchester penitentiary by his honor, Judge Mellish, on Oct. 31 for an offense under the criminal code be released on bail pending an appeal of his case to the supreme court of Nova Scotia."

This is the text of the telegram sent by the highest Canadian labor body to Premier Armstrong of Nova Scotia in behalf of J. B. McLachlan, deposed secretary-treasurer, District 26, U. M. W. A.

Foster on New Tour For Labor Defense Council

William Z. Foster, who has spoken at scores of enthusiastic Labor Defense mass meetings in every important industrial city in the East, Middle West and West is again to tour for the Labor Defense, speaking at meetings as follows:

Worcester, Mass., Saturday, Nov. 24th in the Horticultural Hall.

Brockton, Mass., Sunday afternoon, Nov. 25th, Pythian Hall.

New Bedford, Mass., Sunday evening, Nov. 25th, Labor Temple.

Providence, R. I., Monday, Nov. 26th, Eagle Hall.

New York City, Tuesday, Nov. 27th, Webster Hall.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 28th, Machinists Temple.

Newark, N. J., Friday, Nov. 30th, place to be announced later.

In all of these places, with the exception of New York and Philadelphia, it will be the first time that Foster has spoken at Labor Defense Council meetings.

A month ago a meeting was arranged for Foster in Newark, N. J., but this meeting was stopped by the police and the meeting on November 30th will carry with it a definite significance as a free speech fight and a fight for the defense of the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism cases.

The New York meeting will be [illegible] occasion as an additional [illegible] Elizabeth Gurley Flynn as chairman.

Foster will take as his subject the new conspiracy entered into between the Department of Justice and the American Big Business interests, to secure a federal peacetime sedition law under which outstanding labor radicals may be prosecuted in the federal courts; and further to secure the passage of an alien registration act which will make it possible for the enemies of the labor movement to deport any alien who takes active part in the labor struggle.

William J. Burns and U. S. Solicitor General, James M. Beck, have taken a great deal of activity to lay the ground work for the passage of these new vicious pieces of registration. Burns in a letter to the leading "patriotic" society in Detroit said, "If this bill (the alien registration act) is passed, there are not enough ships in New York to carry those we will deport out of the country."

Labor and civil liberties organizations have determined to fight to the very limit against the passage of these acts.

Speeches which Foster will make in the East on this tour will sound the key-note of the struggle of labor against this new attack.

Dolla Frameup Before Pardon Board in East

(By Federated Press.)

PHILADELPHIA. — The case of Jacob Dolla, a steel striker serving a 12 to 17-year sentence in the Pennsylvania Western penitentiary at Pittsburgh for allenged offense committed during the steel strike of 1919-20, will again come before the state board of pardons Nov. 21. Efforts to secure the pardon are being made by lawyers and others in Pennsylvania who regard the case as a "frameup."

Investigation by the attorneys who handled the case, Earl W. Thompson and Francis Fisher Kane, of Philadelphia, convinced them that Dolla was the victim of steel company detectives who fastened upon him the crime of dynamiting a residence in Lebanon in September 1919, Dolla had been active as an organizer in the strike and it is charged that he was arrested because of his activities. These who testified against him have since made affidavits that they did so in the hope of getting light sentences for themselves and that Dolla had nothing to do with the affair. He has already served four years of his sentence. He has a wife and two children living in Lebanon.

An application for pardon has been pending for several months before the state pardon board, which has kept it under advisement since last June. It is understood there is a difference of opinion in the board as to the merits of the case. Among the organizations interested in the case and which have appealed to their membership in Pennsylvania to put the facts before the proper authorities are the International Association of Machinists and the American Civil Liberties Union.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY FOR THEM. WORKER. KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION.

54 Party Branches Organized

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Secretary, Workers Party.

New branches of the Workers Party are being organized at the rate of one branch a day, according to the reports received by the National Organization for the months of September and October. During this period a total of 54 branches were brought into the Party.

In addition to the members recruited thru these new branches, the sale of initiation stamps shows 635 members accepted during the month of September and 717 during the month of October.

While the increase in membership during these months has been gratifying, the organized efforts to increase the Party membership have not yet been fully developed. If the slogan of 10,000 new members by January 1st is to be realized, the Party organization must be mobilized more effectively for the work of recruiting these new members.

Branches of the Party, which have not yet elected a committee to plan the systematic work of bringing new members into the Party, must at once organize such a committee.

The Party growth politically, that is, its growth of prestige and influence, has been so great during the last year that if the Party organization is able to mobilize its strength for the membership campaign there is no question but that the goal of 10,000 new members can be easily achieved.

The issue which is to be decided in the membership campaign is whether the organizational units of the Party are sufficiently developed and have sufficient strength to crystalize the sentiment, organizationally, which is created by the Party leadership in the political work of the Party.

To present this question as the issue, is to challenge the whole Party organization to make good, organizationally, on the work that we have done politically in building up sentiment for our Party.

Every unit of the Party is urged to put this question to its order of business and discuss ways and means of building an organization equal to the political influence and political strength of the Party.

James P. Cannon will speak at the Workers Party branch meeting, 3322 Douglas Blvd., Monday, Dec. 3, 8 p. m. Subject, "Revolutionary Trend in the American Labor Movement."

Why Congress Should Investigate Communism!

On this most interesting subject Comrades C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary of Workers Party; J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of "The Worker" and well-known lecturer, and Jay Lovestone, author of "Government-Strikebreaker," "What Is What About Coolidge," "Steel and Blood," will address twenty-one mass meetings arranged in various parts of the country. The dates are:

C. E. Ruthenberg as speaker, Nov. 28, Emmet Memorial Hall, Ogden and Taylor Ave, Chicago, Ill.; Dec. 1 Labor Temple, Michigan and Jefferson Ave., Toledo, O.; 2 (afternoon), Cleveland, O.; 2 (evening), Central L. U. Hall, 17th and State Sts., Erie, Pa.; 3, Frohsinn Hall, Genessee and Spring Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.; 4, New York City; 5, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Boston, Mass.; 6, Horticultural Hall, Front St., Worcester, Mass.; 7, Eagles' Temple, corner Broad and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.; 12, House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.; 26, Labor Temple, 1318 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

J. Louis Engdahl as speaker, Dec. 4, Springfield, Ill.; 6, Hall No. 1, Fraternal Bldg., 11th and Franklin Sts., St. Louis, Mo.; 7, Fraternity Hall, 1225 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.; 8, Omaha, Neb.

Jay Lovestone as speaker, Dec. 1, Milwaukee, Wis.; 2, Minneapolis, Minn.; 2 (evening), Labor Temple, 404 N. Franklin St., St. Paul, Minn.; 3, Duluth, Minn.; 4, Workers' Hall, corner Gerser Ave. and E. Fifth St., Superior, Wis.

Other halls will be announced in next week's "Worker."

Polish Workers Denounce Haller's Tour for Fascisti

The Polish Socialist Alliance in this country, whose leaders are social renegades, rejected a call sent out by the Polish Bureau of the Workers Party to various Polish organizations for organizing a united front of this Polish-born workers against the growing menace of Fascism and its representative, General Joseph Haller, who is now touring this country. In Detroit, the rank and file of the Polish Socialist Alliance revolted against their leaders, and the Detroit branches of that organization responded to the call sent out by the District Committee of the Workers Party. But the pressure exerted by their leaders held the social traitors, compelled them to withdraw at the last moment from the committee for organizing the united front.

Nevertheless, in spite of the treacherous action of the Polish Socialist Alliance, few mass meetings have been held in Detroit with such great success as the one held on Sunday, Nov. 11, at Oswiata Hall, where a strong resolution was adopted denouncing General Haller and his poisonous Fascist propaganda in this country. The same resolution was adopted at a labor mass meeting held on the same day at Hawtramck, suburb of Detroit.

The rapidly Polish workers in this country are realizing more and more the necessity of establishing a united front to combat the bloody forces of Fascist reaction.

Favorable Report on Soviet Russia

By JOHN ROSUE.

(Toronto Star Correspondent.)

OTTAWA.—From the Senate, in addition to a report made by the Canadian government by L. D. Wilgress, special trade commissioner, "it is perhaps in the realm of finance," says Wilgress, "more than in any other department of trade and economy that progress has been made."

The accomplishments of the last five years," he continues, "include the introduction of a budget, control of exchange, imposition of taxes, raising of loans, introduction of new unit of currency, efforts at currency stabilization, re-establishment of the state bank, creation of credit and savings deposit institutions.

"The 'authorities' are proceeding along right lines. Expenditure has been greatly curtailed. Thru the shifting down of staffs of government institutions, the number of persons supported by the state has been reduced from 35,000,000 in 1930 to 3,500,000, which includes the standing army of 600,000 men."

Closely following the publication of this favorable view of conditions in Russia has come the word that a trade mission is leaving Moscow shortly to discuss trade relations with the Canadian government. Canada has no trade treaty with Russia, but Canadian traders are free to do business with that country, and a number of Canadians have already visited Russia with a view to securing concessions there.

Amalgamated Makes Progress in Union Drive in St. Louis

By BARNEY MASS.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—A call for a general membership campaign meeting of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers 150 workers responded. An impressive feature of this responding group was the large representation of young people. Bread and butter necessities at home seem thus to have penetrated the mentality of the youth, sobering their judgment and counteracting the "Jazzing all night spirit" so prevalent, seemingly, during the past few years. A membership, predominantly composed of young people with the employment of correct tactics, should assure the Amalgamated marked success.

Convincing evidence that there is no excuse nor necessity for decrease in membership in the A. F. of L. is presented by the fact that workers come direct to the meetings from the shop, fatigued and hungry, yet eager for the message the organizers have to deliver to them. That the Amalgamated is prepared at all times to take advantage of any situation of favorable appearance, explains its strength, and if it continues this policy of "preparedness," it will surpass all others in the labor movement. Manufacturers are already expressing fear of the Amalgamated, and "baiting" of the workers, if the shape of increased wages is anticipated as their next move.

READ

THE LABOR HERALD

A Constructive, Militant Monthly Labor Magazine

WM. Z. FOSTER, Editor

Subscription $1.50 per year

Single copy 15c cents

Official Organ of the

TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

106 N. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

The News From Germany?

The DAILY WORKER will give you the German workers' side; will tell the truth! The DAILY WORKER, a great nationally-circulated Communist daily, will tell how German workers are driven by social forces to take up arms and fight for a Workers' Republic! The DAILY WORKER will fight for all workers all the time on all fronts! The DAILY WORKER will be the labor daily that is DIFFERENT! MILITANT! FEARLESS! The DAILY WORKER will be published when $100,000 has been raised. WHAT WILL YOU DO TO HELP? SEND ALL YOU CAN TO—

THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

John J. Ballam, Manager.

1009 North State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Donation to

Daily Worker Campaign Committee,
1009 North State Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find my donation of

$..... to aid publication of THE DAILY WORKER, a daily newspaper, of, by and for the working class, first, last and all the time.

Name .....

Street .....

City..... State.....

Do It Now

The Showing in New York City

NEW YORK.—The Federated Farmer-Labor Party, with candidates in six of the 60 assembly districts in New York City, participated in an unofficial report on record at police headquarters here with 1,500 votes.

"This is quite a satisfactory result," said Eric R. Saenger, New York secretary of the party, "in view of the fact that we did not organize here until Sept. 16, and our actual campaign did not begin until Sept. 30, about five weeks before election. During the coming year we will organize for a united front at the polls—a strong labor party—which has its roots deep in the labor movement."

Court Action Is Sought to Compel Showing of Russian Relief Film

Action to stop interference by local officials with the showing of a film by the Friends of Soviet Russia in various cities has been started by the American Civil Liberties Union with the announcement that court action would be sought to compel the Providence, R. I., Board of Police Commissioners to rescind its order barring the film.

The board revoked its permission for the showing of the picture on Sept. 28th because they were not convinced by the film that the funds collected would be used for "the relief of orphans in Russia," as advertised. Attorneys for the Civil Liberties Union in New York have advised representatives of the organization in Providence and in Boston to proceed with a suit if the police persist in tactics of delay.

The Board of Police Commissioners recently stated that the question has been referred to Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, as an authority on Russian relief. This move is characterized by Dr. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the Civil Liberties Union, as "wholly obligatory and unwarranted," and the whole action "probably illegal."

The interest of the Civil Liberties Union in the case, according to its representatives, is limited to the protection of the legal rights of the Friends of Soviet Russia to carry on its propaganda for Russian relief throughout the country. It charges that interference by local officials is due to "reactionary organizations which seek to obstruct all aid by radicals to Soviet Russia."

Upon good faith and the relief organization, the Union states, has been attested by a special investigation committee, which went into the charges of irregularity and diversion of funds a year ago and gave the organization a clean bill. The committee was composed of Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, of Chicago, Norman M. Thomas and Roger N. Baldwin, of New York City, and Timothy D. Healy of the Association of Stationary Firemen.

Mid-City Branch to Give Entertainment

The art of hospitality will be strained to the breaking point on Wednesday evening, Nov. 28th, by the Mid-City Branch of the Workers Party of Chicago in order to give its guests a good an entertainment as the Windy City—which is famous for other elements besides wind—ever provided.

The affair will take place in Emmet Memorial Hall, corner Ogden Ave. and Taylor St. Admission is fifty cents (including war tax), and half the proceeds will go to "The Daily Worker." The kind of music that would make even a grasshopper glide will be furnished on that evening.

International Bazaar Is Aid in Defense

The Chicago Labor Defense Council has for the last month been preparing for a grand bazaar for Dec. 6, 7, 8 and 9 to help in the Foster-Ruthenberg Defense.

Branches and Language sections of the Workers Party and various sympathetic organizations are active in getting donations, and it is expected that a wonderful assortment of Christmas things will be on hand at Northwest Hall during the four days of the bazaar.

Special entertainment, choruses and general merry-making will be supplied by the various language sections, such as the German Dramatic Club Orchestra, Ukrainian Singing Society, Finnish Acrobats, Lithuanian Chorus, Young Workers League Orchestra, Scandinavian Stunts, etc. Of course, there will be dancing every night.

Each of the 18 language sections will have a special night on which it will provide entertainment, and make merry.

A thousand attractive posters, symbolizing the defense of the class war prisoners, have been issued and will be posted thruout the city.

Donations Wanted.

Donations are wanted and the workers of Chicago are called upon to get and bring donations to the following stations:

LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL, Room 107, 166 W. Washington St.
WORKERS' CYCLIC, 2742 Hirsch Blvd.
RADNIK, 2721 W. 22nd St.
VILKAS, 2142 S. Halsted St.
SPRAWDLOWOSC, 1756 S. Loomis St.
FREIHEIT, 1516 Blue Island Ave.
TECHNICAL SCHOOL, 1902 W. Division St.
H. ROSKELLY BOOT STORES, 1658 W. Madison St.
RADICAL BOOK SHOP, 824 N. Clark St.
CHRISTS RESTAURANT, 3124 W. Roosevelt Rd.
ARBEITER-ZEITUNG, 1612 N. Halsted St.
BOHEMIAN CIGAR STORE, 1141 Blue Island Ave.
CHARNEY'S BOOK STORE, 2726 W. Division St.
BOHEMIAN CANDY STORE, 4637 W. 14th St., Cicero, Ill.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER—KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Notice to All Party Units

All units of the party that have not yet sent in to the National Office the names of their Industrial Organizers are urgently requested to do so without delay. This applies to Branches, City Central Committees, District Executive Committees and Federation Bureaus.

As We See It

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

"Silent" Calvin Coolidge sent a telegram to the president of Poland on the occasion of the opening of the Warsaw radiotelegraphic station expressing the hope that the establishment of another means of communication between America and Poland would strengthen the already friendly relations existing between the two countries. The Polish president Woljaxlj (or was it Zing the test any way you like) was equally optimistic. Poland has just gone into France's pawnshop pockets for several more millions of francs in order to keep the militarists of the French vassal state in the saddle.

* * *

A Helsingfors dispatch via Geneva reports that Russia threatens war on Poland as a result of the latter's action in storing huge quantities of garlic on the Polish-Russian frontier. The Muscovites were obliged to place heavy orders for gas masks with Krupp and in view of the crying need for economy in Russia the garlic episode was considered an unfriendly act by the Soviet leaders. The Kremlin can count on good faith and the restraining to drop bombs made of Limburger cheese and American moonshine on the Muscovites. This report of garlic was immediately withdrawn. Eastern Europe fears that war is in the atmosphere.

* * *

Potter Palmer, commander-in-chief of Calvary's four hundred, was on the witness stand recently charged with taking liberties with the Volstead act. He could not tell what his occupation was. He does not remember how many cases of liquor he got, being about to go on one of his vacations and he did not want to have business interfere with his pleasure. Potter Palmer wrote a check for $1,600 in payment for the liquor, but that check was such a trifling matter that he barely remembered it. This trial may give the workers of Chicago an object lesson on the uselessness of these society parasites. But the parasites have plenty of money, plenty of rest and plenty of good liquor, tho they never work, while those who do real work live from hand to mouth.

* * *

Soviet Russia has adopted a vast scheme of installing electric plants in the villages thruout Russia, according to dispatches from the Danish trade delegation in Moscow. Each village is expected to develop its own power. Thus the peasant who formerly slept and drank thru the dark hours will no longer be content to be in the dark and hopes are expressed that he may turn to art and literature once sufficient light is thrown on the subject.

Coming Events in Boston.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 22, 23, 24, grand bazaar and concert for "The Daily Worker Fund" at Dudley St. Opera House, 115-119 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass. Admission 10c each day.

Wednesday, Dec. 5, 7:30 p. m., mass meeting, Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St. Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, National Secretary, Workers Party, will speak on the subject, "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism." Admission 10 cents.

Sinbad Labor and Old Man Capitalist.

Capitalist: "Without my brain—don't you see you could not get on at all?"

Labor: "Without my back—where would you be?"

Out of Jail by Christmas

By—HARRISON GEORGE.

By witnesses, documents, letters and telegrams it is proved that Charles R. Forbes, former director of the Veterans' Bureau, was the center of a corrupt ring of patriotic grafters who, at the expense of the blind and maimed ex-service soldier brought back from the trenches on stretchers, stole money, whiskey and supplies from the government and proceeded on wine, banquets and wild women.

Will Forbes and his fellow grafters be sent to the federal penitentiary by Daugherty? Not a chance in the world! Look at the howl raised against the profiteers of war time! Seventeen thousand new millionaires and not one of them to fall for the Hazelfeld graft or anything else!

Penitentiaries are not built for exhibitionists, however crooked they may be. Prisons are built for workingmen who have a vision of a world without graft, parasites as Forbes, Daugherty, Gary, Morgan, Rockefeller and the whole class of capitalist exploiters and their labor lieutenants. In proof, look at the thirty members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who committed no other crime but that of union agitation, still rotting at Leavenworth after SIX YEARS behind the bars on a pure frame-up on the ridiculous charge of "espionage" conspiracy! Daugherty can let them out and Daugherty can put Forbes in—but he'll do neither!

Every decent man in America should know that this outrage is against his own liberty as a worker and should aid in the campaign made by the I. W. W. Defense Committee, 1001 West Madison Street, Chicago, to get AMNESTY BY CHRISTMAS!

Anti-Communist Leader of Farmer-Labor Party Routed from Office

Gifford Ernest, the ex-parson who led the red baiting revival at the July 3rd Farmer-Labor conference, and who has been on the job since he has been skating and is now considered politically submerged as a moral force, has been routed from office as secretary of the Cook County (Chicago) Farmer-Labor Party. Thomas McCabe, a delegate to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, was elected secretary of the Cook County Farmer-Labor Party to succeed him.

This is the second battle in which Ernest played the role of loser in Farmer-Labor Party history. The first was his attempt, thru the medium of a motion introduced by his wife, to have Big Bill Brown removed as National Secretary of the F. L. P. for alleged communist leanings. His effort was defeated by the grand skid toward political oblivion was aided by Jack Leheney, expelled I. W. W. organizer, who sometimes runs Muscle Shoals stock to the hahtnes of Madison and Canal Streets. Sometimes he writes "educational catechisms." He recently handed Ernest a Greek gift in the form of a booklet, attacking William Z. Foster.

The pulpitless parson, tickled with the idea of becoming a celebrity, sponsored penny's child and went into the publishing business. No doubt the decent elements in the F. L. P. resented fastening this gentleman's unsavory activities on them, so they decided to drop him. Politically, he is now a dead cat on the Farmer-Labor Party dungheap.

"Fifth Year" of Soviet Russia

Entertainment value .....GOOD
Educational value.....EXCELLENT
Dramatic interest of story.....VITAL
Historical value .....UNUSUAL
Moral effect .....HIGH

This is the verdict of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures on "The Fifth Year"—9 reel Russian movie now being shown all over the country under the auspices of the Friends of Soviet Russia.

To those who have reasons to learn the facts about the conditions in Soviet Russia today.

* * *

F. S. R. Fulfils Its Promise.

Almost all the food parcels and more than one-half of the clothing packages sent thru the Friends of Soviet Russia to private individuals in Russia have already been delivered to the addressee free of any charges of duty. Hundreds of officially signed acknowledgements have been received at the Relief Office of the Friends of Soviet Russia and forwarded to the respective senders.

These receipts provide a space for a short letter from recipient to sender. One of these letters read:

"It was a good idea to have sent the package thru this wonderful office. Not a kopek has been charged us and the package has arrived quickly and in an excellent condition."

Agenda of National Convention, Workers Party, Dec. 30-Jan. 1

1. Report of the Central Executive Committee.
2. The Present Economic and Political Situation in the United States.
3. The World Revolution.
4. Our Labor Party Policy.
5. Our Industrial Work and Industrial Problems.
   (a) General.
   (b) The Mining Industry.
6. Reorganization of the Party and the Shop Units.
7. Our Work on the Agricultural Field.
8. Constitutional Changes.
   (a) Amendment of the Constitution to provide for a C. E. C. of nine members.
9. The Party Press.
10. Young Workers League.
11. Educational Work of the Party.
12. Miscellaneous Resolutions.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass it on to Your Neighbor

Old Socialist Party Branch Joins the Workers Party

The Month Hudson, New Jersey Branch of the Socialist Party, at last meeting, held on Nov. 19th, voted 19 to 3 to affiliate with the Workers Party at the previous meeting, in session as observers in the Socialist Party, 16th convention, the Executive Committee of the Workers Party to form a united front of labor and in their demand to expel the counter-revolutionaries from the Socialist Party.

The county secretary of the Socialist Party, Alfred Ellenberger, came to the branch with an ultimatum from the state organizer, demanding that the branch send a letter to all the newspapers stating that they were not responsible for all the statements printed in their name, and all those who wanted to comply with the demand of the state organizer were requested to sign the pledge and give their names in. Only four out of about 30 present at that meeting turned in their names to the secretary.

The comrades who sympathize with the Workers Party then had a meeting on Thursday, Nov. 16th, and after a three discussion of the question, decided that the time was ripe to leave the defunct Socialist Party which allows influential members of the type of Joseph Mattinock, who openly organized counter-revolutionary plots against Soviet Russia, to remain in their party, and to join the live, militant organization of the working class in the United States, the Workers Party.

Fourteen comrades have already made out applications, and they are confident that they will have a branch of at least 25 members.

The installation of the branch will be held Saturday, Dec. 1, at the Labor Lyceum, 17th St. and Tyler Ave., West New York. H. M. Wicks, Julius Stuart Poyntz and Benjamin Lifshitz will be the speakers at the meeting.

OPEN FORUM

Cleveland, Ohio.—Joseph Manley, of the Structural Iron Workers' Union and Secretary of the Federated Farmers-Labor Party, Sunday evening, Nov. 25. He will speak on "The Farmer Labor Movement in America," at the Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Avenue.

Milwaukee, Wis., is having open forums, meetings every Sunday night, 8 p. m., at Miller's Hall (second floor), 8th and State St. Admission free. Next Sunday, Nov. 25, the open forum will be addressed by James P. Cannon. He will speak on the subject, "The Revolutionary Trend in the Labor Movement."

Chicago.—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Local 9, Friday, Nov. 23, 8 p. m., at the Ashland Auditorium, 1547 Ashland Ave., and W. Van Buren St. Speaker, C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers Party, on "The Workers Party and its Program."

To Complete Textile Amalgamation

NEW YORK.—Amalgamation of the United Textile Workers of America with the Federated Textile union is expected to be completed at conferences of representatives of both organizations here Nov. 17-18, according to Thomas McMahon, president United Textile Workers. Thru the merger the several independent organizations now affiliated with the federated textile unions will become members of the A. F. of L.

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Labor Party Calls Farm-Labor Forces Together

(Continued from Page One)

ican being is endowed with certain inalienable rights and that among these rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These rights are today denied to the great majority of this country by a privileged class which thru its economic and political power dominates the life of this country.

"This privileged class has, thru the organization of trusts, thru interlocking directorates, thru its grasp of banking institutions of Wall Street, concentrated the control of economic life of the country in the hands of a financial oligarchy with its headquarters in Wall Street. It uses its power to amass great wealth for itself at the expense of the happiness and well being of the farmers and industrial workers, who are the producers of the wealth of this country.

"In order to maintain its special privileges and to aid it in exploiting the farmers and industrial workers this privileged class has fastened its grip upon the government. It uses the legislative, executive and judicial agencies of the government alike as instruments in its service to secure greater and greater profits and to amass greater and greater wealth.

"During the past few years millions of farmers have been driven from the farms because unable to subsist upon the means for a livelihood thru their labor as a result of the exploitation by this privileged class. The Esch-Cummins law passed in the interest of the railroad owners has been one factor in producing this situation.

"The industrial workers, struggling to maintain their organizations and a decent standard of living, have found that this privileged class has at its command the power of the government whenever the struggle over the right to organize, wages and working conditions have resulted in a strike. The use of injunctions against the workers on strike is an every day occurrence. The infamous Daugherty injunction against the railroad shopmen still stands—an injunction which at one stroke robbed the workers of every right supposedly guaranteed by the constitution.

"The Republican and Democratic parties have proven themselves equally the instruments of the privileged class in using governmental powers against the farmers and industrial workers.

"These conditions have developed a widespread movement by the farmers and industrial workers to organize a political party which will fight their battles and challenge the continued rule of the privileged class in this country.

"The political organizations of farmers and industrial workers, scattered over the country, must be united for the 1924 presidential campaign, so that they may present a united front against the service of the privileged class and join in a common struggle against that class.

"To achieve this end the undersigned groups join in this call for a National Convention to be held in the Twin Cities beginning Friday, July 4th, 1924, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for president and vice-president and adopting a national platform.

"We extend an invitation to send delegates to this convention to all farmers' organizations, local trade unions, central labor bodies, state federations of labor, international unions, co-operative organizations, labor fraternal organizations and all farmer and labor political organizations, the Non-Partisan League and the Committee of 48, provided that they endorse the following tentative program:

A. Public Ownership.

B. Government of Banking.

C. Public Control of all natural resources.

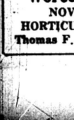
D. Restoration of all civil Liberties guaranteed by the constitution.

E. The abolition of the use of injunctions in labor disputes."

Enthusiasm is Great.

Those participating in the conference left St. Paul full of enthusiasm for the prospect of a great national convention of farmers and industrial workers. The delegates believe that a great part of the organized labor movement will be drawn into this convention, as well as practically every farmers' political organization in the United States. A convention of from 3,000 to 5,000 delegates was forecast.

The committee in charge of the work of preparation will issue the official call in a short time and the work will begin to familiarize the workers and farmers everywhere with the proposals of this convention and to win their support.



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WHY CONGRESS SHOULD INVESTIGATE COMMUNISM

On This Subject Two Famous Americans

C. E. RUTHENBERG
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
WORKERS PARTY.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
EDITOR OF "THE WORKER,"
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
WORKERS PARTY

JAY LOVESTONE
AUTHOR OF "GOVERNMENT, FINANCE AND INDUSTRY" AND SEVERAL OTHER BOOKS

WILL ADDRESS TWENTY-ONE HUGE MASS MEETINGS THRU OUT THE COUNTRY. SEE PAGE THREE, COLUMN FOUR, FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

I. W. W. Convention Hears Representatives of Red International

The question of international affiliation was again brought to the front in the I. W. W. when James P. Cannon and Robert Minor spoke before the Fifteenth General Convention now in session in behalf of the Red International of Labor Unions and extended the official invitation of that body to the I. W. W. to send delegates to the forthcoming World Congress. Strong opposition to any consideration of the question was manifested by a part of the delegates, when the request of the Red International was read by the chairman, but on the roll call vote the majority voted in favor of hearing the message of the Red International. This action of the convention marks a new and most significant development. It was the first time in the long controversy over the question, that a delegate body of the I. W. W. ever heard the proposals of the Red International put forward by anyone authorized to represent it. The I. W. W. in the past has received most of its information from prejudiced sources, and the inevitable result of this has been to prejudice the majority of the members against it. Several delegates declared on the floor of the convention that they had never yet heard the side of the Red International presented.

Minor extended to the convention the fraternal greetings of the fifteen million workers in the Red International, and appealed to the I. W. W. to join hands with them in the world wide battle against capitalism. He drew special attention to the critical situation in Germany and showed how the plans of International Capital to crush the revolution there, make the necessity of international solidarity of the workers clearer than ever.

"The workers of Germany," he said, "are in the future going to raise the red flag and they will not be fooled with capitalist bands of mercenaries, to shoot them to death and take it away again."

Cannon said the aim of the Red International was to unify and consolidate the revolutionary labor movement within each country as well as on an international scale. "It will be the International by which this result is finally accomplished in America," he said. "The interests of the working class demand that, in spite of all differences, we find the way to work together in the common fight. If we do not try to do it, and do not continue to try persistently and patiently, we are failing in our duty to the working class."

Argument is made that the Red International of Labor Unions has for a purpose the liquidation of the I. W. W. There is no foundation for such a statement. The Red International of Labor Unions takes a position of friendly interest in all labor organizations. It takes conditions as it finds them and works from that point. It does not undertake to liquidate the I. W. W., and neither does it undertake to liquidate the United States. "Workers, the amalgamated Clothing Workers or any other functioning labor organization. This could not be done. The Red International of Labor Unions seeks to unify all the workers' organizations on a common platform for action against the capitalist class, regardless of organizational differences.

"It must be frankly admitted that there are many differences between us, and we will make no headway by trying to cover up that fact. The Red International does not hide real differences; it brings them out in the open and tries, by their discussion and mutual confession to arrive at a unified program of action. It is not to be expected that all the differences between us can be overcome at once. We have no patent prescription to work such a miracle. But we say that in spite of those differences we must strive to find a common ground for the fight against the capitalists. We can agree now on 75 per cent of the program, and work together for it, even if we continue to argue with each other over the remaining 25 per cent. This may appear difficult, but it can be done if we will all develop a little flexibility of mind and keep our attention centered on the big things instead of the little ones.

"We have a common fight now against capitalist reaction in all its manifestations and for the release of class war prisoners. And there are many other points where there is no conflict of interest or principle between us. On these questions, therefore, we must be able to conduct a joint struggle. And you can depend upon it, fellow workers, that a joint struggle, more than anything else, will bring us closer together and make it easier to reach an agreement on many other disputed questions. The first step toward this is fraternal discussion. Therefore, we propose that you accept this invitation to send to the next World Congress two or three delegates, without obligations or restrictions, who will sit with the workers' representatives of all other countries on that congress, and then come back and report to you. You should not fear to do this. The only people who have a right to be afraid of the leaders of the Russian Revolution are the capitalists of the world.

"Another point I wish to speak about is the decision of the Second Congress of the Red International to sever its organic connection with the Communist International. This was done in order to effect a compromise with the C. G. T. U. of France, and the revolutionary syndicalists generally, and thus to pave the way for complete unity in one international organization of all workers who, regardless of tactical differences, want to join in the common struggle against world capitalism. Since this organic connection with the Communist International has been raised on one of the chief objections to the affiliation of the I. W. W. in the past I hope you will not fail to appreciate the significance of this action. It shows that the Red International puts unity and solidarity above all other considerations. It is willing to make concessions to the revolutionary syndicalists in order to attain it."

* * *

In Next Week's "Worker": The I. W. W. and the Red International.

In this article, which is of timely importance in view of the consideration of the question by the General Convention of the I. W. W. now in session, Comrade Cannon will analyze the role of the I. W. W. in the labor movement today, its attitude toward the Red International, its conflict with the revolutionary trade unionists and the Communists, and the reasons for it. It will show the tremendous influence already exerted upon the American trade union movement by the Red International and outline its probable future influence on the I. W. W.

Federated Farmer-Labor Party Gives Support to Drive for Nation-Wide Unity of All Farmer-Labor Forces

By JOSEPH MANLEY,

Secretary, Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Without any blare of trumpets a conference was held here, that marks another milestone on the highway that leads toward a great political party of exploited farmers and workers.

With but little exception the various conferees were unanimous in their desire for unity on the basis of economic grievances rather than complete philosophical analysis.

The conference was small but thoroly representative. It was filled with the spirit of the dirt farmer and the modern industrial worker.

William Bonck said: "We'll meet here again on Decoration Day and decorate the graves of the old parties."

An industrial worker conferee said: "I have heard a most grievous charge against Magnus Johnson, that he was a 'snuff chewing Swede,' and that to me was something in his favor. Because I, myself, belong to (The Structueral Iron Workers) has thousands of 'snuff chewing Swedes in it, and while at work I have had to depend on them for the safety of my life. Therefore I ought to be willing to trust them in political office."

The conference, after being in session two days, instructed a committee, consisting of Charles Mahoney, H. G. Tiegen and William A. Schaper to issue a call, which the organizations represented at the conference, and those supporting it, would be given authority to sign, for a great national convention to be held in the Twin Cities on May 30, 1924.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party, thru its National Chairman and Secretary, assured the conference of its enthusiastic support of the call for the great convention.

St. Paul is the furthest port inland in America. The great Mississippi River, "the Father of the Waters," is navigable from here to the ocean. Here, at "the gateway to the great North-West," one finds an equilibrium of the forces of the exploited city worker and those of the dirt farmer. It is therefore to be expected that the genuine farmer-labor movement of the future should get its final launching at this furthest inland port.

At St. Paul, on next Decoration Day, dirt farmers from all over the West will drive in their battered Fords. From the cattle plains of South Dakota and Montana, they will come dressed in "chaps." They will be there from the general farming section as well. The city workers from the East will rally to the call instituted by this conference.

The prime movers in this conference were William Mahoney and H. G. Tiegen. William Mahoney is the editor of the Minnesota Labor Advocate, the official organ of the Minnesota Federation of Labor. Mahoney is one of the most virile and progressive men in the trade union movement. H. G. Tiegen, a Swede, and not unacquainted with Marx. His friends say of him that "he is the most scientific Marxian socialist in Minnesota." H. G. Tiegen is secretary to Magnus Johnson. He is a Scandinavian, who thoroly understands the psychology of the dirt farmer of the Western States, having been for long years a prominent local official of the Non-Partisan League.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party will support with ever greater and more militant energy this farsighted move toward the organization of a great national convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party will join in a great national campaign in support of the candidates of the Farmer-Labor movement nominated at the convention called in St. Paul on Decoration Day, 1924.

Meeting at Barrackville, W. Va.

The Jugo-Slav Branch, Workers Party, Barrackville, W. Va., will have a big meeting in the United Mine Workers' Hall, Nov. 29th, Thanksgiving Day. Fred H. Merrick and other comrades will address the meeting.

J. Louis Engdahl will address a mass meeting arranged by the Italian Branch, Workers Party, in Kensington, Ill., Sunday, Nov. 25, 2 p. m.

Gas in Grand Opera

Samuel Insull, angel of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, and gas king of the same city, ran into a temperamental Italian cyclone in the person of Madame Amelita Galli-Curci, the noted diva, who refused to comply with Insull's demand that she sing Dinorah for her debut. But the gas magnate pays the piper, and thought he had a right to call the tune. Thereupon the fiery Italian lady declared that she did not carry a card in Big Tim Murphy's Gas Workers' Union, and could not be ordered around like a very common ordinary person. We are not suffering any mental anguish over the trials and tribulations of Madame Galli-Curci, but we do insist that for the sake of art and to prevent disappointing the public the ruffled songbird should apply for admission in some union of her calling, or if her industry is not organized, she should take steps to have that defect remedied. She may consider the vassals of Big Tim Murphy beneath her contempt, but when the gaswokers threaten to strike, Mr. Insull, powerful though he is, feels obliged to at least grant them an audience.

POLITICAL PRISONERS, NOVEMBER, 1923.

Leavenworth.

Chicago I. W. W. Case—

G. J. Bourg	10	years
Alexander Courbois	10	"
J. T. Doran	5	"
H. F. Kane	10	"
Hardy Lloyd	10	"
Burt Lorton	10	"
Charles H. McKinnon	5	"
James Rowan	20	"
James P. Thompson	10	"

The above declined to accept conditional commutations.

Wichita I. W. W. Case—

J. J. Gallagher	8	years
Wenzel Francik	7½	"

The above declined conditions.

Sacramento I. W. W. Case—

Elmer Anderson	10	years
Pete La Bertardi	10	"
Harry Brewer	10	"
Roy P. Conner	10	"
Mortimer Downing	10	"
Robert Connellan	10	"
Frank Elliott	10	"
John Graves	10	"
Henry Hammer	10	"
William Hood	10	"
Chris. A. Luber	10	"
Philip McLaughlin	10	"
George O'Connell	10	"
John Potthast	10	"
Edward Quigley	10	"
James Quinlan	10	"
Myron Sprague	10	"
J. Todd	10	"
Caesar Tabib	10	"
George M. Voetter	10	"

No commutations granted to above.

Harry Grey	10	years

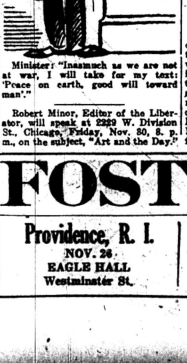
Commutation conditional on deportation; declined by above.'

Other Cases—

Atlanta.

Nicholas M. Zogg	10	years

James Price, one of Sacramento defendants arrested while on bond, now in Folsom prison.



Minister: "Inasmuch as we are not at war, I will take for my text: 'Peace on earth, good will toward man'."

Robert Minor, Editor of the Liberator, will speak at 2229 W. Division St., Chicago, Friday, Nov. 30, 8 p. m., on the subject, "Art and the Day." forum Sunday, Dec. 9, 2 p. m., at the House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.

Business Agent Slugs Woman

Morris Sigman and Mayer Perlstein, president and vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, are certainly very hard pressed when their agents have to slug women in order to put over their terroristic program.

Mrs. Cohen was slugged last Tuesday as she came out of the shop, by a business agent employed by the name of Roofer. The reason for the slugging is that she actively supports the cause of the expelled members and is the wife of one of the expelled.

At the shop meeting the workers protested to Perlstein against the slugging. He advised them to prepare charges in writing and present them to the Joint Board. This was done, and about the matter, the entire shop presented the charges in person. The officials of the Joint Board not only refused to allow them to appear before that august body, but also refused to even accept or consider the charges.

Perlstein, who is always present at these meetings, was absent, but no one was deceived as to who was responsible for the action taken by these officials. Perlstein's terrorism has now extended to the slugging of women, and he refuse to tamely submit to his dictatorship.

Appeal of Expelled Denied Without Being Read.

In denying the appeal of the eleven expelled members, the appeals committee of the general executive board in their letter to the expelled members plainly shows that they never took the trouble to read the appeal. The letter is as follows:

"Secretary's Office,
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 2, 1923.

Dear Sir and Brother—I wish to inform you that the Appeal Committee of the International that has entertained your hearing, after long consideration came to the conclusion to reject your appeal and sustain the action of the special trial committee of the Cloak Makers' Joint Board.

Fraternally yours,
Salvatore Ninfo,
Secretary, Appeal Committee."

The first part of the letter states that the appeal was denied, while the second part upholds the decision of the special trial committee. The letter gives two contrary decisions. First, they are expelled; second, they are reinstated. This stupid decision was reached by the appeals committee, according to their own statement, after long consideration.

The special trial committee of the Cloak Makers' Joint Board found Davidson and Kanlewsky not guilty, nevertheless they were expelled; the other nine were expelled without bothering with trial committees, because it was impossible to get a trial committee that would convict, yet the appeal committee upholds the decision of this committee, but at the same time denies their appeal.

The fact that the G. E. B. did not read the appeal of the expelled is not surprising. Altho it is stupid and very crude work, they should have been informed by their henchmen, about the situation, so as their decision would not have been so raw. Evidently some one slipped.

The real issues of course are Amalgamation, the Shop Steward system, the Labor Party and the Recognition of Soviet Russia. Their hatred towards these progressive questions is so great that the violation of the constitutional rights of the rank and file becomes a small matter in comparison.

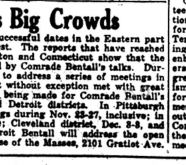
Reactionaries Determined to Rule or Destroy the Organization.

That they are determined either to force the membership to meekly submit to their dictatorship or destroy the organization is self evident, the Joint Board, Perlstein, Dubinsky, Ninfo, Breslaw & Co. are determined to rule or ruin.

In Philadelphia at a special meeting of Local 15, with Sigman and Perlstein present, the Call to Protest, the demand that this left wing be disfranchised for six months was defeated by a vote of 138 to 49. Now they have started to reorganize the local, and their defeat in that direction is even more marked, less than 50 out of a membership of 500 responded to their call.

The same process was gone thru in Local 2, of the same city, with an even greater defeat for their politics. In attempting to reorganize this local they could not get a corporal's guard out of a membership of 900 to follow them in their disruption of that local. Everywhere the rank and file have refused to be carried away with the smoke screen of dual unionism. They see clearly the real issues, and have repudiated the reactionary and demoralizing policies of the G. E. B.

All the Time Is Milking Time.



SEE THE COW

Bentall Attracts Big Crowds

J. O. Bentall has covered a series of successful dates in the Eastern part of the country and is now proceeding West. The reports that have reached the National Office from New York, Boston and Connecticut show that the workers everywhere were highly enthused by Comrade Bentall's talks. During the time Bentall had the opportunity to address a series of meetings in the Swedish language, which were almost without exception met with great success. Extensive preparations are now being made for Comrade Bentall's meetings in the Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Detroit districts. In Pittsburgh district he will address a series of meetings during Nov. 25-27, inclusive; in Buffalo district, Nov. 28-Dec. 2, inclusive; Cleveland district, Dec. 3-8, and Detroit district, Dec. 9 and 10. In Detroit Bentall will address the open

Workers Party Asks I. W. W. to Join the United Front

Two communications have been sent by the Workers Party of America, Michigan District, to the General Executive Board of the I. W. W., one in connection with the call for the united front in the fight against the "Hands Off Workers' Russia" policy, and the other urges the united front in the fight against the lynch laws, particularly those now in force against the I. W. W. These communications are as follows:

"Hands Off Workers' Germany."

"The workers of Germany, who during four years of war were preserved as canon fodder for the aristocrats who ruled them, after five years of unheard of misery and hardship, are revolting against those who have so mercilessly exploited them.

"The struggle which is now engaged in Germany with the workers people on one side and the capitalistic and autocratic generals on the other is a struggle in which every worker has an interest, for should the capitalists and their successful revolution triumph they would exterminate every vestige of a labor organization and the workers of Germany.

"When the war in Europe broke out in 1914 the capitalists of the United States first drove the nation and made loans to the warring nations and later demanded that the United States enter the war to protect their loans and accounts and it a "War of Democracy" and a "War to End War," which every one now knows were slogans which were lies.

"Should the workers of Germany establish their own rule as they have come of the present crisis in their country, the capitalists of the United States will undoubtedly join with the capitalists of European countries in fighting against the workers of Germany. They will follow the same course as during the world war, first lending money and selling munitions to European countries in order to put down the effort of the German workers to free themselves and then send the American soldiers to fight their battles.

"We believe that it is the duty of every working class organization in the United States to join its strength with others to prevent the United States from in any way interfering with the German war going on in Germany. The slogan of the workers of this country must be, no intervention against workers' Germany, either thru loans or munitions or soldiers.

"The Workers Party calls upon all working class organizations to form a committee of action to carry on the fight for the United Front in Germany. In view of the I. W. W. organization in the ports on the Atlantic coast it can render a most vital service.

"In upholding this slogan by refusing to allow the I. W. W. to lead ships with supplies for use against the workers of Germany.

"We urge the I. W. W. to join with us in forming the Committee of Action in support of this policy.

Against Capitalistic Lynch Law.

"The prosecutions directed against the radical movement in this country in an effort to destroy all militant labor organizations in America, continues as the strongest weapon of the exploiters against the workers. The members of the I. W. W. Workers of the World have suffered as much under these persecutions as the radical movement has, or the United States. We believe that it is a common interest between the Communists and members of the I. W. W. as well as every militant worker who should unite to fight these persecutions and for the freedom of these workers who are in capitalist prisons for their part in the class struggle.

"The use of the injunction in labor disputes, state criminal syndicalist laws as well as the proposed national criminal syndicalist law are weapons against the labor movement, and the workers everywhere should unite in the struggle to defeat the attempt of the exploiters to weaken and destroy the labor movement thru such measures. The Workers Party of America is prepared to enter into a united front organization with the I. W. W. for the purpose of carrying on the struggle for the freedom of all political prisoners and against all measures directed against the labor movement. We would be very glad to have your convention appoint a committee to work out ways and means to carry on a common campaign on the questions outlined above."

United Front in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati "United Front Committee" is making extensive preparations for the mass meeting scheduled for Dec. 20, 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 1318 Walnut St. The meeting will be addressed by C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary of the Workers Party, on the subject, "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism." Comrade Ruthenberg has been for years active in the labor movement of Ohio and is well known thruout the state. The "United Front Committee," under whose auspices the meeting is arranged, expects the meeting to be a great success.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

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Thomas F. Conroy, Chairman

Brockton, Mass.
NOV. 25, 3 P. M.
PYTHIAN HALL
West Elm St.

New Bedford, Mass.
NOV. 25, 8 P. M.
LABOR TEMPLE
John Singleton, Chairman

Providence, R. I.
NOV. 26
EAGLE HALL
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Injunctions Are Not Weapons of "Bad" Judges, But of the Whole Capitalist System

By ALEXIS SWABECK.

Twenty-one judges, ready to issue new injunctions in times of labor struggles, were elected from the two old capitalist tickets in the Chicago judicial contest. It was a case where the active assistance of the Labor Committee on Injunctions, and even some of the candidates of the Socialist Party.

Naturally, such a line-up could only result in sure victory for the two notorious labor enemies, Dennis E. Sullivan and Jesse Holdom. These were the two particular candidates whom both the Labor Committee and the Socialist candidates pretended to want to defeat. It is but one more proof that the injunction system can only be defeated by making it a clear cut issue between the tools of the capitalist class and representatives of labor; a united working class ticket against the capitalist tickets.

Injunctions are not only weapons of certain judges, but an institution which the whole capitalist class and the capitalist-owned political parties, as a part of the whole capitalist system, are using to crush the labor movement. It will prove an effective instrument in their hands to suppress the workers and maintain the present system of exploitation. In this case it should be particularly evident.

The Democratic and Republican tickets were picked by the same committee which selected Dennis E. Sullivan, and the whole Republican ticket was picked by the same committee which selected Jesse Holdom. Those who supported these two particular candidates also supported the others and none of them would become disturbed over the fact that certain "labor leaders" favor some of their pickings in preference to others, no matter what the excuse.

Even General Dawes, of the Minute Men of the Constitution, could have spared all his excitement, their stakes were not seriously threatened. No, they were indorsed with certain changes, as a matter of expediency. One thing, however, they all fear, and that is a united labor opposition, and such united opposition would have ducts himself in the fight. He stood there in that den of business men and told the truth about them to their teeth. Even the capitalist reporters had to pay tribute to his brave and manly attitude. They said he was "bold and audacious;" that is to say, he was a Communist. He indicted the traitor leaders in burning words, pouring out the scorn that honest workers feel for them. He made the issue clear and sharp, standing proudly by his own good record and the principles of his party. One labor writer said about his speech: "It was a splendid, fearless answer, retracting nothing, apologizing for nothing."

Is anyone so foolish as to think they killed Comrade Dunne by expelling him from the convention? Even the capitalist press has some uneasiness on that score. The New York Times said: "The Federation action makes a new hero among the Communists and may give that propaganda a new impetus among the workers." We can say that Comrade Dunne is no new hero to us, but an old fighter in the ranks. The stupid reactionaries have now made him known to a much wider circle. By expelling him they have only given more life to the party they sought to kill. They have centered attention of thousands of workers on him, and the Workers Party, which he personified there, in such a way that the Workers Party in their minds will be identified with the picture of a working man standing there in that vast gang of agents of the capitalist class, fighting for the unity and file of labor and denouncing the traitors to their faces, putting forward all constructive proposals to better the trade unions and yielding not an inch in the camp of the enemy. There can be no doubt that the event will give the Communist propaganda a "new impetus among the workers." Communism, after, Portland, will have a stronger propaganda. It will not be eliminated from the trade union movement but will penetrate deeper into it. And Comrade Dunne will play a bigger part in this work than ever before. The expulsion in Portland did not signify the end of Communism in the trade unions but the real beginning of it.

Get Them Out by Christmas!

Defeat Fickert, Mooney Framer.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Charles M. Fickert, the district attorney who framed up Mooney and Billings, and who was exposed by the famous dictograph revelations, was defeated by more than 44,000 votes in his attempt to "come back" in the recent municipal election. Four years ago Judge Matthew Brady won over Fickert by a bare majority; this time Fickert polled only 27,000 votes against Brady's 71,000. Brady has been generally fair to labor during his term as district attorney, and was endorsed by the nonpartisan political committee of the Central Labor Council.

Get Them Out by Christmas!

Police Ban Anti-Fascists.

An anti-fascist meeting at Wilmington, Del., was broken up by the police who warned the speakers, A. S. Berardini and Caleb Harrison, under threats of imprisonment, to leave Wilmington. A quantity of literature was seized by the authorities. An open-air meeting which the police attempted to hold following the police raid was also scattered. Orders were issued to the police to prohibit the holding of any meeting.

Get Them Out by Christmas!

An Answer to Gompers.

Editor, The Worker.—In answer to the expulsion of William F. Dunne, that real American, by "Grandma" Gompers and his nonentities, and the attack on William Z. Foster is to be found in the enclosed list of four conventions. I am a member of the American Federation of Labor and am now raising money for the defense of Ruthenberg, Foster and the others.—M. O., New York City.

Get Them Out by Christmas!

Ball for Labor Defense.

The Cicero comrades representing Lithuanian, Italian, English and Bohemian organizations, have, with the co-operation of Douglas Park comrades, arranged an International Masque Ball and prepared a fine program for Saturday night, Dec. 24, at Liberty Hall, W. 14th St. and 49th St., Cicero, Ill.

Get Them Out by Christmas!

MOSCOW.—A trade agreement has been perfected between the United American Co. and the Russian government. The agreement provides for the importation into Russia of cotton, machinery and chemicals and for the exportation from Russia of hides, bristles, asbestos and other raw materials to the United States.

Kate Richards O'Hare for United Front

"We have not been with the Socialist Party since its officials eliminated us for daring to take the Children's Crusade to Washington to free the political prisoners. I believe that Foster expresses the living, progressive spirit in the labor movement and Gompers the dead spirit. I am working with and supporting the amalgamation movement and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party political action. I am for the United Front all along the line."

This is a statement made by Kate Richards O'Hare, at one time very prominent in the Socialist Party, formerly editor of the "Rip-Saw," and who was imprisoned during the war in the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City.

The statement was made in answer to a question regarding her views which she was asked by Comrade Ida Weisman, who writes to "The Worker" from the Llano Co-operative Colony at Newllano, La., where Kate O'Hare is at present active.

What Happened at Portland?

By JAMES P. CANNON.

Only six delegates, representing a voting strength of 130, voted against the expulsion of "Bill" Dunne, the Communist, at Portland, while 27,888 votes were cast for it. On the face of this showing, two conclusions are being drawn from the convention. The labor officialdom sees the labor movement again made safe for capitalism by this holy war against the Communists; while some elements in the radical labor movement, like the I. W. W. and the O. B. U., claim it proves their contention that the Communist policy of working within the conservative trade unions is a failure. They point to the shamelessly reactionary character of the entire convention, its open and cynical declaration of partnership with the masters against the revolutionary workers, its expulsion of the lone Communist, and say: "There is no hope here, no sign of progress." Both of these conclusions are false.

The triumph of reaction at Portland appears only on the surface. The real victor was the Communist movement.

Communism was the victor because it was raised there into a living issue of the labor movement. It was the victor because it has penetrated in so short a time into the very citadel of the reactionary officialdom and made them recognize it as their most deadly enemy. It was the victor because the message of Communism was called to the attention of millions of workers by the tremendous amount of publicity given to the expulsion of Dunne. The Portland convention did not prove the falsity of the Communist tactics in the trade union movement. On the contrary it proved that they are already beginning to register decisive results.

Anyone who paid attention to the convention could see that these labor leaders are hand in glove with the bosses. Never was the complete identity of their interest and viewpoint with those of the capitalists so clearly and dramatically revealed as it was at Portland. Major Berry comes there directly after breaking the strike of the members of his own union in New York City. He is given a warm reception and compared with Dunne by Gompers. He boasts of his dastardly work in siding with the employers, and the convention votes approval of his actions. John L. Lewis gets up and tells how many district organizations of the workers he has disrupted in his war against the militant rank and file, and the convention agrees that it has done a good thing. The convention adopts a set of "principles" enunciated by strike-breaker Berry, the principal point of which is the "recognition of the right of property in industry." Amalgamation, the Labor Party, the recognition of Soviet Russia and every other proposal calculated to strengthen and regenerate the pitifully weak labor movement are defeated. Finally, Wm. F. Dunne, the Communist, the most talented worker of the Anaconda Mining Company, the well-tried, intelligent and courageous fighter for the cause of labor, is expelled from the convention amid the plaudits of the open shop press. Many thousands of workers will look at this record and say that there is no difference between the men who made it and the employers. Many of them will look a little further and see that Communism, personified by Comrade Dunne, stood there as the champion of everything these men were against.

Some workers are able to see only one side of the Portland convention. They say: "It is easy to see that these men are not workers at all and have nothing in common with the workers. What is the use to bother with them? You can't expect to convert them to Communism, and as soon as you begin to carry on your work they will expel you from the unions. Why not leave them now and start new unions without them?" That looks like a simple and easy way out of the difficulty, but it does not solve the problem. These men dominate and control the official machinery of the trade unions which embrace the overwhelming mass of the organized workers in America. The problem is how to free the great mass of the rank and file from their influence. This cannot be done by leaving the old unions, because the rank and file workers do not follow. It can only be done by working amongst them in the old unions, and winning them over, by degrees, to a revolutionary position. Intelligent and systematic work, combined with the historical development, will eventually do it. It is a process, and the events at Portland are a part of that process.

We have to expect that the reactionaries will go to extreme lengths before they will give up the control of the labor movement. The history of the world movement shows that they will not hesitate to split and disrupt the unions when their treacherous leadership is challenged. But these tactics avail nothing in the end. They can expel Communists but they cannot expel Communism. The Communists are destined to win because their platform corresponds to the actual needs of the working class. Splits and expulsions did not save the yellow leaders of the Russian unions and it is not saving the yellow leaders of the American unions. It will not save them in America if the revolutionary workers keep their heads and follow the right tactics.

Comrade Dunne's service to our cause at Portland was a double one. He not only raised the issue of Communism there and forced it to be discussed, but he gave a splendid example to the whole working class of America of how a Communist con-

A Letter from New Mexico

Dear Comrade Editor: Inclosed find list of subs for "The Worker" which I obtained last week. Everyone thinks "The Worker" is a great paper and getting better all the time.

My copy containing Comrade Dunne's speech at Portland, is almost worn out. Everybody handing around to readers. Some members of the American Federation of Labor didn't know Dunne made a speech in his defense, as they saw nothing of it in their union or Socialist papers.

I wish I could tell our brave and loyal comrades, Foster, Ruthenberg and Dunne how many are with them in their fight against the capitalist courts, gunmen, capitalist fake labor convention officialdoms and labor traitors such as Lewis and Searles. We're with you for Amalgamation, for independent political action, recognition of Soviet Russia and all the things the workers and the Workers Party so vigilantly stand for.

The I often feel so discouraged, when I see the apathy of the working class, I wonder how you can carry on so bravely, putting up the fight, writing so encouragingly, such wonderfully optimistic literature, in spite of such enormous odds.

I get new enthusiasm with every copy of "The Worker." After reading last week's issue, containing the article about Lenin College and the educational program for training of Communist teachers, etc., I just wished that I'd had such an opportunity when I was younger.

We're unable down here to do very much actively as the militant, or intelligent workers are so scattered. Some of our members live over 50 miles away and we don't see each other often. Then, too, this is not an industrial center. Few union members in Deming at all, and they all belong to crafts that have locals in El Paso or Albuquerque, so they hardly ever attend meetings. Since the shop strike broke up about the only active union there was, everything has gone from bad to worse. My husband is working at laborer's work but I guess still retains his membership with the Machinists' Union. To reinstate with Electrical workers would entail an expense we could hardly afford, but we wish to retain our membership in the Workers Party.

Some of the best friends and supporters of militant propaganda are not of the workers' class. The actual workers, seem too afraid of their jobs or else haven't the intelligence to read or understand the class struggle.

The names of subscribers I am sending all wish to get "The Worker," weekly, as before, since we are so far away from Chicago the daily news would be so old before we'd get it, tho we wish to help in The Daily Campaign and are in hopes we may be able to do so later.

—S. M. C., New Mexico.

Get Them Out by Christmas!

C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary, Workers Party, will address the open forum of Chicago, Sunday, Nov. 25, 8 p. m., in Room 210, Capitol Building, 180 N. State St., on the subject, "The Decay of Capitalism."

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Minnesota Union Advocate Answers the Open Shoppers' Bulletin

The Minnesota Union Advocate of St. Paul, Minn., official organ of the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly and of the Minnesota Federation of Labor, answers the Citizens' Alliance Bulletin's recent attack upon it in the following editorial:

The Minnesota Union Advocate Criticises A. F. of L. Convention.

The Citizen's Alliance Bulletin is greatly disturbed by the apparent disloyalty of the Union Advocate to the local labor movement, because of certain strictures made on the A. F. of L. convention and the Mine Workers' officials. It is charged that the Union Advocate is mere a "Socialist propaganda sheet" than an organ of labor.

Ordinarily any noise emanating from the Citizens' Alliance "weekly squeak" might be ignored; but we are glad to use the occasion to present our position to all who are interested. It is the object of the Union Advocate to avoid misunderstandings of our policies and purposes.

The Union Advocate of St. Paul is practical and progressive; and is not only concerned with the problems that arise from day to day, but is always alert to find methods of meeting these problems in a more effective manner. It is one of the few to recognize that the labor problem is a very fundamental one which intimately concerns all society and which is seeking measures that will ultimately bring a permanent solution. The labor movement is democratic in its methods and structure, and thrives on constructive criticism. It is only by free and open discussion and the interchange of ideas that any improvement and progress is possible. The labor movement is like every other aggregation of human beings, it has its faults, its blunders and servants before action is taken.

The Union Advocate is near the right and do not tries to interpret the feelings and desires of the rank and file of labor, and to express their opinions, and feels free to comment on and criticize those who seem to be acting contrary to the best interests and aspirations of the ordinary workers better than do the high officials far removed from the daily struggle of the toiler.

We are not supporters of Foster nor say the particular things he says nor do not need the authority of Samuel Gompers nor William Z. Foster to help us recognize a fact. We do not believe in the philosophy of violent revolution, but we do believe in the continuous advancement of mass and class consciousness of labor and those who do not think will be cast from the domination of a rolling class. We do not know by how many votes this or that man was defeated for the office of "Socialism" or "Communism," and it does not matter to us whether it is called "Socialism" or "Communism" or "Development of the existing industrial system which now compels toiling men while willing and able to work to go hungry and starve in the midst of plenty.

If the A. F. of L., which is simply a loose aggregation of autonomous international organizations, wants to persecute things as they are it leaves itself out of touch with the times. We want industrial peace, prosperity, progress, and these cannot come where the employers are banded together to despoil and oppress the unorganized and destitute toilers.

We want the useful workers in all lines of industry to be organized politically and industrially to the end that they may accomplish the profound changes in the shortest possible time. It is impossible to secure real betterment and fail only to try another line. Persistency, intelligence and determination will assure continuous success and we hope ultimate solution of the grave problems of modern civilization

THE WORKER

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Hiram Launches His Boat

Hiram Johnson, U. S. Senator from California, has launched his campaign for the presidency in 1924 from the fashionable, anti-union Drake Hotel on Chicago's Gold Coast, home of the idle rich. . . .

The California senator thus lives up to the best traditions of the "open shoppers" of his own state. Altho Johnson claims to be a "friend" of labor, the workers and farmers will not be deceived. It is Johnson who keeps Mooney and Billings, Ford and Suhr, and hundreds of members of the Industrial Workers of the World prisoners in the penitentiaries and jails of California. It was Johnson who defended the master frame-up artist, William J. Burns, when the head of the U. S. secret service was under charges.

Hiram's attack on reaction and his claims to progressivism fall like ducks, one among those most ignorant of his record. When he dodged the vote on Newberryism in the Senate, he lost the support of even his former colleagues, LaFallette, Borah and the rest. He should be decorated with the order of the double-cross.

U. S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, says he is a friend of Johnson, but that he is pledged to Coolidge. But if Coolidge slips, Lodge might grab Johnson, and he would quit just as faithful and loyal a servant of entrenched privileged and profit-hungry greed.

The British Elections

Since Lloyd George followed his colleagues of Versailles treaty fame to the political wilderness, England has tried two saviours: Andrew Bonar Law, the apostle of tranquility, and Stanley Baldwin, who also smokes his pipe as if he did not have a care in the world. But even a well-seasoned pipe cannot calm the feelings of a nation confronted with the problem of paying doles to an army of 2,000,000 unemployed, and the situation has grown so serious that the Tory government suddenly decided to go to the country and stake its existence on a general election.

The principal contestants in this coming election are the Conservatives or Tory Party, led by Stanley Baldwin, the Liberals, led by Asquith and Lloyd George, and the Labor Party, headed by J. Ramsay MacDonald.

The main issue in the election is the old one of protection versus free trade, with the Tory elements favoring the former, and Liberal and Labor parties the latter. The unemployment problem overshadows all other questions and it is as a remedy for this that Baldwin favors a protective tariff. This, asserts the Conservative, would mean protection for the British workers as well as for the British manufacturers.

Lloyd George and Asquith have united forces to slay the dragon of protection. The Labor Party, in a manifesto, declared that a tariff on imports instead of relieving unemployment will foster profiteering and perpetuate the inequalities in the distribution of wealth, which labor seeks to remove. The party proposes "to restore to the people the lost rights in the land, including the minerals," by re-equipping the land valuation department and facilitating the acquisition of land for public use.

Meanwhile the sterling is being hammered down as a result of the Labor Party threat of a capital levy and the fact that for the three months, ending Oct. 31. British imports exceeded exports by $256,000,000. The Communist Party of Great Britain is taking an active part in the election campaign and holds before the eyes of the British working class the vision of a Workers' Republic as the only solution for the present chaos.

The Shorter Workday

Elbert H. Gary, head of the steel trust, fought the abolition of the 12-hour day, predicting disaster. He charged that profits would be wiped out, that the labor supply could not provide the additional workers needed. It was a black picture indeed that he painted for the steel barons in New York City early last summer.

But the crushing blows of progress have now practically eliminated the 12-hour day in the steel mills. In Gary, Ind., itself, the men in the mills now toil eight hours, and there are three instead of two shifts per day.

Even Mr. Gary's friends in the financial world confess that he has not suffered financially. The steel trust has announced an increase in its common stock dividend. The Wall Street Journal, that stood by Gary loyally with its daily propaganda for the 12-hour day now admits that:

"Either the switch to the eight-hour day was not as expensive as generally supposed, or deliveries to customers were made at higher average prices than estimated."

It was Mr. Henry Ford who first learned he could profit most by the three-shift, eight-hour day. The steel trust has fallen into line. But now the coal miners are fighting for the six-hour day. The fight of the miners should be carried into all industry, with the declaration of the late Charles P. Steinmetz always in mind, that the nation's work can be accomplished thru the four-hour workday. The victory of the eight-hour day in the steel industry should stimulate the fight for the still shorter workday in all industries.

Switzerland Upholds Assassination

Maurice Alexandre Conradi has been freed by the Swiss court that tried him for the assassination of V. V. Vorovsky, Soviet envoy at the Lausanne Conference. Thus is repeated the travesty on capitalist justice that occurred when the French courts stood back of the slayer of Jean Jaures, assassinated on the eve of the world war.

Jaures was opposed to the war. His slayer performed a dastardly deed in the service of French imperialism, and he won his reward. Switzerland, always heralded as the home of "true democracy," with the freeing of the assassin of Vorovsky, definitely takes its place as the ally of the worst reaction.

The trial of Conradi was a farce. The Swiss public prosecutor, instead of urging the protection of foreign envoys at an international conference, openly pictured the assassin as a victim of Bolshevik persecution. Instead of prosecutor, he became defender. Conradi was lauded for his service in the armies of the Czar, and later in the white counter-revolutionary hordes that attacked and sought to overthrow the workers' rule. The prosecution made no mention of the funds received by the assassin from the emigre czarist organizations to be found in every capitol of western Europe. He was held high above any suspicion of the least wrongdoing.

This farcical court action will no doubt arouse the workers and farmers, not only in Switzerland, but of all western Europe, to the real nature of capitalist rule. And knowing it, they will learn the quicker how to rid themselves of it.

Bolshevism in the Air

The air must be freed of all taint of Bolshevist propaganda. This is the ambitious program outlined for the next congress by the National Association of Broadcasters. The air must be made safe for bedtime stories, the latest "blues" and other song hits, the jokes of our favorite comedians and the latest attacks of the open shop baron on the labor movement.

Paul B. Klugh, executive chairman of the Broadcasters' Association, declares, "I believe it to be necessary to guard against the possibility of the radio being misused. Bolshevism or other un-American principles may be poured into the ears of the radio public unless the government keeps the air as free of this type of matter as the mails are kept."

By "Bolshevism" and "un-American principles," this very interesting Mr. Klugh no doubt means anything in defense of organized labor. He would bar a plea for the release of the class war prisoners, an actual experience of the Civil Liberties Union, in New York recently. Such pleas, pleas for the amnesty of victims of Soviet Russia, the organization of the unorganized, the abolition of child labor, would be put down as Moscow propaganda.

There is a German word, "klug," meaning shrewd or wise. It sounds like Mr. Klugh's own name. If Mr. Klugh lives up to the meaning of the name he bears, he will become disgusting enough to know that it will be quite difficult to Burlesonize the air. Postmaster General Burleson, during the late war, tried to purge the mails of anti-war matter which included any written word that would hurt the profits of munition makers. Mr. Klugh fears anything derogatory to the bosses. But, if all Bolshevik sending stations in this country were destroyed, what would Mr. Klugh do, if the Russian Soviet Government, at Moscow or Petrograd, set up stations powerful enough to girdle the globe with their messages of hope for labor, not even forgetting the United States of America? Mr. Klugh and his capitalist friends will find that it is much easier to control the U. S. postal system that it is to monopolize the air of the world. At the same time we wish to remind them that "The Worker" is still going thru the mails.

Hiram Johnson Is the Magnet

The Voice of Labor.

The current issue of the Voice of Labor is devoted to the German situation. The leading article is by H. M. Wicks and sets forth the position of the militant workers of America toward the revolutionary proletarian revolution in Germany.

J. Louis Engdahl exposes the sordid conspiracy underlying the "humanitarian" pleas of the "wall street Midas" in the present crisis in Germany, while Jay Lovestone presents "facts regarding the proposed "Morgan Receivership for Germany."

Wicks writes editorials on Communist strategy in relation to the Socialist movement in Germany that untangle the confused ideas of many sympathizers with the proletarian revolution.

Clara Zetkin, the veteran Communist of Germany, writes an appeal to the American workers and tells us that the best way to help the struggle of the revolutionary workers in Germany is by fighting our own capitalist class in America.

The special German edition will undoubtedly have a wide appeal to the working class of this country, which has responded so favorably to the previous editions of this agitational publication. The Voice of Labor is unique in the annals of American labor journalism and proof of the fact that it strikes a responsive chord is the wide distribution it is receiving.

It is distributed in bundle orders by the Workers Party, Room 214, 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

* * *

The Metal Trades Bulletin.

The November number of the Metal Trades Amalgamation Bulletin, just off the press, contains many features of interest to metal trades workers and delivers some smashing blows at the officialdom of the various unions in this industry. A report of the 26th convention of the Molders' Union contains information regarding the ignoble antics of the notorious arch-reactionary, John F. Frey, who is one of Sam Gompers' particular pets in all campaigns against the rank and file of labor. Encouraging in this respect, is the fact that the convention was definitely aggressive and voted for advanced measures against the bitter opposition of Frey.

Interesting also is an article on the electrical industry by Jack Burton. The situation on the Canadian side of the border is narrated by Tim Buck, leader of the Communist Party of Canada, in a fearless fighter for labor. James O'Connell, head of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., also gets a deserved panning at the hands of John Weigel.

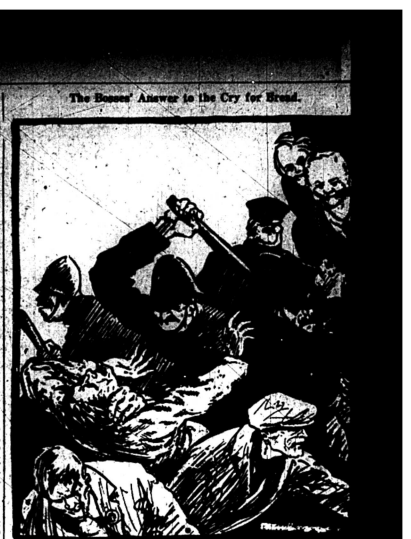
Many other valuable contributions directed toward a more militant unionism in the metal trades industry will be found in this live publication. Address 1426 S. Keeler Ave., Chicago, Ill.

* * *

The Building Trades Worker

Another addition to the rapidly increasing list of left wing trade journals is the Progressive Building Trades Worker published by the Industrial Committee for the reorganization in the Building Trades. A very appropriate cartoon represents the building trades unions old hen trying to persuade his brood, which turns out to be ducklings from swimming pond, appears on the first page. The ducklings represent State Federations, Central Labor bodies, local unions and international unions. The ducklings however like the water and honk defiance at Sam.

There are articles by J. W. Johnstone, Arne Swabeck, Jack Paull, David Coutts and Jack Burton. It is published at 166 W. Washington St., Room 41. Single copies 5 cents each. Bundle orders of ten or more two cents each. A yearly sub is 35 cents.



Great Interest in "Daily" Here Is Shown in Soviet Russ

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE,
(Our European Staff Correspondent.)

MOSCOW.—In Soviet Russia everyone talks politics—world politics, national politics, party politics—morning, noon and night, from Moscow to Baku. And practically everyone is quite well informed on the political conditions of each country now playing a leading role on the world stage.

An American must expect to answer many questions and from people of all ages, complexions and walks of life. Children ask about school conditions—"Have the American children a chance to develop themselves free in school as we have, do they govern their own schools?" Bright-eyed girl workers and students want to know about the hours and living conditions of the American youth—and particularly about the development of class-conscious organizations among their American comrades. The older folks have a whole line of questions—Coolidge, the Ku Klux Klan, Gompers, etc.

But first and foremost, especially among the better informed, comes the question: "How soon will you start to publish your English Daily?"

These comrades are schooled in decades of patient plodding propaganda work as well as in years of military struggle to preserve and extend their successful revolution. They realize that without a daily paper to bring to the eyes and ears of the American workers the daily happenings in the working-class world, the American Communist movement is indeed blinded and dumb.

Most of our comrades in the States do not credit our present press with the value it really has. Too many of us give a copy of The Weekly Worker a five-minute "once over" for meeting and entertainment notices and then kick about the ineffectiveness of the American labor press. Our papers are read with greater care and attention in Petrograd than in New York. It takes a trip to Russia to give proper perspective to the thing. To the American emigrants The Worker is like a letter from home, to the world's revolutionary labor leadership the pulse by which the class tempo of America can be accurately read.

It is particularly gratifying to read of the enthusiastic response of the Young Workers League to the call for the Daily. It proves conclusively that our own Young Workers League are at one in spirit with the Russian Komsomols, the glowing inspiration of present day Russia and the security for her Communist future. The daily about to be launched after a career of battle for the working class, will be the registrar of the accession to power of the American workers under the leadership of the party at present in our youth movement.

All hail the new daily, the first of a nation-wide series of dailies, the first big cannon that is destined to force the surrender of American capitalism to an aroused and militant American working class.

Workers' School Great Success

NEW YORK.—At the third conference of the membership of the Workers' School Society great enthusiasm was shown by the members at the progress the Workers' School has made in its brief existence of two weeks.

The executive secretary, Comrade E. B. Jacobson, reported as to the policy of the school. He stated that the aim of the School was to establish a basis for the development of true proletarian culture in America. The school aims to provide aggressive revolutionary education. The prime objective is to train workers for effective leadership in the American labor movement, both on the political and industrial field.

The Workers, the Great Majority, Driving Force in the German Revolutio

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV,
Chairman, Communist International.

Events in Germany are developing with the inexorableness of fate. The road which the Russian revolution required 14 years to travel, from 1906 to 1917, has been covered by the German revolution in the space of 6 years, from 1918 to 1923. The simple "Coalition," the "Grand Coalition," the Kornilov period (the events in Bavaria), "business ministry," personal candidatures (like the Russian Kishkin and Borishkin), then again the great coalition—an unending change of ministers. This is what happened "at the top." And down below, among the broadest masses of the people, dissatisfaction has been seething, and the struggle is flaming up which, in the near future, will decide the fate of Germany, and he who does not see this must indeed be blind.

The approaching events will be of historical significance for the whole world. Time will prove to all that the autumn months of 1923 have been a turning point, not only in the history of Germany, but in the history of the whole of humanity, far beyond the boundaries of Germany. With trembling hands the German proletariat is turning the most important page in the history of the world struggle of the working class. The hour has struck. A fresh chapter is beginning in the history of the proletarian world revolution.

What will be the social import of the impending German revolution? What class will carry forward the revolution, and supply it with leadership? Let us cast a glance at the social composition of the German population. In the year 1920 Germany had a total of 59.4 million inhabitants. The adult population included in this total fall under the following categories:

	Independent	Semi-Proletar	Employees	Workers
Agriculture and forestry	1,120,750	2,724,250	194,000	7,173,000
Industry	550,000	1,700,000	1,824,000	11,000,000
			1,824,000	11,000,000
Trade	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000
			1,500,000	2,500,000
Personal service				330,000
Free professions	150,000			
Without profession	1,760,000		1,000,000	950,000
	4,030,750	3,470,250	3,218,000	21,953,000

Thus: 4 million "independent," 3½ million semi-proletarians, 3¼ million employes, and 22¾ million workers. The number of workers, even apart from the employes and the semi-proletarian elements, is twice as large as that of the all other groups put together. In industry: ¼ million owners, 12 million workers, 2 million employes, and 1¼ million of semi-proletarians and semi-owners, in agriculture: Over 7 million workers, 1¼ million landowners and large farmers, 1¼ million semi-proletarians and 200,000 employes. In trade: ½ million owners, 2½ million workers and employes, 1 million semi-proletarians. In the free professions: ½ million independents, 2 million workers and employes.

The social basis of the coming revolution may be plainly seen. In the cities the workers are in the absolute majority. Up to now the working class in Germany has cooperated in one way or another with the counter-revolutionary German Social Democracy. So long as this giantic class wandered along the path of "peace," in the attempt to avoid revolution and to secure its morsel of bread without civil war, so long could the German bourgeoisie sleep in peace. The whole absence of the "present moment" lies in the fact that the moment has come to which this gigantic class has arrived at the conviction that there is no possibility of avoiding the inevitable; that there is no other way of saving the country and the working class than by revolution. From the moment the working class of Germany turned its back on social democracy, and turned to the Communists, from this moment Germany's destiny was decided. Small delays are possible. This or that variation in the order of the program of the coming events in Germany is also possible, but only within very narrow limits.

The seven million agricultural laborers will also contribute, in the German villages, to impress an indelible stamp on the course of the impending decisive events. While resistance of the landowners and large farmers will be inevitable, the proletarian revolution in Russia to carry on a real war against these classes, the Russian revolution had no other choice but to provide the city workers with weapons and to lead them into armed battle against the large peasantry. The armed troops of workers from the cities could only find support, even in the best of cases, among the poor peasantry, the service men, etc. In this respect things will proceed much more smoothly in Germany. Here it will only be necessary to send proletarian leaders from the towns to the villages. The small landowners are rapidly rendering the landowning and large farming counter-revolution harmless (to speak more exactly, the work of annihilating it), will be carried out in the villages by the agricultural workers themselves. The great masses of these are already in sympathy with the communists. The German large farmers—in reality small landowners are naturally excellently organized. They will attempt to oppose a furious resistance to the proletarian revolution. But anyone bearing in mind the proportions of the above figures cannot be in doubt as to which side will carry off the victory.

The approaching German revolution will be a classic proletarian revolution. The 22 million workers form the core of the international proletariat; they represent the working capital of International Revolution. On a generous estimate, Russia had only 8 to 10 million workers in 1907, out of a total population of 160 millions. But Germany has more than 20 million workers out of a total population of 60 millions. In Russia, the working class was in reality but a fraction of the population, but in Germany it forms the main part, the majority. The German workers have almost all enjoyed the advantage of elementary schooling. But the main point is that the factor in German industry has at its disposal a mighty industrial basis. It is true that German industry is in a critical situation at the moment. But nevertheless, German industry has mighty powers at its disposal. In this lies the pronouncement of Comrade Lenin, when he predicted that in Europe (especially in such European countries as Germany) it will be more difficult to begin the proletarian revolution, but more easier to continue it and bring it to a conclusion, still holds true. The German proletariat is superior in numbers, both in city industry and in agriculture. Technics have advanced in Germany as in no other country. The kernel of qualified workers, able to successfully take a position at the head of socialist economics, is nowhere so compact as in Germany.

Today it is no longer possible for the German proletariat to seize power too soon—in the historical sense of the word. The objective prerequisites for the victory of the German revolution have long since matured. And the war of 1914-18, as well as all the events connected with the war and the Versailles Peace, wrested the remaining prerequisites, for the real victory of the proletarian revolution in Germany.

The German revolution will be a classic proletarian revolution. This does not, however, mean that the whole remainder of Germany's population will form a "reactionary mass." On the contrary! The new and distinguishing characteristic of the German proletarian revolution will consist precisely in the special role played in it by the petty bourgeoisie, office officials, lower and medium employes, small traders, etc. These strata are naturally vacillating between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. In the course of the revolution they will be won over through side with the opponents of revolution. The main bearer of the revolutionary idea is naturally, now as ever, the proletariat in town and country. But the vacillating strata of city petty bourgeoisie none the less represent an important factor in the relationship of forces. In a certain sense they form the background of the picture. The revolutionary proletariat of Germany has already succeeded in neutralizing some sections of the petty bourgeoisie at its disposal. In this brief period and even to a certain extent, in securing their support. There are already a number of employes, lower officials, etc., who take part in the illegal factory council meetings held under the leadership of the German Communist Party.

We know—this has been taught us by Lenin—that every great revolution develops a new country in its own peculiar way. We know that the German revolution cannot simply repeat that which we have seen in the Russian revolution, that it is bound to have its own characteristic features. Today there can be no longer any doubt but that the unique feature is the part played by the petty bourgeoisie of the cities.

The classic proletarian character of the revolution—and a more favorable one than in Russia—will express itself towards the revolutionary proletariat—are these two things consistent? Yes, there is no inner contradiction in this? By no means.

The attitude of the German city petty bourgeoisie results in the first place from the brutal policy of the Entente, which has done every possible thing calculated to drive this stratum of the population into despair and indignation, and in the second place by the extreme narrowmindedness of the class policy pursued by the German big bourgeoisie, which, caring nothing for the morrow, has, by its whole policy, driven the great masses of the city petty bourgeoisie to the brink of economic ruin. As Marxists we were also theoretically aware that the capital disintegrates and annihilates the petty bourgeoisie of the towns by the process of proletarianizing a large section of this bourgeoisie. This process may be most clearly observed when it takes place in a large state —and we are seeing it for the first time on such a large scale in Germany.

The impoverishment of the petty bourgeoisie has attained immense proportions in Germany. And this is inducing one section of the petty bourgeoisie intelligensia to side with the workers. There are considerable numbers of the petty bourgeoisie, the same strata which Russian conditions rendered for so long a time our most irreconcilable opponents and the most reliable pillars of "social revolutionary" counter revolution, which in Germany are in part so demoralized that they will not be able to take any part as a serious factor in coming events; this group is in such a mood, that at the decisive moment it will remain neutral or take sides with the workers. The unheard of financial bankruptcy of Germany has dealt the petty bourgeoisie of the towns a severe blow. The fact the owner of a cigarette shop in Berlin closed his shop, and displayed a notice that his business having been ruined by the high prices and the depreciation of the mark, he was shutting up shop and going over to the Communist Party, is not an anecdote, but a characteristic symbol

For a correct policy is pursued, a proletarian power in Germany can secure the permanent and complete victory of the German revolution, as the support lent by the German proletariat, plus that of a part of the petty bourgeoisie, insures for proletarian power the support of the majority of the population within the country. And this is the foremost condition for the maintenance of power.

The impending German revolution as we have already said, will be a classic proletarian revolution. But this does not by any means exclude a far-sighted and conciliatory policy with regard to the petty bourgeoisie indeed, it presupposes such a policy. The German revolution is ultimately to lead to the dictatorship of the proletariat, and will endeavor to avoid the errors committed in the last proletarian revolution, that in Russia, and will endeavor to avoid the errors committed in the last proletarian revolution, that in Germany, when taking its first steps towards building the new state, will not be content to sow the seeds of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the city petty bourgeoisie on the other. Revolutionary power in Germany will endeavor, from the very first, to pursue such a policy towards the petty bourgeoisie, the intelligensia, the small craftsmen and traders, and the small and medium farmers as will permanently sechre the sympathies of the petty bourgeoisie of town and country, in favor of the proletarian regime.

Because the proletarian revolution in Germany is built on such a foundation, precisely because the proletariat will no preponderate in the German revolution, will it be able to allow itself the luxury of avoiding anything which might repel the petty bourgeoisie. Just because in many today, the material premises for the carrying out of a series of great economic measures of a socialist character are already present, the German proletariat, at first, will not brutally brush aside the vital interests of the city petty bourgeoisie.

What miracles of energy the united, self-sacrificing, and organized proletarians of Germany will perform when they step forward in decisive battle for Socialism, that something of which today we can even form no idea.

New York Prosecutor Fails in Attack on Friends of Soviet Russia—See Page

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FACE GIANT TASKS!

Third National Convention of Workers Party Will Discuss and Act on Problems Confronting the American Working Class

Problems of the most vital interest to the industrial workers and the exploited farmers of the United States will be thoroly discussed and acted on by the Third National Convention of the Workers Party, to be held Dec. 29-Jan. 1.

This is assured by the all-inclusive theses presented to the party membership by the central executive committee on the present economic and political situation in this country, and its report on the developing Labor Party movement.

This theses is being discussed by all the district conventions of the party now being held. It will come up for final discussion and approval at the national convention.

Because of the great interest attached to this theses, not only for the party membership, but for all thinking workers, we publish it in full in this issue of "The Worker." It is as follows:

* * *

Theses on the Present Economic and Political Situation and on Labor Party Policy Proposed by the Central Executive Committee

1—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A—The farmers of the United States did not participate in the prosperity which followed the economic crisis of 1920—21. The prosperity was a one-sided industrial prosperity. In 1922 some two million farmers left the land because of bankruptcy and it is estimated that three million others will follow them. Tens of thousands of farms have been abandoned in a number of states. The mortgaged farmers are having mortgages foreclosed on their farms and are being compelled to become tenants. The government reports show a tremendous increase in tenantry in the farming regions. Taxation has increased to such a tremendous extent that it is estimated that in 1922 thirty per cent of the net products of the farmer went to pay his taxes. As a result of this economic pressure upon the farmers they are entering politics en masse.

B—There is every indication that the existing industrial prosperity will soon come to an end. Production and employment already show decreases in the basic industries. Unfilled orders in the steel industry have decreased 30 per cent during the last three or four months. Employment in the bituminous coal industry is decreasing. In many coal fields the miners are working short days and unemployment is already quite general. Textile mills are closing down because of lack of orders. The Amoskeag mills in New Hampshire have closed down for the first time in 25 years. There is a great over-production in the copper industry and prices have fallen to the lowest figure in many years. The oil industry is in a catastrophal condition. The development of another economic crisis and widespread unemployment is forecast by all the symptoms of economic life in this country today. Just now the interlocking financial oligarchy which is the ruling power in American industry is throwing in its last reserves to avoid a crisis by having the railroads place larger orders for steel and the Washington government has begun negotiations for the purpose of making a loan to Germany, with the condition, of course, that the money will have to be spent in the United States.

During the wave of prosperity which is now passing, the working class was unable to bring to a halt the offensive of the capitalists and was able, in some cases, to win wage increases and to shorten hours. However, during this period organized labor was not able to strengthen itself. On the contrary, the membership of the American Federation of Labor decreased in the year 1923 from the year before by 269,167 and in the railroad industry the shop crafts organization was practically destroyed. Reports generally in regard to the trade unions indicate that organization is at a low ebb. This crisis will be all the greater because millions of exploited farmers are invading the industries in search of the means of gaining a living.

2—The Political Situation.

A. Political parties in this country have had within the same parties various economic classes. The sharpening of the conflict of economic group interests is developing a situation which makes it impossible for these economic groups to remain together in the same political party. The first result of this clash of economic group interests within the old parties manifests itself in the failure to agree upon a common program. This has developed into factional struggles in many states and the continuance of the divisions which are developing means the split of the old parties. This division is clearer and sharper in the Republican than in the Democratic party altho the latter shows the same tendency.

B. These economic groups whose class interests are in conflict with the ruling big capitalists', such as the lower middle class, the professional groups and the farmers, drawing in their wake a part of the aristocracy of labor, are splitting away from the old parties and the tendency is for these groups to draw together to form a third party which will contain elements from both the old parties and which will enter the political arena as the enemy of the big capitalists who now dominate the government. The LaFollette movement, the Henry-Hylan movement, the Ford-For-President movement, the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, are all expressions of this tendency. The birth of such a party means a revolutionary change in the American political system, but the policies of such a party will be the backward-looking policies of destroying the trusts or regulating the big capitalists and it would be foolish to believe that such a party would make any fundamental change in the existing industrial system which would be of benefit to the exploited workers and farmers.

On the other hand such a party will weaken and split up the united capitalist class and make impossible a united attack of the capitalists upon the workers.

We must differentiate between such a third party which includes small business men, well-to-do farmers and the professional classes, even tho it may call itself a Farmer-Labor Party, and a class Farmer-Labor Party made up of the industrial workers and exploited farmers.

C. There exists a growing sentiment for a labor party which has developed out of the industrial crisis of 1920-21 and the interference of the government in all the great strikes. This movement as it now expresses itself in two forms: 1. The support of the third party movement, and, 2. The organization of a class labor party.

The Conference for Progressive Political Action holding under its influence more than a million workers is friendly to, and a great part of the organized workers it represents are supporting, a third party movement.

On the other hand, farmer-labor parties have been organized in some states, such as West Virginia, Minnesota (with the Farmer-Labor Federation expressing the class-conscious element), Montana, and many local labor parties are springing up as in Buffalo, Los Angeles, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and the American Labor Party of New York, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of Washington County, Pa., and the

(Continued on Page 5)

14,690 Grain Farmers Fail

By LELAND OLDS.

Failure has been the lot of 14,690 grain raising farmers in the northwestern grain area, according to a lengthy report from John H. Rich, agent Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. During the last year, he asserts, there has been a radical change for the worse. Costs have risen higher, yields have fallen lower, the farm labor problem has become still more difficult.

The number of failures, says the report, represents over 7 per cent of the 203,040 farmers within the area properly classified as wholly or principally grain raising. Of the total number of failures 4,959 have already been forced to abandon their farms and leave the country. According to the report:

"Changes of so drastic a character have occurred that substantial areas that were in farms a few years ago are now deserted."

Nebraska Endorses National Call for Farmer-Labor Meet

(Special to "The Worker")

OMAHA, Neb.—The Nebraska Progressive Party, in session here, voted unanimously to participate in the national nominating convention, to be held in St. Paul, Minn., May 30, 1924.

Thus the Progressive (Party of Nebraska) joins hands with the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and other groups for a monster convention of farmer-labor forces on a national scale.

W. H. Gresst, secretary of the Progressive Party, spoke in favor of participating in the Minnesota national convention, because he said it had the support and endorsement of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, which he said: "Is the one outstanding political movement on a national scale in this country."

Gresst spoke on his recent trip to Russia, to attend the first World Congress of farmers, as vice-chairman of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Green's speech elicited great interest, plainly indicating that the western farmers are very much interested in international problems, especially as they affect the agricultural market.

BIG PANIC COMING

Birthdays of Political Prisoners

Birthdays in December of political prisoners confined in American prisons are announced by the Workers' National Prison Comfort Club, 2923 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis., as follows:

At Leavenworth, Kans., Box No. 7: Dec. 4, Harry Gray, No. 43571.

At Huntsville, Texas, Box 32: Dec. 5, J. M. Rangel.

At San Quentin Prison, San Quentin, Cal.: Dec. 7, Jim Roe, No. 35785; Dec. 9, Tom Mooney; Dec. 9, Charles Andrews, No. 38107; Dec. 16, C. F. McGrath, No. 37702; Dec. 20, Henry Matlin, No. 36717; Dec. 26, Claude Erwin, No. 37822.

At Folsom Prison, Represa, Cal.: Dec. 5, John Hiza, No. 12556.

At State Penitentiary, Box 58, Boise, Idaho: Dec. 16, A. S. Embree; Dec. 29, H. E. Herd.

Cora Meyer, National Secretary, invites frfends and sympathizers to send birthday cards and letters to these political prisoners. Money is advisable for gifts. Books and publications to be sent directly from the publishers.

Prisoner L. R. writes: "The mail-man is coming, perhaps he brings us good news; perhaps he brings us a release from this torturous confinement."

Roger Babson, Financial Expert, Tells Business, "Get Ready!" Communists Urge the Workers, "Organize! Be Prepared!"

By BEN GITLOW

(Special to "The Worker")

NEW YORK CITY.—Roger W. Babson, the leading business expert in the United States, declares the nation is facing an industrial depression that will develop into a panic. He stated his views frankly in an address delivered here at Cooper Union.

Mr. Babson is head of the Babson Statistical Organization, an institution engaged in gathering statistics for business men and concerns in the United States as well as giving them expert business advice. The Babson organization employs 350 economists and business experts and costs $2,000,000 a year to run.

What Babson has to say is taken very seriously by the business world. The hall was packed with prosperous looking business men who came to hear what he had to say about the business outlook in the United States. Mr. Babson is a very interesting and pleasant talker. He did not mince words. He insisted that the truth must be told even if it is displeasing.

He asserted with emphasis that an analysis of fundamental business statistics indicated that the United States would soon be entering a period of readjustment and that the period of readjustment would bring on a very severe business depression—a panic.

Mr. Babson opened his remarks with an attack particulary upon New York business men who are blind to the realities taking place in the business world of America and who are foolishly optimistic that the United States for a long period of years is going to enjoy unprecedented prosperity.

He analyzed all the so-called signs of business prosperity that these New York business men presented to him and shattered them with realism. He stated "Pay-as-you-go" buildings as an indication of economic sanity, to savings bank permits and to the increased retail sales, that prosperity would continue in the United States for some time."

In answer he pointed that these were only indications that registered surface conditions at the particular time but could not be considered in arriving at an understanding of the real conditions confronting American business. These indications according to Babson, are only thermometers that register the amount of business that is being done at a particular time but do not register whether business conditions are good or bad, because just as a thermometer registers only the degree of temperature and not whether the weather is good or bad so these indications register only the amount of business being done at the time and have nothing to do with the question of whether the conditions confronting business are good or bad. Babson insisted that it is necessary in order to understand the business conditions to investigate the conditions of the basic industries, because the basic industries are the ones that form the foundations for prosperity, and that the other industries and business concerns just carry that prosperity along.

He said, "The basic industries of coal, copper, oil, fertilizers, leather, rubber, wheat and others are to-day flat on their backs. The basic industries are not making money today. Until the basic industries are prosperous, all other industries and business will suffer."

He pointed particularly to the situation that the wheat farmers find themselves in and stated that when the farmers are realizing nothing on their labor, that such a situation is deplorable, and that no country can safely tolerate such conditions and confront the farmers in the United States at the present time.

He emphatically exclaimed, "You can't have good business in the country when the conditions for the farmers are bad. In order to have good business it is first necessary to revive the basic industries."

He ..... "Nor can you expect good business in the United States when the situation in Europe is unsettled. Europe is on a war footing. England has over 2,000,000 unemployed. Italy and Spain are under martial law. The whole economic life of Europe is in chaos. American business cannot prosper when such a deposable state of affairs exists in Europe."

Then Babson considered what effect the establishment of peace and normal conditions in Europe would mean to American business. Ignoring a surprise attack by the modern reality that would face American capitalism as soon as peace would be established in Europe. He stated it in this fashion:

"The real problem for American industry will come after the peace is established, when France, England and Germany combine in an industrial campaign."

He then produced articles from his pocket to demonstrate how ridiculously cheap Europe could manufacture goods, and ended up by saying: "What then will keep the factories of the United States busy when the factories of Europe are completely put in order, begin pouring their products into the markets of the world?"

Then Babson became historical. "The attitude of the American people is to blame," said Babson, for the deplorable conditions confronting the country. Labor thinks entirely of its unions, bankers of their deposits, merchants merely of sales and the young people only of having a good time. Honesty, industry and service to others have been lost sight of. The outlook indeed for the next two or three years is a gloomy one." He then appealed to the people to be sensible, industrious and interested in the service they can render to others in an effort to change the deplorable conditions confronting the country. As if this rhetoric can prevent the storm that is facing American capitalism. Babson's sentimental appeal here was just as futile as the word of the king who thought he could order the tide of the ocean to subside.

He closed his speech by stating that the coming years will see more wage decreases than increases, and if the immigration restrictions are not abolished, inferring by his remarks that a removal of immigration restrictions could be expected in order to cheapen the labor market that commodity prices would prevail for a long period of years; that a large number of the weak, inefficient small business concerns would fail as a result of the readjustment that would take place in the business world and that the depression would sweep them out of existence.

The depression, the polite way of calling a panic, may be delayed, in the view of Babson, until the votes are counted next November. He stated the administration is making its keenest efforts in holding up business prosperity in order to keep the people optimistic until the election of next year. But in spite of all this he insisted the readjustment and depression must take place.

How long the panic will last Babson cannot tell, for he predicted it would last one, two or three years, and perhaps for a longer period of time.

As the business men assembled he gave this advice, which if carried out will bring the panic upon the country soon. Here is his advice to the business men and he is telling it to them through his service that reaches hundreds of thousands of them, and thru meetings that he has arranged in forty-nine of the biggest cities in the country. His advice is: "Don't speculate. Don't stock

(Continued on Page Three)

Labor Goes to Petition Congress

43 New Branches in November

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Secretary, Workers Party.

The increased impetus of the drive for 10,000 new members during the month of November is shown by the new charters issued by the National Organization. During the months of September and October 64 charters were issued. During three weeks of the month of November 43 new charters were issued by the National Organization. By the end of November the number of new charters will equal the number issued for the two months of September and October.

The list of charters shows that all of the Federations of the party are now participating in the membership drive, for charters were issued to South Slavic, Italian, Russian, Finnish, German, Armenian, French, Lithuanian, as well as to new English branches.

The goal of the National Organization in the drive for new members is not only to build up new party organizations, but to strengthen the present branches of the Party. In fact, the larger number of new members should be secured in those places where the Party is already organized. The Party work in the large industrial centers during the past year has greatly increased its prestige among the workers. If the city organizations take the proper steps to systematically carry on the work for new members, we can secure the 10,000 new members in the large industrial centers of the country.

It is of the most vital importance that the Party be strong in the industrial centers. It is there that the workers have thru their experiences been prepared for membership in a Communist Party.

While every unit of the Party must systematically carry on the membership drive, the large city organizations should reach the largest number of new members. Those organizations which have not thus far organized a committee and gone to work must do so at once.

Mellon Tax Program Favors Rich Against Poor

By JAY LOVESTONE.

The big interests have fired their first volley in preparation for the Sixty-Eighth Congress opening December 3rd.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, the richest man in the millionaire cabinet of President Coolidge and considered by many the wealthiest man in America today, is the man behind the gun in this instance.

In his much-heralded tax-cutting program Mr. Mellon has laid down a plan which will save the rich infinitely more than the poor. But Mr. Mellon and the press are not saying anything about this fact that the biggest bankers and manufacturers are the heaviest gainers from the proposed plan of tax revision. The newspapers are harping on the fact that the small fellow will get something out of the new income tax scales. But not a single employing class editor or financial expert has dared analyze the Mellon plan and tell the truth about it.

What the Plan Is

The multi-millionaire Mellon has proposed that the income tax be reduced from 4 per cent to 3 per cent and from 8 per cent to 6 per cent. Surtaxes are to begin at $10,000 instead of $6,000. They are to scale up progressively to $100,000 at 25 per cent where they would stop.

All in all the new scales would mean a total reduction of $300,000,000; of this sum, $290,900,000 would be saved in income tax payments, and $100,000,000 thru the discontinuance of the tax on telegraphs and theatre tickets. But thru reducing the tax limit on capital losses, a further limitation of the allowance for deduction from gross income, and a revision of the scale of taxation on community property income (husband and wife in certain states) the sum of $68,000,000 would be added to the present income tax totals. There will thus be a reduction of $322,900,000 in the federal taxes paid.

Big Business Applauds Mellon.

All the big bankers are applaudingMellon for this plan. The insistence by the Secretary of the Treasury that this plan can be put over only if the bonus to ex-soldiers is dropped has further endeared the tax-cutting program to the mellon-cutters the country over. Chas. M. Schwab, the steel magnate, has called the new tax proposal a great stimulant to business. E. R. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, thinks that the Mellon program will again enable the big financiers to invest in attractive securities. The spokesmen of the most powerful railroad, coal, oil, insurance, textile and banking interests are all unanimous in their enthusiastic praise of the plan, though they all emphasize their endorsement on the basis of the new scales saving the lower income tax payers. The representatives of five of the biggest banks in the country whose total deposits are close to the $2,000,000,000 mark have been specially invited in their enthusiasm for the revision.

Mellon's Program in Operation.

There are in the United States 14,-014,150 income tax payers. Of this number, 13,124,600 pay taxes on annual incomes ranging from $1,000 to $6,000. The remaining 889,550 are taxed on annual incomes ranging from $6,000 to over $1,000,000. The lower and middle salaried and wage-earning sections of our population fall in the first division and constitute 93.66% of the total number of tax payers. Those who get their income thru rent, interest and profits on business, commerce, real estate, stocks, bonds, royalties, dividends, fiduciaries and notes—fall overwhelming in the second category of tax payers. These constitute the backbone of the capitalist class and are only 6.4 per cent of the total number paying an income tax.

There is no way of arriving at an accurate estimate of the extent to which the poor and small fellows of the first income tax-paying group would benefit from discontinuing the present $100,000,000 tax on telegraphs, theatre tickets, and other miscellaneous nuisance taxes. But one can make an accurate estimate of the extent to which the poor and lower middle class on the one hand and the upper middle class and big bankers and manufacturers on the other hand would gain from the remaining net saving of $222,900,000 in income taxes.

According to Mellon's program the big capitalist would be spared the payment of $27,100,000 on the normal tax, $101,800,000 on the surtax, and $66,250,000 on earned income at 75 per cent of rates. This would be a total gain of $195,150,000 to the employing class and its captains of finance and industry. Deducting, however, from this total saving the $65,000,000 that these men of wealth would have to pay in new taxes on the revised basis, we find that under the Mellon scheme the rich would have a net saving of $130,150,000 annually.

In accordance with Mellon's new provisions the poor and lower middle classes would be saved $64,500,000

(Continued on Page 3)

THIS ISSUE IS No. 304

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Trotsky Tells Moscow Metal Workers Russia Will Come Out of Her Trials Not Only Honestly but Victoriously

New proofs of Soviet Russia's desire to avoid war and to concentrate all her energies on peaceful work are to be found in Leon Trotsky's speech on international conditions delivered recently before the annual congress of the Metal Workers of Moscow Gubernia.

"The importance of the international situation at the present time cannot be exaggerated," began Trotsky. "We are living in months and weeks leading to events that may take place only once in thousands of years. Up still this time the sign posts of history have been the great French revolution, and the great movement of humanity in Napoleon's time. But these are of minor importance compared to the events that have developed in recent months. Five years ago the hopes entertained by the working class of Germany for a victorious revolution were not justified.

"The Social-Democrats at that time were directing the working class. They divided power with the bourgeoisie, and eventually turned it over to them completely. Germany now stands before the dilemma of perfect ruin or a social revolution.

"What conditions are necessary in order to effect a revolution? The economic, technical and class factors should be mature. The first and second of these are at hand. In the third factor, we see favorable symptoms. There is a numerous working class in Germany—15 million out of a population of 60 millions, and the workers are going more and more away from their compromising leaders toward the Communist Party. The question is; this party is still young. Will she find in herself the will to effect a revolution, and will she be able to do so? In this respect circumstances favor the working class of Germany. They are ready for the struggle, and in order to act they must know that at their head stands a party ready to lead them from struggle to struggle and to final victory. They realize that the question now is not about separate skirmishes, but the decisive struggle for life and death. Of late we have noticed that the German Communist Party grows from month to month and is attracting non-party workers and groups formerly under the influence of the Social-Democrats.

"The present crisis has grown directly out of the occupation of the Ruhr. The ministry of Stresemann has capitulated before the French government, but the French government does not even want to discuss terms with Germany, knowing that Germany once recovered will be dangerous. What do we see in Germany at the present time? There are two powers in Germany. On the one hand the revolutionary masses—on the other the Fascisti, and in the middle the amorphous masses of small bourgeoisie and the vacillating Social-Democrats. The middle layer will be washed away by the revolutionary wave. It is necessary to deal the enemy such a blow that they can resist no longer. Can the German Communist Party do this? We see favorable conditions for the class struggle. The forces of the bourgeoisie are an army of 100,000, a police force of 150,000, and the Fascist bands well organized and with splendid leaders. But it must be remembered that these Fascist bands scattered all over the country consist largely of workers who at the decisive minute will not defend the bourgeoisie. On the side of the revolution are the red hundreds, we do not know their quantity, but we know that the German working class can rally sufficient force to break their enemy. At the present time the situation is clear. The coalition of the Communists with the Social-Democrats in the governments of Saxony and Thuringia is comparable to the coalition of the Communists and Left Social Revolutionaries in Russia. Generally speaking the development of the movement grows all the time. Those working masses which are still clinging to the Social-Democrats are growing impatient and are ready to leave their leaders. Events are developing as if according to a plan. If all the signs of struggle do not deceive us we may expect that in the near future power will go over into the hands of the working class. But this is not the whole problem. There is the danger of attack from Germany's neighbor's—France, Belgium, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, and England from the sea."

Trotsky pointed out that if England had the strength she would use it to fight the revolution, but that since she was powerful only on the sea there was no danger from this direction. As for France, he declared that if absolute madness should overtake her and she should try to occupy the whole territory of Germany, she would need from one and a half to one million seven hundred thousand soldiers, whereas the French army is only 700,000 in all, and even if such a mass could be mobilized the results would be most inevitable for bourgeois France.

"As for Poland," Trotsky continued, "she is hardly ready to advance against a revolutionary Germany. She may try to snatch a bit off the bear's ear, but nothing more. There was a time when we were squeezed so far on all sides that the enemy was at the gates of Moscow. But we stretched our elbows, and now there are no more enemies at our gate. Such a time may come for Germany if Poland should squeeze her, and the German workers will stretch their elbows.

"The problem of Poland has international significance. It cannot be approached diplomatically. Is a war with Poland possible? Some impatient comrades say that war is inevitable. I do not think so. There are many facts pointing against it. Why should they wage war? We do not want to wage war, and we do not say so just for the sake of foreign criticism. Our economic successes are not so great. The difference between the prices of agricultural products and manufactured articles is not yet adjusted. We are just beginning to heal our wounds. War under such conditions would be the severest blow to our public economy.

"We must do everything we can to avoid war, and we shall do so. (prolonged applause). War is an equation with many unknown quantities. As to a victory within Germany, she does not need any help on our part. Within, German workmen will be victorious—Poor would be such a revolution that could not cope with its own bourgeoisie. The German revolution does not need any physical help.

"In this situation Poland must be either a bridge or a barrier. If she will be a bridge we will pay for it in cash. We need direct transit communication with Germany. This transit is just as necessary for whole country, it must be understood even by the village peasant and the kulak, for without it agriculture will be ruined. Poland must solve this problem, either to be a bridge or a barrier. We do not wish war. We shall pay not to wage war, but not at the expense of isolating ourselves from the European market. If Poland insists on being a barrier, she may have to justify the words of the Polish bullet who say that Russia and Germany are phoers against Poland.

"Poland must also promise non-interference in European civil war with arms. Is such a program realisable? Why not? It would be wrong if our government were affected by the mood of the Communists who feel that war is inevitable. We must continue our daily work of re-establishing our public economy. We must strengthen our army and our air fleet, which does not mean that we are led by military plans. It is clear to everybody that Europe is standing on the eve of great upheavals. We must take all possible measures to avoid war. We must increase tax times our current work. Speaking to you, workers of the union, I say the coming German revolution does not change our fundamental work. What inferences are we to draw from the approaching revolution? That we must do all of our work better and more quickly than ever. If it should come to an open war, then our better preparedness will be in the improvement of production. Preparation for war is two-sided—moral and political. If fate demands that we should experience again the effects of war, then it must be understood by the most backward masses of the population. It is not necessary to become nervous and heated. If our enemies should hurl us again into war every peasant must understand that they made us accept war as inevitable. Then we shall come out of the trial not only honestly but victoriously."

He Sees the Workers Victorious

LEON TROTSKY

New York Prosecutor Confesses Failure in Attack on the F. S. R.

Six months ago representatives of the district attorney's office in New York City came to the Friends of Soviet Russia offices, then located in the East, and subpoenaed all financial records, as well as the office staff.

The staff marched down to the district attorney's office together with a lawyer and books. The staff were questioned and dismissed, but the books were kept.

The following letter from Attorney Joseph Brodsky tells the whole story of the taking of the books and their release.

799 Broadway, New York, Nov. 17, 1923.

Friends of Soviet Russia,
23 E. Wash. Ave., Chicago.

Gentlemen:—By the time this letter reaches you, you will have received all your books, checks, receipts, vouchers and papers which since last May have been in the possession of the district attorney for the county of New York.

The staff marched down to the district attorney's office together with a lawyer and books. The staff were questioned and dismissed, but the books were kept.

The following letter from Attorney Joseph Brodsky tells the whole story of the taking of the books and their release.

May I not conclude by stating that the F. S. R. made good every promise and that it emerges from the investigation stronger than ever, having proved that it is entirely worthy of the complete confidence of continued support of the working class of America.

Yours very truly,
HALE, NELLES & SHORR,
By Joseph Brodsky.

Demand Russian Recognition.

The Friends of Soviet Russia at a mass meeting Nov. 17th in Lorimer Hall, Boston, passed a resolution calling on the United States to recognize Soviet Russia immediately and urging city and state officials to use their influence toward that end.

Reverend Dr. E. O. Hartmann, editor of "Zion's Herald," who together with Bishop Blake recently returned from a trip in Soviet Russia, was the speaker at the evening. Professor Ellen Hayes, of Wellesley, was the chairman.

Rev. Mr. Hartmann said: "Lenin, I believe, is the greatest statesman in Europe today. It is my personal belief that Russia in 25 years will be the finest democracy in the world."

Dr. Hartmann made it clear that he was not a Bolshevist, then added: "The Russian army is about the best army in Europe and I believe that if ever Russia should combine with any of the other countries of Europe, she would come out victorious."

He spoke of the accomplishments of the present government, pointing out especially the educational improvements.

Miner's Journal Under Lewis-Searles Control In the Hall of "Capitalist" Fame

The "Brazen" attitude assumed by those responsible for the make-up of the United Mine Workers Journal, is one that should forever place them in the Hall of Fame conducted by Wall Street, or by the British Empire Steel Corporation of Canada, as this particular case would require.

On page seven of the Nov. 1st issue of the Journal, the article that stamps it as nothing more than a camouflaged "Capitalist" sheet, and as being totally unworthy of the expenditure of a single cent of the miners money. The members of the United Mine Workers of America are actually deluded to the extent of approximately $160,000.00 a year, in order that the officers of the union may be provided with a propaganda sheet. In bold headlines the article starts, "McLACHLAN GUILTY," followed by this, also in bold type, "SENT TO PRISON FOR 'SEDITIOUS LIBEL' ON CANADIAN GOVERNMENT."

A more contemptible or dastardly attitude could not have been presented by even "B. E. S. C. O." itself, for, after boasting of McLachlan's ousting for having tried to "deliver the district over to the Red Internationale of Moscow," the writer says "he has been convicted in the Leicester penitentiary for two years for seditious libel, by the Canadian government." It so happened that during the strike of the steel workers at Sydney, Nova Scotia, the B. E. S. C. O. people had no use for the Canadian federal police to protect the slaves, and McLachlan sent out a circular letter denouncing Besco for their action. Very choice words are used to tell the membership that President Lewis ordered McLachlan to send the Canadian miners back to "scab" on the striking steel workers; boastfully they claim that "Following McLachlan's house and took possession of the Offices and Statutes' of the 'Third Internationale,' and closes the article thus, 'McLachlan's defense was the right of free speech.'"

If some of the men who built up the miners' union by fighting for it, by going to jail for it, and by doing "thousand and one" other things that were necessary to advance the cause of the miners and all other workers, could only come back and look at the "stripe" and "calibre" of those who now "RULE" the unions, they would certainly have a righteous indignant might, and start right in housecleaning. Let those who are now there do the job, "Do not break the faith."

Four Days' Labor Defense Bazaar

Four days of colorful entertainment, dancing and merriment are in store for those who are wise enough to attend all four sessions of the Chicago Labor Defense Bazaar which is to be held Dec. 8-9, in Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves., Chicago.

Preparations to make the bazaar superior to anything which has ever been done in Chicago along the same lines have been made and a host of Chicago comrades are now at work so that the elaborate plans which have been made may be consummated.

Every section of the Workers Party in Chicago has offered something special in the way of entertainment and Friday and Saturday nights and Sunday afternoon, the times set aside for the entertainment, will see the Northwest Hall turned into an Arabian Nights Bazaar as of old when the people of all nations gathered together to show their wares and to vie with each other in novel and exotic performances.

The sale in the booths will be peasant handicraft from most of the countries in Europe and Asia, including a large assortment of the Russian work, which the Friends of Soviet Russia had for sale last year and which met with such popular demand. For those who want to do their Christmas shopping where novel and distinctive gifts can be purchased for little money, the bazaar will be a haven. The knowledge that a better assortment of merchandise at lower prices can be bought and at the same time the Labor Defense Council will be supported in its fight for the freedom of Foster and Ruthenberg, will bring thousands of Chicago workers to the bazaar.

Chicago Open Forum.

The Open Forum, conducted by Lovett Chicago, every Sunday p. m. at Capitol Building, 159 N. State St., Room 210, has shown a healthy growth at every meeting, both in attendance and interest shown in the lectures delivered.

The program for the month of December has now been completed. It contains a variety of vital subjects being discussed by capable speakers. The outline is as follows:

Sunday, Dec. 2, Max Bedacht on: "What Is Happening in Germany." Sunday, Dec. 9, William Z. Foster speaks on "Past Experience and Future Prospects for the Labor Movement." Sunday, Dec. 16, Duncan McDonald, former president Illinois Federation of Labor, speaks on "Industrial Unionism vs. Craft Unionism." Sunday, Dec. 23, J. Louis Engdahl, editor "The Worker", speaks on "Labor, the Third Party and 1924 Elections." Sunday, Dec. 30, Leland Olds, well known Economist, speaks on "The Economic Background of Unemployment."

Wisconsin Employment Drops.

MADISON, Wis.—A sharp drop in the total number of employment by Wisconsin industries is reported by the state industrial commission. From August to September the number of employed by identical concerns fell from 84,402 to 82,060, or approximately 2 %. September is the second month in which a decline in employment has been noted.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass it on to Your Neighbor

Membership Drive Makes Headway in Boston

During August, September and October the City Central Committee has accepted 29 new membership applications from the foreign languages branches of Local Boston, Mass. And at its first meeting in November the C. C. C. will accept 5 more applications already submitted by the Scandinavian Branch of Boston.

Detroit Reaction Broke Workers' Political Front

By CYRIL LAMEKIN.

(Special to "The Worker")

DETROIT, Mich.—The climax in the political drama staged by organized labor in Detroit on the occasion of the recent municipal election came on election day, when two of the five men endorsed by the Detroit Federation of Labor for the city council met defeat. The election of the other three makes the result no less a defeat for labor, in view of the fact that the two defeated candidates were more closely connected with the labor movement than two of the three victorious candidates; and also because they were members of the present council and sought re-election.

The defeat, without hesitation, can be laid at the door of the reactionary Building Trades Council and its allied and associated reactionaries in a few of the other unions. These reactionaries attempted to restrict endorsement to only two of the nine men that comprise the city council, but they were overwhelmingly repudiated in the Detroit Federation of Labor which was determined to challenge a majority of the council.

Instead of submitting to the decision of the majority of the organized labor movement the officials of the Building Trades Council proceeded with their splitting tactics. Under the name of the "Labor Candidates' Political Committee" they addressed unions and circularized members urging them to vote for only two men, Ewald and Castator. The following is a paragraph from their circular letter to unionists: "There is one thing that will insure the retention of labor representatives in the council, and that is for our members to get out and vote for Castator and Ewald, with the understanding that voting for other candidates than these discounts our chances for victory."

The break in the political front made defeat inevitable. However, the defeat overtook the reactionaries as well. Their leading candidate, Robert Ewald, Business Agent of the Bricklayers' Union, failed of re-election. Fred Castator was elected, the defeat of Ewald can be explained only as a rebuke on the part of the majority of the unionists of the city. The instigators of the splitting tactics being the officials of the Bricklayers' Union, the other workers rightly or wrongly held Ewald, the business agent of that union, responsible and voted against him.

A significant result of the election is the fact that Joseph Martin, until recently Commissioner of Public Works, a notorious anti-trade unionist, felt the pull of the council and by virtue of this he becomes president of the new council.

The Workers Party of Detroit, in line with the united front policy of the party, endorsed the candidates of the Detroit Federation of Labor.

Scott Nearing Is on Speaking Tour for Labor Defense

Not since last spring, when the accounts of the trials of William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg were filling the pages of labor and capitalist papers alike, has there been so much activity on the part of labor militants in the Labor Defense Council.

News locals are being organized, meetings are being arranged all over the country and individual workers are collecting funds on the L. D. C. contribution lists. In addition to the meetings for Foster, which were announced last week, meetings at which Scott Nearing will speak have been arranged as follows:

Ziegler, Ill., Dec. 3.
Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 4.
Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 16, evening.
Canton, Ohio, Dec. 17.
Akron, Ohio, Dec. 18.
Youngstown, Ohio, Dec. 19.

These meetings, like those arranged for Foster, are attracting wide attention in the cities where they have been arranged.

In addition to other activities practically all of the local Labor Defense Councils have arranged for dances, bazaars or entertainments for the defense. Among these are the masquerade ball to be held in Cicero, Ill., by the International Bazaar, arranged in Chicago, Dec. 6-9; dance in Detroit, Dec. 1; bazaar in Minneapolis, Dec. 15-16; bazaar in St. Paul the end of December; dance in Boston, Dec. 29, and one in Los Angeles the last part of December.

Requests from practically every industrial center in the country have been made for speakers to address Labor Defense Council meetings. These are being complied with as rapidly as possible. Cities in which no local Labor Defense Council is organized, should send in their requests for speakers at once.

* * *

WATERBURY, CONN.—The Russian branch of the Workers Party here requested its members to refrain from working Nov. 7, the sixth anniversary of the Russian revolution. Those who could not lay off work without losing their jobs were requested to donate their day's wages to the defense of political prisoners. A check for $45.85 was forwarded to the Labor Defense Council.

Invitation to Moscow.

MOSCOW.—The Russian Government has received an invitation, transmitted by the Italian Representative in Moscow, to take part in the International Art Exhibition at Venice, in April of next year.

Gems

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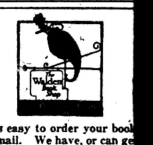

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Millionaire Mellon's Tax Program Favors Rich Against Poor

(Continued from Page 1)

normally on incomes of $25,000 and $31,250,000 on their earned income at 75 cent of rates. This would be a total gain of over $95,750,000 to the lower and middle salaried and wage-earning class. However, deducting from this total the $5,000,000 which this economic group would have to pay in new taxes on the revised basis, we find that the poorer layers of our economic society, the workers, the small farmers, and clerks and small tradesmen would have a net saving of $92,750,000 annually.

Saves Rich and Hits Poor.

The powerful rich class of manufacturers, bankers, high-priced corporation managers, and wealthy farmers who constitute only a little over six per cent (6.34%) of the total income tax-paying population receive the net gain of $130,150,000 or close to sixty per cent (58.39%) of the total saved through the new Mellon arrangements.

The workingmen, poor farmers and lower-salaried white collars workers, whose annual income ranges from $1,000 to $6,000 and who constitute about ninety-four per cent (93.66%) of the total number paying taxes on income, receive only a little over forty per cent (41.61%) or $92,750,000 of the total reduction of $222,900,000 that the revised tax program would entail.

Thus, six per cent of the income tax payers, the wealthy and millionaire class, will gain almost sixty per cent of the total advantage while ninety-four per cent of the number paying an income tax, the overwhelming majority of the poorer people, will gain only about forty per cent of the sum saved by the reduction of the present income tax rates.

But interesting as this analysis is, the reasons given by Mellon for the adoption of his plan are still more interesting and enlightening.

Mellon is responsible for saving the big capitalist interests hundreds of millions of dollars through the repeal of the excess profits tax and the reduction of the surtax from 65 to 50 per cent. Now he is advocating a reduction of the surtax to 25%.

The argument given by Mr. Mellon for this reduction is that "the rich will pay more under his plan than they do now, as now, by investing in tax-exempt securities, they avoid paying almost altogether." Of course our efficient Secretary of the Treasury doesn't mention the countless avenues of escape open to the wealthy owners of property through the declaration of stock dividends and the manipulation of their income figures by high-priced, skilled accountants.

Yet, it is interesting and instructive to all workers and farmers that Mr. Mellon, the guardian of our national treasury, admits publicly that the Government cannot and will not do anything to prevent the millionaire stock and bond owners from defrauding the country of hundreds of millions of dollars annually in unpaid taxes. This is the same policy pursued by the government when the poor come before its courts for judgment, as shown by the severe sentences often imposed on people found guilty of stealing or attempting to steal the most trifling sum, for example the case of Judge Talley in New York sentencing Louis Wiley to fifteen years for attempting to steal 82 cents.

If the government were to apply the same measure of justice to the rich as it does to the poor it would take many centuries, going back to the Stone Age, to punish the millionaire capitalists for their failure to pay on upwards or $2,000,000,000 in corporation accumulated surpluses. Yet, it is Mellon's own corporation, the Gulf Oil Co., that began the merry dance of stock-dividends; it is the Aluminium Corporation of which Mr. Mellon is the leading stockholder that has received an amortization of $15,000,000 on about $30,000,000 valuation; and it is another Mellon company the Standard Steel Car, that still has an alleged $2,000,000 tax due, though the assessment letter has never been sent out.

Taxes on Rich Decreasing and on Poor Increasing.

It is estimated that there are at least $18,000,000,000 of tax exempt securities. Some maintain that the total is nearer twenty-five billion dollars.

In 1916 there were 1298 annual incomes of over $500,000. Year by year the capitalists learned the great game of taxdodging. In 1917, despite the fabulous profits, gained in the war industries, the number in this class shrunk to 1,015. By 1921 the group dwindled to 264. And now the government offers to make a public retreat before these millionaire plunderers of the national treasury.

From the report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1922 we learn that in the last year the receipts from corporation taxes decreased by almost $400,000,000. The inheritance tax alone showed a decline of $18,000,000 in the same period.

On the other hand the number of people in the class of income tax payers from $1,000 to $5,000 has increased from 92.10 per cent of total in 1921 to the 93.66 per cent for the last fiscal year. What is more, the receipts from miscellaneous taxes, almost always paid in the main by the poor, is on the climb.

Against the Workers and Farmers.

The taxation program of Mr. Mellon is simply another broadside fired by our employing class government against the workers and farming masses. Its present issuance was of course precipated by the pressing needs of the Republican Party which happens to be in power at this time.

Almost one-sixth of our national income, according to so conservative an authority as the Federal Industrial Conference Board, is consumed in the expenses incurred through running the State, local, and national governments. The employing class needs the government to devote itself primarily to activities and campaigns to suppress the working and farming masses and thus guarantee the maintenance of the present system of the private ownership of the social means of exchange and production. But the capitalists hate like Cain to pay the mounting costs entailed in the upkeep of this machinery of oppression which rises in expense as the class conflicts sharpen. The employers therefore try to pass on these costs to the workers and poor farmers.

The new Mellon program is simply another effort, a very clever one, to save the rich and soothe the poor. It plays directly into the hands of the big bankers and manufacturers against the working and farming classes.

THE I. W. W. AND THE RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

By JAMES P. CANNON.

Cotton Interests Organizing in Congress

Congressmen and Senators of the cotton growing states are going to organize a bloc in the next Congress in the interests of the big cotton growers. On Nov. 30th these Senators and Congressmen will get together. They will devise ways and means to do for the Southern Cotton Barons what Cagney's bloc did for wealthy farmers in the last Congress. Representative B. G. Lowry, of Mississippi, has sent out the call.

The moving spirit of this proposed cotton bloc in the Senate is Senator William J. Harris, of Georgia, a prominent figure in Southern banking and insurance business for many years.

Speakers Discuss, Should U.S. Congress Probe Communism?

C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary, Workers Party, spoke at the first mass meeting in the nation-wide "Why munism!" drive of the party, Wednesday night, at Emmett Memorial Hall, Ogden and Taylor Aves., in Chicago.

The two other speakers in this drive are J. Louis Engdahl, editor, "The Worker", and Jay Lovestone, author of the "The Government Strikebreaker" and leader of the Workers Party Research Bureau.

These meetings are being held incidental to the opening of congress. Reactionary labor officials, among them Sam Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, in alliance with the most reactionary, red-baiting organizations in the country are demanding a congressional investigation of the American Communist movement. The Workers Party thus gives its reply to this demand at these meetings. They are as follows:

C. E. Ruthenberg as speaker, Dec. 1, Labor Temple, 14th St. and Jefferson Ave., Toledo, O., 2 (afternoon), Cleveland, O., 2 (evening), Central L. U. Hall, 17th and Sedat Sts., Erie, Pa.; Frohsinn Hall, Genesee and Spring Sts., Buffalo, N.Y.; 6, New York City; 5, Palma Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Boston, Mass.; 6, Horticultural Hall, Front St., Worcester, Mass.; 7, Eagles Temple, corner Broad and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.; 12, House of the Masses, Detroit.

J. Louis Engdahl as speaker, Dec. 4, Springfield, Ill.; 6, Hall No. 1, Fraternal Bldg., 11th and Franklin Sts., St. Louis, Mo.; 7, Fraternity Hall, 1225 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.; 8, Omaha, Neb.

Jay Lovestone as speaker, Dec. 1, Milwaukee, Wis.; 2, (afternoon) Richmond Hall, 225 So. 8th St., Minneapolis, Minn.; 2 (evening), Labor Temple, 406 N. Franklin St., St. Paul, Minn.; 3, Duluth, Minn.; 4, Workers' Hall, corner Gower Ave. and N. Fifth St., Superior, Wis.

Textile Workers Resist Owners' Schemes

At a meeting of the New England Conference of the United Textile Workers of America it was accepted against the attempts of the Pacific of Dover, New Hampshire, to force them to run additional machinery per man.

The workers are bent on preventing the bosses from forcing them to turn out 50 per cent more at the same wages. The employers are threatening to shut down the mills in order to force the workingmen to accept these unbearable conditions. With the prospect of a general strike looming up the movement as a whole and its unity under one banner, the banner of the Red International.

Membership Meeting in New York.

The District Executive Committee in New York City has decided to call a membership meeting to discuss the agenda for the coming National Convention.

The meeting for all the branches in Manhattan and the Bronx will be held Thursday, Dec. 6, 8 p. m., at Astoria Hall, 62 E. 4th St. Members of the Central Executive Committee, H. M. Wicks, Alexander Bittelman and Ben Gitlow will be present at this meeting and will participate in the discussion.

All branch organizers are requested to notify the members of their respective branches to the above effect, and to call off any branch meetings which are scheduled for that night.

Cannon Speaks at Irish Forum.

The Irish Social and Educational Society is bringing the economic question to the attention of the Irish workers in Chicago thru the means of a forum which is held every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in Emmet Memorial Hall, Ogden Ave. and Taylor St.

The venture is already a pronounced success and an unusually large attendance is expected on Sunday evening, Dec. 2, when James P. Cannon, National Chairman of the Workers Party, will speak on "The Decline of the British Empire."

Readers of "The Worker" are invited to attend and also bring the forum to the attention of any Irish workers they come in contact with.

West New York, N. J., Meeting.

The mass meeting at West New York, New Jersey, at the Labor Lyceum, 17th St. and Taylor Place, to launch a new branch of the Workers Party, will be held Sunday, Dec. 2, at 2 p. m. Among the speakers will be Iago Galdston, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Ben Gitlow and Anton Zaparka, Administrator, Prov.

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass it on to Your Neighbor

Big Panic Soon in U. S., Says Financial Exp

(Continued from Page 1)

with goods, buy only as much as can dispose of without credit. Reduce your overhead expenses as much as possible. Stop every needless waste. Reduce your credit. With the slowing down of industry will come severe unemployment, terrible want and misery for workers.

From Babson's speech, one gets that capitalism in the United States is in a dilemma, that domestic and foreign conditions are undermining its prosperity. The capitalists expect the panic and they know it is coming. Nevertheless, they, together with Babson admit that they can absolutely nothing to avert it.

The panic that is coming in the United States, and Babson fears, is but a part of the universal crisis that the country has ever experienced. Out of the hardships it has imposed upon the mass of the workers, farmers and small business men will come bitter class struggles that will give rise to important political problems and changes. The future, therefore, will bring great opportunities for the Workers Party of United States, unemployment demonstrations, gigantic strikes against the open shop and wage reductions, fights against high prices and rebellions against the political dominance of big capitalism.

For the Communists, the coming years in the United States are going to be very fruitful. Mr. Babson and other Communists agree with you, that the storm is coming. Your advice to the business man of America is to be prepared. And the Communists' advice to the workers, will be the same: *organize and be prepared.*

Attend These Meetings.

Youngstown, Ohio — J. O. Bentall — "What Communism Offers to the Workers".

Chicago — Nov. 29. — James P. Cannon—"The Daily Worker," Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Chicago — Nov. 30. — Robert Minor — "Art and the Day," Young Men's Hebrew Association, 2223 Division St.

Milwaukee, Wis. Dec. 2. — John Williamson — "Youth in the American Factories and Schools." Millers Hall, 8th and State Sts.

Chicago—Dec. 2. — J. Louis Engdahl, Basement South End Pythian Temple, 11087 Michigan Ave., 2.30 p.m.

Chicago — Dec. 3, — James P. Cannon, — 3322 Douglas Blvd. Propaganda Meeting.

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Philippino's Labor Strength Grows in Spite of U. S. Imperialism

By JAY LOVESTONE.
(Special to "The Worker.")

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a special interview given to "The Worker," Vincente G. Bunuan, the director of the Philippine Press Bureau, outlined the growing strength of the labor movement in the Philippines. It should be of particular interest to the workers of the United States to know what their brethren in the Philippines are doing in view of the present crisis in the Islands involving the campaign of American imperialists to exploit and enslave the Filipinos.

The situation in the Philippines was never so critical for the independence movement as it is now. Military Governor General Leonard Wood is using all the influence in his power to forcibly himself in his unjustifiable position in the Islands.

In this interview, granted exclusively to "The Worker," Mr. Bunuan, who is one of the leading journalists of the Philippines and an ardent worker in the movement for Philippine Independence from American imperialism, supplies the much needed information as to the likely role of the Philippine workers in their struggle for freedom from the Wall Street controlled government in Washington.

Labor Unions in the Philippines.

Mr. Bunuan went on to say: "There are two labor organizations in the Philippines: the Labor Congress and the Federation of Labor. Both aim to protect the laboring classes organized into unions affiliated with either one or the other.

"The only difference between them lies in their zeal, vying with each other in this respect, in looking after the interest of their respective constituents, especially in connection with attempts on the part of capital to encroach upon their interests as a class and as individual workingmen.

"While the leaders of both organizations belong to separate political parties, the former to the Coalition Party headed by Senate President Manual L. Queson, and the latter to the Democrata Party led by Governor Ruperto Montinola, they are one, absolutely one, in their desire to see their country immediately, completely, and absolutely independent, as in fact all Filipinos are."

Labor Ready to Fight.

"The labor element is not slow to assert its rights and to go to the extreme when driven to it or shown by the strike of hundreds of employes—conductors and motormen—of the Manila Electric Company, a corporation owned and managed by Americans, due to refusal of the management to increase wages and to accede to other reasonable demands made by the laborers.

"Other comparatively important strikes were those by the members of the crew of inter-island vessels and cigar makers employed in cigar factories. They were adjusted, however, soon after the declaration of the strikes to the satisfaction of all.

Labor Strength Growing.

"These two labor organizations meet in annual conventions on Labor Day, which is an official holiday in the Philippines. Recommendations to the Philippine legislature embodied in resolutions all looking toward improvement of labor conditions, are adopted during the meetings. One of the important recommendations of the two organizations was enacted into law last year, Senate President Quezon himself, fathering the bill. It gives better protection and facilities to women and children employed in factories. Passage of an accident insurance law, of an eight-hour labor act, and of a law making full observance of Sunday compulsory are among their important recommendations.

"There are about 60,000 workingmen in the Philippines affiliated with the two organizations. They belong to various unions, such as the Cigarmakers' Union, the Farmer Tenants' Union, the Shoemakers' Union, the marine unions, and others.

"Politically and socially the labor element in the Philippines is getting stronger and stronger. While as yet Philippine workingmen are not strong enough to organize themselves into a political entity sufficiently strong to launch their own candidates at elections, the time is not far distant, when as in other countries, they will be a separate power, politically, to be reckoned with."

Congress to Act.

The Philippine question will be one of the most important matters acted upon in the Sixty-Eighth Congress, opening on December the third. The charges made against General Wood and the exposure of the financial interests controlling his policies in the Philippines as printed in the September issue of the Liberator having evoked much interest among several congressmen who promise to air the whole, scandalous situation on the floor of the House.

Pittsburgh Soviet Visit Greets Delegates

The Red Reception Committee and Friends of the Russian Workers' Defense and Russian Council of Western Pennsylvania said in the interests of the Soviet Delegation to Pittsburgh, was a wonderful success.

It was presided over by A. T. Mc-Nevin, the Chairman of the Committee, who is also business agent of Dist. 6 of the Machinists' Union. Enthusiastic meetings were held in halls all over the Pittsburgh District to the effect that the trades unions are becoming deeply interested in the work of this conference particularly the campaign to abolish the Anti-Sedition law of Pennsylvania under which the members of the Workers Party are being prosecuted at the present time.

The Organization Committee reported that 27 local unions of the American Federation of Labor, 1 local union of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 2 branches of the Socialist Party, 29 branches of the Workers Party and 10 other working class organizations are affiliated and send delegates to the conference. In addition to these eight new delegates presented credentials as follows: three from the Chartiers Valley Trades and Labor Assembly, one from the Washington Central Labor Union and three from the Machinists' Local No. 491 and one from the Pittsburgh Metal Trades Council. Two Machinists' officials from Cincinnati visited the conference and expressed themselves as greatly impressed by the work of this committee.

Slowly but surely the unions of the Pittsburgh District begin to see that if free speech and assemblage can be established in Western Pennsylvania the workers will organize almost spontaneously.

Attacks "Do Nothing" Labor Leaders.

Discussing the recent American Federation of Labor convention and the attack by Gompers on the Communists because they advocate constructive, progressive policies for the trade union movement, the Minnesota Union Advocate makes the following interesting remarks:

"The widespread industrial stagnation, with its millions of unemployed, the bitter conflicts between employer and employee, with the many wage cuts of the past few years, did not evoke a single suggestion except an appeal to organize.

"The employers have the 'one big union,' which is well financed and efficiently managed. They control the government, and the courts give deference according to their interests. They control industry and shut it down and starve the workers into submission when that suits the interests of the masters. Many of the laws that have taken labor a quarter of a century to have enacted have recently been swept off the statute books by the courts.

"In the face of these adverse conditions, the convention did not propose a single counteracting measure. The modern method of aeroplane, poisoned gas and machine gun fighting of the employers is to be met by antiquated and obsolete flint-lock weapons of labor."

In the last few years, it is interesting to note, the Communist workers have been the most insistent in the campaign to have the labor unions adopt tactics suited to the conditions of modern industry.

Mass Meeting Protests.

A mass meeting addressed by J. J. Woodsworth, M. P., was held at Edmonton, Canada, on Monday, Nov. 5, to protest against the sentencing of James M. McLachlan, secretary of the Nova Scotia miners, to two years of prison. The following resolution was adopted at the mass meeting: "We protest against the action of the jury and judge in convicting J. B. McLachlan, regarding it as a curtailment of the right of free speech, and send a wire protesting against the conviction, and demand his immediate release."

Intellectual Atavisms Proclaim Virgin Birth

By Art. WISH.

American representatives of the Church of Henry VIII of England, assembled in Dallas, Texas, last week reaffirmed the Virgin Birth of Jesus Christ and hurled anathema at all those who dare to question or doubt that long ago in a cow shed near a Roman village a ghost became the papa of a Hebrew baby boy.

This intellectual atavism of Tudor and obscurity was proclaimed with all the pomp on occasion demanded by the apostles of ignorance who call themselves the Houses of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. Altho scientifically minded thy the divines who participated in the conference, it is generally understood that the reaffirmation of the creed is a rebuke to the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant of New York who has recently expressed doubts regarding the virgin birth of Christ. Bishop William T. Manning declared "there is nothing new in the situation and I have nothing to say." When any preacher gets to the point where he has nothing to say it is high time a congressional committee were appointed to investigate the phenomenon.

It is obviously imperative that the Episcopal Church preserve its apostles' creed just as it was enunciated by the religious hangers-on of King Henry VIII, who started the divine institution as a weapon to use against the feudal gangsters of his time who used the Holy Roman Catholic Church against him and the rising bourgeoisie. Not only did Prince Hal, as he was called by his pals, object to the feudal lords interfering with the rising capitalist class that loaned him money to pay for his debaucheries, but when he desired to sublate his lawful marriage only the Pope interfered, which infuriated him. So the good king established a spook shop of his own with a religion that enabled him to have as many wives as he desired. He appointed himself as pope of the new church, altho he used a renegade cardinal as a marionette to function officially. Ecclesiastical duties interfered with the amours and butcheries of this holy being, so he had an assistant pope to render homage unto God and to consecrate the rule of British royalty.

Religion has always been able to change its spiritual propaganda to conform to the demands of a rising or ing material world. It is prudently flexible. But in spite of the change which condoned a plurality of wives and sanctioned the murder of castoff concubines, it persistently maintained the doctrine of the holy virginity, which includes the immaculate conception. Tho breaking with the Holy Roman Church ostensibly on the marriage question, but in reality because of other motives deeply rooted in changes taking place in material life, the new Church of England remained piously orthodox otherwise.

The doctrine of the immaculate conception has not always been a part of the Christian creed. In fact, it was at the Council of Nice in the year 325 A. D. that the question came up for solution. There had been much speculation as to whether Jesus were actually born of a virgin with God as his father. It was generally conceded that God was his father, but the problem pressing for solution was whether Jesus himself was a God also, since he was born of an earthly mother, or whether he was merely God-like. At the Council of Nice the eminent divines got gloriously drunk and engaged in a free-for-all fight with fists, chairs, table legs and other improvised weapons. After the fight was over and the wounded removed to neighboring hospitals those remaining decided that the two were in reality one. This may seem unreasonable to sober people, but it was probably as clear as anything could possibly be to the renowned ecclesiastics the morning after the night before.

But on second and soberer thought another puzzle arose. If Jesus and God were one and the same, did God really visit Mary in nocturnal secrecy or was this miracle accomplished thru some other agency? For fifty-six years this question was under dispute. Then another council was called at Constantinople and again the leaders of Christendom assembled, got drunk again and indulged in their customary pastime of a knock-down and drag-out.

When the conflict subsided some one arose and proclaimed the solution of the mystery. Mary was really a virgin. God did not visit her in person but sent the Holy Ghost as a substitute. The result of this visit made possible the virgin birth. These arose the doctrine of the Holy Trinity —the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Three in one; one in three.

The fact that the clergymen at the Councils of the Fourth Century were drunk may have had something to do with their brain contortionings, but in these days of prohibition this extenuating circumstance is not operative. Nor are these dope-peddlers crazy. They are simply vassals of the capitalist class whose particular function is to keep the workers in ignorance and fear. Religion is one of the pillars of capitalism, because religion and ignorance are synonymous. All religionists are ignorant, but all who are ignorant are not religious.

One of the great tasks of the revolutionary movement of the world is to throw the light of science upon these bats and vultures of darkness and drive them into the open where we can analyze them for what they really are—intellectual atavisms, perpetuating a dead superstition to justify the robbery of the workers of today by the parasitic capitalists.

A Texas Long-Horn Bellows.

"Childress, Texas, October 1, 1923.

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The Y. W. L. in Shop and Union

By NATALIE GOMEZ.

The Young Workers League of Chicago has at the present time over 350 members, of which about 75 per cent are workers. In spite of this fact the industrial work of the League has only recently begun to assume its proper importance. Over one-third of our total membership are union members and at the present time one out of every one of them a fighter for our principles in the trade unions and an active member of the Trade Union Educational League.

This is a bigger task than it might seem because we have problems and difficulties that our adult comrades are free from. Our union membership is composed mostly of very young comrades who have not been in the movement for a long time and consequently have not yet fully grasped the importances of Communist participation in trade unions. We are trying to remedy this by lectures, discussions and educational meetings and as a result we have an ever-increasing number of our comrades joining the unions of their trades and our union members are becoming more active. In the meetings of the T. U. E. L. there are many more young workers present now than there were a few months ago. From now on we are going to have every union member of the Y. W. L. notified of the meetings of the particular group of his or her trade and we expect good results from this work.

In order to systematize our industrial work a city industrial committee, consisting of branch industrial organizers and the city industrial organizer, has been meeting regularly and discussing the general industrial work and problems facing the branches. Branch industrial organizers are now being supplied with information about various unions in order to help them in getting the members to join the unions.

Our industrial registration, which is very complete now, has shown some very interesting facts about the composition of our membership. First and most important it shows clearly that our membership is almost entirely of a purely industrial character, whereas previous to this we had the idea that the student element predominated. We have only 24 students thruout the city, which is indeed a small number. Clothing workers lead in number, about 85. Building trades and various clerical occupations are next, followed by all kinds of industrial workers. These figures show a very favorable condition for successful industrial work and shops nuclei reorganization, which I will deal with in the next issue.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER: KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

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DECEMBER 7.

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DEC. 6

American Intellectuals and Communism

By MICHAEL GOLD.

It is almost a commonplace among American intellectuals, for one of them to confess that he is a Communist. Thinkers like Max Eastman, William Z. Foster, or John Pepper, to name the first three that come to mind, are not alone and unfriendly in the exclusive academy maintained by contributors to the Freeman, the Dial, the World and the New Republic. The older pacifist-liberals in this country still regard Communist thinkers as dangerous, and perhaps dangerous allies, as liberals gone wrong; while the younger intelligentsia, nurtured on the burlesque and esthetics of the Smart Set—Dial philosophy, do not even understand what Communist thinkers are thinking about, and leak the windows against this rough, living storm while they play on the floor of their steam heated ivory tower with their bright toys of art.

The American philosopher of art and life, even when he is a rebel against the orthodoxies of the last century, pursues a lonely path. There is no steady North Star by which to guide his bewildered journeying. He creates a tragedy out of this situation. He figures life to be the hopeless struggle of the individual against a universe too vast and overpowering; he does not perceive, like the Communist, the immense armies of workers who all over the world are engaged in the titanic struggle for a new scheme of things. He stands alone, and it is inevitable that he should feel the whole weight of the cultural burden of world-chaos. He has no social sense, and he pays for this with despair and futility.

The American rebel-intellectual has come to an impasse. When one reads a book like the Waste Land, by T. S. Eliot, one easily understands, thru the fevered ramblings, that this sensitive artist has found the modern world too much for him, and that he has chosen the path of intellectual suicide. When one mourns with Theodore Dreiser over the pathos of the suffering world, or when one moves thru the Ohio fogs of sex and maladjustment with Sherwood Anderson, or among the hysterical lightnings of Waldo Frank's sex-ridden America, one is sure that there is no escape if one follows these guides, but that individualism has defeated them in their deepest souls.

The American fiction writer, artist and poet, sensitive and aware of the rotten foundations of the life here, has as yet only reached the destructive phase of revolution. He is amazed that anyone can peer into the future and see a new world rising out of this confusion. Is there any answer in H. L. Mencken, for instance, but that we forget reality, and eat, drink and be merry? Is there any answer in Sherwood Anderson, but that we grow more and more befuddled? Is there any answer in Eugene O'Neill, but that we become more and more obsessed with the mystery of sex? Is there any answer in Dreiser, but that we become more and more fatalistic? Is there any answer in Frank, but that we become more and more mystical?

One reads a great and promising book like the Mind in the Making, by James Harvey Robinson. The groundwork is splendid; the conditions as pathetic as those of a child confronted with an earthquake. Mr. Robinson thinks a war, powerful enough to destroy capitalism can be obliterated if the human race will only read history and acquire the historical sense that teaches one the possibilities of change and hope for the future. Would that such a war, or factory revolution could acquire the elements of a college education, as Mr. Robinson wishes! But is literary gossip to wait until that far-off day to usher in its revolutions? This, too, is a doctrine of despair, one that could only be preached by a man who has never been in a factory, or who has never had to earn his living by the sweat of his brain. Robinson's book is full of his confusion. His idea of the rebellions of the modern fiction hero and heroine rise way higher than the genius of these creators. These creators are still seeking the born-again freedoms of the eighteenth century.

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The Communist movement is not without its own confusions, but it is the only movement in which the intellectual can find his thought and action move with the steadiness and determination of the class. The liberal intellectuals are wasting their spiritual substance in trying to find one spot to weather, and do not know that they are inhabitants of a collective body—the new Communist world. They feel chaos within them, and see chaos about them, and each individual in his private world of dreams are as unconscious of the fact that they are harbingers of a new spring time in the world, as the driven birds who migrate from the south, and in snow and ice, announce the coming of the northern spring. These solitary artists and intellectual rebels of America are unconscious revolutionists; the Communist is a conscious revolutionist, and the difference is like that of adolescence and maturity in an individual.

Final Tasks Face Third Convention of Workers Party

(Continued from Page 1)

federated Farmer-Labor Party has been organized on a national scale.

While the sentiment and pressure for a labor party is growing, it would be an illusion to believe that an all-inclusive mass labor party will be organized in the near future. The bumpers machine will, as in the past, again support one of the old capitalist parties. Johnston and the Railroad Brotherhood and their followers, organized in the Conference for Progressive Political Action, will undoubtedly follow the third party or support a candidate on the old party ticket. Only the left wing of the labor movement will at the beginning participate in the organization of a mass class party of the farmers and workers. On the other hand the question of that part of the labor movement controlled by Johnston and Gompers will be counterbalanced by a great mass of desperate farmers who are ready to join in a class farmer-Labor Party.

The Third Party and the Farmer-Labor Party.

A. We must continue our campaign for the organization of a party of the workers and exploited farmers emphasizing, as broad a section of these groups as can be won for a class, farmer-labor party. Our policy must be to develop a class party of workers and exploited farmers, and not a third party including the lower middle class and the well-to-do farmers. We may, in special circumstances, be compelled to participate in a mass class party of the farmers and workers, but in such a situation it is our duty to develop inside of such an organization of the workers and exploited farmers.

Our goal is not the organization of a so-called third party, even tho we may disguise itself and call itself a Farmer-Labor Party, but to organize a class farmer-labor party of workers and exploited farmers.

B. Where such third parties calling themselves farmer-labor parties arise which include the workers and exploited farmers, we must enter these parties, but our policy must be to win all the workers and exploited farmers away from the third party and to organize them in a class farmer-labor party.

B. While we carry on our campaign for the organization of a class farmer-labor party we must at the same time carry on a campaign for the third party forces to split away from the old capitalist parties and wherever a third party is organized we must make an alliance with it against the old capitalist parties and the capitalist government. This alliance must not take the form of organizational unity between the class farmer-labor party and the third party, we will enter into common campaigns with the third party against the capitalist class, such as the maintenance of civil liberties, recognition of Soviet Russia, against intervention, to uphold capitalism in Europe, demobilization of the government, and nationalization of the railroads and mines, measures to enable the farmers to buy at lower prices the products of the great trusts.

a. We will nominate our candidates on the Farmer-Labor Party ticket wherever possible and carry on an independent campaign.

b. Wherever the Farmer-Labor Party candidates have a chance to win we will carry on the fight to elect these candidates against those of the old parties and the third party. Wherever the Socialist Party or any other labor political group has a chance to win we will support these candidates against all other parties including the third party.

c. Wherever neither the Farmer-Labor Party nor the third party candidates have a chance to win we will carry on a campaign for the Farmer-Labor Party candidates in the election.

d. Where the Farmer-Labor Party candidates have no chance to win and the third party can conglomerately win against the capitalist parties with our support we will vote for the third party candidates.

e. In any case and under all circumstances we will maintain the separate organizational existence of the Farmer-Labor Party, carry on an independent campaign for its separate policies and under its own slogans.

f. While maintaining the alliance with the third party we must at all times carry on a campaign of merciless criticism against it, pointing out the uselessness of its reformism, and its cowardice and hesitation and destroying the illusion that the class struggle can be won thru its measures.

The Labor Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

A. There are three great dangers which threaten the labor party movement in the United States at the present time. These forces, if not counteracted, can dissipate and destroy the whole movement for years to come. These forces are as follows:

a. The third party movement and the Ford movement. The workers and exploited farmers of the United States have for so many years supported the Republican and Democratic parties in the presidential which breaks away from these old parties will have a tremendous appeal for them and they will not differentiate between such a general third party movement and the class farmer-labor movement. Unless there is a national rallying point for the existing Farmer-Labor groups which represent the class parties there is great danger that these isolated groups will be swept into the third party movement and thus the whole movement for a class labor party will be halted for years to come.

b. There is also the danger that the existing isolated state labor parties will disintegrate and disappear because there is no national expression and no national center to give them direction and hold them together. The past history of similar larger labor party organizations has been that such isolated parties will not exist for a long time. They can only become permanent thru a national leadership and functioning unifying policies which bring them into action and thus giving them life and permanency. It must at all times be clear that these isolated parties may carry on independent campaigns locally, but on a national scale they reflect only the old capitalist parties. Thus, for instance, in West Virginia one of the leaders of the party has already announced that the Farmer-Labor Party of West Virginia will have its own independent ticket and that in fact in the state of West Virginia, but that on a national scale the members will be free to vote the Republican and Democratic tickets as in the past. A similar expression has been made by Magnus Johnson in relation to the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party.

c. The presidential campaign of 1924 will be one of the most vital importance to the labor party movement. Unless there is a national crystallization of the labor party movement enabling it to nominate a presidential candidate and to conduct a nation-wide campaign the movement will receive a severe set-back and there will be no hope for organizing a class farmer-labor party on a national scale for some years to come. The whole life of the movement depends upon a national organization and a national campaign for such a campaign is bound to awaken great enthusiasm and enable the class farmer-labor party idea to make great strides forward.

B. All of the foregoing analysis shows conclusively, first, that only the left wing masses of the labor and farmer movement will at first participate in the organization of the class farmer-labor party is organized on a national scale for the 1924 election the whole movement will be dissipated and destroyed for years to come. Our policy, therefore, must be to group these left wing bloc among the workers and exploited farmers into a national class farmer-labor party for the 1924 elections.

C. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party is the beginning of the organization of the left wing of the exploited farmers and industrial workers. We must, as part of the campaign for the organization of the whole left wing, assist in maintaining, organizing and strengthening the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

a. We should also seek to have the Federated Farmer-Labor Party as an instrument for propagandizing the whole idea of the all-inclusive mass farmer-labor party and must draw as broad a mass of the workers and exploited farmers into the labor party as possible.

b. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party must organize wherever possible and affiliate those organizations of which it can win the support.

c. The campaign of the Federated Party should be carried on to secure:

1. Affiliation wherever possible.
2. Where we are not strong enough to secure affiliations we should seek endorsement.
3. If we are unable to secure either affiliation or endorsement we should endeavor to have delegates sent to the next convention.

D. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party should consider each situation separately and thoroly. It should organize the Federated Farmer-Labor Party only in such places in which the organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party will not bring a split of the left wing; that is, if the followers of the class-labor party movement, in the process of organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party it will come in conflict with some of the progressive leaders in the labor movement. Its effort must be, thru a careful policy, to clarify these progressive leaders and to win them for the organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, but it cannot sacrifice the organization of the left wing masses because of the hesitancy and irresolution of individual progressives here and there, provided that it can carry with it the masses.

E. Where a class farmer-labor party exists we must endeavor to become affiliated with it and must carry on propaganda for its radicalization and for national affiliations.

F. The Farmer-Labor Party is an expression of the united front. While it must be our policy to draw as large a mass of workers as possible into the united front, this does mean that we cannot at a particular time organize a united front with those forces which are ready to join us. It is not sufficient to carry on propaganda and to build up a powerful organization united front on some particular issue. The propaganda and the building of united front must be followed by an organization or it will quickly dissipate itself. Where we build a united front organization which includes only a part of the masses it is the task to endeavor to expand it and win as many as possible of the workers into the organization.

G. All our organizational effort should be to assist the Federated Farmer-Labor Party to carry on a national crystallization of the class farmer-labor movement for the 1924 campaign. To achieve this end we will not insist upon a dogmatic attitude that the national convention in which such crystallization will take place must come in the form of a convention of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. On the contrary, our position should be signed by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and if possible, by the West Virginia Farmer-Labor Party, the Montana Farmer-Labor Party, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of New York, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party of Washington County, Pa., and any other local or state group which may be organized.

The policy of the Conference for Progressive Political Action creates a situation which will force the Socialist Party into a different position. The Socialist Party is not likely to follow Johnston in support of one of the old parties. Unless it is to completely isolate itself it must come closer to the existing Farmer-Labor Party movement. Our policy must be to hasten this development and to endeavor to secure the support of the Socialist Party for the call for the 1924 convention.

H. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party should only carry on a struggle to organize itself in the industrial centers but should make the greatest effort to win the support of the laboring farmers. All facts indicate that there are great masses of farmers who can be won for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

5—Dangers to the Workers Party.

A. The manoeuvres in relation to and the third party constitute a serious danger to the Workers Party unless our members are given a clear Communist understanding of our strategy and tactics in each particular situation. We makes it necessary to immediately begin a thorogoing campaign of education in Communist principles among our members and thus to create a party membership which will never forget its fundamental Communist principles in these manoeuvres of the class struggle.

B. As part of the campaign of education we must also develop a stronger disciplining among our members. It is only if the party members understand that they are soldiers in the class struggle carrying out definite principles and thus to create a party membership which will never forget its fundamental Communist principles in these manoeuvres of the class struggle.

C. In order to impress upon our membership the real character of a Communist party we must develop campaigns which are directed against the capitalist system and the capitalist government. Our struggles in the past have been too much confined within the trade unions against reactionary labor leaders. Unless we develop these struggles against the capitalist class our members and even the masses of the workers will get a one-sided suppression of the character of our party. The utilization of the discontent of the masses for our campaigns is therefore of the first importance.

D. One of the methods thru which we can carry on our campaigns against the capitalists is to participate in election campaigns in opposition to the capitalist parties. Thus far our party has in principle declared itself in favor of parliamentary action but in practice it has been anti-parliamentary organization. We must change these conditions and throw our party into the election campaigns. This also applies to political action against the capitalist government both in and outside of election campaigns.

E. The campaign for ten thousand new members for the party must be supported with all the strength of our party. At present time our interests and campaigns are of such a widespread nature that our party structure is unable to carry them on successfully with its present strength. We must increase the membership of the party in order that we may have the forces at our command to carry thru the many actions in which we are involved.

F. The Daily Worker will aid in carrying thru all of the measures necessary to strengthen our party. It will be a powerful Communist education, a means of teaching our members the needs and the purpose of our various actions and the establishment of the daily is one of the important factors in strengthening our party and overcoming the dangers which face it.

G. Danger of new prosecutions directed at the destruction of our party constitutes a danger. We cannot forecast when the class struggle will so sharpen that the ruling class will find it necessary to again launch an attack upon the Communists and thru such an attack endeavor to crush the whole revolutionary movement. We must take measures to safeguard our party against the possibilities of such an attack. These measures should be the following:

a. We must as quickly as possible reorganize our party as far as it is possible upon the basis of shop units in addition to the existing territorial branches. Shop units cannot be destroyed altho territorial branches can easily be driven out of existence.

Lay Off 4,600 in Milwaukee Shops.

MILWAUKEE.— The indefinite shutdown of the locomotive and repair departments at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul shops here has thrown 4,600 men out of work.

Notice! Chicago Trade Union Militants!

The Trade Union Educational League, Local Chicago, will hold its general monthly meeting on Friday, Nov. 30th, 8 p. m., at Carpenters' Hall, 4640 N. North Ave. The change of the meeting date is due to many other meetings being held Wednesday, Nov. 28.

This meeting is very important due to the fact that the Labor Herald Hall is to take place on New Years Eve, which gives us only one month to prepare for making the affair a success. A considerable amount of energy must be put into this work by every member of the league. All roads must lead the workers to the Ashland Auditorium New Year's Eve.

Marty Ahern will speak on the important role the young workers play in revolutionary activities.

Demand Amnesty by Christmas

By ROSA LADDON.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Unconditional freedom by Christmas for all wartime political prisoners is the demand that was the burden of a rousing resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of 2,000 persons at Cooper Union under the auspices of the General Defense Committee, I. W. W., in its interstate amnesty campaign. Speaker after speaker and himself a political prisoner at Leavenworth until last June, was the principal speaker, together with Arthur Garfield Hays, Harriet Stanton Blatch, Scott Nearing and the Rev. Wolcott Cutler, presiding.

Salzman on Second Tour of Northwest for Youth League

Max Salzman, national field organizer for the Young Workers League, is now retour the Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin district of the branches and strengthen the ones formed during his last trip thru that territory.

The last six months trip of Comrade Salzman was very successful in bringing the principles and program of the Young Workers League to large numbers of young farm and shop workers and was the first fruitful venture of the League in this section. The support of the local Workers (Communist) Party proved invaluable to the organizer and their cooperation is expected to be even greater on his return trip.

One of the main reasons for revisiting the newly-formed branches is to help them into more activity than heretofore, and especially to use every possibility for the formation of shop nuclei, which is one of the most important phases of the League's work at the present time.

The tour of comrade Salzman will take him thru the following cities:

Nov. 30, Minneapolis and St. Paul, General membership meeting. Dec. 1, Superwell, Minn.; 2, Cloquet, Minn.; 3, Superior, Wis.; 4, Florenton, Minn.; 5, Orr, Minn.; 6, Chisholm, Minn.; 7, Washkwuk, Minn.; 8, Hibbing, Minn.; 9, Duluth, Minn.; 10, Brule (Waino) Wis.; 11, Brantwood, Wis.; 13, Phelps, Wis.; 14, Ironwood, Mich.; 15, North Ironwood, Mich.; 16, Paynesville, Mich.; 17, Baraga, Mich.; 18, Green, Mich.; 19, Firesteele, Mich.; 20, South Range, Mich.; 21, Hancock, Mich.; 22, Herman, Mich.; 23, Ishpeming, Mich.; 24, Marquette, Mich.; 25, Eben Junction, Mich.; 27, Munsing, Mich.; 28, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

PARIS.—The French General Confederation of Labor is organizing a national peace demonstration on November 11, Armistic day. Mass meetings are to be held thruout the country, a manifestation against war and militarism.

Next Step in Daily Worker Drive

The greater part of the $58,218.07 raised in The Daily drive has been subscribed by the members of the Workers Party and our closest sympathizers.

Our next immediate task is to get before the trade unions and arouse their interest for the first really militant workers' daily newspaper ever published in the English language in this country.

THE DAILY WORKER will open on a systematic propaganda to make the trade unions effective organs of working class struggle and all militants in the labor movement should try to get before as many local unions as possible to get their financial and moral support for THE DAILY WORKER.

Organize Committees to Visit the Unions in Your Locality!

This is the most important duty of the Local-Daily Worker Campaign Committees of every City Central Committee and in every party branch.

Bend ever yeffort to help raise the other $40,000. Do not delay. Live up on your pledges. Sell a share. Buy another share. Circulate the COUPON LISTS among your friends and fellow-workers.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO SPEED UP THE DRIVE? Take this question up in your local committee and your branch. Have you taken up the problem of approaching liberals who might be ready to donate substantial sums? Have you brought the question of supporting THE DAILY WORKER before your union; your fraternal or benefit society? Have you talked about THE DAILY WORKER to your shop mate and neighbor? If you will do all these things we can raise the balance of the $100,000 fund and publish our daily in January.

LET'S GET TOGETHER AND PUT THIS DRIVE OVER.

Here are the results for the period Nov. 17 to Nov. 23:

From Districts		From Federations Bureaus.	
District 1	Massachusetts	$ 85.00	Ukrainian	$ 30.00
District 2	New York	1,160.00	Lithuanian	234.07
District 5	Pittsburgh	20.00	Jewish	25.00
District 6	Ohio	75.00	Roumanian	40.00
District 7	Detroit	30.00	Polish	30.00
District 8	Illinois	50.00	Hungarian	30.00
District 9	Minnesota	30.00	Czecho-Slovak	120.00
District 10	Missouri	47.50	Total from Federations	$ 509.07
District 12	Seattle	84.81	Miscellaneous	1.00
District 13	California	115.00	Total from Districts	1,846.31
District 15	Connecticut	142.00		
Total for Districts		$1,829.31	Total Nov. 17-23	$2,355.38
			Previously stated	$55,862.69
TOTAL FOR DRIVE TO NOV. 23				$58,218.07

JOHN J. BALLAM, Manager, Daily Worker Campaign Committee.

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Some interesting meetings scheduled for the near future are:

Monday, Dec. 3, James P. Cannon speaks on "Sam Gompers and Rockefeller" at 3322 Douglas Boulevard. Meeting conducted by the Douglas Park Branch, Workers Party.

Wednesday, Dec. 5, William Z. Foster speaks on, "Why Every Militant Worker Should Join the Workers Party" at Ryan's Hall, 6654 S. Halsted St. Meeting conducted by the Englewood Branch.

Sunday, Dec. 2, J. Louis Engdahl will speak at Kensington, Ill. Meeting conducted by the Italian Branch.

Monday, Dec. 10, J. Louis Engdahl will speak at Division Hall, 2422 Division St. Meeting conducted by the Northwest Jewish Branch.

Tuesday, Dec. 11, Earl Browder speaks on "The Possibilities for a Labor Party," Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard. Conducted by the Northwest Branch.

Monday, Dec. 17, Max Bedacht on "The Present Situation in Germany," Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted Street. Conducted by North Side Branch.

NEW YORK.—Feodor Chaliapin, the great Russian singer who has appeared with the Chicago Opera Company and the Metropolitan Company here during the last three years, will head his own opera company for the season 1924-25, according to reports in New York City.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE DAILY WORKER—KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

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for defense of
MICHIGAN POLITICAL CASES
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THE WORKER

Published by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America. C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.
Room 214, 1009 N. State Street, Chicago, Ill.

ONE YEAR $2.00 — Bundle Rates $3.50 per hundred — SIX MONTHS $1.00

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Managing Editor
H. M. WICKS, Labor Editor
ROBERT MINOR, Cartoonist
ART YOUNG, Cartoonist
NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, Business Manager

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Advertising rates upon application.

For What Shall We Give Thanks?

This is the week of Thanksgiving Day, 1923.

For what shall we give thanks?

For the new wars that threaten the world five years after the armistice?

For the now and increased unemployment and reductions in wages, promised by John Moody, of Moody's investment service, while the Standard Oil Company distributes cash dividends totaling $135,000,000?

For the $800,000 settlement received by Helen Elwood Stokes from her doddering millionaire husband, W. E. D. Stokes, and the custody of two children, while 1,060,000 children between the ages of 10 and 12 are at work in the mills and factories of the nation?

For the release of the ex-Kaiser's last spy from an American prison, while hundreds of workers still languish in capitalism's penitentiaries?

For the spreading of the bosses' propaganda in the schools, thru the drama, the movies, the radio, from the press and the pulpit, while the truth about labor's aspirations is everywhere gagged and strangled?

For the reduction of taxes on the huge, unearned incomes of the parasite rich, while greed gathers its forces to smother any effort to secure a mere pittance of a soldier bonus from the next Congress?

For J. Ogden Armour, food profiteer, who needs a little ready cash and sells a few shares of Kansas City light and power stock for $2,500,000.00, while two millions of farmers, bankrupt and landless, are making their way to the cities this year, with prospects that they will be followed by three millions next year?

For the increase of 82 per cent in the profits of ten large corporations, including Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., while the American Academy of Political and Social Science reports that 25,000 coal miners have been killed during the last 10 years, two-thirds, preventable thru the adoption of cheap safety methods?

For the 15 per cent profits, or $7,768 854, coined by the National Biscuit Co., while food prices are generally higher than at any time in two years?

It is not likely that the workers will be thankful for any of these manifestations of the capitalist social order. Thanksgiving Day originated when the early New England colonists, without bankers, landlords or food gamblers to rob them, had harvested their year's crops and found that they had plenty.

Thanksgiving Day still lives as an institution because it affords the owners an excellent opportunity to hypnotize the many into believing they are not agonizing under the iron heel of insatiate greed.

The hypocricy of the present day celebration of Thanksgiving will not disappear until the social system of rob and have, that makes a mockery of it, is completely abolished.

Then, with the passing of capitalism, all humanity will have new cause for Thanksgiving.

In Backward West Virginia

West Virginia still insists on being one of the blackest spots on his dark continent. Within the week it has barred from its sacred errain, dedicated to the service of the profiteering mine owners, not only the Russian film, "The Fifth Year," but Channing Pollock's play, "The Fool."

The disgraceful feature about the whole affair, if we are to believe a report in the Pittsburgh Press, is that the attack on "The Fifth Year," has the support of Perry E. Donley, secretary of the Central Labor Union at Morgantown, West Virginia, and C. R. Boyles, a vice-president of the State Federation of Labor.

"The Fifth Year" is a labor film. "The Fool" is a labor play, with a long New York run, and a multitude of companies now on the road, exposing the revolting conditions existing in the West Virginia mine fields.

This shows the inevitable working out of the Gompers policies. His lieutenants attack a movie telling the inspiring story of reconstruction in the first Workers' Republic. And then the bosses and their kept press coin the prejudice created into the suppression of a favorable labor play.

The question has often been asked, is West Virginia a part of the United States? We might supplement this by asking, can such men as Donley and Boyles be a part of the American labor movement, and if so, how long?

There Are Knocks and Boosts

The business manager has just handed us two letters. One comes from a subscriber who writes: "I do not get enough information from the wide of a worker in New York state. The single taxer who addresses us as "Gentlemen," tries to hand out a knock, that looks to us like a compliment. Our comrade, who opens her letter with "Dear Comrades," sends in an inspiring boost:

The single taxer says:

"I request that you stop sending the paper to me when the time is up. I am wasting time to read your stuff. It is not worth the money. It is not enough to accomplish anything, only raise hell, and make it no better to get a living. I am a single taxer, and what you say sounds like the weakest kind of stuff, and I have been reading it for years. It is insulting my intelligence to your intelligence to be feeling away your time on anything so futile."

The wife of the worker writes:

"Please send me The Worker for another six months. Would have subscriber sooner, only my husband has very little work and we know only too well what that means. But I would rather go without my meals, as long as I could, than to go without the best paper in the country. Thanks ever so much for last week's paper. I hate to miss an issue."

The attitude of the single taxer is that of the "tired" or phrase mongering radical, whose self-estimated superiority absolves him from all activity in the class struggle. In fact, most single taxers deny the class struggle, belonging to that fraternity that pledges itself to war alike on reaction and revolution. The supercilious vaporings of these pessimists, however, usually have a depressing effect on a small segment of the labor movement. This must be overcome. And if the Oregon gentleman has any real working class instincts in his make-up, he will again find himself reading Communist publications and taking his stand in the Communist movement. If he has no interest in the working class, we shall not be sorry to lose him.

On the other hand, we see in the worker's wife, who writes us, the material out of which a really revolutionary working class movement is not only built, but which carries it on to victory.

And the Rich Shall Grow Richer

We are asked to shed tears for William Wrigley, Jr., the chewing gum king, because the Wrigley Co. "largest chewing gum concern in the world," has lost a $3,718,000 damage suit to a business rival, C. P. Larson, Jr., Co.

But let all chewing gum fans pause. There is a joker in this situation. Mr. Wrigley and a group of his associates withdrew $11,000,000 of their investment before the court order was made public. We are not told how the big gum magnate and his friends got hold of this valuable information in advance. But they dumped 400,000 shares at $40 per share on the market, for a total value of $16,000,000.

The dumping of this avalanche of stock on the market, with the unfavorable court decision, will put the value of chewing gum securities on the toboggan. With the drop in prices the small investor, who didn't know how the court was going to rule, will be the heavy loser. The lambs in the investment world will be sheared again.

When the stock has hit bottom prices Mr. Wrigley and his friends will buy it up again. They will thus coin new profits out of a supposedly unfavorable situation. Wrigley has made good on the old proverb. "The rich shall grow richer, and the poor shall grow poorer. To those that hath shall be given. From those that hath not, shall be taken away."

The small stockholders in Wrigley, Jr., chewing gum shares will at least get the wisdom that comes with experience.

While the little investors go broke, Mr. Wrigley will go ahead, industrially, making more millions thru robbing the producer and consumer of chewing gum, and thus become an even greater figure politically, thru his money, as the chief backer of U. S. Senator Hiram Johnson for the presidency in 1924.

The Banks Keep On Busting

In the six business days, Oct. 23-29, twenty-four business banks closed in the Minneapolis territory. Many people believed that this serious condition ended with the bumper crop of farm bank failures two years ago. But at no time before have so many banks failed. Besides, for every bank reported failed according to the Wall Street Journal, there is one bank that is to be classed doubtful.

The inability of the farmers to pay old debts and the depleted cash reserves are given as the cause of this collapse. Of these closed banks one was in Minnesota, two in Montana, and 21 in North Dakota. We wonder why Coolidge's farm investigators have overlooked this opportunity to show that the farmers are getting more prosperous day by day as the 1924 election approaches.

Most interesting of all is the fact disclosed by these failures that the poor farmers are the ones hardest hit. Most of these banks were small. They had as depositors the poor working farmers who have very little to put away after the railroads and grain gamblers and packers get thru with them. Nine were small banks whose capital was $10,000 or less. The total capital of the 24 banks was less than a half a million dollars and their total deposits a little over three and a half million dollars.

Investigators of the conditions of the farming masses the country over who do not play the role of political pawnbrokers for the big interests of the capitalist class report similar distress prevailing in all the farming areas.

Coal Miners Dig $17,000 for Lewis-Searles Publicity

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.

Searles, the "efficiency" expert, who is a miscellaneous "hired man" for Green's report shows, anything might happen. What a poor fish Searles appears to think he can fool an army of workers. The day has passed when he or anyone else can consistently fool them. It is possible also that that there will be more expenses attached to the infamous expose, because the artifact were released after the issuance of Secretary Green's report. But if that is the case, the delegates to the convention will take care of it, because Green will have to make a report to that body.

Much to his surprise, however, he finds that it has had the opposite effect; not only did his "stuff" fall on deaf ears among the workers of this country, but it brought forth the wrath of the liberal press of the country thru their editorial columns, a challenge from the radicals to prove his statements, and an offer from those he attacks to assist in an investigation, which he (Searles) proposes.

To date he has done nothing regarding either the challenge or the offer, probably because he knows that it will serve to discredit him all the more. Besides, since his "expose" has been exposed, he is not very anxious to come out in the open. It has been shown that the "dope" he dished out to the newspapers of the country was secured from an agent of the mine owners, whose name is Clark.

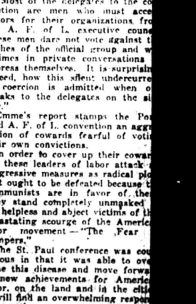
Ellis Searles doesn't know a thing about mines or mining, in fact it is doubtful if he knows the difference between a coal mine and a brickyard. But he knows how to spend the miners' money. The report of Secretary William Green, on receipts and expenditures, for the period Feb. 1 to Aug. 1, shows that Searles received more than $17,000.00 for "publicity" purposes, besides the princely salary he receives.

Little wonder this man Clark has been wearing a big smile and telling everyone he met that he was working for Searles, and "was being well paid for it."

It is quite possible that the above mentioned sum of $17,000.00 is not even been permitted to see what the theatrical critics have had to say about the various productions in the newspapers.

Like the other plays of Toller, Hinkemann has a working class drama, laid in working class scenes. The problem treated is an unusual one. During the war a certain working man was unnerved by a shot from the enemy's guns. His wife for a time continues to be faithful to him despite his deformity, but eventually succumbs to the seductive offers of a virile "ladies' man." The seducer himself tells Hinkemann about the wife's infidelity, but adds the lie that she has made fun of his ailment. This proves too much for Hinkemann. He is willing to forgive his wife as, in a touching and strong scene, she evinces deep contrition for her act. But he finds himself unable to continue to live. "I don't want to—I know too much," he cries. He commits suicide.

By this means Toller introduces many vivid pictures of proletarian life. Delicate though the subject is, Toller treats his whole theme in a manner that precludes the possibility of lewdness or obscenity.



I, Puddinhead Lear neighbor of The Poet Fish—says: "What the country needs most is—confidence!"

(He isn't certain what it needs confidence in, but that doesn't matter.

TWO MEMBERS OF OUR SYSTEM.

One goes to the root and explains causes while the other owns the tree and gathers the plums for himself.

Coolidge Farm Angels Find Farmers Hopeless

The noted banker, Eugene Meyer, and the now famous lame duck Frank W. Mondell, were appointed by President Coolidge to find ways and means of helping the bankrupt farmers. How serious these Administration salesmen were in their efforts can be seen from the fact that they have thrown up their hands in despair and cannot suggest any other remedy but an increased tariff on wheat.

Already on the basis of the present high schedules in the Fordney-McCumber tariff, the farmers of Kansas, Texas, Washington, Oregon and Idaho are losing about $400,000,000.

To increase the rates on any of the products, such as wheat would simply mean increasing the loss of the farmers.

No one should be surprised at the suggested "remedy." Mr. Meyer has long been in the service of the Wall Street bankers and Mr. Mondell has a record which speaks volumes. In his autobiography, page 431, Roosevelt pointed out that the conduct of Mr. Mondell was a bit too rough even for him. Speaking of a bill proposed by Senator Newlands (Democrat Nev.) for conservation of the nation's resources, Roosevelt pointed out in his message to Congress, December 3, 1901: "My active interference was necessary to prevent it (the bill) from being made unworkable by the undue insistance upon states' rights in accordance with the efforts of Mr. Mondell and other congressmen, who consistently fought for local and private interests against the interests of the people as a whole."

It's just this class of friends that Mr. Coolidge will appoint to relieve the distress of the farmers and workers. Mr. Coolidge can and will appoint only agents of the employers. These "relief agents" will relieve the farmers of whatever is still left them after the last three years of depression.

Ernst Toller—Dramatist of the Working Class

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER,
(Federated Press Correspondent)

LEIPSIC, Germany.—Ernst Toller, greatest contemporaneous dramatist of the German working class, whose play, "The Machine Stormers," is well known in America, has achieved another success with the production at the local Altes theater of his new play, Hinkemann (Limping Man).

Again this first night has had to take place without the presence of the author. Toller is still confined in a jail in Bavaria, into which he was put by the reactionaries for his alleged offense of helping Kurt Eisner put over the brief Soviet regime in Bavaria in 1918-1919. Three great plays of his have gone over the boards since he was locked up—not one of them has he been allowed to see staged. Worse still, he has not

Farmers' Earnings Show Steady Decline

In a recent issue of the well-known financial paper, the Annalist, there appeared a very interesting study of the farmers' earnings. The investigation was made by the statistician, Mr. L. M. Graves of the reactionary Farm Bureau Federation. Yet the figures are highly instructive for all farmers, especially in view of the intensive propaganda being waged by the daily press to show that the farmers are improving their conditions.

In the four-year period, 1919-22, Mr Graves shows a continuous decline in the gross sales of farm products. In millions of dollars the gross sales of farm products declined from $7,860 in 1919 to $4,523 for the year 1922. In the same period the gross sales of livestock fell from $3,622,000,000 in 1919 to $2,256,000,000 in 1922. During these years animal products fell in gross sales from $2,114,000,000 to $1,700,000,000.

In view of the rising cost of living this condition of steadily declining income for the farmers is becoming still more unbearable to millions of the rural working masses.

The Devastating Scourge of the American Labor Movement—"The Fear of Gompers"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

When the farmer and labor forces gathered at St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 15-16, decided to issue a call for a National Convention, to be held May 30, 1924, they did a courageous thing.

They swept aside completely the greatest obstacle to independent political action of the workers and farmers in the United States.

This obstacle is—FEAR!

Among the organized workers fear of the reigning Gompers' bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor.

Among the organized farmers fear of the old partyite reaction that still wields its influence among them.

Fear is a powerful argument. When all the convincing arguments for mass political action have been made and accepted, fear turns the scales the other way. It dictates the final decision.

President John Fitzpatrick, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, attended the St. Paul conference but failed to sign the call for the 1924 convention. He was fearful that Gompers would be opposed to it, that he would polarize the unions of the nation against it. Fitzpatrick has returned to Chicago. He maintains his opposition. But it remains to be seen what decision the National Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party will take on this important question.

That this fear of Gompers does not sway the Minnesota Farmer-Labor forces, and the Farmer-Labor Parties of Washington, South Dakota, Montana, the Progressive Parties of Idaho and Nebraska, and the Nonpartisan Leagues of other states is an indication of big progress made.

The dread of what Gompers will do, or say, has been and still is a devastating scourge upon the American labor movement. It holds organized labor in the vise of inaction. The most devout cannot fear God more than some labor officials fear Gompers. The Minnesota industrial workers and working farmers are providing the antidote for this destructive malady.

Perhaps there are timid ones who will say that the Minnesota farmer-labor movement is entering upon this new move in blind folly; that it is their hope of immediate, nation-wide success, that breeds their audacity. These will snugly proclaim that this is a futile hope.

It is because the Minnesota farmer-labor forces are not blinded by illusions that their present action is all the more courageous.

Thus we find a very conservative statement, of the ambitions of the farmer-labor drive, in the Minnesota Union Advocate, edited by William Mahoney, when it says:

"It is not reasonable that a third party (Farmer-Labor Party) can win in 1924, and this fact will influence a number of liberals to withhold their sanction to the undertaking at this time. There will lie a hope that something can be secured by voting for the better of two evils which may be served by the old parties.

"There will be four big questions up at the next national election. The railroad question, the currency question, the judiciary question and the taxation question will occupy the center of the arena. The position of progressives on these questions will be fundamentally different from that which exists today and will therefore place the movement on a different plane from the old parties.

"It will not be possible to get a proper expression of the progressive position in the platforms of the democratic and republican parties, and it will be necessary to have a third party to meet this need.

"But there is not much hope of organizing the progressives of the United States into a national government. It is evident now that this will come in the form of a gradual growth by the federation of state movements.

"With a good platform and strong candidates there is no reason why a large number of states could not be carried for a national Farmer-Labor ticket. Once this result was accomplished the party would soon become an assured fact, and would gather all the progressives within its fold."

This was written before the recent conference in St. Paul that called the national convention for Memorial Day, May 30, 1924.

It is significant that farmers constitute some of the staunchest elements in this drive. Magnus Johnson, United States Senator, in an address in Chicago, appealed for Farmer-Labor unity, while the officials of the Chicago and the Illinois Federations of Labor hold aloof.

The Progressive Party of Nebraska, supported by Nebraska's farmers and workers, endorses the national convention call of the St. Paul conference, while the Omaha Central Labor Union unseats Tom Matthews, delegate of the Butcher Workmen's Union, because he dared write an article criticizing the actions of Gompers' regime at Portland. The Omaha Central Labor Union has been "progressive" in the past, no doubt it still is, but it seems infected with the scourge, "The Fear of Gompers."

J. F. Emme, delegate of the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly at Portland, helps reveal this fear of a large number who have been called "progressives" in the past.

Delegate E. G. Hall, of the Minnesota Federation of Labor, introduced the resolution for independent political action, at Portland, and Emme supported it, both in committee and before the convention.

Emme reported to the workers in St. Paul, according to the Minnesota Union Advocate, Nov. 5, that: "From the very earliest moment of the A. F. of L. convention—in fact, the opening addresses themselves served notice on those who were interested in political activity, that no third party resolution would find favor in the eyes of the executive authority."

Emme tells what happened at the committee hearings, as follows:

"There was not a single objection raised against the Minnesota resolution, nor the policy pursued by our group on the political field excepting that were the A. F. of L. to take a stand such as we wish it, it would preclude the possibility of their entering into negotiations with either the democratic or republican parties for considerations from that day on.

"This argument is on a national scale the same as the argument we have been compelled to meet locally in our state. No doubt there is a kernel of truth in this argument, but our experience in Minnesota has clearly shown that as long as we want to trade with the political powers that be we lay no foundation for a final and entire victory."

The Gompers lieutenants on the resolutions committee tried to get Hall and Emme to withdraw the Minnesota resolution, no doubt because it didn't look good to fight a movement that had sent two Farmer-Labor spokesmen to the United States Senate. But Hall and Emme refused, and so the report of the resolutions committee pounced on the declaration, identical in form, sent in by the Chicago Federation of Labor. Emme reported:

"On this resolution the committee immediately pounced and assigned that it was the work of some of the radicals of Illinois, and in every conceivable way aroused the prejudice of the conservatives and reactionaries against the resolutions in question."

Of the Portland results Emme reports that:

"The roll call shows only a vote of 1,895 in favor. There is, however, a group representing 1,628 votes not voting, while the vote against independent political action was 25,066."

Then Emme shows how fear got in its last and greatest argument. He reported:

"At the first appearance the vote seems to show an overwhelming sentiment against political action, but one must be careful in accepting this view as it is far from correct. Your delegate had opportunity to talk to many delegates at the convention and the general feeling expressed by all of them is that political action such as demanded by our resolution is inevitable. They, however, are not prepared to vote against the official family of the A. F. of L., for numerous reasons.

"Most of the delegates to the convention are men who must accept favors for their organizations from the A. F. of L. executive council. These men dare not vote against the wishes of the official group and were oftimes in private conversations express themselves. It is surprising indeed, how this silent undercurrent of coercion is admitted when one speaks to the delegates on the side line."

Emme's report stamps the Portland A. F. of L. convention an aggregation of cowards fearful of voting their own convictions.

In order to cover up their cowardice, these leaders of labor attack progressive measures as radical plots that ought to be defeated because the Communists are in favor of them. They stand completely unmasked as the helpless and abject victims of the devastating scourge of the American labor movement—"The Fear of Gompers."

The St. Paul conference was courageous in that it was able to overcome this disease and move forward to new achievements for American labor, on the land and in the city. It will fight an overwhelming reaction among the great masses of the exploited and robbed American people.

Zinoviev Discusses the Big Problems Facing the German Working Class—See Page

THE WORKER

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE! YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1923

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Price 5 Cents

Now Let's Put It Over!

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.
Secretary, Workers Party.

"THE DAILY WORKER," January 1, 1924.

That is the goal which the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has set for itself. That is the goal which the whole party must work for.

That goal is in sight. One more united effort and we will achieve what we have been striving for—the publication of an English-language Communist Daily.

These are the facts:

Comrade John J. Ballam, manager of "The Daily Workers" campaign, reports that we have raised in cash $58,000. This figure includes $4,000 raised by the Finnish Federation of the Workers Party up to November 1. Since that time the Finnish Federation has raised another $4,000, making the total cash available $62,000.

The Secretary of the Finnish Federation has sent to "THE DAILY WORKER" Campaign Committee a letter stating that by January 1, that organization will complete its pledge of $25,000 for "THE DAILY WORKER" in cash, or give secured notes as good as cash for the amount which it is short of the $25,000.

That means that in addition to the $62,000 now available we can count on $17,000 more by January 1, bringing the total to $79,000.

WILL THE REST OF THE PARTY RAISE THE REMAINING $21,000 TO COMPLETE THE $100,000 FUND BY JANUARY 1? THERE ARE FOUR WEEKS TO DO IT IN. FOUR WEEKS FOR THE HARDEST KIND OF WORK TO PUT OVER THE BIGGEST JOB OUR PARTY HAS UNDERTAKEN.

The Central Executive Committee of the party believes that our party is equal to that job. It is going ahead on the basis of $100,000 being raised by January 1.

It is going ahead on the basis of publication of "THE DAILY WORKER" beginning January 1.

It has appointed Comrade Moritz J. Loeb, formerly secretary of the Labor Defense Council, as Business Manager of "THE DAILY WORKER." Comrade Loeb is organizing his staff and preparing the machinery for publishing and distributing "THE DAILY WORKER."

It has appointed J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the weekly "Worker" as Editor-in-Chief of "THE DAILY WORKER. Comrade Engdahl is organizing the staff of editors and reporters, which will get out "THE DAILY WORKER."

By January 1, the business management and editorial staff of "THE DAILY WORKER" will be ready to go.

THAT MEANS RAISING THE REMAINING $21,000 TO COMPLETE THE $100,000.

We are going to start "THE DAILY WORKER" with a fund sufficient to keep it going once publication is begun. A fund of $100,000 will do that. We must complete the $100,000 to start publication.

To secure the remaining $21,000 in four weeks means that every party member and every unit of the party organization must put renewed energy into the campaign for "THE DAILY WORKER."

The party has done some fine work in this campaign, but it must do even better work. Those members who have not yet purchased their share of stock must be canvassed and their application secured at once.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR THOSE MEMBERS WHO HAVE HELD BACK THUS FAR TO BUY THEIR SHARE OF STOCK AND DRIVE UP "THE DAILY WORKER" FUND BY BIG JUMPS.

The friends of our movement must be seen, the favorable unions must be canvassed, the subscription lists for smaller contributions must be circulated in the shops and everywhere where workers gather.

Let's put our whole twenty thousand members behind this campaign during the next four weeks. Let's make one big, united drive for that remaining $21,000. Let's show that we have a real organization that can mobilize its strength for a big achievement.

Remember the goal—an English-language Communist daily.

"THE DAILY WORKER" will be the only daily Communist paper in the English language.

It will be a new step forward for the Communist International to have an English-language daily newspaper to fight its battles and voice its ideals.

It will be a victory for our party and for the workers and farmers of the United States to have one daily newspaper which will never falter in upholding their interests.

It is our party, our organization which is making that possible. We can make it possible to publish "THE DAILY WORKER" by January 1. Let every member and every party unit acts upon this call for full steam ahead to raise the remaining $21,000.

VICTORY IS IN SIGHT.
LET'S CARRY IT OFF WITH FLYING COLORS.
LET'S PUT OVER THE DAILY WORKER BY JANUARY 1.

Gompers Tries to Hide Alliance with Big Bankers; Also Exposed in Effort to Aid Agents of Stinnes

Amalgamated Gives Lie to New Charges Spread by Gompers

(By Federated Press)

False charges of sharp practices by the Amalgamated Bank of New York in transmitting money for its clients to Russia are broadcasted by Samuel Gompers, President, American Federation of Labor, and vigorously denied by the bank's president. Gompers, who has been writing a series of six articles on trade unionism syndicated in the capitalist press by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc., devoted his final article to the Communists in America. He charges that the bank leads clients to think it transmits actual cash to the Russian payees whereas the payees get soviet paper rubles, according to Gompers, the gold remaining in America. Gompers cites this alleged fact as an evidence of red propaganda work in America.

The bank is not identified by name in the Gompers article, published in the Daily News Nov. 27, but is described as a "New York bank" that has just arranged with the Soviets to transmit money direct from Americans to relatives or friends in Russia."

"It is absurd," commented R. L. Leidheffer, president, Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago and of the Amalgamated Bank of New York, in refuting Gompers' charges. "Our remittances to Russia are paid in Russian in American dollars, not in paper rubles. Our charge for remitting is 7 per cent plus 50 cents postal charges. For example, a man wishing to remit $20 pays us $21.90. The $20 remains in whichever of the Amalgamated banks is handling the transfer until the payee in Russia has received the funds, the Russian bank financing the American dollars to save the payment there. When we receive the receipt showing the money paid we obviously owe the amount to the Russian bank. This amount is then placed to its credit either in London or New York, or remitted in cash. We have been remitting actual money, a hundred thousand dollars at a time, thru the First National Bank of Boston.

"The largest banks in Chicago are sending their customers for Russian exchange to us. When every dollar deposited with us for remittance is paid in American dollars in Russia, it is obvious that it does not remain in America and that there is no misuse of the funds either in this country or abroad."

MOSCOW.—An all-Union exhibition of Russian home industries is planned for May of next year, which, to a certain extent will be a corrective to the present All-Union Agricultural and Handicraft Exhibition in Moscow.

Facts Show Reactionary Labor Head Allied with Financiers in War on Russian Recognition

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

Congress has assembled in Washington. This issue goes to press as President Cal Coolidge is sitting on the steps of the national capitol ready to deliver his message to the hundreds of self-appraised statesmen in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.

At this writing we do not know what President Coolidge will say about the recognition of the Russian Workers' and Farmers' Republic. But whether he ignores this subject in his message or not, it will be one of the big problems before the present session of this Congress.

The carefully laid down barrage of Secretary of State Hughes and the well-prepared propaganda campaign of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, have not been for nothing. Their anti-Soviet attack has been as thoroly thought out as their lies are vicious and well-planned.

Gompers and his regime in the American Federation of Labor are cooperating with the open shoppers of the National Civic Federation in the attack on the first Workers' Republic. It is enough here to shatter some of the malicious propaganda this combination has spread over the land thru the medium of the kept press.

We wish to accept the recent challenge broadcasted by Mr. Gompers, calling upon the friends of Soviet Russia "to tell the American people just who the international bankers are who are preventing the recognition of the soviets." A line-up here now would be interesting."

The Company Gompers Keeps.

The quotation is taken from a special Washington dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, dated Nov. 22, and a part of what the Tribune correspondent calls "a bristling statement opposing recognition of Soviet Russia." The statement is an attack on William Randolph Hearst, because his publications were connected in some way with the sending of a congressional delegation to Soviet Russia during the past summer. But the attack might just as well have been levelled at anyone else. Two big facts, however, stand forth:

FIRST—Mr. Gompers recently joined with about 150 other enemies of labor in signing an open letter to Senators King, Ladd, Brookhart and Wheeler, Former Senator Fall, Congressman Frear, Bishop Blake, Bishop Nuelsen, and other recent visitors to Soviet Russia, this whole open letter being an argument against recognition.

SECOND—Among these co-signers with Samuel Gompers are some of the biggest international bankers in the land, not to mention their open shop activities.

Pointing Out the Bankers.

Let us be more specific. Almost at the head of the list appears, very modestly to be sure, "Cleveland H. Dodge, New York." Other signers identify themselves. Not so Mr. Dodge. This Mr. Dodge is a director of the National City Bank, of New York City, a Standard Oil-Morgan-Rockefeller institution. The Soviet government today has a suit for $2,000,000 against this powerful international banking institution. What have you got to say, Mr. Gompers?

There is Grayson M. P. Murphy, of the Guarantee Trust Co., the New York Trust Co., and the Textile Banking Co., the first two being Morgan banks, and Gompers must know that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is an international financier. If he doesn't know it, we tell it to him now.

We find this signature "George Zabriskie (Attorney), New York." But Mr. Zabriskie is a director of the American Trust Co., the Bank of Manhattan Co., and the New York Title and Mortgage Co., the first of these being another Morgan international banking institution. How now, Mr. Gompers?

Let us add to the list:

The Number Grows.

Darwin P. Kingsley—Listed as President of the New York Life Insurance Co., but he is also director in the Chemical National Bank, the Industrial Bank of New York and the New York Trust Co.

Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr.—Listed as a lawyer and ex-judge, but he is also a director in the American Trust Co., and the Metropolitan Bank.

V. Everit Macy—He appears as the Vice-President of the National Civic Federation, but he is also a

(Continued on Page 3)

THIS ISSUE IS No. 305

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Ernest Faction Quits Fitzpatrick Ranks in Illinois

(By the Federated Press).

There are now two Illinois Farmer-Labor parties as a result of a secession of the state committee led by Gifford Ernest from the national Farmer-Labor party. The national executive committee has reorganized the state party following the Ernest defection and the properly affiliated Farmer-Labor party now has the following provisional officers: John Fitzpatrick, chairman; Charles Wills, vice chairman; David McVey, secretary-treasurer.

The Cook county branch of the Illinois Farmer-Labor party is standing by the Fitzpatrick organization, having recently ousted Ernest as county secretary. The vote of the national executive committee authorising the reorganization of the Illinois party was 8 to 1 in favor, with one committeeman who could not be reached not voting. Committeeman Spurr of Oklahoma cast the only dissenting vote.

The split in the party dates back to the July unity convention called by the national Farmer-Labor party at which the Federated Farmer-Labor party was founded. The Ernest faction took exception to the manner in which, so it charged, the new party, with the Workers party as a unit in it, was made possible.

In a statement issued by Ernest announcing that his Illinois Farmer-Labor party is no longer affiliated with the national party, he declares that his group gladly supports the call of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor party for a national free-for-all convention to be held in Minneapolis or St. Paul, May 30, 1924. Among the signatories to the request for that call is the Federated Farmer-Labor party. The Illinois party was not represented at the conference last month that decided on the call. The national Farmer-Labor party was represented by Jay G. Brown, secretary, and John Fitzpatrick.

The Ernest organization, which was recently incorporated under the laws of Illinois, claims to be the "legal, bona fide and constitutional expression of the movement."

* * *

Brown Issues Statement.

"Only the national Farmer-Labor Party has been invited to the St. Paul conference," said Jay G. Brown, secretary of the national party, in commenting on the status of the seceding group. "The Cook County branch, which is the only virile part of the Illinois farmer-labor movement, is active in the reorganization of the party in Illinois."

Get Them Out by Christmas!

New York Gathering of Labor Czars Plans Stab in Back for Militant Workers in Germany

By H. M. WICKS.
(Special to The Worker)

NEW YORK CITY.—Samuel Gompers and a group of labor leaders met here in a hotel last Sunday and formulated plans for assisting the reaction in Germany to crush the rising working class revolt.

Not content with his unenviable notoriety as scullion for the loathsome sleuth, Wm. J. Burns, and the chauvinist moron, H. M. Whitney, of the American Defense Society, this arch-reactionary, who has betrayed the rank and file of American labor for 40 years, now proceeds to extend his perfidy to the service of Poincare and Stinnes under the guise of assisting the German workers.

Gompers and his associates propose a voluntary assessment of ten per cent of a day's wages upon members of all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to send to the officials of the German Trade Union Federation "to be used to assist the unions in their fight against Bolshevism," and to enable them to "maintain their organizations." Thus, under the cloak of benevolence a vicious attempt is made by the A. F. of L. officialdom to stab the battered and bleeding masses of Germany in the back.

The decision of Gompers was in response to an appeal from the leaders of the German Federation. These leaders are the same agents of the capi-

talist class that came to the rescue of the Kaiser of Germany in 1914 and forced upon the trade union movement of Germany a policy in complete harmony with the imperialistic aims of the German government and who waged relentless warfare against every German worker who had the courage to stand against the bloody monster at the head of the government. These German trade union leaders adopted the same treacherous policy in support of the Kaiser of Germany that the swivelling Gompers in America adopted toward the chief agent of the House of Morgan, Woodrow Wilson. In Germany during the war the labor lieutenants of the Kaiser declared that "whoever is not for the war policy of the unions is our enemy and must be relentlessly fought." Gompers repeated the same formula in relation to the United States participation in the world war.

In Germany it was these treacherous leaders of labor, both in the unions and the Social-Democracy, that made possible the launching of the German offensive against Belgium that Gompers denounced as a crime against humanity, while the identical labor leaders that Gompers is now trying to rescue from Communism in Germany denounced Albert, king of the Belgians, as the murderer of his own subjects in the interest of the war aims of Great Britain. The present labor leaders of Germany whom Gompers now supports were during the war the staunch supporters of the late Karl Legien for many years head of the German Federation of Trade Unions, who entered into a conspiracy with Hugo Stinnes, the steel king of Germany, against the membership of the trade unions and who organized the infamous "industrial parliament," a mechanism for settling industrial disputes between workers and capitalists, invariably in the interest of the latter. It was precisely these leaders of the German Federation of Trade Unions who formulated the governmental policy that a strike in the time of war is treason. In this respect Legien and his cohorts, tools of the Kaiser, anticipated Gompers, lackey of Wall Street, by at least two years. During the war this same Gompers never missed an opportunity to denounce, with his peculiar elegance of diction, the trade union leaders of Germany.

The trade union officialdom of Germany, just as the Gompers machine in America, followed its betrayal in the world war with a series of the most flagrant acts of treachery in all the history of labor's struggles. At last, after nine years of war, starvation, pestilence, with every achievement of years of struggle taken from them, the masses of German workers have deserted their treacherous leaders and are driving steadfastly toward the proletarian revolution under the flaming emblem of the Communist International. Confronted with the conquest of Germany by Bolshevism, capitalism orders all its flunkeys into action, so Gompers forgets his past animosity against the German labor leaders and calls upon labor in the United States to come to the assistance of the identical people

(Continued on Page 5)

Illinois Miners in Militant Stand at District Convention

By TOM TIPPETT.
(Federated Press Correspondent.)

TAYLORVILLE, Ill.—Telegraphic demand on the international executive board, United Mine Workers of America, for the reinstatement of Alexander Howat and his associate officers as well as the other expelled members of the Kansas miners, marked the first special convention of Sub-district 5, Dist. 12 (Illinois).

A resolution dealing with the Howat case was unanimously passed urging that representatives from this subdistrict vote for Howat and the Kansas miners at the international convention of the organization to be held in January at Indianapolis.

Other resolutions, passed without dissent, call for: Abolition of the appointing power both in the international union and in the Illinois district. The resolution calls for direct referendum election of all field workers and men now appointed by the presidents. Release of all political prisoners now in American jails, U. S. recognition of Russia. Six hour work day and five-day week as a way out of the unprecedented unemployment in the coal mining industry. Investigation into the removal by the international executive board of the Nova Scotia (Canada) district officials. This resolution declares for an investigation by the international board in conjunction with a committee of five to be selected from the national convention and that, "if conditions be as we surmise," the provisional officials be ousted and the deposed men be "again put into office where they belong." That delegates work in their unions to have the delegates to the next international and district conventions instructed to vote for the resolutions adopted by this convention.

A resolution which divided the house, favored "our respective local unions getting behind the movement to have a truly rank and file labor paper established instead of papers controlled by officialdom of the miners' union." The measure was carried by a small majority. During the discussion both the Mine Workers' Journal and the Illinois Miner were

(Continued on Page 5)

Kill 25,000 Miners in Ten Years

PHILADELPHIA.—"In ten years we have killed nearly 25,000 miners, 18,248 of whom were in the bituminous mines," was the statement made at the conference of the American Academy of Political and Social Science here by Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary, American Association for Labor Legislation, who said that two-thirds of the fatal and serious accidents in the bituminous coal fields could be prevented by the universal adoption of safety methods already in successful operation in some of the mines in this country and in Great Britain.

Spirit of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party Is Winning in So. Dakota

By JOSEPH MANLEY,
Secretary, Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

The opening guns are now being fired in what will no doubt prove to be the greatest presidential contest ever waged in the political history of America.

Curiously enough it is an agricultural state, South Dakota, where these first shots are being fired. In this state so long under the heel of the Republican Party machine an open rebellion is breaking loose.

The heart of this rebellion is the old timers of the Nonpartisan League Party, that has recently changed its name to the Farmer-Labor Party. The work of the old leaguers and the militant fight put up by them and their organizers, combined with the present desperate economic conditions, is giving birth to a genuine farmer-labor movement that has the two old parties very much worried.

As usual the Democrats feel and act as the they were the rightful heirs to the offices that have been so discredited by the occupant Republicans. Many there are in South Dakota who point out that the lukewarm progressiveness of the Democrats has in the past gummed up the works for real reform, and played right into the hands of the ruling Republican clique.

The Democrats are making a desperate attempt to stem the farmer-labor wave that is rolling over this and many other western states. The hand of the democratic national committee can be plainly seen in the blasts of publicity now occupying the front pages of South Dakota papers. McAdoo is being paraded as the candidate that will bring relief to the bankrupt farmers.

South Dakota is the first state in the Union to hold its proposal convention. The republican party, the Democratic Party, and the Farmer-Labor Party will all hold their conventions at Pierre, South Dakota, on December 4th. The delegates to these conventions are all elected and most of them will attend as their mileage is paid by the state.

Efforts, no doubt, will be made to capture the Farmer-Labor convention, for either of the Democratic prospects—Ford or McAdoo. We predict these efforts will prove fruitless because the farmers of South Dakota are fully conscious that their increasing bankrupt condition is due to basic economic factors that cannot be met by the tinkering reforms proposed by the Democrats.

Tom Ayres and Alice Lorraine Daly, both leaders in the South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party, were present at the St. Paul conference that decided to issue a call for a national nominating convention in Chicago, May 30, 1924. The stalwarts in South Dakota, after their experience at St. Paul, realize that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is driving toward a great national united front farmer-labor movement. The spirit of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is taking a hold in South Dakota and will be in evidence at the coming state convention at Pierre, S. D., Dec. 4th.

Get Them Out by Christmas!

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Railroad Bosses Are Capturing the Shop Unions!

By EARL R. BROWDER.

The unions of the railroad shopman will, it schemes recently disclosed are successful, soon become the tools of the machinists, of the various trades and their days as militant organizations of the workers come to a close. That is the meaning of the "Co-operation" plans, announced by William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, at a meeting in the Y. M. C. A., St. Louis, and reported in "Labor," the railroad weekly.

Mr. Johnston proposes (and he evidently speaks for most of the officials of the shop unions) that the unions shall become efficiency auxiliaries to the companies, promising the corporations greater profits from union labor than they can squeeze from non-union labor. Thus it is hoped to gain the favor of capital so that the unions, instead of being busted up by the bosses, will be invited into the parlor and served with ice-cream and cake.

The scheme is being tried out on the B. & O. Railroad. The unions are hiring efficiency experts to show the bosses how to get more work out of their members.

"The idea underlying our service to the Baltimore & Ohio," said Mr. Johnston, "may be compared to the idea which underlies the engineering

The union, in short, is to become a supply corporation to the railroad companies, engaged in the business of selling labor power, as the corporation may sell lubricants. It will compete in the market, hire any other nonconforming organization, and engage to deliver more work for less cost than non-union labor can deliver. That is the essence of the idea.

The effect of this proposition, if established thruout the railroad industry, will be to eliminate unionism altogether. It is a method for the railroad employers to capture the railroad unions and turn them to profit-making purposes. It is a direct competitor of the "company unions," promising the bosses that it will be more effective for them than even company organizations formed by their paid agents. Johnston says on this point:

"I want to emphasize as strongly as I know how the fact that in the task of positive cooperation in the railroad industry there can be no substitute for the genuine unions of the railroad employes."

And later:

"I maintain that such a management would never again, as long as it retains its good sense, desire to see the affiliated shop crafts effaced from the scheme of things on its road."

The plan, in short, is to make the railroad unions tools of the railroad corporations, and to use them to help the bosses in their fight against the railroad workers. It is a plan to make the unions help the railroad corporations in their fight against the workers, and then to refuse to aid the union if the day comes when it will be needed by the employers. It is all so simple!

How comes it that corrupt poison as this can be pushed in the labor movement by so-called responsible leaders? If such proposals had been made two years ago, there is no doubt they would have been scorned by the rank and file. But now, the shop unions have been so battered, so disheartened by their struggles, the unions have been wiped out on many lines, and petty quarreling everywhere. Pessimism and hopelessness are prevalent. The disastrous tendency toward leaving the unions has been facing large numbers. It is under such circumstances as these, suffering from the sickness of its bad leadership, that the shop unions are thought ready to take a new dose of medicine from the same doctors.

The prime motive for action of the reactionary officialdom of the shop unions, is the desire to remain "leaders" with secure and comfortable positions. They were afraid to put up a real fight against the railroads, but were forced by a militant rank and file to go along with the strike. They sabotaged the struggle, however, by complete failure to have any central-

The union officials, in the railroad shops, have also been afraid of the militant rank and file. They have been afraid of the power of the workers, and they have been afraid of the power of the capitalists. Their only hope, they think, is to make peace with the capitalists, and to help them crush the militant workers.

Now comes the open proposal to do this openly, and to put the whole labor movement, by so-called responsible leaders? If such proposals had been made two years ago, there is no doubt they would have been scorned by the rank and file. But now, the shop unions have been so battered, so disheartened by their struggles, the unions have been wiped out on many lines, and petty quarreling everywhere. Pessimism and hopelessness are prevalent. The disastrous tendency toward leaving the unions has been facing large numbers. It is under such circumstances as these, suffering from the sickness of its bad leadership, that the shop unions are thought ready to take a new dose of medicine from the same doctors.

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The Voice of the Farmers

(Special to "The Worker")

FREDERICK, S. D.—Farmers gathered in mass meeting here endorsed the South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in resolutions, as follows:

"Whereas, The farmers of South Dakota and other states are face to face with economic ruin because of low prices for farm products and excessive interest charges and high taxes, and

"Whereas, This condition operates to drive the farmers off their farms, thus causing great loss to food production with consequent injury to civilization, and

"Whereas, The two capitalistic and industrialists of the country are solidly united for the protection of their interests, and have now, in fact, absolute control of the government of the United States, and exercise their power to the detriment of the farmers and the workers of this country, and

"Whereas, There is now formed in this state a Farmer-Labor party that stands for the interests of the farmers and workers, now therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we, the farmers, in general meeting assembled in Save Hall, Frederick, S. D., on the 31st of December, 1923, endorse the idea of the formation of a real class party by the farmers and laborers of South Dakota, and be it also

"Resolved, That we urge the officials of the Farmer-Labor party of this state to do what they can to bring about the affiliation of the state party with the Federated Farmer-Labor party, organized last July in Chicago, and which we believe, is a genuine party of, by and for the farmers and laborers, and be it further

"Resolved, That we call upon all farmers' and laborers' organizations in South Dakota to do all in their power to unite with the state organization, to the end that the farmers and workers in both states may speedily be delivered from the tyranny and domination of big business and the big banks."

SIGNED: Emil Nivs and John Hendrickson, Committee.

Truth About Prostitution in Russia.

CHICAGO.—The capitalist press in this country came out with a new lie about Russia. A few days ago the Chicago Tribune and other similar newspapers printed a message from Riga, where most of the lies about Russia are manufactured, to the effect that prostitutes in Russia are classed by the Soviets as working women. It was intended as an insult against the Soviet Government for taking a different attitude towards this disease of the capitalist system, as against the attitude of the "respectable" governments, which officially prohibit prostitution and privately commercialize it.

What is the truth about prostitution in Soviet Russia?

This question will be forcefully presented in the Case Against Prostitution to be heard at the public trial where Prostitution will be the defendant.

The public trial will be held in the Soviet School, 1902 W. Division St., Chicago, Saturday, December 15th, at 8 p. m. There will be a judge, an American lawyer, a prosecutor, a strong defense, witnesses, doctors, etc. A jury will be selected from the public. It will be conducted in the Russian language.

The labor press is invited to send reporters to the trial who understand the Russian language.

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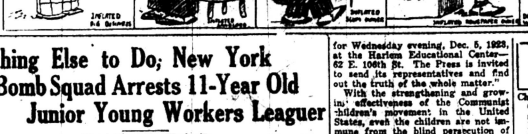

Nothing Else to Do; New York Bomb Squad Arrests 11-Year Old Junior Young Workers Leaguer

(Special to "The Worker").

NEW YORK—Unable longer to justify its existence, the infamous New York bomb squad arrested Leo Granoff, 11-year-old member of the Harlem Branch, Junior Section, Young Workers League, Nov. 29th, at the home of his mother who had gone to a downtown theater. Without the least provocation or act on the part of young Granoff, other than the fact that he was standing in front of his home, the bomb squad detective questioned and searched Granoff and found in his possession only the usual material issued by the National Office of the Junior Sections, Young Workers League.

Granoff was hurried before Justice Hoyt of the Children's Court, New York. No specific charge is made against him, but it is evident that the unemployed detectives are bent on carrying on their campaign of terror to the extreme in order to hold their jobs since the abatement of the red terror raids in New York.

Mis Nancy B. Kirkman, assistant principal of Public School No. 171, where Granoff is a pupil, declared that he has always been first in his class and has consistently had a mark of "A" for behavior. The only thing the teacher could think of against Granoff was that when the preamble of the United States Constitution was discussed in the class room, the young adherent of the Junior Section of the Communist movement inquired whether it was really justice under the constitution of this country to permit children to work in the Pennsylvania mines.

The daily capitalist press of New York is carrying scare-heads misrepresenting the arrest and the purposes of the national organization of the Junior Section of the Young Workers League. "Boy of 11, Red Plot Leader, Has No Use For 'Parasects'" is the manner in which the New York World greeted the news. The Chicago Tribune terms the Junior Section, "Baby Anarchists, while the New York Sun-Globe informs its readers "The Republic Saved in Time!" "Police Arrest 11-year-old Avowed Anarchist Leader Uptown—Revolt is Checked."

Explaining his arrest Leo said, "The night I was arrested my mother went down to see the Minsker Art Theater. I was standing in the door of a drug store when a cop asked me what I was doing. Then he searched me and found some pamphlets in my pocket and the Internationale on them. 'So you're a Communist!' asked the cop. Then he called two other cops and they arrested me. 'Sure, I'm a Communist,' I told them."

The New York capitalist press is unanimous in urging an investigation of the Junior Section of the American Section of the Young Communist International. Nat Kaplan, national director of the Junior Section, has headquarters at 1009 North State Street, Chicago, Ill., announced that he would welcome an investigation, not only of the New York group but the national movement as well with its strong organization in over 16 cities in the United States and with over 1,000 members enrolled, most of them public school pupils.

Immediately after the misrepresentation of the shameful arrest of Leo Granoff, the New York Young Workers League issued the following statement:

"The Daily Press, in reporting the arrest of Leo Granoff, stated that he and the organization of which he was a member, are anarchists. We ask that you correct this mis-statement of fact.

"We are an organization of young workers seeking to unite the youth of this land to fight for their own interests. We have never been, and are not now, a secret body, nor do our members wear night-gowns at meetings. The stupid attack made by the bomb squad on Leo Granoff brings to mind the hysterical Palmer raids in 1919, which have been so thoroly repudiated by the American people. The bomb squad tries to give the whole affair a melodramatic coloring by throwing out hints about "mysterious personages" who are somehow involved and who are being sought. Any time the bomb squad seeks information about the Young Workers League, they can very readily obtain it at our Local Office 1-208 E. 12th St. We take this opportunity of inviting them. They will be received with the utmost courtesy.

"We hope that the authorities, in bringing Granoff to trial, do not forget to answer his and our question as to whose interests they represent when they so brutally attack an individual who joins with an organization to help abolish Child Labor, to raise the wages of the young workers and to bring about better living conditions among the workers generally.

"The boy's mother is threatened with having her son taken away from her. We hope that the bomb squad tells us whether a mother has the right to bring up her children as she grows up he will try to change a system that compels the mother to work and thus deprives the child of proper parental guardianship.

"The Young Workers League has arranged a PROTEST MEETING for Wednesday evening, Dec. 5, 1923, at the Harlem Educational Center, 62 E. 106th St. The Press is invited to send its representatives and find out the truth of the whole matter."

With the strengthening and growing effectiveness of the Communist children's movement in the United States, even the children are not immune from the blind persecution of the promotors of child labor, the capitalists.

The news is fast spreading that not only is the Junior section itself under the heavy hand of persecution of the New York Junior Section as stated by Comrade Harry Fax, active in children's work in that city, but the organization is going ahead to take the fight and make it a national issue in the interest of the exploited children of the United States.

Sinclair Reprints Early Books.

Upton Sinclair announces that he is republishing from his offes in Pasadena, California, six of his earlier books, which have been out of print for a considerable time. The books are: "Manassas," which Jack London called "the best Civil War book I have read"; "The Journal of Arthur Stirling," which was a literary sensation in 1903; "The Metropolis," a novel portraying the life of New York's "smart set"; "The Fasting Cure," a study of health; "Samuel the Seeker," which Frederick van Eeden calls Sinclair's best novel; and "Jimmie Higgins," a novel of the World War, which has been a best seller in France, Italy, Germany, Austria and Russia. The books are available both in cloth and paper editions.

British Liberals for Russ Recognition

NEW YORK.—Full British recognition of Russia is a formal demand made by the recently United Liberal Party of Great Britain, according to London dispatches received here. This demand, signed by both Lloyd George and Herbert Asquith, brings the Liberals into agreement with the Labor Party and many English business men. The Liberal Party manifesto declares that "the Soviet government is accepted by the Russian people."

Maryland Miners Meet at Frostburg to Protest Lewis Action

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH,
Secretary, Progressive Miners' Committee.

A miner of Dist. No. 16, Maryland, writes, "A big mass meeting was held in Frostburg to protest against the action of the National Executive Board, of the United Mine Workers' Union, in calling off the strike of the miners in this district."

What does this mean? It means that we must thank President John L. Lewis for a new connection. Heretofore we had no connection in the Maryland district; but it appears that in one district after another, the suicidal politics of the Lewis machine are driving the disillusioned miners out of his field, into OURS.

Not many miners are familiar with the situation in George's Creek, as the Maryland section of Dist. No. 16 is known. But there are many who could make a correct guess. It is the old story over again, signing up part of a big coal company's mines and leaving the emnieves of the rest of their mines to strike.

In this case it is the Consolidated Coal Co. They signed up for their mines in West Virginia and proceeded to work them in Somerset County, Pa. President John Brophy of Dist. No. 12, conducted a lengthy strike against them, being forced to call it off last summer, largely because of the sabotage of the Lewis' district-organizers.

With the forces thus pitted against them, the Maryland miners became easy victims of the open-shoppers, and Lewis is to blame. The action of the Lewis Board in calling off that strike was a betrayal and CRIME. It differs from Alabama, West Virginia, Fayette, Somerset and Westmoreland because the Pennsylvania coal is an extrapeat, and that is the most recent. Lewis' crowd will probably figure that they have the Maryland miners at their mercy, and that soon we the ones they themselves select will get to Indianapolis to tell the sad story. This should not be. The Maryland men, altho they have had nearly two years of struggle and hardships should display some of the spirit that carried them thru that ordeal, and raise enough money to send some real men to the convention to tell the delegates the truth about Maryland.

The letter also states, "There was a determination to launch an independent union." We answered, as we always do, "DON'T SECEDE." "You belong in the U. M. W. of A. This is your union. Stay in it and make of the U. M. W. of A. the UNION it should be.

OPEN FORUM

Chicago.—Sunday, Dec. 9, 8 p. m., Capitol Building (formerly Masonic Temple), 159 N. State St., Room 210 (Harding Hall). Speakers: William Z. Foster, Secretary, Trade Union Educational League, on "Past Experiences and Future Prospects of the Labor Movement"; Dec. 16, Duncan McDonald on "Craft Versus Industrial Unionism"; Dec. 23, Louis Engdahl, Editor of "The Worker", on "Labor, the Third Party, and the 1924 Elections."

Attend These Meetings

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 9, 2 p. m., J. O. Bentall will address the Open Forum at the House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 12, 8 p. m., C. E. Ruthenberg: "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism," House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 7, J. Louis Engdahl: "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism," Fraternity Hall, 1225 Walnut St.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 7, C. E. Ruthenberg: "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism," Eagle's Temple, corner Broadway and Spring Garden St.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 20, C. E. Ruthenberg: "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism." Labor Temple, 1318 Walnut St., auspices United Front Committee.

WASHINGTON.—President Coolidge has asked Senator Borah to give him further details of the legal case in the political prisoners. The Idaho senator will explain the situation to the chief executive in a personal interview.

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It says:

"Our economic life, from the standpoint of the worker, is basically the union man; is controlled, spurred by Jay Lovestone, of the Workers Party. He gives the financial history of Capital's most unconfined workers struggle for the right to live, in the textile strikes, the coal strikes, the railroad strikes; the effect of the class war raging relentlessly in the big fields of industry. It is the well-known story of the Government serving 'Big Business.'"

The reader boils again at the latest wrongs perpetrated upon citizens by their so-called representatives in the courts particularly, and the infamous weapon of employers, the injunction, are bitterly attacked. Neither does the author hesitate to condemn the reaction ary union leaders who in some instances have helped a strike to fail. It is a study of industrial conditions by one who knows his field and sees the facts in their light. He accomplishes his purpose; the book makes the reader see red."

La Follette's Magazine,
Nov., 1923.

Readers of "The Worker," not having purchased the book as yet are doing themselves an injustice. Get hold of a copy, be convinced by the facts as presented and then see that every worker you know does the same.

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Thousands Hear Foster Speak for Michigan Defense

(Special to "The Worker).

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—A great rally held here at Manhattan Temple on Thanksgiving Eve under the auspices of the Labor Defense Council drew a crowd which packed the hall from wall to wall and from stage to door to hear William Z. Foster speak.

The following is a report of the meeting which appeared in the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

William Z. Foster Speaks to 2,000 at Meeting Here.

Red Leader Denounces Sentencing In Machinists' Temple Address."

"William Z. Foster, self-styled 'deliverer of the oppressed workers of America,' whose trial for criminal syndicalism at St. Joseph, Mich., attracted nationwide interest last spring, spoke last night at Machinists' Temple, Thirteenth and Spring Garden Sts.

"Two thousand persons, mostly members of trades unions, heard the man who is regarded as the leader of the American Reds denounce Senator Sterling for his anti-syndicalist bill and charge that the Department of Justice had become the police force of the Department of Labor.

"Policemen in plain clothes were in the audience ready to step to the platform in the event of inflammatory statements. Foster was not molested.

"The meeting was to raise funds for the defense of those who were indicted with Foster on the charge of violating the Michigan law against criminal syndicalism."

Foster was given a royal welcome. Clinton S. Golden was chairman. L. G. Hines, of the Metal Polishers, made a short talk. A collection of over $200 was taken for the defense of the Michigan cases.

Some of the local capitalist papers made the ridiculous statement that the recent bombing of the Spanish and Italian Consulates was connected with the Foster movement. Attempts to place "ads" in the Philadelphia papers, explaining that the Foster movement was educational(in contrast to the "terroristic" attacks by the capitalist class) and that Foster would explain his position at the Labor Defense Rally, resulted in only one paper accepting and printing the advertisement. Another paper refused to place any ad with Foster's name in it.

Meetings Stir Up Enthusiasm.

The Labor Defense Council meetings in other Eastern cities, have stirred up great enthusiasm. The messages of the Defense Council thru its speakers such as Foster and Scott Nearing, warning American workers against the Sterling Anti-syndicalist bill and the Department of Justice, which has become the "police force of the Department of Labor," have rallied labor everywhere to the support of the Michigan Defense. In places where locals of the Labor Defense Council did, or do, not exist, some of the best Defense Rallies have been held. Other cities are looking forward to the Foster or Scott Nearing meetings that are being arranged.

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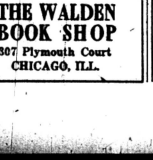

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e Reorganization of the Workers Party on an Industrial Basis

...al to the National Co...
...the Central Executive Com...

...party inherited its organi...
...ructure from the Socialist ...
...this structure is based upon ...rial and languages divisions. ...Communist party must have its ...deply implanted in the shops ...the trade unions if it is to effec... carry on its work. The Com... parties of other countries are ...universally organized upon an ...rial basis.

...of the great problems which ...the party is to reorganize it ...to fit it for its Communist task. ...olution of this problem must, ...course, be a process. We cannot ...omize any violent changes in the ...y structure without seriously en...ering our organization.

This is particularly true because in ...a re-organization is bound up ...the problem of the most important ...ers in the party, namely, the ...ers in the shops. We cannot ...ose a working class party, ...ose a party which is based ...ly upon the shops and which ...ows all the elements which ...ot belong to the working class

...nois Miners in Militant Stand at District Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

...mastered an administration-con...lled proposition.

A committee was appointed to de...lop a plan to protect the miners ...ainst unprofessional discrimination ...company doctors in compensation ...se growing out of mine accidents.

...om Kelly, representing the Illi...is State Federation of Labor, told ...e delegates that 1,600 strikers, or...anized into eight different craft ...ions, were still on strike in Streator. ...e fight is nearing its second year ...d is against the open shop. Kelly ...ppealed for money to carry on the ...truggle. It was recommended.

Secretary John Watt, from the Springfield sub-district, addressed the convention on the six-hour day for miners and attacked the plan to ...ut out of the industry 200,000 miners ...s a cure for unemployment.

...He also spoke of the red's hunt and ...ead extracts from Evan's History ...f the U. M. W. A. to show that the ...rganization was created by millionaires. Watt said a new color line ...as being drawn in the union, dividing it into either red or yellow camps.

President Freeman Thompson of the Springfield sub-district analyzed the country's centralized industrial development. His plea was for a solidly organized trade union front to meet the modern industrial system ...acting in sympathetic strike action ...hen necessary to defeat the plans ...f the bosses.

In dealing with organization matters Thompson explained how joint board and other joint court decisions superseded the contract and advocated an abolition of the practice and a reduction of the joint ...ourts in dispute settlements.

This was discussed by the delegates ...ho complained of the slow grievance settlement machinery. The action taken was a recommendation to the local unions to present resolutions at the district and international conventions where the organization's constitution is considered.

This convention was significant in that there was no official address of welcome by the city officials, no prayers, little difference of opinion and no attacks launched against any official of the entire organization.

William Daech and Henry Hauter are the president and secretary of this sub-district. It was Daech's first convention since taking office.

Favor Union Industries.

MINNEAPOLIS.—In what is believed to be the first action of its kind in any American city, the Minneapolis city council has officially requested local labor forces to help bring here industries operating on a union shop basis. The city council is under the control of labor's forces.

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More Lewis-Searles "Exposures" Are Exposed!

Note.—Since it has been shown that an open shop mine owners' publicity agent wrote the anti-Communist propaganda fed to the capitalist press by the Lewis machine in the United Mine Workers' Union, it would seem that further reply is unnecessary. The Daily Worker, however, feels duty bound to expose these so-called "exposures" to the limit. It is, therefore, publishing the following parrying reply to the attack on the Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference. It shows how the Lewis regime even sought to cripple the humanitarian work carried on by this organization. The statement is written by James A. Hamilton, former secretary of the Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference, and is as follows:

By JAMES A. HAMILTON.

The fourth of the series of six articles "exposing" the Communists appears in the United Mine Workers' Journal for Nov. 1, 1928, and deals largely with the Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference. Being human we could almost burst with vanity at the thought of such wide publicity among our friends, the miners, did we not know what a slight attention is given the Journal by the rank and file. The radicals ignore it; as being chiefly a propaganda sheet for the Lewis machine. The reactionaries are averse to using their brains for reading the Journal or anything else. During the year ending July 31, 1928, the Journal cost the miners $171,361.55. Of course, this large sum was not entirely wasted; the copies are given out free, and they make very [illegible] for [illegible] in the mines.

After reading this article, every [illegible] will ask himself the question: What have we done against the interests of the miners or the U. M. W. A. to deserve such attack? The conference has been one of the most important channels thru which [illegible] has been able to [illegible] an organization for destructive work within the miners' union. The article, therefore, published by the paid

THE WORKER

Published by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America. C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.
Room 214, 1009 W. State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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Entered as second-class matter September 21, 1922, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Advertising rates upon application.

10,000 New Members

The whole party is in the drive for 10,000 new members. This is as it should be. This is as it must be. During the months of September and October, 54 new branch charters were issued. The figures will show that the month of November has equalled the record for the preceding two months. The avalanche grows. All workers ready for membership in the Workers Party must be brought into the ranks.

The success gained already shows the possibilities of building our party organization. We can win our goal of 10,000 members if our organization is mobilized for that purpose.

The campaign for "The Daily Worker" and the drive for 10,000 new members go hand in hand. The 10,000 new members are needed to support "The Daily," when it is started, and to put our Party in a position to fulfill its tasks in the class struggle in this country at the present time.

The opportunities to build a widespread Communist movement are greater in the United States today than at any time in the past. Whether the American Communist movement will rise to its highest possibilities depends upon the work of our party organization.

It is to fit the Party organization for its great task of leading the workers who are ready to follow a Communist Party in the struggle, that the Party has set as its aim—"THE DAILY WORKER" AND 10,000 NEW MEMBERS.

More Bad News

Here is more bad news for the grand dukes of the American labor movement. The London Daily Herald reports that the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) is opening negotiations with the All-Russian Trade Union Executives for a United Front.

Reactionary American labor officials had heralded the resignation of Edo Fimmon, the militant secretary of the Amsterdam International, as an indication of the triumph of standpatism in the European trade unions. This false hope is now dissipated. A formidable minority in the Amsterdam International is in favor of the immediate establishment of the United Front with the Russian workers, especially in view of the possibility of counter-revolution in Germany, similar to that which has taken place in Spain, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria and Hungary. Another element, however, is in favor of delay thru negotiations.

Delegations have been appointed by the Amsterdam International to visit the United States, Mexico and other countries on this side of the Atlantic. This will also be bad news for Gompers and his following.

The Czarists May Enter

The Status of Liberty guides the gates to the Golden Door to the Harbor of New York. And great classes are shown as to whom they enter.

Not long ago Madame Kalenina, the wife of the president of Soviet Russia, was refused permission to enter the United States, even for a short time, to raise funds for the orphan children of the first Workers' Republic.

But today Baroness Wrangel, wife of the defeated "white army" general, is on American soil. She arrived with Prince Felix Youssupoff, and his wife, Princess Irene. They were all received into the waiting and welcoming arms of the parasite William K. Vanderbilt.

The magic piece of paper that gained admission for them to the United States of America was a tattered bit of an old czarist passport, a relic of czarism six years gone. Back in Bulgaria it is the troops of Baron Wrangel, driven off Soviet soil, who have shown themselves most brutal and savage in the killing of the workers and farmers who recently fought the establishment of Fascisti rule in their country.

The Czarists are allowed to enter. Youssupoff, who prides himself on being the murderer of the monk, Rasputin, wants to bargain with the millionaire, J. E. Windener, over the sale of some paintings. The dollar sign should be hung on the Statue of Liberty, for those who fight the aspirations of the many, and have money, are allowed to pass the portals it guides without question. Such is America!

From East and West

The farmers of Nebraska in the West and the great membership of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the industrial centers of the East, join hands in support of the National Farmer-Labor Convention called for May 30, 1924, at St. Paul, Minn.

The Nebraska farmers took their stand in a decisive way at the state convention of their Progressive Party. The voice of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is heard thru "The Advance," the official publication of the union. "The Advance" declares:

"We hope that the Decoration Day Convention will result in a clear cut working class party. Even if it does not, we shall not give up in despair. Futher attempts will be made. American labor will ultimately have its own party.

"If the St. Paul Convention will bring a real labor party, good and well; if not, it will simply mean that the advocates of a labor party must try again. But it must be a LABOR PARTY, not a new name for the thoroly discredited policy of 'rewarding friends and punishing enemies'."

There are six months ahead, during which to plan and work for the May 30th convention. This is a long enough time, not only to rally together the forces that will make a successful gathering, but time enough to lay the basis for what the official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers calls—"A REAL LABOR PARTY."

Legion, Klan, or Both

In reply to charges that he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, John R. Quinn, recently elected commander of the American Legion, states he applied for membership but never really got into the Klan. He claims he is free of Klan influence.

This is enough of a confession, however, to show that the same Fascisti spirit that rules the Legion, also dominates the Klan. Both organizations look good to Quinn. But instead of being a Kleagle, he chose being a Kommander. Merely a difference in spelling.

Congressman James A. Gallivan made the charge that Quinn, the legionnaire, had been a klansman. Quinn says he is opposed to organizations that are out to crush the aspirations of the workers, the real aim of both the Legion and the Klan. Let the workers know this.

Little Rhode Island—A Big Political Lesson

All too often the workers in the United States look upon the political struggles of the capitalist politicians as examination of the Rhode Island State Committee discloses who the real owners of the administration party are.

Of the 30 members of this Central Committee more than two-thirds are directly or indirectly connected with the banking, public utility and banking corporations of the State. One of these owners of the Republican Party is a director in 16 banks, railways, textile companies, and manufacturing concerns. He is also a director in the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, which is the largest stockholder in the Providence Gas Company.

Rhode Island is the smallest state in the Union; but Rhode Island just now offers a splendid lesson in the principles of the class division in the country.

The Republican Party, the governing party in the country, has time and again come before the masses and asked to be endorsed with the management and operation of the government of these workers' exploiters.

Local Chicago seems to have a better plan and method of literature sales than is generally known to the literature department. It is simple enough and can be duplicated with ease. A complete list of labor unions and other working class organization meeting days and places is compiled, showing the day in the week, and place of meeting.

This list is apportioned among the branches, to their respective territory. The instructions that these meetings must be visited regularly and our current literature and pamphlets offered for sale to those attending. Each branch is to have a literature agent and assistants, constituting the literature committee. This committee is to arrange dates among themselves, so that each union can be visited regularly. This work is not necessarily confined to the committee, but they are to see that every member of the branch does his share, and sells literature at place of work, etc. Those best fitted for the union visiting work seem to be our women comrades. Somehow, they are better treated and they make better sales. There are instances, however, where men comrades, members of the Young Workers League, have made a better showing. The following is from a comrade in Chicago:

Experiences in Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 6th, 1923.

Dear Comrades:—Your letter, requesting that I tell the comrades about my experiences in visiting local unions with literature, at hand. The results obtained so far may be considered good but not to my satisfaction. But considering that I have to attend to my functions of four other committees in my branch and to sell literature of a particular language among such workers who cannot read English, I may feel satisfied. I have made it a point to be early at the meeting place so that every one entering could be offered a piece of our literature. In some instances I have been present before our selling-table the hall by cranky union officials. Most of them looked well fed and had "rocks" on their fingers. In other instances I have been very well received, given a chair to sit down, invited to come inside the hall and sell to those in attendance.

"Particular mention can be made of a local of Locomotive Engineers. The president asked me to go inside and they all buy the Labor Herald. In some instances it is very difficult, particularly if some one who "feels better and wiser" than the rest, and sets out to have an argument about the movement and its leaders the literature represents. It is hard to argue and sell literature. But, in spite of all difficulties, the venture is very interesting and worth our while. I sold in October, 246 copies of "The Worker," 100 "Voice of Labor," 110 "Labor Herald," 25 Soviet Russia Pictorial, 10 Liberator, 5 The Communist International, and other literature for a total of $62.10. I only wish we had many more in our branch who could and would help me.

"Fraternally, A. D."

It Is Possible Everywhere.

We have another very interesting letter from another comrade in Chicago, which we shall publish next week. These letters show, that the system outlined above, bring results in Chicago. The same thing can be done elsewhere. What is needed most are workers, willing and ambitious to carry it thru.

Detroit, Mich., evidently is about to follow suit, as the following indicates: "Dear Comrades:—The matter of literature was taken up by the English branch last night and after a lengthy and heated discussion several comrades volunteered to support the literature agent as best they can. In addition to this the Executive Committee was instructed to devise ways and means. . . . I think we at least have this matter in process of solution. . . .—Edgar Owens, D. O. 7."

October was the banner month in literature sales for cash by the Literature Department. But it is far from satisfactory. $20,000 a month should be the minimum for an organization with 20,000 members. The above comrade shows what can be done. At any rate, do not overlook to sell books and pamphlets by W. Z. Foster. The best way and means to repel the attacks on Foster and his past record with the American labor movement is with his writings. A special rate is offered for "The Great Steel Strike," formerly $2.00, now 75c, in lots of 5 or more 50c; "The Railroaders' Next Step—Amalgamation," formerly 25c, now 15c, in lots of ten or more 10c.

"Strategy of the Communists" is off the press. This pamphlet as well be called the A B C on Communist tactics. Price 10c, in lots of 10 or more 6c. Third and enlarged edition of "For a Labor Party," by Pepper, is ready, for shipment. Single copy 20c, in lots of 10 or more 13c.

Our Literature Department

NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, Director.

This column is dedicated to the purpose of discussing ways and means and experience how to promote and effect greater literature sales and agitation. Contributions are solicited from our Dr. O.'s, Organizers, Members or anybody interested in this vital problem.

Flames Kill and Injure Miners

By HERBERT HASLAM.
(Federated Press Correspondent).

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill.—Alleged economy stunts by the C. W. Neff Mining Co.'s huge Orient coal mine No. 1, three miles east of Frankfort, are held responsible by some of the local miners for the disastrous explosion November 26. Two men, Harry Odle and J. B. Hamilton, were burned to death and another injured so terribly that he is not expected to live. Four others were badly burned when the mine gas burst into flames. Eight others were somewhat less seriously hurt and over 900, the rest of the day shift, got to the surface within four hours of the blast. All are members of Local 303, Orient, United Mine Workers of America.

* * *

WASHINGTON.—The number of fatal accidents at all coal mines reported to the U. S. Bureau of mines for the first ten months of 1923 was 2,069, as compared with 1,443 fatalities in the corresponding period last year.

The German Working Class, the German Communists and the German Social-Democrats

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV.

Chairman, Communist International.

The working class constitutes the decisive power in Germany. The German working class holds the fate of its country in its own hands. Why then has power remained until now in the hands of the capitalist class? Is the year 1918-19 only a minority of the German workers followed Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg? On the opposite side, again only a minority of the German workers followed the bloodhound Noske. The main mass, the center of the German working class vacillated. This kernel — the general mass of the working class — sought peaceful means. That "middle" mass, which in the final instance decided the course of the struggle, at that time wanted no civil war, it feared the Revolution, it reckoned that in a legal way — thru the trade unions, thru universal suffrage, thru the German Socialist Party — it would slowly, but surely improve its condition and secure a piece of bread and work.

The German Social Democracy reckoned upon this sentiment of the average worker, and with cunning and craftiness it succeeded in killing the first German revolution and to secure victory to the capitalist class. We should not forget that the German Social Democracy called the national congress of workers' and soldiers' council in the year 1919, and at this congress it succeeded in having the resolution adopted for dissolving the Soviets and giving the power over to the National Assembly.

The Spartacists, the vanguard of the workers, were still very weak numerically in the year 1919. In the years 1918-19 the Spartacists were held in very high esteem by the workers. Many workers silently recognised the courage and and devotion of the Spartacist minority to the cause of the working class, for they intercepted with their breast the cruellest blows of the counter-revolution and they defended unflinchingly the interests of the entire working class. But even tho the Spartacists enjoyed the esteem which they deserved, nevertheless they were not followed. The kernel of the working class regarded the Social Spartacus people not without sympathy. Yet when it came to action they supported the Social Democrats.

The German Social Democracy knew how to utilize the sentiment of the great mass of the German workers who feverishly sought for peaceways out and most especially feared civil war, and thus secured breathing spell of four years for the German capitalist class, from 1919 to 1923.

In March of the year 1921 the Spartacist vanguard of the working class threw itself anew into the struggle. The Communist vanguard itself attempted to replace by means of itself the greater mass of the working class, that greater mass which at that time was under the almost unrestricted influence of the German Social Democracy by whom it was lulled to sleep with counter-revolutionary, sweet and senseless syllables and hopes. And once more considerable sections of the German workers regarded not without sympathy the daring provocations who time and again carried the flows of the counter-revolution. But once more these heroes remained without support from the greater mass of the workers. The vanguard which rose up too early was defeated.

The question of the present depends altogether upon whether the German Social Democracy will succeed now once more in saving the German capitalist class, even if only for a short time. There is every reason to believe that this time they will no longer succeed in that.

The lesson was not in vain. With the help of the Third world Congress of the Communist International the German Communist Party was able to assess correctly the mistakes of the past. The question of uprising, of the immediate struggle for power was pushed aside in the year 1921 and without a moment's hesitation a new task was set: **the winning over of a majority of the workers.**

How far is this task fulfilled today? Does the majority of the workers already follow the Communists now? On whose side are the sympathies of the kernel of the German working class? What influence does the counter-revolutionary Social Democracy still have among the German working class? Of what sort must our relation be to the Social Democracy in general and to the so-called "left" wing in particular?

There is no doubt that the tactic of the united front has had great success precisely in Germany, that the German Communist Party applied it correctly, that the doubt which existed among some "left" Communists and which still exists, has been found to be unjustified. For the entire substance of the united front tactic consists of drawing also the more backward section of the workers into the struggle, to attract the middle sections and to bring the rear guard closer to the vanguard. Therefore to hold it against the tactic of the united front, that it is guided in many things precisely by considerations of these sections of the workers, is to show complete lack of understanding of the very essence of this tactic.

The German Communist Party has accomplished the task set to it by the Third World Congress of the Communist International. At least it is no longer very far from this solution. The German Communists have won over the factory committee movement which, as we still see further, in present Germany plays in a great measure the role of our prerevolutionary Soviets (Soviets in women's councils (Soviets). In more than 2,000 cities and towns of Germany, the most important centers of industry, the factory movement is completely under the influence of the German Communist Party.

In the trade unions the German Communist Party shows great gains. It has not as yet got into its hands the direction of the trade union apparatus, and it will most likely not get it even up to the victory of the proletarian revolution. The task of wresting the leadership from the trade union bureaucrats is indeed no less difficult than the other task of wresting political power from the capitalist class. But the day after the proletarian overturn it will be necessary in many cases to seize the trade unions by the same methods with which the government institutions or the industries and factories are seized. In the lower sections of the trade union organizations the German Communists have already fought their way to tremendous influence.

The membership of the German Communist Party is constantly growing. Not only the vanguard of the working class but also its great bulk—that working mass which in the year 1919 helped the German Social Democracy to victory—is now turning more and more to the Communists. The working class as a whole, that is, not its organized portion only, but also the many million headed mass is inclined more and more to hand over political leadership precisely to the German Communist Party. During the great August strikes (1923), which overthrew the Cuno government the political leadership of the movement was already with the Communists. In the strike committees which directed the movement of the Berlin workers (about 800,000 workers struck) the overwhelming majority belonged to the German Communist Party, the rest—left Social Democrats and "Independents," but these latter were also elected on the proposal of the Communists and went unreservedly with us. In another large number of Germany, in Hamburg, the directing committee, consisted of five Communists, two left Social Democrats and one revolutionary syndicalist. Almost everywhere the ratio of forces was the same. Even in such places where the Communist organization was numerically weak up to the August strike, the laboring masses pressed the political leadership of the strike outright upon this small Communist organization. "The Communists are the only party with which leads the movement on a national scale; therefore you must take over the leadership in our city, too," declared hundreds of thousands of non-party workers.

We have a speak of a durable and sure majority? Perhaps not as yet. But there is no doubt that this will come, and indeed in the very nearest future. Moreover it is still questionable and not stable. The sentiment of millions of workers is altogether not a fixed one for all time. A part of the workers is still standing in the camp of the Social Democracy. During a transitional period this is inevitable. It would be ridiculous to insist, as a prerequisite to success, that all workers in the last hour must sweep loyalty to the Communist Party. In the course of the struggle the majority which will spring up will constitute itself decisively and will stand firmly behind the Communists.

And the German Social Democracy? It has by now already apparently more than half of its membership. All observers report, that the workers still in its ranks, belong mainly to the "more sober-headed" people. They represent the least active element, they are the people who have maintained connection with the Social Democracy from an old tradition, and they find it hard to break with it. The flower of the working class is abandoning the ranks of the German Social Democracy. A considerable part of these 600,000 to 700,000 still left to the Social Democracy belong to the petty bourgeoisie, the hangers-on. And among these workers who still remain in the ranks of the German Social Democracy a considerable number inwardly already belong to the Communists. We established that fact as far back as half a year ago, but now it is clearer than ever. When at illegal factory committee congresses in Stuttgart, Berlin and in dozens of other cities hundreds of workers who are formally still members of the Social Democratic Party compare with the Communists, against their own Socialist leaders, that shows that these workers indeed call themselves Social Democrats out of tradition, but in reality already our comrades. When many thousands of Socialist workers, together with Communist workers and against the will of the leaders of their own party constitute together with the Proletarian Centuries—the nucleus of the Red Guard—when hundreds of thousands of workers who "count themselves" with the German Socialist Party, in common, with us, under the direction of the Communist Party, against the decision of the German Socialist Party, declare a political strike, that shows that the ties of the longer established, the more considerable part of the Socialist workers will break definitely with the counter-revolutionary leaders and will unreservedly follow the Communists.

The present transitional period is well adapted to our Russian Communists from that time when considerable sections of the Menshevist and Social Revolutionary parties in Russia "count" themselves with their parties, but in reality interspersed arms for the last time with the group of the coalition government. The German Socialist Party stands on the eve of that time when in dissolution of "most powerful" party in Russia, the "Social Revolutionary" Party went under before our eyes. Before the eyes of the workers of the whole world the once such proud structure of the million headed German Social Democracy is collapsing with a crash, though during a whole epoch it determined the political fate of Germany. The silly assertion of Hilferding, has every reason to weep by the rivers of Babylon. . . .

And the difference of opinion and the split which is starting between the right and left Social Democrats—how shall they be evaluated?

It is possible that the "left" Social Democrats for a time will play in the Russia, that is they will play a revolution comparatively the same role as the left Social Revolutionists played in 1917-18 it did seem at first as if in Russia there was an immense difference between the right and "left" Social Revolutionists. In the year 1923 every objective observer sees that the "left" and the right Social Revolutionists—at least, if one considers the leading elements—were simply different strata of the same inconsistent, and counter-revolutionary lower middle class.

The whole or almost the whole present leading group of the "left" Social Democracy in Germany is familiar to us for a long time: these well known people have more than once betrayed the German workers in the decisive movement, and they will betray the German working class many times again. As a symptom, the appearance of a "left" current in the German Socialist Party naturally is a symptom of sickness. The "left" German Socialist Party shows, like the distorting mirror, the growth of a revolutionary sentiment among the broadest masses of the German working class.

If the called "left" leaders of the German Socialist Party were seriously determined to play an independent role it might cause tremendous dangers for the German revolution and turn into a direct misfortune. The longer and the more these gentlemen enter into a revolutionary government they will surely make an attempt in the decisive moment to turn the revolutionary government into a debating club. Every moment when an open dictatorship and a steel-like determination are necessary, they will hang like a brake to the wheel of the revolutionary government and their "support" on the part of the "left" Socialists might become downright fatal to the proletarian revolution.

This should not mean that Communists should in the present stage of development reject every agreement with the left Social Democracy. A few sections of the working class still follow them. The left Social Democracy is one of the last illusions of a considerable section of the German workers. One of the most important requisites for the success of further decisive struggles of the Communists consists in helping this section to free itself from this illusion. May a last example convince the German worker that the so-called "left" Social Democracy, all these Crispiens and Rosenfelds, will themselves make every effort to compromise and quickly and, as thoroly as possible in the eyes of the workers! And we can help them at it. The recent behavior of the left wing, if we may call them that, (voting for the continuation of the power of the half-Fascist Stresemann government) has shown with sufficient clearness the inconsistency and the counter-revolutionary baseness of the left wing leaders of the German Social Democracy. The hour is near, when the immense majority of those German workers who at present still have some hope on the "left" German Socialist Party will be definitely convinced that the decisive struggle will be waged without and against the right as well as the left German Socialist Party.

The entrance of the Communists into the Saxon government has a double aim. First, to aid the revolutionary vanguard of Saxony to get a firm foothold, to occupy a definite region, and to make Saxony the starting point of further battles. Second, to make it possible for the left Socialists to reveal themselves thru actions and thereby to make it easier for the Social-Democratic workers to overcome their last illusions. The step undertaken in Saxony by the German Communist Party, with the consent, naturally, of the Communist International, contains great dangers. We should be clear on that. It would produce, however, political timidity not to be able to bear the risk which is entailed in the entering of the Communists into the Saxon government. But it would also be a proof of childish silliness not to see those tremendous political dangers which threaten us. As soon as Already even before the definite formation of the labor government the "left" Social Democrats began to sabotage this labor government. The German Communists, who sent a group of their best workers into the Saxon government, will be on their guard. They will under no circumstance allow the German "left" Social Democrats to carry out their policy of vacillation and at the cost of the reputation of the German Communist Party, to sabotage the proletarian revolution. The entrance of the German Communists into the Saxon government is justified only if it provides a sure guarantee that the apparatus of state power actually comes to serve the working class; that the hundreds of thousands of workers will be armed for the struggle against Davarian and Pan-German Fascism; that not merely in words, but in deeds, a mass exclusion of middle class officials from the state apparatus begins wherever they may be found as heirlooms from Wilhelm's times; and that furthermore, immediately the formation of a revolutionary character shall be put into effect, which will strike decisively at the capitalist class.

If the present Saxon government will actually succeed in turning Saxony into a fortress of the workers, even if only in a certain measure, can become the point of concentration of all the revolutionary forces of the land, in that case the revolutionary German working class will understand and support this experiment. If Saxony should not be the case, the German Communists must utilize the whole Saxon episode to demonstrate again to the broad labor masses in obvious fashion, the lack of character of the "left" German Socialists and the counter-revolutionary treachery of the German Socialist Party leaders. We reject the united front for hushing up revolutionary tasks.

Summary: The German Social Democracy no longer constitutes the axis of political life—the center of gravity has shifted to the German Communist Party. The German Communists have already won over the majority of the many millions of the German working class or are in danger to lose it within them over. The chief task of the German Communist Party consists in convincing the majority of the German workers clear thru deeds that the German Communist Party—unlike the years 1918-23—knows how to lead, not only the vanguard but the whole mass of millions of workers. Above all the labor masses must be convinced that now the leadership of the working class by the German Communist Party actually assures victory.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1923 Published weekly by Central Executive Committee, Workers Party, 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill. Price 5 Cents

THE DAILY WORKER

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Party in Action for "The Daily"

Communist Sundays on Dec. 2 and 30 to Aid Subscription Drive

Proclamation to the Members of the Workers Party.

COMRADES.—In Russia, when the great tasks of the revolution necessitated the greatest possible devotion and called for the last ounce of energy on the part of the Communists, one of the methods used by the Communists of Russia to make possible the accomplishment of the tremendous tasks was the institution of Communist Saturdays on which all members of the Russian Communist Party devoted their Saturday afternoon half holidays to the most necessary and important work to be done.

We are not now facing a revolutionary situation but we are facing a situation that calls for the mobilization of our entire party, of every member and party unit, if the ends which we seek to accomplish are to be gained. During the first or the second week in January we will begin to publish the DAILY WORKER. We are confident that by that time the devotion and sacrifice of our membership will have borne fruit in the realization of the $100,000 fund and as the goal is reached DAILY WORKER campaign and we are therefore making preparations to publish the first issue of the Daily as soon as the necessary physical arrangements for publication have been completed—about January 6.

It was a great task to raise $100,000 to found our Daily. Yet still greater tasks are confronting us. It is one thing to begin a daily paper. It is another to make that paper a living, pulsing, militant factor in the political and economic life of this country. IF THE DAILY WORKER IS TO LIVE AND GROW IT IS THE PARTY MEMBERSHIP THAT MUST SUPPLY THE FORCE AND THE ENERGY BEHIND IT.

Subscription Campaign for Daily Worker is Party's Greatest Task.

To secure a wide distribution of the Daily Worker to sell subscriptions to every possible worker in shop and factory and mill; in trade union and fraternal organization, to every member of the working class that we can possibly reach, is now the greatest immediate task of the party membership. Beginning now and lasting in a drive of the utmost intensity up until the publication of the Daily Worker the entire membership of the party must be mobilized for this subscription campaign into a veritable army of action.

Complete supplies for carrying on this drive have been mailed to every party unit. Instructions have been sent to every branch and are being reprinted in this issue. In every part of the country, wherever there is a branch of the party, or even a single party member, the task as outlined must be put into full and immediate execution.

The Communist Sundays.

The remaining Sundays of this month, December 16, 23 and 30, have been set aside by the Party as Communist Sundays for the Daily Worker subscription campaign. On these days, every workingclass neighborhood must be covered by a complete and systematic canvass, house to house, for a solicitation of subscriptions to the Daily Worker. Let these three Communist Sundays be days long to be remembered as days of great accomplishment for the working class.

The next three weeks will, to a large extent, determine how successful our Daily is to be, how far it will penetrate into the lives of the American workingclass. Above all, the next three weeks will determine whether or not our party is able successfully to bear the responsibility of the only militant workingclass daily newspaper in America printed in the English language.

With full confidence of securing a 100 per cent response—

WE CALL THE PARTY TO ACTION.

Workers Party of America.

C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary.

Mystery Shrouds Financial Aid in Attack on Foster

(Special to "The Worker")

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—While [illegible] $3,973.10 can pay bills totalling approximately $100,000, then there is no mystery concerning who furnished the money to persecute Foster, Ruthenberg and the other Communists arrested in Berrien County, Mich. The State Administrative Board has just handed Assistant Attorney General D. L. Smith a check for $3,873, announcing that this covers all expenses thus far incurred by Berrien County in connection with the cases.

Sober and intelligent workers refuse to accept such ethereal mathematics. Now, louder than ever, they are demanding to know who paid to persecute Foster and Ruthenberg. The answer to their question lies hidden away in the wide and unexplained margin between $100,000 and $3,873.10.

The voucher check is a pitiful attempt on the part of the prosecutors to hide the real source of the funds with which they have been working. Berrien County Workers Lukewarm.

Incidentally, it brings out the fact that the voters of Berrien County are so far from being enthusiastic about the assault on the Communists that the State Legislature thought it best to pass a special law relieving the County from all expenses.

"We're it not for this law," says the capitalistically owned St. Joseph Herald, "officials, it is believed, might hesitate to make a similar raid and push prosecutions on account of the expense to the taxpayers of the particular county affected thereby."

Instrumental in getting the State Administrative Board to authorize the telltale check was Attorney General S. B. Dougherty, who laid the basis for his action some months back, when he induced the Legislature to pass a law providing that "whenever the Attorney general shall institute criminal proceedings in any county in this state, all costs incurred in such proceedings, except the pay of the circuit judges, prosecuting attorneys and circuit court stenographers, may be paid by the state with the approval of the state administrative board."

No Mystery in Defense Funds.

In sharp contrast to the reticence of the prosecutors regarding the source of their immense slush fund is the attitude of the Labor Defense Council, which is defending the accused Communists. The Council prepares quarterly financial statements and publishes them to all the world. There is no mystery as to where its funds come from. Virtually every cent of it comes from individual workers and labor unions. And so State Legislature is passing laws to help them out.

In its latest statement given out this week, the Labor Defense Council warns of the moves now being made by the prosecution to fight the Ruthenberg appeal, and calls upon sympathetic workers and farmers to demonstrate their support anew. Additional funds, the Council declares, are needed right away. It also asks all workingclass organizations to get behind the subsidiary local councils scattered throughout the country.

Why Does LaFollette Not Split?

By JOHN PEPPER.

The so-called "radical" group in Congress made a fight against the ruling majority. For two days they blocked the election of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. They demand was greater representation of the "radical" group in the various committees of the house. But they dropped [illegible] quarrel, reactionary rules got Congress to be discussed on the open floor.

The whole country looked on with great interest and great expectation. The so-called "radical" group had announced months back, that it would fight as never before. For nine months there was no session of Congress. For nine months these "radicals" talked of a fight with vociferous bragging, like managers of boxing heroes before some championship match. For nine months the "radicals" promised they would fight, and then they fought for two days.

The compromise of the radicals is a betrayal, not only of their promises, not only of their program, but also of the masses who elected them. The radical Republicans and Democrats made the election fight everywhere against the reigning administration, against the capitalist machines which control the two old parties. They are in duty bound to fight, and they are in a position to make the fight under favorable circumstances. Never has the situation been as favorable as today. The conservative New York Times had to admit before the opening of the present Sixty-eighth Congress:

"In all the history of the United States there has never assembled a Congress such as the one which will meet . . . it will be a Congress of minorities, a Congress in which the Republicans will have a paper majority only, a Congress in which the regular Republicans and the old-line Democrats will be just about tied, so far as membership is concerned, a Congress in which a well-organized, ably led group, calling themselves Progressives, will hold the balance of power in both Houses."

The New York Times tells the truth: The so-called radicals and progressives hold the balance of power in both Houses of Congress. They have the power and it is their duty to utilize this power.

A mighty class-struggle is raging throughout the United States. Big capital is expropriating millions of farmers and driving them off their land. The working class is going, for the most part unorganised, towards an industrial crisis and serious unemployment. The imperialism of the international bankers and trusts wants to lead the United States once more into new world entanglements, into new world-wars. The army and navy preparedness is going forward apace. The taxes of the poor farmers are growing to an unbearable degree. The cost of living of the workers is on the increase. The criminal tariff renders the monopoly of the trusts on industrial products the greatest menace against the life of the whole nation.

Underneath a seemingly prosperous exterior, the situation in the United States is extremely serious. The dissatisfaction of the masses is becoming ever greater and more clamorous. Only bold measures can clear the situation.

The dissatisfied and ruined farmers, and the workers struggling with the increasing cost of living, the open shop drive, and injunctions, elected these so-called radical and progressive Congressmen. And these masses have the right to demand that these "radical" politicians shall keep their promise and fight against big business, represented in the Republican and Democratic parties.

The chaos of the coal industry can be relieved only through nationalization of the mines. Congress must devise measures without delay to support the unemployed workers. The Chinese Wall of protective tariff must be immediately torn down in order that the prices of industrial products may be lowered, to make it at all possible for the exploited farmers to do farming, and to decrease the high cost of living. The fake measures of the Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and the leader of the farm bloc Senator Capper, cannot help the farmer in any way. The only real help for the mortgaged farmers is a moratorium of at least five years for all their debts. The only help for the tenant farmers who are living today in the same condition as the peasants of Czarist Russia before the revolution, is the abolition of the tenant system, and the realization of the program: the land shall belong to its users.

The most elementary duty of the "radical" Congressmen is to put these measures into effect immediately.

And the La Follette group has avoided the struggle. They had nine months in which to arouse the whole country with the propaganda and agitation, and in this way, through the power of the masses, to force Congress to adopt radical measures. But they failed to do so.

It was their duty during these nine months to make every effort to force the reactionary administration to call a special session of Congress to [illegible] past pressing demands and farmers. They neglected that.

And above all, the most outstanding duty of these "radical" groups was to split from the reactionary Republican and Democratic parties and to constitute themselves as a Third Party. As long as the "radical" Congressmen remain members of the Republican and Democratic parties their fight will always remain a sham fight. La Follette says he is in opposition to big business; but he is a member of the party of big business, the Republican Party. La Follette says that Coolidge is a dangerous reactionary, yet he sleeps in the same party bed with Coolidge, and we see no signs of his really seeking a divorce.

The hesitation and vacillation of the La Follette group is the greatest danger for the cause of the farmers and workers. By not making the split with the Republican Party, La Follette supports—whether he wishes or not—the owners of the Republican Party, the international bankers and trusts. The hesitation of La Follette is the greatest obstacle today against the crystallization of a Third Party. The cowardice of the La Follette group makes possible the growing agitation for Ford, makes it possible for the labor-enemy, Hiram Johnson, to appear as a progressive candidate, makes it possible for the counter-revolutionary Gompers clique to mislead the workers into supporting McAdoo.

In the name of the exploited farmers and workers we demand that the La Follette group shall really fight and make the split. They have the balance of power, and we demand that they use the power.

Attend These Meetings

Chicago, Thursday, Dec. 13, 8 p. m., Max Bedacht will speak under the auspices of the German Sick and Death Benefit Society on the "Great American Fortunes and Disappearance of the Middle Class." 634 Willow St.

Chicago, Friday, Dec. 14, 8 p. m., Robert Minor, "A Political Party of the Workers—the Need of the Hour", Smith's Hall, corner Madison and Hamilton (3800 W. Madison).

Chicago, Sunday, Jan. 20, 8. p. m., Max Bedacht and Robert Minor, International Liebknecht Day. Prudential Hall, North Halsted St.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 306

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Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass it on to Your Neighbor

South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party Starts National Drive for 1924 Unity of City and Land Workers

EDITORIAL NOTE—Comrade Manley has taken the first definite step in the drive for the Farmer-Labor Party for the 1924 presidential elections. The South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party refused to fuse with the Democratic Party at the conventions just held at Pierre. It refused to be led astray by the Progressive Party, formed as a stepping stone, and political party, endorsed the May 30th, 1924, national convention, to be held at St. Paul, Minn., nominated a full ticket of its own, and endorsed the effort of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party to secure a national united front of all farmer-labor groups. The story of the Pierre, So. Dak., Farmer-Labor Party, written especially for "The Worker" by Joseph Manley, secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, is as follows:

By JOSEPH MANLEY.

(Written Specially for "The Worker.")

PIERRE, S. DAK.—Out here in the "Sunshine State," at a former French trading post, situated on the bluffs of the great Missouri River with a surrounding country peopled with Indians, cowboys, ranchers and farmers in the heart of the "last Great West," where the bankrupt farmers are making their last stand against the steadily encroaching power of capitalism, that thru its bankers and politicians is destroying the life and hope of the farmer, was staged a dramatic struggle that represents all of the political forces of modern American life.

The setting itself dramatized the whole fight. On one side of the tracks "up on the hill" is situated the Capitol, a beautiful building that cost millions with its Italian marble staircase and expensive fittings, all of which is in great contrast with the frame houses of the town and the vast plains on all sides. The next important modern building and situated close to the Capitol on the same side of the tracks and on the same "hill," is the hotel, the joint headquarters of the republican and democratic parties.

Down below the "hill," and on the other side of the tracks, is an old ramshackle hotel built many years ago to accommodate 80 people. It housed the 300 delegates and visitors to the Farmer-Labor Party convention. Most of us had to sleep under strictly proletarian conditions.

To get the full significance of the struggle it is well to recall a few facts. South Dakota is the home of Senator Sterling (of espionage fame) and his rotten Republican machine, a faithful servant of capitalism, has brought the state, its farmers and workers to a bankrupt condition. Its population of 700,000 is 80 per cent agricultural. In the last 34 years the population of the state increased 100 per cent and taxation increased 4,000 per cent. The old Republican machine has held its grip on the farmers and workers by the most ruthless kind of expliditation. A sample of which is the automobile tax (this is a life and death matter as the farmer must have his old Ford, most of them without tops and many lacking a windshield as they are too poor to buy a new one). Last year the automobile tax was $6.00, 10 per cent of this went to the state and the remainder to the county. This year the tax is $13.00, 27 per cent of which goes to the state and the remainder to the county. Should the county try to economize, for instance by dispensing with the services of a road superintendent at the legal salary of $2,000 per year, his duties are ostensibly to inspect the county roads but he is invariably a henchman of the old gang, the county will in most cases not be allowed to do so as the State Road Commission will insist on appointing one to fill the vacancy.

The delegates to the three conventions came from all over the state. From Pierre to either the western or eastern border it is over two hundred miles. Many of the Farmer-Labor delegates drove this full distance in old battered Fords. While the Republicans and Democrats rode the trains. The delegates are called peasalmen. They are elected under the Richards primary law, in their various precincts and counties. Each precinct is allowed three to its county convention and three for each county convention go to the state convention. The vote being divided amongst the delegates and being based upon the last highest vote cast in the last election. The delegates to the state party convention then nominate their party candidates who shall run on the party ticket in the primaries. A losing candidate may file on a minority ticket.

The delegates to the republican convention looked and acted like, and were bankers, lawyers, business men and rich farmers. The democratic gathering was of much the same calibre.

(Continued on Page Five)

Workers Aroused by Challenge to Probe Communism

The challenge of the Workers Party to Congress to take up the proposal of the Lewis machine of the United Mine Workers of America and appoint a committee to investigate the Communist movement in the United States has aroused a great deal of interest among the workers of this country. Large meetings have been held in most of the principal cities at which representatives of the Workers Party spoke, urging that the investigation be undertaken.

C. E. Ruthenberg, J. Louis Engdahl and Jay Lovestone made flying trips to various sections of the country, which were timed so as to enable them to address meetings during the opening week of Congress, at which to present the Communist agreement with the proposal for the investigation.

The speakers, in each instance, stated that they did not believe that Congress would accept the challenge, and proceeded to tell the workers what the Communists would have to say for themselves if such an investigation was made.

"We do not care what the Senate of the United States thinks about Communism," declared C. E. Ruthenberg, speaking before an audience which overcrowded the Eagles' Temple in Philadelphia. "We do not care what any part of the government at Washington thinks about Communism. But we do care about what the workers of this country think about Communism and we know that a congressional investigation would result in the workers learning more about the Communist movement and in building up that group of militant workers which will wipe out the capitalist system in this country. Therefore, we are for the investigation."

All of Ruthenberg's meetings drew out extraordinary throngs.

Engdahl spoke at enthusiastic gatherings at both St. Louis and Kansas City, in Missouri.

Lovestone spoke at Minneapolis, St. Paul, in Minnesota, and in Superior, Wis.

School Children Protest.

A children's protest mass meeting was held Monday evening, Dec. 10, by the Chicago Junior Groups of the Young Workers League to protest against the threat made by Mr. Beers, principal of the Clark elementary public school, 14th St. and Ashland Ave., to send away Jacob Greenberg, a sixth year pupil, to a reform school, for being absent one day from school. Jacob Greenberg is a member of the Junior Groups, and it may be that this severe punishment is threatened against the boy because of his membership in the organizations and his absence of one day is only used as a pretext. The principal made the threat when Jacob Greenberg defended himself intelligently and courageously in being unjustly commanded; but of course the dignified and august pedagog would not stand for any "back-talk" from a mere urchin. Pupils have no right to defend their rights, but must hang their heads, and be cringing.

SCOTT NEARING on Tour for the LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL to Address Meetings at

Toledo, Ohio
DEC. 16, 8 P. M.
LABOR TEMPLE

Canton, Ohio
DEC. 17, 8 P. M.
MUSIC HALL
810 Tusc E.

Akron, Ohio
TUESDAY, DEC. 18,
7:30 P. M.
LIBERTY HALL
561 S. Main St.

Cleveland, Ohio
DEC. 19, 8 P. M.
B. OF L. E. HALL

Youngstown, Ohio
MAGYAR A. C. HALL
338½ W. Federal St.
DEC. 20, 8 P. M.

Get Them Out by Christmas!

Army of Staunch and Loyal Readers Will Bring Growing Power to "The Daily Worker"

Next month, January, 1924, is to see the establishment of the first English-language Communist daily in the world. It will be owned, financed, controlled by a huge army of readers—the readers of "The Daily Worker," the official expression of the Workers Party.

Only weeks intervene, therefore, before this historic event takes place. These will be weeks of increased activity, of redoubled energy on behalf of "The Daily."

Work is being pushed during these few weeks on the two big drives. First, the raising of the remainder of the $100,000.00—the goal set, and, second, the getting of a huge mailing list, the rounding up of an unconquerable army of readers for "The Daily."

Moritz J. Loeb, former secretary of the Labor Defense Council, who has been selected as business manager for the paper, is directing the drive for subscriptions. During this effort and it is expected to reach many millions of progressive workers and sympathizer in the land.

C. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary of the Workers Party, on behalf of the Central Executive Committee, has issued a proclamation to all the members of the party, mobilizing them for the subscription drive. Special efforts will be made on the next three Sundays, Communist Sundays, Dec. 16, 23 and 30, paralleling the efforts of the Russian workers and farmers on their "Communistish Saturdays" during the most crucial days in the struggle to safeguard the fruits of the revolution of November 7, 1917.

It is expected that tens of thousands of "subs" will roll in from all sections of the land, since "The Daily Worker" is to be a national publication, with a country-wide appeal. This subscription drive for readers of "The Daily Worker" has been more carefully planned than any other effort of the American Communist movement and it is expected to bring greater results than any previous efforts. Every member of the Workers Party will participate. House-to-house canvassing and meeting class sections will constitute the major task. The workers will also be reached in the shops and factories, in the mills and the mines. Meetings of trade unions and workers' fraternal organizations will be covered, as well as all gatherings of sympathizing organizations.

"The drive for the subscriptions is now the most important effort to insure the life of 'The Daily' in the future," declares Comrade Loeb. "With an army of staunch and loyal readers, 'The Daily' will grow in power and influence. Its success will be assured."

Instructions for Subscription Campaign

(Clip This Out For Further Consultation)

I. House to House Canvass For Subs.

Party Declared Sec. 16, 23 and 30 Communist Sundays.

The major task to be carried on for the support of The Daily Worker is to be the securing of subscriptions. One of the best ways to fulfill this task is by conducting organized house to house canvasses to be carried on by the branches under the supervision of the city centrals.

Every party member is to be required to take full part in this work. The organization of the house-by-house canvass committees where they exist and where none exist by the branches. The organization is made that the city centrals allot a certain section for each branch to cover.

Dec. 16, 23 and 30 are declared by the party and The Daily Worker to be Communist Sundays upon which the entire party is directed to carry on intensive house to house canvasses. That does not mean that evenings and other spare time are not to be used also for this purpose.

The supplies which have been furnished to every branch consist of:

1. Special subscription lists upon which the names and addresses of the subscribers are to be written and the length of the subscription and the amount of money taken are to be listed.

2. Special receipt books upon which receipts are to be issued to those who subscribe for the paper.

3. Return envelopes.

II. Shop Canvass for Subs.

To be carried on by individual members in their shops and among their friends and acquaintances. Above named supplies to be used.

III. Union Canvass for Subs.

To be carried on by city centrals and where these do not exist by the branches. Speakers are to be sent to every union in which the floor can be secured. City Centrals are to route the best available speakers to these unions. In unions that are sympathetic to us the attempt should be made to get the union to subscribe for the entire membership. Where this cannot be done attempt should be made to have a campaign for subs carried on by the union itself amongst its members. Where this cannot be done permission should be secured to canvass those at the meeting for subscriptions. Where admittance to the union cannot be secured, subs should be solicited as the members pass in and out of hall. It is suggested that when covering big unions two people be sent; one to make the appeal and another to assist him in the canvassing. Women comrades often make the best canvassers.

IV. Meetings.

Attempts should be made to secure the floor at all labor meetings to appeal (past as well as future), your organization is formed primarily for the purpose of propagating for increased armaments and preparations for war. Do you maintain that this is in the interest of the youth of America's working class?

"Undoubtedly, the stench of the treatment of ex-soldiers in government hospitals has become too strong for your delicate nostrils and you now turn your attention to an organization which is fighting for the organization of the American working-class youth to fight wars as well as exploitation by those who pay your organization for carrying on its murderous activities—the capitalists of the United States.

"You seem sublimely ignorant, not only of the true nature of our organization, but the rights of any working-class organization in this country, to propagate its ideas.

"We propose, in the interest of the great mass of the American people, the workers of this country, that an investigation be conducted for the purpose of inquiring into the aims and activities—

(1) of the Young Workers League of America and its Junior Section.

(2) of the National Security League.

"That this investigation be conducted by seven individuals, three to be chosen by yourself, three by our organization, and an impartial representative of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

"Of course it is understood that it is the national organizations that are to be subjected to investigation.

"In the interest of truth, we hope you accept this challenge and that we receive an early reply."

OPEN FORUMS

Chicago, Capitol Building, 159 N. State St., Room 210. Sunday, 8 p. m., Dec. 16. Duncan McDonald on "Craft Verzus Industrial Unionism"; Dec. 23, J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of "The Worker," on "Labor, the Third Party, and the 1924 Elections."

* * *

Cleveland, Ohio.—Harrison George, well known labor leader and writer, who served a term in Leavenworth prison, will address the Cleveland open forum, Sunday, Dec. 16, 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave. Subject, "The I. W. W. of Today." The open forum is held regularly every Sunday evening. Jan. 6th the open forum will be addressed by Robert Minor, editor of Liberator, on the subject, "Who Are the Reds?" Speakers for other dates will be announced in next week's issue of "The Worker."

* * *

Milwaukee, Wis.—Dec. 23, 8 p. m., Jay Lovestone, "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism," Pyske Gemeinde Hall, corner 8th and Walnut Streets.

* * *

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 20, C. E. Ruthenberg: "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism," Labor Temple, 1318 Walnut St., auspices United Front Committee.

Chicago 100 per cent for Daily Worker's Sub Campaign

Party To Cover Entire City. Expect 10,000 New Subs. by Jan 1.

That "The Daily Worker" will become a publication with a circulation in Chicago of at least 10,000 to subscribers alone, is assured by the manner in which the party in Chicago has taken hold of the subscription campaign. In its meeting held December 4 the Chicago City Central Committee gave a thoro discussion to the Sub Campaign as outlined by The Daily Worker and laid plans to put it into complete effect.

Special committees have been appointed to visit trade unions and other labor organizations and to take charge of the house to house canvass for subs on the Communist Sundays, Dec. 16, 23 and 30. In the days intervening between now and January, practically every union in Chicago will be visited by speakers who will point out the tremendous advantage of the workers' daily newspaper and solicit subscriptions.

On the Communist Sundays, Chicago will witness a scene such as has not appeared since the Friends of Soviet Russia conducted its Tag Day here for the Famine Relief, when thousands of workers swarmed the streets and collected over $30,044 in a single day. The entire party in Chicago is mobilizing in the realization that the securing of subscribers for The Daily Worker is the most important work of Communist education and agitation that could be done. If the spirit in which the Chicago membership is entering into the subscription campaign is an indication of the results that can be expected, the slogan, "Ten Thousand Subscribers for The Daily Worker in Chicago by January 1," is setting too easy a goal.

Stations have been established in every section of the city at which all members who have not received their supplies or been assigned to a definite task should call on the dates given.

On Sunday, Dec. 16th, at 10 a. m., as well as the two following Sundays, Dec. 23rd and 30th, all members of the following branches on the North-side must call at Imperial Hall, 2409 North Halsted St. to receive their supplies and full instructions on how to proceed in house to house canvass for subscriptions.:

North Side English, Finnish, German, Hungarian, Roumanian, Scandinavian, Lake View and North Side Y. W. L. and Liebknecht Y. W. L.

On the same days the following branches on the Northwest Side call for full instructions and supplies at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

N. W. English, N. W. Jewish, Scandinavian Karl Marx, Czecho-Slovak, Hanson Park, Maplewood and Herah Lekert branches of the Y. W. L.

Members of the following branches call at the Technical School headquarters, 1902 W. Division St.:

Northwest Russian, Lithuanian No. 3, Polish N. W. Side, Ukrainian No. 1.

Members of the following branches in the Douglas Park territory should call for their supplies and instructions at 3322 Douglas Blvd.:

Czecho-Slovak Women's No. 2, Czecho-Slovak No. 2, Czecho-Slovak Town of Lake, Czecho-Slovak No. 3, Douglas Park English, Douglas Park Jewish, Douglas Park Russian, Lithuanian No. 41, Polish 25th St., Lettish Branch, West Side Y. W. L. and John Reed Y. W. L. branches.

Members of the following branches on the Near West Side must call for supplies and instructions at Italian Hall, 511 Sangamon St.:

Armenian Branch, Italian 31st Ward Branch.

Members of the following branches should call for supplies and instructions at headquarters of Spravedlnost, 1825 S. Loomis St.:

South Slavic Branch No. 1, Czecho-Slovak Branch No. 1, Czecho-Slovak Women's No. 1, Mid-City English, Greek City Branch, Italian West Side No. 1, Italian West Side No. 2, Lawndale Y. W. L., Marshfield Y. W. L. and Rosa Luxemburg branches.

Members of the following branches on the near South Side must call for supplies and instructions at headquarters of "Vilnis," 2513 S. Halsted:

South Side English, Bridgeport English, Lithuanian No. 5, Lithuanian No. 2, Ukrainian No. 5, Bridgeport Y. W. L. Branch.

Members of the following branches in the Englewood territory must call for supplies and instructions at I. O. G. T. Hall, 641 E. 61st St.:

Englewood English, Englewood Scandinavian, Polish South Side, Italian Branch, Crossing, Englewood Y. W. L. Branch.

Members of all Pullman and South Chicago branches must call for supplies and instructions at 10701 Stephenson Ave.

Pullman Greek Branch, Pullman Hungarian, Lithuanian No. 47, Pullman Polish, Pullman Russian, Pullman Ukrainian, Burnside Ukrainian, South Slavic English, Bridgeport English, South Chicago Polish, South Chicago Scandinavian, South Chicago, South Slavic.

Members of Cicero branches must call for supplies and instructions at Italian Hall, "Circolo Studi Sociali," 1420 S. 50th Court:

Czecho-Slovak Women's, Cicero; Czecho-Slovak, Berwyn; Czecho-Slovak, Cicero; English, Cicero; Italian, Cicero; Lithuanian No. 74, Scandinavian West Side.

Trial of Harrison George in I. W. W. Is Blow at Heresy

After the most extraordinary "heresy trial" ever prosecuted in the Industrial Workers of the World, that organization vindicated Harrison George from charges of "disorderly conduct, dishonesty and disloyalty." These charges arose from George's article in the Communist press attacking the anarchistic policy of the I. W. W. papers with the grossest misinformation about Soviet Russia and the Red International of Labor Unions.

The two hearings held in I. W. W. headquarters and in the unofficial presence of the delegates to the I. W. W. convention, George introduced incontrovertible proof that I. W. W. officials had gone beyond their rightful control over the press, which on questions of policy is supposed to be upon equality to both sides, and had deliberately filled I. W. W. papers with one-sided misinformation against the Red International, while refusing repeatedly to give any space to articles in favor of the Moscow economic international by himself and other I. W. W. members. The verdict upholds George's contention that I. W. W. members, denied space on this matter of international affiliation in their own press, have a right to read other members with their arguments thru the Communist press or any other independent means.

George's militant defense was, in reality, an attack upon those who have carried on a campaign against Communists and Red International sympathizers in the I. W. W. His proof that such policy had resulted in official disruption and the loss of a great body of membership, which stood out because of expulsions, sluggishness and censorship, could not be refuted. The measure of his victory may be seen by the fact that at the union meeting at which George was exonerated without a dissenting vote, George Williams was recording secretary and Justus Ebert, chairman.

Every worker who has the interest of the I. W. W. at heart and who feels that its place in world affairs should ultimately lead it to affiliation with the Red International, will hail this sign of an end of hysterical attacks on Communism and Russian sympathizers as a vindication, not only of George, but of the I. W. W.'s traditional claim that its membership is possessed of absolutely unfettered freedom of speech on matters of policy.

On the Question of Party Re-organization

By EARL R. BROWDER

The question of the re-organization of the party upon shop and industrial nuclei is one of the most burning questions on the agenda of the coming convention. There has been little discussion on the question, either among the members, in the press, or in the leading committees. No one is clear as to just how this measure is to be carried out. The proposal made for the convention by the Central Executive Committee, published in "The Worker," December 8th, does not meet the situation. It is not clear, and it definitely shows that the question has not been studied sufficiently. It cannot be adopted as it stands.

The Communist International has laid down the principles upon which our party should be organized, and there can be no question that the party will endorse these principles. The proposed application, however, is another matter, and promises to do little to solve the problem. But there is a more sensible and common-sense way of settling this matter than for everyone at once to begin writing theses about it. There is no dispute in principle. Therefore, the following proposal is made:

That the convention of the Workers Party immediately upon organization, shall form a commission on party re-organization, to include representatives of the federations, which commission shall work out a plan of application of the principles laid down by the Communist International, and that the plan shall then be submitted to the Fifth Congress in March.

Adopted by the District Executive Committee, District No. 8.

Arne Swabeck, District Organizer.

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New Years Day, 1924
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for the benefit of T. U. E. L.
Good Speakers. Good Music.
Tickets
in advance 75c, at door $1.00.
Refreshments.
Auspices English Branch, Workers Party and Trade Union Educational League.

Total for Daily Worker Drive Now $63,600.21

THE DAILY WORKER must be established. The workers for THE DAILY WORKER have made up their minds that it must be established. The Workers Party is one of the great army of which it is the standard bearer. BUT WE MUST DO MORE! We must do it in the next four weeks! We must do it in the next month! We must do it every party member must do his share. We must do it every worker must do his share. We must do it every friend, shop-mates, and sympathizer must do his share. We must do it—WE, THE WORKERS. We can, if every member is ON HIS TOES! We must present a motion on the floor for support of THE DAILY WORKER. We can, if every comrade in the fraternal and sympathetic organizations will do his share.

IF YOU HAVE NOT BOUGHT A SHARE OF STOCK AT $5 BUY IT NOW—AT YOUR FIRST BRANCH MEETING.

The Central Executive Committee has decided to issue THE DAILY WORKER in January. The business management and the editorial staff is on the job and everything is being prepared to launch THE DAILY WORKER. But in order to insure stability, permanence and success of THE DAILY WORKER, $100,000.00 must be completely subscribed. The drive for $100,000. This depends on YOU. An extra dollar; an extra share; an extra effort to get all comrades in line to buy their share; this will spell success for the Drive.

If you have not bought a share of stock at $5 buy it now—at your first branch meeting.

All together, Comrades! Let's go over the top by January!

Here are the results of the Drive for the period Nov. 24th to Dec. 8th:

From Districts		From Language Bureaus	
District 1 Boston	$ 565.00		
District 2 New York	560.00	Lithuanian	$ 70.00
District 3 Philadelphia	210.00	Polish	30.00
District 4 Buffalo	85.00	Lettish	10.00
District 5 Pittsburgh	5.00	Ukrainian	231.00
District 6 Chicago	670.00	South Slavic	60.00
District 9 Minnesota	180.00	Roumanian	75.00
District 10 St. Louis	25.00	German	45.00
District 12 Denver	30.00	Hungarian	250.00
District 13 California	525.00	Greek	70.00
District 14 New Haven	90.00	Russian	638.00
Agricultural District	60.00	Scandinavian	21.00
Seattle	5.00		
Total from Districts	$2,962.18	Total from Bureaus	$1,791.12
Total from Federation Bureaus			$ 1,791.12
Total from Districts			2,952.18
Miscellaneous receipts (individuals and unions)			689.84
Total receipts Nov. 24 to Dec. 8			$ 5,382.14
Previously announced			58,218.07
TOTAL FOR DRIVE TO DEC. 8			$63,600.21

DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
John J. Ballam, Manager.

National Security League Gets Y. W. L. Challenge to Probe Activities of the Young Workers

A challenge to investigate the activities of the Young Workers League of America, with offices at 1009 N. State Street, Chicago, has been issued to the National Security League.

In a letter addressed to Etta V. Leighton of The National Security League, fascist organization, with headquarters in New York, the national executive committees, Young Workers League, proposes that an investigating committee of seven be appointed, three by the Young Workers League, three by the National Security League and one by the Chicago Federation of Labor, to inquire into the activities of both the organizations first mentioned.

Recognizing the fact that the Young Workers League, together with its Junior Section, is foremost in the fight against its imperialist military program, the National Security League, thru its "civic" secretary, Etta V. Leighton, has sent a rebuke to some of the capitalist papers because of the humorous manner in which they greeted the arrest of Grannoff, 11-year-old member of the New York Junior Section.

"It's no joke; it's a tragedy," says Miss Leighton. "What is facing us ten years from now, when the Leo Grannoff's vote?"

According to Miss Leighton, the National Security League "has been reading the Young Worker, as well as the Young Comrade, and is well aware of the persistent activities carried on by the Communist youth movement in the United States.

An investigation into the activities of the Young Workers League, and Grannoff's connection with it, was ordered by Judge Hoyt of the New York Children's Court, when the case was set for December 15.

In the statement issued to the press, the National Security League says:

"The pity of it is that Leo doesn't stand alone. All over the country bright young children, boys and girls, are of the Reds, who lose no chances to preach the doctrine that destroys personal morals and civic probity. The editor of one of the best known teachers' magazines asked the writer to help teachers counteract these influences.

"How long dare these fiends to be allowed to exploit the souls of little children? How long are they to be left free to warp the lives of our little children and teach them hate of the land that offers them freedom and opportunity."

Evidently, Miss Leighton is not concerned with the bodies and health of the 2,500,000 child laborers in this country, but is peculiarly interested in the exploitation of their soul.

The text of the letter, which was signed by Martin Abern, secretary, and Nat Kaplan, National Junior Director, Young Workers League, was sent to Miss Leighton is as follows:

"From various press reports we learn that you have taken a singular interest in the Junior Section of the Young Workers League of America, and have taken the occasion of Leo Grandoff's arrest to levy a host of hysterical charges against our organization.

"With 85 per cent of the national budget now being spent for war pur-

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As We See It

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

The merry stool pigeons in the employ of the patriotic red-baiter, William J. Burns are getting out the hook. The worthy's assistants, who are "the greatest secret-service men since the days of Julius Caesar," B. Means, prosperous agent of the Kaiser and all-around criminal, is again in the toils of the law. His case is not dissimilar to the star action in a great bogus conspiracy in violation of the Prohibition Enforcement Act. Another Burns agent is up on the charge of a policeman and last week the Chicago papers carried a story of the rape of a young girl by a degenerate attached to the local office of the Burns International Detective Agency. These are the men who are depended on to protect American honor from the assaults of the progressive members of the trade union movement and from friends of human freedom in general.

* * *

The New York police have a Rogue's Gallery for current plays appearing on the stage of the metropolis. What about a gallery for the motion pictures? Ninety per cent of them are not fit for exhibition outside of a detention camp for morons.

* * *

"About the only silver lining to the black cloud of industrial depression that hangs over Butte, Montana, is the splendid reception received by the Farmer-Labor Party," writes Jack McCarthy, Advertising and Circulation Manager of the Butte Bulletin. The miners of the Copper City have just been handed a 50 per cent cut in wages. Yet we read in the papers that there is no let up in the prosperity wave and capitalist kings are handing out dividends in a rather reckless fashion. The upper set are having a jolly time this winter while a black prospect faces the wage slaves. "This country will never tolerate Communism," shriek the intellectual bats whose mental vision does not reach beyond the end of the week. Their prototypes in Germany were of the same opinion in 1914, but today, well dressed women are seen picking up rotten potatoes out of the gutter in the streets of Berlin and old women are dropping dead with hunger. Germany was strong and powerful in 1914. Today her people are in despair and in their last extremity they are turning with anxious faces to the only organization that offers the solution of their problem, the Communist Party of Germany.

* * *

O. Henry, one of the best short story writers that any country produced, used one of his funniest and most philosophical characters to reel off some sarcasm at the expense of the so-called legitimate business man. Jeff Peters (a creation of O. Henry) did not fleece the public according to Blackstone, therefore, he was obliged to wear a pair of nimble feet and keep a clear brain. Jeff sold stock in the Dreamland Gold Mine Company. The public robbed it up. But Jeff did not have the heart to keep the money. He returned it to the suckers. This is what he would call "illegitimate graft" as distinct from the way Rockefeller separated the public from their coin. That was "legitimate graft." The legal gentry take severe in their punishment of those who go outside the fold in preying on the public. This "Doc" Cook discovered when he hooked a fourteen-year sentence for greasing his palm with some of the proceeds from the sale of stock in an imaginary oil well. This is the second discovery the "Doc" made that did not turn out to his advantage. The first was the North Pole. The jury probably had that in mind so they gave his plea for leniency a cold reception. The Doc and freedom are now as far apart as the poles.

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Attorney and Counsellor

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Coolidge Message Cheers the Employing Class

By JAY LOVESTONE.

President Coolidge has at last broken his long silence. "The Spokesman of the White House is no longer a puppet. After months of reticence, Calvin Coolidge has opened his mouth to proclaim himself the champion of the employing class. The President's first message is a reactionary thunderbolt hurled into the arena of national politics.

The Wall Street Journal, bosom pal of the richest financial interests in circulation, pictured this intimate bond between the White House and the Stock Exchange in these vivid, forceful words: :

"Wall Street's reaction to President Coolidge's first message to Congress was a great feeling of relief over the favorable auspices under which the new session was opened. Stocks mirrored the favorable, hopeful character of the President's attitude in one of the broadest and most buoyant markets of the year. Bonds were featured in this demonstration, but virtually every section of the list participated and the closing prices were at the highest levels of the current upswing . . . Wall Street rightly regarded President Coolidge's message to Congress as the most constructive document of recent years."

No plainer talking is necessary. No better eloquent and accurate characterization of the class character of the President's message could be made by any one.

Coolidge Caters to Capitalists.

From his first to his last word Coolige catered to the capitalists. In speaking of the distress of the ex-soldiers the President displayed his unexampled generosity with an offer of more hospital beds and new hospitals.

"But I do not favor the granting of a bonus," declared the President in relieving the wealthy property owners of their fear that for vote-getting reasons, he might not go the limit in preventing the enactment of this legislation.

Emphatically declaring himself against a bonus to the mass of ex-soldiers, the Chief Executive went out of his way to assure the shipping interests that he was opposed to the government owning the fleet of vessels which cost the country billions of dollars, and that he would do everything to transfer the ships to private hands.

The President came out unreservedly for the continuation of Section 15 of the Esch-Cummins Act guaranteeing the railroads profit on their investments. Of course, Coolidge refuses to call this a bonus or a guarantee to the railway owners. Politically it is more palatable to label this method of subsidizing the railroad corporations as fixing rates that "should be just and reasonable." But it is perfectly effective to note that the President is opposed to anybody proposing legislation tampering with the section requiring the railroads to return half of their profits in excess of six per cent. Coolidge prefers to rely on the Supreme Court to declare this section of the present railway bonus law unconstitutional than to have some disgruntled congressman from the wheat belt strengthen its provisions against the rail lords.

Naturally, the President does not mince any words in proclaiming his intention to have Congress cut the taxes of the big business interests. The New York Commercial reports that the Coolidge message "was received in Wall Street at the White House conference as being even more drastic in the way of tax reduction than the day was in the matter of economy." Coolidge at the moment of the President's message to Congressional henchmen the sale of a measure to reduce the taxes of the most hale a million—actually $24,000

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Miner Militants Hear Call, "All Aboard for Indianapolis!"

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH,
Secretary, Progressive International Committee, United Mine Workers of America.

January, 1924, is almost here. With it comes the convention of the United Mine Workers of America. That historic market-house at Indianapolis, Ind., Tomlinson Hall, will be the scene of some lively doings when the convention assembles, for the forces of Progress intend to fight for their every inch against the forces of reaction headed by John L. Lewis.

This convention should and will without doubt be an epoch-making one, and when Lewis starts slinging his "Anti-Red Paint," the army of news-grabbers who are always on the job, will have an awful time feeding the news-consuming public with the true story.

It is safe to bet that it will be no re-hash of Portland, for in this convention the representatives of the most radical group of workers in America will assemble. Rest assured that it will not be an exclusive affair for "Officials Only," as Old Sam's American Federation of Labor conventions are, and boasts of charter revocation, Anti-Red bogey speeches and the sanctimonious wails of "Honest-to-God" labor fakirs will not be applauded by this delegation. No, they won't even be tolerated. In past conventions the administration forces have had things mostly their own way, because of the failure of the rank and file delegates getting themselves together, but different things will be doled after the close of this gathering.

That is because the "Progressives" have been on the job every local they could reach they have told of the necessity of cleaning house, so that we could better fortify ourselves for the inevitable struggle with predatory wealth. The slogan, "Put your own house in order," is not a very good one, wherein it applies to the American labor movement, for to this day the officialdom has done little more than demonstrate that it is the very quintessence of Capitalism itself.

The present mis-leaders of the labor movement in this country do nothing but present themselves as the bulwark of the very system they are supposed to protect us from. If that is the kind they intend to be, and their actions indicate that to be the case, then there is no time like the present for house-cleaning. We will turn them over to the system they love so well, and place in their stead men who have been tested in the fires of persecution, and found not wanting.

There are men in our ranks, men who are so disgusted with the manner in which our affairs are conducted that they think nothing of telling the world that they have never attended meetings for months.

Yet these same men are the ones who went down the line to establish our union in their respective sections. They are still good fighters "on the job," but will not mete a hand elsewhere. If one questions them about why they don't attend, they say they are waiting for the dawn of a better day, and try to let it go at that.

Of course, no self-respecting, class-conscious member of the union will accept that for an answer, so when they are pushed for a further examination they will say that they are tired of being betrayed by men whom they helped rout out of the "scab" fields a few years ago.

Of course, a statement like that makes one look for a new avenue of approach—especially when you know you are hearing the truth, for it is only about a decade ago, that men who now hold responsible positions in the U. M. W. of A. were working in the non-union fields of Pennsylvania.

Today a stranger would be unable to single them out of a body of mine owners and politicians, because they all look alike and talk alike. Such is the record of the "clique" that now rules the miners' union? What has this administration done to better the lot of the membership? At the Cleveland, 1919, convention, over which the then "Acting" President Lewis presided, such measures as "Nationalization," "Labor Party," "Election of Organizers" and "Alliance" with the railroaders received favorable action, but the results obtained are so conspicuous by their absence, that one is led to believe, and with some certainty, that Lewis never stopped his "ACTING." True they can point to wage increases, so do the grocer and the rest of the traders in charge would do well to write us to tell what can be done to help revive the sale and distribution of books, papers and pamphlets. Do not hesitate to tell us your problems. We will do all we possibly can to help out. The following letter, received from one of the speakers who addressed several meetings of the "6th Anniversary Celebrations," have shed some light on the subject. The district organizers, secretaries of city central committees and branches would do well to give this matter their attention, whether this letter does not picture just such conditions as prevail in their jurisdictions. Will you tell us, please?

To the Literature Department:
Comrades:

What's wrong with our sale of literature? Everyone will admit that in this activity, we boast neither energy, militancy nor any other virtue. The literature at meetings I addressed on November 7th, the Sixth Anniversary, shows what is wrong. The sole effort to sell literature at one of the meetings consisted of a table in the rear of the hall decorated with four or five copies of ancient matter, the "Thesis of the Second Congress of the Communist International;" a single copy of a letter Lenin once wrote to American workingmen. The party Trade Union Educational League pamphlets and magazines or other current matter never existed for this meeting. The spirit of the old song, "How the hell can we sell books when there are no books to sell?"

At the other meeting, this defect in salesmanship was much in evidence. Here the books were on hand. But flat on the table. They were as far away from the audience as were their authors. Books unfortunately have no legs. They cannot climb into the pocket of the worker. They must be sold. And to sell them they should be wanted by the worker. At least he ought to know there are such and such books on sale. A desire for them should be provoked. In short, instead of the decorating the table, a group of comrades should have been going thru the audience energetically proffering the books for sale.

The old Socialist Party, if it knew little else, understood how to dispose of literature—good or bad. Is this a lost art for us? More attention to the need of literature selling, better preparation for mass meetings and a group of comrades to look after this matter at the meetings and we will begin to dispose of literature.

W. W. W.

Buy Brain Food For Presents.

While we do not harp on the old time system of spending money recklessly for Xmas presents, tho we know for a fact, that many of our readers and others who may not have anything in common with the Christian world in the celebration of Xmas as such, do spend money buying presents, etc. To those, of course, we address our advice to BUY FOOD, brain food, for holiday presents. Somewhere else in this paper appears an advertisement in that connection, and we expect that all our readers will help us to advance the up-to-date slogan: 'BRAIN FOOD FOR PRESENTS, among such people who would be up to do it and who need it.

Comrades in charge of the different open forums in the different cities, will you please tell us what literature you are selling, and how and what are the sales?

Meetings of Cooks and Waiters.

Cooks, pastry cooks, waiters and waitresses in Chicago are asked to keep the date, Friday, Dec. 14, 8:15 p. m., open for the monster mass meeting at the North Side Turner Hall, 822 N. Clark Street. Meeting under the auspices of the Hotel and Restaurant Branch, Amalgamated Food Workers, 214 N. State St.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION.

Our Literature Department

NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, Director.

This column is dedicated to the purpose of discussing ways and means and experiences how to promote and effect successful sales of literature, announcements for new literature, etc. Contributions are solicited from our D. O's, Organizers, Speakers or anybody interested in this vital problem.

Literature sales are on the increase. Reports are coming in from many sections, that new literature agents have been elected and assistants added, where the conditions warrant such action. Many points, however, have not been heard from. The com-

"Daily Worker" Wants Stenog!

Stenographers who are members of the Workers Party are offered an excellent opportunity to obtain employment in one of the most interesting and important undertakings of the party. The Daily Worker Business Office needs a stenographer, competent to handle a large volume of stenographic work.

This is a chance for some live wire to find rapid advancement into executive work in the party. Write immediately giving stenographic and party experience to: DAILY WORKER, 1009 N. State St., Room 214, Chicago, Ill.

Membership Campaign Making Great Headway in New York.

The membership campaign is now beginning to show results. English branches were organized in Yonkers, Newark, Paterson and West New York. English branches are in the process of organization in Elizabeth and Passaic. The Finnish, Lettish, and Jewish branches are especially active in the drive. We have initiated 107 members in September, 117 in October, and 150 in November.

We are now organizing a systematic drive thru the Federation and the various sections of the District. The Jewish Federation started its campaign with an impressive demonstration at Central Opera House on Sunday, November 25th. Over 2,000 were present at the meeting, and the enthusiasm displayed there promises that the Jewish Federation will more than fill its quota.

The applications that are coming in are mostly from trade union members and it seems that the attack by the reactionaries of the labor unions, from Mr. Gompers down to Sigman, is helping our organization to bring the militant elements of the trade unions into our ranks.

We are now expecting the English Branches in the District to become more active in the campaign and to mobilize all their forces for the membership drive.

Coming Events in Boston.

Saturday, Dec. 29, 7:30 p. m., grand ball, to be given by Labor Defense Council of Boston, at Dudley St. Opera House, 113-119 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass. Tickets 50 cents.

Stonecutters' International Union Endorses the Federated Farmer-Labor Party

(Special to "The Worker")

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—The movement for a Labor Party in which the farmers and workers of this country will be united for joint political action is going forward in spite of the refusal of the American Federation of Labor to endorse this movement.

The convention of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union of America here went on record with only one voting against the resolution for independent political action by industrial workers and farmers thru a Farmer-Labor Party.

Not only did the convention endorse the principle of independent political action, but it also directed its approval of the largest organization of workers and farmers now carrying on the struggle on the political field by endorsing the Federated Farmer-Labory Party organized by the representatives of 600,000 workers and farmers in the convention held in Chicago in July.

The resolution adopted reads as follows:

Whereas, the events during the last years in the labor movement and especially in our trade show that the capitalists use their political influence against organized labor thru meaningless labor legislation and thru injunctions:

Whereas, the workers cannot resist the attacks of the employers if they do not organize and use their political strength:

Resolved, that the Cleveland convention of the Stonecutters' Union approves the movement for a bona fide labor party;

Resolved that the convention endorses the FEDERATED FARMER-LABOR PARTY as the best expression of the labor party movement.

A resolution was also adopted calling for the recognition of Soviet Russia with only the one dissenting vote against it.

The action of the Journeymen Stonecutters' International Union is noteworthy in that an international organization representing some ten to fifteen thousand workers is now definitely committed to independent political action thru an organized party—the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Clean Up for New Year

By S. T. HAMMERSMARK.

Having visited practically every Workers Party office in the United States this year in my travels for the Labor Defense Council and the Friends of Soviet Russia, I have been impressed with the tremendous amount of work so small a number of workers can accomplish.

The pioneer and missionary spirit of these comrades everywhere has been an inspiration and has made me feel proud that I am connected with work that has put me in such close contact with the best and most unselfish workers I have ever met.

But there is one glaring shortcoming that I noticed in practically every office and that eats stacks of old literature and unused copies of "The Worker" and other literature.

Why not get this out? Why not organize a Sunday morning distributing campaign? Make a thoro cleanup of every piece of old literature in every headquarters before the first of the year. This can easily be done. If there is a supply of blanks of any kind that should have been used, either get them out or write to the proper parties that you have more than you can use and dispose of them some way.

There is no excuse for untidy offices. There is no reason why every piece of literature should not be in the hands of workers and every local office ready for "The Daily Worker" on the first of January.

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JANET MARCH, a novel, by Floyd Dell (objected to by New England Society)	2.50
The Great Steel Strike, and its Lesson, by W. Z. Foster	1.75
A WEEK, by Iury Libedinsky, The first novel under the Russian Soviet Regime	1.50
	$13.75

THE WHOLE SET TO ONE ADDRESS TO DEC. 25 $10.00 Single books as above.

Address:
Literature Department, Workers Party
1009 N. STATE STREET CHICAGO, ILL.

The British Elections

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

British labor leaders who have been taking lessons in royal etiquette may be obliged to test their erudition in the fine points of conduct, necessary for appearance before the royal presence without causing the butlers, footmen and potboys who decorate Buckingham Palace to giggle with merriment. As a result of the recent general election the Labor Party occupies the position of His Majesty's opposition with a greater number of representatives than at any other period in its history.

The Labor Party was represented in the last Parliament by 142 members. It now has 185, leading the liberals by 32 and only 74 behind the Tory Party. In the previous Parliament the Tory Party had a majority over all other parties combined. As a result of the latest election it could only function with the good will of the Labor and Liberal parties.

Stanley Baldwin, the Tory premier, tendered his resignation to the King after the results were announced. The King will very likely call on Ramsay MacDonald to form a government. In the event of the latter's refusal, he may call on Asquith as the leader of the Liberal Party. As neither the Labor nor the Liberal parties have sufficient strength to form a government independently, a coalition ministry is probable. But the Labor Party announced that it would not under any circumstances form a coalition with the Liberal party. Certainly such treason to the working class of Great Britain would cause an upheaval in the British Labor Party though Mr. MacDonald's flankering for office is well known. On the other hand it is quite likely that a Liberal-Conservative coalition will evolve out of the present muddle, and with it the development of a definite anti-Socialist Party. In this party the fake radical Lloyd George will play a prominent part.

The principal issue between the Conservative and Liberal parties was protection versus Free Trade. The Labor Party put forward a moderate program principally distinguished from the Liberal Party program by the capital levy, but the Labor Party leaders in their speeches did everything possible to take the revolutionary sting out of this demand, by using it its purpose to be the redemption of war debt rather than its use for social purposes, as the Communists demanded.

Lloyd George and Asquith, the two royal capitalist hacks who have been doing each other since the wily Welshman knifed his political tutor in the back during the early days of the war, put up a united front in the last election.

Stanley Baldwin, who rushed the election in an endeavor to get out of the mess in which his bungling foreign policy found him, succeeded in adding more of his dilemma and also got out of office. His rash tactics have cost the Tory the government.

The Communist Party candidates participated in the contest, six on the Labor Party ticket and two independently in the Communist ticket, but not against the Labor Party. While the Labor Party program dabbled in reform measures, accepted the Treaty of Versailles as its own, coddled the moribund League of Nations and in general attempted to put the machine of the labor movement into the old bottles of capitalism, the Communist Party declared for the abolition of the capitalist system and the establishment of a workers' government as the only solution. Among its main planks demanded were: Confiscation of all idle factories and land, sixteen dollars a week minimum wage with a six hour working day, full maintenance for all unemployed, housing for all, and the complete liberation from British dominion of all subject races.

The Communist Party worked earnestly in support of the Labor Party candidates and while the working class can hope little from such leaders as now dominate the British Labor Party, the recent elections indicate the approach of a labor government in England. Then the real struggle for the leadership of the British working class will begin between the recent reactionary tools of capitalism who are satisfied with mild reforms without going to the root of the trouble and the Communists who are out to establish a workers' republic as a first step in the building up of the Communist society where the land and factories and all the wealth producing machinery of England will be the property of the producers. And not until then can the British workers and working farmers begin to solve their problems.

Endorse the F. F. L. P.

The Western Progressive Farmers' conference at Sedro-Woolley, Wash., endorsed the Federated Farmer-Labor Party pending the action of the next state convention, when the question will come before the organization for final action.

The Skagit County, Wash., unit of the Western Progressive Farmers, in session at Baker Heights, Wash., endorsed the stand of their officials at the county convention in affiliating with the Federated Farmer-Labor party.

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Perlstein and Employers Unite to Blacklist Workers

By F. W. JOHNSTONE.

Mayer Perlstein, vice president of the Morris Sigman regime in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in connivance with the employers' association, has made the removed three of the expelled members from the shop in which they worked.

Not being able to make headway because of the great opposition of the rank and file to his disruptive and ruinous tactics, Perlstein has placed himself outside the pale of union ethics, when he appeals to the employers' association to help him to put those members on the black list, who refuse to bow to his tyrannical rulings.

In one case the worker was told frankly that the union demanded his expulsion from the shop, his employer blaming it on the employers' association, of which he is a member, and the association blaming it upon the union. This caused quite a stir among the workers, and they are demanding that he be returned to the shop. This way was too crude, so they tried another method.

The second member to be fired, was given no excuse. This, however, constitutes a grievance, as no one can be fired without reason, and the expelled members are entitled to the protection of the union until the committee hears their appeal. The third man to be fired was first told by his employer that he had nothing against him, but he insisted on being told why, the employer finally stating, "Well, if you want an excuse, your work is no good," this had to be said with a smile, because this man has worked for the firm for five years.

These workers placed their grievances before the union and were told that it would be taken up immediately. On the meeting at which the grievance was to be taken up, they were told bluntly that there was nothing doing.

Perlstein's Treacherous Acts and Broken Promises.

When Perlstein first came to Chicago it was for the purpose of starting an organization drive, at least that was the excuse advanced. He united the members who were now expelled to the shop, stating publicly that they were the best and most active members of the union. He told me personally, during one of the Chicago Federation of Labor meetings, that Davidson, Lipenson and others were fine people to work with, and that they were idealists. A few weeks later he demanded that the same idealist be removed from the Joint Board as delegates and officers.

He promised the rank and file then, that under no circumstances would anybody be expelled from the union, and gave them to understand that he was sympathetic, but was simply carrying out orders. He also told the membership that he was going to New York and straighten the matter out.

It evidently was straightened out in New York, because on his return he immediately started to expel the most progressive members without the semblance of a trial. Perlstein's treacherous acts are always accompanied with sympathy for those he intends to hurt with the steady promise that it won't go any further. This time he told the membership that under no circumstances would anybody be removed from the shop, that he felt sorry for them, but he was only carrying out the orders of the G. E. B.

Now he has found out, that finding, disfranchising and even expulsion from the union, will not keep the militants from advocating amalgamation, the shop steward system and the other progressive measures that he is opposed to, or rather to be correct, what Abe Cahan is opposed to. He has also found out that he cannot get the support of the rank and file in putting over his disruptive policy. So he has formed a united front with the employers' association.

Perlstein is the most treacherous labor official in Chicago. What he is thinking, and what he is saying bears no relation, the one to the other. His word is not worth a tinker's damn. He holds out the olive branch of peace to cover up an exceedingly treacherous act, and draws it away when he thinks the sting is too acutely felt, and prepares to stab his victim again. He has only a selfish interest in the union, and absolutely none for the workers as a class. He is drunk with power and wants to retain it at all costs. He has not the ability to lead a real live progressive union, so he is determined to destroy it.

He would rather be the head of a weak and spineless organization than top sergeant in the rear rank of a real live militant union. A tyrant, he is, a slave to the tyrants who lord over him. He licks the boots of those above him, and expects the same service from those whom he considers beneath him. No workable understanding can be reached with Perlstein, because he has no code of honor. If the I. L. G. W. U. wants to regain the position that it formerly held, namely, that of being one of the most militant unions in the city of Chicago, it must first get rid of Mayer Perlstein.

Sillinsky Stands for Progress in Tailors' Union

By LEONARD FREEMAN.

The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America has long been looked upon as one of the advanced sections of the American labor movement. Its membership is progressive and alert. Strangely enough, it still has a General Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas Sweeney, who belongs to the reactionary group of American Federation of Labor leaders.

Sweeney is to the tailors' union what Gompers is to the American Federation of Labor. The harmony between these two men was shown clearly in the Portland Convention where Gompers' speech, the progressives, and so did Sweeney. Both of them helped to stab the Federated Press, to kill the resolution for amalgamation, recognition of Soviet Russia, and other progressive measures. Both were for the expulsion of Wm. F. Dunne, the delegate of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, because he is a Communist. Yet when the votes of the tailors at the American Federation of Labor convention were thus being cast for reaction by Sweeney, the tailors themselves were progressive.

But the tailors' union had one representative who stood for progress throughout the Portland gathering. That was Max J. Sillinsky, one of the best known and popular members of the tailors' union. Sillinsky is now being spoken of quite generally in the union as a candidate for the office of general secretary-treasurer. He has certainly made a good record to run on. He represents the progressive ideas of the rank and file of the tailors' union. In contrast to Sweeney, he voted for all the progressive measures that came before the Portland convention. He stood out against the "red hysteria" and voted for William F. Dunne. In his conservous stand he brought upon himself the wrath of the entire reactionary officialdom.

But if the reactionaries are angry with Sillinsky, not so the rank and file. They now say they want him as the executive head of their union. The fight between Sillinsky and Sweeney, in the coming election for general secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, is thus a deep struggle of principles. It is not Sillinsky versus Sweeney. It is progress versus decay. Sweeney will have the support of every reactionary, including the personal backing of Gompers. Sillinsky will have to depend entirely upon the alert and progressive rank and file.

Those of the tailors' union there are springing up "Sillinsky for Secretary Committees" to see that he gets the proper support in the coming election. It is natural that this should be so. Sweeney has the machinery of the organization at his disposal, while if the rank and file want to elect Sillinsky they must form committees for that purpose. The reactionaries are bound to be defeated in the coming contest if the issue is clear. That means that all progressives should unite upon one candidate, and that man is naturally Sillinsky. He is a national figure, and every tailor knows him. He has stood for progress in Portland. He does not know about this boost, and he may not approve of it, but if progressives rally he will join in the demand that he run for the office, he is a good union man and will accept the duty. Every militant and progressive will join in the great movement for SILLINSKY FOR SECRETARY OF THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION.

Labor Fakers' Co-operation Scheme Receives Setback

By ANDREW OVERGAARD.

William H. Johnston, international president of the Machinists' Union, has received a setback in his proposal to turn the unions over to the employers to be used as efficiency instruments. The employers of Seattle turned down his proposition, in spite of all the efforts of the pay-roll gang to put it across.

In the Seattle incident we see another angle to the scheme of "co-operation" with the bosses. Whereas the publicity given the plan lately has related to the railroads, and concerned the installation of efficiency engineers paid by the union to the their slave-driver, in Seattle the scheme was to apply to the contract machine shops.

According to a leaflet issued in Seattle by Johnston, the machinists were to come to a mutual understanding with the bosses of that city, to compete with the united bosses and workers of other cities in producing the cheapest machinery. If the machinists of Tacoma, united with their bosses under the scheme, should fall behind the machinists of Seattle, united with their bosses, then the machinists of Seattle were supposed to make a gain in the extra profits brought to Seattle thereby. It is certainly a weird and wonderful scheme, and makes one wonder how such insanity can be allowed to wander over the earth unchecked.

In order that it may not appear that this is an exaggeration, here is an exact quotation from the leaflet, signed by Johnston:

"If every Manager and Machanic employed in the Machinery Industry of Seattle were highly efficient, the Industry here would develop a reputation, and soon outstrip other Coast Cities, as a direct result of economic and scientific productive powers: Co-operation. Increased Profits and Wages would result as the fruit of effort for both."

This is exactly what Johnston said, even to the capitalization of all the words in these extraordinary sentences. They can be no doubt as to the exact meaning of the whole co-operation scheme. It is not alone the complete abandonment of the unions, it is also the organization of the workers for mutual scabbery one upon another.

Not only are the bosses of each city to use the unions as instruments of competition with the bosses and unions of other cities, but the unions in the city are to be used against the workers who are members of that same union. Part of the agreement of co-operation with the employer is, that the union shall systematically weed out the poorer workers, those that produce less profits for the boss, and take this disagreeable task out of his hands. Johnston says:

"Care should be exercised in the employment of Managers and Workmen. No business can continue with inefficient Management nor with inefficient Workmen; and when both are inefficient, then failure is bound to result. The Employers and Employees should co-operate and insist that only efficient Managers and Workmen should be employed. If every Mechanic in Seattle were highly efficient, the Industry here would soon develop a reputation and soon outstrip other Coast Cities."

But the union is not going to stop with the systematic exploitation of their own members for the sake of the profits of the boss. They are also to help the boss to get his profits from the public, or that portion of the public which patronizes machine shops. Johnston says:

"There should be an attempt made by the Employers to standardize within their own business, and eliminate certain practices of taking work below a price that will not permit a reasonable profit."

One would think that the services here outlined, which the unions are going to render to the capitalists, would be enough for one time. But no, there are still little acts of servility to add to the list. For example, the employers are not well enough organized. One of the purposes of the "co-operation" plan is to help the bosses to perfect their own organizations, and even bring pressure upon any non-class-conscious boss who refuses to line up. Johnston says on this point:

"It is essential that the employers should be fully organized in the kind of organization that will offer them the best means of functioning through machinery established by themselves. This will restore confidence between themselves and permit them to co-ordinate through intelligent channels. They should remove any suspicions, or jealousies, or any thing that will obstruct or retard the co-operation."

Such laudable advice to the bosses —remove jealousies and suspicion, and co-operate with one another to protect their own interests! And what kindness to help the boss to do these things! But what are the workers only? Are they also to remove jealousies and increase their own solidarity? Not at all! The plan says that the workers are to

"Be organized and meet at stated intervals in order to be educated on plan, results and it relates to their responsibilities and duties."

The whole scheme is so fantastic and absurd that one strongly suspects it of being taken from "Alice in Wonderland" or the Arabian Nigths Entertainments. It is not to be wondered that the machinists of Seattle, a practical, hard-headed lot of men, laughed Johnston out of the yuke. The machinists of the entire Northwest are up in revolt against the yuke that the union officials are trying to fasten upon them. The only place where he has got by with it was where the men are apathetic and not attending meetings, and where Johnston dealt with the railroad companies and not with the men. The effect in those cases was that Johnston sold the union to the companies, they made company unions out of them, and the men are only staying in because of the compulsion of their masters on the job.

Let the bosses keep the defunct "labor leaders" as efficiency experts; the workers will surely be better off when they realize just what these men are, servants of capitalism, and throw them off labor's back. They may serve the bosses well, but they serve the workers ill indeed. We shall soon be facing another depression in the metal industry, and it is up to the militants in the Machinists' Union as well as the other metal trades, to strip for action. That means, get rid of the "co-operation" breed of officials. The alternative is to see our organizations smashed and ourselves enslaved.

South Dakota Opens National Drive of City and Land Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

but they did not go to the part to such a pronounced degree. Here and there they had a poor looking farmer, which clearly indicated that the pickings for the democrats were not so good in South Dakota. They were the outs whose only consideration was to get in. The farmer-Labor delegation looked their part, all poor farmers and a few workers with here and there a lawyer, the son of some poor farmer who had paid his own way thru school and still had his old man's prejudices.

There were a couple of notable exceptions, such as Mark Bates, who had the democratic psychology, and who had run as a Farmer-Labor proposalman and was beaten largely because of his confused proposals: partnership with the Democrats and part office-seeking ambitions.

Bates wants to be senator. He is fat and overfed, has a big farm and furnishes quite a contrast to his rival, Tom Ayres, who is spare and lean and left his cattle ranch when he saw such a bankruptcy coming, to fight capitalism.

In addition to Bates, who was not a delegate, was Ed Kelly, the real leader. Warren L. Beck, president of the State Federation of Labor. Beck was not a delegate, either, but had it that he ran as a democratic proposalman and was beaten. He had with him as henchman: G. L. Gordon, secretary of the State Federation of Labor. This group, with Batchelder, president of the South Dakota Division of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, a job with a big salary and a still bigger expense account, none of them delegates and headed by Beck, were the gang that tried to capture the Farmer-Labor convention and lead it "over to the hall" and the democrats. They represented the Gompers bureaucracy, and the disgruntled democrats, anxious for office at any cost.

The night before the Farmer-Labor convention went into session a meeting was held attended by all the Farmer-Labor delegates and visitors. Tom Ayres, chairman of the Farmer-Labor Party, delivered a classic speech that threw down the gauntlet to the "fusionists," showed clearly the difference between the democrat and Farmer-Labor movements and proceeded that Ayres understands the economic forces that are giving birth to this farmers' rebellion.

He said in part that this movement is not local but international, that it grows from problems similar in all countries.

He reminded his farmer listeners that while they were undoubtedly suffering, they must not forget that the workers of Germany were suffering still more. He said: "In Germany we see this system under which we live in all its nakedness. Because three men control the industries, the machinery of production, and the great landlords own the land that has produced more food this year than any previous year in the people are starving." "You must have an organization that will have the courage and vision to solve fundamental issues. We must stand for the abolition of private property. We must stand for the land to be used and owned by those who work the land. . . . Upon the rising generation depends whether or not the bourgeoisie will get into a state of European peasantry." Such were a few of the high spots from a speech which I hope to see reprinted in full, as it furnishes a graphic picture of how far the farmers are moving toward the left.

Warren L. Beck, tho not a delegate and an avowed enemy of the Farmer-Labor Party, demanded the floor. He delivered a lengthy speech, and in the course of which he read several flattering letters to him, for his efforts to block the Farmer-Labor Party, from Samuel Gompers. Mr. Beck insisted on, always referring to the A. F. of L. as "the labor movement." He, by innuendo, referred to the "professional politicians," meaning, of course, Ayres and Miss Daly.

Following Beck, Alice Lorraine Daly took the floor. She is a graduate of a Boston school of oratory and with her feelings aroused by the stupid attack of Beck, she made him look like a moron. She challenged his statement that she "was not a farmer or a laborer," by saying, "I was born and raised on a farm, then became a schoolteacher, and I am a member of the Teachers' Union, and I think that it takes at least as much work to be a school teacher as a telegrapher (Beck's calling is a telegrapher and as he stands over six feet and weighs over 200, he looks very foolish.) Miss Daly's speech showed an intimate grasp of the problems affecting the life of workers and farmers of this section, while Beck's was the typical argument of the Gompers agent forcing his policy upon the rank and file of the union. Fortunately in South Dakota there are such a large proportion of farmers who are not members of Gompers' organization that they will not be intimidated by the threats, veiled or otherwise, of Beck or any other Gompers agent.

With this clash of the opposing interests of the agents of Gompers, who were invariably "fusionists" or straight out Democrats, and the Ford boosters, the convention opened up with almost 150 delegates seated. The convention was held in a hall in the hotel, the headquarters of the Farmer-Labor Party, while "up on the hill" the republicans and democrats met in the lavish surroundings of the Capitol building.

From the outset of the convention it became plain that there was a small bloc of delegates, several trade unionists amongst them, under the leadership of the non-delegate Beck who were determined to bring about fusion with the democrats at their own nomination for office. They were bitter against Ayres because of his clear cut stand for the rank-and-file of the farmers and workers. The convention was getting well under way when a delegate moved to appoint a committee of six to meet with a like committee from the democrats "up on the hill," to see if there was any basis of getting together. The six of the farmer delegates were appointed by the chair, for the purpose of stalling for time, as it was clear that the democrats were not ready to meet with the Farmer-Labor delegates.

Two of the six, the chairman and secretary, were appointed to the committee. This illustrates the typical game of Gompers's agents who pose as being so Democratic as to be against "control from outside influences."

Following the adoption of the Platform and State Program the convention went into nominations. The Ford boosters who had made a bluff of noise on the side lines made a poor showing in the roll call. Robert La Follette got 31,999 for presidential nominee, while Ford only received 7,247. The Ford boosters then left the hall.

Tom Ayers and Mark Bates were both nominated for United States Senator. At least a dozen speeches were made. Mr. Ayers thereby handed delegates in favor of Ayers. He was nominated by a rank and file trade unionist. Bates was nominated by a "fusionist." He was simply snowed under by the overwhelming vote for Ayers. There was considerable consternation amongst the fusionists, and when the negotiating committee at this juncture announced that there was trouble to come to an agreement with the democrats, the fusionists bolted.

The bloc was led by Beck, Bates, Batcheller and Bartling, the last being the only delegate. The entire bolt consisted of twelve delegates and the "Beck steering committee." This aggregation got together later with a few democrats and nominated themselves for the various offices on a minority democratic-farmer-labor ticket, for the primaries.

The "bolt" did not cause even a ripple in the convention of the Farmer-Labor Party and the following is the final list of candidates nominated:

Governor—Marion Fallette.

Vice-President—Lyon of Prentice.

United States Senator—Tom Ayres, cattleman, edition.

Congressman-at-large—A. T. Putnam, farmer.

Lieutenant-governor—H. T. Eastman, farmer.

Secretary of State—Hans Hansen, farmer.

Attorney General—O. M. Burch, lawyer-farmer.

Auditor—E. J. Thompson, farmer.

State Treasurer—William J. Jones, farmer-preacher in winter.

Commissioner of school and public lands—Edward W. Smith, farmer.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. L. Jones, farmer-school teacher.

Railway Commissioner—Edward McGrath, farmer.

House of Representatives, First District—Peter Wollschlager, farmer.

House of Representatives, Second District—Walter W. Schaller, farmer.

House of Representatives, Third District—Peter Lien, farmer.

The convention unanimously endorsed the St. Paul, May 30th convention of the democratic-farmer-labor Soviet Russia. The following resolution on the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS: The existing economic conditions in the industrial and agricultural life of our country is produc-ing a situation which manifests itself in the increased bankruptcy of the farmer, the unemployment of the workers, wage cutting and the use of the injunction against the labor movement, and

WHEREAS: This condition has for some years been felt by the farmers, laborers and workers, to come together jointly and in a body stand on a state wide basis for economic political action, and

WHEREAS: This movement found national expression at Chicago in 1920 and gave birth to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in July, 1922, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party in convention assembled, endorse the effort now being made by the labor sheet to submit from it a farmer-labor ticket of all the farmer-labor groups and parties in the state of Minnesota for the fall election which is reaching a militant national campaign in that end, so that there shall be presented to the country providential reasonable and clearly defined issues between the workers and

Platform

Adopted by South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party at Pierre Convention.

NATIONAL PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

"Public Ownership of Transportation, Communication and Banking."

Land was created for all the people, and we demand a system of land ownership that will eliminate landlordism and tenantry, and will secure the land to the users of the land.

Public ownership of all means of transportation, communication, natural resources and public utilities, to be operated by and for the people.

The issue and control of all money and credit by the government, for service and not profit.

All war debts to be paid by a tax on excess profits.

A moratorium for all working farmers on their farm mortgage debts for a period of five years.

The repeal of the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act.

The repeal of the law known as the Smith-Lever Act.

STATE PROGRAM.

State Paramount Issue.

"Sweeping Reduction of Taxation."

We demand sweeping reduction of taxation and public expenditures.

We demand the elimination of state boards, bureaus and commissions, and the organization of our state departments for efficiency and economy.

We demand the enactment of a workmen's insurance act and an adequate and just labor compensation law.

We demand an old-age pension law —proceeds therefore to be derived by a tax on incomes.

We demand the re-enactment of the repealed provisions of the Richard's Primary Law.

We demand state distribution of coal and gasoline at cost.

We demand the right of women to serve on juries.

We demand full recognition of women in industry and equal pay for equal work.

We demand the abolition of state constabulary.

We demand the recognition of the right of all workers to organize and bargain collectively.

We demand the complete reorganization of our penal and charitable institutions on a humanitarian basis.

We demand that the penalty on delinquent taxes be limited to the legal interest rate.

Proportional occupational representation.

That the bankruptcy laws be amended to include mortgages on real and personal property as well as unsecured debts.

We demand a law repealing the elimination of tax exempt stocks, bonds and other securities.

posed to the spirit of the motion but they voted for it because they wanted to try to clearly bring out the impossibility of "fusion." When this motion was carried a petty union official delegate moved that two representatives of the Federated Craft's be represented on the negotiating committee of six. The chairman asked all those who belonged in this category to please stand up. From the entire delegation five delegates arose. Two of the, rank and filed members, were appointed to the committee. This illustrates the typical game of Gompers's agents who pose as being so Democratic as to be against "control from outside influences."

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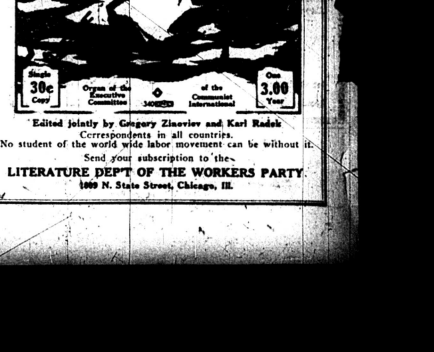

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Entered as second-class matter September 21, 1922, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Advertising rates upon application.

Allies of Murder

Twenty-five thousand coal miners murdered in 10 years!

1,433 miners murdered during the first 10 months of 1922!

2,059 miners murdered during the same 10 months of 1923!

The Raleigh-Wyoming Coal Co., blamed by a coroner's jury at Charleston, W. Va., for the murder of 27 miners at its Glen Rogers mine Nov. 6.

Economy stunts by the C. W. Neff Mining Co.'s huge Orient mine near Frankfort, Ill., claimed two dead, a third burned fatally, and four others badly burned on Nov. 26.

Three miners drowned at the Radium mine near Belleville, Ill., Dec. 6, when weak walls give way, with 28 others barely escaping the flood.

Seven miners dead and six others injured in dust explosion at mine of Blackhawk Coal Co., near Hazard, Ky., Dec. 8.

And so the story goes on from day to day. A paragraph is enough to record each new disaster in the daily press.

Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary, American Association for Labor Legislation, says that two-thirds of the fatal and serious accidents in the soft coal fields can be prevented.

But the mine owners will continue with their "economy stunts" at the expense of miners' lives until they are forced to abandon them. Yet John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers' Union, with his whole administration, is too busy fighting the progressives in the organization to give attention to the crimes of the bosses. Lewis is thus a big ally of the mine owners in their murderous policy that has brought death to 25 000 coal miners in 10 years; death to 2,059 during the first 10 months of this year.

An Ananias Exposed

Ananias was a AA1 liar. Like all liars he was found out. But he has handed down his name to all those who deliberately pervert the truth.

Within these past few days, if not before, Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has surely qualified for the Ananias Fraternity. He should be given a front seat among the elect.

Gompers charged that international bankers were not opposed to recognition of Soviet Russia. We showed that at least a score of big bankers were found in the list of names attached to the Gompers-National Civic Federation proclamation against Soviet recognition.

Gompers charged "sharp practices" on the part of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Bank in transmitting money to Soviet Russia. This charge was shown to be a deliberate and unfounded fabrication.

Gompers charged U. S. Senator King with getting a concession from the Soviet Government, claiming that this accounted for King's favorable attitude toward Russian Workers' Rule. But Senator King has blasted this fairy tale. And all this in one short week!

Thus do all of Gompers' ambitions to rival Baron Munchausen fall by the wayside. Gompers is exposed as a cheap liar and the value of his attacks on the militants has fallen to the worth of a German mark. He will soon be another useless weapon in the depleted armory of the labor hating bosses.

The Story of an Opportunity

The Farmer-Labor Party, headed by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was given the opportunity of its life, last July, when it was called upon to take the lead in the drive for independent working class political action. It failed to grasp this opportunity. This failure is responsible for the process of disintegration now going on within its own ranks.

In Illinois the Farmer-Labor Party has been split thru the withdrawal of the reactionary Ernest elements. Under ordinary circumstances this desertion would have been a blessing. But it is doubtful if the Fitzpatrick faction has the strength to rally even its own demoralized elements.

The hesitation and indecision that characterized the Fitzpatrick-Brown-Buck wing in the July conference is again present in the attitude taken toward the May 30, 1924 national convention, called by the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party. Speaking for this element, Secretary J. G. Brown, in the New Majority, Dec. 8, states that it:—

"will, if it possibly can, throw its influence toward holding the Minnesota state party assemble a large, enthusiastic and representative convention."

But it is taking this element pretty long to decide. In the meantime the South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party is in the field for the 1924 campaign in co-operation with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The same is true of the Washington Farmer-Labor Party. And the Federated Party is actively working in harmony with the Minnesota forces for the Decoration Day convention next year.

At the July conference opportunity knocked hard and patiently at the door of the Fitzpatrick-Brown Farmer-Labor Party. But the door remained closed in its face. And opportunity passed on.

Every report in the developing political situation over the country shows that the initiative in the drive for independent political action of the workers and farmers has been ably taken over by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, that put out the welcome sign to every opportunity in this direction, immediately it was organized last July.

When Socialists Stay "Regular"

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union is conducting an organization drive in St. Louis, Mo. It is meeting with considerable success in spite of the opposing forces.

One of the interesting deyelopments of this struggle is the disclosure that St. Louis Socialists, thru their paper "St. Louis Labor," edited by G. A. Hoehn, are working hand in glove with the Rickert-Gompers United Garment Workers' Union. The Dec. 1st issue of "St. Louis Labor," under the heading "Short-Sighted and Profit-Hungry Employers Responsible for Lively Propaganda of Amalgamated Clothing Workers in St. Louis," says:

"Some time ago we called the attention of our readers to the fact that the clothing manufacturers of St. Louis, for many years, purposely failed to maintain friendly relations with District Council of the United Garment Workers.

"Of course, there always have been a few exceptions, but they simply affirmed the rule. Thru the columns of ST. LOUIS LABOR we pointed out that, as a result of this anti-labor attitude of the short-sighted profit-hunting, cheap labor manufacturers, more radical and militant organizations would get a hold of the St. Louis clothing workers.

"At no time could the United Garment Workers of St. Louis, as represented by the District Council and the affiliated locals, be stigmatized as radical; on the contrary: the demands made by the United Garment Workers on the St. Louis clothing manufacturers have always been moderate, almost too moderate.

"Well, this is all past history. We are confronted with the facts and conditions and must face them. This is the true of the employers. When even the Amalgamated Clothing Workers succeed in organizing the St. Louis men and women of this industry into a 100 per cent trade union, they have none but themselves to blame for the success of the more radical and more aggressive organization."

This criminal urging of the bosses to sign up with the well-nigh extinct Rickert organization becomes all the more reprehensible when it is known that even the central labor bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in Chicago, Buffalo, N. Y., and elsewhere have loyally stood by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in their struggles.

"The Amalgamated" will accept with pride the denunciation of "St. Louis Labor" that it is "radical and militant." But all backbone must have gone out of a Socialist, when he thus prostitutes his sheet in order to appear "regular" in the eyes of Gompers and his reactionary A. F. of L. regime.

Chasing the Bill Posters

Privately Owned Industry Takes Huge Toll from Workers

Mr. Carl Hochstadt, of the Department of Labor, has just compiled an interesting study of the heavy toll taken from the workers engaged in industry. "Present indications point to an exceptionally large number of accidents for the year 1923—in some states more than have ever been reported," says the November Monthly Labor Review.

The estimated annual number of industrial accidents is 2,453,418 and the total number of working days lost is 227,169,970. Taking the average per day as $4.50, Mr. Hochstadt finds a minimum wage loss of $1,022,264,866 per year. To this should be added at least $75,000,00 0 the workers spend for medical and hospital service.

It is especially significant that the unskilled workers, the workers who draw a weekly wage averaging from $24 to $30 are the ones who suffer most. Coal mining has the hghest rate of fatalities, 4.02 per 1000, next to lumbermen and woodchoppers, whose accident rate is 5.00. The steam railroad workers have a fatality rate of 2.75 per 1,000 the warehouse workers 2.84; iron and steel 1.35; water transportation, 4.00; and the electric lights and power workers top the list with an accident rate of 5.73 per 1,000 workers employed.

Of the above fatalities, 21,232 were death; 1,728 permanent total disability; 105,629 permanent partial disability; and 2,324,899 temporary total disability.

Of course these heavy losses in life and pay to the workers are not considered by the employers in their estimates of the big profits the working men annually grind out for them.

The Y. W. L. in Shop and Union

By NATALIE GOMEZ.

One of the greatest handicaps in the progress of our industrial work in our present form of organization. Organized as we are in territorial branches without a firm industrial basis, we cannot succeed in making the League a mass organization of young toilers. This we have fully realized, and in unanimously adopting the resolution on organization of shop nuclei at our last convention we meant business. We saw clearly just where our weaknesses lay and why we have been unable to do much industrial work in the past.

We shall have to reorganize or rather to build up our League on a purely industrial basis, through shop nuclei. As the first step in this direction we took a complete industrial registration of our members to ascertain their occupations, ages and places of work. Prior to that we had little knowledge of what our membership consisted of and industrial work under such conditions was hardly possible. The results of the registration are showing clearly the industrial composition of our membership showed also other favorable conditions for a successful start in shop nuclei work. Many of our members work in large factories such as the Western Electric Co., Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Kuppenheimer Co. and others. In several of these shops we have over two members working together, in some of them four, five and six. Although a nucleus can be formed with less than five comrades in a place, in fact even one active member can act often as a nucleus, it is much easier to start with five or six.

Owing to the fact that clothing workers predominate in our ranks we have thus far concentrated our efforts on that industry. At the present time the Chicago Y. W. L. has succeeded in organizing a nucleus of six active members in one of the largest clothing shops in the city. Conditions are most favorable for the complete success of this fraction. The large number of young workers in that particular factor offers a fertile field for our propaganda and the fact that the shop is organized will stimulate interest in union activities of our members. The young workers joining the League through the shop nucleus will not only start us on the right road to reach a mass organization but will also be a source of new life and activity of the organization. The organization of other nuclei will follow shortly.

Our slogans "Every Y. W. L. member an agitator" and "Every factory a strong nucleus" and "Young Workers League" will before long make "Every Y. W. L. member a union member."

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass it on to Your Neighbor

Problems of the German Revolution: Trade Unions, Factory Committees and Workers' Councils

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV.
Chairman, Communist International.

The counter-revolutionary role of the German trade unions during the imperialist war is too well known. It was they who drove millions of German workers into the army of Wilhelm II, and they made it seem as if the German workers were serving Socialism by defending the "Fatherland" of Wilhelm II. It is, indeed, hardly an exaggeration to say that during the years 1914-1919 the German trade unions were the most important factor of the counter-revolution.

The German trade unions are to this day still very much of a factor of the counter-revolution, at least, if we consider the actual machine of the trade unions and its leaders. There is not the slightest doubt that in the decisive moment the German workers will see the "leaders" of the German trade unions again on the opposite side of the barricades. The defense of the apparatus of the German trade unions will come no easier to the German working class than the seizure of the state apparatus. And it seems that the German working class will succeed in taking possession of the trade unions only after a successful revolution. That was, in fact, the case even in a country where the influence of Menshevism was comparatively slight, namely, in Russia.

There was a time when quite an essential group within the Communist International insistently demanded the withdrawal of the Communists from the workers' sympathizing with them from the yellow trade unions. At the second Congress of the Communist International, even such far-seeing comrades as the deceased John Reed, insisted absolutely upon withdrawing the kernel of the Communist International put up a most determined resistance to all these tendencies, and there is no doubt that it was in the right. The work of the Communists in the unions, especially of the German Communists, was not in vain. If it had not been for this activity it would have been impossible to win over the majority of the German working class in the "lower sections" of the trade unions the soil is sufficiently prepared. The seeds sown by the Communists a few years ago will soon grow up in finest fashion.

It was no accident that the victory of the German Communists in the elections to the Metal Workers' convention was the earliest dawn to light up the sky for long overcast with dark Social Democratic clouds.

There is no doubt that in the approaching working class revolution in Germany the factory committees will play a decisive role. But if the German Communists had not taken an active part in the trade unions they could hardly have succeeded in capturing the factory committees; for at first even the factory committees themselves were organs of the German trade unions. They were created by the trade unions.

The leaders of the yellow trade unions thought of the factory committees (or councils) as organs of no great importance. In the conception of the leaders of the German trade unions these factory councils seemed a sort of appendage which could be removed at the opportune moment without pain. During the first year or two of their existence the factory committees were almost entirely in the hands of the trade union leaders. At the congresses of the factory councils the Social Democrats easily won a victory over the Communists. At that time the factory committees were but an adjunct of the trade unions—simply organs used by the yellow leaders for carrying out their treacherous policy. It is only in the third year of their existence that the factory councils begin to play a different role. They begin gradually to replace the trade unions in the economic struggle. In the measure that the situation grows acute, the Social Democratic leaders of the trade unions sink lower and lower. The laboring masses eagerly look for some organ which would be capable of waging the workers' struggle for existence. The Social Democratic leaders betrayed the workers at every turn, even in the most elementary economic struggles. In searching for a mass organization which would in any wise be capable of directing the economic struggle of the working class, the workers suddenly hit upon the idea of playing up the factory committees against the Social Democratic leaders. The factory councils begin now to play the leading role in the economic struggle against capital, a role which the trade unions had rejected.

At this juncture, foolish, half-Proudhonist attempts were made (which for the most part center about the name of the deceased leader of the "left" Independents—Daumig), to turn the factory councils into closed, independent organizations standing outside of the political struggle. There arises a sort of "Industrial Socialism"—a translation of "Guild Socialism" into German.

Yet life goes its own way. The laboring masses gradually purged the industrial councils, not only of treacherous ideas of the Social Democracy, but also of the Proudhonist distortion of revolutionary Marxism. The spirit of the true class struggle begins to infiltrate into the factory councils. The factory councils expand enormously all over Germany. Gradually, they take over all those functions rejected by the yellow trade unions, and not only these functions, but a host of others which are indissolubly bound up with the preparation of the proletarian revolution, and which render the German factory councils of today similar to the workers' Soviets of the epoch of seizure of power.

The yellow leaders of the trade unions still designate their "chairmen" for the central executive committees of the factory councils. Berlin the notorious Emil Barth fancies himself in this role—this former "Socialist minister" of the first "revolutionary" Scheidemann-Haase cabinet. This sad-faced knight contrives to appear in the role of a chairman elected by the trade unions at a time when as a matter of fact the factory councils have long ago outstripped the Social Democrats, and have solidarized with Communism, and when the factory councils send Barth and Company to the devil.

The factory committees are recruited from the "lower sections" from the shops, industries, factories, mines, railroad depots, great commercial firms. At present they cover all of Germany with a thick network. During the last year the factory committees have been growing in prominence from day to day.

The chief functions of the factory councils consist of the following:

1. The factory councils direct the entire or almost the entire economic struggle of the working class. No matter how much the Social Democratic leaders might demand (consider, for instance, the negotiations which have took place in Hamburg and Berlin) that the Communists "shall not play up the factory committees against the trade unions"—the reality shows that life itself utilizes the factory committees as a real organ of struggle of the working class against the yellow trade unions, which still contrive to sabotage the struggle of the working class.

2. The factory committees have created as their periphery in all of Germany such a unique organization as the control committees, that is, commissions which attempt to restrict the prices of the most important vital necessities, to relieve the housing shortage, to combat the mad, constantly rising high cost of living, and speculation. The elections to these control committees are held almost everywhere in Germany, and not only laborers, but all occupied persons of the lower ranks take part in the elections. The ideological and organizational leadership of this peculiar and highly interesting movement is in the hands of the factory committees.

3. The factory committees see to the arming of the German working class. The Red Centuries are likewise in Germany what the Russian Red Guard was in the Russian revolution. These Red Centuries are likewise recruited from the "very lowest strata"—from the shops, industries, factories, etc.

The Red Centuries blend into the millions of the laboring masses, and receive the support of the laboring masses and their factory councils. They are, therefore, outside of the compass of the capitalist class and the "leaders" of the Social Democrats. That is exactly where the "strength" of the Red Centuries lies. The arming of the German working class is one of the absolute prerequisites for the success of the German revolution. Of course, the technical direction of this process of arming the workers, as was the case in the Russian revolution, must be in the hands of a general staff of a limited number, a strictly secret organization. The factory councils do not have these features, but they form the basis. They constitute the great organizational groundwork.

4. The factory committees direct in a great measure, the political struggle of the workers, of tremendous masses of non-party workers. The August strikes of 1923 were handled by the factory councils. The Cuno government was literally overthrown by the factory committees, when they called a three-day strike. But once more the immediate direction of the movement in the month of August was in the hands of the Communist Party, in the hands of a limited general staff, which is as it should be. But the factory councils constituted the organizational basis of the movement.

The factory councils draw to the workers' side other sections of the population who can go at least part of the way together with the working class. We mean the small officials, a part of the intellectuals, the smaller and middle farmers, etc. In any number of localities the factory committees have been able to win over, even into the organizations, representatives of those sections of the population ready to advance together with the workers against the capitalist class.

All that together makes of the present factory councils of Germany something closely approaching the workers' councils of the revolutionary period. The plan of organization of the German factory committees is as follows:

Factory Committee.
Workers' Council. Officials' Council.

The Factory Committee is the combination of two parts—the Workers' Council and Officials' Council. It goes without saying that the deciding power is exclusively in the hands of the former, that is, in the hands of the working class. The factory committees are now organised vertically as well as horizontally, that is, on the industrial principle as well as the territorial principle. The German workers who, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have won the majority in the factory committees in 2,000 cities and towns of Germany, are working with marvelous energy and persistence at organizing and perfecting the factory committee system. We see in all of Germany a tendency to combine the factory councils, not only in every city, but in the districts and in the provinces as well.

The efforts of the capitalist class and the Social Democrats to outlaw the movement of the factory councils comes too late. Perhaps these gentlemen will succeed in forcing the leadership of the factory committees to engage in illegal work; but this can never be done with the factory committee movement itself; for in every shop, and in every industry, in every factory and with the "very lowest strata," the factory committees receive the whole hearted support of the laboring masses; that is the masses are a source of inexhaustible power.

In general, it can be said that those duties performed in Russia by our workers' councils and factory committees, between February and October of the year 1917, are now being performed in Germany by the factory committees alone. In many respects they are fundamentally nothing else than workers' councils. And therein lies the enormous significance of the factory committee movement of Germany. Therein lies the general, international significance of any great labor movement in every country, as soon as the situation becomes revolutionary.

In Germany we see the presence of a revolutionary situation in such a factory committee movement. It is the most important prerequisite of a proletarian revolution. Simply the revolutionary sentiment of the laboring masses would not suffice to bring about success—in order that the proletarian revolution shall be victorious and retain a foothold, it must have an organizational skeleton. It must have the skeleton of organization ready before the decisive uprising, so that around it could be erected the structure of Soviet power. The working class must first of all evolve a mass organization which will penetrate into the lowest depths of the laboring masses, and which even before the complete victory of the working class must permeate its mode of life in a considerable degree. The present factory committees in Germany constitute such a proletarian mass organization. They already take considerable part in the regulation of the most important questions, such as that of food, heating, wages, arming the workers, etc. In this way, they become the most important instrumentality in the revolution now ripening before our eyes. Out of the present factory councils, on the morrow of the victory of the working class, there will arise, on the one hand the workers' councils as organs of the immediate government power of the workers, and on the other hand, the factory councils which will be the basis of the live, fighting trade unions. These trade unions will be of great service to the Soviet power after production is taken over.

It is hardly likely that the German revolution will produce a new form of proletarian dictatorship after the conquest of power. The form will be the same as ours: The Soviet government. The organization in the industries," that is, no surrender of the industries to Siemens and Halske or of the Krupp works to the workers of these industries, with unrestricted authority—but rather, all power to the Soviets, that is, handing over all of production and all power of the country on an organized national scale, to the working class—that must be the slogan. Such are the perspectives which open up before the working class of Germany.

During the preparatory period, the situation developed somewhat differently in Germany than in Russia. The Social Democracy succeeded in discrediting the Soviet idea for a time. In the years 1918-19 the German Soviets fell into the hands of the Social Democracy which, at the national Soviet congress forced through the dissolution and voluntary surrender of the workers' councils to the National Assembly. In March, 1921, during the uprising of the minority of the German workers, the Soviet idea for a time again made its appearance. But in consequence of the defeat of the uprising, the idea was abandoned again. At present the great idea has every prospect of winning. The German workers have no reason to reorganize their factory committees now, before the victory. There is no need for setting up parallel organization immediately, as the existing organizations are on the whole adapted to the situation. The farmers' councils must be organized immediately, for only under especially favorable conditions is it possible for farmers to join the factory councils. The farmers' council's were already springing up in Germany at the time of the revolution of 1918. The farm laborers who are now fully revolutionary must see to forming farmers' councils.

The revolutionary industrial councils have in fact superseded the counter-revolutionary trade unions in the labor movement. Out of the factory (industrial) councils there will soon spring up sharply marked and perfected workers' councils as organs of government. The approaching victorious working class revolution will assign the proper roles to all the basic organizations—to the revolutionary trade unions, the revolutionary factory committees and the workers' councils.

Join in the Big Nation-Wide D... for 50,000 Subscriptions for "The Daily Work...

THE WORKER

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Jan. 13, 1924, Is Date Set for Publication of "Daily Worker", First English Communist Daily

January 13, 1924, will be the date to appear on the first issue of "The Daily Worker," the first Communist daily in the English language. This date will therefore make history for the International Communist movement, as well as for the vanguard in the American labor struggle.

The date was definitely fixed at the recent meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party. This was made possible thru the fact that the final drive for the $100,000.00 "Daily Worker" fund is now reaching its goal. It is felt that that sum will have been raised by the date set.

The establishment of a Communist daily has long been the ambition of the American movement. It has been urged for years. Resolutions favoring "The Daily" were unanimously adopted at the two national conventions of the Workers Party. But it was not until the summer of this year that "The Drive" for the $100,000.00 finally got under way. It was hoped to start "The Daily" on Nov. 7, the Sixth Anniversary of the establishment of the Russian Government of Workers and Farmers. But the time was too short to raise the fund required, and the date of publication had to be postponed.

The date has now been definitely set—Jan. 13, 1924.

Great mass meetings are being arranged by the Daily Worker Campaign Committee in 100 of the most important industrial centers in every part of the country to fittingly commemorate this historic event in the life of the revolutionary Communist movement. These meetings, which are to be held on Jan. 12 and 13, will be definitely announced in next week's issue of "The Worker."

The principal speaker at all of these meetings will be the first issue of "The Daily Worker" which will be put on sale for the first time. This issue will be a special souvenir edition, which will include articles by the leading working class writers of the country, a review of the present political conditions as they affect the class struggle and an appraisal of the tasks now calling for the immediate attention of the progressive labor movement. In addition, this special edition will contain greetings from the advanced labor organizations of this and other countries, as well as messages from prominent spokesmen of labor in all nations.

In order to stimulate the campaign to get long-term subscriptions for "The Daily," the yearly subscription rate has been reduced to $10, with the six months' subscription fixed at $5. The monthly subscription of $1 per month remains the same. Redoubled efforts will be made on the two remaining Communist Sundays, Dec. 23 and Dec. 30, to secure the list of subscribers for the first issue of "The Daily Worker," Jan. 13, 1924.

7,000 Lithuanian Workers Join the Federated Party

After an extensive and country wide discussion in their official press, a referendum of its 230 branches in all the various cities of the United States, the American Lithuanian Workers' Literary Association has overwhelmingly voted to affiliate with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. This organization has for its purpose the spread of education thru the publication of working class literature. It has great prestige with the whole Lithuanian population of the country. With its 7,000 members it exerts a major influence on their political thought.

The day is fast passing when societies of foreign-born workers can be used by capitalist politicians, to wring the vote of the various national groups toward either of the old parties. The American Lithuanian Workers' Literary Association, and its far-sighted Central Executive Committee, that initiated this referendum, are to be congratulated on their progressive stand.

William F. Dunne to Speak.

William F. Dunne, of Butte, Montana, well known labor leader, orator and writer, whose "expulsion" from the American Federation of Labor Portland convention attracted nationwide attention of both labor and capital, has agreed to address several mass meetings in various parts of the country. He is scheduled to speak on "Why I Was Expelled From the Portland Convention" in the following cities: Chicago, Jan. 2; Detroit, 3; New York City, 4; Philadelphia, 5; Boston, Sunday, Jan. 6, 2 p. m.; Buffalo, 7; Cleveland, 8; Milwaukee, 9. All sympathetic organizations are urged to arrange any other meetings or affairs on these dates.

Watch The Worker" for further announcements.

EN: WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION.

Kruse Back from Europe with New Soviet Film

William F. Kruse, motion picture director of the Friends of Soviet Russia, returned a few days ago from a five months' trip to Europe. He was sent abroad to investigate the various "School-Communes" and other Russian activities supported by the F. S. R. as well as to get a motion picture to follow his two previous film successes, "Russia Thru the Shadows" and "The Fifth Year."

This trip was not confined to an excursion to Moscow, but included six weeks of constant traveling and picture making in the provinces, all the way from Siberia to Azerbaidjan. Ten thousand feet of celluloid record the new Russia—industry, schools, rebuilt cities, scenery, agriculture, old and new, and the whole industrial and social structure from Petrograd to Baku.

During his eight weeks' stay in Moscow, Kruse took part in the two opening agricultural Exposition, the International Peasant Day and the Sixth Anniversary Celebration of the Bolshevik Revolution—all of which have been recorded in film.

"Film production in Russia," he reported, "is thoroughly up to the highest standards of the art. The United States due to antiquated equipment, the isolation of the Russian technicians from world developments, and above all lack of finances. Russia is compelled to concentrate on "heavy industry" with the result that kino, like other social institutions, has suffered for lack of resources. The importance of the film is being recognized more and more now, however, and rapid development is to be expected. Trotzky, Kamenev, Lunacharsky and others have written critical articles in the press, articles pointing out the shortcomings of the Russian film world and demanding improvement. This recognition of fault is the first step in all improvements in Communist controlled industry, so quick and effective changes are to be expected.

"Handicapped as they are the Russian kino technicians have done some creditable work."

In addition to fourteen weeks in Russia, Kruse spent three weeks in Germany, studying conditions there, and also some time in Denmark, Lithuania and Lettland. It is expected that when he finishes the next pictures for the Friends of Soviet Russia, he will accompany the film, at least to the larger centers, to tell of his personal experiences in the production of the picture. His pictures of German conditions are sure to be especially interesting. Four meetings were thus far held, in New Haven, Bridgeport, Providence and Boston.

His Own Daily

Frank Waite, Hero of Two Coal Mine Disasters, Fights Death in Hospital; Hopes to Return to Pits

By TOM TIPPETT.
(Federated Press Correspondent)

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill.—To find out whether Frank Waite, the 37-year-old miner, survivor of the Cherry mine disaster, who also was caught in the recent explosion at Orient, would go back into the mines after two such miraculous escapes from death, brought me to the miners' co-operatively owned hospital here where Orient victims are being treated.

There were three other burnt miners in the ward where I found Waite. When I arrived Waite was having his burns dressed. So that his attention might be diverted from the work of the nurse the doctor said I could talk with him at once. His injuries are not considered fatal. There are serious burns on his body and both hands are literally cooked. The skin had all been removed from the hands and the nurse was removing chunks of dead flesh with tweezers while Waite writhed under the pain. When she prepared to "pull" the finger nails I left, finding it impossible to divert my own attention from his misery much less divert him.

I entered another room. A man lay there alone awaiting death, an explosion victim, suffering indescribably from what the medical men called third degree burns. Obviously he was from a foreign shore. Great dark eyes, bereft of their lashes, looked out pitifully thru tears. Deadly gas and flame had entered his lungs and left their mark. His lips and nostrils were burnt to a crisp. The face was charred and the ears looked like toast. With a soothing white paste smeared over the wounds it all presented a pathetic picture that the "public" should see to appreciate what production of coal means . . . from the miners' end.

Returning to Waite, whose hands were now being bandaged, I found him relaxed and ready to talk. "Well, old man," I said, "are you going back and give death another shot at you?" He smiled, glanced over at another squirming unfortunate, where the nurse was. He said: "I've been thinking it over and I guess I'll go back. I don't see anything else to do. There's the house we're buying —just got it last year and there's a well, there's the wife and little fellow you know, and so I suppose I'll have to go back." I asked him how it was that he was not at his working place when the Orient explosion occurred. Had he been, he would have been killed. He told me that ever since the Cherry disaster he always took the last cage down. He figured that with the general commotion at starting time and its effect on the air currents explosions were most likely to happen at that time. So he planned on missing them if possible by remaining on top till the last minute.

On the morning of the Orient accident, Waite, as usual, was late and was caught in the entry on route to his working place. He saw the fire coming down the entry. There was no escape, not even time to remove his coat with which to cover his hands and face. He dropped to his belly and jerked the tail of his coat over the back of his head and buried his

(Continued on Page Three)

Survivor of two Disasters

Frank Waite, the hero of Neff mine explosion at Orient, Ill., Nov. 26, was entombed for eight days in the Cherry (Ill.) mine when the disaster of Nov. 13, 1909, resulted in the death of 257 coal diggers. After the Orient explosion Waite, badly burned and exhausted from fighting the flood, climbed 600 feet to the surface and brought relief to the miners below. The cage in the escape shaft was not running because the company had put its tender on another job, and heroism the men below might not have escaped.

Work Daily—for THE DAILY.

Food Prices Highest in 2 Years

The cost of the food necessary to sustain a wage earner's family was higher in October than at any time since December, 1921, according to the monthly report of the U. S. bureau of labor statistics on the retail price of food. The bureau's figures show that the rise in the cost of food has been steady since March during which period it has increased over 5¾ per cent.

In October the cost of this food budget was 50 per cent above the 1913 level as compared with 49 per cent in September and 42 per cent in March.

Chicago Labor for "Hands off Germany!" Refer United Front

By terms of a resolution sponsored by Painters' Local, No. 275, and the Painters' District Council, the Chicago Federation of Labor calls upon "the working people and farmers of this country to unite under the slogan of 'Hands Off Workers' Germany'." Every delegate present voted in favor of the resolution. If there can be unanimous sentiment on the importance of the dangers confronting the German workingclass, and the necessity of the farmers and workers of America uniting to assist the workers of Germany, then the time is not far distant when the importance of the dangers confronting the American working class will compel united action.

A resolution calling for a united front policy on the political field was defeated by a vote of 70 to 60. An attempt on the part of Delegates Arms- Swabeck, Jack Johnstone and others to secure a reconsideration of the stand of the federation on this resolution was the means of bringing up the heavy artillery of the reactionaries, with Vice-President Oscar Nelson superintending the attack.

One poor, unsuspecting delegate was tempted to speak, when he thought was right, when just as he was about to make his point, Oscar Nelson shouted: "Are you a member of the Trade Union Educational League?" What it had to do with the discussion nobody seems to know. It sounded like the old Masonic question, "How old is your grandmother?"

Culinary Workers Organize!

Unbounded enthusiasm marked the opening of the drive in Chicago, in a monster mass meeting at the North Side Turner Hall, for the organization of all culinary workers under the direction of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers.

The Chicago drive is part of the national campaign of the Amalgamated Food Workers, from coast to coast. Six thousand new members have joined the organization in New York. 300 Greek workers have joined in Chicago. The slogan is, "We will not stop until every food worker is organized."

Among the speakers at the Chicago meeting were D. E. Early, district organizer, and Joseph Manley, secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The local office of the union is at 214 N. State St. Albert E. Stewart is secretary-treasurer.

Needle Trades Workers!

There will be a special educational mass meeting for garment workers Wednesday night, Dec. 19, 8 p. m., Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogden and Kedzie. The speakers will be William F. Foster, editor of "The Labor Herald," and Robert Minor, editor of "The Liberator." The subject: "The Situation in the Needle Trades?"

Boston, Mass.—Sunday, Dec. 23, 8 p. m., New International Hall, Wenonah St., Roxbury, lecture on "The United States and the Next War," by Rev. H. W. Pinkham, well known lecturer and writer. Auspice Workmen's Educational Institute of Roxbury.

Mexican Workers and Farmers Unite to Crush the Reactionists' Effort to Seize State Power

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.
(Staff Correspondent of "The Worker" and "Federated Press.")

MEXICO CITY.—If there was any doubt as to the attitude of the workers and peasants of Mexico toward the government of President Obregon, the counter-revolution of General Guadalupe Sanchez in Vera Cruz and of General Enrique Estrada in Jalisco has settled the matter.

No sooner was this Fascisti uprising effected than the president received the immediate adhesions of the Confederation Regional Obrero (Mexican Federation of Labor), the Labor Party, the Communist Party, the Agrarian Party, the Agrarian Communities and scores of individual unions and organizations of workers and farmers even including the two picturesque organizations of intellectuals, known as the League of Revolutionary Writers and the Union of Painters and Sculptors.

The peasants, already partially armed as a result of former revolutions and the liberty of bearing arms, which the constitution guarantees, are clamoring for more arms and more powerful and modern ones.

Thanks to the energetic aid of armed peasants, Jalapa, capital of the State of Vera Cruz, with a garrison of only 200 soldiers of the regular army, is still holding out against General Sanchez, who is attacking it with a force variously estimated at from 4,000 to 15,000.

The counterrevolution pro-De La Huerta, for it is in form at least a personal political counter-revolution, would not have promoted such overwhelming response on the part of the organized workers and farmers if it had been merely a question of personal succession to the presidency. But, in spite of the former revolutionary tendencies of De La Huerta, recent political events have slowly but steadily tended to line up the reactionary forces of the country behind him and make him, wittingly or unwittingly, their instrument. While Calles tended to take a more and more definite class stand for the workers and farmers, the manifestoes and speeches of De La Huerta spoke increasingly of pleasing all classes, of giving effective support to property, etc. But the personality of De La Huerta counts for little as well as the short secret-service rallying cry of the counter-revolution, are rapidly receding into the background and neither friendly nor enemy papers are mentioning his name. The state of war proclaimed by the rebellion, sharpened and clarified the class issue. Even professional politicians of the Cooperatista Party, who have held the reins up till now, such as Jorge Prieto Laurens, are scarcely being mentioned. Two personalities stand out with stark and revealing nakedness — General Guadelupe Sanchez and General Enrique Estrada. And whatever may have been their uncertainty, confronted with De La Huerta and even with Prieto Laurens, the peasantry are no longer uncertain. They have no doubt about him. And as to Estrada—he was the man to whom Obregon had offered the department of land distribution, only to withdraw the nomination when Estrada made declarations to the press completely hostile to the agrarian program of the present government.

The counter-revolution came suddenly, reached its maximum swiftly, and judging from present indications, will be over shortly. Up to a few months ago, Calles was the only candidate in the field, offered his nomination by both Cooperatistas and Laboristas, supported by De La Huerta, and engaged only by the big land owners. He had to choose between Cooperatistas and Laboristas. He chose the latter and split the Cooperatista Party. Followed in swift succession the resignation of De La Huerta from the cabinet, his nomination by the remnant (a majority, but a slight one) of the Cooperatista Party, the charge by the new secretary of the treasury that the former one, De La Huerta, had been guilty of malfeasance in office and diversion of the nation's funds, an impassioned defense by De La Huerta, the publication of photographed and fascimile proofs, and his "political trip" to Vera Cruz. The day he arrived, General Sanchez raised the standard of revolt. Two days before, the Cooperatistas had 129 deputies in the lower house, the Callistas only 124. On the eve of the revolt, only 70 Delahuertista deputies showed up and it was obvious that they had left the parliamentary field to appeal to force.

They have appealed to force. From Vera Cruz comes the report, now officially confirmed, that the first judicial act of Sanchez was the summary execution by rifle squad of Heron Proal, hated by the laborites because he was the leader of the Cooperatista Party in the state of Vera Cruz. Sanchez has also captured Jalapa and on three sides federal troops are closing down upon him with reinforcements for the peasants and the two hundred soldiers of the garrison there. The government has closed the custom house at Vera Cruz, retaining the one at Tampico.

General Estrada, in Jalisco, whose forces I cannot accurately estimate, on account of conflicting reports, is being approached by the loyal armies of Guanajuato and other surrounding states, as well as the army released by the surrender of General Romulo Figueroa, who had revolted in Guerrero a week previously, although it is not at present apparent whether in agreement with Sanchez and Estrada or for the purely local reasons that he alleges.

The rumors that some of the American papers published the first and second days of the revolt are grossly exaggerated. Neither Villa's brother, nor Madero, are implicated. The state governments of Puebla, Queretero, and one of two contesting and rival governments in San Luis potosi have been removed without bloodshed, all other governors and all other important military divisions remain loyal to Obregon. The North of the country, the Maya region of Yucatan, the Yaqui Indians remain loyal, all this by way of refutation of the false reports cabled by the New York Times's reporter here, De Courcey, who has been arrested on account of his activity as an alarmist. It does not appear at this writing that any foreign financial interests who have subsidized so many revolutions, have a hand in this one. The finance capitalists seem content with the debt recognition of the Obregon government. The Doheney interests have just advanced fleas than two weeks before the revolution when there were already clouds on the horizon 10,000,000 pesos on account of taxes of next year as a loan to the government.

The net effect of the uprising promises to be, a clear field for the presidential candidacy of Plutarco Elias Calles, nominee of the Laboristas, Agrarista, Communists and other parties of left tendencies; opposed only by some such candidate as Angel Flores, representative of land-owning interests, who is remaining neutral in the present crisis; a further veering toward the left of the present and future preferments as they lean more heavily than heretofore upon the workers and peasants; and a forward impetus to the work of land distribution and socialization which was slowing up to such an extent on account of the political preoccupation of the reactionary forces that it was practically at a standstill.

Chicago Party Convention.

The Chicago City Convention of the Workers' Party will be held this Thursday, Dec. 20, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., near California Ave., starting promptly at 7:30 o'clock. All delegates must bring with them the convention assessment money for their respective branches.

United in Canadian Labor Party

By JOHN A. McRURY.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia.—The fifth annual convention of the Independent Labor Party of Nova Scotia held here affiliated with the Canadian Labor Party as a provincial section. This makes the Labor Party a dominion wide organization.

The party is asking for the affiliation of all working class organizations, the farmers and local labor parties.

"To secure for the workers, by hand or by brain, the full product of their toil and the most equitable distribution thereof," was declared the object of the party in the new constitution that was adopted.

The unanimous election as provincial president of Jim McLachlan, deposed secretary Distaict No. 26, U. M. W. A., now in prison for leadership in the recent strike, betokens the policy of the party.

THIS ISSUE IS No. 307

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Coolidge Regime Launches Big Drive for "Super-Blacklist" Against Alien Workers in U. S.

Blame President Coolidge's message to Congress, the Burns and Daugherty crimes to make mob-hatred slaves of all alien workers in the United States has revealed itself as a straight-out administration measure. The Sterling-Johnson bill for registering all aliens and their fingerprints is shown to be no mere private affair of Burns and his gang, but something much deeper. The entire Coolidge machine is behind it. This means that a determined effort is to be made during this session of Congress to enact the plan into law.

President Coolidge declared in his message that "we should find additional authority in a law requiring the registration of all aliens." As there is now a bill before the House of Representatives providing for such registration, the President's unqualified statement may be taken as an endorsement of it. This is the Johnson Bill, already virtually endorsed by the Federal Department of Labor.

The Johnson Bill provides for punishment up to five year in prison for any alien who shall fail to register with the authorities every year, giving his name, sex, race, nationality, date and place of birth, age, residence, marital status and occupation. Aliens are also required to be photographed, and to furnish "such other information as the Secretary of Labor may by regulation prescribe. For all this, "the foreigners" are to be taxed $5.00 a year at the time of registration.

Characterizing the bill as "a super blacklist," the Butte Bulletin points out that its passage would be a severe blow to the labor movement in general. With the instruments for effective intimidation placed in the hands of the police agencies controlled by the employers, strikes could be broken with the greatest ease. What more would be needed than a nation-wide blacklist of alien-wage earners prepared at government expense? The trade unions have a high percentage of foreign born workers in their ranks, particularly unions like the United Mine Workers of America, which operates in a basic industry.

That the attempt to create a super blacklist is not an isolated phenomenon, but is part of a concerted drive against labor, which is being undertaken by the governmental forces of reaction all along the line, is illustrated by the many other vicious bills which have been introduced in Congress, notably the Sterling Bill, now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate.

No greater mockery of the constitutionally "guaranteed" rights of free speech and free assemblage has ever been devised than this Sterling Bill, designated as "A bill to prohibit and punish certain seditious acts against the Government of the United States and to prohibit the use of the mails for the purpose of promoting such acts." Under its provisions the simple exhibition of a button or emblem denoting sympathy with Soviet Russia might be interpreted as rendering a worker liable to five years in prison or $5,000 fine, or both.

It is, in effect, what its well-fed supporters call it—"a national anti-syndicalism bill," worthy successor to the various state anti-syndicalism bills which have been passed in various parts of the country. These state laws have been used by the employing class to persecute some of the ablest and most outspoken elements in the militant labor movement.

The whole issue has been dramatized on a national scale by the persecution of William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg and the other Communists in the so-called "Michigan Case," growing out of the brutal raid on the Communist convention at Bridgman, Mich., August 22, 1922. Burns and his army of stool-pigeons are straining every nerve to secure convictions in the Michigan case, because of its nation-wide importance.

Up to the present no national anti-syndicalism law has been established. The proposals of the Sterling Bill would give us such a law. Whether or not it will be passed depends upon the opposition labor is able to offer, and also, to a considerable extent, upon the number of convictions secured under the state laws. Thus, the Michigan Anti-Syndicalism Law, have become the focus of attention. Workers everywhere are sending in money to help the defense, while the forces of reaction are lending open and secret aid to the prosecution.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION.

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We invite an early inspection. Any article selected will be held upon payment of a small deposit.

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The Party Caucus

'Apologia.

In the dark, dread days of the Middle Ages,
When the pages of history told more in eyes
And the Statesmen of Europe were sages
and sages
Rotted on barrel-rest tyrrus of stews,
The world of the terrible Feudal Law
Lay heavy; but what ever dared protest!
'Tis the day when someone suddenly saw
"Many a truth is said in jest."

Like a flash of hope in those dingy ages
Where the brave lay shelved for sake to
guess,
The idea struck home. And the poet up rages
Scolding in lessons dared tell rulers
Of errors, all at once, in a land he knew,
A way had been found to voice unrest
Through a little jigsaw-puzzle-riddle at law)
"Many a truth is said in jest."

Education spread—and by right stages,
As the day dawn began to show,
And Cervantes scribbled his deathless pages,
Gave point of every Jest.
From Rabelais to the days of Shaw,
The "jokers" have played their part with
zest
No need to be solemn and yet year law.
Many a truth is said in jest.

L'envoi.

Comparisons sometimes are hard to draw,
But honestly, isn't our column the best
Of all in THE WORKER? Now don't guffaw!
Many a truth is said in jest.

J. B.

The Meeting Will Come to Order!

THE PARTY CAUCUS will now hold its weekly meetings in this column. Contributing delegates please notice.

Cal Coolidge in his message to Congress suggests one way to relieve the suffering farmer: "Cheap fertilizers must be provided."

For the sake of the farmers, we hope Cal gives many speeches to Congress.

I detest people who persist in knocking Capital! I'm for it! It is to Capital we owe so many things. Our education, our interest in life, our guidance—our very ideas we owe to Capital.

—Gosh, I'm glad Marx wrote it!

Work Daily—For THE DAILY.

From a Washington dispatch we learn the Department of Justice is going to investigate the Standard Oil Company from New York to California, charging them with price fixing on gas and all petroleum products.

Since Coolidge's speech the D. of J. feels it's their turn to make a gas attack.

There is talk of simplifying the income tax blank. What's the matter with the present one?

It is expected that the revolutionary workers of the Hudson Metropolis will attend in great numbers. Trachtenberg has been in Russia for an extended period, and he will give an interesting report. Trachtenberg has visited Germany during the most critical period. He was there when the military dictator put the ban on the whole Communist movement. He will be able to answer the question: how is the German revolutionary movement working—without a legal party?"

Moissaye J. Olgin will be chairman at the reception. Others on the Arrangements Committee are A. H. Heller, W. W. Wiesstone, Paul Schueler, Dr. M. Aronson, Otto Zander, Joseph Schlossberg, Solon Lee, Leo, A. Chramoff and Ludwig Lore.

UNDER THE SOVIETS.

MOSCOW.—The Buriat - Mongol Area, one of the Autonomous Areas of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, has now been proclaimed an Autonomous Republic, governed by its own Soviet Congress, Central Executive Committee, and Council of People's Commissaries.

This proclamation has been welcomed enthusiastically. Meetings held all over the new Republic have thanked the Soviet Government and stated that, under the able guidance of the Soviet authorities, the small nations of Russia are gradually emerging from their dark stage of ignorance and helplessness. "Only the Soviet Government of Workers and Farmers," says one resolution, "is capable of freeing the laboring masses and of putting an end to the exploitation of one nation by another."

Labor Defense Bazaar Success.

All the gaiety and festival spirit of a four-day holiday marked the Labor Defense Bazaar, which filled Northwest Hall, in Chicago, to overflowing, December 6, 7, 8 and 9. Eminently successful from half a dozen different points of view, the bazaar proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Chicago comrades are determined to see that the Foster-Ruthenberg defense shall not fall by the wayside for lack of support.

The Right to Work

OAKLAND, Cal.—Within sight of some of Oakland's largest and most modern office buildings, a lame, old, white-haired, bearded woman was seen digging in the garbage can for food. "I'm too old for work," I lost my job, and I had to move and have no place to go," gasped the old woman when she was found by a passer-by dying in the receiving hospital, where the police carried her.

Sam Gompers Turns His Popguns on Engineers' Journal and Brookhart

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON.—A two-page editorial by Samuel Gompers in the December issue of the American Federationist, under the heading "A Senator Goes Upstairs Ceiling," rages at, and denies the leading statements of Senator Brookhart of Iowa in his discussion of Russian conditions, published in the Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

"The Locomotive Engineer," says the editorial, "has printed quite a number of pieces expressing sympathy for the Soviet outfit and perhaps some may wonder whether Mr. Stone's magazine has one eye on possible future banking business among the new autocrats of Russia."

As to Senator Brookhart—"He should not have gone to Russia. He is far too gullible. His eye for the detection of falsehood and evil loses its unerring precision once Wall Street's hated minions are lost to its focus."

This attitude on Gompers' part toward Wall Street has caused some ejaculations of surprise in Washington, since he had always been understood to consider Wall Street an actual menace to the welfare of the workers, and not a joke.

"He (Brookhart) lands on Russian soil with arms and ears wide open," resumes the editorial. "Tell me all,' he greets them, and smilingly they tell him what they want hha to know and he believes and goes his way. But of course there is no 'show me' tradition in Iowa to act as a checkering upon perspiring enthusiasm. To hear him is to believe, for, to be sure, no bloody Soviet butcher would tell a lie to a man from Iowa."

Senator Brookhart refused to discuss this comment when he read it, beyond saying that he would not enter into a debate on that plane with reference to Russia. He had gone to Russia, seen conditions, and reported them. The facts would stand.

Reception for Trachtenberg.

A public reception has been arranged for Alexander Trachtenberg, former member of the Central Executive Committee, on the eve of his return from a tour of Russia and Germany. Trachtenberg arrived in New York Dec. 20. The reception is arranged for Friday, Dec. 21, 7 P. M., at the New York Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St.

It is expected that the revolutionary workers of the Hudson Metropolis will attend in great numbers. Trachtenberg has been in Russia for an extended period, and he will give an interesting report. Trachtenberg has visited Germany during the most critical period. He was there when the military dictator put the ban on the whole Communist movement. He will be able to answer the question: how is the German revolutionary movement working—without a legal party?"

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Anna Louise Strong Writes About 'RAIC' Prospects in Russia

(Special to The Worker.)

NEW YORK.—Anna Louise Strong, newspaper correspondent, has taken a look at the way the capitalists of the United States Chamber of Commerce operate in Russia. Some of her conclusions, drawn after long conferences with the U. S. C. representatives in Moscow are as follows:

"The R. A. I. C. contract with the Soviet government can create a wide field for commercial intercourse between Russia and America.

"The Russians are not afraid to see the R. A. I. C. make large sums of money, because they realize that the stockholders of the corporation will receive a reasonable part of their profits back into increasing the business.

"The R. A. I. C. contract is a better contract than that made by the Soviet government with any other foreign business concern, for from R. A. I. C. the Russians exact no definite amount of business or profit; at the same time that they give the American corporation a guarantee of a minimum dividend to be paid to it. Better terms could scarcely be conceived.

"The R. A. I. C. got a better contract than the business men of other countries, both because it is a workers' corporation and because it is an American workers' corporation. Because in the end America is the only country big enough for Russia to do business with! Some day the relations between the two countries will be very large, and Russia will do everything it can to establish better relations so that the organizing abilities of the Americans will be placed at the disposal of Russia's future, helping her develop in the direction she wishes to go.

"The Amalgamated is a labor organization, it stands for industrial co-operation with Russia. For this reason Russia gave R. A. I. C. privileges which individual capitalists have asked for in vain. It is not a chance to give charity, but a really sound business proposition."

Then writing of the clothing plants in which R. A. I. C. is interested, Miss Strong continues:

"The best clothing factories in Russia, the ones with steam and electrical equipment, have been organized in the All-Russian Clothing Syndicate. The poor factories, those not on a machine basis, were not allowed to enter this syndicate—only the most up-to-date shops. There are about ten million dollars worth of these buildings and about three and a half million dollars worth of goods."

The R. A. I. C. as readers of "The Worker" will remember announced its first semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent a few weeks ago. Since then activities of the steel corporation have been pouring in as the American workers again show their loyalty to the land of the Soviets.

With a zealousness that is hard to equal, he has struggled along to hasten the advent of better era. After a successful campaign in Pennsylvania, he waaded his way to the Hall-Hole of the United States, West Virginia.

There he found a very fertile field, for the workers there, worse than in the mining fields, are persecuted to such an extent that they do not know where they fit.

The coal barons and other financial interests of West Virginia who, thru their political and other agencies, have conducted a continued reign of terror in the state, and are without doubt responsible for the innumerable indictments now standing against officials of District No. 17, United Mine Workers of America, have recognized Hamilton's presence in their midst, and thru the medium of "Imperialists" if the "Empire" of the Ku Klux Klan, have "suggested" that Hamilton "waste" no further time in the community, as the following letter from the "Exalted Cyclops" will show:

Threat From the Ku Klux Klan.

"Morgantown"
Klan Number 25. Realm of W. Va.
Invisible Empire
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan
Realm
The Sign of the Cyclops
Morgantown, W. Va.
Nov. 22, 1923, AK:LVII.

Mr. J. A. Hamilton,
164 Front Street,
City.

Dear Sir:—

Your presence in this community, and certain reports circulated about you have caused us to investigate.

We find that even though you are a native-born citizen, you have seen fit to sentful propaganda detrimental and inimical to our Government. You have selected that portion of our country most likely to yield to your infernal doctrines, and we are advised that you have secured the services of several persons to assist you in carrying on this work.

The people of this county welcome all those who desire to come here and conform themselves to our laws and our system of government but thus far we have not tolerated activities detrimental to our government. You are no exception.

We would suggest that you waste no further time in this community.

Very truly,
MORGANTOWN KLAN NO. 25.
KNIGHTS OF THE
KU KLUX KLAN.
(Seal) Exalted Cyclops.

"YOU ARE NO EXCEPTION"

warns this terrorist band, after brazenly declaring that "thus far they have not tolerated activities detrimental to "our government."

Where do they get that "OUR" stuff to fit in with "THEIR" Invisible Empire? Where is the consistency in their "Law and Order" boasts? The "EXALTED CYCLOPS" will please explain!

In the meantime, the work of arousing the intelligent workers of West Virginia in their own cause will go on.

American Militarism at Work.

Joseph Mirault, one of the Nationalist leaders of Haiti, has just arrived in New York to inform the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of the outrages visited upon the Haitians by the American military forces serving as the agents of our big bankers and business men trying to enslave the country.

Such prominent advocates of Haitian independence from the clutches of American imperialism as the Jolibon brothers, Elie Guerin, Anteine Pierre Paul, and George Petit have been put in jail by the United States army of occupation.

What is more, in their wanton attacks on the Haitians the military forces have prevented all cable communication with the United States. A rigorous censorship of all outgoing mail has also been forced on the Haitians by the troops.

Dollar democracy at home means dollar diplomacy abroad. The Haitians are learning this lesson. The price they are paying for it is an awful one. The American army in the service of our imperial bandits is a stern schoolmaster.

Yet, one might ask Washington what happened to the much-vaunted principle of "self-determination" for which so many workingmen and farmers died on Flanders field and in France?

MOSCOW.—A statement recently reported to the International Congress of Agricultural and Forest Workers shows that 17 unions of agricultural workers, with more than 600,000 members, are affiliated to the Red International of Labor Unions.

Hungry for "The Daily"

"The daily paper is our propaganda instrument... Everything in the party depends on whether we have a high circulation or a low one. It is better to have a paper with a high circulation and less other party activity than a low circulation and half-a-dozen different forms of activity to make contact with the masses."

This is what Matti Tenhaunnen, Business Manager of the highly successful Finnish Daily Tyomies, wrote to The Daily Worker. Everyone who knows anything about the Workers Party knows that the Finnish Federation is the most highly organized section of the party. The Finns have built an organization which dominates the life of the Finnish population in America and they have done it because they have been able to build up a Finnish Daily Press of their own. The Finns realize what a daily newspaper in the English language would mean to the Workers Party and they are exerting themselves to the utmost to make The Daily Worker possible and successful.

The success of The Daily Worker depends utterly on its ability to secure a high circulation. The future of the Workers Party depends on its possession of successful daily papers. The success of the party dailies depends on the party membership. If the party membership were dissolute they can achieve a brilliant success for The Daily Worker and the Workers Party in the next three weeks. They can start off The Daily Worker as a successful daily paper supplying the news, education and inspiration to 50,000 subscribers right from the start. In the three or four weeks intervening between now and the time when The Daily Worker will begin publication the party membership can secure the success of the first Communist daily paper ever published in the English language and further secure a bright, immediate future for the party.

Is it any wonder that the party set aside three Sundays (Dec. 16, 23 and 30) as Communist Sunday for The Daily Worker subscription campaign? Is it any wonder that the party membership is wildly excited about the new daily? The task is so obvious, the duty of every party member, every militant worker, so plain.

Sell subscriptions to The Daily Worker! Go out among the workers. They are hungry for a paper such as The Daily Worker will be. They are looking for a paper to read that they can trust in the knowledge that with it their interests will be protected.

50,000 subscribers for The Daily Worker! It is a goal that can be reached, but only if the party members are alive to the opportunity and will exert themselves to take advantage of it.

West Va. Klu Klux Klan Threat to Organizer of Workers Party

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH,
Secretary, Progressive Miners' Committee.

Born in America, the son of a Presbyterian "Minister of the Gospel," a graduate of Washington and Jefferson College, a high school teacher, and member of the Teachers' Federation, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The foregoing would serve as material from which the biography of J. A. Hamilton could be written, and since 1919 the biographer would be able to gather additional material from the daring and fearless exploits of this "champion" of the cause of the "Working-Class" in "Boss-Ridden" territories.

Leaving his position as a teacher after he found he could not live on it, Hamilton identified himself with the more virulous elements among the working class, and has since been busily engaged in the task of trying to support the Boss slaves.

With a zealousness that is hard to equal, he has struggled along to hasten the advent of a better era. After a successful campaign in Pennsylvania, he waaded his way to the Hall-Hole of the United States, West Virginia.

There he found a very fertile field, for the workers there, worse than in the mining fields, are persecuted to such an extent that they do not know where they fit.

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In the Mouth Is Unsightly
Your teeth can be filled so th
no one can tell that they conta
fillings, except by careful exam
natient.

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as many readers of this paper c
tell you.
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For the LABOR HERALD MASQUERADE BALL
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In Advance 75 cents
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Tax and Wardrobe

La Follette, the Third Party and the Labor Party

By JOHN PEPPER.

A series of new facts demand explanation.

A number of things have happened lately which are in seeming contradiction to one another.

Contradictions.

A great national convention has been called for May 30, which will unite in one struggle all the groups, like the Committee of Forty-eight, Third Parties, like the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, and the party of workers and exploited farmers such as the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, and a Communist Party, the Workers Party.

Within the Progressive Party of Nebraska there are strong tendencies toward nominating La Follette or even Ford for president, while at the same time this party indorses the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and declares that it will participate in the May 30th convention because the Federated Farmer-Labor Party will be present there.

The convention of the South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party nominated La Follette for the presidency, and at the same time gave the warmest indorsement to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

It is an embarrassing situation. La Follette is still in the old Republican Party. Senator Wheeler, the leader of the radical Democrats, is still in the old Democratic Party. But the convention of the Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota nominates La Follette for president, and yet this party is at the same time an enemy of the old Republican-Democratic Party. La Follette is in the Republican Party, but the Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota is carrying on the bitterest fight against the Republican Party. Senator Wheeler is in the Democratic Party, but the Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota refused to make the fusion with the Democrats, advocated in its ranks by fakers of the labor aristocracy and delegates of rich farmers.

La Follette links the Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota with the left wing of the worst capitalist party, the Republican Party; but the indorsement of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party links the Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota with the left wing of the labor movement, with the living class consciousness of the working class, with the Communist Workers Party.

In the big national convention on May 30th, at Minneapolis there will undoubtedly be a very powerful trend towards nominating La Follette for the presidency. We will find there political groups and parties of the small businessmen and well-to-do farmers, and intelligentsia on the one hand; but on the other hand we will find hundreds and hundreds of delegates of the rank and file of the trade unions and exploited farmers and the delegates of the class-conscious Federated Farmer-Labor Party and the Communist Workers Party.

What is the explanation of these contradictions? Do we witness the emerging of new organized worlds out of this chaos?

The explanation can be given only thru Marxian analysis of the relations of the various classes to one another.

The Relationship of the Different Classes.

The existence of the various Third Parties on a state scale is explained in this way: The small businessmen and the well-to-do farmers, who until lately stood under the leadership of the capitalists, have lost their faith in the leadership of the big capitalists. The class struggle growing more acute between big capital, the trusts, the banks and trusts on the one hand, and the other classes of society on the other hand, finds its reflection in politics in the fact that the representatives of the lower classes are starting factional fights in the old parties, in the fact that the masses are splitting away from the republican and democratic parties, in the formation of Third Parties under various names.

At the same time the class struggle, growing ever sharper, is beating asunder the ties which exist between the small businessmen and well-to-do farmers on the one hand and the exploited farmers and proletarian workers on the other. Thus, the election of the Farmer-Labor Legislature, in Minnesota, created a separate organization for the workers and exploited farmers within the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, which is a typical Third Party and is ruled by politicians of the well-to-do farmers and small businessmen like Magnus Johnson, Shipstead and Pike. The split of the rich farmers, who wanted fusion with the Democratic Party, and boosted the candidacy of Henry Ford, cleaned the Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota, and left it a party of the poorest and most exploited farmers. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party is on a national scale the party of workers and exploited farmers. (We do not wish to bring up here the question of the labor aristocracy and its political leaders, which is undergoing a contrary development. Instead of allying itself with the Third Party movement it is going with the old parties of big capital. Many comrades are confused by this fact, and they cannot understand that the sharper the class struggle becomes, the clearer will the game of leaders of the labor aristocracy ally itself with the bourgeoisie. They do not understand that Compers on a national scale, Holland in New York, Walker in Illinois, Scharrenberg in California, Beck in South Africa are of them coming to play more and more the same role as Dan and Abramovitch in Russia, Danszchinsky in Poland, Ebert and Noske in Germany and MacDonald and Henderson in Great Britain.)

Basic Tendencies and Transitional Situations.

The situation can be summed up: the well-to-do farmers and small businessmen are splitting away from the parties of big capital. But the split is not yet complete. It exists on a local and state scale, but it has not yet definitely crystalized on a national scale, as the deep-going social and political process, and we must understand it as a process. At the same time the split of the small and workers are splitting away, not only from the capitalists, but from the well-to-do farmers and small businessmen. This development also, is not fully completed and consummated, but it is crystallizing more and more. It is a deep-going political and social process, and we must understand it as a process. These two most important social and political processes—first, the class struggle growing ever sharper between big capital on the one hand, and small businessmen and well-to-do farmers on the other hand; and second, the growing class conflict between workers on the one hand and exploited farmers and proletarian workers on the other hand—are the basic facts of the present development of our political life. But we must realize that we can only understand this process correctly if we take it not as a fixed fact, but try to realize it as a dynamic. With full respect for the fact that the small businessmen and well-to-do farmers are basically more conservative, and that trade unions are always revolutionary or at least more revolutionary, we must understand at all the variety and richness of the class struggle.

The small businessmen have the main tendency, but we must also understand the many transitional forms and transitional situations.

La Follette is the political leader of the well-to-do farmers and small businessmen in fighting against Coolidge, the president of the international bankers and big trusts. But he will not be broken with the Republican Party, with the party of the banks and trusts. La Follette dubbed Coolidge's first message as a "presentation of the standpat revolutionary theory of government." La Follette accused Coolidge:

"If it be courageous to champion the interests of railroads, the profiteers, the coal magnates, and our other enemies against the mass of the people, then in all fairness it must be conceded that the President has earned the tribute to his courage so warmly accorded by many of the newspapers of the country."

La Follette is among all his Republican followers in the Senate to vote for the Democrat Smith who is against the Esch Cummins law, rather than to vote for the Republican Cummins who is the author of the most capitalistic law of the United States. La Follette is fighting against the reactionary wing of the Republican Party and is breaking party disciplines in the fight, but he still remains a member of the reactionary Republican Party. We see there a transitional stage.

The Farmer-Labor Federation in Minnesota is fighting in the name of the workers and exploited farmers against the political machine of the well-to-do farmers and small businessmen. This Federation is a class organization, and has the broad vision that the movement must be widened on a national scale. But this class movement is still not class-conscious; it has friendly relations with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, but harbors a strong tendency to nominate La Follette as president. This Federation is a separate organization, embracing the workers and exploited farmers of the state, but still it is united and has an organizational unity with the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota which is at the same time the party of small businessmen and well-to-do farmers. This Federation is willing to go along with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, and even with the Workers Party. That is, it is willing to fight in the class struggle on a class basis, but at the same time is willing to accept La Follette, the political leader of the well-to-do farmer and small businessmen. This again is a transitional stage.

In South Dakota, where the poverty and exploitation of the poor farmers has developed the farthest, the class struggle between the well-to-do farmers and small businessmen, on the one hand, and the exploited farmers and proletarian workers on the other hand, has reached the highest degree of tension. The representatives of the well-to-do farmers were ready to accept Ford, the representative of the rich farmers rather than to accept Ford, the candidate of the workers. They were ready even to combine with the political influence of the fakers of the labor aristocracy and accepted the direct leadership of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the leadership of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. But even these transitional stages are disappearing. We do not call themselves farmers any more, but peasants, who express the struggle against proletarian property, even these farmers possess illusions, and they nominated La Follette for the presidency.

It is no chaos; we see before us, rather, transitional stages of strong, elementary class struggle.

If we have grasped that clearly, then the tasks before our party are clear.

No Opportunism and No Sectarianism.

1. We must realize that our chief enemy is the capitalist government and the political parties of imperialism. We must understand the revolutionary significance of the political upheaval of all the lower classes of American society against the ruling imperialistic capital. Our first task is therefore to throw into the scales the solid forces of this revolutionary process against capitalism. That means that we—regardless of how little we may like it—must retain a political alliance with the Third Party movement against the capitalist parties. This political alliance may mean support at elections, it may mean common campaigns for certain issues. It can even go so far as our taking part in the May 30 Convention in St. Paul, which will be, not a pure Farmer-Labor party convention, but a conglomerate of the various Third Party, Farmer-Labor Parties, and rank and file representation of industrial workers and exploited farmers. It would be a very dangerous opportunistic illusion to believe that the May 30th convention, which will meet in St. Paul, will be a representation of the Farmer-Labor Party class movement. The May 30 convention will only represent the transitional stage —in which the Third Party and Farmer-Labor Party movements are still not entirely separate. But it would be just as much a dangerous sectarianism to stay away from this mighty important mass convention, not to make every effort to strengthen as much as possible its proletarian character.

2. It is in the deepest interest of the working class and the American revolution to render the split between the capitalist class and the other classes as wide as possible. It is therefore a paramount Communist task to build up the Federated United front. We must drive the La Follette group to split with the Democrats, with the Workers Party. That is, it is willing to fight in the class struggle on a class basis, but at the same time is willing to accept La Follette, the political leader of the well-to-do farmer and small businessmen. This again is a transitional stage.

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...en Up Fight for Release of ...l Class War Prisoners as ...oolidge Frees 30 I. W. W.'s

BY DEFENSE NEWS SERVICE.

...own that President Coolidge has ordered the unconditional release of ...0 remaining war-time political prisoners came the windup to the ...orters of the General Defense Committee which has been leading ...sty campaign since 1917. Sentences are commuted to the terms ...e served and the men will be freed as soon as the written mandates ...their wardens.

...the politicals are members of the Industrial Workers of the World ...Leavenworth penitentiary except Nicholas N. Zorge, anarchist and ...e revolutionist, in Atlanta. ...ally convicted in the Chicago, Wichita and Sacramento cases. ...oolidge's unconditional pardons contrast favorably with Harding's con...mnessty last summer. Hardin...e Sacra...men who constituted a majority of the group and F. J. Gallagher, of ...ichita case. Eleven of the Chicago defendants rejected commutation ...m of the offensive proviso that ...en could be returned to prison ...option of the president. Of ...now awaiting freedom seven ...from the Chicago case, 20 ...Sacramento and two from ...

...war raids took place in 1917. ...convictions came in Judge ...court in 1918 with 93 were ...ced. Then followed sentencing ...48 "Silent Defenders" in ...mento in early 1919 and the 29 ...defendants in the following ...ber. All were convicted on ...counts, two charging so-called ...erial offenses and two expression ...ti-war opinion. In 1920 Circuit ...of Appeal dismissed the in...ial counts in the Chicago and ...ita cases. Sacramento men had ...l legal defense and remained ...during their trial so their case ...ot come up for appeal.

...tremendous agitation for am...arose and grew year by year ...at this writing the demand has ...e almost universal. Liberals, ...rvatives and workers were a ...that this blot against America ...ld be wiped out. At last, Christ...1921, Debs and a few other so...s and I. W. W.'s were par...d. Individual pardons followed ...agitation grew. Hundreds of ...ands of persons signed amnesty ...ions in the summer of 1922 and ...dent Harding declared he would ...soon.

...Harding's failure to act caused the ...ustrial Workers of the World last ...ing to strikes, tieing up shipping, ...ring and general construction ...Again in September the north...st loggers struck for the prisoners. ...The following men will be par...ned: Chicago defendants: James ...rman, G. J. Bourg, Alexander Cous..., Bert Lorton, James P. Thomp..., H. Lloyd, Charles H. McKinnon. ...Sacramento men: Elmer Anderson, ...Harry Brewer, Robert Connellan, Pete ...Ebernardi, Mortimer Dowling, Frank ...Wilson, John Graves, Harry Gray, ...Henry Hammer, William Hood, Chris ...Lober, Philip McLaughlin, George ...O'Connell, John Pothkas, James ...Quinlan, Myron Sprague, J. Lori, ...Vostter, Edward Quigley, ...Pahlh. Wichita defendants: ...Emeli Francik and F. J. Gallagher.

Toward California Labor Party.

OAKLAND, Calif. — Local 802, Brotherhood of Railway ...animous action has reaffirmed its ...od of two and four years ago for ...ressive political action on the state ...national field. B. W. Tomkins, ...ness manager of the union, and ...Spencer, active member, are ...bers of a state-wide committee ...rmers and organized workers for ...e convention to launch a Cali...farmer-labor party.

New York, Chicago for Party's C. E. C. Labor Party Policy

The District Convention of District No. 2, New York, Workers Party, held Saturday and Sunday, went on record in favor of the Labor Party thesis proposed by the Central Executive Committee of the Party and published in a recent issue of "The Worker." Considerable discussion arose over the attitude of our party towards the Third Party movement. The majority of the convention, however, approved the position held by the C. E. C. on this question. The convention elected ten delegates: Ludwig Lore, Ben Gitlow, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Ben Lifshitz, C. E. Ruthenberg, L. Paivio, Anthony Bimbo, Jack Jampolsky, Alexander Bittelman and Joseph Brahuy. This was the first district convention held in connection with the National Convention of the Party, Dec. 30-Jan. 1.

At the same time the thesis was unanimously approved at a membership meeting held in Chicago, Saturday. Earl Browder reported for the Chicago District Executive Committee. In his report he pointed out that the Chicago District Executive Committee was unanimous in its approval of the thesis proposed by the Central Executive Committee, which according to him, is a splendid document, one of the best ever adopted by the Party. On this point there was no disagreement. The discussion arose over the theoretical question, whether or not a "Labor Party" can ever become a mass Communist Party. The District Executive Committee offered a resolution against such a conception. This resolution was opposed by many comrades on the ground that it was nothing but an academic question which should be raised at all, especially at this stage of the development of the Labor Party movement.

The motion to approve the thesis of the C. E. C. was unanimously accepted. The resolution offered by the District Executive Committee was also adopted by a large majority.

There is no doubt but that with New York and Chicago in favor of the thesis, its adoption at the National Convention stands assured.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

British Labor Party Prepares to Take Power

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY.

Prime Minister Baldwin, of Great Britain, contrary to first expectations, has informed the king that his party decided to remain in power until January 8, when parliament meets.

A combined meeting of the Labor Party executives and the Trade Union congress passed a resolution of confidence in J. Ramsay MacDonald and approved the decision of the Labor Party to form a government at the earliest possible moment.

The die-hard Tories are making frantic efforts to form a coalition with the Liberals in an effort to keep the Laborites out of office.

Liberal elements are alleged to have made efforts to come to terms with the Labor Party but so far without success. It is believed, however, that the liberals will support the Labor Party on certain measures, such as the recognition of Soviet Russia, which is likely to be one of the first moves of the Labor Party on assuming the responsibilities of government. This was also one of the planks in the platform of the Labor Party.

According to the latest returns the Labor Party has now 190 representatives in parliament. A feature of the election was the almost entire wiping out of the Lloyd George following. In the so-called United Liberal Party bloc's own paper, supported the Labor candidates. The capitalist press adopted their usual policy of misrepresentation. This was true of the Liberal as well as the Tory organs.

MacDonald, in a statement, makes what is obviously a bid for a split in the ranks of the Liberal Party, with a view to absorbing the radical element into the Labor Party and driving the right wing into the Tory Party, "so as to consolidate political issues into two camps divided on principle."

MacDonald evidently fears that a continuation of the three-party system with representation divided as now, tends to make government along the present lines very difficult. He says, "The question that time and events must soon answer is, have we seen the final breakdown of our existing machinery of government, or I warn people of serious minds and of constitutional proclivities that continuation of a state like that in which we now are may lead to any folly, either from right or left, involving in the end destruction of free representative government."

The British Labor Party will make every attempt to lull to sleep the fears of the capitalist that their present heaven will be eliminated.

That MacDonald may have to battle vigorously to preserve "representative government" from the extreme Tories is suggested in an article written by Lloyd George for the Hearst papers. He says, "The Labor Party are entitled to fair play from the constitution which they are expected to obey. Any attempt at shallow cleverness to 'do labor out of its chance,' would provoke a resentment which would astonish its perpetrators. It would inflict irretrievable hurt on a constitution whose success has depended on the confidence it has always inspired in all classes in its stern and undeviating impartiality."

What has happened in England is an event of the greatest political significance. Conservative though its present leadership is the fact that labor has reached the point where it prepares to take over the task of running the mighty empire is enough to make the old aristocracy of the "tight little isle" shiver with dread. The Labor Party will try to use the machinery of bourgeois democracy to carry out its promises made to the workers. It will try hard to preserve the present system. But it will inevitably fail. British capitalism has seen its best days. It is caught in the advancing tide of evolution and the forms of government which it gradually perfected and which served it so well are now proving useless. Hence Ramsay MacDonald's fears for the future.

There is a Fascisti group in England led by the Morning Post Tory element that has a growing impatience with the House of Commons. The last elections will give this element a good argument to pull off a Mussolini stunt before the British working class arrives at the point where they realise that tinkering with parliamentary government will not suffice; that they must establish their power and hold it by force in order to place themselves in a position to initiate the necessary measures for the transformation of capitalist society into a communist society.

PERFORMANCE, CONCERT AND DANCE

Given by the

Society for Technical Aid

To U. S. S. R.

THIS SUNDAY, DEC. 23

AT PULASKI HALL

1711 South Ashland Ave.

Near 18th St.

Tickets, in advance, 40c;
At the door, 50c.
Beginning at 3:00

How Not to Make the United Front

By JOHN PEPPER.

The whole policy of our party is based on the thesis adopted by the last convention of the party which will be put to the test upon the manner in which the party carried out the united front policy. One of the most important chapters, and we can add, one of the most instructive, is the history of the united front in Chicago. We can say that the general policies of the party during the last year were an excellent example of how to make the united front, and the example of Chicago is an excellent example of how not to make the united front.

What was the situation in Chicago? The Workers Party in Chicago carried on a hard and successful fight to win a standing for our party in the labor movement. In order to reach this objective it formed a united front with the Fitzpatrick group which is the progressive group of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and at the same time the ruling group of the Farmer-Labor Party. The members of the Workers Party of the Chicago district, thru their trade unions, entered into the Farmer-Labor Party, and formed the left wing of this party.

We believe that it was necessary to establish the united front with the Fitzpatrick group in Chicago, but we also believe that the methods, the manner practised in bringing about this united front were fundamentally wrong.

What are the aims of the united front in general:

1. To organize the resistance of the masses against capitalism.

2. To bring the Communist Party into the masses.

3. Helping the masses to get rid of their reactionary or "progressive" leaders and to help them to a Communist leadership.

We Communists want the united front with the masses who are not as yet Communistic. We are even willing to make the united front with the non-Communist labor leaders, if we cannot approach the masses in any other way. But in connection with this tactic there are two factors which must never be lost sight of:

1. It would be the most dangerous illusion to believe that the reactionary or "progressive" labor leaders will really fight against capitalism and the capitalist government, if the masses do not press them.

2. We must assure our independence under any circumstances. We can never for a moment sacrifice our freedom of criticism.

We must examine the united front as it was carried out by the District Committee of our party in Chicago, and we make the criticism for the following reasons:

1. The united front here in Chicago remained on the surface. It was established only with the Fitzpatrick-Nockels group of leaders, but it was not sufficiently embedded into the depths of the masses of workers.

2. The District Committee of Chicago accepted the leadership of Fitzpatrick as an unquestionable fact and never attempted to assume leadership for the Communists.

3. The District Committee of Chicago abandoned the freedom of criticism of our party.

When the Central Executive Committee of our party criticised the Chicago District Committee of our party, for not emphasising sufficiently the independence of the Workers Party as against the Farmer-Labor Party, they reproved that party had no opportunity, because the Fitzpatrick group voted for amalgamation, Labor Party for amalgamation of Soviet Russia. But the District Committee of Chicago forgot that the Communist Party has something more and more to offer to the workers besides these three slogans. The District Committee forgot that the Workers Party of the Workers Party not only to get adopted by Fitzpatrick paper resolutions for amalgamation and recognition of Soviet Russia, but to force him to fight for those measures. Neither in the measures which they advocated nor in the fight for them was there an essential difference between the Fitzpatrick group and the District Committee of Chicago. When the Central Executive Committee demanded that the District Committee of Chicago, in the May 1st United Front Platform, take up the question of the fight against the Second and Second and a Half International, the District Committee protested against this "untimely" measure.

The Chicago District Committee did not make a single attempt during the last year to criticize the Fitzpatrick group. In the last year the "Voice of Labor," the official organ of the Chicago District Committee had not a single article or remark which contained in any way criticism of the Fitzpatrick group. When in one case the editor wrote a modest and timid criticism, the Chicago District Committee censured him, and forbade any further criticism. And again, and again, after the July 3d convention, when Comrade Dunne wrote a critical article, directed against the Fitzpatrick group, the District Committee of Chicago restrained the editor from publishing the article in the "Voice of Labor."

The Chicago District Committee had too great a faith in the Fitzpatrick group. That was the reason that they did not recognize in time his swing to the right, and his agreement with Gompers. And after the July 3d convention the policy of the Chicago District Committee made it possible for the Fitzpatrick group to go farther and farther to the right, without any danger to itself of being attacked by the Communists. The Chicago District Committee made the "over-cautious" decision after the July 3d convention that it would not bring up the question of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party at all, in those trade unions in Chicago, which form the backbone of Fitzpatrick's Farmer-Labor Party. The District Committee did not make any attempt to counteract Fitzpatrick's double screaming role in the July 3d convention, at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor at which the question of electing delegates to Fitzpatrick's Farmer-Labor Party was brought up. The District Committee did not hold any mass meeting of the party after the July 3d convention for the Federation of Labor at which the question the instructions of the Central Executive Committee. (Only the Trade Union Educational League held some meetings.)

The attempt on Foster's life was not utilized in Chicago against the labor bureaucracy, and despite instructions of the Central Executive Committee, the District Committee of Chicago arranged no mass meeting on that issue, whereas in New York there was a mass meeting of 7,000 workers. The District Committee of Chicago tolerated the unanimous election of Fitzpatrick, Nockels and Nelson in the Chicago Federation of Labor, without a single Communist speech, or a single criticism being uttered against them. And that was after the Decatur convention, after Fitzpatrick's and Nockel's open letter against amalgamation, against the Trade Union Educational League, and for Gompers, after the slanderous statement by Nockels that Foster himself had staged the attempt on his life—after the most vicious attack by Nelson at the Decatur convention against the Trade Union Educational League, amalgamation, Labor Party, and Communism. The Chicago District Committee claims that they were too weak to put up opposition candidates against Fitzpatrick and Company. But they surely cannot pretend that they were too weak to make a public statement against the Fitzpatrick group on the day of the elections or to make a vigorous attack against them—to expose their swing to the right, their betrayal of the idea of the Labor Party, amalgamation, recognition of Soviet Russia.

The Chicago District Committee has not understood the united front, and has applied it erroneously. Instead of helping the masses to get rid of the leadership of the reactionary or "progressive" leadership of Nelson, Nockels, Fitzpatrick, they appeared in the eyes of the masses as the helpers of the Fitzpatrick group, and thereby strenghtened the rule of the Fitzpatrick group.

It was our task to criticize the wrong attitude of the Chicago District Committee frankly and in a friendly manner. This criticism does not aim to bring into doubt their Communist integrity. The source of their bad tactic is not a lack of Communism, but a lack of political experience.

Our Literature Department

NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, Director.

This column is dedicated to the purpose of discussing ways and means and experiences how to promote and effect successful sales of literature, announcements for new literature, etc. Contributions are solicited from our D. O.'s, Organizers, Speakers or anybody interested in this vital problem.

"So They've Got YOU Reading!"

During the imprisonment of the comrades arrested in the Michigan raids an incident happened that ought to fasten itself on the minds of our readers. One of the prisoners, a prize-fighter, was loaned a copy of Eugene O'Neill's "Hairy Ape." As soon as the department of justice representative spotted the prize-fighter reading, he yelled out, "So they've got YOU reading." The prize-fighter was removed to another section of the jail far from the influence of the imprisoned comrades. Why?

When war was declared in April, 1917, the first step of the government was to suppress all radical papers. There was a reason for it. Although there were an overwhelming large number of capitalist papers, whose circulation ran into millions, as compared with the radical press, the government went after even such avowedly conservative papers as the Milwaukee Leader. The employing class were not going to allow one particle of truth to filter out if they could avoid it.

Despite governments and their reactionary officials, the masses do know more today than they did yesterday. They continue to read—but not as rapidly as we would like them. The reason why the masses do not read as much as they should is more or less the fault of ourselves. We keep up with the times, at least we endeavor to create the impression that we do, but we do not attempt to have the masses follow suit. The capitalist press assists the United Mine Workers officialdom in its broadcasting of lying statements about Moscow and the Communist movement in America. How much have you assisted in the work of combatting the foul attacks of Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers Journal? How many, for instance, copies of the Decisions of the Red International have you circulated among miners? For one dollar you can obtain ten copies. Just imagine what you can do with a dollar. Skip the movies for about three night and help spread the truth among the miners. Just try this—if only for once.

Comrades in close proximity to the National Office will be wondering what to buy their kiddies for Xmas. A talking doll costs you about $2.50. Who in the h— wants to buy a talking doll? Not you. You are going to buy a copy of Rhymes of Early Jungle Folk by Mary Marcey. Even a respectable bourgeois family in Winetka thinks that this book is a wonderful book, because of its simplicity. Of course they fail to realize what a foundation they are laying in their child's mind. Anyhow, no Xmas present will equal it. Xmas presents live for a day, but this book lives in the mind forever.

"Deportations Delirium of Nineteen-Twenty," by Louis F. Post, is giving Mr. Palmer, ex-Attorney-General, and his "rites" belly and head aches. The book suggests the changing of the name of the "Department of Justice" to the "Department of Injustice." $1.50, postage prepaid.

"A Week," by Jury Libedinsky, the first novel under the Soviet regime, is another interesting book, which will have a circulation of a million. $1.50 to any address in U. S. A. Watch the announcement about "Bunk," it is something real.

Minneapolis Heard From.

Comrade O. J. Arnes, litterature director in Minneapolis, Minn., reports the following plan of action:

Our immediate plan in the rough is as follows:

(1) To work out a mailing list of workers who may be susceptible to education and who may also prove to become prospective members of the Party. This list will be classified alphabetically and geographically so that it will serve two purposes, that of locating these workers for personal interviews and for general circularizing. A similar list of comrades will be made up in order to bring their location into close proximity with the prospects.

(2) One or more literature squads will be developed for the purpose of covering meetings, unions, and street sales.

(3) Plans will be worked out to handle literature here in the hall during the day and evening, if practicable, and this fact will be advertised in communications out to workers, and at meetings.

(4) An immediate campaign will be put on to secure subscriptions for the Daily Worker as well as renewals. Comrades, branches, and sympathizers will be enlisted to success."

to carry this undertaking through

The Literature Department expects other party units to send in reports what is being done and contemplated. Do it now!

Commenting on Our First Dividend

"Those workers in America who believe in what the Russians are doing will help RAIC again. They will want to become still more thorough-going partners in the Russian clothing industry, in the most promising, prospering and hopeful industry that functions today on the continent of Europe."

JESSICA SMITH,
Writing from Moscow for the December "Liberator."

"I am delighted to hear of the success of the RAIC venture of the Amalgamated. Again is Hillman's wise statesmanship vindicated."

FELIX FRANKFORTER,
Professor of Law, Harvard University.

Hundreds of others are Congradulating Us on putting through a plan of such significance to the world industry and internationalism."

Rendering the most premanent and practical help possible to Soviet industry."

Showing the American worker how to effectively assist Russia with his savings."

Russia Appreciates Your Congratulations—but Needs Your Support—RAIC-ognize Russia!

Write for new illustrated booklet on our "Russian Investments."

The Russian-American Industrial Corporation

Amalgamated Bank Bldg.,
103 E. 14th St., New York City

Get acquainted with our advertisers Say: "I saw your ad in The Worker"

Change Minds on "Fifth Year."

After a committee of three members, representing the American Legion of Morgantown, W. Va., saw a special showing of the Russian relief film "The Fifth Year," the local post withdrew its open opposition to the film, according to advices to the American Civil Liberties Union from its local attorney, C. C. Rose. Two performances took place, as scheduled, without any disturbance.

When the picture was first announced in Morgantown, the county prosecutor, acting at the instance of the Legion, took steps to prevent its showing on the ground that it was "Soviet propaganda." A suggestion made by the local sponsors of the picture for a special "censorship" performance was accepted.

According to the Friends of Soviet Russia, which is distributing the film, opposition to "The Fifth Year" has been withdrawn wherever the opponents consented to seeing it. The American Civil Liberties Union has been protesting against interference with the picture on the ground that an issue of civil rights is involved.

Food! Food! Give Us Food

Germany's Children Cry

HELP SEND

UNITS OF EDUCATION TO RUSSIAN CHILDREN

Group of Russian Children rehearsing at the Duncan School in Moscow.

RUSSIA IS STEADILY RECOVERING.

UNITS OF FOOD TO GERMAN CHILDREN.

Group of German Children waiting in line at the Soup Kitchen in Berlin.

GERMANY IS STEADILY DISINTEGRATING.

"Unless relief comes, winter will see FAMINE IN GERMANY." Robert M. La Follette upon his return from Germany.

"That Soviet Russia is on the road to economic and financial recovery within her country there can be no doubt." John F. Sinclair, after visiting Soviet Russia recently.

Ten Cents Fills A German Dinner Pail

HOW MANY WILL YOU FILL ?

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA,
32 South Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Enclosed find $ ..... to buy ..... MEALS
for children of STARVING GERMANY.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... N. 26.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA,
32 South Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Enclosed find $ ..... to help buy UNITS OF EDUCATION for RUSSIA'S FUTURE.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... N. 26.

THE FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA are also Friends of Workers' Germany

(Committee for International Workers' Aid)

Johnston-Jewell Outfit Told Labor Party Is Coming

Without raising a ripple of attention, the Illinois Conference for Progressive Political Action met and adjourned, Sunday, in Chicago.

Half a dozen rank and file delegates, among a hundred officials, found little opportunity to voice their demands.

The statement of principles adopted was the old familiar declaration to work within the old parties; first laid out by the Cleveland gathering of the conference.

Delegate George Maurer, Chicago, moved an amendment calling for independent political action and the organization of an all-inclusive Labor Party. He drew attention to the growing sentiment for this demand, crystallized in the National Farmer-Labor Convention called for St. Paul, Minn., May 30.

Bert M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, turned his best guns on the Maurer proposal, which was then promptly tabled.

Delegate I. W. Madoux, Local 2167, Maintenance of Way Employees, Litchfield, Ill., introduced a resolution for a "Labor Party," but this never came up for consideration. In fact, the gathering considered no resolutions of any nature.

Oscar Ameringer, editor of the Illinois Miner and the Oklahoma Leader, tried to put a little pep into the gathering. But he only succeeded in thoroly discrediting the policies of the conference by telling of the experiences with the now former Governor Jack Walton, of Oklahoma, elected by the workers and farmers on the democratic ticket, but who later sold out to the Standard Oil Company, the Royal Dutch Shell Oil outfit, also joining the Ku Klux Klan. Ameringer declared the conference would "eventually" be compelled to adopt the propositions advanced by Delegates Maurer and Madoux.

The gathering adjourned with William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, reading a list and claiming credit for the election of every "progressive" in congress, including Senators Johnson and Shipstead, the Farmer-Laborites in Minnesota. He didn't say that his conference had unsuccessfully fought independent political action in Minnesota. There were no delegates of the coal miners or dirt farmers of the state at the gathering.

• • •

Referendum in Massachusetts.

An effort is being made to push a referendum on the Labor Party vote by the Massachusetts Conference for Progressive Political Action. It is charged that this referendum is being obstructed. Resolutions have been adopted by Stitcher's Local Union, No. 43, Amalgamated Shoe Workers, Lynn, Mass., calling for the sending out of the referendum.

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"Another Revolution Necessary?"

(From "The Nation," Dec. 5, 1923.)

A well-confessed Russian aristocrat sailed into New York the other day without a murmur. I suppose that you and no trouble from the immigration officials. He was Prince Youssoeff, and if he did not have a valid passport he had a slip of paper which, he said, was a diplomatic pass dating from the good old days of the Czar. As the Berengaria steamed down the harbor the prince would look across at the Statue of Liberty on Ellis Island. He probably did not know that several hundred compatriots of his were locked up in one room on that island waiting for Washington to decide whether they might be admitted to the United States, which has no quarantine facilities and without screens, for weeks. But then, they were third-class passengers, peasant women and Jews, and he was a prince, and, if a monarchist, also a good counter-revolutionary. If Patrick Henry and John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were alive to see that contrast in the republic they helped found, they might think another revolution necessary.

The Reorganization of the Party

"The Worker" has received a copy of a "Thesis on Reorganization of the Workers Party on the Basis of Industrial Branches," proposed by Comrades Joseph Zack and Jack Zamparelli, of New York City. This thesis has been sent to the party press with the request to publish it. As it contains upwards of 8,000 words, it is manifestly impossible to publish it in full. "The Worker," therefore, gives space to its most important sections, as follows:

• • •

A. The class struggle, political and economic, acquires its bitterest manifestation where the exploitation of the proletariat day by day actually takes place—that is in the industries.

It is there where the worker first becomes even primitively conscious of his class interests and joins a class organization, the union; and there is also the basis of his class power, political and economic. It is there that our party branches should be organized and made to function.

Territorial Branches Useless.

These things are to most of us self-evident. But our party is not built on that basis; our membership, altho composed of at least 90 per cent of industrial workers, is not organized on a basis that would make them effective in the industries. Our party, on the contrary, is organized on the basis of territorial branches as if agitation, at random, to the nondescript and unorganized passerby in the street, would be our most important and effective form of reaching the masses and getting them to act.

Proposed Plan of Reorganization.

B. In order to reorganize our party on a basis that will put it into actual organizational contact with the masses, with their daily problems and struggles and to permit it to grow into a mass movement, and a party that can absorb readily the energies of these workers desiring action and results, we propose the following:

1. Reorganization of the party on the basis of industrial branches, the industrial branches to consist of all members working in one and the same industry, irrespective of whether at that time they are members of a union or not.

2. Each of the Language Federations of the party to organize industrial branches in its language beginning with those industries where its membership is most heavily represented.

3. Simultaneously with the reorganization of the federation machinery, the general party machinery will proceed with co-ordinating the various language industrial branches in each industry and locality.

4. The organization of the industrial branches to be GRADUAL, of course, the territorial branches remaining side by side with the industrial.

5. The territorial branches thru the transfer of members into the industrial branches will be reduced in size and number, but will still remain functioning with those party members who have not been or cannot be organized into industrial branches.

6. For political campaigns, the territorial branches, the industrial branches, the labor and fraternal working class organizations in any one particular election territory should form a committee.

7. The Central Executive Committee of the party to send out an appeal to all organized militant unions and unorganized militant to join the party and form industrial branches of their particular industry.

What About These Members Who Cannot Go Into Industrial Branches?

As already pointed out in No. 2 of our proposal, the industrial branches will be formed of all members engaged in one particular industry, irrespective of whether they are union members or not. It will be the task of the industrial branch to get them into a union or to organize new local unions where none exist. This will leave only a small percentage of our membership outside the industrial branches. The students, professionals, engineers, dentists, doctors, etc., what will they do?

There is no reason why Communist students cannot develop a broad activity among the student youth. The fact that the future of most of these students lies in the big army of white collar slaves, amongst the lowest paid workers in the country, should make approach possible and comparatively easy. Many of our intelligentsia should go into the educational machinery of the party. Professional associations of the engineers, etc., are the place for our professionals to get into, and where no organization exists, one should be organized. The Lawyers' Federations.

It has been claimed that reorganization into industrial branches would isolate or abolish the language federations. On the contrary it would strengthen their influence upon the workers of a given language in industry. A federation organized on an industrial basis would face to deal with the problems of these workers in the industries right here in the United States, where they are exploited, instead of diverting their interest to their mother country.

The federation branches would function just as any party industrial branch, transact their business, agitation, press, etc., in their own language as before.

Of course, the forces of the federations will most probably thru this form of activity be forced to learn the English language sooner than under present conditions, but until the proletarians of their language become more English speaking, language federations will remain an indispensable necessity for the party as at present.

There is no possible argument that can be advanced to show why the federations by reorganizing their machinery into industrial branches and establishing effective contact with the masses of the foreign workers in the industries should not benefit even more than the rest of the party, considering that most of their workers are more receptive to our aims and most federations have a daily press at their disposal.

The fact that our federation members are as a rule not citizens and do not speak the language of the country and are accordingly excluded from the parliamentary election campaigns as voters otherwise, makes the industrial formation practically the only means by which to get them out of their nationalistic isolation and have them become the factor in the labor movement that their numbers warrant.

Foreign Comrades Concentrated in Few Industries.

B. Industrial federation branches are not only highly desirable but also practical, in spite of the fact that it may appear at first consideration that the membership of a federation is so scattered over so many industries that usually there are not enough in any one industry for effective organization. The actual facts are that in certain industries, as the mines of coal, steel, textile, oil, almost the entire membership of the various party branches in these areas are composed of workers in these industries. Even a casual survey of the memberships of the federations will show that the bulk of the membership of any one of them is engaged in two or three industries. Even where the bulk of the membership is working in one industry, for instance the Jewish Fur Workers, the Jewish Building Trades, the Finnish in the Building Trades, Germans in the Food and Building Trades, etc.

The federations need only to concentrate to begin with, upon those industries in which the bulk of their membership is employed in order to make this plan operative and be soon as their membership increases where there is not enough, proceed to organize the smaller groups.

Co-ordination of Language Industrial Branches.

C. A further objection is made that there being so many languages, the industrial branch cannot function. All the branches of all languages in one industry must, of course, work in very close harmony as their problems in that particular industry are the same, the only difference is their language. That problem, however, is solved as well as it can be, by organizing each language industrial group separately.

Co-ordination of the various language industrial branches is effected thru the formation of a local executive committee of all branches in that particular industry. This committee will unify the work of all members, no matter what language, in each industry. In smaller towns the problem will most probably be simpler, the groups being smaller.

The reorganization will leave the general apparatus, District Committees, Federation Bureaus, City Central Committees, Section Committees (where they exist) practically untouched. These general directive organs will function the same as they do at present, but with additional strenth and support of the industrial branches.

Syndicalism.

If political class consciousness would depend on the form of organization that a worker happens to be in, there would never be a chance for such a thing as a Labor Party. How could we ever expect to win great numbers of members from among the left trade unionists? Did not a large number of active I. W. W. members join us, in the last three years. Political consciousness does not depend on the form or organization but on the necessities of the class struggle.

The Syndicalists were wrong by entirely ignoring the political field but their activities were of greater revolutionary patent and value than those of the Socialist Party, whose main political activity consists of parliamentary action.

The Communists combine with the proper emphasis an evaluation these two fields of activity, laying the greater emphasis upon direct work among the masses in the industries within their economic organizations. The fact that the large European parties are developing this plan of party organization, and that the Communist International favors this development only confirms our contention that this is the logical development out of the Social Democrat parliamentary form of organization into a form suitable to the Communist aims and needs.

Territorial Branches Encourage Syndicalism.

The fact that active workers do not meet in the present party branches with those who have the same problems to face, discourages them from attending branch meetings at all. How many of our most active militant trade unionists do not attend party branch meetings? The most valuable elements thus become lost to us from activity along political lines. They become engrossed and enveloped in the problems of their own trade union. They develop a contempt for "Politics" or political action and ultimately become opponents.

Importance of Political Action.

If there is danger of non-political tendencies among the left elements this form of organization will do much to counteract this danger. The Communist influence among them and closely associating the political work with the industrial in their every day work. At present this is not the case, and with the growth of the T. U. E. L. there may arise the pure and simple trade unionist tendency on the part of those not thoroly class conscious. A strengthening of the party's machinery on the industrial field will be an effective means to lessen that danger.

Shop Nuclei.

To reorganize the party on the basis of Shop Nuclei is nothing short of Utopia at the present time, first of all because our party is far too small numerically. The number of plants or shops with enough members to form a permanent group would be ridiculously small, and considerable working conditions that prevail in most of the unorganized industries, the places of work are changed too frequently.

Even under the most favorable conditions the shop nuclei would have to be supplemental to our general industrial work and would have to work hand in hand, in harmony, with our union activities. If shop nuclei could be effectively formed in the shops and to function properly, they would have to be formed by and be a part of our industrial branches. The territorial branches can neither organize nor effectively direct their activities as far as necessarity out of contact with the actual needs and problems in each particular industry.

Shop Nuclei organization cannot be made virile and live by and for the sake of our occasional party leaflet distribution. Most of our members in unorganized industries would not risk their jobs for such trifles, and even the industrial branches would find it advantageous at this stage of the game in the United States to organize shop nuclei only in preparation to a unionization campaign in the industry, in which case they would appeal, organize and get the support of all those who wish to set up a union to protect their bread and butter. Secret or semi-secret trade union nuclei would then have plenty to do. They would be the framework and preparation for a big drive to organize the workers against the bosses, effective centralized nuclei work in the industries can be done only by the industrial branch.

Industrial branches would undoubtedly protect the party organization very effectively against destruction, as the members of the branch, knowing each other, could connect easily within the unions, around the factories during shop hour; their headquarters being the union and the factory district. The purpose and aims of the reorganization, however, should be a much larger one. If the reorganization is limited only to the nuclei it will only affect a very small portion of the membership.

In Conclusion.

We are rather inclined to think that the Central Executive Committee has not looked into the matter seriously, but has simply used a popular phrase, hoping that the convention will shed light upon the subject and work out a plan.

The greatest opposition to this plan will undoubtedly come from those active members and leaders (especially in the federations) who do not see where they would fit in if the party should be reorganized on this basis. They have adopted certain habits and methods in their party work for many years and may look upon this plan as designated to upset most of their old ways and ideas. They look with suspicion upon innovations, and may seek to prevent the adoption of this plan. But industrial branches will come and these comrades will have to adapt their abilities to the new needs and we know they can and will do it easily enough if they have to. We will not be satisfied with a pious resolution endorsing this plan in principle at the convention. Knowing that many comrades are with us, and that the tendencies in the movement, internationally and nationally, are with us, we will fight and agitate for this plan inside the party until it is put into effect.

Illinois Miners Jobless.

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—Out of the 67 coal mines in this sub-district, 24 are closed down. The average number of days worked by those running is two days a week.

Shop Nuclei not Entirely Question of Organization or Re-organization

By HARRY GANNES.

It is a grave mistake if the question of reorganizing the Workers Party to a more industrial form of organization is considered only in the light of a change in organizing procedure. To change the form of our organization involves a profound political change within our organization.

A shop nuclei cannot exist simply on the basis that our branches now transform themselves into shop nuclei. To do so would be to make a farce in a well-organized model. In reality drawn into the realities of the struggle.

Hence it is that a change in the structure in the shop basis involves a change in the entire activities of the party.

In our territorial or language branches we are artificially drawn away from the center of the struggle, the work shop, and it requires a great amount of effort to get our comrades to function on this basis. Where there is no organized plan of active agitation of the party policies and program within the shops, and if we ever are to function as a mass Communist organization, it is unquestionably our task to win the support of the workers on the job.

The question of organization and re-organization on the shop nuclei or industrial branch basis is not an ever-night matter. It requires, first of all, a thoroughly organized body that

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"All Very Good, But--"

The Workers Party has demanded the proposed investigation of the American Communist movement. It is not opposed to a congressional probe of its activities. This has been stressed in the numerous mass meetings held over the country, addressed by Ruthenberg, Lovestone, Engdahl and others.

It is taken for granted that the supreme statesmen would listen with pained patience to the Communist discussion of economic conditions thruout the country, to the Communist explanation of the great struggles between the workers and the farmers on the one hand, and the capitalists on the other, and the part played by the government in these struggles.

About this time in the investigation, however, one of the most irritable among the congressional investigators, would break in with the remark:

"That's all very good, but how about the force and violence you are going to use to establish the Proletarian Dictatorship?"

And even to that question the Communists would have their answer. The Communist Investigating Committee of the United States Senate would be told that during the four years that there has been an organized Communist movement in the United States, not a single Communist has been charged with, tried or convicted for committing an act of violence.

What Communists have been convicted of, imprisoned and deported for, is daring to state a historical fact. If the gentlemen of the United States want to know what that historical fact is, we would ask them to study the history of the United States.

When the northern manufacturers elected Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, the Southern slaveholders, whose economic interests were threatened, resorted to force and violence; they organized an armed insurrection to protect their economic interests.

If the great sages in the lawmaking industry at Washington, D. C., can assure the Communists, when the workers and their allies, the farmers, establish their rule in the United States and proceed to take from Mr. Morgan his railroads, and from Mr. Gary his steel mills, and from Mr. Rockefeller his oil wells, and from all other capitalists the mines, mills and factories they own, that they will give them up for use by the great majority which the workers' and farmers' government will represent, without resorting to force and violence, then there will be no reason for force and violence.

If, however, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Gary, Mr. Rockefeller and the other capitalists do what the Southern cotton planters did in 1861, the government of the workers and farmers will do what Lincoln did, use its Red Army to put down the rebellion.

And that's that!

Keep Up the Fight!

Five years after the ending of the world war, Washington has released 30 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, the last of the wartime prisoners. The liberation order issued by President Coolidge will not atone one whit for the brutalities heaped upon these class war prisoners, during the years of their arrest, conviction and imprisonment, and for the attacks upon the organizations to which they belonged.

Hundreds of class war victims sent to prison since the war still remain behind the bars. They are suffering under the lash of insufferable state anti-syndicalist laws, while congress, now in session, is considering the passage of a national anti-syndicalist law, an attack against all organized labor.

Labor's fight for its very existence is just as intense as ever. Labor's enemies are more active now than ever.

All labor must join in raising the demand for the liberation of all class war prisoners. Release the victims of the state anti-syndicalist laws. Release Mooney and Billings! Release Ford and Suhr! Empty the capitalist bastiles of California. Release Dolla, the victim of the steel barons in Pennsylvania! Release Sacco and Vanzetti, the victims of the textile kaisers of the New England states! Release Blankenstein, the victim of the Pittsburgh steel and coal czardom! The growing demand of the workers upon the capitalists and their government should be—I RELEASE THEM ALL!

If you are with us then join the Workers Party!

The Successful Business Man

Leo Koretz has disappeared. The Hearst press now refers to him as "Chicago's $5,000,000 Panama Oil Swindler." The police are on his trail. It is said he will be indicted, even in his absence, by a grand jury.

While Koretz was able to continue his "successful business man" pose, he had many friends. He had an entree to the best society. The dollar sign upon him was applauded everywhere.

But Koretz committed an unforgivable crime under capitalism. He failed to keep up his front. It dropped from him and he was revealed, for what every big business man really is, a plain swindler.

Koretz had no scruples. He took even the money of his own mother and brothers, even the savings of his own stenographer. The ladder to riches that he held up was crowded. But the ladder has fallen and the climbers are in a heap.

The pack is now yelling after Koretz, losing sight entirely of the rotten social system that makes these things possible. Loud lamentations among victims and in the kept press follow on this defeated hunt for dollars. The stories of Ponzi and Wallingford are told again. Yet Koretz only got away with $5,000,000.

The U. S. Steel Corporation took more than that in profits every week of the world war. John D. Rockefeller and Henry Ford milk the oil and automobile industries for that amount every few days. But Ponzi, Schrab, Rockefeller and Ford are big enough and powerful enough to keep up their robbery. Koretz was just a black-leg in the big business game. He'll go to prison of they catch him. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will continue to teach his Sunday School class on fashionable Fifth Avenue in New York City. Ford will continue to be boosted for the presidency.

January 13, 1924

New dates are being marked red on the calendar of time. The month of November stands out from the other twelve, including the days in which Soviet Rule triumphed in Russia. This coming month of January will live in history because it carries the anniversary of the martyrdom of Liebknecht and Luxemburg in the heroic struggle of the German workers for power. But there will also be another red letter day for this first month of the year. "January 13, 1924" has been definitely set as the date for the appearance of the initial issue of the first English-language Communist daily in the world, "The Daily Worker," to be published in Chicago.

The energy and enthusiasm displayed by the party membership and sympathizers, in the raising of the $100,000.00 fund, is now being duplicated in the drive for thousands of subscribers. It is realized on every hand that "The Daily Worker" must start with a loyal army of readers. Those who read "The Daily" will prove to be the connecting link between the advance guard and the great army of the American working class.

These days, therefore, call for renewed and redoubled activity on the part of every militant worker, everywhere. Complete the $100,000.00 fund! Get readers! Win the support of all the organisations of labor! These are the tasks of the hour—THE NECESSARY TASKS! Forward to their accomplishment!

Christmas Is Coming!

Throngs jam the great department store of Marshall Field & Co., these pre-holiday days, to do their Christmas shopping.

John G. Shedd, chairman of the board of directors of Marshall Field & Co. is not above handing out Christmas gifts. He has given $2,000,000 for an aquarium in Grant Park on the lake front.

At the same time Marshall Field & Co. advertises in the daily press for able-bodied men for $9 per week.

Better be a fish than a worker this Christmas.

The Quality of Capitalist Justice

The Fat Boys Behind the Old Parties

As We See It

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

If the monkeys entertain the prevalent misconception of the Darwinian theory they must feel peeved when ever a detective exhibits his stupidity in the press, and that is whenever he gets a chance. No other professional biped is so fond of publicity. Detectives get by with it simply because newspaper readers consider stupidity and detectives synonomous terms. Whenever a crime is committed, they will always have the culprit "within twenty-four hours," or "they know the whereabouts of the criminal but are holding back until a blond woman who was seen at 3:34 a. m. in a notorious dive gets out of her delirium tremens and confesses so that they will have a complete case." A week or two ago a young watchman was killed. A fellow with a criminal record was arrested and his alleged sweetheart was also taken into custody. The young lady was identified and the journalistic morons who cover murder cases had a figurative noose dangling in front of him. These degenerates gloated over the prospect of describing the last agonized moments of another victim of capitalist law. The girl driven to desperation confessed that she was with this prisoner when he murdered the watchman. It is true that she afterwards denied the statement. We have an idea of the brutal treatment the poor unfortunate suspect underwent in the efforts of the detectives to force a confession from her.

* * *

The original suspect may now escape the gallows unless the police feel that they have been cheated out of their legitimate prey and ignore the new development. This case throws a strong light on the methods used by American police to secure evidence and shows how little reliance can be placed on it. Undoubtedly, lawyers often refer to this case in defending their clients against so-called "iron-clad evidence" manufactured by the police. In their desire to make good, and secure promotion, some of these officers have no hesitation in sweating a human life. The "third degree" should be abolished.

* * *

The reporters forgot about the case and buried their noses in the next scandal until another police character, caught in a burglary, topped off a recital of criminal acts with a confession that he was the real perpetrator of the killing for which another man was being pushed toward the gallows. His wife was the female identified as the "tiger-woman" or whatever the name the Diamond Dicks called her. Oh, yes: The "Wolf-Woman."

The Importance of Industrial Registrati

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.

Industrial registration is one of the most important tasks that confro the Workers Party today. Without complete party registration, kept to date; it will be impossible for our party to function upon an efficient ba and get major results from our activities.

Our experiences have taught us, that with only a limited part of party members really functioning within the trade unions, the results h been so great, that the reactionary Gompers machine has become so hysti cal, that they are persecuting mild progressives as Communists.

Our older and more mature sister parties, such as the Russian and G man parties, have proven conclusively that a Communist party that has developed an industrial basis, is only a communist party in theory and not in fact.

The branch industrial organizers are the root unit from which our party will grow into an efficient communist party, with a sound industrial basis. Upon their shoulders, to a great extent, rests the future growth of the party. The real significance and importance of the work of the industrial organizers, is not yet reen by a majority of our party members, which makes the work of the organizers more difficult.

Industrial registration is considered so important by the C. E. C., that a special department has been created to make this a regular function of the party. Any member who attempts to put stumbling blocks in the way of the registration, or who refuses to register, or to take part in the industrial activities of the party, their right to remain in the party will be seriously questioned.

The responsibility of registration rests upon the branch industrial organiser, this, however does not absolve the branch from their share of responsibility. The branch must enforce the power given to the branch industrial organizers upon every member of the branch. Members who do not attend the meetings, during the period of registration, will be compelled by the branch to either send in their registration card by mail, or to attend the meeting and register. No member will be exempt from registration.

Every member of the party must join the union of his or her trade. There are few instances where this is difficult, and a still fewer instances where it is almost impossible to join the union. All of these cases should be reported to either the City, District or National industrial organizer.

Branch industrial organizers should familiarize themselves with the laws of the various unions on the admittance of new members, initation fees, time and place of meetings, etc. They should stimulate the sale of industrial literature, by forming branch lite-rature committees to sell Labor P ralds etc. at all union meetings.

All members of the party must active in their industrial group U. F. L.) and their union. It is work of the industrial organizer check up on the activities of ev member of the branch, and to rep to the branch any member who not active in their industrial gr or their union. This information industrial organizer will receive f the City or District organizer, w are in close touch with the indust group secretaries.

A meeting of all branch indust organizers should be held once month. At this meeting the w can be stimulated by a discussion the problems that they are confron with, and plans laid out to perf the industrial work in the locality.

Where no industrial group (T. F. L.) exists it will be the duty the branch industrial organizer, conjunction with the City organi to form one. Trade industrial grou must be formed in the same manner. Each industrial organizer will ceive a list of the various Natio Industrial Group Secretaries, and list of the Industrial papers that a being published.

The importance of the work t the branch industrial organizers cannot be overestimat They are really digging the foun tion upon which the party will builded. The work of the natio district and city organizers dep upon the energy and efficiency of branch industrial organizers.

The work of the branch indust organizers will demand time, w industrial registration and indust activities of all members of our pa will be considered as an essential recognized fact. Then the ene time and ability that is now be used to educate our members to the necessity of this work, can utilized to further advantage amo the non-Communist workers.

Don't Throw This Paper Awa Pass it on to Your Neighbor

An Ex-Service Men's Anti-Bonus League has been organi in Chicago. Its motto is: "For the disabled, everything; for able-bodied, honor." Every one of the 17,000 war profiteers, w became millionaries, should become charter members of t "League." They can claim disability from carrying around much gold.

Big Business Counts on Coolidge to Protect Its Interest

By JAY LOVESTONE.

Now that Congress is in session, the Big Business interests have decided that the best policy for them to pursue is to sit tight and leave it to Coolidge. The employers and financiers are not very much concerned over the outcome of the Sixty-Eighth Congress.

It is true that there have been congresses in the past which were more to their liking than the present one. Yet there are certain redeeming features about this congress in legislating "dangerous" laws against the railroads, banks and manufacturing interests because the most powerful committees were securely in the hands of loyal and trusted servants of the ruling class. As an example, there was cited the fact that Senator Reed Smoot of Utah was chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. This committee is the one that deals with such vital questions as tariff and taxation.

Bringing home his point, Mr. John Callan O'Laughlin, for ten years Washington correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune" and former assistant secretary of state, put this question and gave this clear-cut answer to himself: "Has Big Business confidence in Smoot? I should say it has." This is frank talk, but the employers engage only in frank talk when members of their own class are in their audience. Shedding more light on this phase of the organization of Congress, Mr. O'Laughlin made the further point that: "The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, which will consider the same subjects as the Finance Committee, will be William R. Green, of Iowa, who is a Connecticut Yankee emigrant, and he is not in tune with Brookhart." This former assistant secretary of state, who knows his business of serving the capitalist interests thru years of experience, clinches his case by admitting that "such stalwarts as George P. McLean, of Connecticut, and Lewis T. McFadden, of Pennsylvania, will be chairmen of the Banking and Currency Committees of the two Houses."

Democrats Are Harmless.

As to the Democrats, the biggest bankers and manufacturers aren't at all disturbed. Wall Street has not lost any sleep because of "dangerous" measures that the Democratic legislators might propose. There is no one who knows better than the agents of Lower Broadway that the Democrats, even if they could gain control on their past completely, are in a most uncomfortable position in the next session.

Despite the ardent desire of the Democratic members to harass the Republican machine, it is next to impossible that the policy of the Democratic party will be to line up with the Republican insurgents. For the reactionary Democrats to line up with the progressives would in some ways be tantamount to suicide. Effective co-operation between the Democrats and insurgents can be secured only thru an arrangement as to the election of committee members in both houses. No one in Wall Street seriously expects the Southern Democrats and their allies from the industrial centers of the East to take any steps to elect progressives to committees. By doing so the Republican insurgents "would remain to plague them should they (the Democrats) attain control next November."

What is more, seniority or no seniority, precedent or no precedent, it is certain that even if the Democrats would yield to such desperate policies the reactionary Republicans would go them one worse in order to maintain undisputed control of the strategic committees in the House and Senate. This was made clear the other day in a front page editorial in the "Wall Street Journal." Discussing the congressional outlook, this oracle of American finance declared: "The Senate will meet again next week from now, and one of the first questions which should come before it is the acceptance of La Follette as a ranking member of any committee. Let the Republican leaders take their courage in both hands and throw him off the Interstate Commerce Committee. They have no need to be deceived by labels, if the voter has so far been unable to help himself. Their present and urgent business is to justify their own labels." Here we have it: The pith of the decision of the High Command of our Big Business interests is this: Democracy to the winds! Precedent be damned! All must yield to "urgent business!"

"In Coolidge We Trust."

The slogan of the capitalists is: "In Coolidge We Trust." The employers know that Coolidge can be counted upon to deliver the goods. Coolidge is a politician who knows the game, every phase of the game, from practical politics to White House manipulations. Coolidge has been thru the toughest alleys and the most crooked byways of ward, municipal, state, and national politics.

Wall Street is glad that Coolidge doesn't talk much. Big Business doesn't live on talk. One of the political seers of our banking clique recently remind readers of his views at a banquet of financial wizards when he said that the best thing he knew about Coolidge was: "That he (the President) was a good listener."

And this capitalist prophet was right. Coolidge is the only politician who has his ears to the ground, but he is a capitalist statesman whose mind and ears are bent on the future of his class. Coolidge has listened and listened loyally to the demands of the owning class. Since his ascendancy to the presidency, Mr. Coolidge has appointed the reactionary lame duck ex-Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota, to be ambassador plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James —the messenger boy of J. P. Morgan and the errand boy transmitting decisions and agreements between Downing Street in London and Wall Street in New York. Silent Cal Coolidge has also shown his genuine interest in the welfare of the suffering farmers by appointing the well-known banker, Eugene Meyer, and the re-mudiated ex-Congressman Mondell, of Wyoming, to investigate farming conditions.

But the worst came the other day. Everybody knows that the Railroad Labor Board is packed with strike-breakers. Yet Coolidge turned around and appointed the discarded ex-Governor Edwin P. Morrow, of Kentucky, to take the place of Mr. Barton on the Railroad Labor Board. This Mr. Morrow, while Governor, did his best to crush the striking steel workers of Newport. Mr. Morrow, while Governor, sent tanks, and soldiers armed with machine guns to shoot down the striking steel workers who were fighting for the right to organize. So high-handed and treacherous was the conduct of Mr. Morrow that Congressman Walter Y. Thomas, of Kentucky, was compelled to send a telegram to Harding protesting against Governor Morrow's using soldiers to shoot down working people in his state. Incidentally it is interesting to recall that Mr. Morrow was the one chosen by the reactionary Republican machine to notify Coolidge of his nomination to the vice-presidency by the Republican convention in 1920.

Capitalists Count on Coolidge.

Summing up the expectations of the employing class from the Administration in the coming months, magazine of Wall Street proudly announced that "it (the Administration) will resist radical and destructive moves against Big Business and industry: Until the political clouds fade away, and the economic clouds grow more black—the Coolidge Administration is not going to perform any major operation upon you; if the result in Congress after minor operations upon the body politic, the White House is ready to apply an effective New England, Coolidge, anaesthetic. Finally, the whole issue is presented even more honestly and boldly in the magazine of the United States Chamber of Commerce: "There is formidable redoubt in the White House, commanded by Calvin Coolidge, by the grace of God, and directly of the American people. President of the United States. Mr. Coolidge's occupation of great office he holds, he has obtained the confidence of Business, not his acts, but by his lack of action and his eloquent silences. To be sure, profit and business is essentially neither that business be industry, agriculture, professional or commercial. . . . He sees, as the alternative of private ownership and control of his businesses and control broadly extended he finds this Communism."

Get Behind the Nation-Wide Drive to Get 50,000 Subscribers for "The Daily Worker"

THE WORKER

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Workers Party Charges Coolidge Administration Faked Letter Used in Anti-Recognition Campaign

The Workers Party, in a statement issued from its national office in Chicago, charges that the Coolidge Administration faked the letter issued by Secretary of State Hughes in his campaign against the recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic.

The letter, supposed to have been instructions from Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, to the Workers Party of America, is denounced as a vicious frame-up. The Workers Party demands an investigation of the origin of this letter and calls upon the progressive members of the senate and house of representatives to continue their fight for Soviet recognition.

The statement issued by the Workers Party in full is as follows:

Secretary of State Hughes is seeking to victimize the whole country with a vicious frame-up.

The Secretary of State has had published a letter supposed to have been sent by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, to the Workers Party of America.

The letter, from the first word to the last, is a falsification.

The Workers Party declares that it has never received such a letter. It asserts that no such letter was ever written by the Communist International.

The frame-up of the Secretary of State sets forth that the Communist International instructs the Workers Party to practice shooting and "sapper" work.

Any one at all acquainted with the position and activities of the Communist International knows that Zinoviev would never send out such foolish and childish instructions. The Communist International knows that there can never be a successful Communist revolution in the United States until the Communists win over the majority of the American working class.

The Communist International proposes, not shooting practice, but trade union practice; not "sapper" work on imaginary drill grounds, but the building of impregnable trenches for the working class on the political field in America.

The only armed shooting groups in this country are the gangmen, hired by the employers' private detective agencies and the Department of Justice to smash the labor and farm organizations. An army of over 6,000 of these highly armed special deputy marshals were mustered by the Department of Justice to break the last railroad strike.

The Communist International never sent out, and never could send out such stupid and assinine instructions. The whole idea was conceived in the brains of madmen. It was spawned by maniacs, who are professional spies, living off fake exposures of an illegal "Red Menace."

We publicly accuse the Department of State and the Department of Justice with having forged this letter to mislead the people of the United States.

We demand an immediate and thorogoing investigation of the origin of this letter, and of those responsible for its circulation.

We assert the Department of Justice and the whole Coolidge administration knows that this letter is an outright forgery. The only reason they can have for stooping to such desperate deeds is that they fear the rising tide among the American people, for the recognition of Soviet Russia.

The Administration knows that the masses of workers and farmers are ever more recognizing that American prosperity depends on the existence of the world market. No sound world market is possible without the complete recognition of the Soviet government.

The Workers Party calls upon every honest worker and farmer, regardless of his political opinions, to help expose this monstrous frame-up. We urge the progressives in Congress not to permit themselves to be stampeded by this reactionary attack.

We call upon the progressive congressmen and senators to demand an investigation of this fradudulent letter, and to continue their fight for the recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic.

(Signed) CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA.
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

Mexican Communists Reply to Slanders of Gompers, Wright & Co.

(Special to "The Worker")

MEXICO CITY.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and his chief press agent, Chester M. Wright, are asked to retract false and criminal statements made against the Mexican Communist Party and its position in the present crisis here. The matter is set forth in a protest adopted by the Communist Party of Mexico, as follows:

"On December 13 the Confederacion Regional Abrera Mexicana gave to the press a telegram from Gompers, Wright and Vargas dated December 11, congratulating the confederation for its support of the present government of Mexico against the reactionary rebellion of Sanchez and Estrada and slandering the Communists by linking their name with the reactionary revolt. The telegram says textually: 'The democratic government presided over by General Obregon and which powerful reactionary groups are trying to overthrow, aided by the extremist group, typical of bolshevik communism. As a combination this is curious, but not surprising . . .

"It is difficult to believe that Messrs. Gompers, Wright and Vargas are merely misinformed as to the Communist attitude in this revolt. This is possible, but it is at least equally possible, that they are deliberately making use of the Mexican calamity to make anti-Communist propaganda. It seems incredible that Gompers does not know that the Communist Party of Mexico even before the revolt was supporting General Calles as against De La Huerta.

"If he does indeed not know, we inform him now that the first workers' organization to announce publicly its adhesion to the present government in its fight with the reaction in revolt was the Communist Party of Mexico, which public declaration he will find in 'El Mundo' of December 6. We inform him further that all unions under Communist (Bolshevik) influence have already declared their readiness to defend, arms in hand, the gains of ten years of revolution against the new reactionary attempt.

"We inform him further that Communist military units have already been formed and that the government welcomes their aid. If Gompers, Wright and Vargas were misinformed we expect them to retract their slander on Communism and the Communists. If they were not misinformed, we have no words to express our contempt for these men who are willing to use a national calamity as an instrument of their petty anti-Communist propaganda.

Hughes' Fraud Against Soviet Recognition Is Big Boomerang to Enemies of Workers' Rule

By JAY LOVESTONE.

Secretary of State Hughes' false charges against the Soviet Government have proved a boomerang to the enemies of Russian recognition.

The charge made by Hughes that the Soviet government has sent instructions to the Workers Party to organize shooting and "sapper" squads met only ridicule and repudiation the country over.

One would have expected some local, second-class, small town district attorney to resort to such assinine "exposures" at this stage of the Russian-American relations. But the sentiment for Soviet recognition has grown by such leaps and bounds that Secretary of State Hughes, a sworn enemy of Soviet Russia, whose days in the cabinet are numbered, was driven to the lowest depths of desperation.

The latest foul attack on the Workers' and Peasants' Government has only served to intensify the campaign for Russian recognition. Prior to the broadcasting of the Hughes forgery there was only one resolution in the senate by Borah and one in the house by Congressman Frear on the Russian question. Now, at least a dozen resolutions on the problem of resuming relations with the Soviet government have been introduced or are about to be introduced in the senate and house.

Millions of workers and farmers in this country are now in favor of trade relations with and recognition of the Soviet republic. President Coolidge has been forced to deal with this growing demand in his last message.

Instead of holding back this Russian recognition tide the Hughes frame-up, which is one of the most brazen lies in the history of diplomatic bluffs, has only brought chaos and confusion to the camp of the foes of Soviet Russia and given new zeal to the advocates of friendly Russian-American relations.

The Christian Science Monitor, one of the leading papers in the country, pointed out the confusion that has seized the anti-Russian clique in the following statement: "While inspired reports from Washington deny the existence of any difference of opinion between President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes regarding Russia, there is a marked divergence in thought manifested in the expressions of the President, as set forth in his message to Congress, and the views of the Secretary of State as expressed in his letter to George Tchicherin."

Of course the big bankers that have forced Hughes to resort to such unwarranted and unwarrantable assertions may soon lay down the law and every ounce of energy at the disposal of the Administration may soon be put at the disposal of our discredited Secretary of State to save his face. But the progressive congressmen and senators appear to be prepared to go thru the whole Hughes fraud and fiasco.

Senators Norris, Borah and Ladd have already introduced resolutions to this effect. This has caught the reactionaries reeling. The department of justice is promising and threatening to substantiate the charges in exactly the same fashion that it has promised and threatened in the past four years whenever it released other "red scare" detective stories.

But the real panicky feeling of the administration about the plan for a Senate investigation is shown very clearly in the latest Washington despatch to the effect that "Officials of the Department of Justice, including Attorney General Daugherty himself, it is said, are reluctant to press the Hughes charges by further disclosures of alleged activities by the Soviets against the American government.

"This view also is believed to be

(Continued on Page 5)

THIS ISSUE IS No. 308

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CONVENTION OF WORKERS PARTY.

The National Convention of Workers Party will be held Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 30, 31 and Jan. 1, 1924, at Imperial Hall, 2409 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.

DUNNE SPEAKS ON EXPULSION

William F. Dunne will open his tour speaking on "Why I Was Expelled from the Portland Convention," at the North Side Turner Hall, 826 N. Clark St., near W. Chicago Ave., in Chicago, Wednesday night, Jan. 2. Among his other dates are the House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave., corner St. Aubin, Detroit, Mich., Jan. 3; New York City, 4; Philadelphia, 5; Boston, Sunday, Jan. 6, 2 p. m.; Buffalo, 7; Cleveland, 8; Milwaukee, 9.

HAESSLER SPEAKS AT DETROIT

After a recess over the holidays, the Detroit Labor Forum, conducted in the House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave., will re-open Sunday afternoon, Jan. 6.

Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press, will speak on "Cleaning and Pressing Neatly Done." He is eminently fitted for telling what the capitalist press does to the mass mind.

Cleveland Endorses the C. E. C.

In the most successful district convention held by the Party to date the members of the Cleveland district discussed the agenda of the National Convention and elected delegates.

The following resolution, was presented for consideration and adoption: "That District No. 6, in convention assembled, affirms its confidence in the Central Executive Committee of the Party and approves of its policies."

An interesting and lively debate followed. The report and the resolution were then adopted unanimously by the convention. White, Shafter, Lerner, Severino, and Spaer were elected delegates to the National Convention.

In the Michigan District.

The Michigan District of the Workers Party, Dist. No. 7, voted to send its district organizer, Edgar Owens, and Herman Richter and Joe Finnila, delegates to the Chicago Convention of the Workers Party. The District Convention of the party, held at Detroit, voted unanimously for the Labor Party policy of the party's central executive committee. The industrial report of Delegate William Mollenhauer, after considerable discussion, also received the hearty support of the gathering.

Greek democracy is again in ferment. An election has been held and the king bought a one-way ticket for Roumania.

* * *

"He who fights and runs away may live to draw a comfortable pension in London," seems to be the motto of the Greek king.

* * *

A fair exchange is no robbery, but there are no fair exchanges under this system of rent, interest, and profit.

Hughes' Nightmare

ZINOVIEV EXPOSES HUGHES' FORGERY.

Cable to Workers Party, Chicago, Ill.—Alleged instructions sent by Communist International to Workers Party signed by me as you know open forgery. Hughes has low opinion of Senate if he bases charges on such documents. —Gregory Zinoviev, Chairman, Communist International.

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...ssted Press Repeats Denials of Wild Charges

By CARL HASSELMAN,
Federated Press.
...ssted Press has issued this uncalled for denial ...ssertions of the former head ...ssian secret police, ...ssky, editor, Miss Workers' Jour... repeats his recent charges against ...ssted Press sealed with the ...ssal like that the Federated ...s not denied them.

...e Federated Press denied the ...ges in its issue of Sept. 19, 1923, ...they were first, made, and now ...sts its denials.

...arles charges that the Federated ...s "has been financed and ...ed through the central Communist ...ganization under instructions of ...Communist International at Mos...

...e Federated Press said then and ...s: "The whole charge by Mr. ...s is not true and never has been ...

...arles charges that "the major ...paganda distributing agency of the ...mmunists is The Federated Press." ...e Federated Press policy is to ...ow cordially and impartially any ...ovement group in the labor movement." ...is statement of Federated Press ...s has been officially stamped as ...CCURATE by the executive coun... ...American Federation of Labor, ...fendant in the libel suit, by ...vote of the Portland convention. ...e convention denounced the Fed... Press because that policy of ...ordiality permitted the Commun... ...like every other labor group, to ...ve space in the Federated Press ...umns. The fairness of the Fed... Press is vouched for by the ...ctive Engineers' Journal, which ...s editorially: "The Federated ...s refuses to color its news to ...ay faction of the labor move... It is absolutely impartial."

...arles charged that the Federated ...s failed to deny the Herrin mine ...s was a direct result of Communist ...paganda.

It is not the function of the Fed... Press to make denials for other ...anizations, but to report such de... ...ials as news if they are made. In ...is case the Federated Press reported ...e opinion of Frank Farrington, ...sident, Illinois miners, on Searles' ...rrin charges. The charges were "a ...mmable lie," according to Farring... ...as reported in the Federated ...ss news sheet for Sept. 13, 1923. ...e copy of the denial was mailed ...the miners' headquarters the day of ...blication last September.

Hats Off to Australia.

BRISBANE, Australia.—Saluting the British flag is now abolished in ...e state schools of Queensland. That ...ge has been accomplished without ...using the opponents of the Labor ...vernment to indulge in the usual ...ysteria about disloyalty suggests ...at they are beginning to recognize ...at ...ingoism is something in the ...ture of a spent force in public life ...day.—in Queensland, at any rate.

Further radical changes in the edu...ational policy of the Labor state ...re proposed. In the Queensland ...arliament, Labor members said the ...me had come when children should ...e taught the evils of war, and that ...e workers had nothing to gain by ...t. It was also proposed that the ...chool children be taught that it was ...rong to exploit the work of others.

...EN WORKERS SHOULD READ ...IS COPY OF THE WORKER; ...EEP IT IN CIRCULATION.

Minister Wants Russia Recognized; Finds Soviet Industry Booming

"The present condition of Russia is one of peace and prosperity. The people are happy and contented. Industry is booming. Russia is a good country to do business with. Russia is strong from the economic standpoint. Russia is ready for trade relations with America."

That is the testimony of Alexander Gregory, Canadian minister to Russia, who has been in Russia for the past two years, and who returned to Canada in August, 1923, according to the Toronto Globe of Sept. 18.

Gregory declares that Russia is "the greatest undeveloped country in the world." He says that Russia is now "in the throes of a great industrial revival" and that "the country is full of engineers and industrial experts from all parts of the world."

Gregory's testimony is the more significant because he is not a friend of the Soviet government. He is a conservative who has been in Russia as the representative of the Canadian government. He is not a Communist. He is not a sympathizer with the Soviet government. He is not a radical. He is not a liberal. He is not a socialist. He is not a labor man. He is not a friend of the workers. He is not a friend of the peasants. He is not a friend of the Russian people. He is not a friend of the Soviet government.

He is a conservative, a capitalist, a friend of the capitalist class, a representative of the capitalist class, a friend of the capitalist government of Canada, a friend of the capitalist government of Great Britain, a friend of the capitalist government of the United States, a friend of the capitalist class of the United States, a friend of the capitalist class of Great Britain, a friend of the capitalist class of Canada, a friend of the capitalist class of the world.

Gregory is a friend of the capitalist class of the world because he is a capitalist himself. He is a capitalist because he is a member of the capitalist class. He is a member of the capitalist class because he is

Outlook Is Bright for Farmer-Labor May Conference

By JOSEPH MANLEY,
Secretary, Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

Since the great Chicago convention held on July 3d, which formed the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the labor party movement has taken on an entirely new significance. The latest developments thruout the country clearly point to this.

Washington the Farmer-Labor Party at its convention just held united with only three dissenting delegates to endorse the call for a national convention to be held at St. Paul, May 30th, 1924. One hundred and seventeen delegates were present, a majority of them from the Western Progressive Farmers, the rest equally divided between trade unions and branches of the Farmer-Labor Party.

The convention voted to cooperate with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, tho it had previously been affiliated with the old Farmer-Labor Party. The farmers got a vast majority of the militant trade unionists here for outright affiliation with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. However, to prevent the faintest possibility of misunderstanding and at request of a few of the trade union delegates, the word "co-operate" was used in place of "affiliate," on which motion there were but two dissenting votes.

In Montana, October 23-24, a state farmer-labor party was launched. The statement of principles and program is word for word that of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

The action of the South Dakota Farmer-Labor in unanimously endorsing both the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and the call for the St. Paul convention, has already been reported.

These events, and there will be more to follow, all point to the nation character of this movement, its agricultural strength and its type of leadership.

Previous to July 3rd most people looked upon the old Farmer-Labor Party as a national organization. Few realized how woefully it failed to function in this direction. It was because of its failure to function in this manner that the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, the most advanced state party of the country, failed to affiliate. To this day it has remained independent.

Those who live in the big cities of the East, or even the middle west, do not realize the tremendous political force back of the present situation amongst the farmers. How many know in years gone by, that the Socialist movement and the Socialist party itself, drew a principal support and had hundreds of branches containing thousands of farmers, scattered all over these northwestern states. Both the war period and the non-partisan league liquidated the Socialist party branches. The present economic ruin of the farmers is arousing once more this old revolutionary material, consequently we find the bankrupt northwest farmers making a clear cut demand for a class party.

The old Farmer-Labor Party failed because it never grasped the industrial and agricultural economic basis for this class movement. It failed because this is essentially a rank and file movement, and can only be led by those who not alone repudiate but are absolutely fearless of the Gompers' bureaucracy, and have a clear understanding of the bankrupt farmers' problems.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party, from its inception, has grasped the fundamentals of this class movement. It has gone forth with all too limited resources to help build and give it national expression. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party gladly joins and co-operates with the efforts of the Minnesota group whose vision in this respect is similar. The coming convention, to be called by the Minnesota group, will be a rank and file gathering. It will draw tremendous strength from the bankrupt farmers, local unions and central bodies in revolt against the outworn Gompers' political program.

St. Paul, Minnesota, on May 30th, 1924, will witness another advance of the militant forces toward a great party of workers and farmers, and toward the ultimate goal—a workers' and farmers' government.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass it on to Your Neighbor

Workers of America Don't Be Fooled on Political Prisoners!

The commutation of the sentences of 21 "Federal" political prisoners, resulted from the strenuous "agitation" for AMNESTY for the last six years. This is a belated victory, but the subject of political prisoners is not ended.

The fight for the release of political prisoners will continue, as there are still 150 "State" political prisoners in the jails of Illinois, Mississippi, whose freedom has been abridged on account of opinions they held.

Their opinions are identical to those of the "Federal" political prisoners, namely, "EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKERS." Keep up the Drive for the release of political prisoners. The battle has not been won.

One hundred and fifty men are spending their holidays behind the steel bars—wishing themselves in the arms of those. 31 Federal political prisoners who have been concentrated upon in the "Release the Political Prisoners Drive," (Eric, Labor must go to President Coolidge and inquire what justice there is in "States" abridging constitutional rights of free speech, free press and free assemblage.

Federal political prisoners were nearly 5 years, while there are good many "State" political prisoners who have served from 8 to 12 years—some of them with life sentences.

Women and men, from 17 to 70 years of age—from worker to millionaire—from religious conservatives to radicals, have experienced no discrimination. All have seen the prison dungeons, sacrificed life, some have met death when they dared to use their judgment.

For the benefit of those who wish to get in touch with the State political prisoners, to cheer and comfort them, and for those who wish to know the truth, the National Political Prison Comfort Club, 2923 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, issues the following list of Communists, I. W. W. and A. F. of L. men who are not affected by amnesty, and whom the sanctimonious workers overlooked. Suggestions for gifts, owing to the varied restrictions in prisons, are money and periodicals; periodicals and books must be sent directly from the publishers).

At 810 Jefferson Ave., Monroeville, W. Va.: George Barrett, No. 17748; Terry Brassford, No. 12138; J. C. McCoy, No. 11832; John Collins, No. 12220; John Caudill, No. 11929; John C. McCoy, No. 12324; Lige Cline, No. 12322; Steve Collins, No. 12321; Bill Rose, No. 12323.

At P. O. Box 37, Hanover St. Sta., Boston, Mass. (Lawyer's address): Charlestown, Mass., (Massachusetts State Prison): Peter Ad-drobo; Bartholomew Vanzetti.

Niles Farm, Norfolk County Sheriff, Norfolk County, Mass.

At Western State Penitentiary, Pittsburgh, Pa., Box 94:

"A" 11197, Jos. Marcinchik; "A" 12462, Israel Mandelbaum; "A" 11993, Sam Dello.

At Elm Ridge State Farm, Hobby, Texas: Fedro Perales.

At Senior State Farm, Hobby, Texas: No. 20455, Jesus Cantu; No. 17243, Leonardo Vasquez.

At Box 71, Wynne State Farm, Huntsville, Texas:

Abraham Chanow, No. 27486.

At Huntsville, Texas, Box 32:

Chas. M. Cline, J. W. Rangel.

At Boise, Idaho, Box 55:

Edmund Gambonch, A. H. S. Embree, N. E. Hood, Jos. Darby.

Box 180, Steilacoom, Washington, McNeil's Island:

Antoni Karachun.

Box 520, Walla Walla, Washington, Washington State Penitentiary:

Eugene Barnett, No. 5414; Roy Booker, No. 5415; Bert Bland, No. 5411; C. C. Blood, No. 5416; Jack Bowers, No. 5417; Jim Bowers, No. 5434; Chas Leach, No. 5412; John Mc-Ne, No. 5423; Jesse Moore, No. 5424; W. B. Moore, No. 5425; Frank Nash, No. 5426; Ed Nelson, No. 5427; Burt Smith, No. 5428; Tom Nash, No. 5431.

At Folsom Prison, Folsom, Calif.: James McLaughlin, James Price, Leonard Scholl, John Rice, Joe Wagner, Joe Calmer, Jack Bowers, Jack Bell, Jack Gordon, Charles Dehn, Lee Stark, P. J. Gordon, Jack Quenin, Calif., California State Prison:

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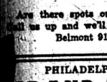
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Greetings! Third National Convention, Workers Party

The Third National Convention of the Workers Party meets in Chicago, Dec. 30—Jan. 1, with the past 12 months full of party achievements and a bright future ahead.

The eve of this important gathering finds the Workers Party under attack by the Coolidge administration at Washington, D. C., in what appears to be the opening of an international offensive by world imperialism against the impending recognition of Soviet Russia by an increasing number of capitalist powers.

That they should be compelled to use a framed-up letter, a cheap and silly forgery, is testimony to the complete bankruptcy of the Wall Street politicians in the department of justice and the state department, at Washington, in their war not only on the American Communist movement, but against the First Workers' Republic.

It should be a matter of great pride to all American Communists that they are thus singled out for attack. It is a tribute to the growing strength and influence of American Communism, that challenged American capitalism this past year in the trials of Foster and Ruthenberg, at St. Joseph, Mich., and presses forward to greater victories.

Two great campaigns have been carried on during these months immediately preceding the assembling in Chicago of the nation's Communist spokesmen. The party is driving to success the effort to establish the first English-language Communist daily, "THE DAILY WORKER," and to win 10,000 new converts to its ranks. These efforts have been the dreams of the party's first two conventions. They are pending realizations as the third convention assembles.

At no time, during the two years of its existence, has the party been as unified as now. There is no serious disagreement with the Labor Party policy carried out by the Central Executive Committee, under unanimous instructions from the party's second convention. There may be some difference of opinion on minor interpretations, but the party's broad policy for the winning of the workers and farmers for independent class political action, is today better understood, and is being more enthusiastically carried out than at any time in the past. This insures the growing strength of Communist influence in the American political struggle.

The interest aroused by the question of the party's reorganization also shows that the membership is reaching out in an effort to expand its energies. The territorial form of organization has narrow limits that must be crossed if the party is to really establish itself among the broad masses of the workers. In this there can be no disagreement. Only in the working out of this policy can there be that clash of opinion that always results in the best policies being adopted and ultimately carried out.

It is only during this past year that the party has established definite contact with the workers on the land. Out over the rentertilled wheat belt of the Northwest, the farmers are flocking to the party's ranks, even as in Pittsburgh's industrial czardom. It is only when the industrial workers can rally the farm workers to their standards, that they can build a conquering power against their joint oppressors—the whole capitalist class.

It is, therefore, with unusual enthusiasm that "THE WORKER," on behalf of its tens of thousands of readers, greets the Third National Convention of the Workers Party, the vanguard of the American working class. We are sure that the decisions of the delegates will ably solve the big problems created by the new responsibilities being shouldered by our party. The Communist movement marches ever forward to greater tasks, to greater triumphs.

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DO "RADICALS" HAVE BANK ACCOUNTS?

Through The Worker the Humboldt State Bank is asking this question. The Humbolt State Bank is under state and clearing house supervision, the only criticism ever made against it is that "the Humboldt State Bank will not take a chance." No prudent person wants to do business with chance-taking banks, and that is one of the reasons why the Humboldt State Bank is one of the safest banks in the United States. Its directors, Jacob Nilsen, Oliver M. Ulvestad, Chilton C. Collins, Soren T. Coryton and John B. Hessler, are men of integrity and can be trusted. Readers of The Worker will help its advertising department by mentioning this notice when starting accounts at the Humboldt State Bank, North and Fairfield Avenues.—Advt.

The Daily Worker "Sub" Drive

How great the need and the demand for a militant daily labor paper such as THE DAILY WORKER will be, is indicated by the response which has been made in the first week of the drive for subscribers to THE DAILY WORKER. In every part of the country, wherever there are militants, the drive is being carried on and from every part of the country the subscriptions are pouring in. The illusion that Americans don't know a good thing when they see it is being dispelled by the avidity in which they are grasping the opportunity to have a daily paper of their own.

The chief difficulty is going to be in taking care of the many orders for subscriptions. The business office of "The Daily" has made the request that all prospective subscribers send in their subscriptions at once so that they may be entered and the mailing list completed by the time of the first issue.

"In order to be assured of receiving the paper starting with the first issue, subscriptions should be sent in immediately," said Moritz J. Loeb, business manager. "Those who are expecting to secure the paper on news-stands, book stores, etc., will be disappointed, for The Daily Worker will find it impossible to establish connections with these for several months, except in Chicago. In the meantime, non-subscribers will have to do without their paper."

* * *

Drive for "Subs" for "The Daily Worker" Is Covering All Chicago

In Chicago the campaign to secure subscriptions for "THE DAILY WORKER" is taking on huge proportions. While several hundreds of party members and sympathizers canvassed house-to-house on the first Communist Sunday, Dec. 16, the turnout on Dec. 23, approached the one thousand number.

Thus unorganized workers, who have been outside the scope of even union propaganda and education, are already being reached with the class message of the workers, weeks in advance of the first issue of "The Daily." "THE DAILY WORKER" is being advertised in every part of Chicago and in many instances subscriptions have been taken.

Trade Unions Being Visited.

If the Communist Sundays have not yet attained a 100 per cent efficiency, it is expected that that mark will be reached on the one to be held Dec. 30.

The work of reaching the Chicago trade unionists has commenced in even a more energetic manner. Every union in Chicago will be visited by a speaker on behalf of "The Daily" before Jan. 18. Starting on Dec. 17, and continuing since that time, from 20 to 25 unions have been visited each night with the result that hundreds of union men have become charter subscribers. If other cities are doing as well as Chicago, "THE DAILY WORKER" will start in business with influence over a great part of the labor movement in America.

A Night in Scotland.

A night in Scotland is what the Progressive Building Trades Worker is presenting to the members of the Workers Party as a change in our musical diet. This is a treat that the members of the party have not had the opportunity to enjoy before. It has been made possible thru a group of over forty Scotch entertainers donating their services for the benefit of the Progressive Building Trades Worker.

The Chicago Highlanders, under the direction of Pipe Major E. S. Sims, will be one of the features of the entertainment. R. S. Sims and many of his band are considered amongst the best pipers in America.

The pupils of the Miss Minnie Dalglish School of Scotch dancing will prove another feature. These pupils, numbering about 25, including children of five years and adults, under the personal direction of Miss Dalglish, will present Scotch group dancing, sword dancing, the Highland fling, Sailor's Hornpipe, Irish jig, etc. These two features will be first-class concert in themselves. There will also be Scotch comedians. Come and have a Scotch night with the Progressive Building Trades Workers.

Here is a regular $1.50 concert for 50c. It will be held in the Wicker Park Hall Feb. 8th, 2040 W. North St.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION.

The Party Caucus

Henry Ford has definitely come out in favor of Coolidge. To the workers who were fooled by putting any faith in Ford, we again repeat—A Ford will run behind any machine.

Russia has declared a boycott on Switzerland. Rumors have it that this does not apply in America to Swiss chocolate or Swiss cheese sandwich—

Russia has not boycotted American made goods.

WHY JANUARY 2?

Art Young: They're Building a Monument For the Poor Fish!

John G. Shedd, the chairman of the directors of Marshall Field & Co., has donated two million dollars for an American fish-house—in Chicago.

It is touching to see this deep appreciation of the Poor Fish. Shedd has made suckers out of so many—it is only fitting that he think of so apt a monument to his employes.

BRICKLAYER.

BUT WHY JANUARY 2?

The LaFollette group in both houses has "the balance of power."

The balance is what's left after the two old parties get thru with it.

The King Slips in Greece.

The king of Greece has finally taken part in an active movement in Europe.

To an American correspondent he jokingly remarked he was coming to America to be a movie actor or a taxidriver. Imagine in either of these positions a man who can't hold the stage—and who has shown himself incapable at the wheel!

But if he ever comes here to start a restaurant—after being kicked out of his country—he probably would still have the nerve to call it "The Victory."—R. B.

A Governor Seeks Promotion.

The St. Paul dispatch declared that "Gov. Preus was in New York in conference with members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. with reference to a business offer which would involve his resignation as governor of Minnesota."

The Governor is propably tired of working in secret for Morgan and now wants his name on the stationary.

Perhaps Lack of Mental Exercise!

"Why not organize a Coolidge Club for political purposes, but with the view of encouraging more people to keep their mouths shut."—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

What makes the Atchison Globe so anxious to produce more dumb-bells?—STENOG.

Because on January 2—

At North Side Turner Hall—Bill Dunne will tell WHAT was done in Portland. And Bob Minor and Earl Browder will tell WHY it was DUNNE.

The Freiheit will sing. The Radical Players will act—My, how they will act—on your emotions!

All this would make a merry Xmas—but don't miss it if you want to start a happy new year.

Send in your contributions—help THE CAUCUS meet weekly.

"Senator Says Coal Situation Satisfactory."—Headline.

"The Senator must be sojourning near the Equator."—Capper's Weekly.

Or maybe the voters are making it hot for him.

At Last—"A Wild Radical!"

Around election time congress suddenly shows a peculiar interest in the welfare of the "dear peepul." Now they have discovered that what the "dear peepul" need is a reduction of taxes. They have suffered too much! Ease their load! Help! Reduce the taxes!

Hell!—Reduce the congressmen!—FEDERATED DELEGATE.

The 13th day of the 13th month—will be a day of extremely hard luck for the Capitalist system.

Which reminds us—of another Dr. Loeb prescription—Kick around the block with a subscription list—

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—AGITATOR.

Yes, Samuel Gompers Had to Listen to BILL DUNNE'S SPEECH

at

The Portland Convention of the American Federation of Labor

The speech is acknowledged by friends and foes alike as the most complete and fearless indictment of the "fat boys," the labor fakers, that was ever made. Delivered in answer to the motion by a reactionary official of the miner's union to unseat Dunne. This speech will go down in history, marking a new phase of the class struggle in America.

This Speech is Now Published in a Pamphlet Form

It is the most effective kind of educational work to distribute this widely among union men. This is the time when live wires are needed. It must receive the widest circulation throughout the country.

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In lots of less than 50, 5 cents per copy.
In lots of 50 and more 3½ cents per copy.
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Literature Department, Workers Party
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Who Owns Congress?

"Who Owns Congress?" is the title of an investigation now being completed by Jay Lovestone.

The findings will be published by the party as a pamphlet.

In this study the unity between the Stock Exchange and the White House is brought home by a presentation of authentic facts and unimpeachable data concerning the activities of the various departmenes of the government.

This investigation follows the plan of the "Government—Strikebreaker" and marshals an array of startling evidence showing how the big bankers and manufacturers own the United States government body and soul. The financial and industrial connections of the leading cabinet members, senators, congressmen, and other government officials are brought to light. An examination is made of the records of the leading figures in the house and senate proving that they are openly and covertly serving as agents of the capitalist class. Special attention is paid to some of the most advertised "progressives."

This study will prove an indispensable aid to the independent working class political movement. It will serve as a sort of an arsenal for the 1924 campaign and a general handbook on who is who in the American government for party members and workers and farmers in general.

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HAMMOND, IND., TUESDAY EVE., JAN. 8,
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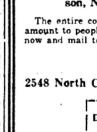
INDIANA HARBOR, IND., WEDNESDAY, EVE., JAN. 9,
VICTORIA THEATRE, 3528 Main St.



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The Campaign for Class Collaboration

By EARL R. BROWDER

By EARL R. BROWDER.

Since the days when Mark Hanna organized his "labor lieutenants" into the Civic Federation, collaboration with the capitalist class, the policy of Samuel Gompers in other words, has been the settled policy of the governing circles in the American Federation of Labor. The Civic Federation made an institution of the idea, and entrenched it within the highest circles of the labor movement. The baneful effects upon the development of trade unionism is a subject worthy of the efforts of a good historian. The militant sections of the labor movement revolted against it, to the extent that such an organization as the Union Mine Workers wrote a special law into its constitution prohibiting any officer of the union to belong to the Civic Federation. Any history of the American labor movement that does not deal fully with that body will neglect one of the outstanding factors in the influences of whichis hard for the uninitiated to realize.

Never has there been in the past, however, such an organized drive to establish collaboration with the capitalists as that conducted today in the name of "industrial democracy" as the dominant union function; (2) the epidemic of "labor banks"; (3) the Johnston "co-operation" scheme for making the unions into efficiency bureaus for capitalist production, and (4) the program of Gompers and Berry at the Portland convention of the A. F. of L.

Trade Unionism vs. Insurance Business.

Insurance departments in the unions have been an established feature from the beginning of the movement. It has been many years, however, since they have occupied more than an incidental position. They have been accepted as valuable auxiliaries to the unions, but not as the prime reason for the unions' existence. This has been changed in a group of the most important unions in America, however, within the past year. The railroad shop unions, with their disastrous strike dragging along and their entire fighting front broken up by the incompetence of their leaders, found the membership leaving the unions by tens of thousands. Instead of meeting the threatening situation by a renewed militancy and a program of solidarity, the officialdom resurrected the insurance society features as the basis for their appeal to the membership to rally to the unions.

"Insurance" became the watchword of the union organizers on the railroads. This signified the abandonment of the struggle. It was the beginning of the movement by the trade union leaders to open up relations with the employers. It threw a cold wet blanket upon the remaining militancy of the rank and file. It was the signal of surrender, and the membership understood it as such. The effect upon the railroad shop unions was a disintegrating one.

The effort to rebuild the unions as "insurance" societies brought no results. The workers would have nothing of it. Seeing their very jobs threatened by the loss of per capita taxes, the officials frantically began to cast about for schemes to bolster up their failing financial resources, and thus strengthen their hold upon and keep their grip on the organizations. One of the things that came to hand was that purpose was the idea of "labor banks."

Wildcat Banking Schemes.

An authority on labor banking made the statement (Freeman, N. Y., Nov. 28th), that 15 labor banks are now operating in the United States, and that 50 more are scheduled to begin operations within a few months. The figures give some idea of the rapidity of labor banks that is sweeping the official circles.

There are two distinct elements in the labor banking situation that must be carefully distinguished. First are those which are the result of the strength of their organizations, felt that they could venture into the field of handling the finances of their organization and membership, and make them the center of a profitable banking business without changing the essential functioning of their organizations. The second group consists of those who felt the ground slipping under their feet, and grasped at the idea of labor banks as a means of making an alliance with capitalistic interests, and at the same time tie up the affairs of the union so completely that they could not be removed from office without disastrous consequences. The first group started the labor bank idea as an auxiliary to the union; the second joined the movement as a means of keeping hold of their jobs. It is not clear that banking is a proper function of labor unions if their primary objects are not to be handicapped. Leaving aside that question there is a vast difference between labor banks organized as auxiliaries, and labor banks organized to give a new economic foundation to bankrupt unions.

The first group consists of the Locomotive Engineers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The Engineers are a very conservative organization, while the Clothing Workers are known as the most militant and most progressive group of labor leaders in the country. The latter with great strategic power and a comparative surplus. Their bank did not originate in the desperate struggle of the union, after it practically had been completely disrupted by the combined forces of the Clothing Workers, because it is more of a militant body compared with American unions generally, and has trained many bonafide trade unionists for its members, did not take up the labor bank idea from weakness, but because they felt a strong enough to handle it. Their bank undoubtedly strengthened the conservative tendencies now within the union.

The second group of labor banks, however, do not clearly have such a clear cut basis in any instance, and in many cases they are definitely designed to bolster up a failing officialdom. That is their essential characteristic. They are instruments of class collaboration. They remove the unions further from the rank and file. They enormously increase the power of the bankrupt officials. They give the union helpless before the financial overspirit. They have no independent strength of their own at all. They are make-shift expedients to lengthen the tenure of officials of union leaders unable to make good in the wage and hour struggle. They are bound to become a tool of the capitalist movement, and are part and parcel of the campaign for class collaboration in the American unions.

The Johnston "Co-operation" Scheme.

But insurance and banking are mild measures in contrast to the drastic proposals of Wm. H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists. He is installing a system whereby the unions become direct agents of the employers in all fundamental questions. He boasts that when his co-operation is established, not a railroad executive will ever again wish to get rid of the unions; he is sorry sort of boast. It would seem, which will mean, if true, that the workers will be the ones who wish to get rid themselves of the monstrosity that Johnston would impose upon them.

The Johnston scheme is already being touted as a great success on the B. & O. Railroad, where it is being tried out. The idea underlying our service to the Baltimore & Ohio," said Mr. Johnston, "may be compared to the idea which underlies the engineering service extended to railroads by large supply corporations which have contracts with these railroads to furnish, let us say, arch-brick, superheaters, stokers, or lubricating oils." The union, in short, is to become a supply corporation to the railroad corporations engaged in the business of selling labor power, which is the union's stock in trade. It will compete in the market like any commodity-selling corporation, and expects by doing more work for less cost than nonunion labor can deliver. That is the meaning of Johnston's "Industrial Democracy" a la Gompers.

At the Portland convention of the A. F. of L. the following resolution was given on the whole drive for systematic collaboration with the capitalist employers, John L. Lewis and Major Berry, the spokesmen, the first with his proclamation for "industrial democracy," the second with the open declaration that the unions "are committed to the claims of capitalist private property."

Fresh from battle in New York where he had crushed the Fresh-men's strikes on the daily newspapers, this doughty American Legionist walked into the A. F. of L. convention where he was hailed as a conquering hero. What was the meaning of Berry's acts in New York and the latter's enthusiasm of his welcome in Portland? Berry quickly disclosed it. He spoke, and the key-note of his speech was this:

"We stand for four great principles governing industry. These are the principles of prosperity, an adequate return on investment, an adequate sum allowed industry for the labor of destruction and that all workers, including managers, get proper compensation for what they put into industry."

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, was another key-note speaker in this official gathering of the collaborators with the employing class. Speaking after a period when the U. M. W. of A. had found its very existence threatened by the employers, the whole speech of Lewis was an appeal for the official program of collaboration. Lewis boasted of his destruction of the Kanawa Union, District 14, and the expulsion of Howat, the pride of himself upon assisting the British Steel Corporation to break the strike in Nova Scotia, and on his ground of sacredness of contracts, ignoring the fact that even his sacred contract was not violated there. He was another living symbol, thru his obedience to the order of BESCO in Nova Scotia, of the newly-consolidated program of collaboration.

Gompers' manifesto is more discreet than the utterances of his rough-neck lieutenants, but its meaning is just as definite. A few quotations will outline the entire policy which drew all these leaders together in these various chains in the campaign for complete coordination of the unions to capitalism. The following are key sentences from the manifesto:

"We feel that the hour has struck for a re-assessment of the aims of labor that shall more nearly express the full implications of trade unionism. . . . Industry has been undemocratic. . . . The close of the war marked for us a turning point in human relations and threw into bold relief the fundamental errors of existing forms and institutions. . . . Thru the muddling conflict of groups (workers vs. capitalist, Ed.) who still find it impossible to come together in co-operation we must look to a future that must have its foundation upon co-operation and collaboration. . . . Trade unionism must lead the way even at the cost of being branded as reactionary.

Masses Swing to Left, Officialdom to Right.

The superficial observer of events in the labor movement judges from the facts above recited and countless others of a similar nature, that the labor movement is becoming more reactionary, that the masses are being brought under the control of capitalism more completely than ever before. Such a judgment is mistaken indeed, for the very opposite is true. The basic reason for this concerned swing to the right of the officialdom, for this studied and systematic cooperation with all the varying forces and institutions of capitalism, is the fact that the masses are swinging to the left, are being disillusioned, are becoming radical. The reactionary officialdom cannot go along with the broad, sweeping radicalization of the masses, without making a clean break with their peaceful past. They are either corrupt agents of capitalism or are timid bureaucrats seeking nothing but a peaceful office life with a secure salary. In either case, their reaction toward the seething rank and file unrest is one of fear, and retreat to the protecting arms of the masters, the capitalist employers.

That the collaboration schemes will prove destructive of trade unionism there is no question. But that it will solve any of the fundamental problems of the present industrial order, only the politically feeble-minded can believe. The collaboration scheme is bound to fall as surely as water must seek its lowest level. In the meantime it must be combatted as the most dangerous and insidious enemy of the working class, and the one which will cost the greatest in working class sweat and blood to overcome. The collaborationists in the labor movement are the secret agents of the "open shop" capitalists, and the goal of both is the more complete enslavement of the workers.

Hughes' Fraud Big Boomerang

(Continued from Page 1)

held by a number of the President's intimate advisers, that it would be unwise for more reasons than one to take up the program laid down by Hughes."

A Brazen Lie.

The Soviet government lost no time in denouncing the Hughes letter as a piece of outright forgery. The Soviet government has expressed its readiness to have the dastardly charges examined by an international court of arbitration.

The Communist International was quick to brand the Hughes outburst as another Sisson document.

The New Yorker Herald already shown the so-called instructions to be merely a frame-up. There is nothing that are even suspicious about them. A thoroguing investigation of the brazen lie hurled at us by panic-stricken enemies of the Soviet republic and their friends in the United States.

Senator Borah pointed out on the floor of the United States senate that the latest Hughes note was based upon "evidence collected by the department of justice that was at least three years old." He also went to show the ridiculous character of the monstrous allegations by the fact that there has not been a single arrest, conviction or imprisonment of any person, though the crimes attributed by the Hughes-Daugherty document clearly fall within the realm of treason and are punishable by capital punishment.

There is no doubt that Secretary of State Hughes, who is an experienced Standard Oil statesman, has had considerable experience in manufacturing diplomatic documents and serving the interests of the big bankers and oil magnates. One need but recall the way Mr. Hughes recently used his office to transact a loan by American bankers to Salvador against the people of Salvador and in behalf of Wall Street.

Because of this oily reputation of Hughes, Senator Norris, of Nebraska, immediately demanded "that there be printed in the Congressional Record, in parallel columns, that part of President Coolidge's message dealing with the Russian situation and the note of rejection of overture sent by the Soviet Foreign Minister Tchitcherin dispatched by Secretary Hughes on Tuesday." In authoritative circles in Washington it is said that Hughes has not dared publish in full the Tchitcherin reply to the Coolidge message. In his brilliant speech on the Hughes fraud, Norris further said that "in the history of diplomatic correspondence from the dawn of civilization down to this day there never has been so blunt a letter. It avoids even all pretense of courtesy." The senator from Nebraska characterized the whole Hughes forgery as "foolish on its face" and "the dream of some unscrupulous detective who knew just what was expected of him."

Big Bankers Behind Hughes Forgery.

It is common knowledge amongst those who are acquainted with Washington affairs that the Tchitcherin reply met the Coolidge message more than half way. But several big bankers immediately served notice on the administration not to go any further in the Russian negotiations.

The fact that "Hell-and-Maria" was to be appointed the head of the Reparations Commission to look into Germany's capacity to pay was known several days in advance in Wall Street. The bankers felt that this was a tremendous advantage to them in their campaign to turn Europe into a Coolie colony of the American imperialists. Under these circumstances they became more arrogant and decided to go the limit against Russia with the hope of driving a better bargain in some future year, and another and more terrible world war. In France the followers of the Communist International have for some time prevented the reactionary bloody hand of the militarist Poincare. In Germany the Communists alone have prevented the reactionary police of a military monarchy. In England the Communists have the greatest following amongst the miners, who are the backbone of the Labor Party which has checked the war plans of the British imperialists.

And in the United States, the Communists, the Workers Party, are not organizing shooting squads but are engaged in building up the political and economic organizations of the workers and farmers in order to make it impossible for our own capitalist imperialists to plunge the country into a new blood bath.

When the Standard Oil Trust Secretary of State Hughes insinuated that the Communist International and the Soviet government were the same organization he lied and he knew he lied. More than that he knew that nobody would take this ridiculous contention of his seriously. Senator Borah made it very clear the other day in the first debate on the Hughes forgery that there are at least 56 nationalities represented in the membership of the Communist International.

Can't Stop Russian Recognition.

But not even these financial bowlers can block the success of the Russian recognition movement. At most, even these powerful interests can only delay American recognition of the Soviet republic.

The workers and farmers, by the millions, want the United States to recognize Soviet Russia. Such tactics as those employed by Hughes and Daugherty will not halt the drive for the restoration of friendly relations between the United States and the Russian Soviet government. The friends of the Soviet republic should watch Hughes for his infamous attack on Soviet Russia. The stupid and fraudulent statement on "shooting groups and sapper practice" has made it certain that there will be a fight to the finish on the Russian question in congress. Had Hughes not come out with his frantic denunciation, the reactionaries would have easily succeeded in their original plan to sidetrack the whole issue. Today this can no longer be done. The Russians must now be faced and faced openly. The panic and despair which have overcome the enemies of Soviet Russia offer the best proof that the day of American recognition of the Soviet republic is close at hand.

Be Ready.

We ought to be more afraid of wrong than of being wronged, and the prime business of every man is, not to seem good but to be good, in all the public and private dealings. —Socrates.

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OPEN FORUMS

Chicago, Capitol Building, 159 N. State St., Room 310, Sunday, Dec. 30, 8 p. m., Leland Olds, of the Federated Press, will speak on "The Economic Background of Unemployment."

Cleveland, Ohio. — Comrade M. Gomez, will known authority on Mexico, will address the Cleveland open forum Sunday, Dec. 30, 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave. Subject: "Mexico and the American Empire."

The open forum is held regularly every Sunday evening. Jan. 6th the open forum will be addressed by Robert Minor, editor of Liberator, on the subject, "Who Are the Reds?" Speakers for other dates will be announced in next week's issue of "The Worker."

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Chicago, Ill., Wednesday Eve, January 2, 8 o'clock, mass meeting and entertainment, North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark St. Speakers: Wm. F. Dunne, Robert Minor and Earl Browder. One-act play by the Studio Players. Freiheit Singing Society. Admission 25 cents.

Chicago, Sunday, Jan. 20, 8 p. m., Max Bedacht and Robert Minor, International Liebknecht Day. Prudential Hall, North Halsted St.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 28, Max Bedacht on the German Revolution, 2229 West Division St.

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Puncturing the Ford Bubble

Henry Ford has withdrawn from the presidential race. He ran out of gas at the starting pole, the recent state conventions, held at Pierre, So. Dak. The credit for putting the flivver magnate out of the running, thus early, and of exposing him for the reactionary that he is, may well be taken by the forces aligned with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

It was the Federated Party that went into South Dakota and fought the plan to have the Farmer-Labor Party merge with the Democratic Party in support of the Ford ticket. Some discontent among the farmers had crystallized about the Ford candidacy, Ford was hailed as the friend of the farmer and the enemy of Wall Street. He turned out flivver cars and flivver tractors cheaply, all that the flivver farmers could afford.

It was "South Dakota or Bust!" for Henry Ford. And his bubble boom busted. The South Dakota Farmer-Labor Party remained loyal to independent political action. A few of the Ford boosters went over to the democratic camp, but their influence was gone. The democrats nominated McAdoo.

All the charges made against Ford by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party are upheld by Ford's endorsement of the strike-breaker-president, the reactionary Republican Cal Coolidge, for re-election. Ford thus becomes an ally of the worst reaction. It is Ford who now supports Mr. Coolidge, the Wall Street candidate, who tells big business to organize against the workers and farmers, who tells the farmers they must shift for themselves and solve their own problems.

This development also unmasks the fake politics of William Randolph Hearst, who was an energetic booster of Mr. Ford, as a third party candidate. Mr. Ford's flop to Coolidge helps clear the atmosphere for the workers and farmers. They will be able to see better the need for the Farmer-Labor Party on a national scale. They must profit by this lesson by giving all possible support to the National Farmer-Labor Conference called for St. Paul, Minn., May 30, 1924. Mr. Ford has gone over to Coolidge. New masses of workers and farmers are going over to the class Farmer-Labor Party.

Getting on the Job

It is encouraging to note that no time is being lost in getting on the job to free the remaining class war prisoners. President Coolidge's release of the 30 members of the Industrial Workers of the World has only whetted the desire of labor to secure the liberation of the remaining victims of capitalist misrule.

It is hoped that all the interested organizations, the Central Defense Committee, the American Civil Liberties' Union, the Workers' Defense Union, and the rest, will build a united front and co-operate in achieving this task. Unity will bring an early and complete victory.

Telegrams have already been sent to governors of four western states, Hart, of Washington; Richardson, of California; Moore, of Idaho, and Trapp, of Oklahoma, demanding that they at least follow in the footsteps of the republican reactionary in the White House at Washington. These states have been the scenes of the greatest attacks on the I. W. W.

But effort should also be directed toward Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Massachusetts and Ohio, in the east, where the victims of the coal, steel and textile barons are held behind the bars, even as the timber, textile and oil workers in other states. There should be nothing short of a nation-wide united front drive for the unconditional liberation of all the class war prisoners.

The Ashes of the Dead

Fascism in Japan is helping keep up Fascisti standards in this and other countries. It has added to its many other crimes by inspiring the stealing of the ashes of one of its murdered victims.

The yellow press of this country tried hard to conceal the report of the robbery committed during the funeral of Sakaye Osugi, when Fascisti, with belching revolvers, entered the room where the urn containing the ashes was lying in state.

It will be remembered that "The Worker" published the story of the brutal killing not only of Osugi, but of his wife and child, by Captain Amakasu, while prisoners, charged with being radicals, shortly after the earthquake. Hundreds of other workers and sympathizers were similarly murdered, the excuse being that they were all radicals and that they planned taking advantage of the earthquake to start a revolutionary uprising. Short prison terms are being given the assassins, and they are taking advantage of this clemency by committing new crimes.

Congratulations on this latest achievement in degradation are now due the Japanese Fascisti from Benito Mussolini, founder of Italian and international Fascism, and from Judge Elbert H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, one of Fascisms greatest admirers.

Robbing the Christmas Stocking

Santa Claws: "Put something in their stockings? Not if I know it. I'm taking something OUT again, this year, as usual."

Coolidge's Message Is Blow at Children

By HARRY GANNES.

Child labor in the United States is much further away from any solution, since President Coolidge's message recently to Congress, than it ever was. Philanthropists as well as liberals hailed the strikebreaker President's declarations on child labor as a step toward the abolition of this recognized evil. But it is nothing of the kind. It is a clear evasion of the direct issue of. Should the 2,500,000 children now being employed in factory, mine and mill and on the farm continue to be exploited?

Coolidge, in his message, considers the question not from the point of view of the little children, who now are suffering under the blistering sun in the cotton fields, or who become mangled in mine machinery, or whose tender hands are ripped to pieces in the shrimp industries, but from the welfare of the employers of these children, the capitalists.

It is known that the United States Supreme Court has already thrown out two national laws seeking to prohibit children under fourteen from working on the ground that the United States government has nothing to do with the conditions of labor in the various states; that this was a matter for state legislation. Coolidge's brief statement on child labor to Congress can be interpreted to mean a rehashing of this subterfuge of the Supreme Court.

Taking his cue from the stone-age fossils of the United States Supreme Court, the president is of the opinion that the enforcement of any child labor law is largely a matter of local concern. This defeats the entire purpose of any action that might be taken by the federal government with a view of eradicating child labor.

It is well known now that even in states that have fairly good capitalist anti-child labor laws, these measures are either not enforced because of lack of facilities, such as insufficient factory inspectors, or that because of co-operation on the part of the state factory inspectors and factory owners, the purpose of the law is evaded.

With no other force than "public opinion" and moral persuasion as his remedy in the enforcement of any child labor regulations, the President obviously places himself in complete harmony with employers of child labor who recognize that reckoning in at hand and will agree that Coolidge's solution is to their best interest.

It is peculiar to note that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been working in close harmony with the pro-capitalist philanthropic organizations, and even with the outright counter-revolutionary Young Women's Christian Association, for the limitation of child labor, and that the efforts of this semi-labor misleader "Labor" resulted in precisely such action as that characterized by the recommendations of the anti-labor President.

If the millions of children now being exploited in the United States are to have any immediate relief there must be a united front of all working class elements in an unequivocal demand for the abolition of all child labor up to the age of 18 years.

Such an issue could best be advanced by a mass labor party and would find unanimous support among all the working class elements, as such a measure would be in the interest and for the good, not only of the children now condemned to live of the worst kinds of slavery, but to all workers, whether organized or unorganized.

Nothing can be expected by the child workers from the philanthropic organizations, nor from the capitalist government, unless the workers in this country, as a class let their voice be heard in loud protest against the violation of their children's rights as human beings.

To the Aid of the Revolutionary Workers and Peasants of Bulgaria

Workers of all countries! The Bulgarian workers and peasants, after a heroic struggle, have been defeated by the Tzankov government. The Bulgarian social democrats, arm in arm with the Wrangel bande and the Bulgarian capitalists and large land owners, are wading in the blood of the revolutionary workers and peasants of Bulgaria.

A wild government of terror is raging in Bulgaria. The White Guards are working destruction in the workers' sections. The villages of the revolutionary peasants are being restored to ashes. Thousands of rebel workers and peasants have already been murdered. Over 15,000 revolutionists have been thrown into the prisons of the Bulgarian fascisti. Thousands of others have been forced over the borders into Jugo-Slavia, Rumania and Turkey, in the struggle. The bestial frenzy of the Bulgarian counter-revolutionaries knows no bounds. The White Terror is pitilessly raging thru Bulgaria. All Bulgaria is quivering under the fearful massacres instigated by the Wrangel hordes.

Workers of all countries! The struggles of the revolutionary workers and peasants of Bulgaria are your struggles. The sacrifices made to the fascist terror in Bulgaria are your sacrifices. It is your brothers and sisters who are breathing their last at the hands of the murderous bands in Bulgaria. Our Bulgarian brothers fought for your cause. Defeated by Bulgarian fascism, they are calling to you now for help.

Show Bulgarian fascism that behind the Bulgarian workers and peasants, united and determined, stand the proletariat of all lands.

Raise your voices against the bestial frenzy of the Bulgarian fascists.

Thru your united strength, call a defiant halt to the raging of the Bulgarian counter-revolution which has been let loose.

Come to the aid of your Bulgarian fighters, and begin immediately to make collections in their behalf.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF INTERNATIONAL RED AID.

Urged by Enthusiasm

Campaigning for subscriptions to "THE DAILY WORKER" has become an almost universal occupation for American labor in tants. The news that definite arrangements has been made begin publication of "THE DAILY WORKER," Jan. 18, 1924, received with great enthusiasm all over the country. To transla that enthusiasm into action for the support of "THE DAI WORKER" has been accepted by all live wires as the task of hour which takes precedence over all other work.

The answer to the call of "THE DAILY WORKER" manag ment for a concentration of energy to secure subscriptions "THE DAILY" has been encouraged beyond words. Those w dug down to provide their share of the $100,000.00 fund, to ma "THE DAILY WORKER" possible, do not hesitate long to s scribe, so that they may reap a personal benefit thru receiv the paper daily. But these are not resting on their laurels. is realized that those who bought shares of stock must be rel upon also to secure readers for "THE DAILY."

For those whose financial condition made it impossible for th to help in establishing "THE DAILY," the opportunity is n offered to do their share in making it a sweeping success. The are at least a million workers in this country who are anxious read a real labor daily paper instead of the filth they now m read illiru to get the news out of capitalist sheets. Out of million, at least 100,000 can be reached and induced to subscr for "THE DAILY WORKER" in the next three weeks. That quite a large task, but one which the militants have resolved accomplish.

So far the greatest response has been from the shops and t unions. It is in these where workers are most easily reached th the every day work is being done. But for the great mass workers with whom connections are difficult, the house-to-hou canvas must be conducted.

Communist Saturdaying became one of the most importa activities of the Communist Party in Russia during the cruc days of the bitter economic crisis after the revolution. There a crisis in the Communist movement in America. Not in the sen that disaster impends; it is a crisis of opportunity, an opportun to bring hundreds of thousands of workers under the influence the Workers Party, thru securing them as readers of "TH DAILY WORKER." That opportunity must be grasped now a that is the reason for the great American Communist Sunday which have been set for December 30th and January 6th.

On December 30th and January 6th, it is sure that every me ber of the Workers Party will be on the job with all energy in t knowledge that the securing of readers for "THE DAI WORKER," the selling of subs is the most revolutionary activi that can be performed at this time.

Hilferding Exposes Himself

From a speech by Rudolf Hilferding, Stresemann's Socialist fina minister, Oct. 8, at the Berlin District Convention of the United Social cratic Party of Germany. The speech appeared in Vorwarts on Oct. and is as follows:

"An unarmed working class stands opposed to the Fascists. Reichswe supported by organizations which are armed, well equipped and well l (Calls.) Let us have no illusions. We are the weaker ones, because at th ents, broad sections of intellectuals are today more courageous than working class. They are better led!" (Great disturbance. Calls: "And c leaders!")

The meeting which until then listened in silence to the speech of Co rade Hilferding was thrown into a wild uproar. Angry discussio among the delegates and auditors made it impossible for a time to go on with the business of the convention.

Comrade Hilferding comes forward, strikes with his fist on the speaker's stand and cries with great anger: "It is scandalous, the way you are behaving, and you are supposed to be functionaries."

Comrade Hilferding (continuing): "The influence which we have upon the masses has diminished. Our press is going down. (Calls: "If it writes like 'Vorwarts'!") No, even where our press is radical it is going down. The influence of the trade union press is also constantly decreasing. The trade unions themselves have been immensely weakened thru the disruptive activities of the Communists. We know that a great part of those who in 1918-1919 on returning from the war stayed out of the political movement to which they were indifferent, are today in the camp of the National Socialists.

"People have been told over and over again that the leaders are useless. How can there be any confidence in the leaders? That is the situation in the party and in the trade unions. Comrades, we do not want to create any illusions for ourselves. What you are now experiencing is no German phenomenon. Look at the rest of the world. You see everywhere the disintegration of the Social Democracy. Today there is no large country in which there is a strong Social Democratic party. In England the Labor Party after its electoral victory is hardly in a position to support a daily paper. In smaller countries the Social Democracy is stronger because these countries were less affected by economic crises, and because they can retain their unity there.

"When we are deliberating, the sharpest criticism, is not only acceptable, but under certain circumstances it is a duty. But it is necessary to show comradeship, to listen objectively and to advocate together the outcome of the deliberations. Even in t past it was wrong when we pounc upon another at the congresses of t party when Comrades Ledebur and Bernstein fought over a difference opinion. But at that time it was s comparatively harmless. At t time the Social Democracy was a strong morally. Then came the sp Constant fighting. More splits. A the result was that the working cl which returned from the war had longer any faith in the leaders and is now turning to the Nation Socialists."

"The Spotlight."

The Research Department of t Workers Party has on hand an ext number of copies of "Spotlight a political magazine published Washington. The "Spotlight" is o of the ablest leftist political journa in the country and usually conta invaluable information and mater about the government and its wor

The Research Department will very glad to send these extra cop to comrades or workers upon rece of two cents in postage to cover t expense of mailing the same.

The issues which we are in a po tion to give away without charge a numbers containing articles. Ind penable to an understanding of t new Congress and how it will work.

Any party member desiring to s ceive a number of these magazin should please get in touch with t Research Department, Room 214, 10 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

Dictator Suspends Papers.

NEW YORK.—A cable from Mil Italy, states that nine Communi newspapers have been ordered Fascisti authorities to suspend pub cation, and a Communist printi shop was partly destroyed by Fa cisti who raided the place and forc the printers to stop work.

Locheur, of France, and Stinnes of Germany, Play Grim Joke on the Worker

Note.—The author of this article lived for some years in Germany prior to the World War. In the course of the last two and a half years he has made frequent visits to Germany and has seen at first hand the steady and progressive growth of the misery and degradation to which the German workers have been forced.

By EDGAR T. WHITEHEAD.

The conditions of the working class in Germany have now reached such a pass, that by the time these lines appear in print everything will be in the melting pot.

Apart from the fact that the economic and political chaos which is engulfing Germany cannot fail to have a most serious repercussion on the workers of other countries, it is surely impossible for workers anywhere to remain merely passive spectators at this crucifixion of the most highly organized section of the working class in the world.

There are nearly twelve million organised industrial workers in Germany. It is upon them that the four long years of war fell with greatest weight, and they it was who suffered most in the terrible starvation years of 1917-18. No real recovery has ever been made from this period, and at no time during the last five years have real wages much exceeded $2 a week. Altho always in work their economic sufferings have hardly been less than those of the unemployed in our own country.

With a short breathing space in 1920-1921 conditions have since then steadily and rapidly grown worse with the catastrophic fall of the mark. Week by week and month by month prices have risen out of all proportion to wages, savings having disappeared like snow in summer. During my most recent visit to Germany the price of the 4-lb. loaf of bread on successive days was as follows:

Friday, Oct. 12.	160,000,000	Marks.
Saturday	13.	1,000,000,000 Marks
Monday	15.	1,200,000,000 Marks
Tuesday	16.	2,500,000,000 Marks
Wednesday	17.	7,000,000,000 Marks
Thursday	18.	12,000,000,000 Marks

Think of the plight of the worker who retained any portion of his Friday's wages to expend during the following week. The result, of course, was that huge queues for bread were to be seen at all the bread shops, most of which, however, were already in parlous state with their shop windows and fittings broken up by desperate workers. Attacks on food shops and bread wagons were of daily occurrence, even in the better class quarters of Berlin. Not only this but regular battles were taking place between gangs of starving people attempting to pillage the potato fields and the farmers. The following are taken from the small news within three days:

Schoningen, Oct. 25.—Three persons killed in hunger riots.

Braunschweig, Oct. 25.—250 arrests made in bread demonstration.

Hamburg, Oct. 26.—Three killed and 16 severely wounded in the bread riots.

Marienburg, Oct. 26.—Lootings and severe battles. Many wounded left in the streets.

Cologne, Oct. 24.—Six persons wounded in hunger riots of which two subsequently died. Also at Bermen, Pirna, Gleiwitz, Allenstein and Frankfort on Main, riots took place with loss of life.

Added to this state of affairs all over Germany, frightful unemployment now reigns, it being estimated that between four and five million are now unemployed and dependent on the tiny dole of the authorities.

Meanwhile the employing classes continue to oppress the workers' organizations with all possible force, and added to the state siege that has been declared all over Germany, Saxony, a state that had a workers' government, has now been occupied by General Muller and his troops and the workers' government forcibly dissolved.

But even figures and isolated facts like these in no way do the slightest justice to the actual position in which the German working class find themselves. To do this one has to know them as they were, to live their lives, to see their inner histories, and no description will ever do justice to the innumerable tragedies, degradations, loss of backbone and fighting spirit, that has fallen upon them.

It seems one of the ironies of fate that these miseries should fall precisely upon this class, a class which certainly holds no share of responsibility for the late war, for German railmen, miners or transport workers were as little enthused over war as were their comrades in all other countries—whilst those sections of the German nation which may be said to share a large part of the responsibility for the late war—the rulers and militarists—have escaped suffering all thru, indeed, in many cases with greatly added wealth, part of which is safely secreted in neutral countries.

The question naturally arises, what can be done to help the German proletariat in the desperate straits in which they find themselves? Surely, if the international solidarity of labor means anything more than empty words, it should manifest itself in deeds in a situation of this character. Workers' International Relief, which succeeded in bringing more than 50,000 tons of foodstuffs to the relief of the Russian famine, is organizing a similar great campaign for the relief of the German workers. All workers and labor organizations should support this campaign unreservedly, both to give the German workers heart in their struggle, and to do everything possible to relieve starvation and save life. There is no doubt whatever that already today death is claiming thousands of child lives in Germany who in normal circumstances would not succumb, and these deaths are likely to be increased a hundred fold when the rigors of winter close in, for fuel and coal is quite outside the purses of working class folk in Germany today.

Workers everywhere! should do everything to relieve the misery of this grey, silent, suffering mass of humanity which the decay of capitalist civilization has condemned such a fate. That is our first and most obvious duty.

Beyond that we have the politic duty of seeing that the working cla of Germany is no more made th scapegoat after all Allied and Ger capitalists and made to pay with the lives that fantastic "cost of the war" which the Allies enforce demand from "Germany," the German capitalists succeed in handing on the whole of this burden upon the "workers" of Germany." Even today every German pays from 7 per cent to 10 per cent in direct taxation on wages, whilst the share borne by the governing classes is absurdly small.

Capitalism being international, and the Lousheurs of France sitting down by jowl with the Stinnes of Germany this grim joke of "paying for the war" is being made into the most cruel weapon for the complete degradation of the working class the world has ever witnessed.

On, then, to the relief and support of the German workers.

Read About the Real Meaning of the Recent British Election Results—On Page

THE WORKER

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Greeting of Communist International to the Third National Convention of the Workers Party Arrives

Workers Rallying Against Fascisti Revolt in Mexico

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE.
(Staff Correspondent, Federated Press and "The Worker")

MEXICO CITY.—Federal troops are defeating the rebel armies on two fronts, altho three more generals have revolted and joined the Fascist counter-revolutionary ranks. Gen. Manuel Garcia Vigil, governor of Oaxaca, by his revolt has placed the state of Oaxaca in the hands of the rebels. Gen. Fernando Segovia, by his defection in Yucatan, caused the socialistic governor Felipe Carillo Puerto to flee.

The most serious loss was that of Gen. Fortunato Mayorita, who was in command of a division of Obregon troops, freshly equipped, and sent out to join in the attack upon Sanchez. This sudden disloyalty of a trusted general whose troops were not yet very far from Mexico City, imperilled the safety of the main body of the federals who had advanced as far as Orizaba and Esperanza on the two railroads running to the Vera Cruz port. Obregon, who was on the western front near Guadalajara, rushed back to the eastern front near Puebla. The minister of war also left the capital and the two of them are now personally directing the operations in the vicinity of Puebla.

The valley of Mexico is extremely strong, being a level saucer-like basin entirely surrounded by mountains and looking in military value of tremendous significance from the standpoint of generals. For that reason the president is taking no chances of further defection on the Vera Cruz, Puebla, Oaxaca front and has declared that Mexico City will not be abandoned under any circumstances.

But from a military standpoint, the western or Guadalajara front is much more important, as an advance of a few hundred miles to Iraputo by General Estrada would mean the cutting of the railroad line to El Paso and a further advance of about 50 miles or a little more to Celaya would cut the line to Laredo, thus cutting off communications with the United States and with the whole north of the republic. At present the entire north, much the largest portion of the republic, is in the hands of the government.

Thus the president and the loyal forces are under the necessity of fighting on two fronts at once, one for moral reasons, the other for military. On the Guadalajara or "railroad" front, they are slowly forcing Estrada back. Some of Estrada's own forces are going over to Obregon.

Meanwhile, the labor elements are not idle. General Calles, with many labor leaders, has left for the north of the republic to form workers' regiments. Other labor leaders have gone to San Luis Potosi for similar purposes. The Communist local of Mexico City in its entirety, less two men, have accepted recruiting commissions from Governor Toledo of Vera Cruz, the state in which they have most influence. Altho this state is in the center of the rebel forces, Tejeda and his band of agitators will enter at some northern point and rouse the peasantry who have benefited so greatly there from land distribution. In Puebla, General Gasca, Laborite, has recruited 2,000 armed workers and in Mexico City there is a workers' regiment that drills daily.

World War Vet Backs Mooney.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Visions of California as a land of barbarity and the inquisition will be removed if Governor Richardson releases Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings. The World War veterans have so informed the governor thru Jack Bradon, the organization's national president. Bradon recalls the conviction of Mooney and Billings on perjured and other repeated testimony after the San Francisco preparedness parade explosion. He urges Richardson to follow President Coolidge's example who recently freed the 31 remaining federal political prisoners.

It is natural that if the laws are made and enforced by capitalists they will be against the interests of the worker.

Another Blow at Hughes' Frame-Up

In startling contrast to the faked and forged letter of instructions, alleged by Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes to have been sent by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, to the Workers Party of America, we publish this week the greeting of the Communist International to the Third National Convention of the Workers Party.

This official greeting still further exposes the joint frame-up of the state department and the department of justice at Washington, in that it shows that the official correspondence of the Communist International to the American Workers Party is signed by Vasili P. Kolarov, general secretary of the Executive Committee of the Comintern, and not by its chairman, Zinoviev.

Against the silly and puerile fabrications of the Hughes' offering, the bona fide greeting of the Communist International, appraising the accomplishments of the Workers Party during the past year, and offering its advice for the future, stands as a mighty monument of practical political work for the whole working class.

This historic document, that will occupy a prominent place in the annals of America's workers, is in full as follows:

* * *

Greetings From the Executive Committee, Communist International, to the Workers Party of America.

Moscow, Soviet Russia, Dec. 7, 1923.

To the Workers Party of America.

DEAR COMRADES:—The convention of the Workers Party of America is taking place at a time when world reaction is preparing another blow against the international proletariat. Gathered like ravens over the bodies of the working class of Germany, the imperialist powers of France, England and America are making their plans to divide the spoils in Germany and reduce the working class to the position of coolies. The capitalists of Germany have established their military dictatorship and are ready to co-operate with the foreign imperialists, provided they are guaranteed part of the booty.

In several states of Europe Fascism holds the workers in its grip. Italy, Spain and Bulgaria are in the throes of the wildest reaction. The white terror rules in Finland, Roumania and Hungary.

In Soviet Russia alone, the rule of the workers and peasants is unbroken despite the many attempts that have been made to destroy it. The Soviet power is consolidating itself more and more and today stands invincible to the plots and intrigues of the reactionary capitalist governments and counter-revolutionary emigres.

American imperialism, with its surplus of war gains wrung from the working class, is utilizing the broken-down condition of Europe to make fresh conquests. In Europe it is directing its force once more against Soviet Russia, in the hope of undermining the Soviet power. The path to this new attempt is over the bodies of the enslaved German workers, who are to be bought with food furnished to the murderous Seeckt military dictatorship.

* * *

America Embroiled in Imperialist Adventures.

In Asia, American imperialism is penetrating further into the heart of China, where it is securing a strangle-hold on its resources and industries. The earthquake in Japan, which has seriously weakened Japanese imperialism, is opening up the door for American encroachments, which must surely lead to war.

In South and Central America and in Mexico, American imperialism is in the heyday of its expansionist policies, whose aim is the acquirement of large sources of raw material and the extension of fields of investment for Wall Street and American industrialists.

Now, fearful wars menace the whole world as a result of the machinations of American imperialism. It is the duty of the American workers to watch well the acts of their capitalists. They must prevent any interference with the struggle of the German workers to obtain their freedom. They must fight against attempts to embroil the American workers in new wars for the sake of capitalist profits. It will be their duty, particularly of the Communists, to mobilize the workers of the United States against the coming wars.

To perform this and the many other tasks confronting the party, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has rightfully conceived as the most important step the establishment of an *English Communist Daily* in the United States. This Daily must become the medium for reaching the widest masses of the workers and mobilizing them for militant action in protection of their rights and in securing final control of power. The struggles in the United States are among the bloodiest in the world. The power of the capitalist press is tremendous. The workers have no real expression throuout the country and hence are exposed to misrepresentation and distortion of fact, which is one of the methods that the capitalist class of America employs in order to crush the labor movement. The Communist Daily must become the organ not of the revolutionists alone, but of the WHOLE WORKING CLASS. Hence the whole strength of the party must be mobilized for the establishment of the Daily, which should be the forerunner of more revolutionary dailies in other parts of the country.

* * *

CONSOLIDATED PARTY ON SHOP BASIS

To accomplish this task and to put the Daily on a sound basis, the membership must be drawn into close relationship with one another. The language federations constituting the party are a necessity and yet are a hindrance to uniform action of the membership. The language federations are essential for propaganda among the foreign-born workers and must be retained for that purpose. Within the party, however, there should be created international branches comprising all the membership, regardless of language. Thus members of all nationalities and Negro workers will be grouped in uniform branches and work together on the problems confronting the party. This will produce greater mobility and lead to the inner harmony that is fundamental to all Communist action. In an industrial country

(Continued on Page 2)

He Sent the Real Thing

V. P. KOLAROV,
Secretary, Communist International.

LETTER SENT ALL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Washington Hears About Bona Fide Moscow Greetings

The letter of greetings of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the Third National Convention of the Workers Party is being sent to every member of the United States senate and house of representatives at Washington.

In this way it is hoped to give the members of congress some real information on the relations between the Communist International and its American section. The letter accompanying the greetings of the international was as follows:

To the Members of the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States:

Dear Sirs—In view of the publicity given by the department of State to an alleged letter from Gregory Zinoviev, Chairman of the Communist International, to the Workers Party of America, which is denounced by both Zinoviev and the Workers Party of America as a forgery, we are sending you a copy of a letter from the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the National Convention of the Workers Party of America, which will be held in Chicago December 26 and January 1.

The letter, which will be publicly read at the Workers Party Convention, contains a clear presentation of the policies of the Communists, as contrasted to the ridiculous suggestions about "sheeting practice" and "sappers" contained in the forged documents.

Very truly yours,
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary,
Workers Party.

Subscriptions for "The Daily" Begin to Pile up Big

As the date of publication of "The Daily Worker" approaches, the class conscious American workers who appreciate the importance of having a Communist daily paper are straining every effort to roll up a great subscription list. Thousands of Workers Party members are making a house to house canvass, visiting labor unions and soliciting subscriptions in the shops.

Morris Loeb, Business Manager of "The Daily Worker," declares that the volume of "subs" coming thru the mails has now reached over one hundred a day and that each succeeding mail brings a greater number than the preceding one. So far only subscriptions from individual readers of "The Worker," who are not members of the Workers Party, have come in this way.

The Workers Party branches have not yet begun to make returns. They are urged to send in all subscriptions at once as the management wishes to have the names of all those who have subscribed placed on the mailing list by January 13, so that the subscribers will not miss the first historic number.

Do not take a chance on getting your copy on the newsstand or by mere accident. The surest way to get your "Daily Worker" is to subscribe and do it now.

Hundreds of greetings are coming in to "The Daily Worker" office. And they are not mere empty expressions of "good luck" to the workers' daily. Each greeting is accompanied by a sum of money, anything from a one dollar bill up.

The greetings come from individuals, branches and locals. The Chicago City Central Committee sent in $25 as a token of its interest in "The Daily Worker."

January 13, will mark a red letter day in the history of the American working class. On that day they take a momentous step in the old struggle against their class enemies.

(Continued on Page 2)

Greetings Across the World

Hughes and Lodge Had Better Get Rid of Their Whiskers

WASHINGTON.—Hughes' reply to Russia's offer of negotiations looks to Senator Norris (Rep. Neb.) like a propaganda move to prepare the country for another "orgy of deportations and red raids." Worst of all, the terrible raiders will get Charlie Hughes himself, "if he don't watch out." Why? Because, says Norris, the department of justice dicks usually begin their "red" raids by rounding up and arresting all men they can find wearing whiskers. But Norris sees a way out.

"I do hope the department of justice will notify the state department and the senate. Wouldn't it be a national calamity if Mr. Hughes and our distinguished leader, the senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge, were to be picked up by the agents in the vicinity of one of the raids and shackled and handcuffed and deported to Russia!"

Chicago Plans Demonstration.

The Chicago Demonstration to greet "The Daily Worker," will be held at the Ashland Auditorium, W. Van Buren St. and Ashland Blvd., Sunday night, Jan. 13, with speakers including William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg, J. Louis Engdahl, Jack Carney and others.

The Liebknecht-Luxemburg memorial meeting in New York will be held Friday evening, Jan. 18th, at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3d Ave. A fine concert and tableau of the life of Liebknecht have been arranged. Admission is 25c. Tickets can be secured at the office of the Young Workers League, 208 E. 12th.

Detective Detected

By TIC TOCK.

Slumbering peacefully among the cobwebs of a certain book store was the makings of a hundred per cent Communist plot. Of all the places in the world who would ever look for such a thing in a radical book store. But surely to goodness there it was. And it might have been there holding communion with itself and the spiders until the year after the revolution but for the vigilant and watchful eye of that terror of evil doers, Albert Spolansky, chief of the Chicago branch of the Department of Justice's radical squad.

How this information came to The Worker nobody knows except those who know and they refuse to divulge the secret. Suffice it to say that Charles Evans Hughes, secretary of state for J. P. Morgan's principality can now rest in peace. The great plot has been nipped in the bud.

This is how it happened. But first let us tell you why it happened. Charles Evan Hughes published a letter giving the gruesome details of a plot to raise the Red Flag over the White House. The country took the story with a hee haw that got under Mr. Hughes' hide. Well, as you can plainly see the next thing to do was to go out and get the evidence.

Word was slipped to Spolansky to bring in the plot dead or alive and ship it C. O. D. to Washington. Nothing daunted, that gentleman walked out on a cold and rainy morning with his famous muffler around his neck and disguised as a human being he walked into a well-known book store and purchased a copy of the Theses of the Fourth Congress of the Communist International.

Watch out for the plot.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER; KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION.

Full Report of the Party Convention in Our Next Issue

Owing to the fact that New Years Day follows almost immediately upon Sunday, this issue of "The Worker" went to press on Saturday, Dec. 29, on the eve of the opening of the Third National Convention of the Workers Party, in Chicago.

Next week's issue will contain a complete report of the party's convention with a thoro analysis of its achievements.

It is expected that the next issue of "The Worker" will be the last, the weekly being then merged into "The Daily Worker."

The sessions of the National Convention were planned to be held at the Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St., Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 30, 31 and Jan. 1.

AMALGAMATED G. E. B. MEETS.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America was held in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, during the closing days of the year.

At the time of going to press only routine matters had been discussed but our next issue will carry a full report of the conference.

Food Workers Start Monthly.

The Culinary Times, a monthly published by the Amalgamated Food Workers, Chicago Hotel and Restaurant Branch, 214 N. State St., makes its bow with the December issue. Its policy is described by Editor C. H. Keller as bringing to the cooks, pastry cooks, waiters, waitresses and other workers in the hotels and restaurants real working class news of this industry; also to educate, agitate and organize for better conditions.

GOMPERS and the COMMUNISTS AT THE A. F. of L. CONVENTION

William F. Dunne, Editor, Butte Bulletin, Representative of Silver Bow, Mont., Labor Council WILL SPEAK ON "Why I Was Expelled from the Portland Convention"

Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., NEW YORK
FRIDAY, JANUARY 4th, 8 P. M.
Tickets 25 cents. On sale at 208 E. 12th St.; Prohnit, 47 Clarke St.; Volkszeitung, 15 Spruce St. and all other party newspapers.
AUSPICES LOCAL GREATER NEW YORK WORKERS PARTY.

...men, Children Will Demonstrate for Lower Rents

The Second Conference held under the auspices of the Women's Co-operative League to consider the question of high rents and poor housing conditions in New York City, was attended by 30 delegates representing over 80 labor organizations, including local unions, Workmen's Circle branches, Workers Party branches, fraternal organizations, women's organizations, mothers' leagues, speaking for more than 60,000 working people.

The conference was greeted by Margaret Undjus, of the Workers Party, on behalf of the Lithuanian Progressive Women's Alliance, which sent ten delegates.

It was decided to hold a demonstration of working women and their children in the near future to protest against the high rents in New York City. It is hoped that the police will spare the women and children, and will not show their brutality to them as they did during the demonstrations when Mitchel was Mayor of New York City.

The chairman of the conference, Mrs. Diamond, new member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party, stated that mass meetings were held thruout the city, but that rents were still soaring, and nothing was done to lower them.

The aims of the conference are: (1) To unite the working men and working women to fight the high rents; (2) a united working women's protest organization to take up the fight of every class struggle side by side with the class conscious workers.

A central committee was elected, composed of one representative from each of the units represented at the conference. Katherine Ottlow was elected secretary of the central committee. Workers Party members are taking an active and prominent part in the mass united front movement of the working class population, showing thereby that the Workers Party does not hold aloof from the everyday struggle of the workers.

That the rent crisis is steadily growing worse is shown by the fact that the State Housing Commission appointed by Governor Smith to investigate the housing situation in New York City has handed in a report which gives a very gloomy picture. The report talk of exorbitant and constantly rising rents, low wages, houses out of repair, bad sanitary conditions, dark rooms, insufficient heating, over-crowding and a shortage of apartments.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER: KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION.

F. Lundquist & Sons
Modern Shoe Repairing
We have a complete line of Men's Work Shoes, a few numbers in Dress Shoes and Rubber Footwear for the entire family.

Also Moccasins—they make an excellent gift.
Yours very truly,
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Established 1900

COZY LUNCH
George E. Pashas
We Bake Our Own Pies
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One-half block from Imperial Hall
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Established 1899
JOHN B. HESSLER
SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
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MULLER'S RESTAURANT
A good place to eat.
1010 RUSH STREET
Tel. Sup. 9770
Downstairs of National Office.

Cigars, Cigarettes, Candies
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DELICATESSEN AND ICE CREAM PARLOR
Orders taken for Parties, Weddings, Picnics, etc.
2557 W. Division St., Chicago
Phone Humboldt 8285

Greetings from Communist International to Third Convention of Workers Party

(Continued from Page 1)

the United States, the shops and mills are the centers of activity. It is obvious, therefore, that the *shop must be the basis of all party work.* Even though the factories are infested with spies planted there by the capitalists, thus rendering work difficult, the basic unit of the party must be the *SHOP NUCLEUS.* This will enable us to gather the workers on the job, where they feel most keenly the capitalist attack, the force of the movement.

The excellent work that has been done by the Communists in the Left Wing of the labor movement of the United States demonstrates that if all the comrades devote themselves to their work splendid results will be forthcoming. We must repeat the decision of the last session of the Enlarged Executive Committee, to the effect that it is the duty of all Communists to join the trade unions and be active in their work. The Communist Workers Party must take steps to get the comrades into the unions. This is one of its main tasks and one not to be neglected.

The propaganda that the Workers Party has conducted during the past year has been most effective. As a result, the ideas of Communism and the Communist movement are the center of discussion both among the workers and the capitalists. Despite the savage attempts of the American bourgeoisie to instill fear into the minds of American workers, the suggestion of Communism, and to point to the achievements of American democracy as the highest that mankind can aspire to, the actions of the American capitalists, class and the capitalist government in the past few years have opened the eyes of the workers. The strikes of 1922 taught them the *true* meaning of capitalist democracy; it also taught them that the Communists are fearless representatives of the class struggle because they are the most powerful spokesmen of the working class and the most valiant fighters in its interests.

The vast sentiment for Communism that the Workers Party has aroused must be crystallized. The Central Executive Committee acted right in inaugurating a campaign for membership. This campaign must be a matter of discipline. Each member of the party must be pledged to secure one or more members for the party. The Workers Party must increase its membership several times before it will become the factor in the proletarian movement of the United States that the Communists are destined to become.

* * *

FEDERATED FARMER-LABOR PARTY AND UNITED FRONT

The Workers Party has applied Communist tactics correctly in seeking a United Front of all forces to fight the capitalist system in the United States. It has sought a United Front not only on the economic, but particularly on the political field. That Gompers and the reactionary trade union officialdom oppose it because of their antiquated, treacherous policy of "rewarding the friends and punishing the enemies of labor" in the capitalist parties; that the Socialists, having renounced every revolutionary idea, are lined up with the reactionary forces of the country, also oppose it; and that a few so-called "progressive" trade union leaders of the Middle West have betrayed the workers and gone over to Gompers, that they denounce the ideas they once stood for and therefore also oppose the United Front—is creating the best basis for the United Front policy. This treachery has been and will remain one of the chief reasons why the workers of America still are the prey of the capitalist parties of America. This treachery, however, will show the workers so much the more clearly the necessity of the United Front. It will also demonstrate to them that *the Communists, who are the only militant exponents of the United Front, are not their enemies, but their friends, but the only ones in the United States who understand the political needs of the working class.*

The organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was an achievement of primary importance. The coming together of the militant farmers and workers for the attainment of political power against the control of the capitalist parties, revealed an awakening consciousness and a rising spirit no longer to tolerate political domination by the bourgeoisie. In the Federated Farmer-Labor Party are organized only a small portion of the militant workers and farmers. *The United Front of all proletarian and farmer's parties and organizations for the fight against capitalism, is the demand of the hour.* The Communists must spare no effort to bring this about.

This is all the more necessary in view of the presidential elections of 1924. The labor parties and farmer-labor parties that have been formed in 29 states must be consolidated into a United Front; they must put up joint proletarian candidates. They must fight as a united body against the reaction that is bound to set in after the election of the capitalist party to support this United Front with their economic power. The chaos in the working-class movement must be ended. This is the task of the Communists, a task they are striving to accomplish.

There is one problem to which the American Communists have not applied themselves with sufficient energy, viz., that of American imperialism. The huge profits from the war and the exploitation of foreign countries have enabled the American bourgeoisie to penetrate deeper into the Latin-American countries. The recent declaration of Secretary of State Hughes to the effect that the interpretation of the Monroe doctrine must be left exclusively to the discretion of America, is significant of dollar diplomacy. The recognition of Mexico is merely a trick to give American capitalists greater control over the resources of Mexico and, in case of "trouble," afford the American government an excuse for intervention "in protection of American property and interests." The conflict in Cuba, which will also probably end with an intervention, the continued military occupation of Haiti and Santo Domingo, the mauling of Nicaragua, Panama and Columbia, the loans to the numerous Latin-American states, the increasing economic exploitation of these countries, and the rising revolt in the Phillipines, indicate that American imperialism intends to conquer the western hemisphere and force the colonies under complete control.

* * *

IMPERIALIST WARS FACE AMERICA.

This is a problem of *vital* importance to the American working class. Fearful imperialist wars face the country. The bourgeoisie is making ready. The government is perfecting its military machinery; General Pershing is demanding a *larger army. The Communists must sound the alarm and prepare the workers for resistance to these bloody schemes.* The Communists must point out that the illegal organizations of the capitalist class, the spies, and especially the Ku Klux Klan and American Legion, are a product of the farsight of the capitalists and are openly sponsored by the government of the United States. *The capitalists are prepared to crush any attempt to interfere with their plans.*

These, comrades, are the vital problems that confront the party. To propagate them and organize the workers for action will demand the concentrated strength of the whole party membership.

We greet the third convention of the Workers Party and have confidence that the party will line up the workers of America with the revolutionary workers of the world in the struggle against capitalism and for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government.

With Communist greetings,

(Signed) EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL,
V. P. Kolarov, General Secretary.

Subscribe for "Daily"

(Continued from Page 1)

A Communist daily in the English language will appear for the first time on American soil. This is enough to give the American capitalists an uneasy feeling and corresponding hope to the workers. Not alone do the communists sense the significance of the establishment of a revolutionary workers' daily but the great masses of the workers and exploited farmers who have been lied to and lied about, instinctively feel that the "Daily Worker" is their companion, that will support them in their daily struggles as well as lead them along the right road to ultimate victory.

The Workers Party therefore urges all workers to put their shoulders to the wheel during the short period between now and January 15, and help "The Daily Worker" to start out on its task of emancipation with thousands of readers.

MOSCOW. — New paper money notes are being issued, on which the inscription has for the first time been made in the principal languages of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, namely: in Russian, Small-Russian or Ukrainian, White-Russian, Armenian, Georgian and Turko-Tartarian.

TEN WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER: KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION

Drive German Communists Underground.

BERLIN.—General von Seeckt's order dissolving the Communist party has had the effect of clearing up all party offices and confiscating such property as the military could lay hand upon. But as far as crushing the party is concerned, the general's order has merely had the effect of converting the legal organization into an illegal one. The Communist party executive has voted to move into a nearby country (much as the Russian revolutionists under the czar conducted all their propaganda from abroad, chiefly from Switzerland and Paris).

Nearing Lauds Canadian Workers.

MONTREAL.—"Compared with the average American worker, Canadian workers are considerably freer in discussion of matters of interest to them; they are less restricted in their critical utterances by a sense of obligation to the bureaucracy of their trade unions. Therefore, Canadian labor in the future is apt to develop much more militant and active movement than in the United States."

This statement was made by Scott Nearing when asked for his impressions of Canada. Nearing has finished the last of his three lectures on "World Economics" given under the auspices of the Montreal Labor College.

The worker and his product under Capitalism are soap parted.

The Party Caucus

To replace electrocution the state of Nevada has introduced a method to kill by gas.

This should be much cheaper. All they need do is to call in an old party candidate for office to make a campaign speech.

We are positive this is a sure way to kill. We once heard a part of Coolidge's speech over the radio.

Hey! What About Coolidge?

Secretary Weeks says Americans spend 8 times as much for luxuries, amusements and mild vices as for military preparations.

Acting on Secretary Weeks' suggestion something should be done. The Supreme Court is one luxury we certainly could do without. And Congress, after all, is a tiresome amusement. And mild vices?—well—we could, if necessary, dispense with Secretary Weeks.

—Brick Layer.

Working daily—for the DAILY!

There are at least these two classes in America: The Capitalist class that works—and the Working class they work.

They Respect the Law and Order—From Their Bootlegger.

Upon the arrest of a ring of Washington, D. C., bootleggers, Assistant District Attorney Pressmont announced they had also secured a long customer list—including even cabinet members—which they would publish. A few days later this list disappeared secretly, preventing any action on this matter.

The District Attorney should have no trouble acquiring another list for the next batch. All he negd do is to let them down when the roll is called in Congress.

Send in your contribution to THE PARTY CAUCUS—and your subscription to THE DAILY.

Them Are Wise Words, Ekks!

A man rarely attains its maximum weight at the age of twenty.

—And its maximum of wisdom—when he joins THE WORKERS PARTY. —Ekka Nomics.

"About the only difference between the tyrants who lived in the past and those traveling under the aegis of Bolshevism is one of method—and the method is bad."—Chicago Daily News.

Though we don't agree—we listen with respect. For after all who has had more experience in bad methods —aye, even rotten methods—than The Chicago Daily News?

But we find something we can agree on. The Chicago Daily News tastily remarks: "In the year 1924 Congress can—and should—go to work."

"Them are truly noble words!" We agree. They should by all means go to work. On the ice wagon, moving pianos, tending bar—and give a chance to representatives who truly voice the wants of their constituents.

BUT—Can you have a Happy New Year without The Daily Worker?

Hell—No!

There are people who believe there is no hell. Those birds never came home late from a meeting and had their wife greet them!

—Office Beane.

A local paper headlines an editorial on prohibition: "Does Congress Want Real Prohibition?"

Well—Congress is probably willing to submit the question to the Supreme Court. For its decisions—and other things—Congress has always gone to the bar.

"People differ on Henry Ford's fitness to be President of the United States, but all must admit that he is a man of parts."—Little Rock (Arkansas) Gazette.

Yes, we must admit he is a man of parts—because we have often said he was "half-cracked."

Working daily—for THE DAILY!

Maybe the religious debate that is given so much newspaper space may not settle the question of the infallibility of the Bible—

But—

It will keep the workers from thinking about settling the question of the infallibility of Capital.

There are two kinds: The Radical Press they want to suppress—and the Yellow Press they press on you.

—Anastasia.

Which reminds us—thinking of THE DAILY—

Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party.

—AGITATOR.

Wallace Again Saves the Packers

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is again shedding crocodile tears over the plight of the Big Packers to allow the government to look after its business.

No farmer or workman need take Wallace's protests seriously. The secretary of agriculture has proved a tower of strength to the Trust Press in their campaign to break down the courage to resist the anti-trust provisions of the Packers' Consent Decree. Addressing the annual convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers in Atlantic City, last September, Mr. Wallace actually encouraged the packers to do what they are doing now.

According to the official organ of the packing industry, the National Provisioner, in its issue of Sept. 22d, Secretary Wallace said in discussing the difference between the packers and the government's interpretation upon which we have not yet come to a complete agreement is the matter of putting auditors into your plant with the view of informing ourselves as to your accounting and other various details of your business. Now, let me say that I appreciate fully the position you take with regard to that, and I am sympathetic with it. I realize the strength of the argument you make against it. On the other hand," said Mr. Wallace with a wave of his hands, "it might happen that the courts would perhaps hold that that was necessary.

"Now, if we can agree on that, when the final conference is held, if you gentlemen feel that your rights are invaded, if you then feel that we are exercising authority which is not given under the law, and want to contest that, I want you to feel perfectly free to do that, because I do not want you to do a thing that you believe to be an unwarranted intrusion on your business."

Mr. Wallace omitted saying was Forget the law. What is the law between friends anyhow? Had the secretary of agriculture spoken such plain words yesterday the farmers might have spared him the task of shedding crocodile tears today.

Deathly Silence for Mussolini

(Special Correspondence to "The Worker")

TURIN, ITALY.—The visit of Benito Mussolini to the great Fiat automobile plant was like a funeral. The duce (chief) came to Turin to participate in the celebration of the first anniversary of the so-called "March on Rome," when the little King Emmanuel invited the former red Benito to take charge of affairs of state.

Benito at that time was already prepared to become servant of the king, as he stated. When he met the king, Benito was no longer red, no longer dangerous, no longer Socialist, no longer a Communist, no longer Bolshevist, no longer for the Massinian republican ideals, but really a servant of the King and of the bureaucratic "oligarchy and autocracy of finance and landlordism. "Our" Benito was purged of all his past revolutionary ardor, was no longer the audacious leader of the Italian workers, was no longer the apologete for the Paris Commune, the exalter of the martyrdom of the Czar's victims, the aggressive anti-clerical, the man who declared that the workers of Italy in their struggle against the Pope, against the bureaucratic "oligarchy and autocracy of finance and landlordism. "Our" Benito was purged of all his past revolutionary ardor, was no longer the audacious leader of the Italian workers, was no longer the apologete for the Paris Commune, the exalter of the martyrdom of the Czar's victims, the aggressive anti-clerical, the man who declared that the workers of Italy in their struggle against the Pope, against the bureaucratic "oligarchy and autocracy of finance and landlordism, against all the institutions that keep the workers oppressed and ignorant. Benito was no longer the man who wrote in the history of John Huss, the revolutionary monk of Prague, burned at the stake alive by the order of the Pope and the Catholic emperor of Austria. Benito was no more the working class captain who led the workers of Italy in their demonstration against the execution of Francisco Ferrer, the teacher of the Spanish workers, murdered by order of the Spanish clerical Pope Pius X and His Catholic Majesty Alphonso XIII. No, Benito this time was not the Anafest Terrorist of 1911, when he was the guide of the workers in their general strike protesting against the infamous Libyan campaign, the little king was not so cordial toward "our" Benito, because his opposition to that war cost him many years in the penitentiary. Yes, much water has passed since then under the bridges of the Rubicon; the Pope has forgotten the many sins of "our" Benito, even that committed in 1911, when the Anafest was attempted to kill the king, and Benito praised D'Alba for that action. Now? The throne is safe, and Emmanuel has forgotten about the past.

But the workers of Italy have not forgotten! They remember the Rabagas (cheap politicians) who betrayed them. They remember and are still loyal to the class struggle preached them formerly by Mussolini. Yes, those workers, bleeding from their wounded body, like Christ on the cross, cannot forget the Judas, the deserter, the brigand who led the black shirt mob, the Pharisees of this capitalist epoch to crucify the proletarian soldiers.

Yes, those men and women who work and suffer, whose kin are in jail or have been assassinated, who have lost their halls, their newspapers, printing plants, co-operatives, clubs, theatres and all the fruits of half a century of labor and sacrifice, cannot forget the Judas who led the vandals in their orgies of destruction and assassination.

So, in their sorrow, in their silence of martyrdom they remember the brother Cain.

He, the duce (chief), came to Turin, one of the most industrial cities of Italy. He stayed in the city for two days, October 24 and 25. He made many official speeches, at the railroad station, at the hotel, at the city hall, at the headquarters of the newspapermen's association, and so on.

Commendatore Agnelli, the automagnate of Italy, thought that it would be a good occasion to invite the Duce to his plant, the Fiat, in order to deliver there a patriotic speech to the twenty thousand workers, to induce them to stop thinking of class war. Agnelli prepared for the event, and at noon all the workers were forced to go into the big yard of the plant. There was a platform for the speakers, the guests, and the cliqueurs (those hired to applaud).

The automobile carrying the duce passed thru the big mass of workers in their working clothes. The silence was that of the tomb. It seemed like a funeral. The air was tense, Agnelli and all his associates were yellow, and they could not understand the terrible significance of that silent protest of twenty thousand workers.

The spectres of thousands of workers murdered by the Fascisti, the flames and the smoke of the buildings destroyed by the black hordes, were passing in front of those bandits. Those spectres were speaking their last words, the words spoken by those who fell on the squares, on the roads, in their houses, battling for the freedom of the working class. And like the notes of sorrowful music the words were heard by all those thousands of workers: "Courage, brothers, he is the Judas, march on, the hour will come, our sacrifice was not in vain!

"Oh, glorious workers of Turin, with the solemnity of your silence, you have shown the determination of the Italian working class!

"Forward!"

Don't Throw This Paper Away Pass it on to Your Neighbor

White Terror in Germany

"The Worker" has just been notified of the supression of the International Press Correspondence at Berlin, Germany, in a statement received as follows:

To Subscribers to the International Press Correspondence.

The Military Commander-in-General von Seeckt, has, on November 23, 1923, prohibited thruout Germany the Communist Party of Germany, the Communist Youth of Germany and the Communist International. In this prohibition the International Press Correspondence was included. We are, therefore, obliged provisionally to suspend publication of the International Press Correspondence until such time as it is again possible for us to issue it as hitherto.

—International Press Correspondence.

New Party Sub-district Organized

In order to strengthen the party organization in the Southern Ohio mine field the party branches in Belmont County and in neighboring counties have recently held a Sub-district Convention at which a sub-district organization was created.

Comrade Speher was elected the sub-district organizer and the sub-district will endeavor to enable him to give all of his time to the party work.

The sub-district organization was created in a territory including some of the most active branches of the Workers Party and will undoubtedly lead to creating an even stronger organization.

Most of the members of the sub-district are members of the United Mine Workers of America and work in the coal mines

War on Appeal of Ruthenberg in Michigan Trials

The official labor-baiters of Mr. Daugherty's "Department of Justice," stinging from past defeats have again turned their attention to Michigan and are now out to smash the appeal of C. E. Ruthenberg, which is about to be heard. The appeal was scheduled to come up in the Michigan Supreme Court during the January term. It was postponed. Announcement is now made that it will be on the docket of the April session.

Ruthenberg is today the central figure in the so-called "Michigan cases." The success or failure of his appeal will be of vital significance to the 23 other defendants indicted with him following the raid on the Communist Party convention in Bridgeman County, August 22, 1922. If the appeal is successful, it is extremely unlikely that the other cases will be brought to trial at all.

Appreciation of this fact has led the defense to concentrate on the appeal ahead. The Labor Defense Council, composed of non-partisan labor elements, which is backing the accused Communists, has sent out the slogan of: "Get Behind the Ruthenberg Appeal." Every effort will be made to fight the Ruthenberg appeal thru successfully. Workers are being asked by the council to contribute.

The first draft of a brief and argument for the defense has already been prepared. It is understood that the principal point put forward will be that nothing happened in the state of Michigan which would warrant conviction under the state anti-criminal syndicalism law. An ordinary political convention was held there and that was all.

Attorneys for the defense declare that if their appeal is lost in Michigan they will take the case to the United States Supreme Court. Expenses in connection with the Ruthenberg appeal have already begun to mount up, the Labor Defense Council announces. Funds are needed for legal fees, as well as for such items as printing of briefs, printing of the court records, etc., all of which must be taken care of before the appeal can be heard. Workers are beginning to "get behind the Ruthenberg appeal."

1924 Chicago Dates

Jan. 5, 8 P. M. Wm. F. Dunne, on "Why I was Expelled from Portland Convention" at Finnish Socialist Hall, Illinois Street, die Fleurs in one-act play MOONDOWN by John Reed. Prelude Society, North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St.

Jan. 12, 8 P. M. (Sun.) Celebration Welcome Home to Big Bill Haywood at Labor and Lutheran Temple.

Jan. 26, 8 P. M. (Sun.) Karl Liebknecht Day. Young Workers League and Workers Party at 1st Prussian Hall, Ashland and Fullerton Ave.

Feb. 16, 8 P. M. (Sat.) 2nd Annual Red Revival for Daily Worker and Labor Defense Council at Lithuanian Auditorium.

May 1st, United Front May Day Celebration at Ashland Auditorium.

May 18th, T. U. E. L. Picnic (Decoration Day)

July 4th, Third Annual Picnic Workers Party and Workers Party of Michigan Grove.

August 17, Third Annual Picnic—River-view Park.

Sept. 1, Labor Day, T. U. E. L. Picnic.

Sept. 2, International Youth Day, jointly by Y. W. L. and Workers Party.

Nov. 7, Seventh Anniversary Soviet Russia.

All Party Branches and friendly organisations are kindly requested not to arrange any other entertainments or meetings on these dates.

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United States Takes Dangerous Imperialist Plunge in an Effort to Rescue Capitalism in Europe

[illegible]

As We See It

By A. M. SCHOMMY.

[illegible]

Lewis proved that even [illegible] may not be born in [illegible]. Wealthy citizens were [illegible] seven. Fearing that [illegible] Oil Company by the simple expedient of refusing to accept their offer of participating financially in the [illegible] except under heavy pressure.

Kovets also assisted Harry Thaw in proving that it does not require brains to amass money. Harry is getting along nicely on an empty garret and the wealthy citizens who handed Kovets their millions now have no defense.

• • •

Many of those who saw Lon Chaney play the title role in the "Hunchback of Notre Dame" sympathized with the poor public flogger who tried to drive his task thru the mountain of putty which served to give the hunchback his "hunch."

• • •

General Dawes of Chicago, head of the Minute Men of the Constitution, is one of a committee "unofficially" selected by the American government to make an inquiry into the financial situation of Germany.

• • •

Victor Berger introduced a bill in Congress asking for a billion dollar credit for Germany, the money to be used for the purchase of food.

• • •

Mr. J. H. Thomas, British labor leader and Privy Counsellor to His Majesty the King, is quite peeved because some irresponsible Tories suggested that the first act of the Labor Party on assuming power would be to turn the King out of Buckingham Palace and request that he take up his abode in a kitchenette apartment.

• • •

Ramsay MacDonald has hinted that England would like to see the color of some French money thus drawing a criticism from Emil Vandervelde, who states that MacDonald favored the cancellation of all Allied debts at the Frankfort convention of the European Social-patriots.

• • •

A two-thousand-year-old love affair between the Holy Ghost and a Hebrew maiden has caused a lot of rumpus in the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Lee W. Heaton claims that either the Virgin Mary must have been an expert on auto-suggestion or else he was blamed for the activities of others. Perhaps he kept his mouth shut to save old Saint Joseph's face. The Rev. Heaton declares that such things never happen outside the Russian world. The real shot is that he is up on charges before the ecclesiastical court.

• • •

Dr. Johannes Ball, vice-president of the German Reichstag advocates the United States of Europe as the only means of preserving occidental civilization. Methinks Leon Trotsky antedated him but the latter insists they must be Soviet states.

Onward, Christian Nations.

Onward, Christian nations,
Making evermore
Costly preparations
For murdering by war,
Battleships, torpedoes,
Armor, guns and shells,
Anything for slaying foes
The promoter sells.

Newspapers for lying,
When the truth costs dear;
Fools to do the dying,
Patriots to cheer.
Rulers, priests and preachers,
Hypocrites galore,
Praying to the Prince of Peace
For victory in war.

—Will Herford, in "The Masses."

He Will Subscribe.

I am not working now but as soon as I get hold of a few dollars will subscribe for The Daily Worker.—E. J. Irvine, Washington, D. C.

Work Daily—for THE DAILY.

Big Majority in Congress Speaks for Rich

[illegible]

In the house there are 363 members. These are men who have, prior to their entry into Congress, gained their wealth by the exploitation of labor and service to the property owning class in the country. They are as much the representatives of that class as soldiers are the representatives of the standing army. They are as unconditionally, unreservedly politically. They two have an investment, seventy business men, eight bankers, eight lawyers, eight bankers, five insurance men, five merchants, three investment bankers, two publishers, two manufacturers, are either dependent on or part of the employing class outright.

Besides these there is the so-called middle class group totalling 36 and [illegible]

One teacher, 1 author, 1 chemist, 1 professional athletes man and 3 physicians might be labeled members of [illegible]

In the senate, the class division are even more sharply drawn. Of 96 senators, 7 newspaper men, 4 professional business men, 1 investment banker, 3 engineers, 1 publisher, 2 bankers, 1 insurance man and 1 oil well driller who this training or occupation are all practically to identify with the employing class.

In the senate, the class division are even more sharply drawn. Of 96 senators, 7 newspaper men, 4 professional business men, 1 investment banker, 3 engineers, 1 publisher, 2 bankers, 1 insurance man and 1 oil well driller who this training or occupation are all practically to identify with the employing class.

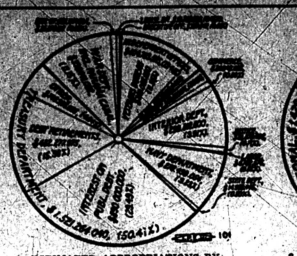
One teacher, 1 author, 1 chemist, 1 professional athletes man and 3 physicians might be labeled members of [illegible]

[illegible]

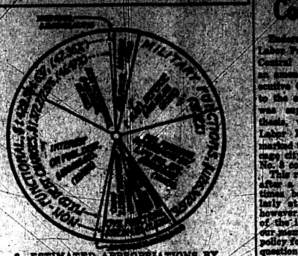
[illegible]

[

War Gets 83 Cents of Your Dollar



1—ESTIMATED APPROPRIATIONS BY ORGANIZATION UNITS
Total Estimated Appropriations $5,018,089,946



2—ESTIMATED APPROPRIATIONS BY GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS
Total Estimated Appropriations $5,018,089,946

By LELAND OLDS.

Eighty-three cents out of every dollar paid to the federal government during the year 1924-1925 is already earmarked for the support of wars past, present and to come. That leaves a scant 17 cents for the running of the country, the making of laws, their execution, provision for public health, education, public works, labor and the promotion of industry and commerce. Five-sixths for war and one-sixth for peace. Evidently the chief business of the federal government is war.

This sounds like hot stuff, but it comes from the budget message of President Coolidge proposing $5,018,162,078 as the cost of government in 1925, and just to hammer this lesson home he thrusts it under your eye in the attached charts which show how small a slice of your dollar goes for anything which will benefit you as a peaceful citizen.

Briefly Coolidge says $2,500,000,000 for war and only $500,000,000 for making the country a decent place to live in during the intermission between wars. Are you satisfied?

Budget allowances on account of war are all figured in the hundreds of millions of dollars, $634,152,212 for the army and navy, $902,190,346 for military pensions and retirement pay, $390,000,000 for the annual interest on the war debt and $482,577,275 for the annual cost of retiring that debt.

Budget allowances on account of the country's peace time development cut a modest figure by comparison. Below are the tens of millions only $10,571,[illegible] for education, $16,169,224 for sci[illegible]e and research, $26,183,091 for the promotion of matters affecting labor, $18,182,062 for the promotion and regulation of commerce and industry and so on.

This means that where education gets about one-third of a cent of your tax dollar the army and navy gets 70¼ cents, or 50 times as much. It means that where education, public health, science and research combined gets less than 1¼ cents out of your dollar war gets 83 cents, or 60 times as much.

Coolidge was able to present this budget with such composure as to cause the New York Times to remark editorially: "He has a single topic to deal with and does it in a masterly fashion. Whatever the result it cannot be denied that he has come forward as a capable and fearless commander-in-chief. All loyal taxpayers are supposed to toe up their hats and cheer.

But if national budgets were ever passed on by the people you, as a taxpayer, might be struck with the fact that the cost of government could be reduced by a couple of billion dollars if the government of the world were taken out of the hands of the great financiers who profit by war. The workers of this country sull of other lands desire nothing more than peace in which to produce the good things of life for themselves and their families. Yet they continue to pay for capitalist wars not only directly with their bodies in battle, but also to all eternity in their hard-earned dollars which are demanded to meet such war-swollen budgets.

Our Literature Department

NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, Director.

This column is dedicated to the purpose of discussing ways and means and experience how to promote and effect successful sales of literature, announcements for new literature, etc. Contributions are solicited from our D. O. Organizers. Speakers or anybody interested in this vital problem.

HOW TO GET BACK AT THE BOSS.

By G. M.

We need say nothing as to how the boss "gets at" you, but the following quotation from the "Manufacturers' News," Nov. 17, throws light on how the bosses deliberately set out to dope the workers with false propaganda, which they kid themselves into believing can be "plain statements of facts" answering the "wrong and erroneous conclusions" of the radicals:

"Employes in manufacturing plants read. They also reason out things for themselves. Unfortunately a good and therefore reads erroneous conclusions. That is why some employees are attracted by radical propositions.

"More factory managers should undertake to inform employes concerning the elements of industrial economics. It would be an excellent idea if the Factory Bulletin Board would have posted on it some convincing arguments with relation to economic laws, such as the following: Socialism vs. Individualism; Restricted Output Injures the Public Including the Wage Earners; Labor's Share of Increased Production; The Beneficiaries of Wealth; The Cause of High Rents; The Measure of a Real Wage; Is What a Man is Able to Buy With It, etc.

"Many articles on these subjects are to be found in the Manufacturers' News, and in nearly every newspaper. They can be boiled down and explained by some intelligent (? Ed.) member of the plant organization. They should not be too 'peachy.' They should be plain statements of fact, not merely propaganda." (Such as the capitalist newspapers are full of, etc.?)

Will you let the bosses beat you to it? If not, your duty as a class conscious worker is to "explain to" and "inform" all workers of the plain statements of fact by giving and selling them the leaflets, pamphlets, books, papers and magazines issued by the Workers Party.

Branches, organize your members for the systematic distribution of our literature and send in your orders.

Comrades, do your duty, see that every worker gets a chance to read what the capitalists call "the wrong things."

* * *

A Friend in Time of Need.

The other night I went down town and picked out a street corner well traveled by the unemployed. I had on my best: $60 tailored overcoat, $75 suit, $7 hat, $15 pair of shoes. To look at me you would think I owned a bank. Every now and then a man, poorly and sometimes well dressed, would stop, fool around, and then come up. But always with the same story. Some were new at the game. At the end of their story I said: "My friend, did you say you were hungry? Don't you know this is the land of plenty? Why should a man, willing to work, go hungry or be in need of a place where to sleep?" This they could not answer. Then I would say: "Did you not fight for your country?" and they said: "Yes." Well, then: "What did you do with your part of it?" "Or is this owned by some one else?" Then I said: "Oh, brother, you need more food for your head than your stomach. Here is a nickel and a copy of 'The Worker.' Stimulate your brains a little with a cup of coffee and read what 'The Worker' has to offer."—Your comrade, Rob K., Kansas City, Mo.

Other Dates for Dunne

Other Dunne dates are: January 3, Detroit, Mich., 8 p. m., House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot St.; 4, New York City; 5, at 8:15 p. m., Machinists' Temple, 1239 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 6, at 3 p. m., Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Boston, Mass.; 7, Engineers' Hall, 86 W. Huron St., Buffalo, N. Y.; 8, Cleveland, Ohio; 9, Milwaukee, Wis.

Extracts From Dunne's Speech to the Convention.

"In the capitalist courts I am not called an enemy to the trade union movement; rather do they say that I shall upon the workers to resist the attacks of the employers."

"Do you realize that only about one-seventh of the wage-earners of this great nation are members of organized labor and that the percentage of the organized to the total number of wage-earners is growing smaller all the time?"

"There is another reason for your desire to unseat me. You want to intimidate the supporters of amalgamation and a labor party because these two proposals are a threat to your privileged positions."

"We Communists do not care much for academic devotion to abstract principles. We realize that only thru organization can be obtained those things that make for progress."

Peasant Carnival in New York.

The Worker and Peasant Costume Carnival on Friday, Jan. 11, at Webster Hall, New York City, will go down on record of social history as one of the most impressive, colorful and interesting affairs.

A Fruit Kermis will be one of the most outstanding features. Ex-political prisoners and those at the trials are pleading will act as "cops," among them Ben Gitlow, Cosgrove, Palvio, Ja.Judge, Harry Winitsky. In a word, fun galore.

Tickets in advance are 50c; at door $1.00.

Those wishing to secure costumes should get in touch with the secretary, Room 424, 80 E. 11th Street. Telephone, Stuyvesant 6616.

Tickets may be obtained at: "Freiheit," 47 Chrystie St.; Jimmy Higgins' Book Store, 127 University Place; Trade Union Educational League, 208 East 13th Street; Novy Mir Book Store, 59 East 7th Street.

Price, in advance, 50 cents; at door, $1.00.

Auspices: National Defense Committee, Labor Defense Council.

Feed the Turkey if You Want a Good Thanksgiving Dinner

By ROSE KARSNER.

American business men and bankers are very philanthropic! In the name of the starving German people they are continually donating large sums of money. While they are conducting this humane work they are also negotiating with German industrialists. They are promising large loans.

What does it really mean? Simple enough.

To grind the maximum amount of work out of the German workers, they must first be fed. To make the American investment worth while, German industrialists must promise big profits. To make big profits under the present bankrupt state of affairs, the industrialists must abolish the eight-hour day and increase it to ten and twelve hours.

So it comes down to giving the German workers with one hand and taking back ten times as much with the other hand. Or, feeding the turkey before leading it to slaughter.

There are other German relief drives being conducted under other guises. Such as helping the German trade unions. But those also are only a pretext. The real object is to pit one class of workers against another. To feed one kind of trade unionist and to help kill another kind—so-called "red." To help the present German government in carrying out its policy.

I quote from the Chicago Tribune, under the date line of Berlin, Nov. 27:

"Turning Berlin into an armed camp today, the police snuffed out an attempt of the Communists to hold HUNGER DEMONSTRATIONS.

"Grim tanks with businesslike muzzles of machine guns protruding from the ports spurted defiance.

"Meanwhile, President Ebert, Socialist harness maker, turned over the rule of Germany to the Nationalistic parties, who are expected to control a majority in the Reichstag.

"As far as foreign policy is concerned, it will follow closely the lines of the Stresemann government. Regarding internal policies it will be more severe towards the Communists and Socialists. IT WILL DEMAND LONGER HOURS OF WORK AND IT WILL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO RESTORE THE SUPREMACY OF THE INDUSTRIALISTS and enable them to reopen their factories in unoccupied Germany."

There is only ONE way of helping the German workers and their families. And that is to help ALL GERMAN WORKERS, regardless of their political faith.

Everywhere we must demand:

GERMAN FAMINE RELIEF WITHOUT CONDITIONS!

GERMAN FAMINE RELIEF WITHOUT POLITICAL DISCRIMINATION!

"The Fifth Year" in Western States

Fred Biedenkapp, the Field Representative of the Friends of Soviet Russia, within the next two months will be booking dates for "The Fifth Year" in the following states: Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Any F. S. R. local, labor organization, or friendly group in the above mentioned states desiring to arrange a showing of this remarkable new film-reel movie of Soviet Russia should immediately apply for full information on advertising and promotion to: FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA, NATIONAL OFFICE, ROOM 701, 32 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

Reports on Five Conventions Received

[illegible] Dunne's speech to the convention of the Workers Party I was fortunate enough to hear on Wednesday night, Jan. 2, at Lincoln Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St., will tell the workers of the Eastern centers of the East Side of the convention of the Workers Party of America. Comrade [illegible] Oregon, [illegible] be a part of it.

Dunne was at Dunne meeting with by Robert Minor, famous cartoonist and editor of the Liberator; Earl Browder, [illegible] of the national executive [illegible] of the Trade Union Educational League. Rebecca Grecht will be [illegible] by the "Frailheit" Singing Society and by the well-known "Players." She will present [illegible] graphic one-act play, "Mondowa" was produced by the Work several years ago at the Washington Square Players, with favorable success.

[illegible] the capitalist newspapers admit that the defiant words which Dunne flung into the faces of [illegible] and his reactionary lieutenants at Portland constituted one of the most remarkable speeches ever made at a convention of the American Federation of Labor. Dunne is a great speaker. Big, burly and aggressive, he bows straight to the line, and was the lone Communist in Portland convention last summer which he was accredited by the Labor Trades and Labor Council of Butte, Montana. Because of the able and courageous way in which he stood out against the machinations of the Gompers clique of "fat boys" [illegible]0,000.00 a year labor leaders, who became panic stricken and expelled him from the convention, although no one questioned that he was a duly elected delegate.

For many years "Bill" Dunne has been an active fighter in the forefront of the trade union movement. As editor of the nationally known Butte Bulletin, he has succeeded in winning the united support of the workers [illegible] the northwest, particularly the state of Montana, where he has taken a leading part in the big battle against the powerful Anaconda Copper Interests.

Dunne is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, under whose auspices these meetings are to be held.

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DUNNE'S
SPEECH AT PORTLAND

William F. Dunne was delegate to the Portland Convention of the American Federation of Labor, representing the Silver Bow Central Labor Council of Butte, Montana.

Dunne is a Communist and Sam Gompers and the other labor fakers knew it. They conspired to have Dunne expelled from the convention, for no other reason, under no other charge, but because he is a COMMUNIST. He was expelled.

At that convention "Bill" Dunne made a speech in self defence. That speech is a masterpiece.

This Speech is Now Published in Pamphlet Form

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Dunne said:

"Before a capitalist court, I would offer a defense and take advantage of every loophole, but before the lackeys of the employers, NO."

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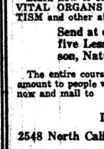

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OPEN FORUMS

Robert Minor, Editor of Liberator, well-known cartoonist and orator, will address the Cleveland open forum on "Who Are the Reds?" Sunday, Jan. 6. The forum is held regularly every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave.

Harrison Combs, who served a term in Leavenworth prison, will address the Milwaukee open forum Sunday, Jan. 4 p.m. Subject: "The I. W. W. of Today." The forum is held every Sunday night at Miller's Hall, 5th and State Sts.

Chicago, Sunday, Jan. 20, 8 p. m., Max Bedacht and Robert Minor, International Liebknecht Day. Prudential Hall, North Halsted St.

Haessler Speaks at Detroit.

Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press, will speak on "Cleaning and Dressing Neatly Done," at the Detroit labor forum, conducted in the House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave., Sunday afternoon, Jan. 6th.

Don't Throw This Paper Away
Pass it on to Your Neighbor

DO "RADICALS" HAVE BANK ACCOUNTS?

Through The Worker the Humboldt State Bank is asking this question. The Humboldt State Bank is entirely friendly to the labor movement, the only criticism ever made against it is that "the Humboldt State Bank is built and kept clean." Any decent person wants to do business with clean-living banks, and that is one of the reasons why the Humboldt State Bank is one of the safest banks in the United States. Its directors and officers, Oliver P. Unverzagt, Chilton C. Chilton, Seven T. Carpenter and John H. Hendee, are men of integrity and ability. Their long experience in banking will help the customers of the bank in their business affairs. The management is conservative and safe. Your account is solicited by the Humboldt State Bank, North and Western Avenues, Chicago.

Dr. Rasnick (The well-known Pittsburgh Dentist), now located at 645 Smithfield St., wishes to announce to all his patrons that the office is now open Wednesday and Saturday nights until 9 o'clock to accommodate those who work during the day. Also, that all out-of-town patients who desire to have their teeth attended to will be allowed half of the car fare.

Appointment can be made by phone or by mail.

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2:30 P. M.
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MR. STANLEY J. CLARK, OF OKLAHOMA CITY,
WILL SPEAK ON
THE KU KLUX KLAN WAR IN OKLAHOMA
Mr. Clark comes from the midst of battle of the progressive war between the K. K. K. and the Governor Walton of Oklahoma.
ADMISSION 25c.

Election Results Bring New Political Situation in Great Britain

By A. T. MURPHY.

[illegible] Labor Party [illegible] Premier [illegible] Conservatives [illegible] Liberals [illegible] Labor [illegible] Liberals [illegible] Labor [illegible] Liberals [illegible] Labor

THE WORKER

Published by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America

Room 214, 1009 N. State Street, Chicago, Ill.

ONE YEAR	SIX MONTHS	SIX MONTHS
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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Managing Editor
H. M. WICKS, Labor Editor
ROBERT MINOR, Cartoonist
ART YOUNG, Cartoonist
NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, Business Manager

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Advertising rates upon application.

Greetings From the International

Every member of the Workers Party will read with pride the greetings from the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the Third National Convention of the Workers Party.

It is the custom of the International to be sparing with its praise. It strikes hard with its criticism. And annual conventions of the national sections of the Comintern are the times when the Executive Committee of the Communist International seeks to point out mistakes that have been made and to raise the danger signal against wrong tendencies, in order that a strong, unified Communist world-movement may result.

The greetings to the Workers Party, published in full elsewhere, is exceptional in the history of the Communist International. It is a document approving in glowing terms of the struggles waged by the Workers Party during the past year. No criticism is offered of policies adopted and tactics pursued. It is doubtful if any other section of the Comintern can boast of a similar endorsement of any year's endeavor.

The establishment of "The Daily Worker" is hailed as the party's most important step, the efforts at party re-organization approved, the work done by Communists in the left wing of the labor movement rated as excellent, greater efforts demanded in the membership campaign, while it is declared that the Workers Party has "applied Communist tactics correctly in seeking a United Front of all forces to fight the capitalist system in the United States."

The International declares that the treachery of Gompers, the treason of the Socialists and the betrayal of the United Front by a few "progressive" leaders, creates the best basis for the United Front policy.

The Communist International looks upon the organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party as "an achievement of primary importance." It is pointed out that the ending of the chaos in the working class movement is the task of the Communists.

Greater energy is urged in sounding the alarm against the bloody schemes of American imperialism. This is recognized as one of the greatest tasks of American Communism.

With the definite endorsement of its policies by the Communist International, the Workers Party will press forward, in the words of the Comintern, "to propagate them and organize the workers for action." This is the next step in the forward march of American Communism, and it will demand the concentrated strength of the whole membership of the Workers Party.

Wall Street Journal Whistles

"That the people will use politicians and parties like Ramsay MacDonald and the Laborites to rebuke its governors at general elections is the ordinary method of British politics. But that the British electorate will turn over all property, public and private, for a group of children to destroy in play is a possibility not worth discussion."—WALL STREET JOURNAL.

* * *

Sounds suspiciously, like the small boy who whistled when going thru the graveyard—to keep his courage up. Wall Street is right in sizing up the role of labor reform parties as vehicles of popular protest rather than as machinery of fundamental economic and political change. But back of this labor protest is a grim revolutionary force slowly crystallizing itself into the British Communist movement. At present, while the masses are getting their primary grade lessons in working class politics, this

Labor Party Recognizes the Capitalist Dictatorships

The Labor Party conference in Berlin, the Second International reformists all met and—The militant Labor and Socialist parties of Italy, Germany, Spain, Hungary, Bulgaria and Greece are greatly outnumbered by Secretary Hughes, while the workers' dictatorship of Russia is turned down. The workers know the reason.

The Threat of Unemployment

All government findings tend to point to a steady and rapid increase in our army of unemployed. If the present rate of increase is maintained for a few months, early 1924 will bring misery and suffering to millions.

What unemployment really means to the workers is often lost in the shuffle of government statistics and investigations. But the findings of a study of unemployment and child welfare made by Emma Octavia Lundberg, for the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, tells a woeful tale of the unspeakable distress that unemployment brings to the workers.

Says the report: "The investigation made by the bureau shows that unemployment not only carries with it immediate deprivation and hardship but leaves a burden of debt and discouragement for the years to come. . . . . Besides, the deprivation of material needs, there is suffering that perhaps can be understood only by those who have themselves been the victims of the dread uncertainty and fear that besets a workingman's family when the father is laid off. The most important feature of unemployment is its effect on the family morale—the father idle about the house, unsettled, disheartened; the mother going out to work if she can secure it, and using up every bit of her strength in the double task of providing for the family's maintenance and caring for the household and the children; the children suffering from the depression and uncertainty of what the future may mean, which is even more to be dreaded than the discomforts of the immediate present."

Congress is preparing to dump $500,000,000 into the "pork barrel." In one day, Dec. 5, 118 bills were introduced in the House alone. Not a single one of these bills dealt with the problems of unemployment. About sixty of them were bills to dispense with the hundreds of millions of "pork."

Yet it is only a matter of a few months when unemployment in all its brutality will menace millions of workers. The miners, the clothing workers, the workers in the copper industry are already feeling the pinch. We need but keep the above picture of destitution in mind for a short while. Many of us will soon live it.

Living Cost Swinging Upward

A perusal of the latest figures on the cost of living issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics will dispel whatever illusions one might have about the direction in which the price of food stuffs is traveling.

From Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, 1923, there was an increase in the cost of living in 22 out of 28 cities investigated. The rise was as high as 3 per cent during the month in certain localities.

For the year ending Nov. 15, 1923, the bureau found an increase in the cost of living in all of the 28 cities. In the city of Chicago the price of food stuffs rose 8 per cent during the year. In the big industrial centers the workers are paying 50 to 60 per cent more for their food than they paid before the war. Rent and other items have risen even more rapidly.

At the same time, the farmers are up against it and getting more deeply into the slough of depression. Wage cuts are again becoming the order of the day. Only a few days ago the big shoe manufacturers forced their workers in Lynn, Massachusetts, to accept a wage cut of 15 per cent.

Naturally one might be prone to ask under the circumstances a rather pertinent question. The farmers are getting worse off. The workers are facing increasing unemployment and a wage cuts. But the cost of living is swinging upward steadily and swiftly. Who is getting the benefit of the increasing profits?

Perhaps the oil magnates, the bankers, the railway kings, and the coal magnates would volunteer to enlighten us!

From an Oklahoma Farmer

I think of the past of Spartacus who dared to lead a slaves' revolt against imperial Rome; of the six thousand crosses, bearing aloft as many heads, set up on the Apian Way as the terrible warning to all slaves who dared to strike for freedom in the future.

I think of another Spartacus and this friend, Otto Ruhle," who "alone among 110 Socialist deputies in the Reichstag disregarded the party discipline, destroyed the harmonious union with the centrists and chauvinists, and fought everybody"; of his brutal murder by a government largely in the hands of these "110 Socialist deputies"; of the 20 or 30 thousand of his loyal followers who with their noble leader could see "the golden dawning" of a better day and had the courage to fight for it and the devotion to die for it. I think of the Hungarian comrades, tortured and murdered by the most inhuman and barbarous methods that the minds of devils in human form could conjure up. I think of Francisco Ferrer who fearlessly opposed the Roman hierarchy in Spain and for that offense had his life snuffed out. His last words, as reported by "The Truth Seeker," still ring in my ears: "Alm straight, lads. Long live the Public School."

I think of "The Brotherhood Grave" and its five hundred proletarian occupants in the shadow of the Kremlin; of the ragged, red soldiers who died for me and for world liberty; and as I think of these things my eyes fill with tears and I wish that I might multiply the enclosed $10.00 by one thousand or one hundred thousand.

Changing the trend of my thought but not losing sight of the principle involved, I think of the oppressed proletarian farmer: of the narrow, selfish, suspicious life that he lives; of the ignorance, squalor and lack of modern refinement and conveniences in his home. And all this notwithstanding the fact that he could be bounteously supplied if he could only be induced to lay aside his one horse, antiquated tools and methods and employ modern scientific processes. But he is a philistine by nature and shall have to be eliminated in the same manner that the individualistic shoemaker was.

The ten dollars is for two shares of stock in The Daily Worker.

Yours for a better world and higher civilization.

R. G. E., Durham, Oklahoma.

Didn't Paul Lafargue say a few years when he wrote: "Wealth is the curse of labor, but the reward of idleness"?

Collective ownership and control of industry would furnish the greatest incentive toward human endeavor.

36,000 Local Unions

It is estimated that there are approximately 36,000 local labor unions in the United States. These are thousands of spots, big and little, where labor is striving to organize and build its power.

In the present crisis confronting America's organized workers every urge to progress should be utilized to the full.

It is inevitable that in time the workers in these 36,000 local labor unions will discover that "The Daily Worker," is their friend and champion. But that message must be brought to them NOW! They must subscribe for "The Daily Worker" from the date of the first issue, JANUARY 18, 1923.

Imagine the great power of "THE DAILY WORKER" if it had only one subscriber in each of these 36,000 unions. One subscriber means a dozen readers. One copy of "THE DAILY WORKER" will be like a speaker before an audience—reaching many.

What an achievement, therefore, to get only one subscriber for "THE DAILY WORKER." What an overwhelming triumph to get an audience in every one of the 36,000 local labor unions in the nation! Let every thinking worker join in this effort, NOW! Use the subscription blank to be found on another page, NOW.

Ford---The End of an Illusion . . . .

By John Pepper

Our political life revolves, rich and full of change as a kaleidoscope.

Yesterday Henry Ford was very seriously taken as a candidate for the presidency. Candidate of great masses of farmers, small business men and workers.

That was yesterday. And today Henry Ford has made a declaration denying his own candidacy and endorsing President Coolidge as the best candidate.

Of course it is not unusual for the world's richest manufacturer to endorse for the presidency the candidate of the big bankers and trusts. Such a fact does not require any elaborate explanation. But what is unusual and calls for explanation is, how was it possible that the richest manufacturer of the world could have become a serious candidate of struggling farmers, handicapped small business men and even of exploited workers?

The Man of Contradictions.

Ford's role is the most paradoxical fact of American political life. Here we see the greatest contradiction, seemingly impossible of solution.

The greatest manufacturer of the world—and his name is on the lips of thousands and thousands of workers.

The greatest single exploiter in the United States—but the platform of his followers said: "Government in the hands of a privileged class has become an agency for exploitation instead of a security for life, liberty and property. The land of the free and the home of the brave is fast declining into a land of exploiters and exploited."

One of the richest men in the world —yet he, thunders against Wall Street, and his name is a standard around which poor people rally.

Ford declared that he would not be a good president in normal times, but would be good in a crisis or in case of war, when he would not be bound by the constitution, when a dictatorship would be necessary—yet the followers of Ford are calling for the struggle "to save democracy to the United States."

Paradoxes and contradictions. But the paradoxes can be solved and the contradictions explained if we dig deeper, if we analyze not only party platforms and mass illusions, but the class relationships.

Those who would simplify capitalist society in such a way as to resolve it into only two classes, exploiter and exploited, will never understand the role of Henry Ford. We could not understand the role of the political life of the United States or of any other country if we tried to reduce Marxism to the wisdom which would have it that on one side stands the working class and on the other simply the compact, reactionary mass of the bourgeoisie. If this simplification were Marxism, politics would be the easiest thing in the world to learn, and the A B C of Marxian Communism would be identical with the A B C of the primary school.

Manufacturers Versus Banks and Trusts.

True, Ford is one of the richest men of the world. But his riches are qualified by the fact that he is a manufacturer. Ford is a manufacturer of finished products, and we must understand that this is something different from bank capital and railroad corporations and basic industries. Ford is one of the richest men of the world. But Ford is a manufacturer of automobiles. And that makes him different from Rockefeller, head of the oil trust; Morgan, leader of bank capital; Gary, the chief of the steel trust. Ford became big as an individual manufacturer, and not as the head of a trust. As the manifesto of his followers says about him: "Whatever virtue the competitive system has, this man has exemplified." Ford as a manufacturer of finished products has to buy steel and coal, must use railroads, must borrow working capital. His interests are against the interests of the steel trust, coal trust, railroad corporations and against the money trust of Wall Street. He is against the trusts because trusts mean monopoly and therefore high prices of steel and coal, high freight rates and high interest on money. This explains Ford's periodic thunderings against trusts and Wall Street. Ford wants to produce fertilizer. For this reason he wants to buy Muscle Shoals. But against this plan he finds the power of the fertilizer trust, and behind the fertilizer trust, the whole state power, the government and Congress. This explains Ford's crusades for cheap fertilizer and his accusation against the fertilizer trust and against the patron of the trust, the government. The contradictions between finishing and basic industry, the contradictions between manufacturers and bank capital, the contradictions between individual manufacturers and trusts exist, not only in the United States, but in every highly developed capitalist country. The whole present political development in Great Britain and Germany would be meaningless if we were not to take into consideration these internal conflicts within the capital class. Without these contradictions, the conflict between Baldwin and Lloyd George in Great Britain, or the fight between Stinnes and Stresemann in Germany could not be understood.

Ford, the Saviour of the Poor.

True, Ford possesses hundreds of millions, and exploits tens of thousands of workers. But his economic interests force him into the fight against Wall Street, and against the trusts of steel, coal and transportation. This links Ford with all those strata whose interests are opposed to those of the trusts and Wall Street. This condition serves as a bridge between Ford and small business men, farmers and class unconscious but boss-hating workers. Small business men hate the trusts which ruin them. Farmers hate the banker which chokes them with mortgages, they hate trusts which raise the prices of all industrial products thru high coal and steel prices, and they hate railroad corporations which by high freight rates, skim off for themselves the cream of their crops. Ford "fights" against the trusts and Wall Street. That is why small business men, farmers and class unconscious workers saw in him their leader and Saviour.

It sounds almost incredible! The richest man of the world and the saviour of the poor! But we must understand that the very reason that he could play the saviour of the poor was the fact that he is the richest man of the world. Ford, for the illusion-stricken masses, is like Prince Charming of the fairy tale. It is true he is the richest man of the world, but he was a poor mechanic. He is not a trust, but on the contrary, he became big in the fight against Wall Street. He is the personified victory of the "competitive system." Ford's career lives as an ideal in the hearts of the small business man, the poor mechanics, and even thousands and thousands of workers.

Ford and the Third Party.

Ford is no politician. He belongs to none of the political parties. But this fact also, does not act against him, but for him. The discontent breaking forth from the deeps of small business men, intelligentsia and farmers has found three mass expressions. The La Follette movement which has a western center, the Hearst movement, with an eastern center and the Ku Klux Klan movement with a southern center. Considered from a class standpoint, the La Follette, Hearst and Ku Klux Klan movements are various expressions of the same classes, farmers, small business men and intelligentsia. Politically they are, of course, very different from one another. The La Follette movement gives the dominant role to the farmers. Small business men determine the complexion of the Hearst movement. In the Ku Klux Klan, the most backward farmers, and especially the intelligentsia, dominate. The La Follette movement is one of farms, villages and small towns. The Hearst movement is mostly a political expression of big cities. The Ku Klux Klan represents the intelligentsia in the South; in Ohio and Illinois it represents the prejudices of the native-born workers; in up-state New York, the backward farmers. The La Follette movement wants an alliance with the exploited farmers and workers. The ideology of the Hearst movement is best represented in Brisbane's petty-bourgeois, pink Socialist editorials. The Ku Klux Klan wants to exterminate immigrant workers, destroy trade unions, crush international Jewry and international bankers. La Follette, Hearst and the Ku Klux Klan are produced by the same disease, but they have colored variously by the various strata of those classes which dominate in each movement, and by varying regional and historical traditions.

La Follette's overall provincialism, Hearst's evening suit Socialism, and the Ku Klux Klan tar and feather Americanism—only one man was able to unite in his person these three movements—Henry Ford. Henry Ford was the only possible candidate for president who could unite in himself all these elements on a national scale. He was the only one who, over the heads of the regional leaders, over the heads of La Follette, Hearst and the Ku Klux Klan could unite the masses of these three movements against the old capitalist parties. He is with the Ku Klux Klan in Jew-baiting, but the small business man pardons him this because of his attacks against Wall Street. He is for a strong army; but the pacifist farmers forgive him because he is for cheap fertilizer and cheap coal and steel.

Emperor Ford.

And the last paradox. The farmers' ideal is democracy. They hate the dictatorship of the big interests and centralized government, and at the same time their ideal is Henry Ford who declares that he is not a good president for normal times, but only for a period of dictatorship, when the constitution does not count. It is unquestionable that farmers are a democratic class; but history shows that the political form of farmer democracy is very often the rule of a dictator. The economic and social role of the farmers explains this tendency. The farmers live dispersed millions and millions of small units; and they can venture the fight against the overwhelming power of the centralised trusts, cities and banks only in the form of a centralized dictatorship. Napoleon was made emperor by the French farmers, against the bourgeoisie of the cities. As Marx once expressed it: The strongest Napoleonic idea was the solid peasant plot of land. A dictatorship of the farmers was the fundament of the Cæsarism of Napoleon III. From farmers originated the movement which sought to make Roosevelt lifelong president. If Ford's daydreams of dictatorship would be realized, it would be a farmers' dictatorship against centralized trusts, banks and big cities—and workers.

All these factors together explain how it came about that Henry Ford, the rich man and exploiter, became the idol of the poor and exploited.

Ford was the greatest and most formidable possibility for a Third Party on a national scale, and at the same time the greatest menace against a class movement of class conscious workers and exploited farmers. This shows the chaos and great confusion of American politics. It is the most serious symptom of the economic and political instability of our country, that the last of Henry Ford's dictatorship became a possibility. It shows the most serious illusions of the seemingly proud and sound American capitalism, that the dissatisfaction and indignation of the masses could turn Henry Ford. Henry Ford was narcotising dope for the bankrupt masses. What a world-dictator Ford! Henry Ford as dictator of 110,000,000 people! A man with the ignorance of a poor mechanic together with all the autocratic tendencies of a big exploiter. A man who believes that he stands above all class contradictions because he is prepossessed with all the class prejudices of the most narrow-minded petty bourgeois. A man of the coolest business calculation and uncalculated outbursts of rage, bordering on insanity. A man who in the whole United States has amassed wealth most quickly and on the greatest scale; and yet, thru superficial crusades against trusts has misled, millions of poor and exploited.

Thru his immense private property in Henry Ford is tied up with the general interests of capitalism. As manufacturer he is against the power of banks and basic industries. The Coolidge administration, the government of trusts and banks has almost bought out Henry Ford. Coolidge promised him Muscle Shoals. For the capitalist, has betrayed the masses who foolishly trusted him. Millions of farmers, small business men have become the poorer by the illusion.

We Communists must utilize the opportunity to make clear to the workers and exploited farmers the great lesson of Ford's betrayal. Only a strong personality, but a real

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THE WORKER

Plan Now to Read A Week

Watch for Announcement to Appear in The Daily Wor

HALT MINERS' WAGE WAR TO LET CONVENTION PASS

Florida Resort to Be the Scene of New Conference

(Special to "The Worker")

CLEVELAND. — The bituminous wage conference here between the miners and operators of the central competitive field adjourned to meet in Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 11, which is after the annual miners' convention.

Standing behind the negotiations is the open threat of certain mine owners that they will force a strike on April 1 by refusing to renew the agreement. There is now a surplus of bituminous coal on hand, the operators have made big profits during the past few years, and their position is so favorable that they are ready to "go the limit" to break the hold of the miners' organization. No statement giving the results of the conference has been issued.

The mine owners and the U. M. W. A. executives agreed to come into a general conference comprising the entire field before taking any further move toward a strike or lockout. Two years ago the mine operators sharply refused to negotiate a new agreement with the miners thereby occasioning the brief strike which was terminated in August, 1922.

* * *

Coal Barons Muzzle Churches.

PITTSBURGH.—The word of God as dictated by the big coal companies is the only form in which preaching is permitted in many company towns in the mining districts. Churches looking for a bit of ground on which to erect their edifice, find the companies setting down in black on white that the land will be forfeited to the company if certain topics are discussed by the preacher in a certain way.

* * *

The Methodist conference of district superintendents made itself heard at Pittsburgh on the subject of the divine word as broadcasted by a mine company censor.

One superintendent at the conference declared, "I have met with a strange and not uncommon opposition from certain great coal companies that to me is ominous. When attempting to secure title to certain plots of ground for building churches we have found it impossible to do so. The deeds dictate what shall be preached and what is prohibited upon the property with the penalty of forfeiture in case of any transgressions of the conditions.

"Our preachers are muzzled."

* * *

Roumania for Recognition.

BUCHAREST, Roumania. — Roumania is ready to recognize the Soviet government of Russia, Foreign Minister Duca said. M. Duca expects Tchitcherin personally to represent Russia at a conference to be held soon which will arrange the details of an agreement.

* * *

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Jury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Get nulty thru the Labor Party!

Hughes-Lodge Anti-Russian Attack Most Ridiculous Made By Grown Men--Brookhart

(Washington Correspondence to "The Worker.")

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rehashing all the state department charges that Soviet Russia is carrying on a propaganda campaign for the overthrow of the United States government, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, spokesman for the administration, opened the debate in the Senate on recognition of Soviet Russia. Lodge's speech was prepared and supplemented with documents used by the state department in their campaign against recognition.

Senator Borah answered Lodge and said that the so-called "proof" of a plot to overthrow this government was of such flimsy character that it would not be admitted as evidence in any court.

Borah quoted interviews with prominent Americans including former Secretary of the Interior Fall, and former Governor Goodrich, of Indiana, in proof of his assertion that the Soviet government is stable.

He said that such changes as had come about in Russia recently were the result of the wishes of the people.

Senator Brookhart said the entire argument against recognition was childish. "The administration arguments are the most ridiculous I ever heard from grown men."

During the debate the galleries were crowded, showing the keen interest taken by members of Washington society in the question.

Hughes Chained Trotsky.

Secretary of State Hughes seems to think he needs more evidence to substantiate his charges that Soviet Russia is intent on overthrowing the United States government.

On instructions from Secretary Hughes agents of the department of justice in Chicago obtained a statement from Col. Jacques M. Lissovoy, former chief of staff of the white army of Russia, which force was destroyed by the Red Army. Lissovoy is an avowed enemy of the Soviet government.

Lissovoy said that in April, 1919, the white army under his command "almost captured Trotsky," but that he escaped.

Wolman Lectures for Amalgamated.

The fourth open forum lecture under the auspices of Local 39, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will be held on Friday evening Jan. 11, at 8 p. m., in the Ashland Auditorium, room 237.

Dr. Leo Wolman will speak on "Side Issues in the Labor Movement." Questions and discussion will follow the lecture. Friday evening, Jan. 25, Oscar Nelson, Vice-President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will speak on "American Federation of Labor and Its Program."

The Land for the Users!

Fifty German Soup-Kitchens

News has just reached the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany that fifty soup kitchens have been opened and are being maintained in Germany for the hungry. These kitchens are supported by French, Czecho-Slovakian and Dutch workers, thru the International Arbeiter Hilfe.

The first kitchen was opened by workers of Holland on October 25th. Up to Dec. 3rd, 95,000 workers were fed in those kitchens and 50,000 loaves of bread were distributed.

Of these fifty kitchens, France, Holland and Czecho-Slovakia maintain their own kitchens at a cost of $2,000 per month. Each kitchen has a sign board over it giving the nationality of the workers maintaining it, as illustrated.

Several other kitchens are about to be opened, among them one to be supported by the American workers.

A drive for fifteen thousand dollars by Workers First has just been started to care for the children of the unemployed in Germany.

Lissovoy Is Arrested.

Secretary of State Hughes seems to think he needs more evidence to substantiate his charges that Soviet Russia is intent on overthrowing the United States government.

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Lissovoy said that in April, 1919, the white army under his command "almost captured Trotsky," but that he escaped.

Send Contributions to the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany, 52 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. (Committee for International Workers' Aid.)

Friends of Soviet Russia are also Friends of Workers Germany, and demand that Germans relief be given on the basis of:

Famine relief without conditions.

Famine relief without political discrimination.

HOW ABOUT THESE FACTS?

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON—Quotations from state department and treasury department files, dug up and published in Senate Document 86, 67th congress, 2nd session, some three years ago, show that the American invasion of North Russia at Archangel, from Aug. 1, 1918, until March 31, 1920, cost $13,12,0,000, of which nearly $2,000,000 went to the British army in payment for supplies.

The Siberian invasion from Aug. 1, 1918, until Aug. 24, 1920, is figured at $8,049,000 exclusive of supplies in kind. The latter item is not calculated, but at the rate shown for Archangel it should be $12,000,-000 to $15,000,000 more.

Lansbury Warns the King.

LONDON.—George Lansbury, former editor of the London Daily Herald (Labor) warned King George to be careful or he might lose his job. At a workers dance here he said that in the fight between Liberals, Labor and the Conservatives for the government the king would do well not to use his prerogatives and power to help the Liberals and Conservatives to power. "King George would do well to watch his step and keep his finger out of the pie. If he doesn't he may find himself taking a very keen interest in the unemployment situation."

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The 19 I. W. W. members sentenced to 30 days for vagrancy after the recent raids on Defense Committee and Marine Transport Workers' headquarters here, are now free on a writ of habeas corpus.

Chicago Unionists Flay Reactionaries at Portland Meet

The Chicago Federation of Labor at its regular meeting on January 6 voted to "receive" the report of Frank McVey, its delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention, after a brief discussion which was participated in by several delegates.

The report was neither a criticism nor a commendation of the proceedings of the convention. It recorded the cruel and unusual punishment accorded to every progressive measure that came before that body. It was a matter of surprise that even the Ku Klux Klan suffered from the rod of chastisement with which President Gompers and his grand dukes flayed everybody who dares to move against the reactionary officialdom.

Amalgamation, a Labor Party, Soviet Recognition, all went down before the reactionary onslaught. Delegate McVey stated that on the question of a labor party many delegates without any solicitation on his part came to him privately to the vote on the resolution and informed him, that on a vive voce vote they would vote for it but could not afford to do so for political reasons if there was a roll call vote.

Losing Members.

McVey expressed the opinion that it was a waste of money for central bodies to send delegates to A. F. of L. conventions. Such delegates are referred to as "one lungers" by the international union officers. "Let the one lungers do the talking and we will do the voting" is the slogan of the per capita sharks. The term "one lunger" is derived from the fact that each delegate has one vote.

He brought out the significant point that since the British Labor Party engaged in political action the union membership in that country increased, while here in America within the past two years the American Federation of Labor lost over one million members.

The unseating of William F. Dunne, he said, was based on articles published by him in the Butte Bulletin, containing letters from John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Miners' Union, in which they accused each other of having accepted money from the employers.

Despite abstinence in the discussion said that the he did not criticise the report on the ground of accuracy, he wanted to express his opinion on the important questions which were smothered under the reactionary Gompersian blanket. He charged that the attack of Gompers on the Federated Press was unjust. It was not a Communist, I. W. W. or A. F. of L. press service. It was fair and impartial news collecting agency giving every section of the labor movement equal treatment.

He charged that the action of the convention in defeating the motion for recognition of Soviet Russia did not represent the feeling of organized labor. He charged that the opposition to a labor party and the other forward measures proposed showed that the convention did not represent the rank and file but the officialdom. The articles printed by William F. Dunne, he declared, were simply the statements of Lewis and Farrington themselves and expressed the authoritative opinion of these gentlemen.

Facing Both Ways.

Christian Madsen made his usual "Good-God-good-devil" speech. He stood in woman's land and posed as the goddess of justice trembling lest he should wrong anybody. Then he proceeded to lay the heavy end of the stick on the raddish. Madsen

(Continued on Page 4)

THIS ISSUE IS No. 310

LOOK AT YOUR ADDRESS LABEL! If the number appearing on your address label is the same as above, your subscription expires with this issue. Watch your expiration number. Renew your subscription before it expires.

Workers Party Convention Approves Fight Being Made for the Class Labor Party

Unanimous support was given by the Third National Convention of the Workers Party to the Labor Party policies carried out during the past year by the Central Executive Committee.

Thus the most important United Front effort of the party, that is giving it the lead in the struggle for the class Farmer-Labor Party in the United States, has been approved by the party's authority.

This question came before the convention in the report on the thesis of Central Executive Committee on the Labor Party question. This was presented to the convention by the party's executive secretary, C. E. Ruthenberg. He made the following motions:

1. The convention approves of the work of the Central Executive Committee and congratulates the party on its achievements for our movement during the past year.

2. We adopt as the policy of the party the theses on "Political and Economic Conditions in the United States" and "The Policy of Our Party," submitted by the Central Executive Committee.

Resolution on Party Program.

We reaffirm the program of the party as adopted in the second national convention.

Delegate J. Louis Engdahl, on behalf of the majority of the political bureau of the Central Executive Committee, presented the additional motions:

1. That the November theses shall supercede all previous theses of the party on the labor party question.

2. That the National Convention adopts the November theses of the Central Executive Committee.

3. That the question should be referred back to the Central Executive Committee on the labor party issue.

4. The convention approves the action of the Central Executive Committee in the July 3d convention and the party's participation in the organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

5. That the convention declares that the formation of a Federated Farmer-Labor Party on July 3d was a victory for the party and its labor party policy and opened the road for a broader united front.

Endorse Federated Party.

6. That the convention endorses the affiliation of the Workers Party with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

7. That the convention approves the action of the Central Executive Committee in helping to organize the Federated Farmer-Labor Party not only as a propaganda and an organizing body, but also as a real political party.

The signers of the supplementary motions were Ruthenberg, Engdahl, John Pepper, Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, Max Bedacht and Robert Minor.

But, altho these motions were adopted unanimously, yet there was considerable debate on the whole Labor Party question, especially in carrying out this united front effort of the party in Chicago.

The most debatable phase of Labor Party problem, the question of the third party, was removed completely from the arena of the discussion by unanimous decision to refer this problem to the Communist International, before which all elements will be represented.

The Central Executive Committee's resolut on criticize the Chicago District Executive Committee for the manner in which it carried out the United Front with the leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor was defeated and a declaration by the District Executive Committee of Chicago adopted. The Chicago statement is printed in full in another page of this issue.

The debate on this resolution was the stormiest during the convention with the possible exception of that which preceded the election of the Central Executive Committee.

Comrade Foster in his report for the industrial department of the party analyzed the period of prosperity thru which we have passed and showed its basis unsatisfactory. While industry in most of the other capitalistic countries was on the decline in this country industrial revival was due to the great need for products in the home markets, particularly in the building and automobile industries.

Bosses Amalgamate.

This period was also marked by a tendency toward combination among capitalists in the key industries. On the other hand the organizations of the workers, the unions, suffered tremendously.

The bankruptcy of large masses of farmers was resulting in political upheavals in the agrarian states. The signs point to a rapid decline in production and an extended period of depression.

The failure of the trade union bureaucracy to cope with the situation has resulted in many workers losing faith in the unions. Class collaboration is now urged as a substitute for struggle. The growing left wing movement in the unions is bitterly fought by the reactionaries and one international union, a so-called Socialist union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, expelled members of the Trade Union Educational League from the organization even the having to admit that they were good union members.

Farmer-Labor Relations.

Comrade Bedacht and Sapper reported on the agrarian situation. The conditions of the farmers were growing worse and worse and they were gradually turning to labor for assistance and common action in their extremity. The party during the year organized hundreds of farmers as members of the party. The Agrarian Report was adopted unanimously.

Jay Lovestone made a report on American Imperialism, which was received with enthusiasm. He showed the growing aggressiveness of our capitalists and their exploitation of South America and the Philippines.

Max Bedacht reported on Shop Nuclei. An amendment was offered by Jack Jarnopolsky, of New York, in favor of industrial branches. The amendment was voted down and the convention went on record in favor of Shop Nuclei.

During the election of the Central Executive Committee for the coming year vigorous criticism was indulged in. But after the balloting was over a majority and minority joined in expressing their intention to unitedly take power into their own hands, and of a few short weeks THE DAILY WORKER will already be exerting its influence over a tremendous portion of the American labor movement.

While the entire force of the class conscious workers is now being devoted to the most important activity that has ever confronted them, THE DAILY WORKER arrangements are already under way to establish a permanent basis and it will serve every day in the year to the task of maintaining and building up THE DAILY WORKER. Special instructions for the organization of this machinery have been prepared by THE DAILY WORKER business office and are being sent to all units of the Workers Party. Until the organization is effected, however, all members of the Workers Party and all class conscious workers everywhere are urged to carry on the campaign for subscriptions, and to send them to THE DAILY WORKER at the earliest possible moment, so that the campaign may begin to yield their paper with the first issue.

Contracts for the production and distribution of the paper have been let, and arrangements have been completed whereby THE DAILY WORKER will be published, as previously announced, the birthday issue to be sold at the celebration meeting Jan. 12th and 13th, and the first regular issue on Jan. 14th. THE DAILY WORKER has established permanent offices at 1640 N. Kedzie Blvd., Chicago, to which address all mail should be sent.

Our New Executive

The Central Executive Committee as elected by the Third National Convention of the Workers Party consists of the following members:

Alexander Bittleman
Earl R. Browder
Fahle Barman
James P. Cannon
William F. Dunne
J. Louis Engdahl
William Z. Foster
Benjamin Gitlow
Ludwig Lore
Jay Lovestone
John Pepper
C. E. Ruthenberg

The political bureau consists of Foster, Browder, Cannon, Ruthenberg, Pepper, Lovestone and Dunne.

The organization committee consists of Foster, Cannon, Ruthenberg, Abern and Pepper.

Representative on National Executive Committee of Young Workers League—Engdahl.

Protect the Foreign-Born with an Irresistible Front of All Labor

The resolution for the protection of the foreign-born workers adopted by the convention follows:

The millions of foreign-born workers are facing new dangers. The message of President Coolidge to Congress, and the plans of Secretary of Labor Davis here revealed, are the plans of the capitalists against the foreign-born workers. Congress will in the very near future consider bills on registration and finger-printing of the foreign-born workers. New special annual taxes and new discriminating measures against the foreign-born workers will come up before Congress in the near future.

This convention authorizes the Central Executive Committee and the District Executive Committees to immediately take steps to initiate a United Front with all organizations which are willing to join in such a campaign.

The Workers Party was the only political party, as far back as a year ago, in its last convention, brought to the attention of the workers these great dangers. We began a big movement for the protection of foreign-born workers.

The convention of the Workers Party pledges our party to carry on a big campaign in the next year, for the protection of foreign-born workers, and calls upon every worker to organize the united front of native-born American and foreign-born workers against the criminal plans of the Coolidge administration, Ku Klux Klan, and American Legion patriots.

The workers must recognize that the attack against the foreign-born workers is but a new attempt of the capitalist offensive against the supposed and ill-paid laboring masses of the basic industries.

Chicago Workers Will Greet the "Daily Worker"

SUNDAY JAN. 13, 8 P.

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM. Van Buren St. and Ashland Boulvd.

Speakers: C. E. RUTHENBERG, J. P. CANNON, ANNA LOUISE STRONG, Recently returned from Soviet Russia J. LOUIS ENGDAHL and JACK CARNEY

Appearing, First Issue Daily Worker Admission 25 cents American Daily Worker Campaign Committee

g Achievements of Workers Party—Full Report of Central Executive Committe

The United Front.

Michigan Workers Campaign.

The Michigan labor campaign is, of course, by far the most important of the party bulletin campaign continued during the present month and the full results become apparent since the last convention.

In calling for a united front of all workers' organizations, for defense of the rights of free speech and free press and to secure the repeal of the criminal syndicalist laws, the Central Executive Committee applied the united front principle. Thru this campaign we drew to our support organizations of workers and large liberal organizations in all parts of the country.

It is a fact admitted by our enemies in the Michigan cases that our campaign resulted in turning the attention upon our party into a victory for our party. The connections which were established, the influence and reputation which we gained thru the defense campaign materially strengthened the party influence and aided in preparing the way for the Workers Party to become the openly functioning Communist party of the United States.

Foreign-Born Protection.

The second national convention adopted a resolution instructing the Central Executive Committee to begin a campaign for the protection of foreign-born workers. The Central Executive Committee during the early months of last year began to build a

May Day United Front.

In connection with the celebration of May Day, the Central Executive Committee launched the slogans, "Amalgamation," "A Labor Party," and "A Workers' Government" and endeavored to build up a united front May Day celebration on the basis of these slogans.

This campaign brought into cooperation with our party organization for the celebration of May Day, a greater number of labor unions and workers' fraternal organizations than were united in any of the previous campaigns of the party.

Labor Party Campaign.

The campaign for a Labor Party was initiated prior to the second national convention and the first action in this campaign in the form of the effort to sent our delegates in the Conference for Progressive Political Action at Cleveland took place just prior to the last national convention.

Even in its action in this instance the party increased its prestige and political influence. It was in the ef-

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...ster's Industrial Report Submitted to the Workers Party Convention Is Approv...

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

...ing the present economic situation and the outlook for the future. A general survey of the economic field is necessary at this time because of the fact that the present year (December, 1923) is the first year in which all strata of trade and industry have enjoyed a real measure of prosperity. During the intervening years, from the end of the world war to the present, the workers have suffered from the effects of a general economic disorganization, which has been reflected in the ranks of labor by widespread unemployment, wage reductions, and a general worsening of the conditions of life. Now, however, the workers are beginning to feel the effects of the new prosperity. Wages are rising, unemployment is decreasing, and the workers are beginning to enjoy a measure of the comforts of life. The present year, therefore, is the first one in which the workers have had a chance to feel the full force of the economic changes that have been taking place since the end of the world war.

ational Convention Adopts Statement on Present Problem in Chicago

Let Your Dollars Save Labor

Open a checking account for $50.00 and bank thru our convenient

MAILING DEPARTMENT

DOLLARS (or foreign currency) sent to practically all parts of the world by mail or cable.

RECEIVE 6% ON YOUR SAVINGS THRU OUR PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN ON FIRST MORTGAGES.

Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank

371 W. Jackson Boulevard

Chicago's Only Labor Bank Where Ten Thousand Progressive Workers Bank Today.

A Clearing House Bank With More than $2,500,000.00 Resources

Credit The Worker by mentioning this ad when you open an account.

Organize the Unorganized! | Protect the Foreign Born!

SECOND ANNUAL RED REVEL

FEB. 16, 8 O'CLOCK

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Van Buren and Ashland

Chicago General Party Membership Meeting

THURSDAY, JANUARY, 10th

at

Workers Lyceum,

2733 Hirsch Blvd.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Report of National Convention with reference to our future work.
2. The Daily Worker in Chicago.

NO MEMBER CAN AFFORD TO MISS THIS MEETING.

Organize the Unorganized! | Protect the Foreign Born!

Chicago Unionists Flay Reactionaries at Portland Meet

claims to be a socialist. He said it was reported in Portland that the expulsion of Dunne was hatched by New York newspaper reporters who wanted a "story." Gompers realized their evil designs for a whole week, but Comrade Dunne, declared Madsen, went to Portland for the sole purpose of getting expelled, insulted everybody who were a white collar and tender-hearted delegates of the Madsen variety felt so generous that they could not turn down Dunne's silent plea for expulsion. Madsen believes that a man should sit down only with those he respects.

He thought the expulsion of Dunne was just as uncalled for as the expulsion of the five Socialist assemblymen from the New York legislature. But he very impartially distributed the blame for the Dunne expulsion on—Gompers and Dunne.

Fakers All Right?

Delegate Wright, of the Printers, did not think such extraneous matters as a labor party, amalgamation, Soviet Russia and other questions of the same kind had any place in a central body. Anything outside of Chicago, he intimated, should be handled by the secretary for foreign affairs. At the same time he had something to say about Dunne and Soviet Russia. He came to the conclusion that Dunne should not be at the A. F. of L. convention, the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council or even in his local union. What was Dunne's crime? He published letters written by Lewis and Farrington in which they politely called each other thieves. Delegate Wright knew both of them. They are fine fellows. Of course, they got excited and when one called the other a crook the other had to clear himself by saying "you are another."

But this was a private affair and nobody else had a right to butt in, least of all a radical. One thing labor could can never forgive each other, Wright declared, and that was accepting money from employers.

His wrath was equally righteous against Soviet Russia. The rank and file were sick of hearing that name. A point of order nipped his speech in the bud and when a special order of business was disposed of, he was not present to conclude.

A delegate from the Photo Engravers concluded the discussion on the report by stating that three months before the Portland convention the capitalist press carried stories of plans hatched in the Gompers royal family for the expulsion of reds at the forthcoming convention. He stated that the convention was a step backward and not a step forward. He declared that Matthew Woll, the chief heresy hunter of the Gompers administration, is the international president of his union and the members have challenged him to expel them for being radicals.

O. S. Stapley, president of the Lake County Central Labor Union, addressed the federation and stated that Mr. Fowler, of the Milk Producers' Association came to him with the object of seeking closer relations between the milk producers and the milk drivers. He implied that he was under the impression that the milk farmers expressed a desire to join the American Federation of Labor. Fowler denies this and stated Stanley and Fowler to attend the next meeting of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor to discuss the matter.

The meeting voted to support the movement for German relief and also the officers of the Flat Janitors' Union whose sentence of from one to five years on a charge of conspiracy was recently sustained by the Supreme Court. A petition was circulated with a view to securing a letter from Governor Small. William Quasen, president of the Flat Janitors' Union, addressed the body and stated that they succeeded in raising the wages of the janitors and improving their working conditions thru their organization. "I will not say," declared Quasen, "that kid glove methods were always used. Sometimes there are situations where brains don't fit."

Second Annual Red Revel Coming.

Another day of the yearly cosmopolitan gathering, the Red Revel, is approaching and our comrades are busily engaged in polishing the hip boots and fastening the buttons of their new costumes. This year it is going to be a masque ball of some unusual attraction. Communists, socialists, methodists, capitalists and many other "ists," indicated by their costumes, will mix merrily. It will be a complete united front of enjoyment. Our most obstinate theoriticians have promised faithfully that they will bury the hatchet for that one day, but still some of them insist that this united front must be accomplished on a broad mass basis to be genuine. Again others say that only the left wing is ready for such a tremendous surprise.

The committee in charge has decided that the never failing class collaboration is quite in order for that day, and to make it possible has secured the internationally known Ashland Auditorium for the event. The committee is bearing in mind that this place has become the historical battle ground of recent years.

Henry Ford is expected to arrive in a tin Lizzie ready to throw his hat in the ring for the grand prize, concern which he could never make the run to the White House. But don't worry, Senator La Follette will be notified so you see nothing will be left undone to preserve a real cosmopolitan character at the famous Red Revel, Febr. 16th. The Proletarian Press Service has been leased for the period up to Febr. 16th. A staff of reporters are on the job who will bring the news, red hot, every week. Watch for further developments.

Free Speech in Newark, N. J.

William Z. Foster will speak in Newark, N. J., Jan. 11th, under the auspices of the Labor Defense Council in spite of illegal interference by the authorities.

The Labor Lyceum has been engaged, but so far the chief of police has refused to give a permit. A fight to see that Foster does speak in Newark is being put up with the help of the Civil Liberties Union.

Foster is also speaking in Bridgeport, Conn., and Paterson, N. J.

Scott Nearing will speak for the Michigan defense on the following dates:

Rockford, Ill., Feb. 2.
Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 5.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 8.

Meetings are being arranged for Comrade Nearing in Pittsburgh, Feb. 3rd, and in Reading, Pa., Feb. 4. N. J.; Worcester, Mass., and other New England cities.

THE WORKERS SHOULD READ THIS COPY OF THE WORKER. KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION.

Our Industrial Work

The convention endorsed the industrial work of the Party for the past 12 months, and the program laid out for the coming year. In order for our industrial work to be a success, it is absolutely essential that the party throw its whole available force into it. Wherever possible, shop nuclei must be formed. The members of the party who work in the industries must join the trade unions and become aggressive participants therein in furthering the party work. In addition, the members must become active in the Trade Union Educational Leagues and give real support to its slogans of amalgamation, the labor party, organize the unorganized, recognition of Soviet Russia, affiliation to the Red International of Labor Unions, etc. They shall subscribe for and help circulate THE LABOR HERALD and other publications of the league. In each locality the local party organization will be held responsible for the organization and continuance of a branch of the Trade Union Educational League. The annual industrial registration of the party must be taken seriously and made as nearly as practical 100 per cent complete. The industrial organizers selected by the local branches must function regularly and see to it that the party is brought actively into the industrial work. The thoro carrying out of the foregoing measures will do much towards giving our party the grip necessary among the organized masses to enable it to function really and effectively in its true role of the advance guard of the proletariat.

Boost for Federated Press.

NEW YORK.—There are only two countries, the United States and Russia, in which the workers have established a news service on its own footing independent of the capitalist class," comments the New York Volkszeitung, the only German language labor daily in America. "The Federated Press is of course only a beginning but a mighty good and promising one. Through its many sidedness and scope it has already won a good reputation. It serves the labor press as an almost indispensable corrective to the 'great' lying news services of the employing class.

"But because the Federated Press reports labor events without bias and treats all of the groups of the labor movement objectively it has incurred the bitter enmity of Samuel Gompers and several of his lieutenants. The president of the A. F. of L. cannot understand a news policy that gives the same impartial consideration to the I. W. W. as to the A. F. of L. He cannot comprehend a point of view that keeps the Federated Press from outlawing the communist movement."

I. W. W.'s Held on Bomb Charge.

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Homer Stewart and Pete Wilkinson, recently convicted of criminal syndicalism, are now out on bail pending appeal. The bail was acquitted at the same time on the same evidence, and this fact will be used in behalf of Stewart and Wilkinson. Ed Rhodes, Ed Mc-Grew and Sam Oberman are on trial on the same charge in Los Angeles for the same alleged crime. Rhodes and McGrew were also indicted in San Francisco, Rhodes was acquitted, the jury disagreeing on the rest. In the only county in which they are being tried separately from the rest.

Our Literature Department

NICHOLAS DOZENBERG, Director.

This column is dedicated to the purpose of discussing ways and means and suggestions of how to promote and effect successful sales of literature, announcements for new literature, etc. Contributions are solicited from our D. O.'s, Organizers, Speakers or anybody interested in this vital problem.

The Third National Convention of the Workers Party.

Delegates and visitors to the Third National Convention of the Workers Party, held in Chicago, Dec. 30 and 31 and Jan. 1 and 2, agree that it was one of the most interesting conventions witnessed. Even Spolansky and McDonald of the "D. of J." found it so interesting that one could not even suggest that they celebrate the holidays at home, but they sat in the anteroom, adjoining the convention like mad, to the last.

During the recess they purchased several copies of the ABRIDGED REPORT OF THE FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE C. I. THESES AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL AND several issue of the monthly magazine: The Communist International, and other Communist literature. Spolanski claims that he was once a member of the party movement several years ago, but evidently he agrees that the Communist literature is the best he ever read, and for that reason bought some to read. But how about you? Are you familiar with the literature as above? Are you acquainted with the theses and resolutions adopted by the Fourth Congress of the C. I.?

But there is something in store for those who could not be present at the convention and listen in. The report of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, including the report by W. Z. Foster on the industrial situation, THESES as adopted, detailed information about the different departments, resolutions adopted, constitutional amendments acted upon, etc., WILL BE PRINTED IN BOOK FORM, 28 pages, and will sell for 50c a copy. Readers of The Worker would act wisely by placing an order with the Literature Department for a copy at once. To read this book will be just like being present at the convention and better.

Moderasts vs. Fundamentalists.

Bishop Brown, Communist, is called "crazy" by some "fundamentalists." No person is better qualified to write or speak on the present controversy in the Episcopalean Church than the Right Reverend Bishop William Montgomery Brown. He knows the church because he is still a member of the House of Bishops. For a long time he was one of its leading members. His sermons attracted national attention. His first theological work ran into several editions. Today, candidates for the church find themselves compelled to study the works of Bishop Brown. Of course they do not study all the works of the Bishop. For instance, they do not read "Communism vs. Christianism." They say he is crazy holdeth.

Readers of "The Worker" who want to be fully acquainted with the nature of this controversy can find no work more up-to-date and authoritative than this work of Bishop Brown's. It sells for 25 cents per copy or six copies for one dollar. Read it and then pass it on to your friends. Or if you desire a copy for your library we have a few cloth bound copies for one dollar each.

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THESES AND RESOLUTIONS

Report of the C. E. C.

Third National Convention Workers Party of America

Held in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30 and 31, 1923, Jan. 1 and 2, 1924.

PRINTED IN BOOK FORM, 128 PAGES.

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BOOK DEPARTMENT
WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA

Youth Activities Are Recognized by Workers Party

By HARRY GANNES

Conscious realization of the importance and utility of the Communist movement in the United States was recognized by the Young Workers League of America at the third plenary session of the Workers Party to which the Y. W. L. had three delegates, Max Bedacht, Alfred Wagenknecht and John Williamson, all members of the national executive committee of the American young Communist movement.

"Most outstanding of all the achievements of the Young Workers League of America," declared the secretary of the league, Martin Abern, "is the fact that the organization of the shop nuclei has enthusiastically been undertaken by the young comrades, and three shop nuclei have been established. This means the beginning of contact with the young workers in industry; it marks the initiation of the real campaign on the economic field. Nor have our trade union activities been neglected. The committee in the Trade Union Educational League can testify to the spirit of youth not only in the ranks of the workers, but within the reactionary unions."

The speaker for the league pointed out that another great advance of the Communist youth movement in the United States is the establishment not only of a growing and virile children's movement, based not on the principle of education and isolation from the political struggle, but on the recognition of the child as a member of the working class suffering along with their parents, as well as the future exploited workers of the United States.

The trip of Max Salzman on the copper range was highly commended, as was also by the league members, but by party delegates who had occasion to come in close contact with the organizer for the Young Workers League. The not successful in organizing shop nuclei—the prime organizational aim of the league—Comrade Salzman did carry the message of the Communist youth to vast numbers of farming and mining youth in the territory thru which he toured.

More than a hundred per cent growth of the league was noted since the second national convention of the league held in Chicago in June, 1923. Four thousand members are now following the lead of the Communist youth in the United States. The Detroit league received special mention for its rapid growth. Two papers are now issued by the Y. W. L.—the semi-monthly YOUNG WORKER, and the monthly children's paper, THE YOUNG COMRADE.

A complimentary resolution was adopted by the third national convention of the party. Fred Merrick, of the Pennsylvania mining and steel district, was very enthusiastic in his praise of the young comrades. A new phase of party co-operation with the youth was brought out by Comrade Bimbo, of the New York district, when he pointed to the fact that the foreign comrades within the party were neglecting their children and young comrades and while they were fighting within the Communist movement, their children could be found fighting while grand-parents.

On the military activities of the league, Comrade Abern declared not much could be shown, but that this was a question which would receive the attention of the league, especially in view of the intensive militarization campaign openly announced by the United States government. Participation in the Wankegan and Baltimore student conference was singled out as the major anti-military work of the league, while at the same time the national executive committee recognized that this could not be called thoro Communist anti-military activities, asks that more attention would have to be given to outright anti-military work in the citizen's military training camps, as well as in other solidly organizations.

Unanimous support to all the campaigns and activities of the league was pledged by the delegates and there is no doubt that the party membership will be found in the fights of the league in winning the militant working class youth to the banners of the Young Communist organization in this country—the Young Workers' League of America.

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RATIONAL LIVING
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Bourgeois Intellectuals and Communism

By E. M. WICKS

In a recent issue of "The Workers' Monthly" Comrade Gold has given his observations of his on the subject of "American Intellectuals and Communism," and seems to resent the fact that Communists are not "admitted to full membership" in the circles of petty bourgeois intellectuals who constitute the so-called liberal magazines. Among these intellectuals with whom Comrade Gold would have us form alliances are Theodore Dreiser, Waldo Frank, Sinclair Lewis, Sherwood Anderson and H. L. Mencken. Imagining he sees symptoms of rebellion and even revolution in the intellectual products of these alleged liberals, Comrade Gold asserts: "These solitary artists and intellectual rebels are unconscious revolutionists; the Communist is a conscious one, however, and the difference is like that of adolescence and maturity in an individual."

By what sort of torturous reasoning the conclusion is reached that Anderson, Frank, Lewis or any of the lesser lights of this school of bourgeois moralists and sex anarchists have approached even the adolescent stage of the revolution is beyond the comprehension of a Marxist. When one reads the puerile twaddle of these writers of modern fiction it is not difficult to understand why there is no affinity between them and the Communists. These writers spend their time with their heads in the sewerage of bourgeois society. Their vogue lies in the fact that they preach contentment with sewerage, instead of creating a revolutionary implications that ought to follow a knowledge of the putrid condition to which capitalism has sunk. Comrade Gold imagines these people are potentially revolutionary in the adolescent stage in fact—because they

[illegible] the hypocrisy American society [illegible] are in revolt against the [illegible] are in revolt against the [illegible] are in revolt against the

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The Last Issue of "The Worker"

This is the last issue of "The Worker." As a weekly publication it has served the American Communist movement well. It has been the stepping stone to "The Daily," into which it is being merged.

"The Worker" was established in February, two years ago, out of the merger of "The Toiler" and "The Workers Council," when the Workers Party was created as the open expression of American Communism.

It has been the medium thru which the Party has spoken to the workers and farmers of the United States. It has been an instrument of education for the Party membership and sympathizers, to keep them in touch with the Party's developing policies.

It has long been evident that the greater struggles in which the Workers Party is engaging far outstripped the meager possibilities of a weekly publication. Thus the need of "The Daily" has become apparent to all, and it is now entering the arena of the American class struggle as the champion of Communism in this country.

All those who have given of their support to "The Weekly," will surely redouble their energies to make "The Daily" the power it ought to be. "The Weekly" is dead! Forward to "The Daily!"

Helping the Farmers

Perhaps no domestic problem has received as much public attention in the last year or so as the agricultural problem. It is not difficult to understand why. The conditions of the great mass of our rural population have grown more precarious daily in the last three years. No one denies today that the farmers are up against it. Every precinct politician and Wall Street statesman proclaims emphatically that he is for the farmers. A national election is approaching and the agricultural area will be the pivotal point whose votes will settle the issue. Hence the vociferous heralding of solicitude towards the farmers and the flood of quack remedies to relieve the distress of the rural masses on the part of the capitalists and their Washington lackeys and lickspittles.

The farm price of wheat is rapidly sinking to a point below the pre-war level. The purchasing power of a bushel is already far below. In July, 1913, the North Dakota farmer could buy a suit of clothes for 21 bushels of wheat. In July, 1923, the same farmer had to turn over 31 bushels for this suit of clothes. A wagon which cost him 103 bushels in 1913 costs him today 166 bushels.

Approximately 2,000,000 farmers are affected by this condition. Large areas of North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho and Washington are suffering from this collapse of the wheat market.

Further illustration of the financial hopelessness of the farmers is found in the declining of the average mortgage debt per owner-operated farms in the last decade, and in the fact that tax payments in some sections of the West are in arrears from one to four years.

The American farmers can well take a leaf out of the book of their Russian brethren if they desire to help themselves out of their present acute distress.

A Shocking Picture

New York City boasts of being the first city of the world. It is, in riches and misery.

In this great seat of financial and industrial prowess, side by side with the most resplendent display of wealth and luxury, there obtains a conditions of poverty and degradation, which defies description.

From the report of the State Commission on Housing and Regional Planning on the housing conditions of 8,000 families in Greater New York, the workers the country over can draw an inspiration to end the dreadful state of affairs and a warning that unless the working masses take matters into their own hands abject misery will be their sole lot.

Rents have increased from 40 to 93 per cent since 1920, with the lower paid workers as usual "spending a larger part of their income for rent." Factory wages show a decrease. Though the country is pictured by the commission in its report to the governor:

"We find in this investigation that the laundry operator pays a larger proportion of his income for rent than three or four years ago. The effect of this is shown in a definite lowering of standards in the matter of food or in educational opportunities for the children. It is frequently reported that increased rental makes it impossible to send the children to high school . . . In the small, dark bedroom, lighted and ventilated by a small opening in the wall, is a three quarter bed, in which sleep two boys of fourteen and ten and a girl of thirteen. To describe these conditions as 'detrimental to the public health and morals' is no idle phrase. The conditions mean being cramped in body and soul, they mean irritation and racked nerves, they mean contagion and infection."

This picture is the result of the findings of competent investigators, against whom the charges of being pro-working class, can not be made.

Through this whole period, in which the lot of the New York workers was growing more and more wretched, such "friends of labor" as Mayor Hylan and Governor Smith have been at the helm of the municipal and state governments. Neither administration has done a thing to relieve the distress of the workers. Both administrations have tacitly and openly aided and abetted the landlord-capitalists in their vicious practice of forcing high rents and intolerable housing conditions on the working masses.

Our Democratic Senate

The United States Senate has of late been receiving considerable attention in the press as an arena where great battles for democracy are being fought out. The leaderless progressives have been waging a bitter struggle to prevent Cummins from becoming chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee. In turn the press has begun an active campaign to denounce the Senate as a hothouse of radicalism.

Time and again these same capitalist mouthpieces have proclaimed from the political housetops the country over that the Senate is the greatest organ of democracy. Of course, no one took this talk seriously.

But it is very interesting to note how the capitalist forces of the country manage to maintain their struggle-hold on the Senate by manipulating minorities of the voters. More than one-third of the senators have been elected by a minority of the voters in their respective states. The exact number is thirty-four, including such stalwart champions of reaction as Hiram Johnson of California, Senator McLean of Connecticut, Senator Bruce of Maryland, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania.

Under these circumstances one finds it very hard to see where our much-vaunted rule by majority gets off at.

On Leaving the Church Alone

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Some middle-headed radicals object to discussing questions bearing on religion in the Communist press. "Leave the church alone," they say. We might as well say, "Leave the capitalist press alone" or "leave the capitalist movies alone." The fact is, of course, that the church is one of the props of the capitalist system and it is as necessary to expose it as such and thus rob it of a great deal of its ability to confuse and mislead the workers as it is our duty to show up the class nature of the capitalist press.

The ease with which churches go into the coffers of the capitalists for money is not surpassed even by the Goose Step universities which train the young American gosslings for service to capitalism. Most Protestant churches are supported by millionaire capitalists. The Catholic Church in America until recently depended for the major part of its revenues on its flock—a very appropriate term in the case of its followers.

But with the growth of radicalism and the degeneration of Protestantism into warring sects whose chief mode of recreation is casting doubt on the integrity and virtue of their alleged founders, the Catholic Church is coming to the front as the main bulwark of capitalist society. As a barrier to Communism it is even putting the A. F. of L. in the background. And men of great wealth, regardless of creed, now favor it with goodly donations.

In the city of Cleveland a new Jesuit College is out to raise the enormous sum of $3,000,000 in eight days That is exactly the amount our Workers Party was supposed (report) unfortunately unfounded) to have received from the Soviet treasury during this year. The clerical money collectors are making a drive to raise this fund within the time limit and Monsignor Joseph F. Smith, Administrator of the Cleveland diocese sent the following letter to possible subscribers:

"Ignatius College, an educational institution, is making an appeal to the citizenship of Cleveland for funds for the establishment of a university which will be called the John Carroll university.

"We are making its appeal to all classes, because of the firm conviction that the university will be of substantial benefit to the entire community. The Catholic population of Cleveland, embracing all nationalities, is 65 per cent of the total population. Catholic foreign element is more than one-half of the Catholic total.

"The future citizenship of Cleveland will be comprised, to a great extent, of this foreign population. They look to the Catholic Church for their religious and secular education; and they will not willingly accept any other.

"If the Catholic Church does not give them the higher education that is needful for their future as good citizens, they will be of the enemy of the elements that are the greatest danger to our country. Communists, Socialists and Bolsheviks are preparing to them in the labor unions and in their social organizations the wonderful blessings that will result from the acceptance of their doctrines, etc. The only organization that can save them is that will save them is the Catholic Church.

"Capitalists, bankers, industrial leaders realize to the fullest extent that their greatest security for capital, for prosperity and for the preservation of the liberties which we enjoy depends upon the influence of the Catholic Church with the great multitudes of these people."

Dead Weight—So to Speak.

"Agitator: In the report of the last session of the Party Caucus there was a discussion as to the weight of the human brain. Since it wasn't mentioned, can you tell me whether men or women have the heaviest brain?"
—OFFICE BEAN.

Men. No quest on about it. But —when you marry, you will learn on coming in late from a meeting, that this fact means nothing.

Organize the Unorganized!

Coolidge and Cabinet Favor Open Shop; Views Bolster Attack on Trade Unions

(Special to "The Worker")

NEW YORK CITY.—At the annual convention of the anti-union National Founders' Association, held at the Hotel Astor, here, William H. Barr, president of the association, advocated "the absolute necessity for the adoption of the open shop policy." He asserted, "That extravagant building costs directly governing ever-increasing rentals are brought about by the brigandage of the building trade unions."

In a vicious attack on the railroad brotherhoods, he declared, "The possibility of cheaper railway transportation is again jeopardized by recent demands on the part of the brotherhoods for an increase in wages, which if granted, would put them back on the unjustified and profligate scale of government-time wartime operation."

In its account of the convention, the New York Times makes the following comments: "At the dinner of the association stereopticon views entitled 'The Dawn of New Industrial Day' were shown. These revealed the opinions of prominent men, including members of the Cabinet, on freedom in industrial relations (another name for the Open shop). Those whose views were shown included President Coolidge, ex-President Taft, and Secretaries Hughes, Mellon, Weeks, Daugherty, New, Denby, Work, Wallace, Hoover and Davis. Prominent churchmen, educators and others were quoted as favoring the 'open shop' principle."

German Army Anti-Republican.

DRESDEN, Saxony.—A new conflict has broken out between the federal goverment of Germany and the government of the free state of Saxony. It arises out of the allegation made by the military dictator of Saxony appointed by the national minister of defense, that the troops of the federal army were being spied upon by agents of the Saxon government.

The working class minister of the interior of Saxony, Liebmann, does not deny the charge. On the contrary he justifies his action on the grounds that he has sworn to uphold the republican constitution, and that

Organize the Unorganized!

Bolshevism and Menshevism: The Lessons of the Revolution

By S. Semkovsky

(Note.—For nearly two decades S. Semkovsky was a leader in the Russian Menshevist Party. He belonged, as he writes of himself, to the "center" tendency within the Menshevist party. Two years ago, he left the party, disgusted by the swing of the Menshevists to the right. After a silence of two years he is now publishing a book in the Ukrainian government publishing house which will appear soon under the title "The Lessons of the Revolution," and in which he makes a confession as regards the future" in a few weeks. Even Milyukoff, in his history of the second Russian revolution has to speak of the "weakness of the upper social strata which were so easily shaken out of their place and thrown aside by the movement of the multitude."

But we must go still further. If by democracy we do not mean the democracy of General Dyetkin, who termed himself a "Liberal Democrat," but if we mean rather the rule of the interests of the lower strata of the people, then we must admit that even the dispersing of the Constituent National Assembly was the act of genuine democracy, the same democracy which in the French Revolution also was not too greatly concerned with negotiations, which temporarily by invaded the council hall of the Convention upon which it violently forced its own will and did not even recoil from the execution of its members.

There can hardly be any more doubt that without the October "revolt" of the Bolsheviki the revolution would long ago have been down on the ground. The Kornilov adventure, as well as the entire sum and substance and all the acts of the "Directory" leave no further doubt that the Kerensky regime in its essence had become towards the end, nothing else than a means to prepare the way for the counter-revolution. It was indeed no accident that those forces which Kerenski could use against the October uprising—or to be more correct, could attempt to use—were precisely those forces which later on, also constituted the picked troops of the counter revolution.

There is no doubt that the Menshevizi—yes, even the Social Revolutsionists—in their policy during the revolution did not actually intend to play into the hands of the counter-revolution, but their intention was simply to assure a painless development for the revolution, "in a realistic manner," but this "realism" proved to be, besides other things, the purest policy of illusion. A painless revolution is an impossible thing. When facing the revolution, Menshevism pictured it "as it ought to be." Bolshevism expressed it as it is. Lenin already pointed out the difference between a hundred possible and a hundred actual dialects.

The old factional disputes over the actuating forces of the revolution and over the "two kinds of tactics" characteristics towards bourgeois liberalism or towards alliance of the working class with the peasantry against the capitalist class—was decided by history in favor of Bolshevism.

Bolshevism won its October victory precisely as the party of the working class, in alliance with the peasantry.

Six years went by. The Russian revolution has put only stood its ground against a hundred enemies, but has developed into a world power, into the only real support of the proletarian revolution in the international arena wherever at any time it may happen the point of victory.

But until this victory is achieved, those inner contradictions remain which history has not spared the Russian revolution, and tremendous difficulties will yet arise, frequently resulting in no less mistakes and digressions.

But what is the lesson? That the mistakes, the digressions must cease? This is a primary requisite and can in no way occasion any change in the line of principle followed by the revolution. Any line of principle, which stands in opposition to Bolshevism, necessarily requires that the political perspectives of the revolutionary power be harmonized with the economic basis (the capitalism newly developed through the new second economic policy)—that is, it calls for the giving up of power by the Bolsheviki which "Marxism" prescription would certainly compel all revolutionary power, the inevitable way to Socialism is represented, not by "Democracy" and "coalition," but by civil war and dictatorship.

The correctness of the viewpoint of "world Bolshevism" was proven lately with the greatest clarity through two developments: First, through Fascism; and second, through the whole evolution of the German revolution, whose individual stages bring to mind the zigzag line of our revolution between February and October, 1917.

The German Social Democracy succeeded in consummating the attempt of the Cirondist bloc of Menshevik and Social Revolutionists. And what did we see? We saw that in the precious historical moment when the bourgeoisie was disarmed and the working class armed, the Social Democracy, through the big and little Noskes, disarmed the working class and armed the capitalist class. This helped the capitalist class to form the Reichswehr whose Soldateska we saw marching into Saxony, with the blessing of Ebert and the Social Democratic colleagues of Stresemann, to destroy the Saxon workers' government and to strangle the German revolution.

And the left Social Democracy?

The inevitable mistake of the International wing of the Russian Menshevik which in the decisive moment in October could not decide to stand under the traditional banner and join the advance guard of the revolution without vacillating, was repeated on an international scale and indeed with the same pitiful results.

The German "Independents," who at one time were even ready towards the Communist International, now dissolved into the official Social Democratic Party, and the Vienna International was absorbed by the Second International, although there can be no doubt that in case of a new world war the national sections of this International will place themselves again at the disposal of their own national imperialism in the very same way as in the year 1914.

With that alone the left Social Democratists have signed their own death sentence. For it will be impossible, after all the lessons of the revolution, to continue the policy of vacillation. It will surely be impossible, after the last bitter experience in Germany, to attempt once more to resurrect the party of the "Independents" or the Second-and-a-Half International, which solemnly burried itself with its own hand.

What remains?

This: To recognize frankly that there is no place for "centrism" wherever the alternative exists between democratic reform and Socialist revolution; to take working from the struggle for power and not also from Socialism—or revolution; by Marxism which, notwithstanding the contradictions of the new epoch which have grown a hundredfold sharper, has also to-day its clear lessons under the flag of social revolution, under the flag of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

THE DAILY WORKER

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BANKERS SEEK TO PROP TOTTERING GERMANY

Here Is "The Daily"!

In the first issue of the Weekly Worker, Feb. 3, 1922, we wrote, "This, the first edition of The Worker, is the advance agent of The Daily Worker."

Now, in this first issue of The Daily Worker, we join hands with the comrades of the Communist International in declaring that the Daily is but "the forerunner of more revolutionary dailies in other parts of the country."

Thus, from one advance position, we move forward to another next ahead. The Daily is here, and we turn a new page in the world story of labor's struggle. Another chapter begins for America's working class. The first English-language Communist Daily in the world has been realized.

Only the momentous developments of the not far future will reveal the tremendous significance of this present historic achievement.

* * * *

A giant is born! A new voice is raised, battling for the workers and farmers of America, carrying its promise of many more such voices; of many Communist Dailies to come!

Not only in Russia, in Germany, in Italy, in the Scandinavian countries, in Czecho-Slovakia, in France, in Mexico, and in a host of other lands, but in those countries where the English language dominates as well, the Communist message will now spread daily among the marching, militant hosts of the exploited in the cities and on the land.

* * * *

The Daily is born! It comes to fight! It comes to inspire and call the many to struggle! The Daily Worker is the voice of the whole working class!

* * * *

The Daily has already aroused its enemies. The labor lieutenants of the established order, joined with the big business interests, the bankers, the merchant princes, the landlords and other profiteers, in a declaration of the National Civic Federation, seeking to prejudice the workers and farmers against it.

Secretary of State Hughes, at Washington, has translated and published in the subsidized press of this country, an article appearing in Moscow, in the press of the Russian workers and farmers, voicing their joy that the English-language Communist Daily in the United States is to be. Thus Hughes seeks to prejudice American labor.

* * * *

But we have no fears. The bosses have declared The Daily their enemy, even before its first issue appeared. They know they have cause to fear The Daily. They know it will raise the standards of a real struggle against the few who rob and plunder the many, and keep them in submission. They know The Daily is a challenge to the continuance of their ruthless and bandit rule.

We have no fears because we know that the workers and farmers of the United States will rapidly rally in support of The Daily in increased numbers.

The Daily appears in Chicago but it is the expression of the oppressed workers and farmers of the whole nation. Its daily arrival in the shops, factories, mills and mines will be cheered by the workers because they will recognize in it their champion. It will be hailed by the agonizing tillers of the soil as their powerful weapon against bankers, landlords and the profiteers in the wealth they produce but do not enjoy.

* * * *

The Daily fights for the new Communist order, where all classes will vanish for the first time in the history of civilization. But it also fights for the shorter workday, increased wages to meet the rising cost of living, better working conditions, against child labor, against injunctions and other judicial attacks on the workers, for free speech, free press, free assemblage, against the efforts to divide and crush the foreign and native-born workers, for the liberation of all class-war prisoners and the wiping-out of all anti-labor legislation. The Daily fights for the organization of all labor and the strengthening of its ranks everywhere. It is for the organization of the unorganized and for amalgamation as two powerful weapons to prepare for the coming industrial depression and unemployment immediately ahead.

* * * *

The Daily raises the slogan "The land for the users of the land." Landlordism and tenantry must go. The Daily declares for a moratorium for all working farmers on their debts for a period of five years. It fights against the degradation of working farmers into peonage, against the creation of an American peasantry.

Tremendous struggles confront The Daily! It will not weaken before them! It will grow in the fight, because with each new struggle new masses of workers and farmers will recognize The Daily as theirs, and they will rally behind it.

* * * *

The Daily Worker belongs to all who labor.

It is the rich possession of all who toil. Workers! Farmers! Rally to The Daily! Make it strong, with the strength of your numbers. Make it powerful thru your will to struggle and conquer!

Long Live The Daily Worker! Hail the triumph of American Workers and Farmers!

Oil Trust's Open Shop Guilty of Disaste

DEATH FOR 40, INJURE MANY AT PEKIN, ILL.

Rockefeller Concern Smashed Workers' Organization

By TOM TIPPETT.
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press and "The Daily Worker")

PEKIN, Ill.—Establishment of the open shop, criminal negligence on the part of the company and efficiency stunts are given by the survivors as the direct causes for the fatal dust explosion at the Corn Products Refining Company's plant here.

The main blow-up occured when explosive dust was lit in the dry starch department of the plant. This was caused by a minor explosion in the grinding room that shot a flame thru the spiral conveyor into the dry room, according to men who were at work in the pant at the time.

Between 35 and 40 workmen were killed in the explosion and 35 others injured so badly that many of them will die. There were no dust elimination suction fans in the wrecked building and no precautions against explosions were taken since the union in the plant was destroyed. During the war the plant, which employs 800 men was organized and won union recognition thru a decision of the War Labor Board.

In the general attack against the unions in 1919 when the Steel Strike was at its height the Corn Product workers' agreement expired. The company refused recognition and initiated a fight on the union which lasted many months. In a year the union was completely destroyed and the open shop established. This system here meant that every man with union affiliations or sympathies was summarily fired, an elaborate spy system installed and the "American Plan" of efficiency put into effect. Except for the 8-hour day all concessions won by the union were lost.

The starch plant operates 24 hours a day with 3 shifts, seven days a week. Explosions are not unknown in this kind of plants. This same company has experienced them in their works at Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Edgewater, N. J. The men worked in constant fear. The grinding room of the starch works here was built to accommodate explosions. The walls and ceiling were of glass. This explosion began in the grinding room where the walls easily gave way, the men who have since died in the hospitals were from this department. The dry starch building where the main explosion took place is connected with the grinding room by a conveyor which carries the starch to be powdered and packed for shipment.

It was in this department that the plant's production is measured and loaded for market. The building was an old one that was not made over in the re-construction of the plant. There were 35 or 40 men employed on its 4 different floors. The explosion spent its force here, completely demolishing the building as though it were an egg shell. Every man in the department was killed.

While the union was functioning one of its condition was that two men be kept at work in the dry starch building removing the dust. On Sunday, because of union double-time the plant was shut down, and this opportunity was taken by the dust men to "blow" the machines and clean the conveyors. Since the fall of the union no attention had been paid the dust and it had accumulated in deadly quantities thru out the entire building. The three shifts that pack and load the day's out put compete with each others for production records. Survivors say that the only consideration paid by the "efficiency experts" to the dust was a childish instruction to the men who sweep the floor to wrap their brooms with burlap.

The plant is a ghastly sepulchre of ice for the curious crowds that mill around the high steel fence of the plant. Ten miles away in Peoria's most luxurious hotel, federal and state officers are in conference to "investigate" the explosion. The Corn Product Company is a Standard Oil concern.

THREE BANKERS GO TO BERLIN

Robt. Minor

UNITED FARMERS IN BIG FIGHT ON THE MILK TRUST

Profiteers Can't Disrupt Producers' Unions

The milk supply of Chicago has been reduced 75% as a result of the attempt of the profiteering milk corporations to disrupt the Milk Producers' Association.

Until recently there were two associations of milk producers in the field and as is the case when there are two rival labor unions in the same industry, the bosses played one association against the other.

Recently however, the two organizations of milk producers united and decided to resist the efforts of the Milk Trust to reduce the price of milk to the producer.

All the plants of the Bowman Dairy company are picketed, and roads leading to them are watched by the farmers. Their language is taking on a progressive color, such terms as a "united front" and "solidarity" being heard frequently.

F. T. Fowler, president of the Milk Producers' Association declares that according to a statement issued by Secretary Pushkewicz of the city Cost of Living Committee the distributor now charging 14 cents a quart, could sell at 13 cents and still make a 21¼ profit.

The Milk Producers' Association has appealed to the Chicago Federation of Labor to assist them in getting a charter from the A. F. of L. This is the first time a producing farmers' organization has asked to join the A. F. of L. and the move is hailed as another link between the farmers and city workers. When the farmers get a charter it is expected that the milk wagon drivers' union will refuse to handle scab milk.

McAdoo Unmasked as Original Russian Recognition Foe While Hughes' Plot Falls by Wayside

(Washington Correspondence to "The Daily Worker")

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When the Russian Soviet Government, thru its foreign minister, George Tchitcherin, in reply to the obvious suggestion for diplomatic reapproachment contained in President Coolidge's address to congress, held out the olive branch for a joint conference to compose the outstanding differences between Russia and the United States, Secretary of State Hughes within 24 hours, with a haste unheard of in diplomatic procedure, dispatched a note to Moscow via Riga slamming the door in the face of the Soviet Republic.

But the closing of the door of recognition to Soviet Russia by Secretary Hughes serves as an excellent opening for the big fight for recognition by the progressive senators who have been collecting data on the

(Continued on page 2.)

Expose Oil Trust's Open Shop

THE DAILY WORKER will publish a series of articles on the recent disaster at Pekin, Ill., and the conditions among the workers there both before and after the disaster. Tom Tippet, who covered the disaster in the Standard Oil Trust's Open Shop plant, in the story appearing in an adjoining column, will write the series. Watch for it!

Help Break Rockefeller's Grip

Daily Worker Sub Rates Cut!

Subscription rates to THE DAILY WORKER have been materially reduced. The new rates are set at $6 a year, $3.50 for 6 months and $2 for 3 months outside of Chicago. By carrier in Chicago the rate remains at $10 a year and $1 per month; by mail in Chicago prices have been reduced to $8 a year and $4.50 for 6 months.

With the new low prices asked for THE DAILY WORKER, it is expected that within the next few months it will have more readers than any other daily labor paper in America has ever secured.

For the Chicago readers and prospective Chicago readers, who may query why the rates are higher for Chicago than in other places, it is explained that due to the fact that second class mail privileges are extended only for mail outside of Chicago, mailing costs within the city are more than $2 a year higher than for outside.

Those who have subscribed for THE DAILY WORKER at the higher prices, will receive the paper for a proportionately longer period of time. THE DAILY WORKER business office announces.

U. S. AIDS WALL STREE DOLLAR PLO

Great Fear of Labor's Grow Discontent in Europe

Brigadier General Charles G. Da will preside over the first session the sub-committee of experts inv gating the German financial situ under auspices of the Reparati Commission in Paris on January 1

The other sub-committee char with the investigation of the exp of German capital will delay meet until Jan. 21st, so as to give Ho M. Robinson, its American member chance to arrive on time for the sions.

These conferences to fix Germa ability to pay reparations will haps be the biggest gathering financiers since the close of the w Should these bankers fail to prop tottering Germany the chances working class revolution sweep Europe will be greater than e Fifteen delegates representing financial and industrial brains of United States, England, France, I gium and Italy will convene to de ways and means of compelling German working masses to pay lions in reparations while at the time continuing to pay heavy fr to the German capitalists and lords.

U. S. Representatives Reactionar

Among the prominent internatio bankers participating as experts Reginald McKenna, formerly Britis Chancellor of the Exchequer and n Chairman of the Midland Bank; M Aithalin, director of the Banque Par et Pays Bas; and Jean V. Parmentie one of the managers of the Cred Foncier de France.

America's "Big Three" at the c ference are typical representatives Big Business. They are all out-a out reactionaries and uncompromis enemies of the workers.

Brigadier General Dawes is the who sold McKinley, the first imp president, to the American peop He is President of the Central Tr Co. of Illinois. General Dawes, of called "Hell-and-Maria" Dawes, w Chairman of the General Purchasin Board handling supplies for t American military forces, and w the first Director of the Budg "Hell-and-Maria" Dawes is an op shopper and an eat-em-alive swas buckler whose attitude towards la is best summed up in an address recently delivered to the Chic Chamber of Commerce in which said that "the politicians these d are afraid of the labor unions, mu of which are headed by criminals. need men who are not afraid of —who are ready to fight."

Morgan Interests Well Represente

Owen D. Young, the second Am ican member, is one of the directo of the International Chamber of Co merce, the United States Chamber Commerce, the Federal Reserve Ba of New York, the Bankers Trust Co pany, and Chairman of the Ra Corporation of America which recently attacked by the Fed Trade Commission for exercising illegal monopoly of wireless tra mission circuits throughout the wo Mr. Young was a member of Wilson second Industrial Conference and now Chairman of the General Elect Co. which has extensive interests Europe.

Henry M. Robinson, the fifth American representative, is a Los Angeles lawyer and financier. He president of the First National Ban of Los Angeles and is intimately identified with many other financi and industrial institutions. Mr. Robinson is closely associated with t storied rubber industrial empire development companies in Southern California, and the anti-union Amer ican Telephone and Telegraph Co.

The spokesman of Owen D. Young and Henry M. Robinson Morgan interests are well represe ed. E. R. Stettinius and Dwight Morrow, who are partners of Morgan & Co. are also directors the General Electric Co. Mr. Ro son has for many years been closely associated with J. P. Morgan.

How much importance our ruli ciers attach to these conferences evident from the following state

(Continued on Page 2)

"A WEEK!"

A Chance at Last to Get a Glimpse of the New Literature Created by the Young Writers of Soviet Russia. Watch "THE DAILY WORKER" for the First Installment of the World-Famous Bolshevik Novel "A WEEK," by Jury Libedinsky, an Epic of the Russian Revolution.

WILL APPEAR SOON

...E RESTAURANT ...FUSED LICENSE ...Y LABOR SOLONS

...Citizens' Alliance Is Frantic Over Defeat

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., — Despite the efforts of Sam Levy, lobbyist for the Citizens' Alliance, the open shop organization in this city, the labor members in the city council succeeded in...mbered an attempt to give ...operating license to restaurants ...ing George Demos and Stafford ...ers of their known antagonism to ...Hotel and Restaurant Employes' ...

...ey had been consulting frantically ...with Alderman Brown and Buck to ...the licenses thru the council, but ...to the prompt action of Alderman Bastis, labor, in moving to strike ...ree anti-labor restaurants from ...license lists, the attempt of the ...ionaries fell thru. The motion to ...ke the licenses was supported by ...dermen Bastis, Scott, Gisslen, Ben...Dunleavy and Hadley and was ...ed by the council with the oppo...n of the tools of the Citizen's ...liance.

The Hughes' Plot Falls by the Wayside

(Continued from page 1)

...question. The senators who have recently returned from Europe without ...exception, favor recognition. This fact has angered Mr. Hughes, who ...unofficially informed the public thru the press, that their views have caused ...indignation among administration circles.

...Upon what grounds Mr. Hughes bases his charges that the Soviet ...government is guilty of "bad faith" in its dealings with the United States ...is not known. Charges made by Secretary of State Hughes, George D. Herron, the "expert" brought over from Italy and ...Haig, and the millionaire playboy, Mr. Vanderlip, ...

The Cause of Bad Dreams

...No sooner had Mr. Hughes disposed of the ...ogey Bolshevik menace than the latter turned itself as if by magic into a hornet's nest. Angry ...progressive senators began to buzz ominously around the secretary's ears. ...Senator Ladd of North Dakota introduced a resolution requesting the secretary of state to provide the senate with information concerning Soviet Russian policy, particularly with reference to any "secret agreement, confidential understandings, diplomatic arrangements or verbal contracts" existing between the State Department and foreign nations "with a view to prohibiting, restricting or regulating trade" between Russia and the United States. The secretary was also requested to furnish the senate with all information concerning the alleged activities of the Russian government in spreading propaganda here.

...Dazzled but not subdued, Mr. Hughes immediately gave the public a ...sample of the kind of "evidence" his Department of Justice can turn out ...at a moment's notice by making public an alleged letter of instructions ...from the Communist International to the Workers Party of America. This ...letter after going into the technical details of making bombs and training ...bomb throwers wound up with a fourth of July peroration hoping that in ...the not far distant future, the red flag would be raised over the White ...House.

...This did not take very well, so instead of open fabrication, forgery ...was resorted to. The secretary of state next had his agents translate or ...mistranslate an article from the Nov. 7, 1922, issue of Izvestia, the official ...organ of the Soviet Government, designed to prove that the Communist ...International and the Soviet government were identical.

Editor Charges Forgery

M. Steklov, editor of Izvestia, accused Secretary of State Hughes of changing the sense of the article. "Mr. Hughes," he writes, "having extracted a few lines out of their proper context of the article, added several lines of his own, thus changing the sense. Despite the external coincidence of the separate words, I still categorically declare that by doing my words in the manner Mr. Hughes did, he consciously committed forgery."

M. Steklov continues: "As regards the material bonds between Soviet Russia and the Communist International, as contained in the November article, Mr. Hughes omitted the following phrase: "The matter at issue is not material assistance about which the bourgeois press is speaking, which is a myth, but bonds of a spiritually political nature."

Mr. Hughes in his willingness to obey the dictates of the international bankers who are fighting Russian recognition has apparently bit off more than he can chew. There is division even in administration circles. It is reported on good authority that even the department of Justice doubts its ability to furnish Mr. Hughes with the kind of documents necessary to make good before a senatorial committee the charges of Soviet plots in the before this country will enter into any negotiations looking to a resumption of relations went to the support of Soviet enemies.

"Secretary Hughes in his flat rejection of Tchitcherin's overtures said the spreading of propaganda in the United States was the "most serious" offense of the Soviet government. The Senate judiciary committee's inquiry unearthed a memorandum prepared by R. M. Leffingwell, then assistant Secretary of the Treasury, for the Secretary of the Treasury on December 10, 1917, a little over a month after the soviets overthrew the Kerensky regime, which contains these recommendations:

Real Plotters Exposed

"I think the present situation calls for large expenditures for propaganda and for relief, and that [illegible] and military supplies should be sent forward to Russia; that so far as money is in hand, here available, for that purpose, it should be used, and that so far as it is wanting the President's discretionary fund should be used.

"It is important also that the United States should decide promptly whether it will give aid to Kaledin and the southern Russians" (fighting the soviets).

The committee found:

"According to a partial report by President Wilson of the expenditures made by him under the $150,000,000 appropriation given him for the purpose of prosecuting the war, it appears he spent $15,816,523.17 for investigations, relief work, etc., in Russia in 1917 and 1918."

A Costly Campaign

The report includes $25,000 for a publicity campaign in Russia."

Former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo suggested the policy which has been followed in the matter of nonrecognition of the soviet government in a letter to Secretary of State Lansing, dated January 17, 1918, two months and a half after the soviets came into power.

He demanded not only that all of the terms and conditions of the Russian debt be recognized, but that all of the transactions with Bakhmeteff be ratified.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, commenting on the publication of the Hughes' forgery, declared, "It is inconceivable that the President of the United States would have in his message to Congress, tacitly invited the Russian government to apply formally for recognition had either the Department of State or the Attorney General, had in their possession such information as Mr. Hughes now points to. I think it will be proved beyond question that the evidence which they have is a myth and the product of the unbalanced minds of some sleuth who for some time past a la A. Mitchell Palmer has been able to see long-whiskered bolsheviks hovering over the capitol here in Washington. In my opinion the detective dream will be exploded when it reaches the floor of the Senate."

McAdoo's Plan

The vendetta of Secretary Hughes against Russia is revealed as the brain child of Mr. McAdoo, Ku-Klux Klan favorite as presidential aspirant in the Democratic party. The in two different political camps they prove themselves loyal servants of the money power against the money power's common enemy. The son-in-law of Woodrow Wilson, the world's champion political mountebank will soon seek to rally the workers of this country to his banner, but the workers will remember the unholy alliance between McAdoo the Democrat and Hughes the Republican against the Workers government of Russia.

While Mr. Hughes and his masters carry on this crusade against the Soviet Republic the nations of Europe are vieing with each other in making trade agreements or political agreements with that country and while the Soviet idea is as repugnant to the European business men as it is to American capitalists the former have a sense of reality and know that whether they deal with Russia or not the Soviet idea is bound to win as it knows no barriers. And before long millions of American unemployed workers will be asking Mr. Hughes the well fed politician, why he continues to shut off the great Russian market from the product of America's factories thus shutting off employment from American workers.

Union men favor the TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE because—it is good, that it is something to Foster.

GREETINGS

from

the

Friends

of

Soviet Russia

(National Office)

to

The Daily Worker

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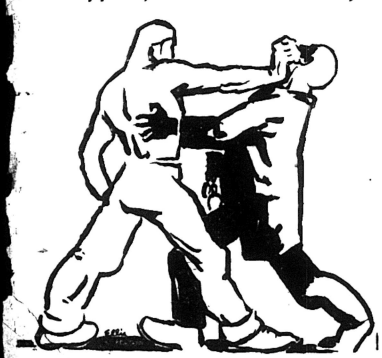
GET BEHIND THE RUTHENBERG APPEAL

This Appeal, Soon To Be Heard, Is The Cornerstone of Michigan Defense



To All Friends of Militant Labor:

The workers of America are faced with the menace of the Johnson Bill—a "Super-Blacklist" against alien workers, and the Sterling Bill—**a national anti-syndicalism bill**, so drastic that under its provisions the simple exhibition of a button or emblem denoting sympathy with Soviet Russia or workers' Germany might be interpreted as rendering a worker liable to five years in prison or $5,000 fine, or both.

Whether this Sterling Bill passes or not depends on the opposition labor puts up and to a large extent upon the number of convictions secured under the state laws. Thus, the Michigan anti-syndicalism law becomes the focus of attention—and the Foster-Ruthenberg defense paramount in importance.

The official labor baiters of the Burns-Daugherty "Department of Justice," stinging from past defeats, have now turned their attention to Michigan and are out to smash the Ruthenberg appeal, which is about to be heard.

The **Ruthenberg Appeal** is the cornerstone of the Michigan Defense—if the appeal is successful, it is extremely unlikely that the cases of the other 32 defendants will be brought to trial at all.

The Defense Council must have plenty fighting material and must not be obliged to leave things undone for lack of funds.

This makes it necessary for the defense to concentrate all its energies and resources on the period just ahead. The Labor Defense Council sends out the immediate slogan, "GET BEHIND THE RUTHENBERG APPEAL."

We ask that you come to the support of the Foster-Ruthenberg Defense—generously and NOW. Send your contribution and what you can collect from others on the contribution blank printed below.

You may have already in the past supported the Labor Defense Council and sacrificed for the defense of Foster and Ruthenberg. But the present situation is critical. Keep the Michigan defendants out of jail, free to lead the fight of the workers.

GET BEHIND THE RUTHENBERG APPEAL!

Fraternally yours,
LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL.

Room 307, Federation Bldg.
166 W. Washington St.
Chicago, Ill.

LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL,
Chicago, Ill.

Here is my contribution of $ ..... toward the winning of the Ruthenberg Appeal.

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CITY..... STATE.....

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GREETINGS

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WHERE MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND WORKERS BANK

AMALGAMATED IN $3,000 GIFT TO GERMAN WORKERS

Clothing Workers Plan Drive on West Coast

The General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in session in Chicago, voted $3,000 to the needle trade workers of Germany, who are now in a condition of extreme want as a result of the terrible state of that country brought on by the decline and demoralization of the capitalist system.

Sidney Hillman, General President of the Amalgamated, in a special interview to The Daily Worker declared that the organization was in a very satisfactory condition despite the depression in the industry.

Organization Drive Planned

A plan is being formulated for an organization campaign on the Pacific coast where the industry is newly established and rapidly spreading in the ready-made clothing business.

The report of the American-Russian Industrial Corporation, with recommendations that will further advance the Amalgamated's assistance to Soviet Russia, was adopted.

A large number of organizers will be placed in the field at once, declared President Hillman. Their activities will be mainly directed toward what are known as the out-of-town shops, where the attempt is made by employers to establish old sweat-shop conditions.

Big Fund on Hand

The Board decided to establish an Unemployment Insurance Fund, in the New York market along the lines now existing in the Chicago market. The Fund now held in the Chicago district amounts to three quarters of a million dollars.

Favorable condition in the affairs of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' two banks are reported. Their combined resources at the present time are in excess of five million dollars.

Greetings from

Greek Branch W. P.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Saturday Night: He tells the Boss to go to Hell.

Monday Morning: He slinks back to work, as Meek as can be.

Secretary Hughes Continues To Spread Communist Propaganda

The latest eruption of the bewhiskered Secretary of State to come to our attention as we go to press is a letter sent to the Workers' Party of America by Gregory Zinoviev, Chairman of the Communist International, greeting the American party on its decision to start a Communist daily. A telegram to the same effect was printed in "THE WORKER", but the complete text of the article which appeared in the Moscow Pravda, Dec. 14, last, was translated by Mr. Hughes' retainers and sent out over the wires to the American newspapers.

We desire to acknowledge our excellent piece of Communist propaganda. His friend Gompers will not thank him for it.

"The American workers whose thoughts and ideas for many years have been dominated by Gompers and Hillquit are beginning now to bestir themselves and rally around the young American Communist party," the translation says.

"Whoever desires," the translation continues, "to aid the Communist party to become, not a guild organization defending only the narrow class interests of the proletariat, but a party of the proletariat, such a person must, after having established a workers' party, direct its attention also to the conquest of the peasantry.

"In this respect the American Communist first felt out the new path. The American Communists have founded the labor farmers' party (preserving to be sure their Communist proletariat party as an independent organization.).

"Let the American comrades with still greater energy labor to conquer before all the hearts of the American proletariat, to snatch the American indebtedness to Mr. Hughes for this working class and its labor unions out of the tenacious, dead embrace of Gompers and other agents of capital."

14 Washington State Politicals

SEATTLE.—There are 14 political and classwar prisoners in Washington state instead of nine, as previously reported. C. E. Payne, editor, Industrial Worker, lists eight Centralia I. W. W. defendants convicted. One was declared criminally insane. He is to be confined until a sanity board or physician of some kind declares him mentally responsible. The other seven are sentenced to serve 25 to 40 years each in the penitentiary for defending their hall in 1919 against an American legion mob.

Merrick Frameup Trial Jan. 15

HAVERHILL, Mass.—John E. Merrick, the shoe worker being held under $15,000 bond to answer a charge of planting dynamite at the shoe factory of Knipe Bros. Inc., Haverhill, will go to trial on or about Jan. 15.

ANGLO-SAXON SECTION, MOSCOW IMMIGRANTS' CLUB, GREETS DAILY

Leontinsky 16, Moscow, Russia.

The English-speaking immigrants in Moscow, having suffered at the hands of Capitalism in America and Great Britain, and now living in freedom in the Workers' and Peasants' Republic of Soviet Russia, send GREETINGS TO THE "DAILY WORKER", ORGAN OF THE FIGHTING WORKERS AND FARMERS OF AMERICA, AND TO THE WORKERS PARTY.

Workers and Farmers of America, support your fighting "Daily"! Rally to your Party!

Success to the "Workers' Daily"!

Long live the Workers Party and the Workers and Farmers of America!

On behalf of the Bureau,
With Communist Greetings,
JOHN EMERY,
H. GERISH.

AMALGAMATION IN AUSTRALIA

A movement is now on foot in Australia to amalgamate all the various unions in the government railway services of Australia into one powerful union. If this scheme is carried out it will make the railway union the largest on the Australian continent.

Exposes Despicable Fink In Employ of the Hotel Owners

Fulvera, joined the Hotel Workers branch last summer and immediately approached Miss Elster with the view to inducing her to turn over the names of the members of the union to the Hotel owners. For this work she was promised to pay her $15.00 a week and additional sums for such special services as she might be called upon from time to time.

Miss Elster informed M. Obermeier, Secretary-Treasurer of the organization, at once of the offer and the latter instructed her to appear disposed to accept the offer with a view of getting the goods on the fink. She gave him lists which she secured and these were secured from Obermeier. Fulver gave her $15.00 and a five dollar bill on Dec. 16.

The spy signed a document guaranteeing to pay Miss Elster the sum of $30.00 per week in the event of her losing her position as a result of her work for him. This document she immediately turned over to Obermeier.

The officers of the New York Hotel Workers' Union and particularly the young girl, Miss Elster, are to be complimented for their action in immediately putting the skids under this human sewer rat. He is only one of the many that infest the labor movement. And the fact that the trade unions, conservative as well as radical are their happy hunting ground bears evidence to the fear in which the unions are held by the employing class.

The unions are the first line of defence of the workers against their exploiters and the latter use every dirty method to smash the unions and expose their membership to danger. When a radical union such as the Hotel Workers exists, the bosses are still more willing to get rid of it because its officers are imbued not alone with the intention to improve the daily conditions of the workers but to reach far beyond that to the goal which will end all exploitation with the emancipation of all workers from wage slavery and the establishment of the Proletarian state on the ruins of the capitalist system.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

The Workers' Daily

By ABRAM SAKIEL.

The Daily Worker comes into existence due to the remarkable efforts of thousands of workers of this country. It was on the funds subscribed to and contributed by thousands of workers that made it possible to begin the publication of the first Communist daily in the English language. And now that the Daily Worker is no more a dream but a reality, the workers must not cease to take the keenest interest in it.

It is up to the militant workers to boost the circulation of their daily among their fellow workers in the trade unions, shops, factories, mines and mills.

Every reader of the Daily must also become one of its regular correspondents. A Communist paper must reflect the life of the workers. This can be made possible only when the workers themselves write for the "Worker" about their every-day experiences. It matters little whether the articles and letters written by the workers for their paper are written in correct English or in polished literary style. It is the contents, the facts, that count.

The editorial staff of "The Daily Worker" will take care of the literary side of such articles and letters coming from the rank and file, from the thousands of wage-slaves who make "The Daily Worker" possible. Letters to "The Daily Worker" coming from the rank and file, even if not all published, serve as a source of inspiration to the editors, enabling them to get direct information about the needs of the workers in various parts of the country, of their bitter every-day experiences.

The workers have made the appearance of the Daily possible by contributing the necessary funds. They must now build its circulation among the broad masses of their fellow workers and must become part and parcel of its editorial staff.

LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER, THE PAPER OF THE WORKERS, FOR THE WORKERS, AND BY THE WORKERS.

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THE DAILY WORKER

GREETS THE WORKING-CLASS

On the occasion of its first issue THE DAILY WORKER pledges:

To support the workers of the United States and everywhere in the world, in their struggle against the capitalist class.
To fight always for the interests of the workers.
To participate in the daily struggles to increase the strength and conditions of the workers.
To direct its attention always toward the goal of complete emancipation.
To work to build up the strength and militancy of the trade unions.
To help organize the unorganized workers.
To help to organize and build up a militant mass labor party.

THE DAILY WORKER will fulfill all the newspaper needs of the working-class.

All the news of the world that is of interest to the workers will be printed in its columns, so that American workers can learn about what is happening in politics, the labor movement, in industry and as a result of this information, be better able to solve the problems of the American labor movement.

THE DAILY WORKER editorials and articles will clarify the issues of the labor struggle and show the way to victorious activity.

THE DAILY WORKER cartoons will dramatize the issues and stimulate the workers to action.

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OF THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS

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We greet with joy and exultation the statement of the C. E. C. that The Daily Worker will appear on the 13th of January.

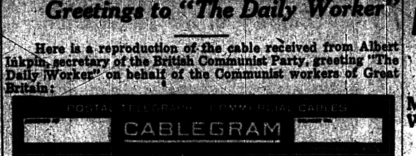
District No. 3, in convention assembled, considers the successful campaign for the establishment of The Daily Worker as a major achievement of the party and pledge our support to it.

The Daily Worker must from the date of its appearance grow in strength and influence.

LONG LIVE THE FIRST ENGLISH COMMUNIST DAILY!

British Communist Party Cables Greetings to "The Daily Worker"

Here is a reproduction of the cable received from Albert Inkpin, secretary of the British Communist Party, greeting "The Daily Worker" on behalf of the Communist workers of Great Britain:



12dbk 21fp 20 via RX
London Dec 22 1923
Workers Daily
1009 North State ST Chicago

Advent of daily marks magnificent stride forward for american workers executive british party will follow progress with keenest appreciation good wishes for success

Inkpin Secretary

17 Rec 557a

Irish-American Workers Greet "The Daily Worker"

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY.

With the signing of the treaty bringing the so-called Irish Free State into existence the movement for Irish independence in the United States went on the rocks. The capitalist politicians who graced the platform when the propaganda for an Irish Republic was at its highest immediately accepted the new order of things and the great majority of them boosted the imperialistic Free State just as ardently as they had formerly shouted for the Republic.

The Irish movement in the United States has always been the football of capitalistic politics. Radicals paid very little attention to it, being of the opinion that it is nationalistic and therefore untouchable.

Communists however not being petrified dogmatists who have swallowed the three volumes of Das Kapital but failed to digest them appreciate the propaganda value of the movement for the national liberation of oppressed peoples and are taking a lively interest in all such movements.

Nationalism in Ireland which takes on an anti-Imperialist character is serving the purpose of weakening British imperialism, therefore communists support the Republican agitation in Ireland and the Irish-American organizations that support the Irish republicans even though these organizations are minus a constructive program or accept the fact of the class struggle.

The rank and file of the Irish workers in America are in favor of the Republican movement in Ireland and are providing the finances with which De Valera and his faction wage the struggle at home. Many of them, however, are not satisfied with De Valera's leadership because he does not go to the bottom of things. The more radical among the Irish in America and the number is constantly increasing are becoming more and more anti-clerical. They see in the Roman Church one of the principal enemies of Ireland and attribute Ireland's unsuccessful struggles in the past to the Roman connection which enabled Irish priests to inform the British government through the confessional of any plots against the safety of his realm. Besides that, the Papal Bull granting the British king the power to rule Ireland for the consideration of one penny from each Irish house to the Vatican treasury gave British Occupation of Ireland, Papal sanction which to the ignorant Catholics meant divine sanction.

The progressive Irish workers in America believe that the capitalist system is the main enemy of the Irish workers as it is of all workers. But a concerted attack must be carried on against the Black International of Rome and against the British government. The radical Irish workers in America also cast in their lot with the revolutionary movement here. They know that their duty is to fight for freedom here in America as well as fight for Irish freedom three thousand miles away.

The Irish workers of America who hold the same ideal of a republic as was held by James Connolly greet the Daily Worker and pledge themselves to support it. They know from experience that the truth cannot be expected from the capitalist press.

Greetings from Spanish Branch of New York.

Greetings from Jewish Branch Cleveland

Dr. Rasnick (The well-knows Pittsburgh Dentist), now located at 645 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa., wishes to announce to all his patrons that the office is now open Wednesday and Saturday nights until 9 o'clock to accommodate those who work during the day. Also, that all out-of-town patients, who desire to have their teeth attended to, will be allowed half of the car-fare.

Appointment can be made by phone or by mail.

Dr. Rasnick

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Write to BOX A. A. THE DAILY WORKER.

We, a group of workers of Hart Schaffner & Marx, Shop A3, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, greet the first issue of "The Daily Worker" and wish you success in fighting for the interests of the workers. We pledge our whole-hearted support to you.

JEROME POSNER,
M. BEZOWSKY, } Committee.

FIGHT McADOO ALLY AMONG THE FARM-LABORITES

Minnesota Chairman Is Working for Democrats

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A bitter fight is being made by State Chairman F. A. Pike of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party to deliver the party to the Democrats in the event that William G. McAdoo gets the presidential nomination. This is clear from reports issued by the McAdoo headquarters at Chicago.

At the conference that was held here November 15, sentiment of the assembled delegates from all over the country was unanimous, that a call be issued by the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, for a great national nominating convention to be held at the Twin Cities, May 30.

The delegates present were astonished to hear Mr. Pike make a bitter and stupid attack upon the proposal to hold the May 30th convention. The only clear idea to be gained from his confused speech was that the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, of which he was careful to state he was the "legal" Chairman, should not join in a national Farmer-Labor movement until the other state Farmer-Labor parties showed more willingness to participate. His position was that nothing should be done on the matter of presidential nominations until after the old party conventions. He further stated as his own opinion that the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party should remain a state organization, and if one of the old parties nominated a "Progressive," the Minnesota organization should support him.

Now it becomes clear why he, the legal chairman of a state third party, was in favor of a nonpartisan stand nationally. Mr. Pike is a lawyer and a former democrat. He lost his standing among the democrats and joined the Farmer-Labor Party by having himself appointed state chairman, a very strategic position because it enables him to call, as he is doing now, hand picked conferences in the various state congressional districts. One of these conferences has just been held at which the only matters discussed was a series of resolutions written or inspired by Pike. Two of these resolutions are worthy of note. One authorized the state chairman to call a state conference and the other opposed the holding of the May 30th convention.

The conference was handpicked by Pike the resolution against the May 30th convention met with vigorous opposition. William Mahoney, who was present, led the opposition on the grounds that the delegates were wholly uninformed on the real issues at stake. Following the close cut argument of Mahoney, Mr. Pike made a wild and excited attack upon the idea of calling the national Farmer-Labor convention. He argued that if one of the old parties nominated a "progressive" it would be unnecessary for the Farmer-Labor Party to have a national candidate. In spite of the fact that Pike's conference was made-to-order, the resolution against the May 30th convention was only carried by a vote of 16 to 12.

Mr. Pike is not alone in this attempt to block the national convention. Thomas Van Lear, the business manager of the Minnesota Daily Star, has allowed himself and the paper to line up with the Democratic Party. It is at present engaged in a campaign to show that the Communists are behind the Farmer-Labor movement and the proposed May 30th convention.

Pike and Van Lear are typical, unscrupulous opportunist politicians. They are true representatives of the Democratic party and its economic interests. They are in politics for the spoils, they know little about and care less for the genuine Farmer-Labor movement. They will side track and destroy it if they can to serve the bidding of their masters.

Mr. Pike is now working to organize a state conference of the Farmer-Labor party representatives. No doubt his program will be to deliver the party to a proposition of endorsing a national democratic ticket.

In the meantime sentiment for the May 30th convention continues to grow. Every gathering of the various state Farmer-Labor parties held since Nov. 15, has endorsed the May 30th convention.

Russian Congress Opens

MOSCOW.—The first All-Russian Congress of Scientific Workers has been inaugurated here. Upon the reports of Gregory Zinovieff, President of the Communist International and Chairman of the Petrograd Soviet, Mr. Lunacharsky, People's Commissar of Education, and Mr. Semashko, People's Commissar of Health, the Congress unanimously passed a resolution to the following effect: the former cleavage between the scientific workers and the laboring class is, today, a thing of the past; those former dissensions have now been supplanted by an ever growing rapprochement in the process of one common work of restoration of the country's economic and cultural life.

Congratulations on the birthday of "The Daily Worker" and Camilla Classen's 60th birthday. January 13, 1924.

From H. P. Classen.

Week Daily for "The Daily"!

All Over The World

THE STRUGGLE IN GERMANY

The struggle in the German Republic against the monarchist reactionaries seems apparently to be ended by the victory of the Ebert-Stresemann government. But in reality, the only achievement of the reactionaries by the active collaboration of the social-democrats in this criminal move, the workers all over the country are joining the Communist Party. Since the days of the Kapp adventure, thousands of miners left the pits because of the discharge of a number of workers who refused to obey the order of Kahr. The only healthy result of this new traitorous act is the continued increase of influence and membership of the Communist Party and Young Communist League, which are growing daily in spite of their having been outlawed by Germany's dictator, General Hans von Seeckt.

Even the intellectuals and petty business men are now following the leadership of the Communists as the sole agent capable of regenerating the life of the nation by the actual setting up of a new system of society. At a meeting of intellectuals and students' organizations in Berlin, resolutions of agreement with the Communists were adopted and ten bourgeois youth unions declared themselves ready to join the struggle for the emancipation of the proletariat together with the communists.

The Rote Fahne, central organ of the Communist Party, altho suppressed by von Seeckt is appearing illegally, and being circulated in great quantities, under the name of the Rote Sturmfahne (red storm banner.)

Because of the suppressive acts, the executive committee of the Communist Party has voted to move to a neighboring country, from which the revolutionary activities of the working class will be directed until the attainment of power by the German proletariat which is conceded to be a matter of only a short time.

• • • •

DEVELOPMENTS IN NORWAY

While the struggle goes on ever more sharply in Germany, France, Poland and other continental countries, the Labor Party of Norway has broken from the Communist International, a minority of the convention, which took place in Christiania a short while ago, forming itself into the Communist Party of Norway and immediately declaring its unreserved affiliation to the Communist International.

The fight in the Norwegian party is of long standing. The group of intellectuals, centering around the publication "Mot Dag," had done all in its power to break the party away from the international. Party comrades faithful to Communist principles were not permitted to voice their opposition to the tactics of the socialists. Many were expelled and the Young Communist League, which stood by the Communist International was gagged completely.

The fight centered around the decisions of the Communist International for a struggle for a workers' and farmers' government, the campaign against religion and the centralization of discipline. Besides this, the trade union leaders combined with the "Mot Dag" faction in a fight against the policy of affiliation to the Red Trade Union International. After a long struggle, both within the party and at international congresses, the splitters broke the party. The newly formed Communist Party is already issuing its own daily, the Kommunistblad.

• • • •

THE WHITE TERROR IN BRAZIL

At the other end of the globe, the Communists are being subjected to a reactionary suppression by the capitalists. The Communist Party of Brazil is having its most active comrades jailed upon the flimsiest excuses, and many cases without any reason being given at all. Comrade Candlas, delegate to the fourth congress of the Communist International, is in jail. So also are Comrades Peres, Silva, Brandac, the proletarian writer, Marcillo, Escobar, Dias and Persira, who published a prophetic pamphlet in March 1918, saying that the overthrow of German militarism would be accomplished by the bolsheviks.

Many comrades are being sent to convict prisons or deported and the protests of trade unions are ignored. One union was actually suppressed for such a protest.

• • • •

WITH AMERICAN LABOR

Labor is seeing the need for a daily press more and more. The support which has been given to the campaign of the Workers Party to establish "The Daily Worker" is one evidence of this fact. Organized labor in Alameda County, (Oakland) Calif., is piling up support for the publication of a local daily which shall be the organ of the working class as opposed to the reactionary capitalist rags which infest the western (and eastern) section of this country. A labor daily in Oakland will make the second one on the Pacific coast, the first being the Seattle Union Record, which has, unfortunately, degenerated into a mere sheet and used as an organ for the pushing of wildcat speculation schemes of certain labor faking politicians. Here's hoping the latter.

Definite proof that the organized labor movement is in favor of amalgamation is seen in the conference of the railway unions. Practically every state in the union has many provisions in their by-laws, resolutions, and decisions of additional endorsements come in every day.

Birthday Greetings to "THE DAILY WORKER"

From coast to coast, from the lakes to the gulf, the Birthday Greetings have been pouring in to "The Daily Worker". Thousands of workers, everywhere, have made their Birthday Gifts to "The Daily", 25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and up, and here are their names, the names of those who have joined in greeting "The Daily" on the day of its birth. Other lists will be found in other columns. Additional lists will be found in future issues of "The Daily". It isn't too late! Send in your list to "The Daily Worker", 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.

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GREETINGS
from
Czechoslovak
Marxian
Federation
Binghamton,
New York.

Amalgamation, New Leadership Needed to Check the Growing Demoralization of Rail Unions

By KARL FREYBOLD.

How can the railroad workers unions counteract the forces that have failed to organize the non-unionized, to raise the wage level, to enforce the demands and because of the failure of the "outlaw" shopmen's strike of 1922 the unions involved are steadily losing members and strength.

On whom rests there is not a shadow of organization left. The most who still belong to the unions have a feeling of indifference to the unions and lack faith in the present leadership of them. Most of the men see little hope for the future.

These are the facts gathered in talking to dozens of railroad workers employed on railroads centering in Chicago, America's greatest railroad terminal.

Gets Rank and File View

In order to find out what the rank and file of railroad workers thought about their prospects for 1924, and if it was true that the unions were losing members as a result of the shopmens "outlaw" strike of 1922 I hunted up railroad workers and tried to talk with them about conditions both in the transportation industry and the unions.

With the aid of a railroad shop worker I was introduced into the meeting place of workers from one of the lines that had signed an agreement with the union and avoided a strike.

"Yes, it's true that the unions involved in the 'outlaw' strike are pretty well shot to pieces. All sorts of reasons for that I guess. I suppose that when a strike is lost members usually drop out. Nothing can be done about it that I can see. Wait till things change and call another strike and then organize."

Members Lose Interest

"What's the good of a union if it has no power? I pay my dues but that's all. I've lost interest."

"Union? Union hell, its gone."

"We got an agreement from our road this time. But next time it will be a different story."

This is typical of the comment in this group of workers. Playing cards and smoking they would say a few words and relapse into silence. They were indifferent to their union and its fate. They were agreed that things had gone to the dogs but would not try to tell why. On the point of causes they seemed vague. "All sorts of reasons" was the usual answer to the question: "Why?"

Turning to Industrial Unionism

These men agreed that workers dropping out of the old railroad unions did not join other unions. Further west there were a few who joined industrial organizations. Several said the I. W. W. was gaining in some sections.

They were willing that I should use what they had to say but would not give their names. "Print it, but no names, remember."

Afraid that I had gotten into the gathering place of a group of malcontents who were not typical of the present spirit of the railroad workers I went to the entrance of a shop of another line where the unions had recently called off the strike. When the men began to come out after work I went up to one and asked him: "How's the union in this shop since the strike?"

"I don't know. I quit the union when the strike was called off."

"Why?"

"I don't want to talk. I suppose you are a reporter. Well I won't talk to you." And off he walked.

Thought Unions Would Come Back

The second man I spoke to had been secretary of a machinists' local. "We put up a good fight and we are not licked yet. You'll see the railroad workers come back strong."

Yes, he said it was true the unions were losing members. Quite a few but most of them would come back. He understood that in some districts as many as half the men had dropped out of the unions. Lodges had disbanded and turned in their charters. "But you've got to remember this, the union is the only thing that stands between the worker and the conditions of thirty or forty years ago. When the men realize that, then they will come back to the unions."

He refused to give his name but suggested that I go and see Peter Jensen, a machinist working in a railway shop and President of Lodge 492 of the International Association of Machinists.

The other workers to whom I talked at this shop were indifferent and unwilling to comment on either the strike or the union.

Jensen Had Program

I hunted up Jensen. Finally met him in a barbershop where he and other railroad workers were playing cards. He was a typical keen intelligent railroad worker.

"Is it true that the railway unions are losing members and strength?"

"It certainly is. Here in Chicago before the shopmen's strike there were fourteen lodges of the I. A. of M., today there are four."

"What is the reason?"

"The unions are unable to maintain wages and conditions. Men join unions to get benefits, wages, hours and working conditions and when the unions fail to get or keep those benefits the members cease to take an interest in the unions and drop out."

His answers were direct and to the point and delivered without any hesitation. It was plain he had thought about the problem.

Blamed Poor Leadership

"The cause for the failure of the shopmen's strike could be summed up under the head of poor leadership. When the injunction was issued, instead of the efforts of the unions defying it they laid down. And before that the Clerks and Maintainence of Way unions promised to come out with the shopmen in a solid body. They failed. In some places they came out and in some places they didn't.

"At the present time the members of the unions are sore at the union officials for calling off strikes without consulting them. The strike on the Burlington was called off over the protest of the strikers. On the Santa Fe, the Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago and Great Northern, the Nickle Plate Consolidated Lines and many others the strikes have been called off within the last six months."

"The efficiency plan of President Johnson of the I. A. of M. in force on the B. & O. is not at all popular, either or that line or with the men.

Coal At $2.50 a Ton

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A coal mine owned and operated by the New South Wales state government, situated at Lithgow, produces coal at $2.50 per ton as against $5.40 per ton charged by private coal mine owners.

The government makes the same allowances for interest on capital, depreciation on plant, machinery, etc., and all other charges as made by private owners.

In addition the government pays its miners a full week's holiday annually on full pay, as well as further payment to all workers while idle because of accidents at their work. Yet despite this additional expenditure, the government owned mine sells its coal at a price less than half that charged by the private mine owners.

"Is there any hope?"

"Amalgamate!"

Amalgamation Is Urged

"Unless the leaders of the shop crafts come out with a program for amalgamation they will find that they have nothing left to lead."

After talking to Jensen I met Edward Hoskins, President of the American Federation of Railroad Workers.

"How bad is the situation among the railroad unions," I asked. "Everybody I have talked to seems to think it is bad."

"It is. Darn bad. The shopmen's strike is killing the craft unions."

"Are the men who are dropping out of the old unions joining different unions?"

"For the most part they are not. Some are. We are continually signing up men who are discouraged with the old unions. Ours is a democratic industrial union."

Brotherhoods Face Struggle

"For twenty years we have been preaching industrial unionism. We don't expect to make any huge gains in membership due to the present falling off of membership in the other unions."

"The workers are indifferent. Nothing seems to be able to stir them. They have lost faith in leaders and do not seem ready to take things into their own hands."

"The Brotherhoods are facing the prospect of the same sort of thing. The Engineers and Firemen have discovered in their negotiations with the New York Central that there is a concerted move on the part of the railroads to deny all the demands of the men. They are facing a fight. Time alone can tell if they are going to be able to withstand the pressure."

Amalgamation means strength!

PLAN WORLD WIDE PUBLICITY

An international farmers' news service has just been established by the International Farmers' Conference recently held in Moscow and attended by farmers' delegates from all parts of the world. William H. Green, of the Progressive Party of Nebraska, was elected to the presidium of the executive council; the other American delegate being Harold M. Ware of the United Farmers' Educational League, W. H. Walker of the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota, and member of the state legislature, and F. W. Smith of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Friend (To returned soldier with medals for bravery)—"Hello, Cash! You look like a Xmas tree with all that trimming."

Soldier—"That's not trimming. Those are decorations I got in France. I got the trimming since my return."

The Land for the Users'

A Miners' Convention Forecast

A blow from the Left Wing.

DEMAND RELEASE OF FOR 114 WORKERS HELD BY STATES

United Front to Free Class War Prisoners

By HARRISON GEORGE.

Although the long fight for the release of political prisoners languishes in the federal government, which was crowned with success because President Coolidge regarded the release of 32 I. W. W. from Leavenworth as politically expedient to capture liberal support in the next election, this fact leaves in bold relief the vicious persecution suffered by workers under state laws.

Many Politicals Held

There are 114 political prisoners held by the state governments who are political prisoners by every definition of the term, according to the American Civil Liberties Union. Most of them are members of the I. W. W. which has 97 of its members in California prisons as victims of the law against "criminal syndicalists." The Communists have four men in Pennsylvania prisons under the "liberal" administration of Pinchot, and no less than 32 prominent leaders of the Workers Party are yet in danger of ten years imprisonment under the "criminal syndicalist" law of Michigan. Senator Borah, who raised his voice for release of the federal political prisoners will, it is understood, be asked how he can longer keep silent on the persecution of workers in his own state of Idaho, where four men are serving ten years as "criminal syndicalists" merely for membership in a radical labor union.

Efforts are being made by the General Defense Committee of the I. W. W. to intensify publicity for the eight men who were victimized by the Lumber Trust and the American Legion when they defended their hall at Centralia, Wash., from a fourth attack upon it by henchmen of the Weyerhauser interests masquerading as patriots on Armistice Day of 1919. These eight loggers were sentenced to terms of 25 to 40 years after rank intimidation of their jury by armed Legionaries and state troops. Six jurors have sworn since that their verdict was unfair and made by them under duress. A group of A. F. of L. men, called a "labor jury" heard the case tried and reported to the Seattle and Tacoma Labor Councils that the eight men were innocent, yet they are still in Walla Walla prison.

Unions Fight Injunction

The state of California, disgraced by the continued imprisonment of Mooney and Billings after all sentiment against them was shown to be perjured, has also to its shame the vindictive persecution of migratory laborers who do the seasonal work of the state and who are members of the I. W. W. Witnesses appearing for their defense are themselves arrested and tried and a Sacramento judge has issued an unheard of injunction making it contempt of court to belong to the I. W. W. This may be used as a precedent against other unions and a campaign is being made by all labor organizations to defeat the measure, known as the Busick injunction.

While the I. W. W. has the bulk of all state prisoners, the Communists of the Workers Party have the second largest group and recently made an offer to the I. W. W. to unite upon the specific program of a campaign for all working class prisoners convicted in labor cases. While no reply has been received the work of unifying such action is going on locally and 1924 promises to see a vigorous attack on reactionary persecution of workers.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

Negotiate With Soviet

MOSCOW.—The Synod, head organ of the Russian Orthodox Church, is negotiating with the Soviet Government anent the conclusion of an agreement regarding the use of foreign property of the Orthodox church, situated abroad, on the same conditions as prevail for church property within the boundaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Industries for the workers!

Birthday Greetings to
"THE DAILY WORKER"

From coast to coast, from the lakes to the gulf, the Birthday Greetings have been pouring in to "The Daily Worker". Thousands of workers everywhere have made their Birthday Gifts to "The Daily" 25 cents, 50 cents, $1 and up and here are their names, the names of those who have joined in greeting "The Daily" on the day of its birth. Other lists will be found in future issues of "The Daily". It isn't too late! Send your list to "The Daily Worker", 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.

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WORKERS PARTY
ORIENT, ILLINOIS
Greets THE DAILY WORKER
and Pledges the Full Support of Its Members to Make the Militant Labor Press Grow and increase in Power and Influence.

Amalgamation means strength!

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.....Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB.....Business Manager

Page Mr. Hughes!

An advertisement published in the "Economic Review" (a London business paper) for Dec. 15, 1923, reads as follows:

State Bank of the Russian Federated Soviet Republic.

Created by Decree of the Government of October 12, 1921.
Chervonetz
Capital 5,000,000
Total amount of notes issued on Dec. 1, 1923...26,776,000
Gold Reserve of Issue
Dept. 8,741,240
Note: 1 chervonetz is equal to ten gold roubles.

Office:
Negliini Proesd, 12, Moscow.

The bank is represented by over 200 Branches and Agencies in all the principal towns of European and Asiatic Russia; the Bank accepts deposits and opens current accounts in foreign gold and Russian currency; remittances to all parts of European and Asiatic Russia, payable both in Russian and foreign currency effected; documentary credits opened; bills discounted; documents payable in Russia collected; banking business of every description transacted.

London Agents:
Lloyds Bank Limited,
Barclays Bank Limited,
Westminster Bank Limited,
J. Henry Schroder & Co.
Arcos Banking Corporation Ltd.

This completes the advertisement, with the exception of one phrase. Here is the Russian Soviet Government, advertising a full-fledged banking business in the heart of the London financial district, having as its agents some of the strongest and best established of British banks, and having, in addition to the five already listed, "Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 32 Lombard St.,"—the London branch of one of the most powerfully connected of all American banking institutions.

Should Mr. Burns investigate the Guarantee Trust? Should Mr. Hughes write another essay on the connection between the Russian Government and the Third International? Or should the American Government wake up to the fact that the Soviet Government of Russia has become an integral part of the economic life of post-war Europe?

The peasants and poor farmers of every country in the world have continued in degradation as long as they left political and economic power in the hands of the capitalist class. In only one country in the world have the poor farmers taken the political and economic power out of the hands of the exploiting class. That country is Soviet Russia. Only in the Workers and Farmers Republic of Russia are the poor farmers steadily improving their condition.

"Janet March" Suppressed

Joab Banton, district attorney of New York, read a copy of Floyd Dell's latest novel, Janet March, and was inexpressibly shocked. His moral hair stood on end and he immediately went to see the publisher, Alfred Knopf. Mr. Knopf, after confering with the pious Banton and after another conference with his attorney, decided to discontinue the sale of the book and withdraw it from circulation.

Mr. Dell, while defending the tone of the novel, which is, in delicate language, "the story of a girl's experience," stated that he appreciated the attitude of Mr. Knopf and would rather have the book suppressed than have it pushed into a big sale by the sensational publicity that a lawsuit would entail.

So it stands. If you are a worker, your morals are guaranteed. If you happen to be a fat lady with lots of money and a lap dog, or a tired business man, you will soon get a chance to buy the book from a literary bootlegger for the juicy price of $20.

But let us hope that you are only a common worker. Then you will be able to go down on your knees and thank the gods that there exist district attorneys and societies for the suppression of vice who take upon themselves the weighty burden of protecting your delicate morals from corruption by the terrible books which are written nowadays for no other purpose, so we are told, than to inveigle the people of this glorious country into an orgy of rape, murder—and thought.

Gunboat Diplomacy

The flag follows the dollar. When workers strike at home against low wages and intolerable conditions of employment, the flow of dividends into the coffers of the employers are menaced and the flag soon follows the dollar. With very little diplomatic ado and a dose of hypocritical cant about the interests of the dear public the various Governors or the President forthwith dispatch troops to safeguard the interests of the capitalists and to crush the strikers.

This strikebreaking policy at home is translated into an iron heel policy abroad when the class interests of our capitalists are in danger. The United States pursues as vigorous a strikebreaking policy abroad as at home. It is happening right now in the Far East. America is at present committed to the "open door" policy in China. In practice this means the tightly closed fist policy. The other day an international force of nearly a score of cruisers and gunboats, armed with soldiers, landed at Shamen, the foreign section of Canton, to help the bought-and-paid-for Peking government of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen. The latter has steadfastly refused to sell out to the foreign imperialist powers who have done their utmost to keep the country torn by civil war with the hope of getting a better hold on the wonderful resources of China.

An American naval commander led the procession of gunboats and other armed craft under the guise of helping the weak Chinese people maintain their national integrity. Not a word was said by the American naval commander about the need of protecting Yankee investments in China. Machine gun democracy at home is always coated with the palatable talk of "public interest." Gunboat diplomacy abroad is usually given the same treatment. Stripped of their dishonest verbiage capitalist democracy and employing class diplomacy stand out as clever devices to enslave the workers of all countries.

The Party Caucus

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace defeated Magnus Johnson in a milling contest.

After the photographers were through with the pictures, for the benefit of the reporters, Bill the cow had to throw the bull.

We learn from a news item that directors of the Rockefeller foundation at their December meeting appropriated $2,725,000 for the medical schools of four universities.

John D. must surely be a loyal rooter to the medical schools. Not only does his money go to them, but his industries can furnish the human wreckage for the medical schools to practice on.

Ekka Nomics.

For the worker—The fighting DAILY WORKER.

The Ohio State Journal says: "Henry Ford's declaration for President Coolidge is of great political significance."

Quite right. It is necessary to have an oil fan with a Ford.

Fashion Hints For Radicals

That the fashions be in keeping with the coming industrial depression, the fashion expert of THE PARTY CAUCUS gives the following hints:

Men's waist lines will be considerably narrower and pants will be worn much longer. But there will be no change in the pockets.

The women will be pleased to hear silk underwear will be much worn. Dresses will again be kept long and the women will get the usual trimming. Men who do their wife's shopping will find there is much support to keep hosiery quite high.

We Will—And We'll Wire Charlie Dawes in Europe!

In 16 days in congress, 50 resolutions were offered to amend the Constitution.

Won't you print this lack of faith on the part of congress for the benefit of the Minute Men of the Constitution?

Brick Layer.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana announces a two-cent increase in the price of gasoline.

By a strange (and unintentional?) coincidence the Sinclair and White Eagle companies announce the same increase in the same territory.

To modernize Franklin's wise crack: A United Front in "competition is the life of America's business."—Anastasia.

Working daily for the DAILY?

An engineer announces the White House is not safe. Old stuff. A good many workers know it long ago.
W R B

Sometimes we are forced to take back what we say about Capital.

We have often claimed there was not a plank in the Democratic Party that was worth a nickel. And now they come out in favor of beer.

The Department of Justice, thanks to Capital, has the constitutional guarantee of "freedom in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness"—of radicals.

OFFICE BEANE

Yes, Brothers! Fighting daily for the workers is the fighting DAILY WORKER.

AGITATOR.

TO POWER!

Lenin and the Working Class People

By GEORGE HALONEN,
Editor, Finnish Daily, Tyomies.

About 23 years ago the Russian Labor movement faced a situation which in many respects can be compared to the present turning point of the American Labor movement. There was to be seen, especially among the industrial proletariat, an awakening toward the political struggle. The workers political party, however, was weak, decentralized and the revolutionary workers were compelled to work either underground or in exile. The big question arose, how to build a party to answer the new needs.

The organization question was not without controversies. Much was written on this subject, the fight being led by Nikolai Lenin. Lenin, first of all, emphasized the importance of a workers' organ, of a paper, which was to be, not local, but national in order to unite the whole Russian Labor movement, to guide the comrades in their work wherever they be working.

"Where to begin?", asked the little sheet "Iskra", edited by Lenin and other exiled revolutionaries, and answered, "In our opinion, as the starting point and the first step for the party organization, as well as the guiding principle to help us to develop, to deepen and to extend our organization, we must make the establishment of an All-Russian newspaper, because without a political organ, systematic and many-sided agitation and propaganda work cannot be done. This work, which, especially at the present time, when there is an awakening interest in politics and socialism among the wide masses, is the most important and continuous task for our organization. And this paper must be national, not local."

"The essential point of the whole question", wrote Com. Lenin, "lies therein, that strong political organizations cannot be developed otherwise than thru the help of an All-Russian organ. . . . The establishment of an All-Russian organ must be the principal guide which enables us unflinchingly to develop, widen and extend the revolutionary organization, and which organ is always ready to support every protest and expression of dissatisfaction against the present political system. The newspaper should at once the general lines, the extent and nature of the work and calls attention to the greatest faults and defections in our national activity, shows in which localities the propaganda work is not properly done, which parts of our movement are not satisfactorily connected with the working masses, indicates to the different party organs their right places in our big common machinery and teaches them the best way to fulfill their duties as parts of this machinery. . . .

The American Communist movement has now, on its part, taken the first fundamental step. "The Daily Worker" is established. And at the same time we find in America the first steps of an awakening of the great working masses. True, this awakening is not yet based on class consciousness. It is an instinctive struggle for something better, manifesting itself vaguely sometimes in some kind of a "Third Party" movement, "LaFollettism", "Magnus Johnson-Farmer-Labor-partyism" and more or less in a class Farmer-Labor-partyism. All this, however, indicates clearly that the present time is ripe for Communist propaganda and agitation. This work, however, cannot be done and our party made a strong political organisation without "The Daily Worker". Lenin's advice of the importance of a working class newspaper, given more than a score of years ago, is today, more than ever, fit for the American movement as an incentive to lead us forward. Our Daily Worker will direct our activities, show us the general lines, the scope and nature of our work, and unite the local activities, the local organs into a strong organization.

In our present struggle, "The Daily Worker" must be that ferment which enables the American workers and farmers to rise from the instinctive, weak struggle to the level of a class conscious movement. "The Daily Worker" must be the beacon which points light upon the darkened understanding even of the poorest and humblest, giving them knowledge of their rights.

Every class conscious worker must work for "The Daily Worker", find ways and means that it can be distributed everywhere, from the darkest alleys to the industrial and agricultural districts like leaves on the four winds of heaven. If we succeed in the distribution of "The Daily Worker", and succeed we must, then our dreams of a great, class conscious working class movement in America are not in vain. We must reach thousands upon thousands who hold themselves aloof from our movement and transform them into zealous, active partisans of the order of things that is to be. This is now the most energetic work of all. To work for THE DAILY WORKER!

The German Working Class Cannot Be Cheated of Its Victory

By GEORGE ZINOVIEV,
President, Communist International.

A figure is emerging from the enveloping mists—a strong man destined to save bourgeois Germany, a sole dictator who will embody the will of the nation—in a word, a German Supreme Ruler. A German Koltchak has appeared on the scene. His name is General Seeckt. Of all the pretenders to the claim, and they are many, he is the one who stands most chance. Many are called, but few are chosen. Seeckt apparently is the chosen one. It must be admitted that the probability of Seeckt becoming the dictator in the very near future is a serious one. Hitler and Co. are German Purishkeviches if. They have a certain backing among the nationalist petty-bourgeoisie, but their program will not bear examination, and they themselves are more like buffoons than serious active counter-revolutionaries.

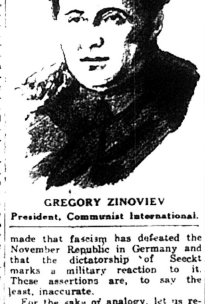
But General Seeckt is another proposition. His movements are secret and cautious. He has mastered to secure the backing of both the prudent section of the German social-democrats and of the big bourgeoisie headed by Stinnes. His policy is to consolidate the big bourgeoisie throughout the country and to create a solid bourgeois constitutional regime. To this extent Seeckt constitutes a most serious menace to the German revolution.

What is the relation between German Koltchakism (Seeckt) and the "November Republic"?

The November Republic is personified by President Ebert, the social-democrats and the more "freedom-loving" section of the bourgeois democrats. Koltchakism is personified by General Seeckt, who for some time has been playing a prominent, and indeed a decisive role in every German democratic government.

We are again hearing the assertion made that fascism has defeated the November Republic in Germany and that the dictatorship of Seeckt marks a military reaction to it. These assertions are, to say the least, inaccurate.

Heads World's Workers



GREGORY ZINOVIEV
President, Communist International.

For the sake of analogy, let us recall how Koltchakism developed in Russia.

Koltchakism in Russia was begotten by "revolutionary democracy" itself. The revolutionary democrats, forced to the wall by the revolutionary proletariat, themselves handed power over by instalments to the military reaction. Did not Kerensky himself, the famous leader of revolutionary democracy, hand over power first to General Kornilov and then to General Alexeiev? Did not the revolutionary democrats, in the person of the Siberian so-called revolutionaries and mensheviks, call Admiral Koltchak to power, who then as was only to be expected, turned upon the revolutionary democrats and rent them?

Something similar is now taking place in Germany. What we are now observing amounts to this: the German November democrats are handing over power by instalments to General Koltchak, General Seeckt.

With the first German revolution (November 1918), power passed entirely into the hands of the social-democrats, who set up the first "revolutionary" government of "national representatives" consisting of social-democrats and independent social-democrats. Five years have elapsed since that period. During these five years the German social-democrats and independents have been employed in handing power over by instalments, first to the bourgeoisie and then to the reactionary militarists. German social-democracy "begat" the November democracy. November democracy "begat" the German Koltchak, Seeckt.

German Koltchakism, like Russian Koltchakism in its time, is the logical development and consummation of the idea of revolutionary democracy, or, adapted to Germany, of the idea of the November Republic. One cannot therefore assert that any distinction or contradiction exists between the November Republic and the dictatorship of Seeckt. Seeckt is the child, the legal heir, of the November Republic, as Koltchak was the legal heir of the revolutionary democracy of Kerensky.

The revolutionary democrats are unable to bridle the communist proletariat, and therefore a Koltchak or a Seeckt inevitably comes to bridle revolutionary democracy. That is the logic of things. The German proletariat having shown that it is as yet unable to exercise its dictatorship immediately, the November Revolution must in its logical development lead inevitably to the dictatorship of General Seeckt. General Seeckt has not defeated Ebert. As a matter of fact, Ebert needs General Seeckt much more than Seeckt needs Ebert. It is very possible that when Seeckt finally established his dictatorship, he may think it advisable to make the social-democrat Ebert his president. Why not? In a big affair like that, a social-democratic president would be a very useful asset. But Ebert, on the other hand, could not remain president for a day without the support of General Seeckt. Seeckt and Ebert are the two sides of the coin. On the front are the words, "The November Republic" and on the back the words "The Dictatorship of Seeckt."

An Industrial Kaiser

HUGO STINNES
Germany's Ruler Today.

Similarly it would be just as incorrect to assume that a fundamental antagonism of interests exists between General Seeckt on the one hand and German fascism on the other. It is is true that General Seeckt and the official organizations are not one and the same. But even Admiral Koltchak, in the first period of his activity, was in favor of the Constitutional Assembly and not of a "united and indivisable Russia," and certainly not in favor of "autocracy, orthodoxy and nationalism." If we talk not of trifles but of serious matters, i.e., the victory of the bourgeoisie over the proletarian revolution in Germany and the consolidation of the bourgeois dictatorship, then the fascisti, Seeckt, and Ebert are engaged in one and the same business, in which a certain amount of division of labor has been arranged. Seeckt, Ebert and Nosko are merely different forms of fascism.

Instead of encouraging the German workers with talk of differences between General Seeckt and fascism, instead of basing our calculations upon such differences, it would be far better to study the facts carefully. Let us recall recent happenings. The Bavarian fascisti effected a coup d'etat. What did General Seeckt and the social-democratic President Ebert do? They took advantage of the fact in order to declare a state of siege throughout the whole of Germany. This was done so skillfully that considerable sections of the social-democratic workers were at first deceived by the manoeuvres of Seeckt and Ebert, and seriously believed that the state of siege was declared, not as a measure directed against the revolutionary proletariat, but in order to deal with the coup d'etat of the Bavarian fascisti.

Again let us take Red Saxony. While General Seeckt, with the approval of the social-democratic President Ebert, was concentrating 60,000 troops of the White Reichswehr in Saxony, it was given out that the concentration was directed against White Bavaria. But when the concentration was complete, the mask was discarded and the White Reichwehr overthrew the workers' government of Saxony.

Kolchakist in Germany

GEN. VON LUDENDORFF
Militarist Ally of Stinnes.

Take again Thuringia. The fascisti were concentrating their well-armed forces on the frontier of Thuringia, where also a workers' government was in power. The whole social-democratic and democratic press raised the alarm that the fascisti were about to occupy Thuringia, whereupon General Seeckt, in order to save the situation and with the blessing of Ebert, sent his republican Reichswehr into Thuringia. Thanks to the efforts of the social-democratic press, many social-democratic workers regarded the occupation of Thuringia by the Republican Reichswehr almost as a victory for the German proletariat. If the Reichswehr did not occupy Thuringia, they said, the fascisti would. While the right social-democratic leaders are terrifying the workers with the spectre of Hitler fascism, they are in fact setting Seeckt on the fascist throne. In short, the keynote of the November Republic, the German social-democrats, are handing over power to Seeckt by instalments. The thirties of German Koltchakism are springing up thickly in the flowerbeds of German social-democracy.

Will this go on for long? It is hardly possible. There can be now little doubt that Germany will have to pass through a period of White Terror. There is also little doubt that the path of the German proletariat will be a difficult one and that many and heavy sacrifices will be demanded of it. It is now certain that the storm of the German proletariat revolution will be much more painful than we at first believed. But the fundamental factors which are dragging Germany to the edge of the abyss, and which are leading to a revolutionary crisis, viz., international politics, the financial crisis, the food crisis, etc.—are still operating and are steadily becoming more acute.

The German working class will have to pay a heavy price for its victory, but nothing can cheat it of that victory. Koltchakism will be a no more permanent phenomenon on German soil than it was on Russian soil. The German workers are being tested in the fire of painful experience, and are acquiring the qualities of steel—most of all, consciously, a fighting temper, distrust of the social-democrats, and military preparedness. Revolutionary determination will be hammered under the blows of Koltchakism.

The American Revolutionary Movement Grows

An Analysis of the Many Achievements of the Third National Convention of the Workers Party

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

Seventy-two hours of intense work, during which most of the delegates did not secure more than ten hours of sleep, was the record of the Third National Convention of the Workers Party of America.

The Convention summarized the achievement of the Party during the previous year and restated its policies for the coming year's work.

The report of the Central Executive Committee submitted at the opening of the Convention, brought out vividly the differences between the Workers Party of a year ago and the Party of today. A year ago the Party had not yet made itself felt as a political influence in the United States. It was still in the period of preparation for work rather than having a record of achievement.

At this Convention the Central Executive Committee was able to report that the Party, thru its work during the year, had achieved a place as a political influence in the lives of the workers of this country and that this influence was continually being strengthened and extended.

The United Front

The report of the Central Executive Committee showed that it was thru the application of the United Front policy of the Communist International that the Workers Party had made the progress. United Front campaigns had been carried on for protection of the foreign-born workers, for defense of the Communists arrested in Michigan, and in the struggle for a Labor Party. The latter campaign, which had its first culmination in the July 3rd conference at which the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was organized and which is now in its second stage with the May 30th convention of the Farmer-Labor Party organizations at St. Paul, as its expression, had brought the Workers Party, the leadership in the struggle for a class Farmer-Labor Party in the United States.

The second major achievement submitted by the Central Executive Committee, in its report, was in the form of the statement that the Communist Party of the United States had at last consolidated its forces and that the period of splits and factional struggles was over and there was no longer danger of the Party flying apart into various sections as had so frequently been the case in the years from 1919 to 1921.

Organizational Achievements

During the course of the year the Workers Party added 2,000 members to its ranks. It extended its work into the agricultural section of the country, carried on a successful campaign for the establishment of a daily Communist newspaper, established the first of a series of book stores for the sale of Communist literature, began the work of producing a Communist literature in the United States by the publication of eight books and pamphlets, and maintained a press service in which some 500 labor papers were furnished with material on the Communist movement and the campaigns of the Workers Party in the United States.

The comment on the year's work of the Party was submitted in the form of a letter from the Communist International which thus summarizes the work of the Party during the year:

"To perform this and many other tasks confronting the Party the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has rightfully conceived as the most important step the establishment of an English Communist daily.

"The excellent work that has been done by the Communists in the Left Wing of the labor movement in the United States . . .

"The propaganda that the Workers Party has conducted during the past year has been most effective . . .

"The vast sentiment for Communism that the Workers Party has aroused must be organized. The Central Executive Committee acted rightly in inaugurating a campaign for membership . . .

"The Workers Party has applied Communist tactics correctly in seeking a United Front of all forces to fight the capitalist system in the United States . . .

"The organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was an achievement of primary importance . . .

"There is one problem to which the American Party have not applied themselves with sufficient energy, viz., that of American imperialism . . .

New Policy

Together with the report of the Central Executive Committee there was submitted a thesis containing a declaration of policy for the year 1924. This thesis contained a new proposal in the form of a statement of the policy to be followed by the Workers Party in relation to the existing tendency for the formation of a Third Party and toward such a party when it is organized. The thesis declared that it was correct Communist strategy to endeavor to promote a split of the Third Party group, containing the middle class elements, from the Republican and Democratic Parties and if such a split was achieved that the Workers Party could, thru a Farmer-Labor Party, enter into an alliance with such a Third Party for certain specific purposes.

The problem of the Third Party became a tactical question of immediate policy in view of the possibility that the May 30th convention of the Farmer-Labor Party groups may be dominated by the middle-class progressive-La Folette elements and not by those groups which stand for a class Farmer-Labor Party.

The discussion of issues before the Convention in the various District Conventions which elected the delegates to the National Convention had centered on the Third Party question. In all of the District Conventions in which a vote was taken the Central Executive Committee policy was upheld. It was expected that this question would be the storm-center of the Convention proceedings, as there were in the Convention a bloc of some fifteen delegates out of the total of 53 who opposed the Third Party policy.

However, upon the opening of the discussion on this question, Comrade John Pepper made a statement to the effect that the Party membership had not been sufficiently prepared for the adoption of this policy. There existed, he said, still a large section which believed that a Communist Party should be a mere organization for propaganda and education and the organization of revolutionists into a Party, and not an organization which maneuvred in the political struggle of this country for the purpose of securing the leadership over wide masses of workers.

Under these circumstances it was inadvisable for the Convention to force the issue of the Third Party policy and he recommended that the Third Party section of the thesis of the Central Executive Committee be withdrawn and the question of the correctness of the policy contained therein be referred to the Communist International for decision. This motion was adopted by a vote of 43 in favor and none against, ten delegates not voting.

The United Front in Chicago

Since the Party activities during the year on the political field had been carried on under the United Front policy, it was natural that the question of the correct application of the United Front should be a major question before the convention. The issue came up in the form of a discussion of the United Front as it existed in the city of Chicago.

The Central Executive Committee submitted a resolution in which acknowledgement was made of the value of the United Front arrangement between the Party in Chicago and the progressive leaders of the Chicago Federation of Labor in helping to launch the Party policies on a nation-wide scale but which criticized the Chicago District Organization for its failure to carry on an independent campaign and build the independent power of the Workers Party.

Against this resolution there was presented a resolution of the delegation from the Chicago District which emphasized the value of the Chicago United Front to the Party on a national scale and charged that if errors were made in carrying on the United Front in Chicago the Central Executive Committee was responsible, in view of the fact that it had directed, or at least been in close contact, with all the facts in regard to the situation in Chicago. The opposition resolution acknowledged the correctness of criticism of the C. E. C. on some minor points of policy of the District Executive Committee.

The debate on these two resolutions in which all the facts were brought out lasted for many hours with the final result that the Chicago resolution was adopted by the Convention.

This debate and both resolutions will have a greater value to the Party than the issue of responsibility and the character of the errors made which were the dividing point in the convention. What was said on both sides should help to clarify the Party membership generally on the question of the United Front and its limitations and the necessity for maintaining the independent position and building up the independent power of the Workers Party during any United Front action.

The Policy for the Coming Year

After the elimination of the section devoted to the Third Party policy of the Central Executive Committee, the thesis it proposed was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

The resolution adopted declared that the Convention thesis was the only statement of policy by the Party and enumerated certain definite achievements during the year, and specifically approved each. The thesis as adopted simply carries into the work of the new year the policies which governed the Party work during the past year. The affiliation of the Workers Party with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is approved and the Central Executive Committee is instructed that it should aid in organizing the Federated Farmer-Labor Party as a Party and at the same time should propose that the Federated Farmer-Labor Party act as an organizing instrument to bring into existence a greater United Front and Farmer-Labor Party. The policy of participation in the May 30th convention was also approved.

Industrial Report

The report of William Z. Foster on the industrial work of the Party for the Party showed substantial progress in the work among the labor unions. The report reviewed the situation developed in various aspects of this work and proposed certain concrete organizational steps to strengthen the Party in this work.

This report became one of the storm centers in the Convention. A resolution was offered from the floor proposing a series of new policies, such as an aggressive campaign for organization of the unemployed, a campaign to organize industries not organized at the present time, and similar measures.

The counter-resolution from the floor of the Convention was actually a criticism of the industrial work of the Party in the form of a proposal of new policies. The Convention viewed it as such and referred the proposals to the incoming Central Executive Committee for its consideration, adopting the report of the Industrial Department as submitted to the Convention.

Agricultural Work

This Convention of the Workers Party was the first Convention which gave consideration to the situation among the farmers of this country and the relationship of the Communist Party toward the workers on the land.

During the year the Party had extended its work into the agricultural field and had organized some 200 farmers as members of the Party in North Dakota and this work is being conducted in other agricultural sections of the country. The reporters in this connection emphasized the fact that a profound unrest and dissatisfaction among the farmers of this country and the opportunity for organization which this situation presented.

The Convention adopted a series of proposals of relief of the farmers and endorsed the work which had been done and authorized the continuance of this work.

American Imperialism

The Communist International, in its letter to the Convention, had criticized the Workers Party only on one point; that is, that it had not carried on a sufficiently aggressive campaign against American Imperialism. This question, however, had been placed on the agenda of the Convention by the receipt of the letter of the Communist International, and a program of action had been drawn up by the Central Executive Committee for approval by the Convention.

The resolution presented was adopted and the Workers Party will, during the coming year, launch a nation-wide campaign of exposure of American imperialism in the West Indies, Central America, South America and the Philippines, which it will endeavor to extend to the workers of these countries and the various colonies and possessions of the United States. Particular interest will be given to the campaign for independence of the Philippines. The Party will demand the immediate and complete independence of the Philippines and will endeavor to extend its propaganda work among the people of the Philippine Islands to arouse them against the imperialist domination of their country by the American capitalist concession countries.

Protection of the Foreign-Born

The Second National Convention of the Party adopted a resolution instructing the Central Executive Committee to carry on a campaign against exception laws directed against foreign-born workers. This resolution was re-affirmed and the Central Executive Committee instructed to take immediate steps to launch this campaign in view of the pending legislation before Congress.

Speaker after speaker in the Convention arose to state the importance of this campaign and the possibility of launching a great national movement which will include both foreign-born and native workers against the attempt to enslave the foreign-born workers and thru them the native-born workers, which is behind the proposed legislation against the foreign-born.

Party Re-Organization

The proposal to re-organize the Workers Party on the basis of shop units which was submitted as part of the agenda of the Convention, is an indication of the growth of the Workers Party and the fact that it is preparing itself for greater struggles against capitalists of this country.

The Communist International has laid down the principle that Communist Parties must be organized on the basis of the shops and factories, in place of purely territorial branches.

For the Workers Party the problem of effecting such an organization is complicated by the fact that there are some seventeen language sections within the Party and the branches of the Party consist largely of language groups. The Convention of the Party faced this problem squarely and decided that during the next year shop units should be organized as an organization alongside of the existing Party structure. Thus, during the work of building the shop units during the present year, there would be no interference with the present branches, each member maintaining his relationship to the branch of which he is at present a member.

The Convention left to the next National Convention the question of extending this work, feeling that the experiences of the year would prepare the way for new developments in organizing the Party upon a new basis.

The New Leadership

During the year 1923, the Central Executive Committee of the Party consisted of twenty-nine members. This large committee was the result of the consolidation of the former underground Communist Party with the Workers Party. The Committee proved a very unwieldy instrument thru which to carry on the work of the Party and it was generally agreed that the Third National Convention would reduce the size of this Committee. The Central Executive Committee recommended a Committee of thirteen members and this recommendation was adopted.

In the election of the Central Executive Committee there developed a bitter struggle. A caucus had been formed of a group of delegates who differed with the former Central Executive Committee majority on the question of the Chicago United Front and who had been in opposition to the policy of the Party in relation to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party prior to the November meeting of the Central Executive Committee. This group was under the leadership of William Z. Foster and James P. Cannon.

With this group there united some fifteen odd delegates under the leadership of Ludwig Lore who opposed to the Third Party policy of the former Central Executive Committee majority, altho the group referred to above was in favor of this policy. These two groups composed two-thirds of the delegates of the convention and elected the majority of the new Central Executive Committee.

Summary

The work of the Third National Convention does not represent any new departures in the policies of the Party. Rather, the Convention was a study of the year's application of policies already adopted, the drawing of lessons from these experiences, and the re-statement of the policies for the purpose of consolidating the Party behind these policies for the next year's work.

The application of the United Front policy in the struggle for the formation of a mass Party of farmers and industrial workers remains the central point of the Party work for the coming year. The campaign for protection of foreign-born workers, the campaign against American imperialism, and the agricultural work of the Party all have been undertaken to some degree in the past, and the decisions of the Convention will result in more aggressive work along these lines. The program adopted by the Second Convention was re-affirmed.

On the organization side, the Party begins its first steps towards sinking its roots in the shops and factories thru the organization of shop units, as it has already sunk its roots into the trade unions thru the support of the work of the Trade Union Educational League.

The impression of the Convention was of an organization that had gone thru its experimental stages and had got down to hard, practical work. The year 1923 had been a year of such work. The year 1924 promises to be a greater year of achievement for the Communist Party on the road to its final goal, the Soviet Republic of the United States.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

The New Executive

The Central Executive Committee as elected by the Convention consists of the following members:

Alexander Bittelman
Earl R. Browder
Fahle Bjorman
James P. Cannon
William F. Dunne
J. Louis Engdahl
William Z. Foster
Benjamin Gitlow
Ludwig Lore
Jay Lovestone
John Pepper
C. E. Ruthenberg

Here's How To Do It

The Daily Worker,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Comrades:—I spent my time during the holidays in gathering the subscriptions for THE DAILY WORKER and I got 16 new subscribers in less than one week's time. One full list was sent to you by my branch organizer, and it should be in your hands by this time. I will send the other list Saturday. I need four more names to it yet.—CHAS. WILLIAMS, Warren, Ohio.

LIEBKNECHT MEMORIAL MEETING
ADDRESSES AND CONCERT
JAN. 18, 1924, 8 P. M.
at
Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave.
Auspices: Young Workers League
Admission 25 Cents.

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::

Jewish Branch of Boro Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Trade Union Educational League Greets "The Daily Worker" and Wishes It Every Success.

"Sick Benefit and Educational Society of German-Hungarians

offers congratulations to the first revolutionary working-class paper in America.

The torch of emancipation should light the way toward the liberation of the proletarian masses.

New York City, N. Y.

::

We express the heartiest wishes for the success, material and moral, of "The Daily Worker" and feel confident that the entire membership of the Workers' Party and all revolutionary workers will stand by "The Daily Worker."

::

Harlem — New York Jewish Branch.

AN ELECTION DAY WITH THE RULERS IN NEW RUSSIA

Workers March Winners to Soviet Meeting

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER.

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

MOSCOW.—Early in the afternoon elections are daily being held for representatives in the Moscow Soviet of certain of the institutions in the "Chinese City." Elections have been going on for over a week all over the city and will continue another two weeks or so.

Amid cheers and shouting and stamping of feet, the results are announced in the large hall where the union is holding the election. And, true to Russian nature, the newly-elected delegates are called upon to give speeches to the crowd that has elected them. Of course, the Russians enjoy that—making speeches or listening to them, is their chief amusement.

But the real fun is yet to begin. The six elected delegates are still to be marched to the Moscow Soviet and presented to it by those who have elected them.

Down the slippery ice-covered streets, marches the boisterous procession. Banners wave on high—beautiful red banners with gold lettering and gold emblems on them. Some of the banners announce what institution it is that is marching along in such a hilarious spirit. Others ask the challenging question, " 'Germany, where is your October?' " And one announces the slogan which has become the favorite of Russia at present, "Russian Bread and the German Steam Hammer will Guarantee Peace to the World!" These banners are very precious to the workers. They are the gifts the non-communist workers in the institutions presented to the communist nucleus on November 7 in commemoration of the revolution which ushered in the government of the workers, for the workers, and by the workers.

Now and then the procession is forced to halt, to let the cross-wise traffic proceed. This is the opportunity the enthusiastic youths are lying in wait for. The delegates are seized and tossed high into the air, and dexterously—caught again by brawny arms. Circles form and while the band—the workers' own institutional band, be it factory, bank, or State-retail shop—plays a rollicking tune, the younger men and women dance folk-dances on the slippery cobbled road.

The signal to proceed is given. The band changes to a marching tune and the workers fall back into the ranks. Toward the end of the procession, where the workers can't hear the band music, they sing their own accompaniment as they march vigorously forward to their destination.

The regiment, dressed in beautiful warm fur coats and hats, respectfully wait for the procession to go by. It doesn't pay to antagonise the new rulers of Russia. The workers also have warm fur coats—a good many dogs have been sacrificed recently to keep the workers warm this winter.

Now the procession has arrived at the square in front of the red and white building which is the home of the Moscow Soviet. The new delegates are carried on the shoulders of their "constituents" so all may see what fine fellows they have chosen. And now on the narrow balcony of the second story of the building, as the daylight fades, and the lights begin twinkling on the snow, a representative of the out-going Soviet appears. He speaks to the crowd, welcoming the new delegates who have been presented bodily to the Soviet. And when the cheering has died down after the speech, the band strikes up the International. Heads bared, the workers listen in silence. The cab-drivers stop their horses and wait to the end. The nepman, in his beautiful warm fur coat and hat, with an expensively but badly dressed woman on his arm, stops as he nears the crowd, and respectfully removes his hat. When the music has finished, the people disband in all directions, humming or singing the International.

The Land for the Users!

PUT ON YOUR DANCING TOGS!

"Eat, drink and make merry, tomorrow you may get fired" will be the slogan of the Food Workers and Metal Trades Groups of the T. U. E. L. on Saturday evening, Jan. 19, at Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., on the occasion of the first annual dance given by that body.

The tickets cost 50 cents which includes what you must contribute to J. P. Morgan for defeating the Kaiser and giving France the hegemony over Europe. That is if you buy your ticket in advance. If you DON'T the ticket will cost you 75 cents, which means that you must pay Morgan a bonus of seven cents. This you will readily admit no good Communist with Marxian understanding would do. The music will be cosmopolitan. Everybody will understand it.

The NORTH-SIDE BRANCH of the YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE greets the "Daily Worker" and pledges its unfailing support to the first Communist Daily of this country.

Natalie Gomez, Organizer.

Launch Nation-Wide Drive Against Bosses' Attack On The Foreign-Born Workers

What is probably the boldest attempt of the employing class of the United States to enslave the workers in the basic industries of this country, is exposed in bills introduced in Congress. They call for all forms of exception laws against foreign-born workers, who are to be registered, photographed and finger-printed, like criminals, in an effort to enslave them and make it impossible for them to take part in the struggles of the working class for better wages and working conditions.

Coupled with the laws directed against foreign-born workers is this country, there are proposals made particularly by Secretary of Labor Davis for the selective immigration law which will still further strengthen the employers in their drive against the workers' organizations of this country.

Under the proposed selective immigration law, industries needing labor will present their demand to the Secretary of Labor, and workers will be brought from Europe for the specified industry, bound to work in that industry, and under the absolute control of the masters in that industry.

DANGER TO ORGANIZED LABOR

While seemingly these measures are directed against the foreign-born workers, there is in them the greatest danger for the labor organizations of this country that they have faced. If the employers of the United States can direct exception laws against forein-born workers and a contract labor law enslaving the foreign-born workers who are already here and provide for a new supply of slave labor, they can destroy every labor union in this country.

The American employers are trying to do what no other capitalist group has been able to do; that is, to create a class of intimidated, oppressed, enslaved workers, held down by laws, unable to organize and resist their exploiters. If it is able to succeed, it will mean that not only the foreign-born workers, but the whole American working class will be under the iron heel of the capitalist.

FIGHTING THE EXCEPTION LAWS

The Second National Convention of the Workers Party of America, held in December, 1922, when the proposal for these laws was first made, recognized the danger to the labor movement in these proposals and authorized its Central Executive Committee to launch a campaign to unite all workers' organizations, native and foreign-born, in a struggle against these laws.

The Third National Convention of the Workers Party, which has just closed its session in Chicago, reiterated the former declaration and called attention to the fact that the threat against the workers of this country which the Workers Party pointed out a year ago has now materialized in definitive laws pending before Congress. President Coolidge in his message to Congress demanded a law for the registration of the foreign-born workers.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party is instructed by the National Convention to begin immediately a campaign to unite all workers' organizations in the fight against these laws. This struggle will begin at once.

Under the program of action adopted by the Workers Party, Councils for the Protection of the Foreign-Born will be created in every city of this country. The Workers Party has within its organization some seventeen language groups and is thus in a favorable situation to reach the workers of the various language groups in this country. Each one of these language groups will form a local Council for Protection of the Foreign-Born.

A. F. of L. AGAINST EXCEPTION LAWS

At the Portland Convention of the American Federation of Labor a resolution was presented calling attention to the character of the proposed exception laws against foreign-born workers and was adopted by that organization.

With this precedent the labor unions in every part of the country are expected to give their full support to the organizations which will be created for the struggle against reducing American workers to the plane of serfs without any power to protect themselves against the employing class which exploits them.

* * * *

Fight for the Foreign-Born

EDITOR'S NOTE.—"The Daily Worker" will soon start a series of articles exposing the attempts of the employers to shackle the foreign-born workers especially in the basic industries. Watch for those articles.

NO FOUNDATION TO PROPAGANDA AGAINST RUSSIA

Paris Fabrications Are Unmasked by Truth

(By Route to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—With reference to a report appearing in the Paris paper Le Journal des Debats alleging that the "Centrosoyus" (Central Union of Co-operative Societies) is passing thru an acute crisis, and that its bills of exchange have been protested, and also that the Paper Trust is not able to get payment for its bills from State enterprises which it supplies with its products, and, lastly, that all the other Russian Trusts are in a similar plight—the Rosta News Agency learns that all these allegations are void of foundations.

Reports Unfounded

Mr. Hintchuk, who has been recently re-elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the "Centrosoyus", declares emphatically that there has not been a single instance when bills of exchange of the Combine were protested. Its goods turnover has been steadily growing and there is ample ground for hoping that a partial crisis in the selling branch, which was looming during last summer, will be liquidated within the nearest future.

As for the Paper Trust, Mr. Styrman, a Director of the concern, declared that the settling of accounts between the Trust and State Enterprises was being effected quite normally, and no financial difficulties stood in the way of the Combine's activity. The above-mentioned allegations of the French press Mr. Styrman ascribes to an attempt to undermine the credit of the Russian Trus's abroad, which has been steadily growing, as well as to the irritation caused among some French industrialists, whose offers were rejected by the Paper Trust on the ground that there exist no treaty relations between France and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Persia Greet, Russia

MOSCOW.—The First All-Persian Exhibition was officially opened at Tehetan yesterday. Russian Industrial products are largely represented and are exhibited in the spacious pavilion of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. At the opening ceremony representatives of the Persian Government extended their gratitude to Mr. Shumiatsky, the Envoy Plenipotentiary of the Union of S. S. R. for the Union's assistance in the development of Persia's national economy.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Greetings to the First English Communist Daily Which Will Give Voice to the Communist Movement of America.

English Branch, W. P., of Philadelphia.

GREETINGS

from

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OLD HOUSES REBUILT

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Greetings from Bronx, New York, English Branch.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

We congratulate the workers of this land on their triumph over the yellow press. May the light of the first and only proletarian daily in the English language never be extinguished. — August and Ida Jaffe, 2637 East 61st Street.

Greetings to "The Daily Worker"

from members of Teamsters' & Chauffeurs' Union, No. 705.

GREETINGS!

The Young Workers League of Chicago greets the first issue of the Daily Worker. The organized youth of Chicago realizes the necessity of a Daily both for the young workers and adult workers, fighting side by side for the freedom of the workers of this country.

With the first issue of the Communist Daily we take a great step forward to the Day when Capitalism shall fall before the mighty blows of the enraged working class of America.

A Thousand Greetings! And our undying, active support of our first Communist English Daily.

Young Workers League of Chicago.

P. HERD, General Organizer.

The Land for the Users!

THE DAILY WORKER

HAS BEEN

UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED

BY THE

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT BRANCH

214 North State Street

CHICAGO

"A POWERFUL WORKERS' DAILY

MEANS

A POWERFUL LABOR MOVEMENT."

The Local General Group of the Trade Union Educational League Welcomes "THE DAILY WORKER" as a Champion for "Amalgamation", "The Labor Party", "The United Front", "Organize the Unorganized", and Every Progressive Slogan Advocated and Advanced by the Militant Workers of Chicago.

SENATE REPORT BARES RED CROSS AS ANTI-SOVIET

WASHINGTON — Basil Miles, state department attache during the Wilson administration, now representing the U. S. Chamber of Commerce at Paris in a memorandum written in 1897 and now made public by Senator Borah analyzed the huge fund, borrowed from the United States by the Russian regime and suggesting a propaganda campaign and the use of supplies in Russia obviously to overthrow the Soviet government.

"Generally speaking," said Miles, "it is believed that the United States should, through the Red Cross, and perhaps with the aid of the president's discretionary fund, engage immediately, actively, but unofficially, with works of relief and propaganda in Russia; that it should not sanction the dissipation of the fund in the City Bank by the Russian supply committee for purposes which may well be regarded as inimical by the Russian people. . . . With respect to the specific question of silver, it is a grave responsibility to direct the City Bank to pay $500,000 for silver to be sent through the British to Kaledin. This involves a question of state."

Kaledin was the first of the counter-revolutionary leaders to be backed by the allies, and to be destroyed by the soviet government forces. The propaganda to be worked through the Red Cross, under this plan was carried out in part by Edgar Sisson with part of the president's discretionary fund, during the winter of 1917-18 in Russia. Sisson then bought the forged documents which were made public here in September, 1918, which have made his name a synonym for faked evidence.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Spanish Fascist Chieftain Beats Hughes and "Bill" Burns At Faking "Red Uprising"

The Madrid correspondent of the Federal Press, U. S. agency, "red plot" with all the earmarks of an American publicity production, hatched in Primo de Rivera's mental incubator, the president of Spain. This plot was turned loose on Spain, Christmas eve, and thousands of communists, labor leaders and anarchists were arrested in all the industrial centers.

The opportunity for pulling off this new fangled revolution was an international football game between Spain and Portugal in the city of Seville, on Dec. 28. Disguised as football players and acting under orders from Lenin and Trotsky, the communists were to capture Spain, plunge their poisoned daggers into the noble and patriotic heart of de Rivera and then of course devote the rest of the year to looting, burning and ravishing a la the American Defense Society thesis on how to produce a 100% communist revolution.

After the young communists had glutted their revenge and waded in the gore of the Spanish bourgeoisie they were to wind up with Portugal according to the imaginative Fascist leader. The Dictator dropped a hint to the Portuguese government that it had better put up its storm windows and turn the dog loose. The latter however did not want to get too serious around Christmas so all hands went on a spree and Portugal yet stands—as it has always stood.

What worries Primo de Rivera is that plots to overthrow him are growing like mushrooms and he feels that his head is none too secure. A large part of the Spanish army is ready to use force and violence on the dictator and the labor elements are quite anxious to dispose of him and so are the intellectuals whom he has treated with rigor.

Add to all these opposition forces the discontent of the professional politicians of the big political parties, the discontent of the regional autonomy elements of Catalonia, Andalusia and so forth, and the growing intensity of the feeling against the further waste of men and resources in the Morocco campaign, and it is easy to understand why Primo de Rivera tried to turn the forthcoming storm into a faked Communist uprising and presented Spain and Portugal with the Christmas present of a hearty laugh.

Write to "The Daily Worker"

Workers! Farmers! "The Daily Worker" is Your Daily. It is your voice. Help it speak for you. Write for it.

Send in your stories from the work bench, the mine pit, the open fields. Tell "The Daily Worker" what you are thinking.

What are your grievances? What injustices do you suffer? What are your daily experiences? What are your shopmates thinking about, talking about?

If you are a railroad shopman, why are the members falling away from the organization?

If you are a coal miner, what are your views on the big problems to come before the Indianapolis Convention, Jan. 22?

If you are among the hundreds of thousands of negro workers moving from the South to the North, you have a story to tell.

If you are among the millions of farmers moving from the land to the cities, we want to hear what you have to say about it.

Put your story on paper and send it in to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.

THE PARTY AT WORK

LECTURES AT PATERSON, N. J.

The Paterson, N. J., English branch of the Workers Party has made arrangements for a series of lectures to be given Sunday evening, at 8 P. M., at Saltzberg's Hall, 211 Market street.

The program is as follows:

January 13th—"CAPITALISM IN THE SCHOOLS," Lilian Lore.

January 20th—"PRESENT DAY EUROPE," Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

January 27th—"HISTORY OF THE THREE INTERNATIONALS," Ludwig Lore.

February 3rd—"COMMUNISM AND SCIENCE," J. Statchel.

February 10th—"THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT AND ITS FUTURE," E. B. Jacobson.

February 17th—"TACTICS OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL," Alexander Bittleman.

* * *

COMING EVENTS IN BOSTON

Thursday, Jan. 17, 24, 31 and Feb. 7, at 8 P. M., Lectures Course, by H. M. Wicks, at Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Boston. Admission 25 cents each evening. Full Course Ticket, $1.00.

Friday, Jan. 18, 8 P. M., Grand Ball, given by T. U. E. L., State Ball Room, Mass. Ave. Admission 75 cents.

Friday, Feb. 1, 7:30 P. M., Grand Dance, to be given by Local Boston, Workers Party at Dudley St. Opera House, 113-119 Duley St., Roxbury, Mass. Admission 40 cents, including war tax.

* * *

IN NEW YORK

The Liebknecht-Luxemburg memorial meeting in New York will be held Friday evening, Jan. 18th, at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave. A fine concert and tableau of the life of Liebknecht have been arranged. Admission is 25c. Tickets can be secured at the office of the Young Workers League, 208 E. 12th.

1924 CHICAGO DATES

Jan. 20, 8 P. M., (Sun.) Karl Liebknecht Day. Young Workers League and Workers Party at Prudential Hall, North Ave. and Halsted St.

Feb. 16, 8 P. M., (Sat.) 2nd Annual Red Revel for Daily Worker and Labor Defense Council at Ashland Auditorium.

May 1st, United Front May Day Celebration at Ashland Auditorium.

May 30th, T. U. E. L. Picnic (Decoration Day).

July 4th, Third Annual Picnic Workers Party Local Chicago at Stickney Grove.

Aug. 17, Third Annual Press Picnic—Riverview Park.

Sept. 1, Labor Day. T. U. E. L. Picnic.

Sept. 7, International Youth Day, jointly by Y. W. L. and Workers Party.

Nov. 7th, Seventh Anniversary Soviet Russia.

All Party Branches and friendly organizations are kindly requested not to arrange any other entertainments or meetings on these dates.

* * *

STUDENTS ORGANIZE BRANCH

A group of college and preparatory school students of New York have recently organized themselves into a branch of the Workers Party. Fifteen members have already joined and many more are expected to join in the near future. The newly formed branch will carry on its activities especially among students. All interested are urged to communicate with comrade Emile Paul, 1214 Boston Road, Bronx, New York.

City Central Committee W. P. of Philadelphia

Greetings to the First Daily in the English language which will fight the daily battles of the American workers and will point the way to the ultimate victory.

Greetings from members of Bakers' Union, Local No. 2.

Retail Clerks' Union Local No. 195 wishes you Good Luck.

Greetings from F. T.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

What "The Daily Worker" will mean to District Eight we expect to be able to prove by giving it the militant support it deserves.

DISTRICT EIGHT,
Executive Committee Workers' Party of America.
Room 307, Federation Bldg.,
166 West Washington Street, Chicago.

NORTH HUDSON, NEW JERSEY
WISHING
"THE DAILY WORKER"
SUCCESS
from
the newly formed
Branch of the Workers Party,
Hudson County, New Jersey.

The Douglas Park English Branch of Chicago sends greetings to the Daily Worker and wishes it success.

FILL THE BOWL

10¢ 10¢

Twenty Million German Workers
ARE STARVING

HELP
ESTABLISH AN AMERICAN SOUP KITCHEN IN GERMANY,
as an expression of
INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY
with the workers of Germany.

$500 initial outlay for equipment and $2,000 monthly will care for an American Soup Kitchen. American banking and business interests contribute and collect large sums for German relief. At the same time they make big loans to the industrialists who will exploit German labor in order to pay back big interests with these loans.

Gompers collects for German relief for the purpose of helping trade unionists in Germany, who hold a certain political point of view.

We believe in

Famine Relief Without Conditions
Famine Relief Without Political Discrimination

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO-DAY

Friends of Soviet Russia
and WORKERS' GERMANY,
32 So Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Enclosed find $ to help open an American Soup Kitchen in Germany to feed the workers and their families, without conditions—without political discrimination.

NAME

ADDRESS

Trade or Profession

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA
(Committee for International Workers' Aid)

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

SAN FRANCISCO.—The California branch, General Defense committee, announces an intensive campaign to educate California and the country in general on the workings of the criminal syndicalism laws, with a view to its repeal and the release of the nearly a hundred men now serving time because of it.

Amalgamation means strength!

Advising greater production of flying machines Arthur Brisbane, the bunk specialist of the Hearst dope-sheets, says: "A man of courage, knowledge and money could render no greater services than by making this the leading flying country."

Arthur dear, it already is—just that. Thanks to the abundance of specialists in our government, America holds all records of mental flights. The people are almost continually up in the air.

Treasury experts figure the "war to end war" cost the American taxpayers to date $40,000,000,000.

Wasn't it worth it? Since it ended we have had no wars, except a little trouble in a few scattered places like—Germany, Greece, Turkey, Poland, Ireland, China, Hungary, Mexico, Chile, Siberia, Africa, Spain, Morocco, India—and the Episcopal Church.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HAIL TO

"THE DAILY WORKER"

Chicago Is With You 1,000 Per Cent

Chicago City Central Committee
Workers Party of America.

The North-Side Branch of the Workers Party salutes The Daily Worker, militant organ of the toiling masses.

GREETINGS FROM THE NORTH-WEST ENGLISH BRANCH

-:-

CHICAGO

DR. A. J. CHYZ
Chiropractic - Osteopathy
Physiological Adjustments
1009 NORTH STATE ST.
CHICAGO
Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 N., 1 P. M. to 6 P. M., 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

GREETINGS
from Oklahoma City.
Mrs. LILY JACKSON,
International Book Store.

Amalgamation means strength!

GREETINGS
from
DISTRICT NO. 6
Workers Party of America
Cleveland, Ohio

SPY CAUGHT IN MOLDERS' UNION QUICKLY OUSTED

"Jim" Cronin Placed in the "Rogues' Gallery"

By JOE CARROLL

"Guilty!"

When this verdict was pronounced last month by the trial committee of the International Molders' Union, in the case of its member long popularly known as "Jim" Cronin, it placed definitely in Labor's "Rogue's Gallery" one of the most dangerous and brazen of labor spies.

A "Confidence Man"

This "Jim" Cronin, now 35 years of age, has been an active member of the Molders' Union almost since boyhood. He was elected as President of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union when but 24 years old. Quickly gaining the confidence of the ruling republican politicians of the state, he was chosen a member of the Pennsylvania Industrial Commission, of which body he was chairman until May 15th last. He also enjoyed the confidence of the international officials of the union, and was delegated to represent the international office on many commissions of importance. But indisputable evidence brought out at his trial showed that for some time he had been in the pay, not only of the state and his own union, but also of the employers themselves, for whom he was operating as a spy, on the payroll of a detective agency. As is so often the case, it was only thru an accident that these facts became known and the resulting investigation fully exposed his treachery.

This investigation disclosed, among other things, that the Bureau of Industrial Relations was in fact an anti-labor detective agency, with the purpose of shattering labor organizations generally, reducing wages in certain large industrial plants, and increasing the working hours wherever and whenever possible. In this they were quite successful—thru "under-cover men" who were mostly union officials. By various methods the morale of the workers was lowered to a point where more hours of employment and the acceptance of less wages could be forced upon them.

Drew Large Salary

The evidence gathered also showed how a man high in the ranks of Philadelphia labor circles was paid $200.00 weekly by this employer. And the United States Department of Justice was clearly shown up as a "feeder" of spies and strikebreakers to the private field covered by such agencies as the "Bureau of Industrial Relations." So that during the course of this trial the Department of Justice was quite properly referred to as "the United States strike-breaking agency."

The International Molders' Union has done a great service to the labor movement, in thus courageously facing the issue and purging its ranks. From the facts brought forth in this case, other unions will be advised of how to proceed against labor spies within their own ranks. The disclosures made have lifted the veil hiding the workings of the "under-cover" spies in labor unions. It seems almost beyond belief, that men who have risen from the ranks of the workers, and know the injustice and oppresion suffered by them, can so vilely betray their fellow workers. The method of traitor-making remains the same—only the price has been increased—since the days of Judas Iscariot and his "thirty pieces of silver."

Res. 1632 S. Trumbull Ave.
Ptone Rockwell 5050
MORDECAI SHULMAN
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
701 Association Bldg.
19 S. La Salle Street CHICAGO
Dearborn 8657—Central 4945-4947

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Working Youth Greet the "Daily"

The Communist Youth of the United States, the Young Workers League of America, enthusiastically greet the appearance of this mighty weapon of ALL the workers—THE DAILY WORKER.

We know that the organized young workers of the entire world, under the banner of the Young Communist International, will find this an occasion for rejoicing for they know that this first English language Communist Daily published will be on the forefront in the battles, not only of every section of the American working class but likewise in the interest of the international proletariat.

We shall strive to reach the masses of the American working youth with and through the DAILY WORKER, and it shall never be said that the Communist Youth of this country ever lagged in the support of this greatest of undertakings of the American revolutionary workers.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA
By Max Bedacht, Sec'y.

THE STRUGGLES OF THE YOUNG

As the fighting organ of the American working class, the Daily Worker is concerned with and will represent every section of the toiling masses in this country.

With six to seven millions of young workers in industry in the United States; 100,000 in and about the mines; 8,000,000 on the farms (most despicable of all, among all these are to be found 2,500,000 children ranging from the age of 5 to 15), the Daily Worker recognises that it must deal with the problems and struggles of the masses of exploited youth. Therefore, a special department, to be known as With the Young Workers and Children of the Working-class, is to be a regular feature of this paper, and is to be conducted by the Young Workers League of America.

Here you will find, in as much detail as possible, the struggles of the young workers against the master class on the job, the shame of child labor in this land of "democracy," the gross distortion of the mind of the children in the capitalist public schools and through such organizations as the Y. M. C. A., boy and girl scouts.

To Carry On Anti-Military Work

The militarization campaigns now being carried on particularly affect the working class youth. Throughout the world, the revolutionary young workers are known as the most ardent fighters against militarism as a class issue and not as a pacifist diversion.

Karl Liebknecht relied mainly upon the revolutionary youth movement of Germany, when the whole rotten fabric of the Socialist organization completely failed at the outbreak of the world war; and the youth were not wanting when it came to fighting in the interest of the working masses and against the imperialists.

In the United States, the Young Workers' League, as the recognized co-operating organization of the Young Communist International, takes the lead in the anti-military campaign of the workers, not only nationally but on an international scale.

The efforts to organize the vast number of indifferent working youth into the trade and industrial unions now existing was initiated by the Y. W. L., and is being sabotaged by Samuel Gompers because he is afraid of the virility of a fighting revolutionary organization which will act in the interest of all the workers within the labor movement.

Has Children's Organization

The Y. W. L. maintains that even the children of the workers should be organized to fight and struggle against the capitalist system because they contribute in good measure to its victims.

In the schools the worker's children are pumped full of lies about their father's unions, about the rights of the workers to organize politically and seek to wrest better conditions and ultimately political power from the hands of the capitalists. Patriotic bunk and a glorification of war and militarism, though not stated in the curriculums, are part and parcel of all of our public schools.

Knowing that merely to teach the children counter arguments against those advanced in the school is futile, the Y. W. L. has organized what is known as the Junior Section, which takes all the children of the workers from the age of 5 to 14.

The Junior Section is not a school; it is a part of the political movement of the revolutionary vanguard of the working class, the communist party, and as such, it seeks to draw the children into the struggle against their worst enemy, the capitalist system. In their particular sphere, the children agitate against the injustices and brutalities of the capitalists—in the schools, on the streets, everywhere that they meet other worker's children.

To Carry Latest Youth News

For the latest news of the conditions and activities of the young workers in all industries, on the farms, in the army, and wherever the working class youth congregate you will have to come to the Youth Section of the Daily Worker. This will be the only workers' daily that will carry the true news of the international youth organization, the Young Communist International and its various sections.

The Daily Worker Youth Section supplements the excellent semi-monthly official organ of the Young Workers' League, The Young Worker, issued on the 1st and 15th of every month. The Young Worker is published exclusively in the interest of the exploited young workers, and an endeavor is being made to build up a mass circulation among the American toiling youth.

It will be in this section that the young workers, League members or no, will be able to express themselves and write of their life in the factories, in the mills, in the army or wherever the bosses' whip has driven them.

Even the children are invited to contribute to this corner of the paper.

The Youth Section of the Daily Worker, will from time to time, afford its readers exclusive labor news pertaining to the youth, through its special correspondents in over 60 cities throughout the United States. These are not paid pen prostitutes such as write for the capitalist dailies, but young, enthusiastic workers, who recognize the class struggle and are aiding in every possible way to bring it to its successful termination.

We invite you to become a regular reader of this exclusive feature of a labor Daily.

(All communications for this section should be addressed: Youth Section, The Daily Worker.)

Youth Vision

By HARRY GANNES

The Fathers of Today are looking up to their sons as the super authority. To capitalism this is a vital threat.

A school man thinks-up by Walter W. Head of Omaha, Neb., which he calls the "Father-Son through-the-year plan." Head complains that fathers have been losing contact with their boys and as a result you have disobedience which, carried to its logical conclusion, is fatal to the existing order. His scheme was destined to obscurity. The business Babbits are too busy during the daytime with extracting profits from their workers and at night in getting over what tired feelings that are present in the company of some female devotee of Terpsichore. The workers are only too glad to get some sleep after a 12 hour workday to be bothered listening to the righteous grumblings of a couple or a dozen of impoverished lads.

President Coolidge has a son, and he saw possibilities in the father-son plan—to capitalism—so he endorsed it, in a letter to Head.

We can favor the plan, applied to the workers. What can be more revolutionary agitation among the masses of young boys than to have their proletarian fathers tell them of the blessings of a goading foreman, of long hours at a health-destroying machine, of the factory spy who makes life miserable, of the black despair of unemployment, of the fear of old age under capitalism, of low wages and unorganized masses of workers competing with each other for a crust of bread?

But the plan will not succeed. The proletarian fathers have no time. Too much of the day is taken up in making a living. When he is unemployed, the worker is not in a mood to adopt the recommendation of Coolidge, that the plan "is also intended to encourage," the boys, "to accept in a larger way their responsibilities as citizens."

Workers' Children in Jail Get Brutal Treatment

The commotion aroused when one of the boy inmates of the Chicago Parental Schoool (a prison for boys) was beaten to death has not yet died down.

An investigation of the treatment of the children in these institutions who, without exception, are children of the workers, reveals brutality comparable with the slave-like exploitation of the six year old children in the mills and on the farm.

Every state in the United States has one or more of these boy and girl prisons that have no other excuse for existing than to make life miserable for those children of the workers whose condition is the most unbearable under capitalism. A great percentage of the offenders of the capitalist law that comprise the child prisoners tell gripping tales of poverty and want. Thrown into the vilest sort of institutions, these children are trained for a life of crime and shame.

Military drill and utter subservience are part of the training of the children in penal institutions; and a great section of the gunmen in the United States got their first lesson in such parental and reform institutions.

It is almost impossible to ascertain the true nature of the base treatment of inmates (even though children) of these prisons as they are threatened with the direst punishments when some fake investigation is forced upon the ward-healers in charge of all of the state governments.

The number of child and youth offenders is growing at a rapid rate. All of these child institutions are overcrowded, thus adding to the already animal-like condition of the youthful prisoners. Child labor is one of the evils that is part of many of these prisons.

It is a regular procedure of the capitalist local authorities to initiate an investigation when some child is murdered by the inhuman monsters in charge, but nothing comes out of it as capitalism must have these institutions as part of its system.

Birthday Greetings to "The Daily Worker"

CHICAGO, ILL.
Office Employes Union, No. 12755
George Maurer
Julia Schulner
P. Emma Billeckschmidt
Augusta W. Kruse
Elsie Newman
Ida Dailes
H. Siegel
Valeria Meltz
Nat Kaplan
Vera Cohen
C. Merson
Rose Karsner
Hilda Reed
Edith S. Rubin
R. Rubin
M. Newman
Nancy Markoff
Lydia Gibson
Marguerite Browder
Sylvia Manley
Mrs. Esther Foster
Thos. Myerscough
A. Henderson
S. M. Croll

CHICAGO, ILL.
Ingrid Elk
Robert Immonen
Betty Kari
Arthur Weijola
Mike Kolchmainen
Hitjci Kolchmainen
Otto E. Toivonen
J. E. Ketela
J. Pajinoja
K. Saarela
Jonas Niskola
Hannah Miskala
Pete Maki
Andrew Stohlman
Walter Hilla
Hilja Tenhumen
Otto Tenhumen

ENFIELD, N. H.
Minni Lampi
Anna Antila
Nestor Kivisto
Oscar Broman
Oscar Maki
Tauno Komonen
Nikolai Mattila
Sven Jokinsen
John Wirta
Katie Nivala
Edla Santti
Urko Holm
Frank Nunivaara

ORIENT, ILLINOIS
J.Salopek
M. G. Muhar

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Frank Mozer
J. Kutawich
Sid. Stepauoff
Geo. Meyer
Joseph Miller
Wm. Kogerman
Kaspar Beer
J. Powell
Alex Bail
Rose Teitelman

NEWTON UPPER FALL, MASS.
John Saranowich
Nick Sharko
Alex Helasimenia
Emelian Bartoshevich
Gerge Emaskov
Vladimir Pachelit
T. Kartonovich
M. Doshkin
Wm. Ewseyhick
A. Nesterovich
S. Liathuck
T. Dameeko
S. Oniperka
F. Kobzar
Mike Nenraszeraiz
G. Shepansky

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.
Jos. Howath
Frank Gavlik
Frank Pistik
St. Kovarik
Frank Fridrick
Joe Lipa

FLEMING, KENTUCKY
A. Leuter
John Perkovich

ELLSWORTH, PA.
Nick Grdich
Tom Tekovic
Teran
John Paskvan

COKEBURG, PA.
Antno Grgich
Peter Bastic
Joseph Lellich
George Paegin
Nick Cnetkovic
John Simatick
Paul Dobrenck
Vaso Kozihari

BENTLEYVILLE, PA.
Rachel Getto
Adam Getto
Matt Dianovich
John Vucich

MASON CITY, IOWA
P. R. Mathowski
Geo. Kamenoff

HERMAN, MICH.
Finnish Socialist Local
Mamie Sontas
Aino Sontu
Frank Saari
Matt Kontio
John Korpi
John Kerttaen
Aarne Haampaa
William Laiti
Arnold Marvanen
Arvid Maijala
Saima Paavola
Werner Paavola
Otto Hill
Jolmar Kayramo
Eino Nyman
Joseph Lehtola
William Keramen
Lauri Hannila
Fina Hannilo

YORKVILLE, OHIO
Tony Rappanis
James Sifakis
George Polis
George Navrogeorge
Gust Galanos
George Paliousis
Nick Koroniotis
Philip Oakland
Mike Vourakis
George Kelle
Jim Palios
Bill Pidis
Gost Kavialas

JOLIET, ILLINOIS
H. Murray
C. Bramson
Miss May R. Bramson
Mrs. C. Bramson
Al. Schuettler
I. B. Block

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Henry Silta
John Wortianino
Ikan Maki
M. Jasai

KENOSHA, WIS.
Jugo Slav Branch
K. Young
A. Lajec
A. Baternik
V. Crnohorsky
S. Crnohorsky
M. Sisnovich
F. Sisnovich
S. Mavrovich
P. Bosanore
A. Nemete
F. Nemete
F. Pentek
M. Ferena
L. Droganich
F. Druganich
M. Ebenhe
F. Podella

BOSTON, MASS. (American Branch)
G. Arabian
G. Baboian
S. Aghoian
M. Coroian
S. Proudian
H. Paretchanian
S. Bogadjian
V. Davidian
S. M. Malyernezian
M. Aylaian
A. Mardirorian
L. Manasselian
H. Arakelian

OAKMONT, PA.
John Zore
Primez Zakrajsek
Joseph Zakrajsek

The South Slavic Branch, No. 1, of Chicago, sends greetings to first issue of the ENGLISH COMMUNIST DAILY for best success.

Steven Saljacis, Branch Secy.

City Central Committee W. P. of Philadelphia

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Greetings from F. T.

Retail Clerks' Union Local No. 195 wishes you Good Luck.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

SENATE REPORT BARES RED CROSS AS ANTI-SOVIET

WASHINGTON — Basil Miles, state department attache during the Wilson administration now representing the U. S. Chamber of Commerce at Paris in a memorandum written in 1897 and now made public by Senator Borah analyzed the huge fund borrowed from the United States by the Russian regime and suggesting a propaganda campaign and the use of supplies in Russia obviously to overthrow the Soviet government.

"Generally speaking," said Miles, "it is believed that the United States should, through the Red Cross, and perhaps with the aid of the president's discretionary fund, engage immediately, actively, but unofficially, with works of relief and propaganda in Russia; that it should not sanction the dissipation of the fund in the City Bank by the Russian supply committee for purposes which may well be regarded as inimical by the Russian people. . . . With respect to the specific question of silver, it is a grave responsibility to direct the City Bank to pay $500,000 for silver to be sent through the British to Kaledin. This involves a question of state."

Kaledin was the first of the counter-revolutionary leaders to be backed by the allies, and to be destroyed by the soviet government forces. The propaganda to be worked through the Red Cross, under this plan was carried out in part by Edgar Sisson with part of the president's discretionary fund, during the winter of 1917-18 in Russia. Sisson then bought the forged documents which were made public here in September, 1918, which have made his name a synonym for faked evidence.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Spanish Fascist Chieftain Beats Hughes and "Bill" Burns At Faking "Red Uprising"

The Madrid correspondent of the Federated Press tells of a comic opera "red plot" with all the lurid trimmings of an American Hearst dry revelation, hatched in Primo de Rivera's mental institution, but pretended to be that of communists, labor leaders and anarchists everywhere arrested in all the industrial centers.

The opportunity for pulling off this fine, fanged invention was an international football game between Russia and Spain at Seville, Spain, Dec. 28. Disguised as football players and acting under orders from Lenin and Trotsky, the young communists were to capture Spain, plunge their poisoned daggers into the noble and patriotic heart of de Rivera and then of course devote the rest of the year to looting, burning and ravishing a la the American Defense Society thesis on how to produce a 100% communist revolution.

After the young communists had glutted their revenge and waded in the gore of the Spanish bourgeoisie they were to wind up with Portugal according to the imaginative Fascist leader. The Dictator dropped a hint to the Portuguese government that it had better put up its storm windows and turn the dog loose. The latter however did not want to get too serious around Christmas so all hands went on a spree and Portugal yet stands—as it has always stood.

What worries Primo de Rivera is that plots to overthrow him are growing like mushrooms and he feels that his head is none too secure. A large part of the Spanish army is ready to use "force and violence" on the dictator and the labor elements are quite anxious to dispose of him and so are the intellectuals whom he has treated with rigor.

Add to all these opposition forces the discontent of the professional politicians of the big political parties, the discontent of the regional autonomy elements of Catalonia, Andalusia and so forth, and the growing intensity of the feeling against the further waste of men and resources in the Morocco campaign, and it is easy to understand why Primo de Rivera tried to turn the forthcoming storm into a faked Communist uprising and presented Spain and Portugal with the Christmas present of a hearty laugh.

Write to "The Daily Worker"

Workers! Farmers! "The Daily Worker" is Your Daily. It is your voice. Help it speak for you. Write for it.

Send in your stories from the work bench, the mine pit, the open fields. Tell "The Daily Worker" what you are thinking.

What are your grievances? What injustices do you suffer? What are your daily experiences? What are your shopmates thinking about, talking about?

If you are a railroad shopman, why are the members falling away from the organization?

If you are a coal miner, what are your views on the big problems to come before the Indianapolis Convention, Jan. 27?

If you are among the hundreds of thousands of negro workers moving from the South to the North, you have a story to tell.

If you are among the millions of farmers moving from the land to the cities, we want to hear what you have to say about it.

Put your story on paper and send it in to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.

THE PARTY AT WORK

LECTURES AT PATERSON, N. J.

The Paterson, N. J., English branch of the Workers Party has made arrangements for a series of lectures to be given Sunday evening at 8 P. M., at Saltzberg's Hall, Market street.

The program is as follows:

January 13th—"CAPITALISM IN THE SCHOOLS." Lilian Lore.

January 20th—"PRESENT EUROPE." Julius Stuart Poyntz.

January 27th—"HISTORY OF THE THREE INTERNATIONALS." Ludwig Lore.

February 3rd "COMMUNISM AND SCIENCE." J. Statchel.

February 10th—"THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT AND ITS FUTURE." E. B. Jacobson.

February 17th—"TACTICS OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL." Alexander Bittleman.

• • •

COMING EVENTS IN BOSTON

Thursday, Jan. 17, 24, 31 and Feb. 7 at 8 P. M. Lecture Course, by H. M. Wicks at Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Boston. Admission 25 cents each evening. Full Course Ticket, $1.00.

Friday, Jan. 18, 8 P. M., Grand Ball, given by T. U. E. L., State Ball Room, Mass. Ave. Admission 75 cents.

Friday, Feb. 1, 7:30 P. M., Grand Dance, to be given by Local Boston, Workers Party at Dudley St. Opera House, 113-119 Duley St., Roxbury, Mass. Admission 40 cents, including war tax.

• • •

IN NEW YORK

The Liebknecht-Luxemburg memorial meeting in New York will be held Friday evening, Jan. 18th, at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave. A fine concert and tableau of the life of Liebknecht have been arranged. Admission is 25c. Tickets can be secured at the office of the Young Workers League, 208 E. 12th.

1924 CHICAGO DATES

Jan. 20, 8 P. M., (Sun.) Karl Lieb- Workers League at Prudential Halsted St.

2nd An- Worker and Ashland

Day

Picnic Chicago at

Annual Press Picnic—Riverview Park.

Sept. 1, Labor Day, T. U. E. L. Picnic

Sept. 7, International Youth Day, jointly by Y. W. L. and Workers Party.

Nov. 7th, Seventh Anniversary Soviet Russia

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HELP

ESTABLISH AN AMERICAN SOUP KITCHEN IN GERMANY

as an expression of

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

with the workers of Germany.

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NAME

ADDRESS

Trade or Profession

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(Committee for International Workers' Aid)

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

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DISTRICT EIGHT,

Executive Committee Workers' Party of America.

Room 307, Federation Bldg.,

166 West Washington Street, Chicago.

NORTH HUDSON, NEW JERSEY

WISHING "THE DAILY WORKER" SUCCESS

from

the newly formed

Branch of the Workers Party, Hudson County, New Jersey.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HAIL TO "THE DAILY WORKER"

Chicago Is With You 1,000 Per Cent

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GREETINGS

Ukrainian Branch No. 1 of the Workers Party of America sends hearty greetings to THE DAILY WORKER on the date of its birth and hopes that, first in American history in the labor movement, the new Revolutionary Daily will be able to perform its duty.

Long Life for the Communist "DAILY WORKER"

COMRADELY GREETINGS TO THE DAILY WORKER

from

Detroit, 1st Russian Branch, Workers Party.

We put our hopes from the bright future of the militant labor movement in the success of our press and we pledge our fullest support. Let THE DAILY WORKER be the rallying ground for a mass movement that will be satisfied with nothing but the complete emancipation of the workers and the building of a Communist society.

A Group of the

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION,

working in the J. Reinhart Dress Shop,

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J. MOZER	W. FIMAN	J. KAHM
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L. LEVITT	L. SEGALOFF	S. SAX
	M. SCHULMAN	

The Scandinavian Socialist Singing Society Greets "THE DAILY WORKER."

GREETINGS

from

Branch 1, Karl Marx, Chicago, Scandinavian Federation, Workers Party.

HAIL To THE DAILY WORKER!

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

POLICE MAY STRIKE.

PETERBORO, Ont.—Still looking for their November pay policemen here threaten to strike if their pay is not guaranteed by the city.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

PREDICT LABOR GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND JAN. 16

Fog Clears in British Parliamentary Battle

By W. N. EWER.

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press and "The Daily Worker")

LONDON.—The fog, which as a fitting symbol of the political situation, settled down over London on the evening of election day, has lifted. Literally and metaphorically the atmosphere has become clear.

Liberal Plans Laid Bare

It is now—barring accidents—certain that on Jan. 16 the Conservative government will be defeated in the house of commons and that on Jan. 16 the king will ask Ramsay MacDonald to form a Labor government. That has become certain, because we now know what the Liberals intend to do. The clearer sighted among the political prophets have known all along. For there was no alternative open. But the Liberals themselves did not see so clearly. They thought that since they hold the balance of votes in the house they held control of the situation.

A section of the Conservative party, headed by Lord Birkenhead and made loudly vocal by the Rothermere press, called on them to form a coalition or at least an entente with the Conservatives and so establish a "barrier against socialism."

Alas for their calculations, Lloyd George's followers nearly all lost their seats. The "united" Liberal party is almost solidly "Asquithian." Asquith, not Lloyd George, is its leader. And Asquith detests the Tories almost as much as he detests Lloyd George.

Asquith's Scheme Explodes

His plan was to come to a bargain with the Labor party by which, in return for keeping them in power, he would, in effect, dictate their policy.

But the Labor party curtly declared that it would make no bargain with anybody. Whereupon Asquith's chief newspaper became threatening in tone. If the Labor party would not make terms, it must take the consequences. The Liberals, it reminded Labor, would by abstaining from voting, enable the Conservative government to carry on for weeks or even for months.

The Liberals in fact have suddenly realized that their strength is precisely their weakness. A Labor government would be dependent on their votes. But they cannot use their power except by transferring it from Labor to the Conservatives. And the moment they do that they split their party from top to bottom.

See Labor Party in Office

So philosophically they will make the best of things and vote with the Labor party—though they will probably as a consequence lose half a dozen of their members and a bunch of peers who will transfer their allegiance to the Conservatives.

We shall probably have a Labor government kept in office, tho without any bargain or coalition, rather as the Liberal government was kept in office from 1910 to 1914 by Labor and Irish votes.

Obstacles to Labor Control

Whether a Labor government can last as long is another matter. I doubt it, for there will be constant and complex intrigues to bring about a situation in which the Liberals would of necessity desert them. But I also think that the prophets who give MacDonald three months and foretell an election in the late spring are likely to be disappointed.

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GREETING TO "THE DAILY WORKER"

It ought not to be difficult to secure 50,000 workers to read daily the Communist message. Let this be our immediate goal. We will do our share.

FORWARD WITH COMMUNIST COURAGE AND SACRIFICE TO ACHIEVE OUR END!

Russian Branch, Workers Party of America, of Boston, Mass.

D. FEDERUK, Secretary.

GREETINGS

from the Perth Amboy, New Jersey, Branch 15, of the Workers Party.

Young Communist Greetings to the First Communist English Daily from Maplewood Branch, Young Workers League of Chicago.

Lake View Branch Scandinavian Federation Welcomes You.

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Greetings from the Conference of the Lithuanian Federation of the Workers Party of America

We, the delegates of the Workers Party of America, Lithuanian section, in the second conference, extend our greetings to The Daily Worker—the first English Communist Daily in the world.

We also congratulate our membership for the enthusiastic support given to the campaign in raising $5,000 for the fund to establish The Daily Worker.

We pledge our wholehearted support to The Daily Worker in the campaign for subscriptions.

HAIL TO THE DAILY WORKER.

LONG LIVE THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA.

LONG LIVE THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

Greetings to "THE DAILY WORKER" from

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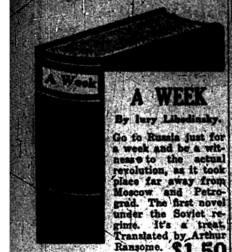

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HELLO!
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Workers Party of Chicago.

Workers Party, Local Utica, New York, Sends Greetings to the First English Language Communist Daily.

The Leader In the Struggle

The Communist International Greets the Appearance of "The Daily Worker."

Declaring that "The Daily Worker" among the workers and farmers of America, the Executive Committee of the Communist International, One of its secretary, W. Kolarow, has sent a greeting to "The Daily Worker" as follows:

MOSCOW, Soviet Russia, Dec. 11, 1923.

To THE DAILY WORKER.

Dear Comrades—The Communist movement has long waited for the appearance of a Daily in America in the English language, and at last we see it realized thru the efforts and sacrifices of the American comrades. Altho the Party has many newspapers in foreign languages, it could not expect to reach the great American working-class except thru the medium of an English Daily.

The issues confronting the Workers Party and the American workers and farmers are so great that THE DAILY WORKER must become a power. It must become the expression of all the oppressed workers and the rebellious farmers in the country. It must be the leader in the struggle against American capitalism, which is consolidating its forces for fresh assaults on the working-class. It must rally to its banner the revolutionary farmers, who thruout American history have fought for their rights.

THE DAILY WORKER must take up the struggle in the trade unions and force the reactionary union officials to fight for the interests of the workers and against their further degradation. It must fight against the open shop drive, which the American employers will soon renew with increased vigor. It must unceasingly demand the freedom of the press, speech and assemblage. It must fight for the protection of the youth of the country and against the exploitation of child labor, which is a disgrace to the American workers. It must mobilize the women and mothers of the working-class of America against the shameful robbery of their toil and that of their children. It must conduct an unremitting struggle against the capitalist press, which is a powerful weapon in the hands of the employers. It must expose the sham of the church, which is a tremendous force in America. It must unflinchingly raise the flag of the class struggle on the economic and political field and rally the workers and farmers to the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a WORKERS AND FARMERS GOVERNMENT in the United States.

THE DAILY WORKER must mobilize the working-class of America against the new plans of American Imperialism. After gaining the hegemony of America by intrigue, plot and military intervention, American Imperialism has turned its face to China, which soon will feel the power of American gold and American arms. Europe is to be the next victim: Germany, bleeding and broken, her workers impoverished and enslaved, is to be reduced to a wheel in the big American machine of plunder. The Workers Party and THE DAILY WORKER must call on the American workers and farmers to prevent this savage act. For in the background stands Soviet Russia, which American Imperialism once more would attack in the foolish ignorance of the fact that today the Soviet Power is impregnable.

THE DAILY WORKER must be the organ of the whole membership of the Party. Every Comrade must work for it. He must take it into the factories and mines. He must furnish it with the news of the daily struggles and the life in the shops. The workers and farmers of America must feel that the COMMUNIST DAILY WORKER does not fear to tell the truth and to fight for the interests of the producers, despite the will of the oligarchy of Wall Street.

ALL SUCCESS TO THE DAILY WORKER! MAY ITS POWER GROW TILL IT BECOMES A GIANT RANGED BESIDE THE MIGHTY ORGANS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTIES OF SOVIET RUSSIA, GERMANY AND FRANCE!

With Communist greetings,

Fraternally,

International Committee Executive Committee of Communists

W. Kolarow

Executive Committee of the Communist International.

To the
DAILY WORKER
You have well come to help us and others in making the world safe for the workers.
TYOMIES SOCIETY, Superior Wisconsin.

DEFENSE COUNCIL STARTS DRIVE FOR RUTHENBERG PLEA

Declaring that the splendid defense of William Z. Foster and Charles E. Ruthenberg in the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism cases "resulted in the strengthening of the working class and of the Party in particular," the National Convention of the Workers Party, held recently in Chicago, called upon all Labor militants to rally to the support of the Labor Defense Council. This unqualified endorsement comes at a time when the Council is launching upon a campaign to raise funds for the Ruthenberg appeal. At its offices in the Federation Building, 166 West Washington St., Chicago, there is an atmosphere of bustle and expectation.

By its persistent campaigns, the Labor Defense Council has been able to save 32 staunch fighters of the working class from prison. But it has done much more than this. It has carried on a defense which was at the same time an attack, making use of the Michigan emergency to create a united front of labor against the vicious agents of the employers.

Raised Large Sum

Organized scarcely a year and a half ago, the Council has raised close to $100,000 for the defense of the accused Communists. Over 90 per cent of this money was contributed by working people, in small amounts.

What is this Labor Defense Council that is defending the Communists? It is not a Communist organization, but a non-partisan body endorsed by the Detroit Federation of Labor, the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, the Milwaukee Trades Council, the Butte Trades and Labor Council and various other central labor federations. At its head is Robert M. Buck, editor of the New Majority, official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Eugene V. Debs and Rev. John A. Ryan, D. D., are vice-chairman. Others on its national committee are Rogers N. Baldwin, director of the Civil Liberties Union; J. G. Brown, national secretary of the Farmer-Labor Party; John Haynes Holmes, of the Community church, New York; Max S. Hayes, nationally known leader of the Typographical Union, and Hoiet M. Wells, of the Seattle Central Labor Union.

The Famous Raid

The resolution just adopted by the Workers Party recalls vividly to mind the famous Michigan labor trials of 1923, which grew out of the raid on the convention of the Communist Party of America near Bridgman, in August of the preceding year. The trials were among the most spectacular in American labor history. Foster and Ruthenberg were the central figures, and they refused to budge an inch from their principles.

But the real reason for the raid was that the Communists had been taking a prominent part in the struggle of the workers against the capitalist "open shop" drive. The coal miners' strike and the railroad shopmen's strike were being fought out at the time, and Spolansky himself declared to some of the defendants later on that if these strikes had not been in progress the convention would probably not have been raided.

The trial of William Z. Foster began March 12, before a jury consisting of nine farmers, one grocery clerk, one non-union railroad man and one housewife, whose husband is a factory superintendent. No person was allowed on the jury by the prosecution unless he first said under oath that he believed the "criminal syndicalist" law of Michigan was a good law and should be enforced.

Notwithstanding innumerable obstacles placed in the path of the defense, Foster was not convicted. The jury divided, six and six.

In the Ruthenberg trial, which came next, the prosecutors had a more favorable opportunity. Ruthenberg was admittedly a member of the Communist Party. His conviction was secured by an appeal to the prejudice of a hand picked jury.

Basis of Appeal

An appeal is now being taken in the Ruthenberg case. The outstanding point in the appeal is that nothing illegal happened in the state of Michigan, and that its criminal syndicalism law could not apply to the formation of an organization in another state where no such law exists.

If the appeal is won, it is extremely unlikely that the other Communists indicted with Foster and Ruthenberg will ever be brought to trial. If it is lost, the final decision will be in the hands of the United States Supreme Court. The Ruthenberg appeal thus becomes the cornerstone of the whole defense in the Michigan cases.

In view of this central fact, the Labor Defense Council, which is badly in need of funds now, is carrying on a Ruthenberg Appeal Drive to secure money to meet the expenses of the appeal. Letters are being sent out to labor organizations, as well as to individuals interested in preventing the railroading of 32 aggressive labor men. The slogan is: GET BEHIND THE RUTHENBERG APPEAL.

Of the money realized in past campaigns, 70 per cent has gone directly into legal expenses. Administrative and propaganda expenses have taken 30 per cent, but of this 15 per cent went into the printing of literature and appeals for help.

All Hail "The Daily Worker"

From ROBERT STEWART,
Member of the Profintern, Communist International.

It delights me to wish "The Daily Worker" success. It is the loud and vibrant voice in support of the Workers Party which will ere can and must be made the Daily's organs always and everywhere at the service of the Party.

Its roots must be dug deep in factory, field, workshop and mine. It must become necessary to the worker as the air that he breathes.

The worker must see himself and his struggle mirrored (not distorted) in its pages. It will be the fighting leader in every struggle against capitalist aggression. It will be the rallying-point in the fight against the treacherous yellow leadership of the Gompers fraternity.

Fierce and violent struggles lie ahead of the Workers Party of America. U. S. prosperity is once more on the decline, and a declining capitalism always breeds greater ruthlessness on the part of the boss. The Daily Worker will be a sharp weapon in the fight for Communism in America and its speedy success will bring a great intelligent body of readers, a powerful Workers Party with a growing organized Communist militancy into the fight against the centre and citadel of World Capitalism: the United States of America.

3 BANKERS SEEK PROP FOR CHAOS SINKING EUROPE

(Continued from Page 1)

made the other day by the noted banker, Bernard M. Baruch: "Until the reparations problem is settled abroad, there can be no return to the normal conditions of production and saving of which the world stands in need. The world is like a village of thatch-roofed cottages; one is afire, and we must all help put it out or have our houses burn too."

Fear German Revolt

The presence of the "Big Three" bankers in the Paris conferences marks a positive step towards open American participation in European affairs. The gravity of the situation in Germany with its menace of working class revolt constantly looming up has forced America's hand. The Coolidge has not officially appointed the three delegates, he has approved of their nomination by the Reparations Commission and has co-operated with them.

This re-entry of the United States into the European conclaves is a prelude to more serious and complicated entanglements. The "Big Three" morrow arrogated to themselves, with the President's approval, the right to speak for millions of workers and farmers are notorious open-shoppers and have only their own capitalist class interest at heart. In the whole affair we have the voice of Coolidge but the hand of Morgan. The President says his soft diplomatic "yes" and Morgan does the hard financial wire-pulling and manipulating.

Create Basis of New Wars

The Paris conferences have in store for the German workers economically only what the Versailles sessions have brought to them politically—enslavement. Today, Wall Street, thru the White House, is sending over three bankers to help save European capitalism from ruin by increasing and strengthening America's hold on Europe's finance and industry. Tomorrow millions of workers and farmers will be rushed by Wall Street, thru the White House, to be maimed and killed on the battlefields of France and Flanders in order to enforce the arrangements made by Brigadier General Dawes and the Colonels Young and Robinson, and to protect the European investments of our capitalists.

Comrades from the Scandinavian Branch, Karl Marx, Workers Party, Chicago; send fraternal greetings to the Daily Worker.

Hans A. Pedersen
Th. Laursen
Ewald Johnson
H. P. Klaussen
Daniel Christensen
P. K. Aenbole
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The Oldest to the Youngest.

The Daily Worker is the happy recipient of a warm message of greetings from the editor of another one of our Communist daily newspapers. Our Communist press is growing because it holds together, because the editors of our Communist press work hand in hand. The message of Ludwig Lore, editor of the New York Volkszeitung is no empty formality, it is a promise of cooperation and aid, and we are happy to print it below.

New York, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1924.
Daily Worker,
1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago.

Oldest working class paper in U. S. sends to its youngest brother warmest greetings and heartiest wishes for long, successful, healthy life. May Hughes continue to act as press agent for you and Daugherty help you by his enmity to show American workers how much they fear influence of Communist movement. May your shadow never grow less.

New Yorker Volkszeitung.
Ludwig Lore, editor.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution by the brilliant young Russian writer, Jury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Fight Convict Labor System.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—The Cedar Rapids Federation of Labor has urged the abolition of the convict labor system which it declares permits the existence of industrial slavery worse than the slavery in the south 75 years ago.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

"Delivering the Goods"

The All-Russian Clothing Syndicate delivers the goods, is the unanimous report of business men, Quakers, congressmen, workers' representatives returning from Moscow, Petrograd, Kazan and Nizhni Novogrod.

During one three-month period in 1923 the factories of the Syndicate turned out 400,492 garments.

Production is increasing, steadily.

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Industrial Corporation
103 East 14th Street
NEW YORK.

CHICAGO LABOR HEARS PORTLAND DELEGATE REPORT

A lively, the best discussion took place at the last meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor when Frank McVey, the central body's delegate to the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor, made his report.

Delegate Jack Johnstone, speaking on the report expressed the view that the Portland convention did not fully present the sentiment of the American labor movement on such questions as Amalgamation, the labor party and recognition of Soviet Russia.

He commended the Federated Press which was denounced by Gompers as biased in favor of radical propaganda as an important news service.

William Quesse, President of the Flat Janitors' Union, addressed the body and solicited support for his organization whose officials are sentenced to indeterminate sentences from one to five years imprisonment for alleged conspiracy to boycott. Assistance was promised.

O. L. Stanley, President of the Lake County Central Labor Union was given the floor and stated that Frank Fowler, President of the Milk Producers' Association desired to affiliate his association with the American Federation of Labor and join hands with the milk drivers' and milk handlers' unions against the big distributing companies. Negotiations towards that end are proceeding.

A motion to assist the movement for German relief was carried unanimously.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

GREETINGS
May Your Gospel Lead to Success For Our Ultimate Goal
Samuel F. Hankin

Greetings From "Labor Unity" San Francisco's Militant Weekly to THE DAILY WORKER America's Militant Daily

Good Luck to the DAILY WORKER
Karl Marx Branch
Workers Party

Greetings from members of Local 54, International Ladies Garment Workers

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Report the Little Entente Plans to Recognize Soviet

LONDON — Information that the little entente has decided to recognize Soviet Russia has been received from the Greek Government. Detailed plans for recognition and relations with the Soviet government, have been worked out by M. Girsa, Czech under secretary of foreign affairs and M. Nintchitch, foreign minister of Jugo-Slavia.

The entire matter was submitted to the little entente conference recently held in Belgrade.

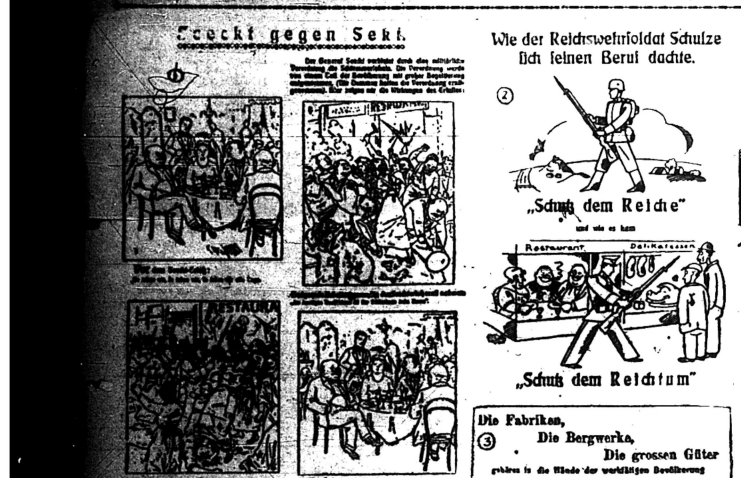
It is believed that this step on the part of the little entente will be used to advantage by the U. S. Senators now favoring recognition of Russia by the United States.

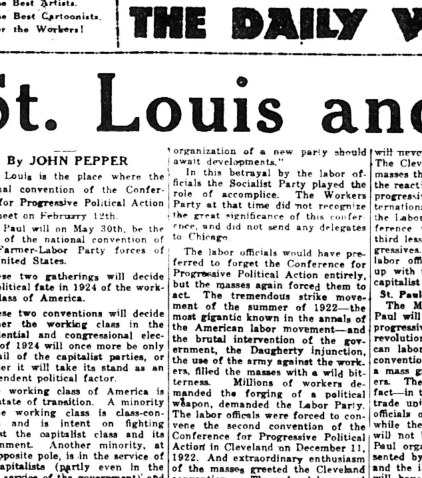
Wells on the Labor Party.

LONDON.—The anxiety of the Labor Party to get into office will result in their getting into office but not into power," according to H. G. Wells. They will find that they cannot put their program into effect without losing Liberal support and will be compelled to compromise if they wish to continue in office, Wells said.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

They Can't Stop Communist Propaganda in Germa





Above are reproductions of illegal leaflets and throwaways being spread by the German Communist Party in spite of attempts by the over-zealous police to suppress the revolutionary movement.

The first is a leaflet in pictures and is entitled, "Seeckt (the general) against champagne," and telling about a military decree issued by the general, forbidding officers to drink champagne (Schlemmerleben). Some officers took the decree seriously and invaded the swell restaurants, but the police took a hand in the matter. And the outcome was that things went on as before.

No. 2 is the throwaway using what the Reichswehr soldier Schulze imagined his duties to be, namely, protection of the Reich (the empire), and what they really turned out to be, namely, protection of Reichtum (riches).

No. 3 is a throwaway reading, The factories, the mines, the big estates should be in the hands of the working population.

No. 4—The political prisoner cries "It's enough now!", while the people stand in vain waiting for a chance to get some food.

No. 5 shows the accomplices of Poincare. A workingman is on the ground, and over him are a French general, a German general and Stinnes.

The Class Struggle versus Charity - - - - - -

By LUDWIG LORE

Now that the end of the war, the German population of the Ruhr has been contributing, in every possible way, to the support of the needy in their fatherland. There have been endless collections, subscriptions for every conceivable thing by every conceivable organization. It is impossible to estimate how much in food-stuffs and in wearing apparel has gone over to Germany, for the benefit of the destitute victims of the Germans in this country.

We have encouraged or supported these collections. We have favored the sending of supplies by workingmen on the other side, because we felt that the morale of nations as well as that of individuals, is raised by charity. Now we are convinced that it was a crime for the working-class movement to cover up the patent fact of the new republic, which makes it possible for German employers to pay starvation wages in order to be able to compete with the cheap or better paid labor in the rest of the world.

We answered the appeal from the Russian Soviet Government for assistance in the hour of need. Our comrades, no one knows better than those who were engaged in raising funds at that time among the first to come to Russia's assistance. They refused to listen to the suggestion that the millions to be raised among the workers here for the suffering comrades in the Volga-Germans. More than they incurred the wrath of the Socialists who call themselves "social-Germans, for helping the workers of Russia when they had refused to help the needy in their own country. In spite of the bitter opposition that often arose from the German-nationalist elements in the German-speaking working-class movement in this country, we always stood by them, that did not come nobly to the support of the sufferers in Russia, because our comrades were there to support the Russian Revolution.

Today we appeal to you to support the Friends of Soviet Russia in its appeal for help for the German working class. For that part of the working class needs our help most urgently. We must help those who will not receive food and clothing from the bourgeois organizations that are distributing their bounty through ordinary channels. We must help those men and women who are discriminated against in the industries because they are known as "trouble makers," and radicals. We must give for those who cannot count on the support of their labor organizations, because these are under the control of labor leaders who use their prestige to betray the working class into the hands of the present dictators of Germany. We must help the women who are going without the most elementary necessities of life in order to pay party dues and to support their party press.

This is not charity. It is a part of the class struggle, in which we the great and influential Wheat must all play an active part. It is a part of the great, world-wide fight for the liberation of the working-class.

This is not charity. For it will strengthen, not weaken, the morale of the men and women for whom this help is intended. Nothing will keep up their fighting spirit more successfully than the certainty that the comrades in America are with them. Nothing will make them more determined in the fight for a working class government, than the certainty that, whatever may happen, there are comrades across the seas who will stand behind them, who will take care of their children and will support their families.

The government of the United States is preparing now to send food and give credits to Germany, not because our rulers love the German people. It is the fear of the dictators of Germany. We must help the German workers to prevent this fear of desperation may bring, a powerful impetus toward revolution in Germany. That will give the communist cause all over the world, heart and power, that is what drives them to Germany's assistance. Beside that gamblers of Wall Street are not at all averse to selling their surplus for good American dollars, to be paid for by the American tax-payers, in the name of humanity.

Just as surely as giving to Soviet Russia at the time of the famine was the duty of every revolutionist the world over, just as surely as the German comrades helped out of their own need, took from their own hungry children to feed the starving Russians, just as surely as Russia stands ready today to come to their assistance, just as surely as the revolution in Germany wins or loses with the growth or delay of the revolutionary movement in Germany,—just as surely it is our duty to help to the utmost, to keep the fires of the German revolution burning.

Do your duty by the revolutionary movement of Germany. Send a contribution to the Friends of Soviet Russia, 32 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Do this at once. Send a pledge to make a number of contributions from now till the first of May.

Militarizing the United States

	1913	1924
Expenditures for National Defense	**$260,136,035**	**$509,096.796**
Regular Army, Number of Men in	**92,035**	**134,360**
National Guard	**120,802**	**160,598**
Officers' Reserve Corps		**76,923**
Citizens' Military Training Camps		**31,000**
Reserve Officers' Training Corps		**101,129**
Miscellaneous	**31,028**	
Total number of Individuals under Training	**243,865**	**504,010**
Persons in Military and Naval Service stationed abroad	**55,608(1)**	**117,336(2)**
(1) 1910 Census. (2) 1920 Census.		

Prepared by the Research Department, Workers Party.
Table No. 1.

The Daily Worker!

Moscow, Dec. 12, 1923

Hail! The first English Communist Daily of the U. S.! It is with the greatest of pleasure we send these greetings of welcome and cheer to our Comrades who have undertaken this mighty task, and compliments to those who have borne the brunt of the first steps in the magnificent achievement.

The power of the press is unchallenged and because of this we recognize the responsibility undertaken. We assure our American Comrades that we will assist in any way that lies in our power.

With best wishes of success and Communistic greetings,

W. P. ZAKHARIN, Australia.

Our Aim.
The Best Writers.
The Best Artists.
The Best Cartoonists.
For the Workers!

Special Magazine Supplement

THE DAILY WORKER

THIRD SECTION
January 15, 1924. This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

St. Louis and St. Paul

By JOHN PEPPER

St. Louis is the place where the national convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action will meet on February 12th.

St. Paul will on May 30th, be the scene of the national convention of the Farmer-Labor Party forces of the United States.

These two gatherings will decide the political fate in 1924 of the working class of America.

These two conventions will decide whether the working class in the presidential and congressional elections of 1924 will once more be only the tail of the capitalist parties, or whether it will take its stand as an independent political factor.

The working class of America is in a state of transition. A minority of the working class is class-conscious and is intent on fighting against the capitalist class and its government. Another minority, at the opposite pole, is in the service of the capitalists (partly even in the direct service of the government) and it does its utmost to obstruct every independent political action of the working class. Between these two groups—between the organized class-conscious minority and the organized lackeys of the capitalists, the labor officials—we see those millions of American workers not as yet class-conscious, but struggling towards class-consciousness.

The Convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action in St. Louis, will be nothing else than an organised effort of labor officialdom to maintain the old state of things, and to preserve the workers as the political serfs of the capitalists. The St. Paul convention of the Farmer-Labor Party forces will be in substance an organized effort on the part of the class-conscious minority to lead the great masses upon the road of class-consciousness.

St. Louis—The Retrogressive Progressives

The Conference for Progressive Political Action has undergone a remarkable development. Its name still remains Progressive, but its policy has gone a step backward with every one of its actions. The first national convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action took place on February 20 and 21, 1922, in Chicago. The Conference was convened by the high officials of sixteen railroad unions. Not less than eighteen international unions belonging to the American Federation of Labor sent delegates. Seven big railroad unions outside of the American Federation of Labor were represented. The Conference was called by the mighty international officers of the official labor movement who, in contrast with Gompers and his gang, were of the opinion that it was impossible to continue the traditional policy of the American Federation of Labor of "rewarding the friends and punishing the enemies" in the old capitalist parties. These officials, Johnston or Keating or Lewis are themselves nothing else than capitalist agents in the ranks of labor. But they were forced to act because the discontent of the masses exercised a tremendous pressure upon them. The deep-going industrial crisis of 1920 which began in 1920 and reached its depth in 1921, the misery and discontent of over five million workers forced the reactionary officials into political activity. Millions of workers demanded an independent party of workers, and the labor officials had to place themselves at the head of this movement if they would hinder the masses from organizing the Labor Party under a new, militant leadership. The workers harbored great expectations, but the labor officials did not organize the Labor Party. This February conference in Chicago stated in its manifesto: "The conference agrees that the time is ripe for progressive political action, but that the organization of a new party should await developments."

In this betrayal by the labor officials the Socialist Party played the role of accomplice. The Workers Party at that time did not recognize the great significance of this conference, and did not send any delegates to Chicago.

The labor officials would have preferred to forget the Conference for Progressive Political Action entirely, but the masses again forced them to act. The tremendous strike movement of the summer of 1922—the most gigantic known in the annals of the American labor movement—and the brutal intervention of the government, the Daugherty injunction, the use of the army against the workers, filled the masses with a will bitterness. Millions of workers demanded the forging of a political weapon, demanded the Labor Party. The labor officials were forced to convene the second convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action in Cleveland on December 11, 1922. And extraordinary enthusiasm of the masses greeted the Cleveland convention. Through labor and farmer officials no less than three million organized workers and farmers were represented in Cleveland.

The convention was completely dominated by the officialdom, and it was therefore inevitable that it should turn into an enormous betrayal. A shilly-shally center—the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Farmer-Labor Party, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, waged a feeble fight, but it was simply steamrollered. The left wing, the representatives of local unions and the Workers Party were not admitted. The motion to form a Labor Party was defeated by a vote of 64 to 52. The Socialist Party was once more the most useful accomplice in the burial of independent political action of workers. But the Workers Party appeared for the first time before the whole working class as a dauntless and aggressive advocate of the Labor Party idea.

The same high officials of international unions who called the Chicago and Cleveland Conferences have called the third conference for St. Louis. This St Louis conference will not even play with the idea of a Labor Party, but will openly declare for the support of the Democrat McAdoo, that is, the support of a candidate of an out and out capitalist party. The Chicago and Cleveland conferences were born out of the demand of the masses for a Labor Party, but they were convened by the labor officials to prevent the formation of a Labor Party. The St. Louis conference will be the closing act of this drama of betrayal and deception. The St. Louis conference has nothing to do with a party any more. It is obviously nothing but the political machination of the labor officials to sell out as many hundreds of thousands of workers as they can to capitalist politicians. But these conferences have not been in vain. The Chicago conference taught the masses that the Gompers clique will never organize the Labor Party. The Cleveland conference taught the masses the other lesson that not only the reactionary, but also the so-called progressive labor officials of the international unions, will not organize the Labor Party. The St. Louis conference will teach the masses the third lesson, about retrogressive progressives. It will show that all these labor officials are hopelessly bound up with the capitalists and with the capitalist parties.

St. Paul—The Advancing Radicals

The May 30th convention in St. Paul will be a gathering of all truly progressive, truly radical and truly revolutionary elements of the American labor movement. The St. Paul convention will at the same time be a mass gathering of exploited farmers. The entire story is told by one fact—in the St. Louis convention the trade unions are represented by the officials of the international unions, while the delegates of local unions will not be admitted at all. In St. Paul organized labor will be represented by delegates of local unions, and the international unions as such will have five delegates each. St. Louis will be the field of betrayal by labor officials. St. Paul will be the field of battle of the rank and file. The aim of St. Louis is to bind the workers more closely to the capitalists. The idea of St. Paul is to organize the workers for independent political action, against the capitalists.

May 30th, 1924, in St. Paul, would be impossible without July 3rd, 1923, in Chicago. The July 3rd convention and the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party denoted a declaration of independence of the American working class, meant the beginning of the formation of a national political party of workers and working farmers. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party contains today only a part of the militant workers and farmers, but it is a legitimate child of revolting masses. It was born of the discontent created by the crisis of 1920-21. It was born of the militant spirit and bitter struggle of the summer of 1922. It was born of the frightful bankruptcy of the farmers. It was born of the disillusionment which followed the betrayal by the Cleveland conference and the failure of the Non-Partisan League.

The May 30th convention will be the continuation of the July 3rd convention. It will take up the idea of a Labor Party on a national scale and will continue to build it up, with larger masses, opening up greater possibilities. The historical significance of the May 30th convention will be that it will be an organization on a national scale for a nation-wide action. Without a national crystallization, the sectional and state Labor Parties are doomed to disintegration. The history of the American labor movement is full of tombstones of local Labor Parties which died a premature death.

There Are Compromises and Compromises

St. Louis will be the compromise of labor leaders and labor aristocracy with the capitalists. The St. Louis Conference—if all signs are not misleading—will decide to support McAdoo as candidate, that is, to support the party of Wilson, the party of the world war, the party of the raids of Palmer.

But the St. Paul convention will also not be a pure class gathering of workers and exploited farmers. The May 30th convention will be a conglomeration of Third Parties and real Farmer-Labor Parties. There will be on the one hand representatives of workers and exploited farmers, and on the other hand, representatives of well-to-do farmers, small businessmen and intelligentsia. The St. Paul convention will not create a real class party of workers and exploited farmers, but a Third Party of all the above-mentioned elements. But this new party will have within it the Federated Farmer-Labor Party which is the beginning of the class party of the laboring masses and which will rally around itself the workers and exploited farmers.

But even the representatives of small businessmen in St. Paul will be different from the Democratic or Republican Party. The small businessmen and well-to-do farmers who remain in the old parties accept them by the political leadership of the capitalists. Discontended and revolting small businessmen and farmers manifest by their break with the old capitalist parties and their entering a Third Party that they no longer accept the leadership of the capitalists, that even with all their characteristic hesitancy, wavering and half-measures, they nevertheless want to combat the capitalists.

We Communists must understand this difference clearly, the difference between counter-revolutionary and revolutionary compromise. It is counter revolutionary compromise when the labor aristocracy concludes an alliance within the old capitalist parties to conserve the existing social order. But it is a revolutionary compromise when Communist workers enter into the May 30th convention to form the united front with militant workers and desperate farmers, even though these masses do not as yet see clearly the difference between themselves and well-to-do farmers and small businessmen. It is a revolutionary compromise when Communists seek and accept the alliance of farmers or Third Party forces even if these elements are in revolt against the two-party system and wish to fight against ruling big capital. A comprise which creates allies for the working class for weakening and undermining the present social order is a revolutionary compromise. When Secretary of Commerce Hoover, the most conscious representative of the interests of the capitalist class says that the two-party system is the best guarantee for the present social order, Communists must understand and retard the revolutionary significance of a Third Party When Gompers, the capitalist agent within the ranks of labor, recommends the policy of "Rewarding the friends and punishing the enemies" within the old capitalist parties, Communists must understand the revolutionary significance of independent political action of the working class. When the whole capitalist press with united forces, day by day "proves" that the labor party is [illegible] from those of the workers, Communists must understand the revolutionary significance of the alliance between farmers and workers. When yellow Socialists yell that the Communists have become opportunists because they remain with the masses of workers and farmers, though these are not as yet class conscious, Communists must understand the revolutionary significance of the compromise between the advance guard and the rear guard of the working class.

Murphy Hopes Daily Worker Becomes Worthy Companion of Pravda and the Rote Fahne

J. T. Murphy, member of the British Bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions, sends his greetings to "The Daily Worker" and hopes it will become a worthy companion of Pravda and the Rote Fahne, the famous Communist dailies of Russia and Germany. He writes as follows:

West Ealing, London, England, Dec. 14, 1923.

To: Workers Party,

Dear Comrades: I am delighted to hear of the progress of the Workers Party of America and your innovation—The Workers Daily.

Here's to "The Workers Daily". May it become a worthy companion of the great dailies, Pravda and Rote Fahne, in the great revolutionary movement of the workers.

May it become as dear to the workers of America as a valiant champion of their will to victory, as these other great papers have become to the workers of Russia and Germany.

Yours fraternally,

J. T. MURPHY.

COUNTRYMEN - - - By S. SYDNEY WYMAN

"WHERE you from, Shorty?" Big Bell looked down at the little man who moved into a stool beside him at the red and white checkered table, while his elbows stood out as though to mark his personal boundary lines.

Mercy Hirko glanced at him, an odd little dignity in his manner, and answering the query reached for a piece of bread. It happened that Big Bell reached at the same time and both men grasped and snatched at the delicacy—the smaller man, Matty looked at him again and said softly as though to reassure him, "You countryman of mine."

"Ho-ho-ho," roared Bell so that all the table heard and the rapidly moving forks stopped while the eyes turned toward him. His brute strength caught all the men unwilling for this big giant could be a devil without warning; he therefore gave a dog barking and snapping at his heels.

"Ho-ho-ho," he roared. "Ho-ho, countryman he says. Country-man little runt. Ho-ho-ho—little pollywog—toad hopper. Hump."

Another word did he say until he reached the meat when he arose and with a sweeping gesture knocked between his teeth, and then drove Matty to restart as he would him a whack across the head. "You woman eat? Polly-woggy woman eat?"

And Matty Hirko grinned, only knowing whether to laugh or cry from many years of evening a bad name for his small body and a little ground with any one who spoke his language; for he had come to work in the smelter and had been set to the hardest labor. He entered the hall by way of the kitchen from the rear door, a timid figure led to a shack by a woman from the front room, who had noted his timidity and his foreign appearance. Matty ordered a bowl of beer and a bottle of wine, but Matty didn't know wine; it was bitter and when he couldn't find good whiskey he left the drink alone. Not so with Bell who came up to him, pulled a flask from his pocket and offering it ordered, "Drink, countryman."

And that Matty would have refused, but Bell's eyes compelled him to drink. Then Bell drained out a portion and offered it again, but this time Matty refused. "No, no," Bell leered into his face. "You no drink. Gog damn, I make you drink," and he tripped up the little man and poured down him on the floor around the bottle between his teeth and poured half the contents down Matty's throat.

"So," he roared when he straightened up and looked at the bottle. "So pollywog—you get one damn good drink, eh?"

And Matty did not fight; i ste d his puny strength or the consequences. But the tussle ended in a moment; Bell caught him about the waist, lifted him bodily, flung him across the pool table and spanked him while the men gathered about to roar with delight. Finished, Bell leaned back against the bar and waited while Matty scrambled from the table. He would have seized a chair, but a friend pulled him away toward the rear saying, "You know You no fight hem—she strong like bull."

Hunger

J. J. Lankes

and Matty did not fight; instead he remembered that night and the next day, and every day after that when he met Big Bell at the boarding house, at the pool room, or on the street. Generally he dodged away, but sometimes the giant caught him and laughed in his face, or twisted his ear or his nose. Once he landed a kick which turned Matty's face white with pain, but he said nothing, hoping that the imitation and persecution would soon be over. But it wasn't; something in the small man, something about his fine delicate mustache, his large sparkling eyes, the tilt of his derby felt hat always baited Big Bell and induced some re

mark, a pinch, a squeeze, or a slap.

Matty remembered all these insults; he made few friends for his pride was hurt and instead of being gay and happy as was his custom, he worried.

Then he bought a dog, a little frisky pup to which he brought bones from the butcher shop or tid bits he took away from the table. He kept it at home for two weeks, but one night he took it along to the boarding house; he walked very erect and proud, for now he had a friend, a companion, a sympathizer. Just a pup, but it was enough. Big Bell was waiting at the porch when Matty rounded the corner, the pup frisking at his heels.

"Ho-ho-ho," roared Big Bell, "Look—my countryman. Look—two little dumplings—yallow dogs."

Matty stopped before him. He didn't exactly understand what "yallow dogs" meant but he knew it implied scorn.

"You take back what you say of my dog," he cried. "You take hem back."

Big Bell only grabbed his collar, turned him about and gave him a kick. Then he caught the pup an other blow in the ribs which sent him yelping up the street. Matty watched the little pup a short way, and then went inside to sit at the red and white checkered table. He drank two cups of coffee, and went home without stopping at the pool room as h usually did. He walked with his head bent forward as he had seen the little dog do.

Next morning Big Bell was pouring milk on his breakfast food and slopping it over the dish onto the table cloth when Matty came in. Instead of walking to his regular place at another table, he stopped opposite Big Bell rose grating his chair. coat pocket, pointed it at the giant and ordered with short burning little words, "You take back what you say —my dog—you 'pologize what you do—you take hem back."

Big Bell was astonished, surprised for the first time in his life, but once more he laughed. "Ho-ho-ho, countryman—two yallow pups—two."

He seized a knife and rising to get at this little man, this little runt who dared challenge him, him, Big Bell boss of the pool hall, boss of the boarding house, boss of the smelter. Big Bell rose grating his chair.

Matty stood still, watching, waiting.

Then he pulled the trigger once, twice. And Big Bell sat down heavily against the chair, for the first but let out his heart.

An hour after they found Mercy Hirko in his room with his little frisky pup. When they took him he said simply but proudly, "He bark my dog once—he no keek hem two time

THE COMING MINERS' CONVENTION - - - By WM. Z. FOSTER

On Jan. 22nd the United Mine Workers will hold their Convention in Indianapolis. Once again the organized coal diggers of the United States and Canada will meet to legislate on the conditions of their industry. It will be one of the most important conventions in recent years. Its outcome will be of the greatest consequence to the whole labor movement. The eyes of organized workers everywhere are turned toward it.

For many years the United Mine Workers has been one of the most progressive organizations in the labor movement. They long led the revolt against the Gompers machine. Every where its cause was looked upon for support. This was in the hey-day of the strength of the Socialist Party. But in recent years the organization has lost much of its militancy. Especially is this the case amongst the leadership which, for general incompetency, autocracy, and corruption, will now compare with the most reactionary unions in the A. F. of L. The real condition of the organization is that the rank and file are genuinely militant, while the officialdom are reactionary to the last degree. It is an anomalous situation. Practically all the unions in the American Federation of Labor show a somewhat similar division of opinion between the officialdom and the rank and file, but in no case is this so marked as in that of the United Mine Workers of America.

As the years go by the collisions between the progressive rank and file and the reactionary officialdom grow heavier and more intense. At the coming convention many of these fights will come to a head. One of the most important is the Howat case. That is a cancer in the heart of the Miners' Union. Howat was brutally and illegally expelled. All the intelligent rank and file members realise this and they are demanding a square deal for him. Throughout the whole organization Howat has been given a rousing reception by the rank and file wherever he has gone to make known his case. At the convention this sentiment in favor of him will surely register itself despite all that Lewis can do to prevent it. Another collision between the rank and file and the officialdom was had in District 26. The manouvres there of John L. Lewis in smashing the strike of the coal and steel workers at the behest of the British Empire Steel Corporation were among the worst exhibitions of treachery known in the history of the Miners' Union. Desperate efforts will be made to purge the organization of the disgrace and rid it of the men guilty of such a crime.

Many other grievances will be aired by the rank and file. They will see the organization falling to pieces and nothing being done by the officials to prevent it. They will demand a reckoning of the crooked leadership. In the past couple of years the wave of discontent in the thousands of locals has begun to develop the first rudiments of organization. These are to be found in the Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers of America. This is more than an organization; it is a cause. It is the one hope of the rank and file to have some say in the organization, the one means by which they will be able to turn it to their advantage and away from being merely an instrument for corrupt officials to power. The fight will be intensified by the fact that the bituminous agreement expires this spring and the fate of the miners' standards of living is in the balance, with the prospect of a great strike to defend them looming up.

The factors are present for a great rank and file fight in the Miners' Union. Discontent is rife in every district. And upheaval is long overdue. The only way it has been prevented up till now is by the use of the iron fist by Lewis. The wave of discontent that is sweeping many unions manifests itself even more strongly in the United Mine Workers of America. In the Moldens' Union the membership in the last convention, demanded a general revision of the policies of the organization. In the Maintenance of Way convention they went much further and swept out of office the whole reactionary gang of officials led by the unspeakable Grable. In the Miners' Union the discontent mounts still higher and Lewis will have the job of his life trying to choke it back at the coming convention. There will be a bitter struggle between the forces of progress and of reaction.

What happens at the Miners' Convention will be of the utmost importance to the whole labor movement. The workers are demoralised and helpless everywhere in the unions. Craft unionism is discredited. A great renaissance is needed. This can come only through a great shattering blow dealt at the old bureaucratic machine. If the miners will take the lead in this movement at the next convention, workers in the other industries will be encouraged to follow. When the big revolt took place at the Maintenance of Way Workers' Convention a year ago, a quiver ran through the whole labor movement. But this organization was on its last legs and the revolt dissipated itself. If the miners take the bit in their teeth, as well they may at the Indianapolis Convention, the story will be a different one. The old reactionaries in the labor bureaucracy will find themselves confronted with a real struggle. On the other hand, if the Miners' Convention is a reactionary one, it will throw still more discouragement into the ranks of an already dangerously depressed labor movement. The coming Miners' Convention marks a turning point in the labor movement.

Separating the Chaff from the Wheat

By ALFRED KNUTSON

Within so-called farmers' and workers' movements, like the Nonpartisan League and several state Farmer-Labor parties, there have not been, heretofore, hardly any distinction between the make up of their membership. In the Nonpartisan League, for instance, it was usually felt that hired men on the farms, the tenants, the small farm owner, the well-to-do farmer, the small banker and the small business man, had common economic interests. The enemy of all these was thought to be "big business", and for that reason they were urged to unite their political forces, in order to administer a death blow to this one monster—the exploiter of them all. Such was the talk of League organizers in the northwest.

However, with the advent of more acute economic conditions, we are beginning to witness a different line-up between these various elements. At the recent Nonpartisan League convention, held at Bismarck, N. D., when such fundamental matters as recognition of Soviet Russia", "land for the users", and "a five year moratorium for working farmers", were brought to the attention of the delegates, the officialdom of the League, the lawyer-and-banker-leaguer, showed their disapproval by refusing to consider them at all, while some fifty or sixty honest delegates, hard pressed financially, manifested their sympathy with these necessary demands of the farmers and the workers.

Just recently R. W. Fraziер (one of the prominent old-time leaguers), chairman of the republican party in North Dakota, announced that, "for the sake of harmony" he was in favor of the candidacy of Coolidge. This is a brazen betrayal of the real interests of the rank and file of the farmers and the workers in North Dakota, and supremely serve to separate still more the petty bourgeois elements from the class conscious workers in both town and country.

In South Dakota this same filtering process between the classes is in evidence. The so-called minority group in the Farmer-Labor party have omitted from their platform, the two most important planks adopted by the Pierre convention, namely, "land for the users" and "a five year moratorium for the working farmers".

Batcheller, the leader of the Farmers' Union in South Dakota, comes out in the press and states that the farmer is made to look like a criminal by his insisting upon these obviously necessary measures. Beck, the agent in the state of the reactionary Gompers, talks pompously about how "fundamental democracy" is endangered by such a "radical" program. Bates, Bartling and others who have been prominent and "good" leaguers and Farmer-Laborites in the past, express themselves in a similar tone.

The guns of the opposition are trained against Tom Ayres, the South Dakota farmers' and workers' candidate for United States senator. To the discomfiture and dismay of the pussyfooters and politicians in the state, Ayres is insisting upon a moratorium and land for the users. He could hardly have thrown a bigger bombshell into the camp of the reactionaries than by thus fearlessly giving expression to the vital needs and demands of the exploited farmers.

The struggle in South Dakota is interesting and of the greatest significance to the farmers and the workers of the entire country. Here, in embryo, we witness the separation of the chaff from the wheat,—the petty bourgeois philistines and middle-class philosophers are slowly, but surely, losing their grip on the masses.

FAMINE

A Bunch of Live Wires - - - By Earl R. Browder

THE livest bunch of live wires to be found in the trade unions of this country, is in the Trade Union Educational League. The center of discussion wherever progressive policies are being advocated. All over the country the trade unions are being stirred into new life by this band of militants, with their uniform program of progress, and their fighting spirit directed against the employers and their agents. The T. U. E. L., the left wing of the American labor movement. It is the one outstanding promise of a bigger and stronger labor movement in the near future.

Central and important in the work of the T. U. E. L., is THE LABOR HERALD, monthly magazine of the league, which has been published for the past two years. The magazine has established itself as an authority on trade union problems in America, as well as the guide and inspiration for the fighting left wing militants. Interesting and well written, in contains from month to month the most fundamental information and analysis of the working class movement in America and of the world. Even its enemies read it, which proves that THE LABOR HERALD is an established institution.

Grouped around the Trade Union Educational League are the left wing organizations in the various industries. Some of them, such as in the needle trades, are sections of the T. U. E. L. Others are independent, and the members of the League work with them along with many non-members in that industry. Such industrial committees, directing the left-wing on a national scale within the broad scope of each industry, are functioning in the Railroad, Metal, Needle Trades, Printing Trades, Food and Leather, Textile, Marine Transport, Tobacco, and Coal Mining Industries. Around each committee is being built up a larger group of workers who propagate and organize for industrial unionism, the labor party, militant leadership, and the other phases of the League program.

These left-wing live wires are also building up their own press in each industry, as well as backing the general publications. Thus the Railroad Committee publishes the RAILROAD AMALGAMATION ADVOCATE; the Needle Trades Committee publishes the NEEDLE WORKER; the Metal Trades Committee issues the AMALGAMATION BULLETIN; the Printing Trades Committee is responsible for THE INDUSTRIALIST; the Building Trades Committee has launched the PROGRESSIVE BUILDING TRADES WORKER; and the Mining Committee publishes in seven languages the PROGRESSIVE MINER. A complete network of organization and press is thus being woven throughout the labor movement, consolidating and centralizing the left wing movement.

The Trade Union Educational League has also published books and pamphlets covering all phases of the labor movement, national and international, in the Labor Herald Library. Nine publications have been issued, the circulation of which have run into hundreds of thousands. Th s library constitutes a arsenal of facts and arguments for militants, arming them for the struggle.

Every city and town has its local general group of the T. U. E. L., where the militants gather from all sections of the labor movement; each industry in each center has its industrial group working with its international committee; and in each union the League militants co-operate to carry on their vital educational work. There is a place for every live wire and militant, and a task for each one to carry out. The Trade Union Educational League is thus made the most interesting and active section of the labor movement.

In Chicago the general group of the T. U. E. L. meets once a month, on the fourth Wednesday, at Wicker Park Hall, 2040 West North St

Every progressive, militant, and revolutionary worker in Chicago should be interested in getting into the work of the Trade Union Educational League. Such a bunch of live wires, electrifying the labor movement and charging it with new life, will naturally draw to itself all the other live wires in the movement.

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS - By LOVETT FORT WHITEMAN

TODAY the Negro masses are yet in the clutches of the unscrupulous politicians of both Races. From year to year he votes on the simple faith that the goodness or badness of the candidate is sufficient force to improve his social conditions. There is something pathetic in the child-like way the Negro voter looks at politics. The entire Race is without any political ideals. Its professional politicians are solely interested in politics only in so far as they may derive graft and lucrative jobs. The platform or program of a candidate is never considered, but the extent of his power to purchase votes.

Nevertheless, there are manifest here and there among the younger men and women against this condition. They make up as yet the few who are able to understand that politics is but a reflection of economic conditions, that government today is but an instrument in the hands of the rich or capitalist class, and that its laws and policies are envolved primarily in the interest of its class.

The Negro who advocates among his people the necessity of breaking away from the old-line parties faces much opposition from the present set of Negro leaders. A simple explanation of this opposition is that the majority of recognised Negro leaders in some way or other live on the bounty of the white capitalist class. Most Negro higher schools and colleges are supported by the contributions of white philanthropists; also the Y. M. C. A. and a number of other institutions either of an ethical or non-descript character. The Negro heads of these institutions are the accepted leaders of the Race. They dare not support labor unionism among Negroes, they dare not advocate other than a capitalist ticket in politics. The Negro leader has sold out the soul of the Race.

Yet slowly but surely we of the working class are coming to see that the Negro cannot be a man and a beggar at the same time.

• • •

A Series of Articles.

The above is the first of a series of articles to appear regularly in "The Daily Worker" on the question of the Negro. The titles of some of the articles already planned are as follows:

"Negro Leadership" "The Negro in the Industries," "The Negro Petit-Bourgeoisie," "The Negro and American Race Prejudice," "The Negro Woman," "Capitalism and the Darker Races," "Life in the Second Ward (Chicago)," "The Negro in Art," and "The Negro and the Workers Party." These articles will be of extreme interest to white as well as Negro workers.

The Deportations Delirium of 1920

By LOUIS F. POST

Assistant Secretary of Labor from 1913 to 1921.

::

A vivid recital of events in which the author took part, and a startling exposure of Attorney General Palmer's assaults on the constitutional rights of the wage-workers.

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1924? A MILITANT'S PREDICTION By WM. F. DUNNE

and other organizations are combined.

The middle West and West will see the wage-earners and farmers in politics with a class party as their weapon. 1924 will mark the beginning of the entry of the farmers and wage-earners into the political field as a separate entity, a political force that American capitalism must reckon with from now on.

Recognition of Soviet Russia will be an issue before the present session of Congress.

The soulless acts and utterances of Secretary Hughes, ably assisted by the feeble viciousness of the Daugherty Department of Justice, has put Soviet Russia's enemies on the defensive. Mr. Gomper alone stands unshaken; to him the recognition of Russia means a personal defeat—a major defeat. Should recognition come before the next A. F. of L. convention it might even contribute to his defeat. To the A. F. of L. lobbyists will fight with the Wall street bankers, who hold the czar's bonds against Soviet Russia, that the prestige of Gompers may not be impaired while he is still of service to them.

* * *

The Convention of the United Mine Workers to be held this month is, in many ways, of more importance to Labor than the A. F. of L. Convention next fall. Should the Lewis machine be defeated or even badly shaken, it will be evidence of the growing strength of the left wing movement, and more than one international union official will begin to break out of his flag locker an ensign of a somewhat more lively hue.

* * *

As for the A. F. of L. Convention itself, a safe prediction would be that it will do nothing except to tighten the lines against the "reds."

It will meet at a time when the unemployment situation will be critical but no sane person will expect the Convention to propose any remedy not approved by the Civic Federation and the Chamber of Commerce. It is likely that unless the unemployed invade the Convention hall the subject will never be mentioned on the floor.

* * *

In 1924 and perhaps for several years following, the economic power of the Labor unions will decline. Jobless workers cannot strike and those who are lucky enough to have jobs do not want to strike.

The Labor unions will turn more and more to the political field and even by the end of 1924, there may be a high and increasing level of consciousness among the masses of American workers engendered by the political thinking they have been, and will be forced to do.

* * *

In the educational and organizational work designed to speed up the left wing activities in the Labor movement, to give the new tendency toward class mass political action, a militant working class character, the Workers (Communist) Party of America is in the lead. It has, in fact, little, if any competition and the growth of the W. P. of A. in 1924 will be an accuarte guide to the progress made by the American working class as a whole.

THE KEY

They led him to a cell,
This too-great lover of freedom.
The gate clanged to, the jailer left:
The bars bent not,
The he pressed at them with all his strength.

Here is something stronger than argument,
Mightier than the clenched fist,
Closing with a metallic shudder,
unchangeable, final,
Not to be moved by a race on its knees,
by the hoarse shouts of a million,
by Odes of men.

Your faith in freedom, in brotherhood,
in the flaming goal,
Shakes and crumbles . . . .
Are they all a mockery,
Beautiful to dream, dying like drowned waves
under stiff cliffs of granite?

Do not waver, lover of freedom:
The gate will swing wide
As surely as it swung narrow:
something near you, a little something.
A little idea, maybe, will be the key to all barred gates,
Will melt at last all chains and prisons forever.

—Clement Wood.

Editor's Note.—In sending in the above contribution to the first issue of The Daily Worker," Clement Wood encloses a note wishing the Daily "Good Luck."

Hokum

By WILLIAM L. KRUSE

Hokum is a term applied to the sentimental stuff that is used in the movies to make the audience weep. The hokum is usually dished out in the last reel, after the audience has been worked up to the proper pitch by a series of events which have little or no connection with the hokum.

The hokum is the moral of the picture. It is the part that is supposed to show that crime does not pay, that the villain is punished, that virtue is rewarded, that the wage-slave is really happy in his position, that the boss is a good fellow, that the strike is a crime against society, that the workers should be grateful to the employers for the chance to work, that the United States is the best country in the world, etc. etc. etc. ad infinitum.

Hokum is a big factor in the movies. It is the part that is supposed to make the picture "uplifting." It is the part that is supposed to make the picture "educational." It is the part that is supposed to make the picture "instructive." It is the part that is supposed to make the picture "inspiring." It is the part that is supposed to make the picture "elevating." It is the part that is supposed to make the picture "ennobling." It is the part that is supposed to make the picture "refining." It is the part that is supposed to make the picture "improving." It is the part that is supposed to make the picture "moral." It is the part that is supposed to make the picture "clean." It is the part that is supposed to make the picture "wholesome." It is the part that is supposed to make the picture "pure." It is the part that is supposed to make the picture "chaste." It is the part that is supposed to make the picture "virtuous." It is the part that is supposed to make the picture "righteous." 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OUTLOOK OF FEDERATED PARTY

By JOSEPH MANLEY

This will be a Federated Farmer-Labor Party year. . . . The Federated Farmer-Labor Party in 1924 is very much in the last months of its existence. It is rapidly losing the leading force in the "third party" drive—Labor. It is rapidly losing its roots among the small of the economical and political life of the farmers. . . .

Labor is not very much on its work among the farmers. Even among the industrial workers, among the foreign-born workers, it will also work effectively. It will also work for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party unless it puts in the national nominating convention of the Farmer-Labor Party at St. Paul, May 30th, a militant program and militant candidates. . . .

A stock raiser sold three four year old farm horses. In Kansas City he received $2.40 for each of them. Becoming disgusted with stock, raising he shot 7 horses and used them for bait to poison coyotes and made $7.00 from each horse by selling the coyote pelts, of which there is a bounty.

A farmer sold two cows in Portland, Ore. They were good and fat. He received for both a total of $11.50. When out of this he paid $5.00 drayage and $1.25 commission he had $5.25 clear profit.

The answer to the condition that these facts illustrate, coming from the politicians of the Republican and Democratic parties is: "diversified farming", "economy", "less demand for education" and other phrases. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party will not attempt to meet the farmers with such nonsense.

The mission of the Federated among the working farmers during the coming campaign will be to drive home the necessity for fundamental changes in the present marketing and owning methods and the necessity of close solidarity with the city worker. It will rally to the fight for a Labor Party the militant section of the trade union movement.

In the campaigns to be conducted by the various state parties that are fast lining up with the Federated a new note will be struck. In South Dakota our land program was adopted and the Farmer-Labor Party is now entering a campaign for the primaries with the slogans: "The land shall belong to the users of the land". "A five year moratorium for all working farmers". In that state this is already having the effect of separating the wheat from the chaff. When one of these states elect a U. S. Senator, he will strike a new note in Washington, when he talks about: "Occupational, proportional representation".

The chief task of the Federated is to organize for the coming national convention at St. Paul. This will tax all our energy and support. The May 30th convention must be made a success. In the coming months of the new year it will be the task of the Federated to overcome the inertia of the masses brought on by the domination of the rank and file of the unions by the bureaucracy. Hundreds of branches of the Federated must be set up in every state in the union. 1924 is for a political year. People will think of political problems. Their economic distress must be given the correct analysis. The Federated is the only national organization that faces this problem and its complex economic problems with a broad and comprehensive program that makes for the unity of the militant section of the farmers and workers organizations. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party greets the New Year with high hope, and confidence that out of this year's struggles will come a great mass movement of exploited farmers and workers; organized permanently for the greater task that leads to a workers and farmers government.

The Giant and the Torch

(A Fable)

By M. OSSAYE J. OLGIN

The giant lay in a stupor, the giant was weary, the mind of the giant was in a haze. The pigmies crept to them selves "This is our opportunity." The pigmies got busy. They twisted ropes with which they fastened the giant's long hair down to the ground of the cave he lay in. They sharpened tacks with which they tacked to the ground his hair. The giant stirred in his sleep. The pigmies proceeded to do their ugliest mischief. Some perforated his skull with tiny running instruments and cut a multitude of winding paths through the protective skin, while a group of their kin, black-robed and oily-faced, sang a hymn of heavenly justice and love and beauty on earth.

The pigmies then put sand into the chambers of his heart on an array of pipes through which they pumped with cleverly constructed machines. Meantime, while another coterie of their folk, bespectacled and armed with folio parchment, chanted soothingly a song of co-operation and harmony and peace. Still others dug flies through the skin and the muscles of the giant and sawed pieces of his bones, sinews and tissues, while their brothers in dark attire suavely purred a lovely tale of equality and fraternity and freedom for all. The giant got restless. The giant sighed. The hymn-singers put more honey in their voices, more oil in their tunes. The giant stirred. The parchment-bearers brought new mountains of learned material, put more emphasis in their lullaby-chants. The giant groaned. The uniformed brethren redoubled their mellow tale. The giant raised himself. All the time the pain-cutters and blood-pumpers and bone-sawers kept on busily doing their work. The giant writhed. His bulky body became tense.

The friends of the giant were scattered throughout the cave. The friends of the giant sought to wake him up. The giant was still overwhelmed by his slumber. The voices of the hymn-singers and peace-chanters kept him asleep. The oldest friends said, "Bring in the torch." In they brought the blazing torch. Right between the eyes of the giant they planted the torch. Piercing rays of light struck the giant's eyes. He woke up. He looked around. He perceived the pigmies. He shook himself with all his might, he loosened the fastenings that held his limbs. He lifted a hand and "Bang," the blood-pumpers ran away in fright. "Crash," and the bone-sawers dispersed in every direction. "Clang," and the giant rose to his feet, the giant opened his mouth and the first word he said was "Soviet." The giant left the cave, and went into the wide, open world to live and enjoy the light of the sun.

BEFOGGED

By CHARLES OLUF OLSEN

ONCE I saw an old laborer [illegible] His face had a look of spirited blankness that reminded me of schoolboy's slate—a thing soiled, with half-obliterated scrawls on it. I regarded him; he looked his wear to time, and this is what they said to me:

"I work because I must. This factory is fearful to me. I do not enjoy it, for I do not know the use of it really; it has no interest for me. I am always trying to get away from it, by reading books. When I have no place to sleep and it is cold; when I am hungry and have no food; when I am sick and have no money to pay for it, and pay my way into torture, drives me to the lesser torture of work.

"However, as the sum of my wages increases the torture of work becomes lighter, for I can buy more things, and the picture of being a wage slave grows dim. When the sum of my wages is big enough, to enable me to go back to the land, I will buy my self free for a time. If you don't shall stay for a time and work night and whenever I can, and the people who have bought me will pay freedom to me. Then I shall be free to do as I please.

"I KNOW some men LIKE work. What is the use in it that I cannot see? I don't understand. It was [illegible] when I felt real well—a day or two—I really liked work that I was doing. But I could do every [illegible] that if I could go away [illegible] and work and eat, and sleep when I felt like it. I've been [illegible] my books for a long time and think I could solve the question."

Greetings to "The Daily Worker"

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Bartul Lovrovich
Andy Backa
Lorenco Bajacich
Dionkjil Lovrovich
Victor Smolyan
Chust Kustera
Nick Kustera
Joseph Mastruko
Marian Mikelinic
Tom Cuca
Marian Kustew
J. & W. Swireit
Nate Baraba
Nick Telesmanich
Philip Flan
Joseph Bezich
Anton Sandrin
Nick Lozina

BOSTON, MASS.
W. Chernoff
B. Kernoga
D. Bedny
D. Fedoruk
H. Tiforchoon
A. Kasperovich
M. Dedueh
N. Furman
V. Wlastuck
D. Kassutchik
M. Dzedowitz
F. Chaicks
W. Mitzkewich
L. Kowal
F. Chuprina
J. Graben
D. Hadnick
J. Strachuk

CLEVELAND, OHIO
J. Zebranskas
D. Petrauskas
B. Kirstukas
Sorpia Mazeik
S. Saimonas
J. T.
C. Zilis
John Doe

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (Ukrainian Branch)
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T. Kosinba
T. Porylo
O. Kohut
M. Kavalus
D. Wevbinski
W. Kotyk
I. Kisula
T. Susuliski
J. Bodnacruk
T. Kapala
P. Sawga
F. Kacrkowsky
S. Kochan
S. Triska
J. Borecki
J. Waclawski

DETROIT, MICH.
A. Chrischanowich
Detroit Workmen's Co-operative
John Kalchick
Jack Zuck
John Kotenko
M. Skurko
S. Dutrekewich
Emil Tobol
John Wolynchuk
Russian Women's Progressive Club
S. Wasilieff

HARMARVILLE, PA.
George Sharkan
Steve Virk
Steve Oswald
John Oswald
Milan Spever
Tabro Jergik
Frank Zalas
George Zorik
Mojsija Marikovik
Misko Rickovick
Paul Stanich
G. P. Rmravich
Flort Udika
Janko Mikia
John Bbznonkov
Mike Paich
John Makovec
Gabriel Buckal

SEMKRULZ
Ibraham Kajtes
Steve Loncar
Mile Medved
Marcy Sjepich
Ivan Vodapia

RICHTA
Sali Mujekat

MONOUGAH, W. VA.
Louis Matelko
Joseph Stepan
Martin Kastelic
John Karis
John Karis, Verona
Joseph Zre
Paul Dallas
Barbu Dala
Anton Claus

INDIANOLA
Smolle Chatak

More Greetings Will Be Published in Future Issues.

We have received hundreds of greetings to the Daily Worker from well wishers, labor unions, prominent communists and communist organizations in this and other countries which are unavoidably held over due to lack of space. These messages will appear in future issues of the Daily Worker.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR "THE DAILY" . . . .

By JOHN J. BALLAM

Sunday, January 13, 1924! This date will be remembered in the history of the American labor movement as a red letter day. For on this day there comes into being the first Communist daily newspaper printed in the English language.—The Daily Worker.

Last August, 1923 the Workers Party of America announced the opening of a drive to raise $100,000 to establish an English language daily. This announcement was received with some scepticism by old and experienced newspaper men who said that it simply could not be done. But the 20,000 members of the Workers Party went quietly to work. Committees were organized in sixty cities thruout the country. The militant rank and file pledged themselves to buy at least one $5 share of preferred stock each. The Workers Party maintains a press in various languages spoken by the working class of America, with a circulation of over one hundred thousand copies. Recognizing the need of one English-language daily, our people went to work with a will and inspired by their example drew into the campaign thousands of militant workers and exploited farmers who out of their little have given much.

Of the $100,000 fund $90,000 has now been raised, and the balance is coming in with every mail. Thus in the short space of four months a little band of determined fighters in the proletarian cause brought into existence a powerful machine with which to aid the working class to fight its battles against its ancient enemy.

The Daily Worker owes its origin to the devotion and sacrifice of thousands of silent and unknown heroes of the working class of America. It is born out the loins of the exploited and oppressed workers and farmers of this country. It is bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh. It comes to marshall the hosts of labor in the social revolution which shall create in America—the American Republic of Workers and Farmers.

"I am on my death-bed," writes one disabled soldier in the industrial war, "but I am sending you $10, which is all I possess, to help you to start your daily paper to continue the battle for economic and political freedom in which I have given my life."

"I want to subscribe for 12 shares of stock in the Daily Worker for my children and nephews and nieces," said one office worker who desired her name to be kept secret for fear of losing her job, "because I want them to own a share in the organ of labor's emancipation."

"Here are twenty iron boys for The Daily Worker Fund collected by me from the slaves in the steel mills of Youngstown, Ohio. May The Daily Worker soon appear and expose the hellish conditions under which we work and die."

From the coal fields of Illinois and Pennsylvania came back the lists tattered and smooched with the grime of the toilers, filled with the record of the dollars and dimes of the coal diggers, and carrying in broken English the message of the solidarity of the miners and their pledge to support the Daily Worker and to carry on the fight for a government of the workers and farmers of America.

From the textile mills of New England; from the clothing workers of New York; from the sailors in port and at sea; from the railroad shops; from mill, factory, mine, farm and field came the response of the workers to establish their paper—The Daily Worker.

Where others have failed we will succeed; for The Daily Worker grows out of the needs of the workers. It is their paper. It is their voice. It is the instrument of their emancipation. For they have paid for it; and the workers and farmers of America will support and cherish it. The Daily Worker is built upon the hearts of the working class. Every page and line will be filled with their spirit. It never will, it never can desert or betray them. For the Daily Worker is the child of the workers and farmers of America.

The capitalist press depends for its foundation and support upon the capitalists, the big business men of this country. The capitalist press will not desert or betray its masters—those who furnish the money for the maintainance of the big English dailies.

The Daily Worker was founded by the workers—it appeals for the support of the workers; thus created and thus maintained. The Daily Worker belongs to the working class and will lead them into battle for the final overthrow of capitalist society which is built upon their misery and degradation.

The successful outcome of the Daily Worker Campaign Committee's drive for the $100,000 is a real achievement. The Committee congratulates all those who participated and co-operated to bring about the birth of The Daily Worker. The next task—the building of our daily —50,000 subscribers from coast to coast—150,000 workers receiving the glad tidings of a new day and the report of the advancing proletarian three hundred and sixty-five days in the year.

Let us, by working for The Daily Worker in Chicago, at the same time work for the establishment of workers' daily in every industrial center in the country, until at last, the workers realizing their power and their slavery, unite to end forever the exploitation of the working class and to establish in their place a Workers' and Farmers' Republic.

LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER!

The Next Crisis in Germany

By LUDWIG LORE,
Editor, N. Y. Volkszeitung.

Motto:—Society has but one alternative: Either forward into Socialism, or reaction into barbarism.—Frederick Engels.

To that part of the international labor movement that took its revolutionary ideals seriously Germany has been a series of heart-rending disappointments. It is the great tragedy of the modern working class movement that its German leaders, after an era of peaceful adjustment to the capitalist world, broke under the strain and were carried along in a whirling current of national hatreds. The German Social-Democracy deserted the working class in its hour of greatest need, and stood behind the bourgeoisie at the moment when world capitalism stood at the zenith of power.

1918, discouragement, defeat, and revolution in Germany. Once more a desperate working class stood at the parting of the ways, and again the leaders, instead of taking a potent step to wrest the workers of Germany out of the power of a weakened and shattered bourgeoisie, chose the path that led to capitalist reconstruction against proletarian revolution.

Five years have passed since the founding of the German republic, and the German working class is staggering on the downward path to ruin. Its political influence, in spite of a Socialist president, is dead. Its social institutions have long since succumbed to financial ruin that has emptied the nation's coffers. Its labor unions, in the face of an era of unemployment, have lost all possibility of aggressive action.

In this tragedy of annihilation there is only one hope, the growing power and strength of the German Communist movement. From the outset it has struggled hard, sometimes in open rebellion, for the most part patiently, in a determined effort to educate the working class to an understanding of its mission. More bitter than its capitalist opponents have been the leaders of the Social-Democracy on the political field as well as in the trade union movement. Yet Communism grows apace. Even stronger than the words of Communist agitators, recent events have opened the eyes of the workers. They see capitalism once more in undisputed power. They are starving and suffering in the face of ravishing luxury. They are tiring of leaders who have no hope, dread the victory of the Communist movement, and make a last, desperate effort, by suppressing it and forcing it underground. But just as the Social-Democracy grew in the Bismarck era of exception laws, so the revolution will grow now despite persecution. In 1918, the German working class could be hoodwinked. The next revolutionary crisis will find a sadder but wiser working class.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

The Industries for the workers!

The German Proletariat

By SIMON FELSHIN.

We will strike at your audacity,
We will know you by your spiked helmets.

Your gold braid will not save you.
We will drag you from your horses.
On that day there will be no pity.
We will trample upon you.
We will throw you into the canals
As you did with Rosa Luxemburg.

We are hungry,
But we are still strong.
Look to your weapons,
For we have need of them.
For our children,
For ourselves,
For a piece of bread.
We will strike at your audacity.

Enough of war,
Enough of suffering,
We fight for freedom,
And you fight for gold braid.

The rich, the nobles and the generals have leagued
To put their heels on our necks.
Because you had your heels on our necks.
And because you took our bread,
We will drag you from your horses,
And we will stamp on your faces
with our heavy boots.

Your audacity does not frighten us.
We have a greater audacity.
We will know you by your shining boots.
Your regalia will not save you.
We will pursue you into your mountain fastness.
We will strike at your audacity.
What can you do against the millions?
From the factory [illegible] the farms,
Arise [illegible]
March [illegible] proletariat
While [illegible]

ABOUT LABOR BANKS

Editor of The Daily Worker:—You may be interested in the conclusions of a worker on labor banks and banking. I have thought about it a good deal and what I want to know is this: If the workers only kept one-third or less of the country's wealth, how will it help them to put what they can save away in labor banks to fight the bosses on the investment field?

I think too much fuss is being made about labor banks and too many workers are thinking and fussing about the overthrow of capitalism.
Z. P., Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

What Do You Say?

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Protect the Foreign Born!

Greetings to
"THE DAILY WORKER"

SPRINGDALE
Joseph L. Mikovich
Tony Shegert
Mike Bujich
Drzafer Gahatovich

HARWICK, PA.
Joseph Brinovec

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
Morris Weiner

PASSAIC, N. J.
M. Schwatzer
N. Herman
J. Bailin
S. Katz
B. Levinson
S. Raskin
S. Smelkinson
J. Rosenberg
B. Padlwesky
N. Tiktin
L. Rabinowitz
R. Herman
A. Bloomkin
S. Bloomkin
S. Steinman
Ph. Meltzer

READ THE LIBERATOR

BETWEEN "The Liberator," and "The Daily Worker," each month, you will find articles on the [illegible] industrial struggles of [illegible] written by the most [illegible] spokesmen of American Communist thought—Robert Minor, Max Eastman, William Dunn, John Pepper, J. Louis Engdahl, C. E. Ruthenberg, Jay Lovestone, William Z. Foster, and James P. Cannon.

If you like fiction—who does not enjoy the story of the lives, the sufferings and the joys of other people—you will find it in "The Liberator." The best work of Floyd Dell, Mary Heaton Vorse, Michael Gold, Moissaye Olgin, Joseph Freeman and many others appear in its columns.

Artists and poets who write in "The Liberator" are not gagged by what is permissable in capitalist publications. They express that which seeks expression freely, and you get the result—unadulterated, unmercialized art.

"The Liberator" can fill up a gap in your life. It will supply that which adds flavor to your understanding of the change that is going on in the world.

Send for a copy and convince yourself and then subscribe to receive it regularly each month.

SEND FOR A COPY TODAY!

--COUPON--

The Liberator,
1009 N. State Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Send me the January number of "The Liberator" for which find 20c enclosed.

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THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARDS FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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RUSSIAN RECOGNITION UP TO CONGRESS

War on Unions in Philadelphia

MILITARY RULE IS ESTABLISHED IN QUAKER CITY

Policemen, Firemen Are Under Fascist Dictates

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

PHILADELPHIA.—General Smedley D. Butler of the Marines has received a year's leave of absence from President Coolidge to serve this city as Director of Public Safety. This department has control of the Bureaus of Police, Fire, Electrical Signals and Lighting, Building, Boiler and Elevator Inspection.

General Butler's assumption of his new duties followed the installation of a new city administration which was elected last November. The new administration promised to "clean up the city."

Flaw in Smith Union.

Pennsylvania is famous for a "progressive" governor, its Cossack state troops and Directors of Public Safety who recognize no law but their own wishes and those of the corporations they serve.

Mr. Butler did not leave the public long in doubt as to what his rule would be for workers. He called the police chiefs into his office and "laid down the law" to them. He snapped and barked in true Hall-an'-Mario Daywes fashion and was hardboiled as the Grand Kleksrd of the Ku Klux Klan when about to tar and feather an old lady of 80.

Their General Strike.

Butler will treat industrious rough is indicated by the following statement delivered to the police heads:

"I hear there is a union in the police. That must be wiped out, too. The federation of firemen, which I understand exists in the fire bureau, also must go."

The Director announced that he has formed a secret squad of 800 to check up on the doings of policemen.

Follows in Coolidge's Footsteps.

General Butler probably remembers that President Coolidge worked his way up to the White House by brushing the Boston policemen who went on strike in 1920. The bosses fear the police who are recruited from the working class and while the policemen are used to do the dirty work of breaking strikes for the bosses and beating up the strikers they learn that whenever they request better conditions the bosses treat them in exactly the same manner as the industrial workers are treated. That a consciousness of this fact is growing among the police is indicated by the various attempts made in several places to form unions.

The workers and farmers of Pennsylvania are not lacking in object lessons on the need for independent political action. While they allow themselves to be deceived by fake progressives like Governor Pinchot and fooled by Gompers reactionary "reward and punish" policy, they must expect mounted Cossacks, spies and hardboiled dictators.

Labor Shows There Can Be No Peace Under Capitalism

The Bok peace plan which won the Edward J. Bok $100,000 prise is the subject of much criticism among workingmen and women in Chicago.

The text of this scheme of which the author's name has not yet been made public proposes the immediate entry of the United States into the permanent court of International Justice and unreserved cooperation with the league of nations under specified conditions. The project also envisages the ultimate membership of the United States in the league.

O. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party, said:

"The Bok peace plan is another attempt at the impossible to prevent war under an industrial system that breeds war.

"The higher the development of capitalist production the greater the danger of war. This development brings with it a sharper struggle for survival between the national groups of capitalists."

"The Bok peace plan cannot solve its contradiction. The end of war will come only with the establishment of the international soviet."

THE GOAL OF ROCKEFELLER WELFARE WORK

The Lesson of Pekin, Illinois.

What Will the Winter Bring?

When one analyzes the last official authentic reports on the economic conditions in the country he gets a chill. The winter ahead has nothing but wintery prospects for the working masses.

An analysis of the production figures should make every worker sit up and think—and act. According to the latest findings of the Federal Reserve Board the production of basic commodities and factory employment decreased in November.

Production in basic industries decreased about 2 per cent.

In December the production of pig iron fell 2 per cent.

The number of active cotton spindle hours is today about 700,000 less than a year ago and fell over 300,000 in November alone.

In terms of plant capacity and steel-sheet production, according to the Department of Commerce, in November stood at 87 per cent as against 77 per cent in October and 91 per cent a year ago.

The production of automobiles, pneumatic tires, southern and western pine lumber, face brick, and the number and expenditure fo building contracts awarded in 27 Northeastern States all decreased in November.

With the fall of production unemployment is increasing.

The shopcraft workers are being dismissed by the thousands.

The number of factory employees and the wekkly pay roll are falling in New York State.

An examination of the last reports compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and the Department of Labor and Industry, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is especially instructive.

These reports indicate that out of 681 plants in 39 industries of the great manufacturing State there was a decrease of 1.7 per cent in employment, a fall of 3.4 per cent in the total wages, and a drop of 1.7 per cent in the average wages in the month of November as compared with October.

In 46 separate industrial cases, wages showed 31 decreases.

And in the last Babson Report we find the following significant statement: "Unemployment may lower wages. Reports received from State and National Employment offices generally indicate an increasing demand for jobs and a diminishing number of jobs to be offered to applicants. Unemployment is developing. The outstanding industries are: Textiles, railroad shops and building in localities where the winter has set in."

The workers have not yet forgotten the serious crisis of 1290-21. Then millions of workers were walking the streets, out of work and out of hope. Starvation was the lot of many. The fierce open shop drive followed. Wages were slashed to the bone. The unions were smashed.

Now is the time for the workers to get together to organize and prepare against the misery of unemployment and the degradation of smashed labor organizations. The workers must help themselves. Organized power is the only language to employers, who have all the governmental and financial resources at their command, understand.

ENGLAND FACES RAIL STRIKE AND RULE BY LABOR

Complicated Situation Faces British Workers

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

LONDON.—The British Labor Party is on the anxious seat. With the King's address from the throne two days away the Labor Party has no idea of the attitude the Liberals will take toward their assuming office. Unless the Liberals are willing to back Labor, J. Ramsay MacDonald cannot become premier, and the threat of a possible railway strike looms on the horizon. All the London papers say that until the question of the railway strike is settled the Liberals and Conservatives should act together.

The National Union of railway engine drivers and firemen are said to have issued a secret call for a nationwide strike to take effect next Saturday.

Tuesday the King will deliver his address from the throne. Then Labor will move an amendment, probably on unemployment, and if the Liberals do not move a further amendment it will mean that they will have decided to give their support to Labor. Then the address from the throne will be debated, the debate probably lasting all of a week. When a vote is taken, if the Labor amendment is carried the Baldwin government will resign and the King will call on MacDonald to form a government.

Since the threat of a railway strike has been made, it is not known definitely, what attitude the Liberals will take toward a Labor government. Until after the address from the throne all bets are off. Until the threats of the railway strike came up the newspapers were becoming reconciled to the idea of a Labor government, especially in view of MacDonald's repeated statements that he had no intention of being "Red." But they do not feel sure enough of his exact hue to trust him with the railway situation.

The political dopesters say the following is the inside information on the proposed cabinet:

The state:

PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN SECRETARY — J. Ramsay MacDonald.
CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—Philip Snowden.
MINISTER OF LABOR—Sydney Webb.
POSTMASTER GENERAL — Robert Ammon.
LORD OF THE PRIVY SEAL and leader in the house of commons—J. R. Clynes.
LORD CHANCELLOR—Lord Parmoor.
MINISTER OF EDUCATION — Lord Haldane.
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA—C. P. Trevelyan.
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR HOME AFFAIRS—Arthur Henderson.
MINISTER OF WAR — J. H. Thomas.
FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY — J. C. Wedgwood.
ATTORNEY GENERAL—Patrick Hastings.
SOLICITOR GENERAL — Robert Blasser.
MINISTER OF HEALTH—Margaret Bondfield.
MINISTER OF MINES—Vernon Hartshorn
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE — Frank Hodges.

Mr. Thomas, who is slated for the job of Minister of War, is the head of the National Union of Railway Men, who have settled with the employers on the terms the engineers threaten to strike against.

FOSTER MEETING STOPPED THIRD TIME IN NEWARK

Civil Liberties Union to Fight Ruling

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

NEWARK, N. J.—William Z. Foster was prevented from speaking at the Labor Lyceum here. This is the third time Foster has been prevented from speaking in this city. The American Civil Liberties Union under whose auspices Foster was to have spoken, said that it has by no means ended the fight for free speech in Newark.

Foster had barely mounted the platform when a police officer took him into custody and escorted him to police headquarters, where he remained for an hour arguing his case with the police captain.

Foster is on a speaking tour of the East and will speak in Bridgeport, Conn., and Paterson, N. J.

No Overtime in Russia

The railroad department for the protection of the workers, in Russia, reports that overtime had been regularly worked on the Moscow-Kazan line. One Altdorf, head of the commercial department of the line, was responsible for this. He was therefore brought before the People's Tribunal and condemned to one year's imprisonment.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Laugh at the KKK in the South Seas

BY W. FRANCIS AHERN
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press and "The Daily Worker")

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The Ku Klux Klan has made its appearance openly at Sydney before a huge gathering of people who openly ridiculed and jeered at the comic opera behavior of the night-shirt brigade.

Those responsible for the launching of the Australian branch evidently hadn't the courage to openly proclaim it as the Ku Klux Klan, but named it the Anglo-Saxon Klan. However, they admitted it "was adapted to Australian conditions from the Ku Klux Klan of America," and that it would have an imperial wizard, kluds, kleagles; nightly meet at taverns, sing klodes, hold klanversations, and read extracts from the Kloran.

Senator Lynn Frazier has joined the Mayflower Society. He cruised down the Potomac on the president's yacht. Politics was taboo. It is reported that fertilizer was under discussion. The North Dakota senator is on his way to the political dung heap via the Mayflower route.

Hearst Commission Makes Very Favorable Report; Workers Party and F. S. R. Launch Big Drive

After seven years, since the Russian Revolution in 1917, the United States government is now face to face with the vital question of the recognition of and the opening of trade relations with Soviet Russia.

The effort of the Coolidge administration to divert the demand for recognition into an hysterical attack on the American Communist movement has failed.

The state department under Secretary Hughes and the department of justice under Attorney General Daugherty have not been able to prove their frame-up nor to make good on their forgeries.

The committee that will investigate the question of Russian Recognition will have a friend of Soviet Russia, Senator Borah, as its chairman. Simultaneous with the beginning of this probe the unofficial American Congressional Commission, sent to Soviet Russia by the Hearst newspapers, has made its report and declares for the opening of trade relations with the Russian nation.

While this struggle is going on in Washington, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has called for nation-wide mass meetings to be held February 3d, demanding Russian Recognition, while similar demonstrations are being planned by the Friends of Soviet Russia for January 27th.

The Friend of Soviet Russia, thru its local organizations over the country, has also launched a nation-wide petition to congress, demanding recognition.

The situation at Washington, with the whole Coolidge administration on the defensive on this question is quite different from the days when the Wilson regime brusquely ordered the deportation of Ludwig Martens, the Soviet representative in this country.

The most recent, and a very important development, in the rapid succession of big events in the Russian recognition campaign, is the report of the Hearst Commission, just made public.

This Commission, all of whom signed the report, was made up of:

1. United States Senator Edwin F. Ladd of North Dakota, formerly governor of that state, educator and agricultural expert and most prominent representative in office of the Non-Partisan League.

2. United States Senator William H. King of Utah, conservative Democratic leader in the Senate and member of the Senate judiciary committee, and formerly attorney general of his state, who doubted the validity of the Soviet form of government.

3. Representative James A. Frear, progressive Republican leader in the house, from Wisconsin, right-hand man of Senator LaFollette, and lawyer, who went to Russia with an open mind as to the Soviet government.

4. Albert A. Johnson, formerly director of the New York State Institute of Applied Agriculture, practical managing expert in solution of labor and farming problems, who personally knows the officials of the Soviet government, and whose last trip to Russia was his fourth.

Thoro investigation of the whole Russian question with the ban of secrecy will begin, Jan. 21, when the special sub-committee appointed by Borah will open hearings on Borah's resolution that the Senate advise the President to recognize Soviet Russia. Secretary of State Hughes will be the first witness called.

The Administration forces are entering this investigation unwillingly. In the departments of state, justice and commerce there are many divergent and conflicting views on the Russian problem. At first the standpat senators, Willis and Pepper, tried to have the Foreign Relations Committee prevent the holding of public hearings, but they were voted down.

GET 1,000 NEW 'DAILY' READERS IN FIRST WEEK

Work Hard to Get New Names on List

Thirty-six hundred dollars for subscriptions were taken in by the business office of The Daily Worker during the week ending Jan. 12th. Approximately one thousand new readers were put on the mailing list.

Moritz Loeb, Business Manager, expressed his enthusiasm in glowing terms. With such a record during the first week of the subscription drive the prospects for a big mailing list look exceedingly bright.

Fight Against Delay.

One of the chief difficulties confronting the business department is to get the names on the mailing list in time so that subscribers will not experience delay in getting their papers. Comrade Loeb wishes our subscribers and subscription hustlers to take the present rush in the office into consideration before kicking about a possible delay.

With the appearance of the first regular issue of The Daily Worker the drive to send its circulation soaring into hundreds of thousands begins in real earnest. Members of the Workers Party, the Trade Union Educational League, progressive labor unions and other working class organizations are determined that the first Communist daily in the English language will establish a new circulation record for labor papers in this country.

Get Support of Masses.

The Daily Worker will be the leader of the workers in their struggles against the capitalists. It will support them through thick and thin. It is the workers own paper; it does not pretend to be anything else. It will be born in the dens of the capitalist class. Their mouthpieces have already greeted it with hostile statements.

The National Civic Federation and the Journal of Commerce condemn it as an organ of a class. The Daily Worker glories in the charge. It is the organ of a class, the only class that contributes anything to society, the working class. As the capitalist press speaks for capital so will The Daily Worker voice the demands of labor.

High Spots of the Hearst Commission's Report

"It is not improper to remark that many foolish, stupid and inaccurate stories appear in American and European newspapers, with reference to conditions in Russia. Indeed, many of these emanations are absolutely false and seem to have been coined by persons to whom veracity is an utter stranger and mendacity a pre-eminent qualification."

"During this entire period the members of the Party travelled without mishap, upon regular schedules, and with the utmost freedom, and, so far as they were able to determine, free from espionage."

"... There is an increase in the exports and in the imports, the aggregate for the year 1923 being approximately $100,000. The heavy industries, owned and controlled by the State, while still languishing and with greatly reduced production from the pre-war output, show signs of revival and will yield in 1923 an increase over the production of 1922."

"Twenty nations have entered into trade relations or diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government."

"In view of these trade conditions, members of the party believe that a TRADE AGREEMENT between the United States and Russia would be of importance to the Russian people and increase the affection which they feel towards this Republic. . . It would facilitate trade and commerce and promote amity between their respective peoples."

"A WEEK!" | st Blazes New Path in Literature, Says Amer-ica's Great Novelist | FLOYD DELL | You Will Be Given a Chance to Get a Glimpse of This New Literature Created by the Young Writers of Soviet Russia. Watch "The Daily Worker" for the First Installment of this World-Famous Bolshevik Novel by Iury Libedinsky, an epic of the Russian Revolution. | IT WILL APPEAR SOON

WINITSKY FREED AFTER LONG WAR IN N. Y. COURTS

Governor Smith Ends Case With Pardon

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Benjamin Gitlow, former member of the Executive Committee of the New York Jewish Communist Federation, was granted a pardon today by Governor Alfred E. Smith, following the Appellate Court of New York State had upheld his conviction on a charge of criminal anarchy.

Harry Winitsky was convicted in the spring of 1920 on the charge of violating the Criminal Anarchy Act of the State of New York. He was charged with having organized and being a member of the Communist Party of America, during the fall of 1919, and sentenced to serve from five to ten years in New York State prison.

Pending Since 1922.

After two years in Sing Sing, Auburn and Comstock prisons, the New York State, Winitsky was finally granted bail pending appeal to the higher course in the spring of 1922. The case has been pending in the Appellate Division since that time.

Upon taking office at the beginning of 1923, Governor Smith pardoned all of the Communists charged with Criminal Anarchy in New York State prison, but this pardon did not extend to the cases of Harry Winitsky and Benjamin Gitlow, altho pardons could have been secured in these cases if the court proceedings had been dropped. The defendants, however, with the concurrence of the National Defense Committee decided to further test the Criminal Anarchy law in the courts before accepting pardon.

The Winitsky case was decided about two weeks ago and the sentence affirmed, and Governor Smith has now extended a pardon to him as in all the other Criminal Anarchy cases.

The case of Benjamin Gitlow is now pending in the United States Supreme Court, where a decision is expected within the next few weeks.

Gitlow Case Important.

The Gitlow case is of national importance in that there is involved in it an issue which will test every Criminal Anarchy and Criminal Syndicalism law on the statute books of this country. The defense contends in this case that to punish the utterances of doctrines or belief without any relationship to the circumstances or the possibilities of some one acting upon the utterances, is unconstitutional. This contention is along the lines of the decisions of the Supreme Court in all cases during the war period, the court having held that unless there was imminent danger of some overact resulting from the utterances of a doctrine, that such doctrine was not punishable.

If the court follows its own decisions, it will have to declare the New York Criminal Anarchy law unconstitutional and with it some other laws of a similar character. That the Supreme Court is pondering what to do about the Gitlow case is indicated by the fact that the case was heard in April of last year, and after arguments and briefs were submitted, the court restored it to the calendar and asked for new arguments which were submitted in November of this

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Borah Will Give U.S. Senate Letters Showing That Hughes Has No Soviet Plot Facts

(Special Washington Correspondence to "The Daily Worker")

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Department of Justice counsels that it is the sworn duty of every citizen to help suppress the wild and woolly charges of conspiracy against the Soviet government of Russia, and to cooperate with the United States government and hoist the red flag over the White House, if by that means it is a fact that the alleged conspiracy is proved, charged Senator Borah, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, today.

The members of the anti-Russian section of the administration's cabinet are set for the public hearing on Senator Borah's resolution demanding that the state department submit to the senate foreign relations committee all documents relating to the alleged plot.

Borah has never been confronted with such a united front as confronted public, senate and house that came to the aid of the Oil Trust, Charles Evans Hughes, should rise the exposure of his chicanery without even a scrap of paper to cover his political nakedness.

The gross receipts of radical bookstores throughout the country have suddenly mounted as the result of the army of government agents which has been turned loose under Hughes' order to bring in some evidence, dead or alive, that would save him from landing on the vaudeville stage as the biggest political joke of the decade.

But even Department of Justice agents are obliged to laugh at the "raising the red flag over the White House" letter out of court.

Ex-Federal Agent Robert J. Brandman of New York, once an active stool pigeon in the ranks of the Communist Party, admitted in a statement published in the New York World of Jan. 6th, that "The idea of the Communist Party of America engaging in shooting practice and 'raising the Red flag over the White House' by armed insurrection is a farce."

The Department of Justice, thru John W. H. Crim, Assistant Attorney General gave the Department's official position on the matter in letters issued in reply to inquiries as to why the government took no action against violation of the Logan Act and the criminal code by the many alleged perpetrators of criminal correspondence with the governments of Russia.

The Evidence Is Lacking

One of the letters was written by Everett P. Wheeler, New York lawyer and student of international affairs who wrote an article contending that there was ample law to reach these persons. Every W. Burnstead, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic Alliance, also asked the department why the government did not act. In reply, Mr. Crim explained that the power of the law was ample to reach such individuals. All that was needed was the individuals. In other words, Mr. Crim's reply to his questioners was the challenge "Bring on your individuals."

Here Are the Letters.

The following letters to Mr. Burnstead and to Mr. Wheeler, are now in the possession of Senator Borah for use in the coming foreign relations committee investigation:

"Department of Justice,
"Washington, D. C., Nov. 13, 1923.

"Eben W. Burnstead, secretary, Massachusetts Civic alliance, Box 1335, Boston, Mass.

"Sir: I have your letter of November 2, with respect to the enforcement of the Logan act. There has been a great deal of 'slush' coming to my attention with reference to this act, but not one single person has submitted a concrete statement of facts, to have I in any way be able to get a statement of facts to show violation of the Logan act. If you have the data in your possession which indicates a violation of the Logan act, please forward it to this department, or, better, take it to the United States attorney at Boston.

"Respectfully,
"For the Attorney General,
"JOHN W. H. CRIM.
"Assistant Attorney General."

Wheeler Asked for Facts.

The letter to Mr. Wheeler reads:

"Department of Justice,
"Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 1923.

"Everett P. Wheeler, Esq., 27 William Street, New York City.

"Sir: I have your letter of November 30 inclosing a copy of your article reprinted from The American Journal of International Law and note the data in your possession with respect to the interpretation of section 5 of the United States criminal code. Both your letter and your article are interesting, but what this department needs, and what it has never had, is some evidence to act on. No names of American citizens alleged to have offended this section have been submitted to this department. No verbal or written correspondence has been submitted to this department. No facts constituting intercourse have been submitted to this department.

"If you will submit detailed evidence giving the names of the citizens, the correspondence or intercourse, the message or conduct of the foreign government, the dispute in controversy, which are necessary to be pleaded in an indictment this department will be, as it always has been, glad to take appropriate action.

"All that it has ever had from your association is letters as to the general character of your letter of November 30, which amount to no more than academic discussion of section 5 of the criminal code. In such letter you state:

"'I know that you have under consideration the question as to whether the act of Congress, section 5, of the criminal code applies to private correspondence with a foreign government which has not been recognized by the United States.'

Society Can't Fail, to Stand Up

"Without submitting one single fact showing any criminal correspondence, you then proceed to discuss a number of cases with which you feel throw light on an interpretation of this law. The fairly definite complaint was made to this department before I came here and the Attorney General held that the facts indicated did not constitute an offense.

"Your society can render a very much greater service if it will submit detailed facts as to the conduct of definite individuals, rather than general discussions of whether or not the law ought to be enforced. Of course the law should be enforced, but it can not be enforced without knowing at least the name of some one to prosecute. Respectfully,

(Signed) "JOHN W. H. CRIM,
"Assistant Attorney General."

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(Signed) "JOHN W. H. CRIM,
"Assistant Attorney General."

U. S. SENATOR BORAH.
As He Appears to Our Artist.

HE HEADS THE SOVIET INVESTIGATORS

KU KLUXERS GOIN RULE IN HERRIN IS UNCHALLENGED

Klan Private Detective Leads Raiders.

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

HERRIN, Ill., Jan. 2.—The Ku Klux Klan rules Williamson County. Open defiance of violence. Only the presence of State troops called in by the entire Federation of Labor, and the Illinois Federation of Labor, under the direction of the Treasury Department have given the lead to the Klan under the direction of which the raids on bootlegged were carried out.

Internal Revenue Agents in Herrin. Not since the bombing days of May, 1922, when the make in the strip mine precipitated a riot was this county plunged into such fear as now. Then the dominators of race hatred and religious discord plunged this county into anarchy.

The smoke from burning cottages reminds one of the early days of Fascist activity in Italy. Before the black shirt brigade marched on Rome. Thoughtful people here see in this Ku Klux Klan, Prohibition, anti-foreign and anti-labor combination the advance guard of Fascism in America.

Klan Flouts Law.

The Ku Klux Klan refuses to disarm, yet William J. Burns does not ask for a federal appropriation to save the government. Law and order is flouted by the leaders of the Invisible Empire, yet they dare do not open their doors for the lawbreakers.

Sam Stearns, exalted Cyclop of the Klan, is in open conflict with Sheriff Galligan, elected by the miners of Williamson County after the Herrin riot. The Sheriff represents "law and order." Assistant General Black, who came under the fire of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce because of his favorable attitude toward the Herrin miners after the affair of his at the strip mine, is here in charge of the militia. He arrived at the request of Sheriff Galligan. The Ku Klux Klan and the prohibition agents who are in league with the Klan want to get rid of Black and his forces. The Sheriff is willing that the latter should leave provided the Klan chief agrees to disarm his army.

Majority of Arms Rule.

This, Sterns refuses to do believing that the faction that can flash the greatest number of artillery pieces stands the best chance of victory in a democratic country. A peace conference between the Klan chief and the Sheriff resulted in a draw. Both sides talked with their fingers on the triggers of their guns.

Sheriff Galligan charges the federal authorities and their Klan allies with having abused women and children in making the raids and also with having looted the homes of citizens. The Klan denies of course. Glenn Young, private detective for the Klan, is also leader of the prohibition raiding forces.

The sixth house to go up in smoke during the week was a roadhouse situated between Marion and Herrin. Most of those arrested in the raids are foreigners. The dictatorship of the Klan is believed by some to be a sequel to the Herrin affair and the anti-union elements in combination with the religious maniacs and mine owners who have not forgiven the union miners for their former victory.

Cold Snap Drives Poor Into the Open to Hunt for Food, Shelter

The cold grip of the winter is tightening here Chicago and the middle west.

While the city's business men and their wives were being inconvenienced by a taxi shortage and forced to ride on the elevated and surface cars, the city's poor were suffering from lack of food, fuel and proper clothing.

Social settlements all over the town were appealed to by the poor in need of aid. From the settlements they were referred to various charitable agencies. The United Charities of Chicago reported that all their branches were busy, but that nothing much could be done for the poor. The county agents who receive the bulk of the requests for coal and shoes for poor children, refuse to leave out aid "without stopping to investigate if the people who asked it were really in need."

* * * *

While the very poor were frankly asking for charity the less poor were asking for jobs. Both Chicago Sunday papers carried a record number of "Situations Wanted" ads. Ads such as the following bid the tragedy of the unemployed:

SITUATION WANTED — Middle aged man, business and legal experience, clerical duties, all around workers; references; living expense basis.

West Madison Street, the wandering ground of the homeless jobseeker, was the scene of keen suffering. The municipal lodging house and police stations in the district were filled with "boes" who did not have the price of a bed.

"Society" was appealed to in the society columns of the Sunday papers to aid the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society. Amid the accounts of weddings and balls, teas and dinner parties, the society editors told of the work done by this charity who described as "appealing and interesting."

* * * *

More Babies Put to Work.

NEW YORK — Children two and three years of age are put to work by parents who take work to their homes. The idea that home work is the mainstay of wages is not borne out by the facts. Conditions among home workers are as bad today as they were 10 or 15 years ago. Goods that later sell for high prices in the city's best stores are worked on in homes for starvation wages. No home workers make more than $500 a year in spite of the fact that whole families assist in the work. People suffering from all sorts of diseases do home work.

These facts were testified to before the New York Child Welfare Commission during a hearing held in City Hall. The Commission was considering recommendations for legislation to abolish home industries.

AMALGAMATION OF SHOE WORKERS BRINGING UNITY

Consolidation Results in Biggest Shoe Union

BY FEDERATED PRESS

HAVERHILL, Mass.—The consolidation of the Shoe Workers' Protective union and the United Shoe Workers of America make the S. W. P. U. the largest shoe workers organization in the country. A committee is also negotiating with the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America and it is expected that they will come in, in the very near future.

The S. W. P. U. with general offices at Haverhill and organizations in Boston, Lynn, Beverly, Wakefield, and Marblehead, Mass., and Williamsport, N. Y., has about 27,000 members. The U. S. W. of A. has locals in Rochester, N. Y., St. Louis, Lynn, Newburyport, and other Shoe manufacturing cities as well as Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco and many smaller places.

In 1919 the executive council of the S. W. P. U. created a committee for the purpose of finding a method whereby shoe workers could be united, and after meeting representatives of other bodies a conference of New England shoe workers was established, sponsored by the latters' union of Lynn, a local of the U. S. W. of A. This conference broke down after a few months, due to different ideas as to what kind of organization should be established. Then a second conference was instituted by the National Cutters' council. But at the October, 1921, convention a constitution was adopted declaring for a policy of arbitration and conciliation and the S. W. P. U. and some locals of the U. S. W. of A. would not accept it so that the effort at that time proved a failure.

The S. W. P. U. is the oldest shoe workers' organization in the country, having been established by the turn shoe-workers about 1888. In 1916 the cutters were admitted to membership and from that time until 1919 the various parts of the industry were organizing in Haverhill and joining the S. W. P. U. In 1919 the United Shoe Workers of Haverhill, a small organization of the making room employes, joined. Some of the Haverhill factories are controlled by the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, A. F. of L.

The S. W. P. U. has also organized the three classes of workers who make the wooden heels. It also has the workers who make the wood and paper boxes in which the shoes are packed as well as the teamsters and lumpers who handle the lumber out of which the heels and boxes are made.

The shoe workers are much elated over the merger.

Oppose Loans to Germany.

The Cheyenne Valley Central Labor Union of Cannonsburg, Pa., has passed a resolution protesting against American interference in European affairs. The resolution declares that loans made by the United States Government to Germany will merely be the preliminary step to American interference in German internal affairs.

Work Daily for "The Daily F"

SILVER STATE F. L. P. TO ACT FOR MAY 30TH

Conference Expected to Choose Delegates

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

DENVER.—Farmer-Labor activity in the western and far western states will come to a head at a conference called by the Colorado Farmer-Labor party to meet in Denver, Jan. 26-29 at the time of the big stock show, which permits of reduced railroad rates in these states of magnificent distances. Invitations to farmer and labor organizations in 18 states west of the Mississippi have been sent.

Parley Parker Christensen, Farmer-Labor presidential candidate in 1920, and a former resident of Salt Lake City, is an announced speaker. The conference will elected chairman for 1924, and an executive committee of 20 members were elected.

It was decided by the convention that the Cook County Farmer-Labor Party sever its connections with the Great Illinois State Farmer-Labor Party, which had broken off from the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States, and affiliate itself with the provisional state organization which was part of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States.

Work Daily for "The Daily F"
What Do You Say?

Cook County F.-L. P. Meets

Forty delegates representing 30 branches of the Farmer-Labor Party of Cook County and affiliated local unions met Sunday at 180 Washington St.

David McVay, delegate from the Lathers' Union, was elected chairman for 1924, and an executive committee of 20 members were elected.

It was decided by the convention that the Cook County Farmer-Labor Party sever its connections with the Great Illinois State Farmer-Labor Party, which had broken off from the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States, and affiliate itself with the provisional state organization which was part of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States.

Fight New York Censorship

NEW YORK CITY.—A mass meeting called to protest against the proposed "Clean Books Bill" and all other forms of censorship will be held in Madison Square Garden tonight. The meeting is being held by the Americanism Protective League of which Bernarr MacFadden, well known physical culturist, is president. The purpose of the League is to fight censorship in all its forms.

The "Clean Books Bill" was sponsored by Justice Ford after he had discovered that his 28-year-old daughter had been shocked by reading a book by D. H. Lawrence.

Dollar Steals More Dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO. — Robert Dollar, famous labor hating ship operator will begin the operation of his Round the World service from here soon. Dollar recently bought seven ships from the government shipping board for $3,850,000. The ships originally cost the government $30,000,000 but were sold to Dollar at reduced rates "in the interest of American shipping."

JOLIET WORKERS HEAR THE LABOR PARTY DISCUSSED

Manley and Rodriguez Give Views to Council

Joseph Manley, for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, and William R. Rodriguez for the Illinois Farmer-Labor Party, were invited to speak before the Central Trades and Labor Council of Will County, at Joliet, Ill., at its last meeting.

The meeting was a crowded and successful one. Manley opened up by presenting the case for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in a comprehensive and non-controversial manner. He cited fact after fact in proof of the steady growth on a national scale of the Federated Party.

Rodriguez followed, with a rambling statement couched in high brow, legal terms on the status of the Illinois Farmer-Labor Party. He took occasion to air his differences with John Fitzpatrick, Jay Brown and Robert M. Buck on the calling of the July 3rd convention. His whole talk was a repetition of the charges against the Federated and the Workers Party as agents of Moscow.

Rodriguez displayed a woeful lack of knowledge of the needs of a class party of the workers and farmers when he stated: "South Dakota and Washington as a political force in the country are a joke." He then admitted that the farmers of the west were more radical than many workers in the east, but again said that their movement was of little consequence as compared to the great industrial centers to be found in Illinois.

Following his tirade a delegate asked him about his statement that the Illinois Federation of Labor backs the Farmer-Labor Party. Rodriguez sidestepped the answer but the delegate supplied it by saying: "that the action of the Decatur convention, in endowing the Gompers non-partisan political policy, was a virtual repudiation of the Farmer-Labor Party."

This meeting was one of the most successful ever held in Joliet, and will mark the beginning of a real interest in the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

WHO IS YOUR DELEGATE?

The miners of the entire country have, by this time, elected their delegates to the Indianapolis convention of the United Mine Workers of America, Jan. 22, and now that you know who is going to represent you, you should find out where he stands on the various issues that will come up for consideration. There will be the customary battles, of course, but the question is, where does he stand on such issues as will be brought in by the militant miners under the leadership of the Progressives, to-wit:

Reinstatements of Alex Howat and the Kansas Miners.

Reinstatement of Jim McLachlan and the restoration of autonomy to Dist. No. 24.

Nationalization of the coal mines.

Establishment of the Labor Party.

Election of organizers by the membership. Six-hour day and five-day week.

Alliance with the railroad workers.

Organization of the unorganized fields.

Industrial unionism and amalgamation.

Nullification of the pay-roll votes in conventions.

Recognition of Soviet Russia.

International affiliation with world labor movement.

Honest and efficient leadership.

These are 13 definite issues that must be thrashed out, and each and every one is of vital importance to, not only the miners, but also to the entire labor movement. Make it your business to see the one who has been elected as delegate from your local union, and ask him where he stands on these questions. Take it up in the next meeting of your local union and see to it that your delegate is instructed to support these issues and the Progressive Program in its entirety.

Malay Communists Jailed.

PENANG, Straits Settlements.—Travelers arriving here from Java report increased activities of the Communists in the Netherlands East Indies and the Malay states. A number of Malay Communists have been arrested in Soerakarta.

"Citizens" for Sacco

The French bourgeois press announces an arrangement between the Citizens' League and the Ministry of Railroads whereby strike-breakers may receive instruction in railroad work in courses lasting from 5 to 14 days.

BLANKENSTEIN GREETS DAILY WORKER FROM PENNSYLVANIA PRISON

If "The Daily Worker" started without greetings from the inside of a prison it would hardly be complete. Here is a greeting from Israel Blankenstein, who has been in for several years and unless the workers get him out will stay there a few more. The $3 which Comrade Blankenstein sends should come others, who are much more fortunate, to action. Three dollars from a prisoner is a real sacrifice. Blankenstein writes:

Dear Comrades: Congratulations on the appearance of The Daily Worker. Believe me, the event is a source of joy to me, temporarily disabled as I am. With the W. P. membership, I am proud of this accomplishment. The appearance of the Call and the Milwaukee Leader was made possible only after six years of effort. The Daily Worker is launched scarcely six months after the issuance of the call for funds. And the one hundred thousand dollars were subscribed not by lawyers and realtors, nor from union treasuries, but by men and women of the shops, factories and mines.

The Daily Worker has a glorious mission to perform—to unite, cement, to point the way to the workers of America. But it will have to fight against tremendous odds and it will be a long time at best before it will become self-sustaining. I, therefore, Comrade Manager, move that you start immediately "The Daily Worker Sustaining Fund" and I second the motion with three dollars (which you will send under separate cover as required by the rules of this prison). I have no doubt that the devotion and determination of the militants which made possible the launching of The Daily will assure its continued existence. THE DAILY WORKER shall live and grow.

Faithfully for the cause of the Working Class,
ISRAEL BLANKENSTEIN.

Amalgamation means strength!

INTERNATIONAL LIEBKNECHT DAY

Prudential Hall
North Ave and Halsted St.
Sunday, Jan. 20
7:30 P. M.

Speakers:
Foster, Bedacht, Miner, Edwards
Musical Program. Admission 25c
Auspices Young Workers League

RACE DISCRIMINATION LOSES

NEW YORK — A legal precedent is established against racial discrimination in a case, fought and won in New York's courts by two Negro citizens.

Karl Brown and Miss Marion Allen, senior students at Harvard university, had Hunter brought action against the Midland Beach Co. for refusing to let them use the cabins at that swimming beach last summer. The jury awarded them $100 damages.

VEGETARIAN HOME RESTAURANT

2nd Floor, at 2714 W. Division St. Is the center for the North-West Side intelligent eaters. Strictly home cooking and baking fresh daily. J. Kegasova, Proprietor.

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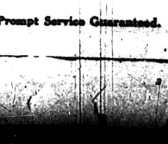

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BANKERS' GRIP TIGHTENS ON U. S. FARMERS

States in Central, West Scene of Suffering

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Department of Agriculture has just completed a special inquiry into the conditions of the farm population in the 15 corn and wheat producing states. The survey shows that more than 814% of the owner farmers in 18 corn and wheat producing states lost their farms with or without legal process between 1920 and the spring of 1925. Besides, more than 15% of the owners were in fact temporarily insolvent but held on through the

Many Lose Their Farms.

leniency of their creditors.

The investigation shows that in this area, the upper Mississippi valley, 2800 owner farmers lost their farms through foreclosures or bankruptcy; 3,000 lost their farms without legal process, and 16,400 farmers held on through the leniency of their creditors.

At Creditors' Mercy

Applying the percentage of losses obtained in this inquiry, to the 1920 census figures for owners and tenants in the states covered, it is estimated that out of a total of 2,289,000 owners and tenant farmers more than 108,000 lost their farms or their property through foreclosure or bankruptcy; over 182,000 lost their property without legal proceedings, and nearly 373,000 retained their property merely through the leniency of creditors.

The loss of farms by owners was relatively more numerous in Montana, North Dakota, Colorado, and South Dakota. In the East North Central States, the farmers were not so hard hit. Losses of property by tenants were also relatively more numerous in the western states.

Russians Want to Learn.

MOSCOW.—The workers of Moscow wants to learn foreign languages. There has been a great demand for instruction in German, English, and French, that a special commission was appointed in November to formulate plans to meet the need.

The commission has been investigating among workers' clubs and educational circles, and is ready to report to a conference of various bodies, such as the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions, the Russian Communist Party, the People's Commissariat for Education.

Milk Farmers' United Front with the City Workers Is Held To Be Significant Development

Frank Purdy, official spokesman for the Milk Producers of Lake County, an organization representing approximately 15,000 milk farmers in an interview given to The Daily Worker declares that the gigantic movement of the milk farmers to unite with the consumers, and with the organized workers of Chicago is one of the most significant movements of our time.

That the milk farmers have reached between rural and city labor are fast disappearing before the bitter blows of bewildered farmers is the body who follows the rapid growth of this tendency toward a farmer-labor alliance against the capitalists who fatten on the sweat of the producers.

Farmers' Importunate Cryers

When O. E. Stanley, president of the Lake County Central Labor Union, addressed the Chicago Federation of Labor, Jan. 6, with a message from the milk farmers requesting permission to organize a picket and unite with the milk handlers' organizations, one could not help but think up this incident with the farmer rebellion in the great northwest against the capitalist political parties, the organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in Chicago on July 3rd and the inspiration it gave to this movement.

The importance of the farmer as a factor in the American revolutionary movement is growing daily. His economic deterioration is proceeding at a pace that is nothing less than startling. It is now reaching the point where the farmers implore the bankers to take their farms and let them work on them for wages.

The present milk strike is more significant than a mere struggle between the distributors and the producers. Its resemblance to a labor union struggle is so striking that even the terminology is similar.

You hear such words as "solidarity," "united front," "picketing," fall from the lips of the farmer strike leaders. The industrial worker fights an attempt on the part of the boss to reduce his wages or the price at which he sells his labor power. The milk farmer produces milk. It is his means of making a living. He must sell it a certain price in order to make a living; that is, pay all the expenses involved in producing the milk and leave something over to feed, clothe and shelter himself and his dependants.

Who Gets the Profits?

And just like the industrial boss, the distributors who sell milk to the city dwellers seek to cut down the price to the producers to as low a level as possible. The lower he cut-s it, the higher his profits mount. But a reduction in price to the producer is not passed along to the consumer. No, it is passed along to the distributor in more profits which means more automobiles, pleasure yachts and other luxuries. If the interests of the working farmers and the city workers are not indentical they are so close to being so that there is no fun in it—for the farmer. The city worker sells his labor power to a boss and when he finds no boss he faces starvation. The working farmer has a piece of land to play with. He sells his product to the handler, but the distributor controls the price of the product and the farmer is left holding the bag, which empty.

That is the situation that is basally correct. The milk farmers were receiving $4.70 per hundred pounds for their milk until 1920. Since then they have been compelled to accept a cut of $2 per unit bringing the price down to $2.70 a hundred pounds. But you say "surely this is where the consumer gets his." Not in the least. Every time the cutthroat raised a quart of milk to his lips it cost him 14 cents the same price he paid when the farmer was getting $4.70 instead of $2.70. The cost of living went up since for the milk profiteers, as they held more profits. What better justification do they need in capitalist society? If you think that farmers and workers have any rights you had better buy another pipe, you are dreaming.

21 Per Cent Profit.

And now about profits. Secretary Rushkewicz of the City Cost of Living Committee, stated that as a result of his committees investigation they arrived at the conclusion that the distributors now charging 14 cents a quart for milk could sell the lactal fluid for 13 cents and STILL MAKE A 21 PER CENT PROFIT.

Chicago distributors are a particularly greedy aggregation of profiteers. The following table published by the Federated Press shows how the price paid to the producers by distributors in other large American cities and the price to the consumer, compared with Chicago:

	Producers' price per 100 lbs.	Retail price per quart
San Francisco	$3.11	$0.14
Denver	2.60	13
Washington	3.72	13
Louisville	2.87	13
Baltimore	3.42	13
Boston	3.43	13½
Detroit	3.00	13
St. Paul	2.90	12
St. Louis	3.00	13
New York	3.21	14
Milwaukee	3.00	11
Chicago	2.76	14

The cost to the farmer of producing the milk, according to the Pearson formula, amounts to $2.86 a hundred pounds allowing the farmer only 40 cents an hour for his work. This formula was accepted by the federal milk commission of which the farmers who are now insisting on a price of $2.60 a hundred were members. It is recognized as a correct basis of price determination by the U. S. government as well as by agricultural colleges.

The distributing corporations already get the lion's share of the consumer's dollar. Out of every 14 cents paid by a mother for a quart of milk, Bowman & Co., or any of the other dealers, gets 7.3 cents while the farmer only gets 2.9 cents. Freight charges absorb the remaining four-fifths of a cent.

Secy. Joseph Rushkewics of the Chicago high cost of living committee says that the dealer's profits amounts to at least 3½ cents a quart after all costs in the way of bottling and distribution have been paid.

In other words milk dealers are making approximately $40,000 a day off the 1,120,000 quarts distributed to the people of Chicago. This would mean annual profits running to over $14,500,000.

The Executive Board of the Chicago Federation of Labor in its session of Jan. 9, voted to recommend the affiliation of the Lake County farmers to the American Federation of Labor. The distributors express optimism as to the result and the milk farmers express determination to continue the fight until victory rests on their banners. The milk barons are sending out inspired statements to the press to the effect that an agreement is about to be effected but as they stand pat on their proposal for a reduction from $2.70 to $2.60 per hundred pounds and the farmers stand pat for the current rate, no peace is in sight until one side or the other quits. And it look as if the farmers are not quitters.

U. S. DREYFUS CASE IN TRIAL OF CAPT. HIBBEN

Dangerous Boomerang Likened from Attack

BY FREDERICK KUH

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press and The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—The government's attempt to expel Capt. Paxton Hibben, Chinese Reserve Corps, from the army on charges of being a dangerous subversive character, Hibben is undergoing trial by special board of officers on charges of advocating a doctrine toward Russia different from the official views of the state department.

Photo disclosed at the first hearings at Governor's Island, New York, under the presidency of General Summerall, show that the records and files of the U. S. military secret service are being abused for private propaganda purposes. Official secrets of the military intelligence department are being placed at the disposition of ordinary civilians who have an anti-Russian axe to grind. This is causing bitter indignation.

Liberalism Only Crime.

Hibben's affair threatens to rival the historic Dreyfus scandal, which was originally intended to ruin an innocent officer and ended by discrediting the French government and French statesmen.

Because of his liberal views, fellow army officers testify, his mail was regularly opened and read by army spies. When he served with the Near East Relief in Armenia and Russia and later came here to beg congress to appropriate funds for famine relief in Russia he was looked on as a dangerous man.

In a statement to The Federated Press, Hibben contended that holding a commission in the Reserve Corps does not deprive the officer of his right as an American citizen to disagree with the policy of the administration or criticise cabinet officers other than the secretary of war. In reply to one of the charges levelled against him, namely that he had placed a wreath upon the grave of John Reed, American journalist and Communist, Hibben said he and Reed had been college friends and had worked together at war correspondents. That act, he said, was purely personal.

Hibben Visited Russia.

In 1922, Hibben visited Russia as a member of an unofficial commission of five, and compiled a report, describing the gradual economic revival of Russia, the growing strength of the soviet regime, and recommending measures of American relief for the famine stricken areas. Herbert Hoover took exception to Hibben's findings, because Hoover was determined to retain control of all American relief and to dictate what American opinion towards Russia should be. Two days after Hibben's release from the Boston Transcript published a violent attack on him in the course of its "anti-red revelations."

Striking enough, the "disclosures" made at the recent session of the board of officers, now deciding whether Hibben should be ousted from the army, coincide in every vital detail with the material published in the Transcript.

Your Union Meeting

[illegible]

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year; one time a week, each additional time 10c a year.

[illegible]

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year; one time a week, each additional time 10c a year.

[illegible]

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

Amalgamation means strength!

Aid Ruthenberg Appeal.

With the announcement that the appeal of C. E. Ruthenberg, Communist leader indicted under the Michigan criminal syndicalism law, is soon to be heard by the Supreme Court of that state, labor organizations of all sorts and all tendencies are again moving to aid the defense.

The latest organization to be heard from is the Workmens Circle Loan Association of St. Paul, Minn. A check signed by Louis Levi, President, was received by the Labor Defense Council this week. The Council reports that additional funds are needed if the appeal is to be financed in proper fashion.

The Land for the Users!

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10c 10c

Twenty Million German Workers

ARE STARVING

HELP Establish an American Soup Kitchen in Germany

as an expression of

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

with Germany's workers.

$800 initial outlay and $2,000 monthly will open and support an American Soup Kitchen in Germany

Famine Relief Without Conditions
Famine Relief Without Political Discrimination

Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany,
32 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Enclosed find $..... to help open an American Soup Kitchen in Germany as an expression of International Solidarity with the STARVING WORKERS, THEIR WIVES AND CHILDREN. I pledge myself to sell ..... meal coupons at 10c each weekly for the maintenance of the Kitchen. Send me a meal coupon book (Yes or No)

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Trade or Profession .....

Committee for International Workers' Aid.

COME TO THE

MONSTER MASS MEETING

which will open the New York

CAMPAIGN FOR RELIEF OF GERMAN WORKERS

conducted by the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany (Committee for International Workers' Aid

COOPER UNION

SUNDAY, JAN. 20, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Prominent Speakers: FRANK P. WALSH; Kurt Klaeber, Germah Miner from the Ruhr; Alexander Trachtenberg, recently returned from Germany; ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN; Ludwig Lore, Chairman.

ADMISSION: 25 CENTS

Committee for International Workers' Aid

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Our square doughnut, designed by Marquise Dolores Rabasa of Barcelona on exhibition in the Ladies Work Smoking and Caboose

Motifs will be offered to the public at reduced prices

Cubists, Futurists, tattooed artists and undressed intellectuals in general, are admitted through the front door

Shuffling and Dancing every night on

Keep the Moon at home

Overtures:

Tea a teaspoon full! Come you to our tea room, after midnight, then you return home, finish the battle and go to bed.

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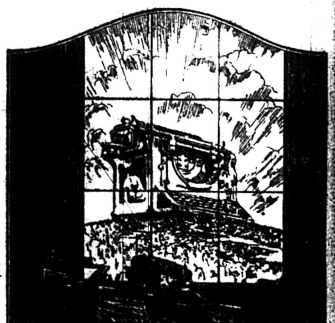
Dept. of public information
Vincent Lopez, Director.



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The City Central Committee of the Bay District, Calif., representing locals in San Francisco, Oakland, and Berkeley, greets THE DAILY WORKER with the hope that it may become a tremendously important factor in helping to build up the Communist movement among the American working mass.

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BALLAM ISSUES FINAL REPORT ON THE DAILY DRIVE

Urges United Effort to Complete Big Fund

One final united push and "The Daily Worker" campaign for $100,000 will be ended successfully, declares John J. Ballam, manager of the campaign. Only $7,500 is needed to reach the goal.

"If everybody gets together and pushes for two weeks we will be able to close the drive successfully. With the paper coming out every day that is the kind of work we have for party members who have not yet given their shares of stock see the finest people of house of The Daily. I am sure they will want to be part owners of it. The drive for the operating fund for The Daily is the greatest drive conducted by our party and must make it a success," Ballam said in his final appeal.

The financial statement which accompanied the appeal follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Cash Receipts and Expenditures—Aug. 15, 1925 to Dec. 31, 1925

CASH RECEIPTS

Paid Applications for Preferred Stock—	
a) Paid Upwards	$64,268.15
b) Partial Payments ...	197.50
c) Finnish Federation)	9,221.37 $ 66,417.65
Cash Donations	6,266.72
Cash and Donations (unclassified)	1,235.22
Premium sales	1,164.29
Other, This make to Daily Worker.....	54.55
Interest on bank deposits.....	24.50
Total Receipts to Dec. 23, 1925....	$77,497.15

The above financial report of THE DAILY WORKER CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE shows the results of the greatest drive conducted by our Party.

The total income of the drive, received directly by this office, is today (Jan. 11th) $75,418.28. Up to Dec. 22nd, the sum of $71,497.15 was received, and since then $3,921.13 making the total, at the time this report is made, $75,418.28. To this sum must be added $15,000 from the Finnish Federation, completing their quota; and $2,000 pledged by the Italian Federation.

This makes a total for The Daily Worker Drive of $92,418.28.

THE WORKERS PARTY HARLEM Finnish Branch Sends

GREETINGS to THE DAILY WORKER,

the first Communist daily published in the English language.

Lithuanian Branch, Workers Party, ELIZABETH, N. J., congratulates THE DAILY WORKER and wishes it the best success. LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER!

The Independent Workmen's Circle, Branch 89 congratulates the birth of THE DAILY WORKER. We wish you success in the struggle for a better World.

THE PARTY AT WORK

Membership Is Informed on Big Problems Confronting the Party

Detailed information on the immediate political struggles confronting the Workers Party have been sent to the party membership in a letter directed to all party branches by the party's executive secretary, C. E. Ruthenberg.

The work outlined will be carried on under the direction of the City Central Committees and District Organizations where such exist. The letter covers such questions as the Recognition of Soviet Russia, the campaign for the Protection of the Foreign-Born, the Labor Party Campaign and the Membership Drive. It is as follows:

* * * *

RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA.

The discussion in the Senate of the United States and in the capitalist press of the address of Secretary of State Hughes on Soviet Russia and the Communist International has aroused general interest in the question of Recognition of Soviet Russia.

The Central Executive Committee of the Party has determined to take advantage of this situation to build up favorable sentiment for Soviet Russia and as a means of doing this, all CCCs of the Party are directed to arrange public meetings on Sunday, February 3rd, which are to be devoted to the question of RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA meetings. A Committee should be elected by each Party organization at once for the arrangement of such a meeting. The hall should be secured and the National Office notified and a speaker will be assigned immediately.

The advertising for these meetings should contain the slogans RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA and THE WORKERS PARTY ANSWERS SECRETARY OF STATE HUGHES.

It should be possible for our Party to arrange at least fifty mass meetings on Feb. 3, and fifty mass meetings on a single day on this issue will be a triumph for our organization and will strengthen the support for RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA. Prompt action is required for this work and must be undertaken. The meetings should be well advertised both thru leaflets and in announcements in the local newspapers.

Campaign for Protection of Foreign Born

The Third National Convention of the Party reaffirmed the declaration of the Second National Convention, pledging the Party to carry on a campaign for the protection of foreign-born workers against exception laws. This campaign becomes of immediate importance in view of the fact that President Coolidge recommended in his message to Congress that all foreign-born workers be registered and legislation to this effect is now pending in Congress. There is also pending legislation which proposes that immigration to the United States in the future shall be on a contract basis; that is, that workers shall be brought from European countries under contract to work in certain industries.

Both of these proposed laws represent a great danger to the whole working class movement of this country, native born and foreign born and it should be possible to rally wide masses of workers in protest against these laws.

To organize the opposition against these laws, the Party has decided to initiate organization of Councils for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers. The method of procedure in organizing these councils locally should be as follows:

A. The Local Party organization should bring into existence a temporary committee representing the trade union movements, foreign-born organizations, and workers' political organizations. This committee should send out a call for a conference to organize the opposition against the exception laws above described. All trade unions, fraternal organizations, and organizations of foreign-born of every kind, and workers' political parties should be invited to send delegates to this conference. At the conference a representative Executive Committee should be elected which will conduct the work of fighting these laws thru mass meetings, circularization of literature, resolutions, etc.

B. At the same time that this temporary committee is organized and proceeds with its work, each Federation of the Party represented in a given city should organize at once a conference of all organizations of their language group in their city. That is, the Russian, German, Jewish Party Branch or Party Branch of any other language section should surround itself with all the existing organizations of that language group in a language section of the local COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN. The language section thus organized should then send delegates to the general city conference.

These will be sent to City Central Committees and District Organizers with this letter a proposed manifesto to be issued by the temporary committee in your city as the basis of organization of the local council for protection of foreign-born workers. This manifesto should be mailed to the various organizations invited to participate and printed in leaflet form for general distribution among the workers of your city.

The campaign for protection of foreign-born workers offers a great opportunity to build up a mass movement, but in order to take advantage of this opportunity we must act quickly, as the legislation may come before Congress any day for adoption. The whole Party strength must be thrown into this campaign immediately if we are to make a success of it.

Our Labor Party Campaign

The Third National Convention of the Party approved of the work of the Central Executive Committee during the previous year in aiding to bring into existence a Farmer-Labor Party in this country and specifically approved the July 3rd conventions and the organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

The immediate task before our Party, to carry further the Labor Party Campaign, is of a two-fold character. It is to strengthen the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and to build up the Party membership.

A. According to the decision of the National Convention, our Party must assist the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in the work of organizing itself as a real political party. This means that in every place where a branch of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party can be built up without dividing the workers who are for a Farmer-Labor Party, we should immediately initiate a movement for the organization of such a branch. It means further that our Party membership should, in all organizations of which they are members, raise the question of affiliation with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and secure affiliation or endorsement of that Party by the respective organizations to which they belong. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party has already secured the affiliation of close to 200,000 workers. If our Party throws itself aggressively into the work of strengthening the Federated Farmer-Labor Party we can quickly double the number of affiliated workers, and this is one of the chief immediate tasks of our organization.

B. The Federated Farmer-Labor Party has united with the Farmer-Labor Parties of Minnesota, South Dakota, Washington and other organizations in calling a National Convention on May 30th at St Paul Minnesota, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President and adopting a national platform. This Convention will be one of the most important events in the history of the labor movement in this country. Estimates of delegates likely to attend this Convention range from 1500 to two or three thousand. However, the Convention will not only have representation from workers' organizations and organizations of exploited farmers, but there are likely to come to the Convention representatives of middle class groups, such as small business men, professional men, etc. The question whether the Convention will represent the interests of the exploited farmers and industrial workers will depend upon the strength of the group in the Convention. Our Party stands for a class farmer-labor party and not for a Third Party dominated by the petty bourgeoisie. We must help to carry on the work which will bring to the St. workers' and farmers' organizations in such numbers that their ideas will be written into the decisions of this convention.

The call for the May 30th convention will not be issued until February but we can now begin our work of propaganda to build up favorable sentiment for this Convention. While the question of election of delegates should not be raised until the call is actually out, we should create interest in the Convention by raising the question, emphasizing the need of a class Farmer-Labor Party and thus building up sentiment favorable to its organization.

The Campaign for the May 30th Convention also offers the most favorable situation for the organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

The Farmer-Labor Voice

Beginning with the month of January, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party will issue a monthly paper each month under the name "The Farmer-Labor Voice." Our Party has transferred to the Federated Farmer-Labor Party the "Voice of Labor" and with the change of name as indicated above this paper will become the property of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and its official organ. The "Farmer-Labor Voice" will be the medium to carry on propaganda and organization work for the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and in support of the May 30th Convention.

The Party units and Party members are urged to give the organ of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party their support by subscribing for it and circulating it among the workers and farmers everywhere.

Membership Drive

While the above are the immediate political tasks of our Party, there is one campaign which must not be overlooked in taking up this work, and that is the drive to increase our Party membership. With the publication of the Daily we will have a new instrument thru which to carry on this campaign.

If our Party is to fulfill its great task we must add to our Party membership. At the Convention, the Central Executive Committee reported that the figures gathered showed 25,000 members on our Party rolls, altho per capita payments have not reached that amount. Each branch must see to it that every member pays dues regularly, and every branch must organize itself to add to its membership. In the letter received from the Communist International, the C. E. C. of our Party was congratulated on having initiated the drive for new membership and the Communist International emphasized the need of building the Party organization for the great work ahead of us.

The Membership drive must be one of the first tasks of every Party unit. New ways and means of bringing members into the Party must be found. The Communist International said that every member of the Party should at least bring one new member into the Party. If we could achieve that goal we would immediately double our Party membership. We must gain at least ten thousand new members and the drive for new members must go along from month to month alongside of the political campaigns of our Party.

Comrades: The Third National Convention of the Party has prepared the way for new achievements for our Party organization. The work outlined above constitutes the first task of the new year to strengthen our influence and build up our Party organization. The whole Party must immediately mobilize its strength for these campaigns and carry them forward successfully.

Fraternally yours,
C. E. RUTHENBURG,
Executive Secretary

NOTICE TO ALL PARTY UNITS

All Party units are again reminded of the fact that the Industrial Registration Blanks are to be returned to the National Office without any further delay. Only one third of the branches have so far carried out the instructions of the Central Executive Committee which were since approved by the National Convention of the Party. The City Central Committees which have not yet reported to the National Office the names and addresses of their Cite Industrial Organizers must do so immediately.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week" the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Ilury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

DEPENDENCY NO MONOPOLY OF AGED.

Cold weather in Chicago, revealed a particularly significant feature of the decadence of American capitalism. Whereas heretofore the majority of the inmates of the Municipal bunking houses were old men, this year found most of them under 35, and a great number in the very prime of youth.

To see able-bodied young men reduced to the lowest position of degradation moved even certain city job holders to a burst of protest and a warning was issued to stay away from Chicago. "No more jobs; unemployment is increasing."

What is the reason for the decline in age of the down-and-out proletarians? The main one is the rapid movement from farm to city. The young leave first in search of bread. In other, smaller cities the rapid disappearance of the much-heralded prosperity forces first the young to migrate in search of an exploiter. Then, the ex-soldiers never were entirely absorbed into production; and the former are disabled and, more specially, unable to compete with the more healthy ex-soldiers in greater than the American Legion has seen fit to advertise.

Too add to this mess, General Hines has been training 71,000 war vets in semi-skilled trades and they are being thrown on the overloaded labor market by the thousands.

Can Gompers still overlook the necessity of organizing the youth into the trade unions?

* * *

FOSTER TO SPEAK FOR YOUTH ON LIEBKNECHT.

William Z. Foster never overlooks an opportunity to reach the young rebels and the young revolutionists never miss a chance to hear Bill Foster. Foster has always placed great reliance in the youth movement, and it will be an unusual treat to hear him talk on Liebknecht—the Pioneer at the International Liebknecht Day celebration in Chicago, to be held Saturday, January 29, at 7:30 P. M., Prudential Hall, North Ave. and Halsted Street.

Then there will be Robert Minor who was in Germany at the time of the Spartacist rebellion; Max Bedacht, Editor of Soviet Russia Pictorial who will speak on "The Revolutionary Situation in Germany"; John Edwards and Peter Hard for the Young Workers League. Such special features as a play by the Studio Players, music selected for the occasion, and other attractions should have no doubt in your mind but that it will be there. Be sure to attend.

Lithuanians Hold Successful Meet

The Lithuanian Federation of the Workers Party held a meeting in Brooklyn on Dec. 27th, which was attended by about 1,500. The meeting was addressed by members of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, Jakira, who spoke on the resolutions adopted by the Communist Party of Lithuania at the recent Fifth Congress held in Moscow. Comrade Jakira was also elected Central Executive Committee member.

Thomas Myerscough made a very interesting report on the situation in the United States and on the activities which center within its ranks among Lithuanian workers. The report was accepted unanimously.

The question of the Daily Worker was made a special order of business. It is to be remembered that the Lithuanian comrades have for the last few months shown a splendid spirit in support of the campaign for The Daily Worker. The Convention adopted a resolution pledging itself to continue in its efforts to make "The Daily" a success.

The question of the Federation press was given most careful consideration. The policies pursued by the Federation press for the last year were approved and the new Bureau was instructed to continue in its policies of bringing the Federation press in closer contact with the party as a whole.

The convention adjourned with the election of a new bureau of seven members as follows: Boy Misura, secretary of the Federation; V. Andrulis, editor of "Vilnis"; Frank Buch, J. Gaduuas, J. P. Zaldokas, B. Vashis, P. Zalpis, all of Chicago. Misara was re-elected secretary by the new bureau.

The SAN PEDRO BRANCH of the Workers Party celebrate the birth of THE DAILY WORKER and the International Liebknecht-Day on January 19th, 8 P. M., at headquarter's hall, 729½ South Palos Verdes St.

Branch 167, Workmen's Circle.

We are with you in the struggle for emancipation from capitalism and the establishment of a Communist society.

Greetings and Best Wishes for Success.

WORKERS' SCHOOL
127 University Place
New York City.

GREETINGS from JEWISH BRANCH, St. Paul, Minn.

City Central Committee of Hartford, Conn., Sends Greetings to THE DAILY WORKER.

Unity Conference for Relief of Starving German Workers will be held on Thursday, Jan. 17th, at Workers' Lyceum, 3733 Hirsch Blvd. Max Bedacht will speak! All delegates and sympathizers intended to attend, please attend sure!

Birthday Greetings to "The Daily Worker"

ROXBERRY, MASS.
John Tarkkonen
John Lahery
E. Zelma
J. Lagakis
W. Lahela
C. Zhrael
A. Gustavson
John Eskonen
Lindman
Sorsahala
J. Keller
M. S. Martin
E. J. Sugar
Lehtonen
Pekgri
Schweinsour
Walzet
E. Paisal
Tupsky
L. Tiefsgeor
John Blasberg
John Breede
John Asberg
Ehle Pultur
M. Timerman
Wm. Ezine
F. Needre
T. Buelt

QUINCY, MASS.
Laura Rindell
Herman Kyllanen
Joseph Tuomala
John Karpi
David Palmgren
Alex Ahara
Waldo Holma
Niulo Jokinen
John Ostman
W. Aatanen

CHICAGO, ILL.
Fred. Olander
John A. Walmberg
Harry Anderson
Neistengstrom
J. L. Nelson

NORWOOD. MASS.
Ella Hack
Henry Hack
Lizzie Koskela
Matt. Koskela
Nestor Yljoki
E. Hurma
W. Karki

BERKELEY, CALIF.
Elizabeth B. Miller
Retta O. Brissender
A Friend
Laura Brammin

REVERE, MASS.
I. Katz
Milton Corly
Samuel Tructman
Jacob Gorvine
Herman Vosores
Charles Schwartz
Daniel Diamond
Harry Diamond
Israel Diamond
Mrs. B. Diamond
Ab. Katz
J. Hurvich
Jewish Branch, Revere, Mass.
B. Forbman
Max Katz

BRONX. NEW YORK
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Yetta Davis
H. Toms
A. Spivack
B. Ipsak
Z. Eberil
J. Pinchevsky
K. Korn
A. Ramban
L. Glauberman
H. Milner
S. Nelman
Mrs. Teerack
Mr. and Mrs. Gerst
Rebecca Liff
Mrs. D. Singer
J. Weinstern
F. Alenberg
J. Asworth
Edith Rosenthal
P. Shulman
A. Wise
O. Pineus
M. Zak
G. Walkoff

HARTFORD. CONN.
M. Cohb
J. Krichevsky
N. Marron
Vishnevitsky
Helen Bobroff
J. Gurevich
Dora Alpert
A. Gothis
A. Farber
Dora Krichevsky
Nina Gothis
Sarah Apatow
Jennie Arbitman
Pauline Finselver
E. Gaberman
Minna Gaberman
Hy Hough
Ph. Pevsky
H. Lasker

SPENCER, N. Y.
Frank and V. Prudzinski
Mrs. and Mr. John Brenzy

HARLEM FINNISH BRANCH NEW YORK
A. Niltynen
John Lahti
Anna Ja Matti Louhi
George Lahti
Aug. Sundman
Lauri Kaukonen
A. Mikkonen
Eino Rönninen
Emil Saren
Jalmar Sunerva
K. Helke
Mikko Myllynen
Y. Rautanen
Mimmi Ja Vaino Kekkonen
Herman Maki
A. Holm
Matti Ohvo
J. N. Paasi
Oscar Wilson
Anna Wilson
Walli Ja Erick Johnson
Senja ja Wm. Salonen
August Kannel
Tyyne Maki
Maria Tennoff
Emil Koski
Anton Ulvi
John Niemi
E. Pohjola
Hj. Marttila
Aug. Mela
Saimi ja Niilo Mustonen
W. Nieminen
John Sword
Leo Drocklla
Pekka Auer
Charl Maki
P. Lumme
N. Tammilehto
Raymond Wacklin
Mandy, Mirjam ja Toivo Fors.
Lauri, Aini ja Lauri Hyvonen
Paul Jokinen
Ilmari Harjanne
Waino Wainola
Hjalmar Helenius
L. Junttila
Elizabet ja John Suominen
Anna ja M. Wiskari
Hilja Saxlin
Hilja Kallio
Naimi Carlson
Anna Pohjola
Anna Snellman
Ade Kuusela
Hilma Hamalilainen
E. Leino
Ida Rilhela
Mary Weripaa
Reino Kallas
Anna Jantunen
Aino ja Emil Svanson
Hjalmar Norena
Vaino Ahonius
T. Laukkanen
Vaino Pulli
Jenny ja John Kiiveri
Kalle ja Hilma Aronen
Aino ja Amos Wax
Hilma Lander
K. Makinen
Regina Hykas
Anna ja Emil Tolkka
Anna ja Aug. Wallen
Ellen ja Alex Tommio
Hellen Rahkonen
Aino ja Aaro Savo
Ida ja Waldemar Nurminen
Hilma Maki
Alli ja Ivar Anttila
F. Aho
Yrjo Luoma
Hilma Heinolainen
Saimi Maki
Hanna Hietala
Kalle Tolvanen
Davit Suni
Alma Lallinen
E. Palm
Yrjo Moks
Ida Neisor
Pekka Hirvonen
Anni Keinanen
Helena Toukola
A Member
Anni ja Vilho Brander
Alli Keinanen
Esther Tolkka
Paavo Nikkonen
Hugo Paasikivi
Aino ja Matti Piirainen
Victor Hartman
Eleonora, Clara, A. Wirkkula
Matilda ja Waldemar Maki
Mimmi ja August Tirkkonen
Emilia Hansen
John Huovila
Rino ja J. Hansen
Olka ja W. Mantyla
Impi ja Lauri Hendrick
J. E. Mantyla
Fanny Wasberg
Lauri Wax
J. F. Joki
Lempi-Wm. Salonen

ZEIGLER, I
M. Klivanich
C. Glowagon
M. Ornsevich
Harry Portlitzky
E. Rinke

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City sends greetings and congratulations.

You Will Have Our Undivided Support.

JEWISH BRANCH NO. 2, BRONX, N. Y.

We wish ... to

THE DAILY WORKER

a long and successful life.

Protest the Foreign Bans!

THREE CHEERS FOR THE DAILY WORKER!

Young Workers League Cheer Leader.

C. C. C. of Workers Party of Erie, meets every Wednesday, at 8 P. M., 1401 Parade Street, Erie Penn.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

GREETINGS from I. ISAACS, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Compliments and Long Live Our DAILY WORKER, which appears on January 13, 1924, in Chicago, and Let Our DAILY WORKER be a Light-House for the Exploited Workers.

Branch 478, Workmen's Circle.
Vanguard of the Left Branch in Chicago.
M. BERSON, Financial Secretary.

GREETINGS on the launching of the first English Communist Daily. Hail the militant organ of the American working-class!

City Central Committee, Workers Party, Rochester, New York.

Emil Honegger, Financial Secretary.

Rejoicing with the appearance of THE DAILY WORKER.

Pledging our support to the utmost of our ability.

JEWISH BRANCH, No. 2, Workers Party. New York City, New York.

Real Live Wire Writes How He Boosts "Daily"

What a real live wire can do when he puts his heart and his energy into the task of making THE DAILY WORKER a power, does a large circulation, as shown by the accomplishments of Albert Harvitt, of Toledo, Ohio. This comrade has sent in to THE DAILY WORKER $177.75 in payment for 47 subscriptions, a share of stock and a greeting to the Daily.

How Comrade Harvitt made such a magnificent record is best shown by the letter which he sent with the money. If the militants all over the country will set themselves to the task in the way Comrade Harvitt did, it wil be only a matter of a few weeks until THE DAILY WORKER will establish its power in the labor movement and in the political and industrial life of this country in a way that will shake the capitalist world to its foundations. IT CAN BE DONE IF THE MILITANTS WANT IT DONE. Comrade Harvitt's letter is printed in full to prove it:

* * *

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1924

Dear Comrade: I am sending in a list of names for THE DAILY WORKER. Some of these subs are entirely new and never took the Worker before.

A good many prospects said they could not take the Worker because they did not have the money, but they could not get away with that with me, because I said, well, I have got about $60.00 that's been working in a capitalist's bank at 3½ per cent and you can borrow enough to pay for your WORKER as long as you want it, so they could not turn me down on that proposition, so I got their sub.

I consider this money working in this way is worth much more than 3½ per cent interest as a couple of dollars of it may help to make a rebel and they are worth more than 3½ per cent.

I would have liked to send more than I did on the greetings, but I had to spend a good bit on car fare chasing up these subs and had to carry about $40.00 on the sub list for a while, so I was just about strapped when I got thru.

Please let me know how much you are going to charge for bundle rates, as I am not working at present, and am going to try to put THE WORKER on the street for a couple of weeks and see how it sells along with the prostitute press.

As secretary of the Workers campaign committee, I introduced a motion to have the local members go out on the street for one Saturday night and sell The Worker on the corner, then I told them I would continue to sell it on the street till we got it introduced to the public, and they can see what it is.

As the comrades do not seem to get results on the house to house canvass I thought we could sort of psychologize the mass in this way and they would know THE WORKER was here in Toledo.

There had not been anything done on sub lists when they were handed to me as the new secretary. I hope I can get the local members on the job and we will try to get results on new subs.

Long live THE DAILY WORKER
Yours in Comradeship,
ALBERT W. HARVITT.
131 Michigan St.
Toledo, Ohio

P. S. I am sending you an application for one share of stock in THE DAILY WORKER and $5.00 payment for same. Please take care of this as soon as possible.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

The International Committee of the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League greets with great joy the appearance of THE DAILY WORKER as the first working-class militant daily in the English language in the United States.

International Committee, Needle Trades Section, Trade Union Educational League.
208 East 12th Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

N. Y. BUILDING WORKERS WIN, OTHERS SUFFER

Workers Have Banks But Little Cash

By SELMAR SCHOCKEN
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY.—Where is the labor movement of New York City headed for the opening of 1924? You can find out a lot, if it headed in every direction.

Its strength and the prosperity of its members, vary by degrees from the peak wages and labor shortage of the building trades to the great unemployment and suffering in the needle trades.

The unions in the building industry were able to compel the employers to sign a two years' contract at a basic wage of $10.50 for mechanics and $8.50 for helpers. This agreement does not include bricklayers, masons and plasterers whose basic wage rate is $12. Several unions, like the marble workers have agreements calling for wages of $11 and more.

The increase in wages comes on the eve of the termination of an ultimatum giving the unions connected with the old Board of Business Agents to February first, to join the new Building Trades Council of New York, chartered more than a year ago by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Up to the present the old board, organized by the notorious "Boss" Brindell has gone on functioning as the representative body even tho its charter was revoked and it consisted only of Business Agents "who are elected for at least three years and receive a salary of not less than $75 a week. A recent conference of International officials ordered their local unions to immediately join the council organized by the District Council of Painters, Plasterers, Marble Workers and several other unions. Substantial increases were also gained by the unions in the Printing Industry.

Conditions in the Metal Industry are rather slow. R. Hoe & Co., the largest manufacturing plant of printing presses found the time opportune, to announce the abrogation of their agreement with the International Association of Machinists and "reorganize" the plant with radically reduced wages.

Food Workers Organize

In spite of bad conditions in the industry the Amalgamated Metal Workers are conducting an enthusiastic organization campaign. This is also true of the United Automobile Workers Union which has gained several hundred members within the last few months. In the food industry, the Amalgamated Food Workers, are at present conducting organization campaigns in all directions.

The struggle of the rank and file in the needle trades against the union bureaucracy is becoming ever more intense, resulting in great suffering to those who dare challenge the rule of the incompetent and self-seeking officials. Hence rule, autocracy, self-determination, of local unions are nowhere to be found in those International Unions which are ruled by so-called Social Democrats. Executive Boards are appointed by the international president, as in the case of Waistmakers Union No. 22. Executive Board members who have the confidence of their fellow workers are deposed and if even then the membership will not "learn," strong arm methods are employed as in the Furriers Union, resulting in the serious injury of members of The Trades Union Educational League.

"Aide" the (Capitalist) Agent

One such demonstration occurred when B. Gold, an active member of the Trades Union Educational League and of the Furriers' Union, was released from Court after the reactionary officials had him first severely beaten and then charged with assault. Several hundred Furriers marched to the Forward Building and "honored" Abe Cahan, the American Gustav Noske, with a demonstration which left no doubt in the minds of many Jewish workers who witnessed it, about the grand betrayal of the Jewish Daily Forward.

The needle trades are going thru a severe crisis. Unemployment and part time employment is rampant. Very few tailors have steady employment.

The keen competition among The Labor Banks is as interesting as it is sometimes amusing. The Central Trades and Labor Council, owner of the Federation Bank, is preparing resolutions, telling the world about the utter worthlessness of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, because this big organization of tailors is not affiliated with the A. F. of L. On the other hand, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers instructed its salesmen to advise the business world that they are "one of the most conservative unions, have never participated in a sympathetic strike and are staunch supporters of the open shop." So that's that. You may choose now, where you want to deposit your money with the "outlaw union," with the A. F. of L., central body or with the supporter of the open shop. But this New York workers need now, is the money. For, with the exception of the five thousand workers in the building trades and a few thousand more in the printing trades, wage workers have little left, to deposit in "their" banks.

In ever increasing numbers the exploited workers of New York City are understanding this and, joining the Workers Party. The rank and file workers of the Socialist Party are becoming disgusted with the reactionary policies of their Party in supporting labor for the reactionary Gompers, without the labor union movement.

Children's Page

Ted Goes to the Country.

By ELSIE GRAY.

Ted never knew when it was going to be a good day. Some days when he was very young he would wake up in the morning and find that it was a holiday. Ted listened to his parents' happy talk, even before he was fully awake, and found out that they were going to spend the day in the country. Then Ted sat at home before and after school, stringing beads or running errands in fancy pieces of leather; and he could see that the good paying job his mother had kept her slipping little crosses on glittering chains.

This little boy's father worked in one of those long red buildings which shoot out so many dirty streams of black smoke; where men and women and children rush into in the morning, and struggle out of at night. From the long and sometimes bitter quarrels that passed between his mother and father, Ted learned that his father did not get enough money to support his sister May, twelve, and his little baby brother, nor to pay for the medicine and doctors his sick mother needed.

In all his young life, only once that Ted could remember, was he in the country. He and everything about it, the trees and running brooks, and the flowers were in real about which he dimly remembered he used to romp along

It came a day when Ted's father told his mother that the boss was laying off men. Of course it was all right for the summer, but what about the winter? A man had asked him to work the whole family along. Imagine how happy Ted felt on that early afternoon when, after a two mile ride-ride and a long walk they were out under the blue sky and under a bunch of bare-like buildings one of which Ted was told would be his home. His father did not work that afternoon, and that night in his crowded sleeping quarters, Ted dreamed of endless games in the greenfields and around and under the trees. In his dream, he had just stretched himself out on the grass, exhausted after long playing and was gazing up into the deep green trees, when a loud, gruff voice called, "Five o'clock, get up! You'll find your tools downstairs." Ted's mother turned to him and said, "Wake up May. We must all be out in the field to work in half an hour. Do hurry, Ted."

GREETINGS from San Pedro Executive Committee of Workers Party.

E. R. Yovchevich.
John Koulis.
S. J. Jackson.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.....Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB.....Business Manager

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304

To the Many Greetings!

Many greetings have come to The Daily Worker. They have come from all parts of the United States, from all parts of the world. They have come from the isolated comrades, in the lone places, carrying on the struggle against capitalism. They have come from the Communist Parties in many lands. They have come from the Communist International itself. All greetings of encouragement. All expressing a great hope for the future of the English-language Communist press.

To all of these The Daily Worker sends back its Communist greetings. The Daily Worker and its staff sends greetings to all Communists everywhere. It will strive to the utmost of its strength to carry out its true Communist mission by struggling for the whole working class. In this historic struggle it will march on to victory with the whole world-wide Communist press, with the Communist movement everywhere.

The Gangsters and the Press

Elections are either being held or are just over in Chicago unions and the seasonal activity of the gunmen and sluggers is at its height.

There is a fine show of indignation in the local capitalist press and the usual moral relative to the criminal character of the trade union movement is being drawn.

No group of the American workingclass is more opposed to the activities of the criminal element that has fastened itself on the labor movement than the Workers Party of America; we consider that the degenerates who serve the most reactionary and corrupt section of the trade union movement as gunmen and sluggers constitute a cancerous excrescence of which the labor movement must rid itself; in that task however the left wing of the labor movement will seek no aid from the capitalist press.

The Communists know that the same gunmen—and their employers—whom the capitalist press berates when it sees an opportunity of discrediting the labor movement, are used without compunction when the bosses and the corrupt officialdom of the unions unite in a holy war against the Communists and the left-wing of the labor movement—of which they are the most active section.

The only reason that the capitalist press, at the instance of its owners who live by the violent suppression of the workers, attacks the gangsters of the labor movement, is the purely opportunist tactics used by employers' organizations. Rotten as the administrations of many Chicago unions are, there is still some measure of resistance to the encroachments of the employers. To break this resistance by casting suspicion upon all forms of union activity is the motive behind the denunciations of violence in the labor movement on the part of the capitalist press.

Outside of this diversity of interests there is close co-operation between the capitalists, the capitalist press and the devotees of thuggery in the labor movement.

No more illuminating instance of this offensive and defensive alliance of labor crooks and grafters and the employers and politicians has been seen lately than the gathering at the funeral of Thomas Kearney former president of the Building Trades Council. This crowd of parasites to which the capitalist press gave much space is proof aplenty that to rid the labor movement of crooks and gangsters is the last thing in the world the employers want to do.

The labor movement will purge itself of this blight. When it does it will be the Communists and the left-wing bloc who will be responsible for the needed change. They will, however, do the job in their own time and in their own way, without any assistance from the capitalist press, the capitalist police or any other agency of the capitalist system.

That capital is fleeing from France in dread of the falling currency was the warning hurled at the French government by a Socialist in the chamber of deputies. Another deputy declared that the occupation of the Ruhr is costing France $98,000,000 annually. M. Herriott urged a resumption of relations with Russia as a necessary step toward restoring Europe to just the late president of the U. S. would call "normalcy."

In the race between the soldiers bonus and the reduction bills the latter is likely to be first to the winning post. The soldiers have done the fighting anyhow. They have shown a good deal of patience and can be depended on to remain patient until the next war.

Forward—But Backward

An historical event of paramount importance has just transpired in the Senate. When the Democratic insurgent senators broke away from the leadership of LaFollette, went over to the Democrats and voted for their candidate Smith, of South Carolina, as chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, another page in the breaking up of present party lines was written. The action of LaFollette will tend to precipitate the growing tendency towards an organizational rift in the republican party.

The from the point of view of disrupting the reactionary republican machine this vote is a step forward, yet from the angle of the fundamental political, class conflicts, the acceptance of the democrat, Smith, by the "progressive" LaFollette is two steps backward.

The insurgents threw away two splendid opportunities in voting for Smith and not acting thruout the proceedings as a distinct, independent group separate and apart from the democrats and republicans. First of all, in voting for Smith the progressives actually assumed responsibility for him before the very mass of voters in whose eyes they did not want to appear as responsible for Cummins, the reactionary republican. Senator Smith is a "regular" democrat of the rankest sort. LaFollette very well knows that the film between the democrats and republicans has long ago disappeared and that the two will undoubtedly get together against the insurgents in a pinch. The preservation of the Esch-Cummins Act guaranteeing a bonus of hundreds of millions of dollars to the railway corporations is a matter of first-rate import to the capitalists and they will not permit any tampering with it. On the eve of a national election, the democrats will not be fools to endanger campaign funds by antagonizing the railway interests or to throw away one of their best campaign issues by taking off the statute books a law publicly proclaimed by them as objectionable at a time when their political opponents, the republicans, are in control of the government. Thus the election of Smith, as chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, does not enhance the chances of repealing the Esch-Cummins Act and does not save the progressives from responsibility for its continuance.

Secondly, by voting for Smith, the LaFollette forces threw away the chance that comes once in a political lifetime to a minority insurgent group to establish itself as an independent, vigorous force for action. Had the LaFollette forces continued to vote independently they would have forced the democrats and republicans to unite on Cummins, or some other reactionary and thus would have exposed the two parties before the masses as really one gang serving the interests of the panic profiteers and manufacturers. Such independent action would have gone a long way towards making the progressives a real force in American political life. Thus, by voting against the reactionary republican, Cummins, the insurgents took one step forward. But by voting for the reactionary democrat, Smith, they took two steps backward.

This weak conduct and wavering policy are characteristic of the vascillating, unclear, programless center group in all class struggles.

MacDonald Is Safe

American capitalists are worrying over the rise to power of the British Labor Party. Many of them fear—actually fear—that on the very day J. Ramsay MacDonald becomes premier of Great Britain and The Irish Free State he will order all capitalists deported to St. Helena.

The wise heads among the American plutocracy do not fear any immediate revolution in Britain. They know the present leaders of British labor. They know that a labor government existed in Sweden, Germany, parts of Australia and New Zealand and nothing very detrimental to the capitalists occured. Somehow or other under the rule of such labor leaders the capitalists manage to get by. With Communists it is different.

But even the wise heads are not entirely satisfied with developments in England. It is true they do not fear Ramsay as a leader but they are not so sure of some of his followers. The rebels from the Clyde who are rather close to the Communists for instance! They support MacDonald just now but they meet by themselves and plan a course of action within the Labor Party parliamentary group which may not be to the liking of MacDonald or the British capitalists.

Lord Beaverbrook, a prominent figure in British politics and the owner of a number of influential newspapers thinks there is no reason for getting excited. MacDonald is a gentleman, declared the Lord, and then went on to tell the following squib by Carlyle which may explain to the Lord's anointed why Ramsay is in such ungodly company.

A man was astonished to see some one he knew following a riotous mob, and when the latter was asked how on earth he came to be running after such people, he replied, "What else can I do? I'm their leader."

The capitalists need not worry about J. Ramsay MacDonald and his lieutenants. But some day MacDonald's present followers will give them cause to worry, when they have leaders that lead and do not merely keep at the head of the procession.

The display of capitalist brute force in China, in the Philippines, or in South America is only another form of the display of millitary brutality in strikebreaking in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the railway strike in Missouri and the textile strike in Rhode Island.

The official stamp for the Coolidge campaign will be "Keep Coolidge." Many a good business sardine.

A FIGHTER FROM THE START

Our Cartoonist's Conception of the Birth of "The Daily."

How the Farmers Fight

By. W. F. DUNNE.

The meek and lowly farmer of fiction and vaudeville is passing.

North and South Dakota, in Idaho and Montana, a fierce struggle is in process between town and country that resembles in many respects the peasant revolts of the later feudal period. The hatred aroused by the tax-gatherers of the kings and barons is today the portion of the agricultural machinery agents, the chattel mortgage sharks and the local bankers.

At best the lot of the farmer in the West is a precarious one; a homesteader, so the saying goes, bets the government that he can live for three years on the land allowed him; sooner or later he either gives up the struggle or is forced to negotiate a mortgage on which he pays interest for the rest of his life. If he is a settler brought to the land of promise by the rosy prospectus of the railway land agent, he purchases his land at an exorbitant figure and pays the ruinous freight rates that prevail in all newly settled districts. One crop failure gives him a handicap that he rarely overcomes. Living in isolation, without any of the conveniences of the city-dweller, living a life in which the simplest pleasure is a rarity, he is forced to exploit his own wife and family to manage a bare existence.

I have driven, during the dry season, 260 miles in one day without seeing a blade of grass or a drop of water fit to drink. In this great desert—it was nothing else—were the shacks of the ranchers, bare, frame buildings, racked by the wind into strange shapes. The farmers and their families seemed to have had every drop of moisture in their bodies evaporated by the dry and heated atmosphere. In the winter snow and cold make life a constant and still more bitter struggle.

These people have been victimised by the merchants, millers, railroads and bankers until the world appears to them to be composed solely of grasping hands and hard eyes. During the Non-Partisan League activity in the war days, in many districts the active leaders of the farmers were hunted and hounded like wild animals by the small-town chambers of commerce, commercial clubs, rotary clubs and other middle-class organizations. The viciousness of the campaign showed conclusively that this element had interpretated the farmers' movement correctly—as a revolt of the hitherto docile and exploited rural toilers.

When the bottom dropped out of the wheat market two years ago, thousands of farmers gave up the attempt to wrest a living from the land; thousands left their crops standing in the fields, hitched up a team loaded a few household goods and left the country, leaving the best of their belongings to whoever cared to take them.

Others decided to stay and fight foreclosure by the banks and among this group has developed a sense of solidarity that is an entirely new feature in agricultural life; the American farmer has been the backbone of American individualism and the abandonment of this as a guide of conduct is of deep significance.

In more than one county in Montana there is new a quiet but well-organized and effective campaign of sabotage against the holders of farm and chattel mortgages. Quite often when a farmer knows that the agent of the bank is about to foreclose on his stock he drives the horses and cattle into the hills where it may take weeks for the mortgagee to round them up and at a cost that eats up all profit in the transaction.

The Farmer Is Learning How to Fight the Vultures Who Prey Upon Him.

Another promising fact I found was the farmers were learning how to fight. In Montana, a farmer who had been dispossessed by the sheriff at the behest of the bank, was given a chance to buy back his property at a fraction of its value. He refused. Instead he and his neighbors gathered at the sale and bid in the property for the original owner. Not a single bid was made by any one except the farmer who had been dispossessed. The sheriff was helpless. The farmer got back his property for a song.

Farmers near Plentywood, Montana—and described with a great deal of approving laughter—were to refuse to bid on a neighbors' goods at a forced sale. To those who know the love of the farmer a shrewd bargain this means that the world is coming to an end.

I heard of a crowd of farmers who deliberately refused to bid more than $5 a head at a mortgage sale of heavy work horses and latter cut their bids down to $2.50 per head when they found that their bids would purchase the stock. From most of these forced sales the banker does not get enough to pay the sheriff's fees.

When it is washinery that is to be sold, kindly neighbors take the good machinery to their own homes and bring—for the purpose of the sale—old and outworn machinery that could not be sold even for junk. Upon this the bank is allowed to foreclose. In many districts, with the sympathy of sheriffs elected by the farmers, the banks have never been able to serve papers at all and the farmer is still in possession of his land.

The result of this widening of the breach between the exploited farmer and the parasitic professional and business elements of the small towns has created a situation without parallel in American history. It is in these hard-hit rural districts that is being laid the ground work of a nation-wide political upheaval of the formerly mild and inoffensive tiller of the soil.

He is no longer the butt of cheap vaudevillians—at least not to the country banker and merchant in whom he personifies the Wall Street octopus. To those who have lived on him for years he seems to be a new individual—one whose new militancy puzzles them and of whom they are more than a little afraid.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

"Germany Today" Misnamed.

Two hours of beautiful but lifeless scenics are strung together under the title "Germany Today", by W. J. Ademe at a one-night stand at Orchestra Hall. The film gives the impression of a slightly animated album of picture post cards. Buildings, parks, statues, and empty streets make up most of the picture. Photography is universally good, the camera man shows himself a genius in picking artistic settings and surrounding them with the proper atmospheric frame. But the titles! To be effective they must be read as they were written—with a strong German accent.

Not a trace of social understanding is displayed in the entire picture. The only glimmer of life is found in the unique Wendish setting of the Spreewald and in the "Meisterturnk" celebration at Rothenburg on the Tauber—both distinctly medieval survivals. The only industrial touch is a short picture showing the making of Dresden china.

A part of the audience had a chance to show its political leanings by applauding every reference in the titles to the former rulers, and its opportunities were very numerous. The statues of Frederick the Great and of Bismarck got the biggest hand, while the Hohenzollern stables got a better reception than the Reichstag.

The picture should be named "Germany Yesterday" and the musical motif should be changed to "Sie kommt nicht mehr, nicht mehr".

* * *

"Man from Brodneys"—Chiefly Bromide.

Bromide story, bromide direction, and bromide star. Add a touch of pro-imperialist poison and you have Vitagraph's new thriller, "The Man from Brodneys". J. Warren Kerrigan is the impossibly handsome dress suited matinee idol of a hero who ought to be passed by this time. Did the book call for him? Well, the book has been gathering dust for a long, long time.

A young American diplomat (the handsome Kerrigan) loses his job for swindling a Crown Prince with a cane. So he is sent to an Indian island to keep the natives from handing out "force and violence" to a couple of reposition heirs who covet the ruby and sapphire loaded isle. The will provides they must live on the island six months and get married within that time. But the man is already married. Still one wife more or less is a small consideration as against all the wealth of Japan, so there is a native uprising. Of course the natives are wrong. They always are, in the movies. The natives are subdued by the brave man from Brodneys and an American torpedo boat. The loyal regular wife stops a bullet, her husband decides on a citizen wife is too high a price to pay or even Japan, so the natives, under safe and sane leadership, offer to divide up the riches and everybody is happy. Only seven Turkish princess who sometimes her throne for the brave Mr. Chase.

Some fine scenes in the mob scenes. Otherwise bunk and blah. And imperialist propaganda.

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Some fine scenes in the mob scenes. Otherwise bunk and blah. And imperialist propaganda.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Ireland is getting free. Not even the Free State can stop the grass from growing there. According to a capitalist report, the hay crop is making the best showing in years, and hundreds of thousands of tons of the annual amount of wheat grown, 99 per cent of the land used for the breadstuff is given up to grain. Ninety-three per cent of the Irish agricultural exports are cattle and dairy products for the British market. The bullock is taking the place of the agricultural worker in "free" Ireland.

* * *

Charles Evans Hughes denounces the Soviet Government for alleged interference in American affairs. But Henry Morgenthau, New York banker, requested M. Venizelos, president of the Greek assembly to hold a plebiscite on the form of government Greece wants in March instead of April. Altho he favored a later date Venizelos agreed. He that pays the piper should call the tune. The American bankers will not loan any money to save the Greek refugees who are dying like flies until a stable government is established there. "Profits first" is the slogan of capitalism.

* * *

The anti-Ku Klux Klan societies of Louisiana have amalgamated and are preparing for war on the Klaners. Among the organizations that have joined together are the Wildcats, Chevaliers, Common-Citizens and American Caucasian League.

* * *

The strike breaking president of the United States has a good friend in Robert Haberman, yellow Socialist of Mexico, now in Washington. He shall tell the masses of Mexico that President Coolidge is the friend of the worker and of the peasant," is "Comrade" Haberman's way of signifying his united front with Coolidge.

* * *

A young Boston lad who at the age of eleven astonished the hard-boiled professors at Harvard University with a lecture on the fourth dimension is now trying to live on $23.00 a week punching an adding machine in New York City. If the boy had in his early boyhood discovered a new bogich recipe or a better method of fleecing the workers the capitalist class would no doubt have something better for him than punching an automatic machine. Brains do not always bring a high material reward, neither does a willingness to serve society. Our readers, may remember reading in the bible that Jesus at the age of twelve confounded the doctors of his day and yet they hanged him on a cross for his pains.

The Ku Klux Klan was launched in Australia by the Orange Lodges No Catholics or Jews will be admitted. Labor in Australia will make short shrift of the Kluxers.

* * *

Leland Olds, Federated Press Industrial Editor, predicts an 18% reduction in the amount spent for building activity during the year 1924. This is spite of the fact that there is a shortage of homes and a surplus of workers. Capitalists are never so happy as when they have a plentiful supply of workers competing for jobs on the labor market.

* * *

Magnus Johnson may not be able to outmilk his political opponents but he certainly can outroar them. Though Secretary of Agriculture Wallace took him in a milking contest, Magnus came off first in a hissing contest with a battalion of bankers in Pennsylvania.

WON AGAINST OBSTACLES

This attractive young woman is Bessie Coleman, the only colored aviatrix in the world. She studied aviation in France and then returned, where lovers of aviation are not of the color of most of the lovers of the air in this country. Miss Coleman is now touring the country giving exhibitions of her skill.

RALLY THE STRUGGLE FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

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BURN HOMES OF WORKERS AT HERRIN

Nation Greets First Issue of "Daily" at Great Mass Meetings

KLAN TERROR REIGN WAR ON ALIEN LABOR

Hard-boiled Fascist Has Army Record of Brutality

BY TOM TIPPETT

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

HERRIN, Ill.—With two companies of State Militia stationed at Marion, and one at Herrin, Williamson county is again in the limelight. The trouble this time is a booze war, coupled with a religious and racial persecution prosecuted by the Ku Klux Klan, assisted by federal prohibition agents.

Underlying it all is a continuity of attack against Williamson County because of its noble defense against the invasion of a coal mine owners' private army in the coal strike two years ago.

The troops are here by request of Sheriff George Galligan, elected by a sweeping majority last year on the labor ticket. Their presence is objected to by federal agents, the Klan and many other groups in the county. Hundreds of alleged bootleggers have been arrested while on the other hand warrants have also been sworn out for Klan members and the chief prohibition agent.

The homes of four foreign families have been burned to the ground by the raiders, and a member of the Royal Italian Council at Springfield is here investigating the high handed methods used against the Italians by the vandals. The situation is tense but since the raids have been called off no trouble is expected.

Homes Fired; People Beaten.

According to Sheriff Galligan, whose wife and baby are very sick in a hospital and who himself is confined to bed with a combination of an attack of mumps and tonsilitis, he called the troops on Jan. 7, only after homes had been fired and many people beaten and robbed by the raiders.

He did it, he says, to prevent bloodshed. The soldiers were immediately sent by Governor Small. The sheriff's office is not objecting to federal agents enforcing prohibition, Galligan claims, but the manner in which the raids here were conducted necessitated his action.

The present "clean up" campaign commenced here two days before Christmas when federal agents, augmented by nearly 1,000 alleged klansmen, initiated a simultaneous raid campaign thru the county. The county officials were not notified by the federal authorities that such a move was to be made.

The recent trouble began last summer when a public meeting was called in Marion by an un-named organization that admitted it was the "better element," to declare public opposition to the sheriff's office, which was accused of being in league with bootleggers in the county.

This assemblage announced its intentions of "cleaning up" Williamson. Business men, preachers and various reformers identified themselves with this gathering. The Ku Klux Klan League who attended an American Legion pro-bonus meeting at the Garrick Theater. He passed out anti-militarist leaflets to the service men who attended and says that the leaflets were given a more cordial reception than the speeches delivered from the stage.

"When the speakers were against something the audience would cheer. Their invitations to join the American Legion in order to get the bonus were met with silence. A couple of speakers whose sentiments were safe were planted in the crowd to get up and speak as rank and filers. Even their speeches were not very cordially received.

"The ex-service man is sick and tired of all the talk of the politicians. He is against war. His sentiments are against militarism."

NEW YORK.—The Russian government printing house is now conducting a New York office with a stock of the books and periodicals published by it on hand. Importations on order are quickly made. The agency trade name is Gosizdat, 15 Park Row, New York City.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Jury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

The Farmer Feeds the Cow

But the Milk Trust Gets the Milk.

MILK CRISIS GROWS WHILE TRUST FIGHTS

Farmers' Daughters and Wives in Demonstration

The battle between the milk producers of Lake County, Ind., and the Chicago distributors is reaching an acute stage. The Milk Trust expresses its determination to cut the price to the farmers. The latter are equally determined not to budge an inch from their position. The slogan of the farmers is "$2.75 a hundred pounds or we will fight until Tibb's eve."

Mass demonstrations of farmers are being held all over the strike area. The temper of the producers is rising as the profiteers disregard the interests of those who produce the milk and the people who consume it. They are out for more and more profits.

Demonstration at Elgin

The farmers' wives and daughters are now taking a hand in the fight. In Elgin, Illinois, a parade of the Milk Producers' Women's Auxiliary was held. The parade was followed by a huge mass meeting in a downtown theatre with E. C. Rockwell, secretary of the Producers' Association and others as speakers.

The Bowman Company, the largest concern affected, threatened today to revoke the premium paid farmers of the inner belt and even go elsewhere for its milk permanently unless the strike was called off. Spokesmen for the company stated that pasteurizing machinery has been dismantled at the Dundee and Barrington plants and moved to Chicago.

Frank T. Fowler official spokesman for the Milk Producers' Association in a statement to the Daily Worker declared that the Milk Trust knew it was beaten. During the first days of the tieup, considerable milk was shipped from Detroit and Cleveland, but these districts are now barred. Producers in nearby states have given their word to the Lake County strikers to cease shipments of milk to the Chicago Milk Trust.

The milk supplied to Chicago is dwindling daily according to Mr. Fowler. One thousand, two hundred McHenry County farmers, numbering 1,200 voted unanimously to stand by the association.

While the producers are endeavoring to get the state government to intervene in an investigation of the milk strike, the Milk Trust has trotted out its best legal minds to secure an injunction prohibiting the farmers from picketing the plants of the Bowman Dairy Company, the largest milk distributing company in Chicago.

Farmers' Enemies Meet

The milk farmers are now experiencing the same treatment as the city workers. They are now getting a valuable lesson on the theory that the interests of the farmers and the capitalists are identical. It is the awakening on the part of the farmers that is responsible for the frenzied attempts of the big capitalists to prevent the farmers and the workers from making common cause.

While the progressive workers of Chicago are assisting the milk farmers to win their strike, Mr. John M. Glenn, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association was delivering the following gem at a national farmer-manufacturer conference in the congress hotel. "The farmer and manufacturers," declared Glenn, "have everything in common. Neither has anything in common with the labor. Both farmer and manufacturer are employers, both are capitalists, both are producers, both are investors."

The Daily Worker challenges Mr. Glenn to walk into the strike headquarters of the Milk Producers' Association in the Sherman Hotel and make that statement in front of any one of the representatives of the farmers of Lake County. If the interests of the capitalists and the farmers are identical, why this deadly quarrel between the farmers who produce milk and the capitalists who take the farmers' produce and sell it to the consumer at a large profit? Can Mr. Glenn answer this question?

ANTI-MILITARISM GETS RESPONSE FROM WAR VETS

Ex-Soldiers Jeer, Hiss Coolidge and Mellon

Veterans are more interested in anti-militarism than they are in the bonus. They don't think either Coolidge or Mellon is their friend. They will not be too anxious to enlist in the next war and will fight conscription unless wealth is also conscripted.

Those are the sentiments of the ex-service men as gauged by a member of the Young Workers League who attended an American Legion pro-bonus meeting at the Garrick Theater. He passed out anti-militarist leaflets to the service men who attended and says that the leaflets were given a more cordial reception than the speeches delivered from the stage.

"When the speakers were against something the audience would cheer. Their invitations to join the American Legion in order to get the bonus were met with silence. A couple of speakers whose sentiments were safe were planted in the crowd to get up and speak as rank and filers. Even their speeches were not very cordially received.

"The ex-service man is sick and tired of all the talk of the politicians. He is against war. His sentiments are against militarism."

Alabama Convict Miners Revolt; Fight Against Brutal Conditions

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Convicts who are leased by the state to mine owners to work as miners have rebelled at the Thomas Weller mines in Shelby County. They are barricaded in mine buildings and have dynamite with which they threaten to blow themselves and guards to bits if the guards attack them.

L. A. Boyd, head of the State convict board, said that reports that the convicts had done damage to property is untrue. Sixty-six miners are in the revolt.

According to state officials no reason for the revolt was given but it is generally understood that conditions are so bad among convicts who work in the mines under the lease system that they have plenty of cause for desperation. Mine officials bewail the fact that no notice of the revolt was given by the rebels. The usual investigation is promised.

MARYLAND COAL MINERS RECOVER FROM BIG STRIKE

Jailed Union Men Now Returning to Homes

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

FROSTBURG, Md.—The miners' union in the George Creek and Upper Potomac mining regions is slowly recovering from the effects of the recent strike.

The miners who were sent to prison for short terms as a result of rioting last August, are getting out one at a time and returning to work. The rioting resulted from the murder of a union miner by gunmen of the Consolidation Coal Company a few days before. This treatment is contrasted with the treatment accorded a negro strike breaker who shot and wounded several union miners and a town policeman who was not even arrested. Another strike breaker who was arrested the night of the riot and charged with carrying concealed weapons was found not guilty when tried.

When the gunmen who had killed the union miner were finally tried at Hagerstown they were found not guilty.

Among the miners much criticism is directed against the leaders of the union who did not take a clear cut stand on the issues involved in the strike and the court cases growing out of it.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Souvenir Edition Main Speaker; Great Enthusiasm in Chicago; Toilers Everywhere Pledge Aid

The appearance of the first issue of the first Communist daily in the English language, was the occasion for monster mass meetings thruout the United States where thousands of workers gathered to express their joy over the establishment of a militant defender of labor and a guide toward the goal for which labor is headed, the Soviet Republic.

In every important industrial center in the United States the workers congregated to greet their paper. They listened to speeches, good speeches, but the great attraction was "The Daily Worker." At last the Communist movement in America was getting on its feet, it was developing its voice so that it could speak loud and often to the exploited workers of America.

"January 13th" was, indeed, a red-letter day for the American workers, and they demonstrated by their enthusiasm, at the hundreds of meetings held thruout the United States, that "The Daily Worker" has the most priceless asset and publication could have, the hearty support of the progressive men and women in the American working class.

Chicago's meeting was a huge success. Thousands of workers crowded Ashland Auditorium, bought the souvenir edition of "The Daily and listened to speeches by party officials and representatives of the business and editorial staff of "The Daily." The workers of Chicago who had helped to make possible the Daily were out to celebrate, and they did.

Speeches were listened to and applauded, but the center of interest was the first edition of "The Daily Worker."

When Earl Browder, managing editor of the Labor Herald, began the auction of the first copy of the first English-language Communist daily, the crowd "snapped into it." Bids came thick and fast. Browder was forced to put a time-limit on the auction and announce that the highest bid at the moment of closing would take the paper.

Jacob Cohen, a member of the North West Jewish branch of the Workers Party of Chicago got it for $35. J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of "The Daily," generously included the reading of the letter of greeting from the Communist International. When the letter from the International was included with the first copy of "The Daily," Bob Minor, editor of The Liberator, seemed anxious to get it, but Cohen soon managed to run the bidding beyond the range of an editor.

C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary of the Workers Party, in delivering the first speech of the evening, said:

"The Communist International has in organ in America. It is a worthy voice for a mighty organization. Soviet Russia has an effective defender here in The Daily Worker."

They'll Put It Across.

From the manner in which his remarks were cheered it was plain that sooner you will fail." I answered that people told the Bolsheviki of Russia the same thing in 1917. They succeeded in their revolution. We are succeeding with our paper."

First of Many Dailies.

"The first number of the Daily Worker marks a turning point in the Communist movement of this country. It is our biggest achievement. It marks the beginning of many more big achievements. It is merely the first. More are sure to follow."

James P. Cannon, chairman of the Workers Party, acted as chairman of the meeting. Max Salzman brought the greetings of the Young Workers League. He aroused enthusiastic applause when he told what "The Daily" could do for the youth of the

"The Daily" in Milwaukee.

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The first issue of "The Daily Worker" was distributed to the entire audience at the regular Workers' Party Open Forum meeting here Sunday night. Carl Haessler, managing editor of The Federated Press, of Chicago, spoke on "The Stimulus to Radicalism," showing how the radical as he looks over world tendencies and the trend toward a communist organization of society gets a kick out of life while the reactionary looks to the future with fear and foreboding.

The Russian film, "The Fifth Year," will be shown at the Pabst theater Saturday, Jan. 19. A large advance sale of tickets is reported and the daily papers are giving the film good publility.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Jury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Carpenters and Coppersmiths in Greetings to "The Daily Worker"

Among the first American Federation of Labor local unions in Chicago to send in greetings to The Daily Worker, are Local No. 51, of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, and Local No. 1367, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

4,123 Desert U. S. Navy in Five Months in San Francisco District

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

SAN FRANCISCO.—Life in Uncle Sam's navy is not all that it is cracked up to be if desertions from this district are to be taken as an index. According to figures issued by the 12th district naval headquarters there have been 4123 desertions during the past five months. Of these 1978 are still at large.

A glance at the list of reasons given by officials in explanation assert which are "misrepresentation of navy life and insufficient cruising," would indicate that something more than alluringly written "join the navy and see the world" ads are needed to make steady sailors out of green country boys.

(Continued on page 3.)

Weekly or Daily Installments of "A Week"—What Do You Say? See Page 2

...S MINERS FOR FIGHT FOR ...TTACK ON WAR

...ecutive Board of the Illinois Miners, ...SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The Execu... ...ers, in session here, ...ay, Jan. 3, ...ay, Jan. 4. ...ay, Jan. 5, ...ay, Jan. 6, ...ay, Jan. 7, ...ay, Jan. 8, ...ay, Jan. 9, ...ay, Jan. 10, ...ay, Jan. 11, ...ay, Jan. 12, ...ay, Jan. 13, ...ay, Jan. 14, ...ay, Jan. 15, ...ay, Jan. 16, ...ay, Jan. 17, ...ay, Jan. 18, ...ay, Jan. 19, ...ay, Jan. 20, ...ay, Jan. 21, ...ay, Jan. 22, ...ay, Jan. 23, ...ay, Jan. 24, ...ay, Jan. 25, ...ay, Jan. 26, ...ay, Jan. 27, ...ay, Jan. 28, ...ay, Jan. 29, ...ay, Jan. 30, ...ay, Jan. 31, ...ay, Feb. 1, ...ay, Feb. 2, ...ay, Feb. 3, ...ay, Feb. 4, ...ay, Feb. 5, ...ay, Feb. 6, ...ay, Feb. 7, ...ay, Feb. 8, ...ay, Feb. 9, ...ay, Feb. 10, ...ay, Feb. 11, ...ay, Feb. 12, ...ay, Feb. 13, ...ay, Feb. 14, ...ay, Feb. 15, ...ay, Feb. 16, ...ay, Feb. 17, ...ay, Feb. 18, ...ay, Feb. 19, ...ay, Feb. 20, ...ay, Feb. 21, ...ay, Feb. 22, ...ay, Feb. 23, ...ay, Feb. 24, ...ay, Feb. 25, ...ay, Feb. 26, ...ay, Feb. 27, ...ay, Feb. 28, 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TERROR IS WAR ON FOREIGN-BORN

Mining Section Scene of Many Brutalities

(Continued from Page 1)

confounded by his office in its law enforcement work.

He was considerably handicapped in his work, too, he says, because of the opposition to his office by the Klan, and because the board of supervisors only saw fit to allow him two deputies for the entire county.

At this juncture Glen Young appeared in the county and organized the raids that precipitated the present situation. Young is the storm center of the trouble. What his legal status is is difficult to ascertain. It is reported here that during the war Young was a Department of Justice "dick" who rounded up 17,000 army deserters in the Carolinas. He then became connected with the federal prohibition enforcement agency.

He has killed in his various activities more than twenty men, so a story goes that is not denied by Young. In fact, he boasts of being "hard bolled."

In 1921 he was dropped from the federal prohibition service the next day after he had been acquitted for the murder of Luke Vicovic, who was killed in a raid engineered by Young in Vicovic's establishment in Madison county.

The Holy Trio at Work.

The federal authorities will not claim Young as their own, but neither do they deny that he has been deputized by them to carry out his plans here. The truth is that Young and the federal agents as well as the Klan, were synonymous in their raiding activities.

The first raid on the county occurred Dec. 23. The federal agents, together with some 800 men, spoken of here as Klanmen led by Young, carried out an organized drive on alleged bootlegging joints simultaneously thruout the county.

Many homes and business houses were searched and the jails filled with men and women. In these raids furniture was smashed, property was stolen and women as well as men were beaten. The chief of police at Carterville was badly beaten by raiders. When the burning of homes commenced the troops were called.

These offenses are denied by the raiders, of course, but no amount of talk can disprove that homes were burned, since their ruins are still smouldering here. And in the Ly Mar Hotel, from where the Italian councillor is conducting his investigation, all sorts of other incriminating evidence was collected. Frightened Italian women bared bruises and brought mutilated pictures of the Madonna and broken bits of sacred vessels that had contained Catholic holy water on the walls of their homes.

Wild stories were afloat to the effect that pregnant women were mauled and kicked about. When their delicate condition was pleaded the answer was "there are too many hunkies here already, so it won't matter if these aren't born."

While considerable evidence was available to substantiate such rumors their truthfulness does not in any way alter the fact that their circulation greatly contributed to an alarming situation. When the burning of homes commenced the danger was great indeed.

Italian Council Complains.

The Italian council, John M. Picco, says the county will be held responsible for the damage done his people. The Italian embassy at Washington will insist on compensation, he claims. Picco's version of the raids is:

"The methods used by the raiders were repulsive. Federal agents, and their assistants, whomever they were broke into homes in early hours, threw women and children out of beds, robbed them of their money and burned up their homes. Their conduct was the conduct of a mob. If they had picked out only the proper sumed law violators there may have been some explanation, but no discrimination was practiced. Some of the most representative citizens of Herrin were among the raided. They were insulted, beaten and dragged off to jail like criminals. Many homes were wrecked where no liquor was found and no arrests made."

The organized labor movement here as such is not directly involved in this trouble.

It understands, however the real purpose of the raids. Representatives of it ask why Williamson county should be singled out for such treatment.

Illicit liquor exists here, they admit, and there is seen on the streets once in a while a drunken man. But is this not also true of every other county in the state, they ask. Neither is violation of the 18th amendment confined strictly to foreigners, they point out, and add that many a fortune has been made by illicit booze in 100 per center circles.

No one here defends booze but on the contrary are anxious to do away with it, but they resent, and rightfully so, the barbarous methods employed here ostensibly to bring this about—by legal representatives of law and order.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

For Murder of Mexican Workers, Slain by Counter-Revolutionists

Carrillo Assassin Is Sought by Mexican Police

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY.—Felipe Carrillo is dead! He was shot in a prison yard in Chapultepec, where he was being tried by a military court for treason. The Mexican proletarian has lost a champion. With a shock you read the report as it ran around the capital. Carrillo, the agrarian reformer, the idol of his friends and admirers have ended in this awful certainty. Felipe Carrillo, labor leader of the Yaqui, organizer and president of the League of Agrarian Communities of Yucatan, is dead. Long live Carrillo!

I pick up Excelsior, organ of the Catholic reaction, the landlords, and foreign capitalism. How can it find anything for Carrillo but slanders and libels, when he was a three-hundred-pounder reactionary and a streamer headline all across the page. What has it to say of him now?

Owing to the radical politics of Governor Carrillo there rose up against him a veritable wave of hatred on the part of the elements of society (dic) and especially among the landowners of Yucatan who were losing their henequin estates some of which were divided up among the workers and others administered directly by a Socialist commission depended by the government. In (state of Yucatan) organization . . . It may be considered as very near to perfection, even though naturally, due to the radical form in which it was installed, it was the cause of the biggest capitalists being ruined."

Had Only Capitalist Enemies.

In the time I have been here I have heard accusations against every one of the Eight leaders from the lips of rank and file workers—against every one save Carrillo. He was not a Communist, yet I have never known a Communist who did not praise him. He was not an Anarchist, yet never have I heard an Anarchist say one word against him.

The workers recall how he organized the Ligas de Resistencia in Yucatan under the government of Gen. Antonio I. Villareal. How Carranza removed Villareal, dissolved the league and put Carrillo in prison. How he escaped and returned that very night to disarm the prison garrison of eight men and persuade six of them to go out into the hills with him. That was the beginning of the revolution in Yucatan which ended with Felipe Carrillo becoming governor of the state and Obregon occupying Mexico City. Now there are stories clustered about him. Soon there will be legends.

Jailed By Landlords.

When the present million broke out in Vera Cruz, the big land owners of Yucatan bought the commander of the local garrison and imprisoned Carrillo. The finance commissioner of Yucatan, Manero, escaped with the government funds to New York, and then tried to buy the life of Carrillo from the rebels. Rumor says he offered a million pesos. Manero has telegraphed to President Obregon: "I exhausted whatever resources and arguments could be humanly employed to secure the liberty of Felipe Carrillo . . . But the big land owners of Yucatan thought the blood of this hated man who symbolized the slow but inevitable socialization of their land, was worth any price, so they murdered him."

Governor Carrillo was about to be married, when the rebellion broke out to Miss Alma Reed, California author and liberal. She had saved some Mexican prisoners under 21 years of age from the death penalty in California. The Mexican government had sent her a gold medallion and invited her to be the guest of the nation. It was on her trip as the nation's guest that she met Carrillo.

Revolution Will Continue.

The land owners of Yucatan are mistaken, if they believe they can end the revolutionary movement there by shooting him. The Mayan Indians of the peninsula have never been subjugated. Until Carrillo there has been no real peace there since the Spaniards first landed and tried to root out the primitive communist of the Mayas. Even Diaz never had it thoroughly subjugated. Madero left it alone. Against Huerta and Carranza it was in open rebellion. The Mayas will fight until they have found a new leader of the genius of Felipe Carrillo.

The whole nation is prepared to acknowledge his greatness now that he is dead. From the presidential palace comes the following tribute: "The assassination of Felipe Carrillo brings sorrow into the homes of the proletariat, . . . Don Adolfo de la Huerta will understand the magnitude of his crime when he receives the burning protests that the proletariat of the entire world will direct against him for the assassination of Felipe Carrillo . . . Every drop of blood of Felipe Carrillo is the testimony of the apostasy of Don Adolfo de la Huerta."

FLAT FASCISTI BOYCOTTS U.S.

Syndicalists Decide to Abandon Neutrality

By BERTRAND D. WOLFE
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY.—After a session marked by indignation, the Confederacion General de Trabajadores (anarcho-syndicalist unions) abandoned neutrality in the present revolutionary crisis and adopted resolutions denouncing the Vera Cruz Fascisti.

The special session to consider the Fascisti rebellion was called when some of the members escaped from the state of Vera Cruz and brought with them the news that the Fascisti government had executed by the firing squad eight of its labor leaders, including Jose Fernandez Cos, general secretary, Vera Cruz local. Others executed were Ballezo, Carasoa, Lira, Climerco, Ramirez, Rodriguez Clara and Peres. According to the same informants, some of the slogans being used by the Fascisti in Vera Cruz are "Death to Unionists, and the like.

In its manifesto, the Confederacion General also attacked some of the false leaders in Mexico City who pretend to be anarcho-syndicalists and "reds" in order to disseminate the falsehood that the Confederacion is pro-de la Huerta. All of these so-called leaders, who recently formed the fake Partido Socialista Mayoritaria Rojo, pro-de la Huerta, are expelled unionists who were formerly affiliated either with the Mexican Federation of Labor or the General Confederation of Workers. Every one of these leaders has a history of abuse of trust or misappropriation of funds behind him.

Boycott U. S. Goods.

The annual convention closed with the election of officers and a special committee to carry out the decreed boycott against all European and American-made goods. The boycott committee includes Enrique Flores Magon, still recently a political prisoner in the United States and brother of Ricardo Flores Magon who died ("was murdered" say some) in Leavenworth penitentiary.

The confederation is most concerned in freeing by the pressure of a boycott against American goods political prisoners in Texas jails. They include Rangel, Cline, Mendoza and others of a party who set out for Mexico in 1911 when Madero revolted against Diaz. They were bound, fully armed, to aid Madero in his supposed "social revolution," when they were intercepted near the border by an armed sheriff's party. Exchange of shots followed and several of the expedition and one sheriff were killed. The others were shut in a Texas jail ever since, found guilty on charges of murder and violation of neutrality. Cline is not a Mexican.

The Millers' union of Nixtawal in the autonomous federal district has issued an appeal to all independent unions to defend the Obregon government.

Among the reasons cited for issuing this appeal to its fellow independent unions it cites the danger to which Huerta has exposed the country of further Yankee intervention of being "Plattized" as was Cuba (this refers to the Platt amendment forced into the Cuban constitution) or of sharing the fate of Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua and other countries that the United States have "pacified."

GREETINGS to THE DAILY WORKER

from

a Group of Workers at Factory Q, Hart Schaffner and Marx.

Greetings from the Workers Party Branch, German No. 1, Newark, N. J., to the first issue of The Daily Worker.

Farmers' 'Friend' Goes on Ocean Joy Ride With "Cal"

(By The Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON. — When Senator Lynn Frazier of North Dakota, who has been classified with all that is abhorrent to Wall Street, goes on a weekend cruise down the Potomac on the presidential yacht Mayflower, the political dope writers here begin to quote those lines from the "Landing of the Pilgrims:"

What sought they thus afar—
Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas? The spoils of war?
They sought a faith's pure shrine.

Senator Frazier says that they did not talk politics, and State Chairman Frazier of the North Dakota Republican committee, who was likewise in the party on the yacht, denies that he has received positive assurance that he is to be made collector of internal revenue at Fargo.

Senator Ladd of North Dakota, who visited the white house just before the boat sailed, was quoted as having declared for Coolidge, in the name of the farmers and the Republicans of North Dakota.

He now says that he was misquoted. He asserts that he emphasized his belief that La Follette would get the Republican delegation from North Dakota if he entered the race, but that as between Coolidge and Hiram Johnson, the farmers would be for Coolidge, before the final campaign. He denies that he predicted that Coolidge would get North Dakota's electoral vote in November.

Senator Frazier's lamp, just over his desk, now carries a small photograph of Coolidge.

Unique Plan is Used to Finance Ruthenberg Plea

"Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons!" The Labor Defense Council is issuing them in thousands. By this novel method is it expected to meet the extraordinary expenses in connection with the appeal of C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party, whose case is to come up for review before the Michigan Supreme Court during the Spring session.

The coupons are printed in perforated sections, illustrated with a striking drawing by Fred Ellis, well known labor artist and cartoonist. They sell for 10c, 25c, 50c and $1.

Comrades who have taken sheets of these coupons to sell, say it is extremely easy to dispose of them, and that the way in which workers all over the country are responding shows a tendency to GET BEHIND THE RUTHENBERG APPEAL and help it to victory.

• • •

Again Postpone Ruthenberg Case

ST. JOSEPH, Mich.—Postponement to Feb. 1 of the case of C. E. Ruthenberg now on appeal before the Michigan supreme court is due to agreement by attorneys on both sides, according to Prosecutor Charles E. Gore of Berrien county. Ruthenberg was convicted last spring under the state criminal syndicalism law after an indictment charging him with unlawful assembly with unnamed persons at the Bridgman convention of the former Communist party in August, 1922. In an earlier case with Wm. Z. Foster as the defendant the jury disagreed.

Neither Foster nor the 75 remaining defendants will be tried until the Ruthenberg appeal has been finally disposed of, in the opinion of Gorg, who expects that the defence will carry the case to the U. S. Supreme court if disappointed in the forthcoming Michigan decision.

Local comment indicates that the proceedings will drag on a long time.

Germany in Favor of Russian Recognition

By LAURENCE TODD
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Beneath the historic fact that President Washington and his cabinet of advisers, in 1793, received the first minister from France known as the Committee of Public Safety, after a few hours of discussion, stands the fact that England delayed such recognition for 12 years, only to regret bitterly her hesitation. Senator Borah, in the senate, in a speech answering Lodge's attack on the Russian government; that American recognition would be given some day to the present Russian government. He hoped that we would not stupidly repeat the mistake made by England with regard to revolutionary France.

When Lodge had presented a tabulation and documents of historic interest, attempting to show that the Communist party is in control of the Russian government, and of the Third International, he quoted the Searles "red peril" articles and Samuel Gompers' attacks on the idea of recognition and concluded that the crime has not yet arrived to recognize the government of Russia as it at present exists."

Borah began by pointing out that six years of refusal to recognize the Russian governments found that government firmly in power, recognized by 16 nations and about to be recognized by Britain and Italy. Coolidge had demanded that Russia show a disposition to recognize the claims of Americans for confiscated property and the debts incurred by the Kerensky government, and that she abate any hostile propaganda. He quoted Chicherin's pledge of willingness to recognize the claims and debts, and the suggestions of immediate negotiations to settle those items. As for hostile propaganda, there had been none on the part of the Russian government for the past three years. The department of justice had confessed that there was no evidence at its disposal which would warrant the indictment of anyone in this country on this score.

"There is evidence enough for the basis of a foreign policy, but, not enough on which to base a prosecution," was Borah's summing up of the propaganda situation.

Alluding to the Searles and Gompers opinions, Borah said that in the offices of many senators may still be found a basketful of printed matter, signed by able lawyers for business clients, in which the United Mine Workers are charged with every class of offense against life and property rights which the Mine Workers' leader has charged against Zinoviev. He thought the miners' is on the increase thruout the country. The Idaho senator quoted at length from former Governor Goodrich of Indiana, Dr. Charles Rashall, of Madison, Dr. Stanley Hall, Herald Howe, Irving T. Bush, and other American visitors to Russia, who reported that the government at Moscow is supported by the mass of the people, that its policy is profoundly affected by the views of the peasants, and that its desire is to be on friendly terms with the people of the United States.

All claims that the present government is an unwelcome tyranny are to be discounted he said, in view of the results of the tests of public sentiment in Russia conducted by Denken, Yudenitch, Kolchak and Wrangel. Four attempts to overthrow the Soviet government by mercenaries provisioned and financed by foreign governments had failed. No alternative to the Soviet government exists, and if we refuse recognition we shall merely have to retrace our steps later.

JOBLESS ARMY STILL GROWS IN EUROPE; FEW NATIONS ESCAPE

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The latest advices received by the Department of Labor indicate that the growth in unemployment continues in most European countries.

Denmark's number of unemployed increased in the last month by about 10,000 persons or from 20,754 to 30,800.

In the Breslau district of Germany labor conditions are becoming increasingly unfavorable. The number seeking employment was 87,000; unemployed persons number 63,000, an increase of 9,000 over the previous week; vacant places fell to 1,700, which was 700 less than those available during the week before.

In Frankfort conditions are even more desperate. Forty-five thousand persons are totally without means of support and at least double this number are in dire need of relief. Ten thousand calls for public service occur daily.

Despite the improved conditions in the watch-making and textile industries in Switzerland, unemployment in the increase thruout the country.

CANUCK FARMERS HOLD BALANCE OF POWER AT OTTAWA

Swing to Free Trade May Be Result

By JOHN ROBLIN
Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press

OTTAWA.—There is a possibility that the Canadian government may move somewhat away from its old standpat-protectionist attitude at the coming session of parliament which is to open next month. The occasion of the talk, which is of general here of new trade policies is the retirement because of illness from active membership in the cabinet of two protectionists, Sir Lomer Gouin and W. S. Fielding. Gouin has been head and front of the protectionist forces and also of the section of the government which is opposed to government ownership of railways. Fielding has been minister of finance. Although he was one of the chief authors of the ill-fated reciprocity agreement with the United States in 1911, he has lauded a stable tariff to the skies.

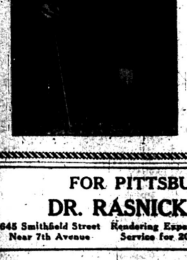
Another influence also tending towards a more liberal policy is the fact that the King government is now in a minority of four in the house of commons and is, therefore, badly in need of support from the Progressive or Farmers' party. The government's small majority of last session was wiped out by by-elections in the interval since. These by-elections were won by the Conservatives, who will try to force an election as soon as possible.

In this state of affairs Premier King can only look to the Progressives for support and the Progressives are strong for tariff reduction. The Canadian west as a whole is deeply imbued with the same views, and any movement in that direction is likewise dictated by a desire of the government to get western backing, which it has almost none at present.

It seems difficult to believe that there will be any radical changes in the Canadian tariff policy at any short notice, but it is possible that a short step in that direction may be taken with a view to secure the needful votes in parliament for the government to carry on

Here Is the Picture

NEW YORK — Nearly one-half of American farms under mortgage, two-fifths of farm homes occupied, and less than one-fifth of the whole number of farmers independent of both landlord and mortgage holder, are the picture of American agriculture given in the latest issue of Wallace's Farmer.



Grisha Barushek, eminent violinist, former teacher of the State Conservatory of Music of Moscow, at present the director of the Northwestern Conservatory of Music, 2756 W. North Avenue.

His Artist Class is under his personal direction at 400 Fine Arts Building, room 14—410 So. Michigan Ave., every Thursday from 4 to 8.

Private Studio at 3119 Flournoy Street, near Kedzie. For examination and appointments call Kedzie 5836 up to 10 A. M. and after 9 P. M. Also Concert Director.

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ARMENIAN WORKERS' UNITY THRU THE PARTY

Effort Made to Remedy Mistakes of Groups

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has issued a letter to the Armenian workers' societies, calling on them to unite behind the Workers Party and the Communist International. The manifesto reviews the situation that has existed between the Armenian Workers Party and the Social Democratic Hunchakist Party and points out the mistakes of both groups saying that there is only one basis on which they can unite, as a language federation within the Workers Party, under a transition period. The Manifesto follows:

Armenian Workers! Rally to the Support of the Workers Party and the Communist International!

To the members of the former Armenian Workers Party and the Hunchakist Social-Democratic Party:

Comrades: The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has had called to its attention the situation now existing among the former members of the two organizations to whom this statement is addressed and wishes to present the facts clearly so that every member will understand the situation and the position of the Workers Party and the Communist International.

At the Convention of the Armenian Social-Democratic Hunchakist Party held in Boston last summer, negotiations to unite the Armenian Workers Party and the Armenian Social-Democratic Hunchakist Party and to affiliate the united organization with the Workers Party were carried on. A representative of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party participated in these negotiations on behalf of the Party and thru his efforts the following agreement was arrived at:

Transition Period Necessary

1. The Armenian Workers Party and the Armenian Social-Democratic Hunchakist Party were united and affiliated with the Workers Party on the basis of a Central Executive Committee of the combined organizations being elected with five representatives for each of the two former groups.

2. It was agreed that the name of the combined organization be the Armenian Federation of the Workers Party—Social Democratic Hunchakist Party, until further action was taken by a new Convention of the combined organization.

3. It was agreed that the name of the official organ of the combined Federation should remain "Young Armenia" until further decision by the C. E. C. of the Workers Party.

These decisions were determined by the view of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party that it was necessary that there be a transition period between the time of affiliation with the Workers Party and the final organization of the revolutionary Armenian workers as a section of the Workers Party, during which the members of the Social-Democratic Hunchakist Party would become familiar with the program and purposes of the Workers Party and the Communist International.

Educational Work Needed

It was the view of the Central Executive Committee that for a period of a year at least it was necessary to carry on an educational campaign among the workers of both groups so that the best elements in both groups could be consolidated into a real section of the Communist Party of this country, the Workers Party of America.

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party felt that to immediately abolish the name, Social-Democratic Hunchakist Party, which had been the name of this group for over a quarter of a century, would mean the loss of a large number of members of this organization and is therefore agreed to the transition period in which the name was retained as part of the name of the Federation, and the name of the paper also to remain "Young Armenia."

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party does not believe and would not permit any organization to be part of the Workers Party of America which permanently retained a distinctive name such as that of the Armenian Federation at the present time. The Central Executive of the Workers Party believes that the Armenian workers are just as ready and will be just as proud to be known as Communists and members of the Workers Party as are the Russian, Jewish, South Slavic, German, Hungarian and other language sections of the Workers Party.

Maintain Discipline

It seems, however, that some of the members of the former Armenian Workers Party (which was, however, not affiliated with the Workers Party prior to the unity) have refused to accept the decisions of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party. This group seems to think that it can achieve at once the goal which the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party is striving for in the policy it is following among the revolutionary Armenian workers. They desire to change the name of the Federation and the name of the paper at once, and declare that if the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party will not accept its views, then it will split the Armenian Section of the Workers Party and leave the Workers Party. In other words, the attitude of these mistaken workers is: "We are Communists if we can have our own way; if we can not have our own way, then we are not Communists and we will not be part of the Communist Party of America, the Workers Party."

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party cannot make any compromises with such "communists." If the rebelling section of the Armenian Federation are real Communists they will accept the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, for discipline is now one of the first principles of a Communist organization.

Central Committee Acts

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has declared that those members of the former Armenian Workers Party who refuse to accept the decisions of the Central Executive Committee in regard to the Armenian question thereby exclude themselves from the membership of America and from the right to call themselves members of the Communist International.

It falls upon all members of the Armenian section who are loyal to the Communist organization in this country and to the Communist International to at once return to the Armenian section and to take up the work of consolidating and organizing the former members of the Armenian Workers Party and the Social-Democratic Hunchakist Party as a solidly organized section of the Workers Party of America; it declares further that the question of the name of this organization and the name of the paper it publishes will be taken up at the next Convention of the Armenian Section and that this Convention will be held as soon as the former branches of the two organizations are officially reorganized and functioning as a section of the Workers Party.

Armenian workers do not let a few unthinking, hasty individuals mislead you into destroying the unity of your organization. Rally to the support of the Armenian Section of the Workers Party. Help to create a strong organization of Armenian workers in support of the Communist movement as represented by the Workers Party and in support of the Communist International.

Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America.

C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary

Protect the Foreign Born!

LECTURES AT PATERSON, N. J.

The Paterson, N. J. English branch of the Workers Party has made arrangements for a series of lectures to be given Sunday evening, at 8 P. M., at Saltzberg's Hall, 211 Market street.

The program is as follows:

January 20th — "Present Day Europe," Juliet Stuart Poyntz.

January, 27th—"History of the Three Internationals," Ludwig Lore.

February 3rd — "Communism and Science," J. Statchel.

February 10th "The American Labor Movement and its Future," E. B. Jacobson.

February 17th—"Tactics of the Third International," Alexander Bittelman.

COMING EVENTS IN BOSTON

Thursday, Jan. 17, 24, 31 and Feb. 7, at 8 P. M., Lectures Course, by H. M. Wicks, at Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Boston. Admission, 25 cents each evening. Full Course Ticket, $1.00.

Friday, Jan. 18, 8 P. M., Grand Ball, given by T. U. E. L., State Ball Room, Mass Ave. Admission 75 cents.

Friday, Feb. 1, 7:30 P. M., Grand Dance, to be given by Local Boston, Workers Party at Dudley St. Opera House, 113-119 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass. Admission 40 cents, including war tax.

IN NEW YORK

The Liebknecht-Luxemburg memorial meeting in New York will be held Friday evening, Jan. 18th at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave. A fine concert and tableau of the life of Liebknecht have been arranged. Admission is 25c. Tickets can be secured at the office of the Young Workers League, 208 E. 12th.

CHICAGO OPEN FORUM

Subject, "The Situation in Germany." The Forum is held every Sunday night.

Friday, Feb. 1, 8 p. m., Joseph Manley, National Secretary of the Federated Farmer Labor Party, will address the Open Forum in Chicago at 2229 W. Division St. Subject: "The Farmer Labor Party Movement."

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

COME TO THE 2ND ANNUAL COME TO

BEGGERS (schnorer) DANCE

Under the auspices of the Jewish workers relief committee

SATURDAY EVE., JAN. 19, 1924

—At the—

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Ashland Ave. and Van Buren St.

The Affair Where the Entire Radical Movement Will Be

Proceeds for the Benefit of the Orphan Homes in Soviet Russia and the Ukraine

Music by H. Maas' Orchestra

Admittance 51c (Beggars take pennies)

Doors open at 7:30

THE PARTY AT WORK

More Applications for New Charters

By ABRAM JAKIRA.

The Organization Drive started by the Party some time ago continues to bring results. Fifty-four charters have been issued by the National Office to newly organized branches in various parts of the country since December first.

According to language the new branches are divided as follows: Italian, 12; English, 11; etc. as the total number; Armenian, 7; South Slavic, 6; Polish, 5; Russian, 4; including a new branch organized in Providence, R. I.; Jewish, 3; Ukrainian, 3; Finnish, 1; French, 1; Greek, 1; Czecho-Slovak, 1. Several of the English branches are in the agrarian districts. In addition to this a charter was issued to a newly organized City Central Committee in Nanticoke, Pa. Out of the 54 charters 21 were issued during the first 10 days of January, after the Third National Convention. This is a record for our party. It is a most encouraging fact and should serve as stimulus to all party members to double their efforts and help make the party grow.

The fact that more and more branches of the party are being organized all over the country brings to light two important factors. It shows that the objective conditions in America are becoming more and more favorable for communist organization. The coming of an industrial depression and unemployment, the attacks of the government against the foreign born workers, who comprise the bulk of the workers engaged in the basic industries, the campaign of the open shoppers against organized labor, the ever growing bankruptcy of the farmers, the continuous betrayals of the workers on the part of the reactionary officialdom of the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party must drive the workers towards the communist position. On the other hand, the correct policies followed by the Workers Party during the last year made its influence continuously grow in the American labor movement. Even our enemies must admit that the Workers Party is at present the only revolutionary political organization in this country whose influence is seriously felt both by the capitalist class and by the reactionary labor leaders.

The Party is only now beginning to take full advantage of the possibilities created during the last year. The fifty-four charters are the best proof of this. A well known comrade once pointed out that a communist who is unable during the year to get at least fifteen new members into the party and influence at least one hundred and fifty workers is a poor communist.

Let us take this remark seriously and redouble our efforts to get into the party the best thousand new members as set forth by the Central Executive Committee a few months ago.

ANTI-RED LIARS TWIST THE NEWS ABOUT RUSSIA

Try to Give Riga Dope Moscow Flavor

Riga has now taken the place occupied by Helsingfors during the famine as the principal European lie factory. It is near enough to Moscow to give the lies amazing "authenticity," Russian capital a Russian flavor and sufficiently far removed to give the liars reasonable security.

The Chicago Tribune notorious for news perversion has recently featured articles to the effect that a serious crisis was raging in Russia with Trotsky, the Red Army and the Cheka lined up on one side and on the other the Central committee of the Russian Communist Party. Trotsky, by the way is an important member of this committee.

Where there is some smoke there is generally more or less fire, and there is plenty of fire in Russia, plenty of life. The Diplomatic correspondent of the London Daily Herald, who is not a Communist, explains that the innocent cause of the flood of lies that have appeared recently in the capitalist press of the world is a heated discussion that is taking place within the Communist Party of Russia.

Live on Hope

The White Guard elements who never lose hope that the good old days may yet return placing the parasite in control of Russia, see in this controversy, a sign that Soviet control is cracking. But as the Daily Herald correspondent says, this is not a sign of decay but of exuberant vitality.

The Riga messages are not mere fakes; they are perversions of the truth. The Daily Herald correspondent continues:

There is a tremendous controversy raging in the Russian Communist Party—a controversy carried on with much hard hitting and with no mincing of words. The question at issue is the relaxation of the iron discipline and the rigid central control of the revolutionary years. But behind it is that perennial fight of the "Young Guard" against the "Old Guard," that rages in every healthy living organization.

"The younger generation is knocking at the doors" of the Kremlin. And the noise of their knocking echoes across Europe. "Listen," say the gentlemen of the "Times," "Listen to the noise. The walls must be falling."

Certainly if in any Western bourgeois party there was such fierce public discussion that party would be near to breakdown. For the custom and the instinct of those parties is to hush up all internal squabbles as long and as closely as possible.

Russian Psychology

But the Russian Communists are neither Western nor bourgeois. Working-class Parties are apt to be more frank and less repressed in their manner of controversy. Their language is more direct.

And the Russian Communists are also Russian. They have all the Russian love of a good verbal row and have all the Russian indifference to publicity. Our proverb about "washing dirty linen" does not appeal to the Slav. He thinks that the open air is the most healthy place for such laundering operations.

They are enjoying themselves thoroughly—both Young Guard and Old Guard. But if the gentleman of the "Times" thinks that all this combat means a splitting of the Party and "war to the knife" between two factions, they are as mistaken as a visitor from some strange land who, watching a Rugby match, concluded that the two fifteens were mortal enemies each of the other.

The Coming Congress

The dispute will go on until and during the Party congress next month. The "Young Guard" will win some concessions. There will be a modification of central control, an increase of democratic self-expression for the rank and file.

And the decision of the Congress will be loyally accepted by both sides. There will be no split.

And at the least sign of trouble from without, dissensions would cease and the ranks be closed solidly.

WESTERN MINERS WAGES SUFFICIENT ONLY FOR UPKEEP OF CONVICT

Statistics made public in West Virginia indicate that the standard of living of the state's coal miners is not much higher than the standard of living of the criminals in the state prison at Moundsville.

The average miner earns $1044.05 per year for each prisoner. This does not include administrative costs.

I. W. W. Make Test Case

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The first conviction under the Busick anti-I. W. W. injunction has been secured in the sentencing of R. Wood to $250 fine or 250 days for "contempt of court" in that he was a member of the I. W. W. Attempts to make the injunction effectual in Los Angeles having failed, the war was carried to Sacramento, where it originated, and to the court of Judge Busick himself. Wood was arrested on a vagrancy charge and then sentenced under the terms of the injunction.

As a test case, this will be appealed, if necessary to the supreme court of the United States.

INVITATION

Yourself, Family and Friends are cordially invited to attend the

Grand

MASQUERADE BALL

Given by the

Karl Liebknecht German-Hungarian Branch of the Y. W. L. of Chicago

Sat., Jan. 19, 1924

at 7:30 P. M

at the

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL

820 N. Clark St.

Zöld's First-Class Orchestra

Tickets, in advance, 40c; at the door, 60c

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Terre Haute, Indiana

ATTENTION!

'THE FIFTH YEAR'

Vivid 9-Reel Motion Picture of

SOVIET RUSSIA

is coming to

Terre Haute, Indiana

THURSDAY, JAN. 17,

at GRAND THEATRE

2 Showings—First show starts at 2:30 P. M. sharp.

Greetings from Jewish Branch, HARTFORD, CONN.

METAL WORKERS AND FOOD WORKERS, come to the

DANCE

at the WICKER PARK SMALL HALL, SAT. NIGHT, JAN. 19, for the benefit of the National Bulletins of the two groups

TICKETS 50c IN ADVANCE, 65c AT THE DOOR

UNION MUSIC

SPECIAL NOTICE: Those holding tickets for this affair advertised at the Workers Lyceum will kindly notice the change of the Hall, due to unforeseen circumstances.

Auspices: Metal Trades and Food Trades Group of the Trade Union Educational League, Local Chicago

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Birthday Greetings to "The Daily Worker"

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Cora Meyer
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POTOFSKY TELLS HOW AMERICANS HELP RUSSIANS

Sees "Daily Worker" Power for Recognition

By JACOB S. POTOFSKY
Sec'y-Treas. R. A. I. C.

I am glad to send a line to THE DAILY WORKER. I am interested specially in the outright position your paper promises to take for the recognition of Soviet Russia and the publication of the facts concerning the real conditions in that country.

The Russian-American Industrial Corporation, a labor corporation dedicated to the task of rendering economic aid to the workers of Russia, bespeaks the interest and active support of all "Worker" readers in its efforts for the industrial reconstruction of Russia.

The R. A. I. C. needs the help of every American worker who believes in the recognition of Soviet Russia. For recognition without practical and material help to Russia's reviving industries would be empty and meaningless. With or without de jure recognition, however, the R. A. I. C. way of helping Russia is workable. The needle trade unionists in Petrograd, Moscow, Nijhni Novgorod, Kazan, Kharkow, deeply appreciate the assistance we have given and will continue to give so long as they stand in need of industrial credits.

The clothing shops of Russia, are efficient working units and their production during the past year has been a surprise even to the most friendly and sanguine observers. Thanks to their competent organization and the equipment they have been able to purchase with the credits we have sent the average quality of the work done by the Russian workers is now equal and even superior to that done in any other continental factories. The real wages of the workers are steadily rising.

American workers who have been searching for an ideal and effective medium through which to express their friendship for the New Russia should not lose sight of the opportunities opened by R. A. I. C. To become a partner in Soviet Russia's industrial recovery by investing $10 or more is a privilege which no worker friendly to Russia can afford to pass by.

The lines of communication between American and Russia are more and more direct; the road is opening. We are proud to have participated in the job of making real and substantial the relations between one group of Russian workers and their comrades in the factories and on the farms of America.

May The Daily Worker be a sharp sword, cutting asunder the armor of deceit and hypocrisy by which the exploiting class conceals its robbery of the workers.

(Signed)
JAMES H. DOLSEN.
District Organizer,
District No. 13.

The Land for the Users!

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

CHICAGO YOUNG WORKERS ELECT NEW COMMITTEE

Issue Leaflets for the Working Youth

The singing of the "International" marked the opening of the 4th semi-annual convention of the Young Workers' League of Chicago. Fifty regular delegates and several fraternal delegates from the Independent Young Peoples' Socialist League and Workers' Party of America attended. Manuel Gomez, represented Local Chicago of the Workers' Party.

The reporter for the Junior Section of the Y. W. L., Rose Cohen, went into a thoro discussion of its activities showing how, in some schools, they were successful in combating the religious propaganda which is fed to the little tots. Since the organization of the Junior Sections last May 1923, they have been able to publish a fine monthly organ, "The Young Comrade."

Martin Abern, National Secretary of the Y. W. L. of America discussed at length the campaigns which lie ahead of the Y. W. L. and the necessary tactics to derive the greatest benefit from these campaigns, among them being Child Labor, organization of the League along shop unit form and the unionization of Youth Labor.

The Industrial Organizer described the efforts of the Y. W. L. towards organizing itself along shop model lines. The League in Chicago has been quite successful in this task. Already two shop nuclei and one school nuclei has been established.

The Educational Director called the attention of the delegates to the success of the plan of education which would build our league on a firm foundation. In his outline of the work, he encouraged members to speak before branches on subjects which affect the young workers.

Then followed reports on Literature, Research, Sports, Press, Children, Finances, Social and other activities which demonstrates that the Chicago Y. W. L. has made real progress toward the organization of the working youth of Chicago.

Resolutions dealing with the following matter were passed by the convention: Calling upon National Propaganda Committees to be located in the same city of the N. E. C., and urging the N. E. C. and C. E. C. of the Y. W. L. to issue leaflets regularly dealing with the problems of the working youth.

An Executive Committee of 15 were elected for the coming six months as follows: John Harvey, Peter Herd, Chas. Erickson, Al Schasp, Frankelstein, Augusta Sungail, Albert Harris, Lydia Beidel, Frank Buckley, Natalie Gomez, Newhoff, Vera Friedman, Charlotte Malamud, Emma Blechschmidt and one member of the C. E. C. of the Workers' Party.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

South American Follows U. S. Plan

The South American Republics are beginning to spend millions for armaments—ships for mass slaughter—much like the American war plan which already counts off eighty-three cents of every dollar of taxes even before paid.

One of the South American "republics" voted $100,000,000 for war purposes!—Who is behind this move? Is it the United States, in order to protect its favored position in these exploited republics? Or is it England endeavoring to wrest these favorable markets from the U. S? Whatever, the answer, this move presages intensified military training for a large section of the South American youth, particularly in the Argentine nd Brazil.

There are small Young Communist Leagues in both these countries and we can count on them to realize the danger to the working youth of those countries in the contemplated arming and act accordingly. We here, too, have a big military problem to quires and enemy—real or supposed; and we must begin to fraternize with the workers of the "enemy" long before the battle.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

SUPPRESSED IN GERMANY, BUT IT REAPPEARS IN VIENNA

After an interruption of some weeks caused by the suppression of the Communist Party and its press in Germany, Inprecorr (International Press Correspondence) is now published in Vienna.

When Inprecorr ceased publication, the loss was felt keenly because it is impossible to keep in touch with the international movement without Inprecorr, which is the most valuable source of international information. Without Inprecorr we were practically cut off. It is fortunate that it has resumed publication.

The new address is:
Inprecorr,
Postamt 64, Schliessfach 29,
Vienna, VIII,
Austria.

(Telegrams: Inprecorr, Vienna.)

Subscription rates to the Inprecorr remain as heretofore, i. e.: For the United States, 3 dollars for six months; British Isles, 12 shillings for six months; other countries, 3 dollars or the equivalent in local currency.

Comrades should subscribe to Inprecorr because without it they cannot hope to keep abreast of the international Communist movement, of events in general. The best writers of the International write for Inprecorr. It is impossible to subscribe either for the English edition, the German or the French edition; however, the contents of all three is about the same. Inprecorr appears twice a week, with many special numbers in addition. Comrades should grasp at the opportunity offered by its reappearance in Vienna.

Amalgamation means strength!

PETITIONS URGE AMNESTY FOR 54 NEGRO SOLDIERS

110,000 Signatures Are Already Listed

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have announced that 110,000 signatures have been gathered for a petition to be submitted to President Coolidge, demanding a pardon for the 54 members of the 24th U. S. infantry, still imprisoned in Leavenworth penitentiary for their implication in the Houston, Texas, riot of 1917.

The petition reminds the president that 13 of the Negroes charged with a share in that riot were hanged without a review of their cases. It is remembered that the riot was precipitated after the colored soldiers had been made the victims of insults and violence., Warden W. I. Biddle declares that the men have been exemplary members of the Leavenworth colony and indorses the efforts being made to secure their liberation.

America's annual toll of race riots and lynching bees is summed up in a report issued by the association. Serious race clashes occurred in five towns during the year, it is stated, the most bitter conflict being enacted in Rosewood, Fla., where five Negroes and two whites were killed in the encounter. Other riots occurred in Los Angeles, Blanford, Ind., Braddock and Philadelphia, Penn.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

HOUSEWIVES FIGHT MILK COMPANIES BY HOUSEWIVES' BOYCOTT

BERKELEY, Cal.—The Alameda County Housewives league is organizing a milk boycott in an effort to defeat an increase in price to 11 cents a quart. The distributing companies claim that the increase of 1 cent a quart is necessary to meet a monthly wage increase from $130 to $170 (average) to drivers.

Mrs. W. T. Cleverdon, league president, points out that while the increase permits the companies to pay each driver $20 or more without interfering with present profits it puts $70 in additional profits into the coffers of the companies for each driver employed.

PULLMAN, Ill., Sunday, Jan. 20, 8 p. m., "Daily Worker" Entertainment at Stanek's Hall, 205 E. 115th St. J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of "The Daily Worker," will speak.

The Young Workers League Members of Gary, Ind.

(where the steel mills are)

salute The Daily Worker because it will help them to struggle for better conditions in the mills and factories and to win their emancipation, finally.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

COMPLIMENTS OF

FINNISH BRANCH OF WORKERS PARTY

Meets every 2nd and 4th Sunday of the month at B. F. S. Club House, 764 40th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Turning Point in Labor History

The appearance of The Daily Worker may be regarded as the turning-point in the history of the American proletariat. Step by step the reactionaries of America are advancing upon the working-class. The capitalists of America are like the capitalists the world over; they never let the workers raise a voice in the so-called free press.

We congratulate the birth of THE DAILY WORKER, where every class-concious worker will have a voice and it will lead them into a calmer, happier world. A world which is real, sane, and bright.

Yours for Comradeship,

THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE.

Mrs. L. Selmanoff, Secretary.

Minneapolis, Minn.

COMPLIMENTS OF

Finnish Co-Op. Trading Ass'n Inc.

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WE DELIVER ALL OVER THE GREATER NEW YORK

GREETINGS

From the

Detroit First Russian Branch

JEWISH SECTION, Workers Party.

We are happy with your birth, you, brother to our Jewish Daily Freiheit!

We are with you in the motto:
READ TO-DAY—RULE TO-MORROW!

CHICAGO

Congratulations and best wishes to you, "DAILY WORKER," in your first appearance as a daily fighter for the toilers in Chicago and elsewhere. Local No. 39 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America stands with you and ready to assist to make your success possible.

H. SCHNEID

HAIL "THE DAILY"

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS FROM

The Workers of the Coal Mines

Ziegler, Illinois

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE, WORKERS PARTY

The Daily Worker

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
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Advertising rates on application.

A Vicious Proposal

Secretary of Labor Davis, the imported Welshmen and ex-puddler, who by diligence as a capitalist lackey worked his way up from a steel mill slave, and later on a hawker-of membership cards in a fraternal organization, to his present position in the Coolidge administration, has proposed a selective immigration law under which workers will be examined in European countries as to their fitness to enter the United States. Under the terms of Mr. Davis' proposed law European labor would be brought here under contract to work for certain industries and foreign-born workers' fingerprints registered and photographed like criminals.

Mr. Davis spent several weeks in Europe last year gathering information that would assist him in putting the scheme across. Among the important personages whose views he considered of value was that of Dictator Mussolini, the Italian Fascist chief. Mr. Davis had the backing of the big American manufacturers. President Coolidge, the famous strike-breaker of Massachusetts, in his message to Congress, gave his approval to this plan.

For over half a century the employing classes of this country have encouraged mass immigration. Europe was overrun with glib agents picturing in the rosiest colors the conditions under which the workers of America lived. Moving pictures were introduced showing laborers receiving fat pay checks from their employers. Industrial organizations needed a large supply of cheap labor and foreign-born workers had not yet learned to make a common cause with the native workers and fight for a higher standard of living.

So long as the noonday menu of the foreign-born wage slave was a pail of water, a loaf of bread and a raw onion he was a model worker and virtue oozed from his every pore. But when he began to request the addition of a pork chop or two and an occasional visit to the movies, he lost all his purity in the eyes of the capitalists and he became a menace to our "institutions."

The present attack on the foreign-born workers is a serious threat aimed at the entire American labor movement. Many of our largest unions are composed of foreign-born workers. With the great majority of the members of the United Mine Workers of America subjected to finger printing, registration and constant surveillance and with the threat of deportation hanging over their heads, should they participate actively in strikes, it is quite obvious that the existence of the union would be seriously threatened and its effectiveness reduced to zero.

If the bosses can bring in workers from foreign countries under the protection of the United States Army to break strikes, any effort on the part of the American workers to raise their living standards will be defeated before it starts. This law must not pass.

The time for action is now. This vicious labor hating proposal may come up for consideration in congress at any moment. The Workers Party of America has proposed the formation of Councils for the protection of the foreign-born workers. This selective immigration law presents a serious danger to all American workers, native and foreign. Join hands and defeat it. Crush the effort of the capitalists to finger-print, photograph and register workers. Crush the attempt of the industrial bosses to revive the slave trade through the importation of contract labor.

Count Ludwig Salm Van Hoogstraten had nothing left but a name at the end of which dangled a rusty title when he met Millicent Rogers, Standard Oil heiress, to the tune of $40,000,000. He succeeded in selling his title to Miss Rogers. Among those who envy the count his good fortune are the former Mrs. Hoogstraten and the many other applicants for the $40,000,000 via Miss Rogers. Of course the slaves who rolled up the Standard Oil millions are not thinking much about it. "Their's not to reason why; their's but to do and die."

Harry K. Thaw's family recently settled a suit brought against the murderer of Stanford White by a Kansas City boy for a whipping inflicted on him in a New York hotel in 1917. The settlement involved a sum in the vicinity of $100,000. Mr. Thaw's ability to pay such a large sum is a tribute to the ease with which lunatics can prosper under this capitalist system while sane men cannot make ends meet.

The Fiume question has been settled by the Soviest battalion. Italy gets it. So, D'Annunzio has not fumed in vain.

A Labor Leader's Funeral

When the body of Thomas S. Kearney, former president of the Chicago Building Trades Council was laid to rest, five judges, scores of prominent capitalists, several reactionary labor leaders and at least one priest accompanied the last remains of the man "who never double-crossed a friend" to his last resting place.

Thomas S. Kearney was a "typical" labor leader. He was as "bonafide" as could be. If two ideas ever fought for supremacy in his brain at the same time it is a safe bet that their goal was nothing higher than how to get more of this world's wealth for Tom Kearney.

The capitalists liked him. He stood like the Rock of Gibraltar for the sacredness of a contract between master and slave. He supported the Landis Award which was the entering wedge of the open shoppers in the building industry of Chicago. So in spite of the number of indictments he figured in and the many murder cases in which his name was mentioned, despite his association with "Big Tim" Murphy, Fred Mader and the other leeches who prey on the organized workers of Chicago and at the same time, act as agents for the capitalists, Kearney was held in high esteem by the capitalist press. He was a loyal henchman of capitalism in general and of capitalists in particular.

Therefore it is not surprising that when he died, not alone were "Umbrella Mike" Boyle and Fred Mader, notorious labor grafters, among the prominent mourners but also capitalists and their judges and political lackeys. How these political harpies show their hypocrisy! They rend the heavens with denunciations of "force and violence" and yet they support in life and honor in death that type of labor gangster who holds his position with a gat and uses the labor movement for his own material interests.

Capitalists, capitalist judges, capitalist politicians and capitalist labor leaders were there when Kearney's body was lowered into the grave. He was their own and they recognized him as such. So did the servant of God who officiated. And there was nothing strikingly spiritual in the words that Father John McCarthy uttered. "Tom Kearney . . . always stood by his principles and was a man of stout heart. If more of the disputes between labor and capital were settled on pricipie, the results would be fairer and the world needs more men of stout hearts." Thus the eulogy was brought up by a representative of the air forces of capitalism.

The Kearney type of labor leader in Europe is as extinct as the dodo. Here he still flourishes. The organized workers of America have a duty to perform in ridding their ranks of this menace. There is only one way of doing it and that is to educate the rank and file of the workers.

Capitalist Flunkey Rebuked

John L. Lewis and Gompers are working overtime trying to secure the indictment of radicals who endeavor to cleanse the labor movement of the grafters and capitalist agents who mainly lead it. They are the chief aids of Mr. Hughes in resisting public opinion in favor of the recognition of Soviet Russia. The labor lickspittles of the Gompers type have for their stock argument the fact that revolutionary Russia used force in crushing the enemies of the workers. But they do not say that this force was used legally by the Russian government. It was legalized by the revolution which established the government that used it.

Senator Borah delivered a well merited rebuke to the labor faker who heads the United Mine Workers of America, when the senator delivered his speech in reply to Lodge's attack on Russia. Borah said, "In the offices of many senators may still be found a basketful of printed matter, signed by able lawyers for business clients in which the United Mine Workers are charged with every class of offense against life and property rights which the Mine Worker leader has charged against Zinoviev."

The American labor fakers are not only crooked, but cowardly. They fight the capitalists with their mouths but they are actually on the best of terms with them. The ranting of the labor leaders and the capitalists against Communists on the ground that the latter advocate "force and violence" is the sheerest hypocrisy. Lewis uses gunmen to keep himself in power, the capitalists use gunmen to break strikes, prevent the formation of unions and assist the reactionaries in keeping the progress-ives out of office. The Communists do not believe in individual acts of violence or terrorism and have never advocated it. They believe in the exercise of the mass power of the workers, the majority of the people, for the purpose of establishing the rule of the useful elements of society and abolishing the system of robbery and terrorism which now prevails.

That is the kind of force that the Russian workers use. Not for the enjoyment of devenerate sex perverts and cowards who are employed by the capitalists to crush the unions and kill the radicals, not the parasitic convicts who are employed by the millionaire class fakers to terrorize their members into voting for them. When Senator Wheeler of Montana stated at the recent [illegible] Conference for Progressive Political Action in Cleveland that many western bankers were more progressive than some eastern labor leaders he stated an undoubted truth. The labor reactionaries who now dominate the American labor movement are now the chief enemies of the workers and must be mercilessly exposed until they are driven into open alliance with the capitalists whom they now serve secretly.

The First Issue off the Press

He Surely Finds It Interesting.

The Farmers and the Banks

By ALFRED KNUTSON.

The capitalist press does not say much about the present conditions of the banks, the farmers' debts and the operation of the mortgage system today.

It is to be hoped that the "Daily Worker" will endeavor to get the facts regularly in regard to banking in the United States, especially in its relation to the farmer, because this will make very interesting and instructive reading.

A few outstanding, significant facts are the following:

1. The total debt on the backs of the American farmer today is at least fifteen billion dollars.

2. The net value, to the farmers, of all the crops now raised in the entire country, is not sufficient to pay the interest they owe on all their debts.

3. The farmers at the present time are making very little on their farming operations. During 1923 I have talked to thousands of farmers in Minnesota, South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana, and not a single one of them has told me that he was earning any money on his farming operations.

Here is a concrete story from South Dakota, of how capitalism soaks the farmer: The First National Bank of Wessington Springs, Jerauld county, has closed its doors because the farmer is no longer able to keep up his interest payments. The bank owes the Federal Reserve Bank $426,000, Hanover National Bank of New York City $190,000 and from the Indian Allotments it has received $80,000. Unsecured debts amount to $100,000. The total deposits, checking and saving, is $320,000.

Now comes the interesting and significant part of it. The $426,000 received from the Federal Reserve Bank, represents loans to the farmers in the vicinity of Wessington Springs, and these loans are now being foreclosed on, and the farmers find themselves without farms. Between now and March 1st, 1924, there will be one foreclosure every day, on one of these farmers, and so far twenty-five of them have been foreclosed on and lost their land.

There are many such graphic tales of how the capitalist system "gets" the farmer, and the result of it is that the farmers are gradually beginning to rid themselves of the illusion that the capitalist system is the best in the world, and that they are living in the greatest democracy under the sun.

Old Man Gompers At Work

By D. PETROVSKY
(Head of Soviet Military Schools.)

Samuel Gompers is considered a "Labor Leader". The word "leader" is supposed to convey the idea of a man guiding and directing the labor masses in their struggle. The American "labor leaders", however, are not of this type. It is only in the first days of their career that they participate in the struggle of the proletarians and, even then, they display more interest in the trade union officials of higher rank than in the sympathies of the labor masses and their needs.

The higher the rank of a trade union official, the farther he is from the laboring masses and accordingly, the nearer to the politicians holding the reins of power in the "old" democracy of the new continent.

Sam Gompers is at the top. He possesses the gold pen presented to him by Wilson. The halls of all the "big men" connected with political machinery are open to him.

The American politicians are not orators with fine phraseology. They are men of deeds. They would not open their halls and would not, without reckoning, present anyone with their pens. They demand compensation. A "labor leader" is of value to them only in the event of his fooling the laboring masses and doing that dirty work which the politicians themselves consider not beboowed, or unable to go in their own name.

Sam Gompers has been doing his work, struggling against immigration, at the direction of the American barons of coal and iron. The leader of laborers, whose entire strength is based on the international solidarity of the toilers, has turned into a fighter against the admittance of [illegible] against the immigrants of [illegible] who have been driven by poverty and are, in vain, knocking at the doors of America. At present Sam Gompers is at the head of the office which is carrying on a dirty campaign against the only Republic of Labor.

This "leader" is trying everything to please his "chiefs" and, in his role of a "subservient waiter", is rendering at times the "services of a bear" (services of an opposite nature) to his bosses, who have enough sense and are fully aware of the fact that the great Amalgamated Federation of the Soviet Republics is existing and will exist, despite of their will to the contrary.

As regards America, a new era is also approaching there and is marked by the ever and ever-growing and strengthening of that party—the Workers Party—which is heading and uniting laborers not with a view of serving the interests of capital but for the protection of the interests of the laboring masses.

To the organ of this party—the Daily Worker—our warm welcome. The "Daily Worker" will find means to dethrone the leaders—servants of capital, irrespective of their rank and age. The "Daily Worker" will assist the labor movement to choose honest leaders and to do away with the Gompers system.

William English Walling, another of Samuel's lifelings regrets that the British Labor Party is led by intellectuals who do not or cannot understand the labor movement. What the devil is Walling, doing as a trade union guide? We admit of course that he qualifies as a dumbell but where are his overalls?

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

"To the Ladies"—A Seventh Wonder.

When a regular big-company film tells as many unpleasant truths about the capitalist system in such a pleasant fashion as does "To the Ladies" the workers should begin to make the box-office talk in favor of more of the same kind. The picture, based on a big Broadway stage success, is not intended for labor propaganda, but is it? Listen—

Three poor white-collar slaves cast longing eyes at the recently vacated office of manager of a two by four piano company in a small American town. They are as polite and as super-efficient as the small boy three days before Christmas. They are just about ready to cut each others throats and to eat crow to get it.

And the lucky one gets his start by setting the plant afire—so the boss can see him put it out. As a reward for this outburst of heroism the boss and his wife arrange to make their first social call upon C. Bebe, the candidate. To properly receive the boss, Mrs. Beebe must run over to borrow a clean collar from a rival candidate for the job. She comes back with the collar—and the rival. Then comes the installment man to grab the piano, hocked to buy a fake "Florida Orange Grove". Both would-be managers can scrape up only $3.22 between them, so the boss pays. There follows a salesman's banquet, two candidates who learn the same after-dinner speech out of the same book—and then an honest-to-goodness clever wife who turns the trick for her swell-headed boob of a husband. The only fault you can find with the picture is that they did not make the wife manager.

The story is true to life and the types are 100% human beings. James Crane, who made "The Covered Wagon", has hit the bulls-eye again this shot. A reasonably intelligent man can make a decent picture of a bye-gone age but to go it with his own day and time—hats off to the man who can hid the picture moguls into letting him do it.

This picture is pie to the whole family but especially to the growing boy who is sure that all he has to do to get ahead in the world is to work hard and open the office door for the boss' wife. Don't let on you want him to see it—just tell him the truth, that it's the funniest comedy in six months and let nature take its course.

The northward migration of southern Negroes is given as the reason for the decrease in the number of lynchings during 1923 as compared with 1922. Negroes were lynched for reasons ranging from "being in an automobile accident" to "frightening white children by walking along a country road," and "mistaken identity," according to Tuskegee Institute.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Sidelights on American History

"The Federal Government was not by intention a democratic government. In plan and in structure it had been meant to check the sweep and power of popular majorities . . . It had in fact been organized upon the initiative, and primarily in the interest, of the mercantile and wealthy classes."
Woodrow Wilson in "Division and Reunion."

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

The Chicago Newsboys' Union, local 17600, slipped one over on Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward when it forced the purveyors of yellow socialism and anti-Soviet lies to eat his intention of forcing the newsboys to pay a higher price for the paper than they had been hitherto paying. Cahan is a typical "white the agent" when it comes to paying out money. He is quite generous with his attacks on Soviet Russia and liberal with his standardized anti-communist falsehoods. Cahan published lying stories recently about communist attacks on the unions. But Cahan is now exposed as a practical strikebreaker on the same footing with the capitalist publishers.

* * *

The Chinese are threatening to come here and clean us up. The threat was contained in a letter received by the General Defense Committee of San Francisco. The "backward" Chinese are surprised that men are held in California jails for being members of a labor union. "We of the Chinese Seamens' Union," say the letter "have always looked upon the United States as a free and desirable country and we are very sorry to hear it alleged that our fell' workingmen in the United States are subjected to such persecution unparalelled even in the history of China." And that is saying a mouthful.

* * *

"What is a bad egg?" That all depends on your olfactory organ according to the Hilmer Co., of San Francisco which is charged with selling eggs to the that city that could be smelled before they could be seen. From now on the city purchaser will try his luck in the open market rather than trust to the elastic judgement of the commission merchants.

* * *

Capital and labor are coming together with a vengeance. In the balmy breezes of Florida, President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators will meet to settle the differences between the miners, workers and employers. Meanwhile the miners will dodge gas, explosions, fire and water in their underground caves.

* * *

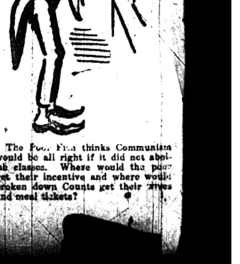
A headline in the New York Times informs us that the public snapped up the $10,000,000 block of stock offered by the Brotherhood Investment Company, which is controlled by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Among the public are, Otto H. Kahn, Frank A. Vanderlip, Fred Ecker, Edward D. Duffield, General Goethals, Irving T. Bush, Arthur L. Humpreys, S. M. Brown, James Speyer and several presidents of railroad corporations. We have seen the "public" pictured in many guises, but never as a millionaire. We took the poor fellow for "the third party" or "the innocent bystander" but here he shows himself as a bloated capitalist while we were under the fears of pity in his behalf. By the way capital and labor are sure making up. Our labor leaders may yet solve the social problem by emancipating the workers, peacefully and bloodlessly, one at a time.

* * *

Samuel Gompers is now on a mid-winter inspection tour of Panama. He took time from his strenuous duties to denounce the British Labor Party for their impudence in repudiating his "non-partisan" policy and insisting on independent political action. According to Sam they are almost as bad as the communists. They have the dreadful intention, he declares in a statement to the capitalist press of aiming to coerce France, relegate America to the back seat and ignore the League of Nations. One ofttimes wonders whether after all, Gompers is not a direct lineal descendant of King Tut's tomb and not the president of a labor organization.

* * *

A United Press correspondent inquired of Attorney General Daugherty recently whether he was going to prosecute those communists against whom he claimed to have "abundant evidence" to substantiate the Hughes charge of engaging in illegal activities against the government. Daugherty was peeved that anybody should ask such a foolish question. If he prosecuted them, a lot of silly people would begin to stage free speech parades and demonstrations. He elderly eyed the reporter and said, "If you are in sympathy with those people you are a nut. That is the official department of justice opinion of you." Which is about what we expected from a man with the attorney general's physiognomy.



The Fox Trot thinks Communism would be all right if it did not abolish classes. Where would the people get their incentive and where would broken down Counts get their dress and meal tickets?

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Battle for Life of French Franc in Paris as King Faces Labor Government in London

George V Talks of U. S. Ban as Rule of Tories Totters in Citadel of English Imperialism

Labor Wins First Parliamentary Clash

LONDON.—Labor was victorious in the first clash in the Commons when the new house, with labor represented by 190 members occupying the front benches, symbolic of the official opposition, entered upon the business of forming committees, Stanley Baldwin proposed James Hope for the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party, was on his feet immediately. Declaring that the House had met "under exceptional circumstances," he said he believed it would be "a profound pity" if the House voted on Baldwin's motion. Whereupon the Premier withdrew his proposal.

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

LONDON.—The fateful session of Parliament, which may see ascension to power within a week of Great Britain's first labor government, was opened in state today by King George, who delivered a speech from the throne at noon.

As His Majesty's address was read to the assembled houses, there were crowded at the bar of the House of Lords, whither the Commoners are summoned for such occasion, nearly 200 Labor M. P's, who expect this time next week to be occupying front benches with Ramsay MacDonald as Prime Minister.

Elbow to elbow with them were the more familiar figures of Parliament, former Prime Ministers Lloyd George and H. H. Asquith, leaders of the Liberal Party, and their followers, and Stanley Baldwin and Robert Horne and the conservatives whose day in power has just about run.

There was a tendency to listen attentively to the King's words; it is an approval of the speech that the vote of confidence in Baldwin's government will be taken.

Among the foreign affairs touched upon in the speech from the throne, King George declared:

"My ministers, together with the Dominion representatives, have been anxious to remove the difficulty regarding illicit importation of liquor into the United States and have made proposals for an agreement which is on the eve of conclusion. This should further strengthen the happy relations prevailing between the two countries and people."

* * * *

Wall Street Rallies.

NEW YORK.—Stocks developed a definite rallying tendency today after heaviness in the early dealings demonstrated that Monday's reaction was a technical recoil familiar in rising markets no matter what pretext is used to bring them about.

Restoration of a certain amount of stability to exchange rates on Paris was advanced as the reason for the recovery on the stock exchange.

MELLON, THE MILLIONAIRES' FRIEND

He is Secretary of U. S. Treasury for a Purpose.

French Currency Toboggans as Financiers Withdraw Support from the Poincare Government

Up and Down, Goes French Franc

PARIS.—The French franc reacted today in anticipation of desperate Government measures and gained a bit, being quoted at 22.42 to the dollar, compared with its close Monday at 22.76.

Bankers, among whom alarm spread swiftly as the bourse saw near-panic scenes and there seemed no limit to the franc's drop, expect that the depreciated exchange may continue to gain slowly, if the Government's measures prove effective. If not, it is believed the slump will be resumed.

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

PARIS.—All taxes in France are to be raised 20 per cent and the severest measures of economy in public services put into effect, as part of the cabinet's program of financial adjustment to bolster up the franc.

The program, which also includes adjournments of all such projects as pensions and bonuses, will be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies Thursday.

The sensational fall of the franc marks the collapse of Premier Poincare's efforts to dominate Europe and single handedly crush the Germans. The pyramid of power in Paris is tottering. France is face to face with a bankrupt's realities.

Business Loses Confidence in Politicians.

The suddenness of the crisis is due to loss of confidence in the Poincare ministry by French business men and financiers. They are selling their domestic securities and are investing in dollars, anticipating the deluge. Their mad scramble to get from under has had an artificial effect in depreciating the franc before its time.

Premier Poincare hoped to stave off the debacle until after the French elections next spring to safeguard his political future. The panic now under way, however, may get entirely out of hand and compel a ministerial change almost overnight.

The signs in Paris are the same as they were in Berlin at the beginning of the collapse of the mark. France has begun to arrest foreign speculators as Germany did; there are hurried meetings of financial officials; closing of exchanges is threatened; market quotations are beginning to be withheld. All these activities are meant to create an impression that conspirators are at work artificially to drive the franc down.

As a matter of fact, only one cause can depreciate any nation's currency. It is the same cause that destroys an individual's credit. It consists of paying out more money than is being taken in. The French government is not paying its way. Taxation is not sufficient to meet expenses. The deficit for the coming year is estimated at twelve billion francs. Yet, in the face of this poverty-stricken sign, France has just loaned 300,000,000 francs to Czecho-Slovakia and 400,000,000 francs to Poland to bind those countries to her as military allies. This is the Poincare policy of matching empty coffers with preparations for another war.

The Collapse Was Inevitable.

Collapse has been inevitable from the first, for Premier Poincare is like a merchant who has added a story to his building to equal each year's deficit.

By some temporary juggling, it is barely possible the French government may arrest for the moment the franc's fall. But whatever device to be taken can only have a temporary effect. There is no permanent cure for France except to increase taxation and reduce the war indemnity to a sum Germany can pay. The longer this is delayed the worse will be the eventual catastrophe.

The best sign that it may not be long delayed is the desperate effort of French capital to get out of the country as German capital fled from Germany at the sign of the tottering mark. French financiers realize the inevitable is upon them and the politicians must soon take notice. For in the background is M. Clemeneeau, who predicted it as it is happening.

The French Chamber of Deputies gave Premier Poincare's government a vote of confidence this afternoon. 388 to 189, on the question of drastic government measures to arrest the fall of the franc.

Oil Refinery Blows Up.

PORT ARTHUR, Tex.—Complete checkup of casualties in the explosion of a battery of high pressure stills in the Texas Company's refinery plants here, today showed eight persons were killed; three seriously injured and twenty-seven slightly hurt. Property loss was approximately $1,000,000.

Pointers on the Mellon Tax Scheme

If Congress should adopt the Mellon tax scheme the Secretary of the Treasury himself would save about $2,000,000 by it.

There are 162 taxpayers who pay on small incomes of $300,000 to $500,000 totalling all told $31,859,630. There are 63 who have annual incomes ranging from half a million to a million dollars, amounting all together to $25,112,090. Twenty-one persons pay taxes on incomes of more than $1,000,000 a year.

To these 246 taxpayers representing the most powerful bankers and manufacturers in the country and paying $58,391,446 in taxes the Mellon plan will mean an annual saving of $45,000,000.

If the Mellon plan is adopted by Congress it will mean a saving of about $150,000 to each of these big capitalists.

"Are we for the Mellon plan? YES!"—says the chorus of Wall Street financial and industrial kings!

"Am I for the Mellon plan? Of Course!" says President Coolidge, the Chief Executive link between the White House and the Stock Exchange.

ILLINOIS MINERS PREPARING FOR BIG CONVENTION

Preliminary Meet Held at St. Louis, Ill.

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Miners' delegates from many sections of Illinois assembled at Carpenters Hall here, for the purpose of formulating plans for the National Convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which convenes at Indianapolis January 22nd. All indications point to the fact that this year's gathering will be the most important convention ever held.

Those who attended the meeting, here, and some of them traveled far, had a definite understanding of the problems affecting the United Mine Workers of America. The issues raised by the Progressive Miners Committee were discussed and many of the delegates reported that resolutions dealing with the important subjects had met with the unanimous approval of their respective local unions.

As is customary in such gatherings, the inevitable wag was present with a joke. One of the delegates announced that his local passed a resolution calling upon the United Mine Workers of America to increase the size of the Mine Workers' Journal. This astounding proposal almost threw the meeting into an uproar. They evidently feared that, considering the ability of Mr. Ellis Searles, to make of the journal a dumping ground for all the pro-capitalist rubbish he can pick up or purchase, if it were increased in size the opportunities for harm would be much greater.

But as the delegate read the resolution, anger turned to laughter. "We object to the Journal," read the resolution, "in its present size and want it enlarged so that we can make better dummies out of it."

The chief use of the Miners' Journal has been for the making of "dummies" and for the benefit of those who do not understand the parlance of the mine I will say, that the name "Dummie" is used when referring to the packing that is necessary to prepare for a shot or blast. The "Journal" is very useful for this kind of work.

Boost Daily Herald as British Labor Climbs to Power

"A million Readers for The Daily Herald," is the slogan raised by British Labor Party on the eve of taking power.

Much assistance has been given The Daily Herald since the last meeting of the Trades Union Congress, most of it of a financial nature. The present campaign proposes an intensive canvass of the members of the British Labor movement with the object of making every duespaying member a reader of the official organ.

Commenting on the need for an enormous circulation, The Daily Herald says:

"The dangers of misrepresentation multiply as we increase our strength. The nearer we get to the seat of power, the more insistent and unscrupulous will our opponents become. Their most powerful weapon is the press and we can remedy this condition only if our supporters will buy our own paper.

"Help us get the million circulation and we will supply, not one paper, but several."

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Jury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Dawes, American Fascist, Tells Europe He's "Plain Business Man"

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

PARIS.—"Two plain American business men"—so General Charles G. Dawes styled himself and Owen D. Young—took the lead today in examination by a committee of international experts of statistics relating to the German financial situation

FALL GETS SICK IN FACE OF OIL LAND DEAL PROBE

Declines to Discuss Sinclair's Favors

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Ex-Secretary of the Interior A. B. Fall said that the only reason he was not appeared before a senate committee investigating the leasing by the department of the interior of public oil lands is that he is sick. Fall is registered at his hotel under another name.

He declined to say where he got the money with which to buy a $35,000 ranch in New Mexico at a time when he was known to be in hard straits financially. He also refused to comment on his "purchase" of live stock from Harry Sinclair, the oil magnate. It was brought out at the senate committee hearings that Fall bought from Sinclair a lot of breed stock for $1,200, and that the freight Sinclair paid amounted to $1,100.

Mr. Fall recently made a trip to Soviet Russia in the interests of Sinclair, it is understood.

St. Louis, Mo., and Erie, Pa., Greet the Birth of 'The Daily'

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—"The meeting here to celebrate the starting of The Daily Worker was an enthusiastic success" declares T. R. Sullivan, District Organizer of the Workers Party. "The first copy of The Daily Worker brought $46."

The proceeds of the meeting were divided with the Daily Freiheit, the Jewish Communist daily, in order to unite forces with the Jewish Federation of the Workers Party.

* * *

Enthusiasm at Erie, Pa.

ERIE, Pa.—The first copy of The Daily Worker was sold here for $25. The local members of the Workers Party are out to build up a big circulation for the daily publication of the party.

The Land for the Users!

New Earthquake in Japan. Many Are Killed and Injured

PEKIN.—Six person were killed, 200 injured and 600 houses destroyed by an earthquake in Yokohama today, according to a wireless dispatch from Osaka.

Four were killed and 20 injured in Tokio in shocks which ravaged the district devastated in September, the same report said.

Osaka reports estimate a total of 50 killed and between 200 and 300 injured in the quake zone.

The Industries for the workers!

GRABLE, DEPOSED FAKER, PROPOSED FOR LABOR BOARD

Senate Radicals Fight Board, Nominations.

WASHINGTON.—A new progressive effort to force down freight rates on farm products was begun in the Senate today.

Senator La Follette, progressive leader, demanded in a resolution that the Interstate Commerce Commission be ordered to cut rates on all farm products to pre-war levels.

The resolution was referred to the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate of which Senator Smith, democrat, is chairman.

The first tilt between progressives and the regulars in the committee, came over nominations sent by President Coolidge for places on the Railroad Labor Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Progressives want the board abolished and they resented the appointments proposed by the administration for continuing its powers. But they permitted the Labor Board nominations to slip thru the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Favorable action was taken on the nomination of E. F. Grable, Michigan who betrayed the Maintenance of Way strike; Horace Baker, Ohio, and Edwin P. Morrow, Kentucky, to be members of the board.

One of the first legislative steps of the new committee undoubtedly will be repeal of the Pullman Baggage and Transportation Surcharge rates. No less than six amendments have been put before the committee on this subject.

More Proof of Prosperity.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 15.—The Holland Banking Company, largest state bank in Missouri outside of Saint Louis and Kansas City, failed to open its doors today, following two runs last week. It had resources of $7,000,000.

Discharge Men on Big Railroad; Plea for the Five-Day Week Fails

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—One hundred and fifty employes of the Chicago and Alton shops were laid off today to cut operating expenses. The management refused an offer of the 1,600 men remaining to accept a five-day week schedule in lieu of the lay-off.

NEEDLE WORKERS IN NEW YORK FIGHT FOR AGREEMENT

Quit Work for Eleven Obstinate Bosses

(By The Federated Press.)

NEW YORK.—Garment workers employed by eleven New York firms have downed their needles and shears in strike to enforce existing agreements. Negotiations for a settlement have been opened but an understanding has not yet been reached.

Commenting upon this conflict, The Advance, official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, states that most of the employers involved in this dispute "seem unable to learn from experience that an agreement is effective for the entire period for which it is written and that the mere opening of a new season does not mean a new agreement."

The Joint Board is determined this time to make it unmistakable to both to manufacturers and contractors that the program for enforcing the agreement in the market and safeguarding the public thru the maintenance of union conditions in the shop is going to be carried out to the letter.

It is stated at union headquarters that the employers' offensive is due to a desire to exploit the present abnormal unemployment. An attempt to lower wages and working standards at a moment when jobs are at a premium is believed by the employers to stand an excellent chance of success. The Union differs with this assumption and is now struggling to defeat the employers' campaign.

Rats Raid New York.

NEW YORK.—Rats described as "as big as cats" are terrorizing sections of the East Side. Recently three persons in one house were attacked. A three months old baby narrowly escaped death when she was bitten on the wrist. Tenements are in an uproar because people cannot sleep for fear of being bitten.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Jury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Daily or Weekly? That is the Question! What is Your Answer? See Page 2

WHITE WASH STANDARD OIL IN PEKIN BLAST

Expect Coroner's Jury to Favor Rockefeller

By TOM TIPPETT
(Special to "The Daily Worker")

PEKIN, ILL.—In a report that comes within washes the company "white" blamer for the fatal explosion in the dry starch works of the Corn Products Refining Plant here, Jan. 8, the investigation into the cause of the disaster is a hot box in a motor, that someone had failed to oil for a long spell of time."

With two additional deaths on Jan. 15, the number killed now is 42 with 17 remaining victims horribly burned in hospitals. Some of these will die, others will be blind, and otherwise crippled for life. All but one body has been recovered from the wreckage. Whether it will ever be found is a matter of conjecture here. The missing number 16.

The investigation into the cause of the catastrophe was conducted by Harold J. Brice, engineer in charge of the testing laboratories of the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, and John C. Gamber, state fire marshal. The word negligence is not mentioned in their report altho it is obvious, even from their own conclusions, that failure to keep motors oiled to the extent that one of them burnt out, in the presence of inflammable fumes and dust, is in itself criminal.

The over heated motor, according to the report, "apparently" caused an explosion in the grinding room, the force of which was impeded because of accomodating construction of the glass walled building. The sparks set up ignition, the report continues, when the flames shot thru the conveyor to the dry starch building from the grinding room and set off the dust that completely demolished the building and killed the twelve employes there. This version is exactly as was reported in The Daily Worker, Jan. 6, except that no account was given for the original spark.

This disaster, according to the report, has taught much on the subject of explosions. In the future, it says, all buildings in which explosions are liable to occur, must be built remote from the safer portions of the plant. These buildings must have walls and roofs of glass so that explosions easily break them and spend their force on the outside instead of demolishing the plant as was done here.

No mention is made in the report of suction fans to eliminate the explosive dust and fumes, to prevent explosions altogether. It is pointed out by the workers at the plant, that explosions—even in properly constructed buildings, that blow out glass walls and tear off roofs, at the same time kills working men, even tho the plant is saved from destruction.

Plans will be installed in the new building, however, it is understood here. No mention is made of them for obvious reasons. In all the reams of material that have been printed on the explosion here, not a line appears regarding suction fans altho their absence is the first thing mentioned when workers are interviewed.

The coroner's jury, comprised of three anti-labor newspaper representatives, two retired farmers and a banker will held their inquest after the remaining dead man has been taken out of the wreckage or when hopes of discovering his bits of flesh have been abandoned.

The investigators, in their report, "appreciate the co-operation they received in their work from the officials of the company." The Corn Products Refining Company is a subsidiary of Standard Oil.

RAILWAY TELEGRAPHERS ON C. M. AND ST. P. IN STRIKE REFERENDUM

Telegraphers on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, affiliated with the Railway department of the American Federation of Labor, have taken a strike vote on the application of the decision of the railway board granting the members of the organization an increase of two cents per hour.

The contention of the union is that the two cent increase was a minimum and that in many instances the decision of the board granted considerably more than that amount to certain classes of workers.

The strike vote followed the failure of a committee of the union to adjust the matter and the result will be known in a few days.

To All Members Chicago YWL

On Wednesday, Jan. 16, at 7 p. m. a special meeting of the Chicago Central Executive Committee has been called at 1009 N. State St., Room 214. This meeting will deal with one of the organizational problems of the YWL in Chicago, which requires immediate solution. It is imperative that every member of the Chicago CEC be present to deliberate upon this matter.

Mistake in Greeting of Amalgamated Local No. 39.

In the greeting of Local No. 39, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, to the Daily Worker, appearing in yesterday's issue, the signatures should have been those of A. Beck, president, and Jacob Gossman, secretary, instead of the signature of Hyman Blumfield, former president of this local of the Amalgamated.

The Gold Dust Twins of Politics

[illegible]

On the Republican National Committee there are 19 bankers; 8 bankers & capitalists; 4 professional political bureaucrats; 4 who call the world their own; six farmers, but who are in reality, wealthy corn & cotton growers; 2 manufacturers; 2 newspaper publishers; 1 public utilities director; 1 lumber man; and one each in the chemical, sugar and mining industries. Here we have a hundred per cent control of the Republican Party by business, especially Wall Street.

The situation with the Democratic National Committee is precisely the same. Here the lawyers number 36; bankers 9; publishers 2; contractors 2; capitalists 4; professional politicians 4; farmers 2; lumber operators 2; capitalists 2; and bankers, lawyers & lumber operators, oil magnates, and dealers one each. Again we have not a single worker or poor farmer on the controlling committee of this Party.

These facts and figures establish beyond any doubt the fact that the Republican and Democratic Parties are the Gold Dust Twins of the country's politics.

American Workers to Open Soup Kitchen in Germany

Three years ago when the worst drought known in the history of Russia unleashed the dogs of famine upon a year-torn country, the German workers, like the American, came to the immediate assistance of their Russian brothers.

Now the situation is reversed.

Russia has been steadily building up, while Germany has been steadily running into decline, until the workers are faced with a threatened unprecedented famine.

True to their spirit of international solidarity with the workers of other lands, the Russians are coming to the assistance of the Germans. Not in the spirit of charity. But in the spirit of solidarity with their comrades who are suffering gas a result of a decaying capitalist order which makes it possible for the rich to eat and the poor to starve.

The International Arbeiter Hilfe Komitee which mobilized the workers of the world in behalf of the Russians, has now called upon the workers of the world again, in behalf of the starving German workers.

The Friends of Soviet Russia, which is the American branch of this Committee, has therefore organized itself into the Committee for International Workers' Aid, and as Friends of Workers' Germany has called upon all its affiliations to enter a drive for relief of German workers, their wives and children.

In response to this call, Boston, Chicago, New York, Cleveland, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Superior, Youngstown and Milwaukee have already replied definitely.

In each of these cities conferences have been called, inviting all German trade unions and fraternal organizations, as well as all other sympathetic bodies to send delegates. Tag days, house to house canvasses, bazaars, socials, moving picture shows and mass drives will be pointed to help open an American Soup Kitchen in Germany.

There is no time to lose. We must all put our shoulder to the wheel and work as we did during the Russian famine. We raised $930,000 plus $250,000 worth of clothing and medicine for the Russians. We can do at least half as well for the Germans.

OPEN THE AMERICAN SOUP KITCHEN BY FEBRUARY FIRST!

An initial outlay of $500 for equipment and a pledge of $2,000 monthly for maintenance will do it.

Christ's Disciples Ineligible Under Immigration Law

(By Crusader Service.)

NEW YORK.—The efforts of the Anglo-saxon advocates of Nordic domination in the United States to discourage immigration from the countries of Southern Europe through the Johnson Immigration Bill, now before the House, came in for denunciation on the part of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise at the Metropolitan Auditorium.

Rabbi Wise denounced the Ku Klux Klan and the other advocates of the bill and demanded fair legislation on the matter of immigration restriction.

He said hat the proposed measure would have excluded Christ and the Twelve Apostles.

GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY HAS STRICTER MEASURES

"Only one who works in a factory or has been discharged from a factory as an unemployed can from now on become a member of the Communist Party of Germany. He must name as recommendations two trustworthy comrades who have been members of the Party at least two years. Whoever turns traitor to the Party or even steals into the ranks of the Party as a spy has forfeited his life and is subject to the revolutionary Party justice." From the regulations of the Communist Party of Germany.

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c ar issue

THIRD THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
	Allied Printing Trades Council, 58 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
275	Amal. Clothing Workers, 400 S. Halsted St.
227	Boiler Makers, 1904 W North Ave.
97	Bookbinders, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
11	Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill.
1046	Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
1140	Carpenters, 4416 S. Halsted St.
241	Carpenters, 1445 Emma St.
424	Carpenters, South Chi., 1107 Michigan Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
2182	Carpenters, 1111 Chicago Ave.
2290	Carpenters, 4238 S. Halsted St.
134	Electrical, 1847 Ogden Ave.
702	Electricians, 7471 Dante Ave.
218	Engineers, 2122 Blackhawk St.
429	Florists and Engineers, 2456 W 39th St.
451	Firemen and Engineers, 3110 Commercial Ave.
793	Hod Carriers, South Chi. 2181 E. 92d St.
225	Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 331 W Van Buren St.
100	Ladies' Garment Workers, 325 W Van Buren St.
330	Moulders, 119 S. Throop St.
	Painters' District Council, 1444 W. Adams St.
271	Painters, Desp. Hall, Chicago Heights.
281	Plumbers (Railway), Monroe and Peoria Sts.
605	Plumbers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
597	Railway Carmen, 152 and Ashland Ave.
56	Railway Clerks, 175 W. Jackson Blvd.
54	Rain Coat Makers, 331 W Van Buren St.
425	Sheet Metal, 1438 Wentworth Ave.
14472	Sign Hangers, 814 W Harrison St.
178	Stage Employes, Masonic Temple, 19 S. La Salle St.
	Stone Cutters, 159 W. Washington St.
130	Switchmen, 12 W. Adams St.
727	Teamsters (Auto), 216 S. Ashland Ave.
753	Teamsters, 9246 Houston Ave.
754	Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland Ave.
705	Unskilled, 188 W. Washington St.

(Note: Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up at your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

Work Daily for "The Daily"

Douglas Park English Branch

A very successful educational session was held at the last meeting of the branch. Every inch of space in the meeting place was taken up, one new member was enlisted, and W. F. Kruse, returned from abroad, was the speaker

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Daily or Weekly?

Our mail is going to undergo a big increase in the hours just ahead. We can feel it coming. But that is what we want and expect.

We want our readers to let us know from it how the Daily Worker whether we shall publish Daily or Weekly installments of the already world-famous Russian novel, "A Week."

We want our readers to get the greatest possible enjoyment out of the reading of this tremendous piece of literature. Will this be secured thru the appearance of installments daily, or one installment each week in the Magazine Section.

We cannot make up our own mind in this matter. What do you say? Write your views to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois. Do it at once! We want to go ahead with the publication of this example of the new literature that is a direct result of the world-influencing Russian Revolution. How shall we do it?

FARMER LABOR FLAYS HEALTH HEAD BUNDESEN

Charge Bundesen Aided the Milk Trust.

That the Health Department aided the Milk Trust in the strike which was settled on a compromise basis was the statement made by Frank H. Fowler, of the Farmer Labor Party, in a speech at Lake County Park.

"This strike taught the farmers of Lake County a valuable lesson," declared Mr. Fowler. "It was the first time they were engaged in such a battle and they never before realized the value of co-operation. On the eve of the settlement they were fighting with more determination than ever and the supply of milk to Chicago was practically stopped."

Message to Chicago Labor.

Milk distributors were driven to the extreme of carrying empty milk cans to their plants in order to fool the farmers into believing that they were getting enough milk to supply their customers.

In a special statement to workers of Chicago thru the Daily Worker, Mr. Fowler said:

"The milk producers had the entire co-operation of the Chicago consumers in this fight. The latter knew that the producer had expended millions on his barns and herds to satisfy the requirements of the Chicago Health Department, yet in spite of this the health department, in the possession of a card showing the condition of every one of our milk producing premises as a result of individual inspection, permitted milk to come to Chicago from barns which were never visited by a Chicago health inspector.

Our investigators reported that the conditions of some of these plants which supplied milk to this city during the dairy strike were unlawfully certain. Thus was the loyalty of the producers in the Chicago milk district to the consumers of this city rewarded by a health official.

We appreciate the hand of fellowship extended to us by the Chicago Federation of Labor and the other bodies and labor publications which did everything in their power to assist us in the fight.

The milk producers have been brought into closer association with the city workers than ever before, and furthermore they had an experience in the necessity for organization which will stand them in good stead in the future. The Milk Producers Association has come out of this fight much stronger than it went into it, retaining the complete confidence of its own members to the end.

The strike was settled at $2.67½ a hundred pounds, a compromise between the $2.75 asked by the producers, and the $2.60 offered by the distributors.

Frank H. Kullman, vice-president of the Bowman Dairy Company, was loud in his praise of the fairness of Dr. Bundesen. He had good reason to be, according to the leaders of the milk producers.

In this fight the milk farmers learned that they cannot expect any support from capitalist politicians, but that they must throw in their lot with the city workers who are exploited by the same interests.

RAILWAY UNIONS TRY SETTLEMENT WITHOUT BOARD

General Conference to Meet in Chicago

Wage negotiations are still going on between officials of the railroads west of Chicago and the train service brotherhoods looking to the settlement of a new wage scale and working agreement. The brotherhoods are still working under the terms of an agreement that expired last October. If an increase in wages is won it is expected it will be retroactive.

Both sides seem anxious to settle their differences without the intervention of the railroad labor board.

L. E. Sheppard, head of the Order of Railway Conductors, hopes to be able to arrange a general parley in Chicago soon. "I have every reason to hope that there will be a conference soon." But he has no idea when it will take place.

The United States Railroad Labor Board said that it had no information that such a conference is being arranged. We have no reason to believe such a conference is being arranged.

Bituminous Wage Conference

JACKSONVILLE, Fl.—The conference of bituminous mine owners and union officials to negotiate a wage agreement in order to avoid a coal strike April 1, and which is to meet here Feb. 11, will be attended by 64 representatives, eight operators and eight miners, coming from each of the four big coal producing states in the central competitive field, including Pennsylvania.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—An organization meeting of a state conference for Progressive Political Action will be held in Columbus, Jan. 20. The call is sent to the unions and central bodies by the executive board, Ohio State Federation of Labor.

The Land for the Users!

Half of Porto Rico's Children Illiterate After 25 Years Under Brutalities of U. S. Imperialism

[illegible]

WINITSKY HEARS OF PARDON ACTION TWO DAYS LATER

Gets Copy of "Freiheit" by Accident

NEW YORK.—Harry Winitsky general manager of the New York daily, "Freiheit," who was pardoned from a 5 to 10 year prison sentence for "criminal syndicalism" this week, received news of his pardon in a strange manner.

Winitsky happened to be in Philadelphia, attending a conference. When he casually picked up a two-day-old copy of the "Freiheit" and read that Governor Smith had granted Winitsky and others complete restoration of civil rights. He paused, rubbed his eyes and concluded that the "Freiheit" must have fallen victim to a hoax. Nevertheless, he stepped to the telephone and called the Philadelphia "Bulletin." He was connected with the local city editor.

"I'm interested in the case of this man, Winitsky," he told the editor. "Can you tell me anything about this gossip that he's been pardoned by the governor?"

"Why, sure," was the reply. It's all over our front page. Of course, it's true."

Winitsky is celebrating tonight by turning the tables on the world. At a ball given by the National Defense Committee of the Labor Defense Council, there will be a good-natured farce in which Winitsky will play the role of judge Bitlow, former cell-mate of Winitsky at Dannemore state prison, will be sergeant of police Winitsky spend the evening sentencing his comrades to 20 and 30 cent fines for dancing with another man's wife—or with themselves. Proceeds of the court procedure at the ball will be devoted to the political prisoners' fund.

Winitsky was convicted in April, 1920 on charges based upon his writings and activities in the communist movement. For two years he submitted to the harshes treatment that could be concoted by the Department of Justice "Americanda. He was beaten repeatedly and brutally, treatened with confinement in an insane asylum and "framed" on false charges of attempted murder made by an embittered prison warden at the Department of Justice's instigation.

Two weeks ago the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court flatly refused his plea for a new trial. Meanwhile, his attorneys submitted a petition for pardon. Winitsky himself declined to seek that escape. In granting an unreserved pardon, Governor Smith established a precedent in this state in releasing a convicted man who is at liberty. Winitsky was freed from Sing Sing in May, 1922, on $5,000 bond offered by the American Civil Liberties Union.

N. Y. Pressman President Flays 'Monarch' Berry

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

NEW YORK CITY.—"The constitution forced upon the membership by an unscrupulous union machine has established a real monarchy in our union," is how Philip Umstaedter, president of the Printing Pressman's Union No. 51, chapter, issued yesterday the result of the nominations in the International Printing Pressmen's Union, the consequences of which were proclaimed from Tennessee by "Major" George L. Berry.

"It is shameless the way it suits Berry to declare now that the results of the nominations are an approval by the membership of his administration in office which distinguished itself by strike-breaking," Umstaedter himself. The opponents of Berry nominated three candidates. But as a result of provisions in the statutes none of these candidates could get the support of a sufficient number of local unions. These statutes can only be changed by the Convention which convenes in autumn. But as the elections of delegates and the composition of the convention are dependent upon the same statutes a change is of course impossible. Our situation can be compared only with that under an autocratic monarchy, with George L. Berry at the head."

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

CONCERT TO AID SIGMAN VICTIMS CONTINUE FIGHT

Blacklist Used Against Needle trades Militants

The Progressive members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Chicago who have been expelled from the union by President Sigman, are now through the alliance of the union chief with the bosses, barred from employment in shops under the jurisdiction of the I. L. G. W. U.

With a viciousness heretofore unknown to the American labor movement a campaign of slugging, fines, and expulsions has been carried out against the most active builders of the union. Taken from the job, many of them with wives and families depending on them, they are still determined to continue the fight against the bureaucrats.

Meyer Perlsten, Sigman's tool in Chicago, has the union treasury at his disposal to carry out his campaign of disruption. Tens of thousands of dollars that should be used in organizing work have been squandered in this way.

The workers who are making this fight for progressivism in the needle trades are in need of funds to continue the fight. The Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. of Chicago has arranged for a mass meeting and concert to raise funds for continuing the struggle.

All needle trades workers opposed to Sigman-Peristein blacklist unionism should come to the assistance of these workers. Their side of the story has to be told in leaflet. This costs money.

The mass meeting and concert will be held in the Ashland Auditorium February 10th. The price of admission is 25 cents. The speakers and program to be announced later.

NEGROES HARD HIT AS JOBLESS CRISIS GROWS DEEPER

Thousand Asked Aid in Chicago in December

The reports of charity organizations indicate that unemployment is on the increase. Edwin C. Jones of the United Charities of Chicago said: "Unemployment first makes itself felt in the Legal Aid department. People who are thrown out of work are unable to collect back wages and small sums owing to them and they appeal to the Legal Aid.

It is not until they are unemployed for some time that they appeal for charitable help. During December 571 new appeals were received by the United Charities as compared with 578 in 1922. Of these appeals help was asked because of unemployment in 98 cases as compared with 78 such appeals last year. That is an increase of about 25 per cent.

Unemployment is affecting Negroes first, the report indicates. Often aid is asked because of unemployment where it is not the primary cause, as in the case of desertions and imprisonment of the family bread-winner. Over 1,000 persons asked for legal aid December as compared with 743 the year previous. Of these 331 were for the collection of wages as compared with 187 the year before. Only 56 persons asked help in collecting small debts a year ago December as against 208 this December.

"HERO" OF HERRIN RAIDS KEEPS "45" ON ROOM TABLE

While "Daily Worker" Interviews Him.

Klan Young who headed an army of 100 race hatred Americans-Ku Klux Klansmen in raids on hundreds of homes in Williamson county, (Ill.), where 23 people were murdered with burning the homes of foreign-born workers, was interviewed by Daily Worker at the Congress Hotel.

Young ignored questions directed to him about the alleged burning of homes by his "army."

"I got all the best elements of the community behind me and we cleaned up," he proudly boasted.

Young received the Daily Worker reporter in his room at the Congress Hotel trying to look real hardboiled. On a table lay a large 45-caliber Colts automatic pistol.

Young had a habit of keeping silent until a question was asked and then talking about anything but the subject of the question.

His chin seemed to need continual shoving out to support the illusion he tried to create of being hardboiled.

"Some fool called the troops in. It was a big mistake." That was the answer to the question "Are you a Klansman?"

"Down in Williamson County we had all our enemies on the run. We have shown those people their places and we will keep them there."

"I intend to go back to Herrin tonight."

Klan Tries to Run Sheriff

MARION, Ill.—Sheriff George Galligan of Williamson County today asked Governor Small to withdraw the three companies of state troops sent here to quiet conditions resulting from the civil war started by the Ku Klux Klan.

CONGRESS HEARS FROM BIG UNION OF FARM-LABOR

Spokesmen from Three States in Capitol

(By Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Committees and members of both houses of congress have been heartened during the past week, from the leaders of the newest and perhaps most significant of all the farm organizations in the United States—the Farm Union of America.

State presidents of the organization from Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas have come here, and patiently have explained to the lawmakers that something more than the farmers and farm workers in the south and west have joined the Farmer-Labor union since it was formed three years ago in an obscure Texas town, and that this represents the largest and most important development in a grass roots in the hisory of agrarian movements.

Feel Solves Just Workers.

For the is a league of farmers who consider themselves ordinary workingmen, like the men who follow other trades. They say their land, or their leases, and their livestock and other equipment is just their kits of tools for carrying on their trade. They want a living wage, and they propose to affiliate with the other organized workers for mutual protection.

During the railway shopmen's strike of last year, the locals of the Farmer-Labor union in the southwest furnished supplies to the strikers and saw to it that no strikebreakers were recruited in their territory. After the cotton crop ripened, the strikers, went out to the farms and picked cotton, free for their union friends.

Want U. S. Labor Rate

Political action is one of the main objects of the union, and it is in support of the Norris-Sinclair foreign marketing bill that they have come to Washington at his time. Meanwhile they are using a system of pooling and marketing their crop through their own expert and bonded sales agents.

"The day when organized farmers can be used to combat the organized workers of the towns is rapidly vanishing," said President Thompson of the Arkansas branch. "Our farmers are applauding what the British Labor Party is doing, and we think the American people are fundamentally capable of as good a job."

The Industries for the workers!

Boost the Newsstand Sales

The Daily Worker is on the newsstands in Chicago. It can be secured from the stands in "The Loop" and in all the working-class sections of the city.

While every reader should become a subscriber, we must interest thousands, tens of thousands of non-readers to get their copies of The Daily Worker on the newsstands.

This can be done in part by getting the newsboys to give The Daily Worker a good display on the stands.

Let every subscriber, therefore, at least for the coming week, EVERY DAY, buy an extra copy of The Daily Worker on the stands and urge the newsboy to give The Daily a good display. Then use this extra copy of The Daily as a sample copy to interest each worker in your shop or in your neighborhood.

Do this for The Daily and thus help get tens of thousands of new readers.

NORRIS BLAST BARES BANKS' FARMER WAR

Chambers of Commerce Boycotted by Co-Ops

BY LAURENCE TODD

Special Correspondent of the Federated Press

WASHINGTON, — Triumph of truth over propaganda concerning the robbery of grain farmers in the Northwest was proclaimed in the Senate by Senator Norris, chairman, committee on agriculture. He declared that the report and order issued "after fair investigation and quasi trial" by the federal trade commission against the Minneapolis chamber bears out everything the farmers of North Dakota and Minnesota have been saying for ten years past concerning this monopoly.

This report and order, Norris said, ought to be printed by the Senate as a public document, since there would be a great demand for it from the farmers. Senator Smoot, for the administration, objected and so blocked its printing. Norris promised to read it into the Congressional Record, later, if necessary, in order that enough copies might be had.

Following Administration Favors.

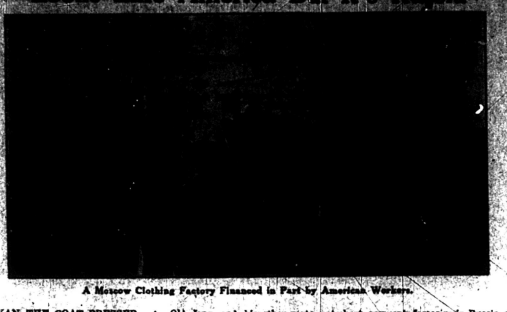
Coming just after the attempt of the Coolidge campaign managers to kidnap the North Dakota delegation to the Republican convention, through favors to Senators Ladd and Frazier, this official proof of the justice of the farmers' struggle on the one hand and of the administration's essential anti-farmer and pro-monopoly policy on the other, had a clarifying effect on the political situation. It gave new courage to the group who had sat up nearly all night with Ladd and Frazier, protesting against the indorsement of Coolidge, which had been voted by the North Dakota Republican state committee, and demanding that they get actively into the fight to instruct the North Dakota delegation for LaFollette.

The federal trade commission has found: "By means of boycott the ... chamber and the members thereof conspired and agreed among themselves and with others to induce its members to refuse to buy from, sell to or otherwise deal with, the Equity Cooperative exchange, its stockholders or the members of the St. Paul Grain exchange. The said respondents have for more than ten years last past been engaged in a conspiracy and agreement among themselves and with others to annoy, embarrass and destroy the business of the said Equity Cooperative exchange, its stockholders and the St. Paul Grain exchange and its members, with the purpose and intent to monopolize and maintain for said chamber and its members a monopoly of the grain trade at Minneapolis, Minn., and within a hundred miles thereof."

The Equity has 17,500 members, in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana and Wisconsin, about 90% of its stock being owned by grain farmers. The commission finds that among the unfair methods used by the Minneapolis chamber against it were (a) publication of false statements concerning the financial standing and business methods of the cooperative exchanges; (b) instituting vexatious or unfounded litigation against the cooperative exchanges to injure their credit or reputation; (c) compelling members of the chamber to refuse to deal with members or customers of the cooperative exchanges because of the patronage dividend plan of the cooperatives; (d) preventing telegraph companies from furnishing price quotations on grain to the cooperatives. False and misleading statements concerning the financial affairs of the Equity were published in the Fargo Forum, Fargo Courier News, the Cooperative Manager and Farmer, and the National Grain Grower and Equity News, at the instance of the Minneapolis chamber. The Cooperative Manager and Farmer, controlled by the Secretary of the Minneapolis chamber, was the worst offender in this campaign of malicious lying concerning the cooperatives.

The Poor Fish says: Throwing the ball in Washington has now given way to milking the cow. Magnus Johnson has set a new style in politics.

Looks Like America But It's Russia



A Moscow Clothing Factory Financed in Part by American Workers.

IVAN THE COAT PRESSER

BY ROBERT W. DUNN

(For The Federated Press)

MOSCOW.—Ivan Pavlovitch is an old timer among Russian clothing workers. Ivan worked in Russian garment shops in the days of czardom, in fact he has been handling a pressing iron since 1890 when he was apprenticed on a 14-hour day, some times 16 hours, to one of the Presnia district of Moscow. (Ivan is the man with the beard facing the camera.)

Old Ivan was asked by The Federated Press correspondent what he thought of present conditions as compared with the old days before the revolution, the trade union and the shop committee. The old coat presser answered quickly: "A thousand times better now, a thousand times." He pointed around to the well and windows of his room and told of the days when he worked in a dark hole of a shop instead of in this well lighted, airy building.

Old Ivan and his other mates at the bench and the ironing table tell us that in their shop as in the other Russian clothing shops employment is steady and continuous. Even those who have worked in America and in England for better wages than they are now receiving appreciate the regular and steady employment.

Ivan and his friends work in the Optimo Technichiskaya factory in Moscow, one of the model plants of the All-Russian Cothing syndicate. This plant as well as the syndicate itself is directed by a former Baltimore tailor, B. Bograchov one of the "red directors" who are learning in the Russian industries better than any capitalist expert of the old order.

The clothing industry with its organizing talent trained in American shops and its capital raised in part by Americans, workers through The Russian American Industrial corporation, has during the last year made an enviable record of progress. The best garment factories in Russia are included in the All-Russian Clothing syndicate, a state trading organization comprising the unified and nationalized factories of seven Russian cities.

This syndicate in which over 500 American workers have invested and from which they have already received a dividend, comprises 24 factories and 18,000 workers. The sales during the 15 months from July 1, 1922, to Oct. 1, 1923, amounted to $14,350,000. The sales during the first nine months of 1923 averaged $1,150,000 per month. The profits of the syndicate amounted to more than 10 per cent on the invested capital. A part of this profit has been paid to the American stockholders.

The machines in Ivan's factory including the gas iron that he swings were sent to Russia through the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, which was organized in 1922 by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

MANY IDLE IN CHICAGO IN NEEDLE TRADES

Amalgamated Plans to Meet "Quiet Crisis"

These "quiet periods" in the clothing industry in Chicago, The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are trying to meet by new plans. The clothing industry under the present system of individual manufacturers in competition with each other, works in spurts and starts. Big profits at first with a view to satisfying the needs of the people, no real relief can be provided.

But in the meantime temporary measures must be undertaken, to enable the workers to exist during the slack periods such as the one which now prevails in the clothing industry.

Workers Need Relief.

The Chicago office of the Amalgamated is besieged with demands for relief. Recently the union appropriated $25,000 for the relief of unemployed members. That sum was gone in three weeks. Approximately 800 clothing workers received help.

Many members were under the impression that under the terms of the unemployment insurance agreement entered into between the union and the clothing manufacturers, unemployment benefits would be paid at once. Dr. Leo Wolfman, who is in charge of this department for the Amalgamated assures the members that payments will begin in about two months.

Bosses Seek Reductions.

The manufacturers are also coming around looking for "relief" in the form of reductions in prices. But they now have a union to deal with, not like the old days when they dealt individually with the tailors and could do very much as they pleased. There will be no wage reductions.

The Amalgamated employment office, a free clearing house for jobs for members of the union. Work is apportioned according to seniority rights. Those can work in any shop under the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated without a union card.

Workers Discuss Problems.

Shop meetings are held daily where the workers discuss their problems. These meetings are addressed by experienced organizers and members of economics who know that the present crisis in the industry is quite natural under capitalism and are seeking ways to avoid them.

The Amalgamated has a fine library for the use of the members at 328 S. Halsted St. Here the union members can learn history and economics and every branch of knowledge that is necessary to understand their position in life.

Anatole France Ill

PARIS — Anatole France was brought from his country home near Tours, seriously ill following an attack of the grip. He was taken to a hospital where his condition was said to be critical. Anatole France will be 80 years old in April.

For more than fifty years Anatole France has been famous as an author and critic. As a young man he achieved fame in the Dreyfus affair.

Some time ago he joined the Communist Party of France.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

"To Catastrophe!"

LA FOLLETTE ASKS CONGRESS FREE THE PHILIPPINES

Workers and Farmers of U. S. Back Demand

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator LaFollette has introduced a bill in Congress to give complete independence to the Philippine Islands.

Freedom for the Filipino people would be welcome by every worker and farmer in this country. The broad masses of workers and farmers have no interest in being partners to the exploitation and oppression of the eleven million Filipinos. The workingmen of this country are not overanxious to get into another war to save the imperial possessions and spheres of influence of our capitalists.

But we are ready to bet dollars against doughnuts that in the welter of legislative nonsense and quack remedies—all together more than three thousand in number—now before Congress—there isn't a chance in three thousand that the proposal will ever come out of the committee room, let alone get to the floor of Congress for action. Of course, we are not foolhardy enough to expect Coolidge to allow the bill to pass when his Secretary of War Weeks is himself tied up with big financial interests having huge investments there.

There is only one way in which the Filipino people can ever win freedom from their American imperialistic exploiters. The workingmen and farmers of the Philippines must get together with their American brothers and drive out their common oppressors. The trade unions and the political organizations of the workers and farmers should lose no time in uniting together in an immediate big campaign to free the Philippines from Wall Street domination.

LENSKY HERE TO PLEAD CAUSE OF POLISH WORKERS

Shows Polish Mark at 5,000,000 to Dollar

Poland has the most reactionary government in Europe today. As the vassal of France she has outdone all her neighbors in persecutions of workers and radicals. Poland feels that she is absolutely dependent on France, therefore the reaction of the Polish politicians. The Polish politicians do not consider themselves the representatives of the Polish people but the servant of French Capitalism.

Four years of the rule of the servants of French imperialism has pushed down the value of the Polish mark from 10 for a dollar to 5,000,000 for a dollar.

Relief for Terror Victims.

Those are the outstanding facts of the Polish situation as seen by J. Lensky, who is now in this country representing the workers of Poland and trying to organize a campaign for the relief of the victims of Polish reaction.

"From the beginning the Polish republic has been militaristic. Under the protection of France, who was willing to furnish her arms, she spent 45 per cent of her income for militarism. Is it any wonder her industries could not develop?

"The government was forced to give subsidies to industry. The capitalists used the money thus received to speculate, thus decreasing the value of the mark.

"Because of the dependency of industry on the government and the attitude of the government toward the workers, all struggles become political struggles. The capitalists and manufacturers as individuals are not to blame, it all goes back to the servants of French imperialism, the government. When the workers strike and receive a raise the value of the mark decreases and they are worse off than before.

"The workers are taking a larger part in the struggle for political power by electing Communists to office in their labor unions. They are appealing to the 'REDS' more and more for guidance.

"For instance, at the Congress of the Trade Unions of the Textile workers, all offices were filled by Communists.

"The Communist Party as a political organization is outlawed. Yet membership in the Communist Party of people are sent to prison for eight and ten years. The prisons are full of political opponents of the present government of Poland.

"The only program the government has for the workers is to set one nationality against another. The so-called minority nationalities are persecuted in many ways.

"Land belonging to Ukrainians and Ruthenians is given to ex-soldiers. In this way the government avoids infringing on the rights of the big land owners and creates hatred among workers."

Work Daily for "The Daily F"

Grant Shopmen's Petition

WASHINGTON.—The petition of certain striking shopmen of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway for a review of decisions of lower courts denying them a jury trial in contempt cases growing out of the 1922 shopmen's strikes, was granted today by the Supreme Court.

CZARISTS IN 'FRISCO FIND SOVIET POLICE BAR PATH TO FAME

BY CARL BRANNIN

Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press

SAN FRANCISCO.—Gen. Apollo Levantovuyev, former brigade commander in the czar's army, has established headquarters, in this city and is training forces for active service.

Instead, however, of harboring designs against the Bolshevik government, the general's military ambition is confined to "cleaning up" on the terrain of the Emporium department store.

He is commander-in-chief of the mop and broom squad, which is composed of several members of his old brigade. It is reported that these ex-privates are quite punctilious in the observance of military etiquette and always give the Chief his proper salute.

"Count" Baronov has a plan which beats mopping floors. He leaped into the local limelight with the statement on the front page of the San Francisco Chronicle, archreactionary daily, that he had organized a company in this city, consisting of 33,000 soldiers and 1000 officers to spring at Siberia on short notice for the purpose of restoring the line of Czar Nicholas to the Russian throne, wherever that is.

The "count" claims that he has found friendly ears in diplomatic and business circles in the United States and that he would have jumped long before this had it not been for the strong patrol of soviet troops on the Siberian border. He says that he is surely going to plunge within six months' time. Other daily papers made no mention of this new monarchist hope.

Perhaps he has already secured enough publicity to establish connections with Rotary clubs and such like for lectures on the advantages of royalist rule.

Jacob Task Urges Friends at Party to Boost the Daily

Special to "The Daily Worker"

BOSTON.—Jacob Task, one of the active comrades in the Workers Party branch did his bit in the Daily Worker campaign. Comrade Task is also a member of Branch No. 18, of the Independent Workmen's Circle.

Dec. 16th, his friends gave a surprise birthday party in his honor. It was his 80th birthday. Comrade Task in his experience in the labor movement has learned that the press is an important instrument in the everyday struggles of the workers. He urged those present to buy shares and subs for the only real working class daily. Many of those present subscribed to the Daily Worker. Good boy, Jacob! That's the spirit!

Fear Actors' Strike.

NEW YORK.—A strike of actors is threatened if the Producing Managers Association does not settle with the Actors Equity. Managers are seeking legal advice on the contract proposed by the Equity and some legal sharks say the form of closed shop outlined by the Actors' Union would be illegal.

Amalgamation means strength!

"Let 'Em Die, the Company Is Insured"

BY LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Go tell them in Pekin, Ill. that for the five years ending Dec. 31, 1923, the profits of Corn Products Refining Co. have averaged 18.15 a share for the owners of the common stock. And add that the total profits from operation during this period will reach $90,000,00.

For, on Jan. 3, 1924, in the Pekin plant of this branch of Standard Oil, the lives of 40 wage earners were sacrificed to the demand of the oil dynasty for greater profits. In the interest of petty economy and the open shop ordinary recognition were abolished. The explosion of Jan. 3 was the direct result.

Now, when the bodies of the victims are scarcely buried, President Bedford and the directors will continue counting their undiminished profits and discussing the coming 25 per cent stock dividend. The par value of the common stock will also be reduced to $25 to conceal the magnitude of profits. In other words each common stockholder is going to get five shares for every share he now holds.

Forty wage earners were just 40 machines to this great corporation. Like the rest of the plant the company had insured them. In fact insurance of plant and men relieved the company of real interest in precautions against such atrocities of industry. To quote the Wall Street Journal: "Plant was fully covered by fire insurance, it is stated at the New York office, and the company is amply protected by employers' liability insurance gainst suits for loss of life and injuries to workers."

Note also that this disaster to the employes will not affect the business of the corporation. An idle plant in Kansas City will begin to grind and will thus enable the company to continue normal operations. Needless to say the 750 employes who survived the explosion will suffer from unemployment until the Pekin plant has been repaired.

One further point in the financial gossip about this company touches the welfare of the Pekin wage earners and of labor in general. According to the year-end statement, "prospects for larger earnings next year are bright" because the company will open a new, modern grinding plant in Germany in 1924.

Get that.

Corn Products Refining is going to utilize cheap German labor in competition with its American workers. In Germany labor works long hours for very low wages because the military victory of the allies made the German nation a conquered people. So this Standard Oil concern is going to ship corn to Germany and carry on its production for foreign markets with German labor. This will mean less work and eventually longer hours and lower wages in Pekin, Ill., and in other parts of America.

All of which indicates that under the present system a wage earner is just an easily replaced insurable commodity to be purchased wherever the great corporations can find the cheapest supply.

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WALSH CALLS FOR AID TO STARVING GERMAN LABOR

He Will Speak at Big N. Y. Mass Meeting

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

NEW YORK CITY.—Frank P. Walsh, noted liberal attorney for the organized workers, whose services in the packing house and railroad strikes, and whose famous exposes of the brutal exploitation of the Standard Oil Company and more recently his services on behalf of the Communists in the Michigan cases, have made him well known as a friend of labor, has now appealed for aid to the workers of Germany.

Mr. Walsh's statement made to the Friends of Soviet Russia reads: "The workers of Germany, with their wives and helpless children, have been slowly dying of starvation since the close of the war, with all the horrors that such death agonies imply. With cruel indifference the world has looked on. Subconsciously, perhaps, our own country, always generous to suffering humanity, may have visioned them as an enemy people. No one could be so base today as to have such a conscious, deliberate thought.

"With millions of honest working people, peace loving and industrious, upon the brink of death in Germany, it is my hope that the workers of America, roused to action, will pour their aid into Germany so promptly, and in such generous fashion, as to surpass every previous outburst of generosity."

Signed: Frank P. Walsh.

The mass meeting at Cooper Union, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 20th, is the opening event in the campaign being conducted by the Friends of Soviet Russia (American Committee, International Workers Aid). A conference of all workers' organizations to plan wide-spread relief, will be held Sunday afternoon, Jan. 27th, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. All workers should see that their organizations are represented at this conference, and that they give this matter their energetic support.

THE PARTY AT WORK

Workers Party Fights Bosses' Attack on the Foreign-Born

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party today issued a statement calling upon native born workers throughout the country to unite to fight legislation against foreign-born workers and the wholesale deportation of foreign-born workers, known as "Selective Immigration."

These proposed laws, the Workers Party declares, are part of a new attack on the labor movement of this country. They threaten an army of foreign-born workers who will be afraid to organize or strike, because threatened with deportation, the employers hope to smash the unions, establish the open shop, and cut down the wages of the workers of this country.

The statement calls upon native born and foreign-born workers to unite in organizing Councils for Protection of Foreign Born Workers to fight the proposed laws. Mass meetings, literature distribution are proposed as means of arousing the workers. The Councils for Protection of the Foreign Born are to carry on campaigns for organization of all workers in unions and for a Farmer-Labor Party as part of the struggles against the employers.

The statement follows:

FIGHT THE REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN BORN WORKERS

Laws before Congress propose to enslave Foreign Born Workers to aid employers in fighting unions and reducing wages.

The employers of this country are trying to forge a new weapon to aid them in destroying the unions, establishing the open shop and cutting down the standard of living of the workers.

There are pending in Congress, two laws which propose, through "selective immigration" and registration of foreign born workers, to create for the capitalist employers an army of serfs who cannot organize or strike. These laws are backed by the big employers of this country. . . Through them the employers hope to smash the unions, and reduce the standard of living of native and foreign born workers alike.

The Registration of Foreign Born Workers

President Coolidge, in his message to Congress, recommended that every foreign born worker in the country be registered. Others have proposed photographing and finger printing of foreign born workers, like criminals, as part of the registration. House Bill No. 691, by Representative Rosenbloom, now pending in Congress, is designed to carry out the President's recommendation.

"Selective Immigration"

House Bills No. 2900, by Representative Kelly, also pending in Congress, goes further in endeavoring to provide the employers with a slave army of workers. Under this law foreign workers desiring to come to this country are to be inspected by agents of the government in their home countries before being allowed to come. This means that every worker who shows the slightest sign of readiness to fight against the employers for the right to organize in unions, for better wages and shorter hours, will be refused entry into this country. Only the meek and submissive slaves will be allowed to enter.

To make sure that these meek and submissive slaves will remain so, they are to be registered and threatened with deportation should they show the slightest sign of rebellion.

Menace to Native Born and Foreign Born Alike

The proposed laws are a menace to native and foreign born workers alike. The carefully selected, registered, photographed, finger printed foreign born workers are to be the club through which the big employers hope to beat down the standard of living of all the workers of this country.

If the big employers are permitted to create an army of workers, such as these laws will bring into existence, they will have the weapon through which they can smash the unions, establish the open shop, beat down wages and cre e worse conditions of work for every worker in this country.

The registered, finger printed, photographed foreign-born workers will be afraid to join the unions, the employers believe. They are certain these workers will be afraid to participate in strikes. Over their heads, if they dare organize, if they dare strike, the big employers will hold the club of deportation.

Even the American Federation of Labor has recognized the menace of these laws to organized labor. The Portland Convention adopted resolutions denouncing them as measures in the interest of the bosses.

Fight Registration and "Selective Immigration"

But resolutions are not enough for the fight against these laws. The only way Congress can be prevented from enacting these laws for the bosses is through a mighty mass protest by native born and foreign born workers alike. The whole working class of this country must raise its voice against this attempt to enslave it. The workers must sent such a mighty protest to Washington, that even the tools of the bosses who sit in Congress will not dare pass these slave laws.

Organize Councils for Protection of Foreign Born Workers

The way to unite the workers for through the organization of Councils the fight against these slave laws is for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers in every city of the land. Native born and foreign born workers should unite in these councils. A temporary committee should be created in each city to organize a conference through which the Council for Protection of the Foreign Born can be set up.

Every trade union, every labor political body, every fraternal organization of labor and every organization of foreign born workers should send delegates to these conferences.

How to Fight the Slave Laws

The Councils for Protection of Foreign Born Workers must through mass meetings and distribution of literature arouse all the workers of this country to the danger which is menacing them in these proposed slave laws.

The slogan of the Council for Protection of the Foreign Born Workers must be: DOWN WITH THE REGISTRATION, PHOTOGRAPHING AND FINGER-PRINTING LAWS.

The Councils for Protection of Foreign Born Workers should demand FREE IMMIGRATION, so far as capitalist laws are concerned. The only limitation upon immigration should be through a LABOR CONTROL COMMITTEE which should be created by an International Conference of Labor Organizations. This committee should be empowered to control the flow of labor from one country to another in the interest of labor and not in the interest of the capitalists.

The Councils for Protection of Foreign Born Workers should endeavor to rouse the unorganized workers to the need of joining the unions in order to fight against the capitalist bosses. They should carry on campaigns in favor of the Farmer-Labor Party, through which labor, native and foreign, can fight their political battles against the capitalist bosses.

The Workers Party Calls Upon All Workers to Unite Against Slave Laws

The Workers Party of America, calls upon native and foreign born workers to enter into the struggle against these slave laws. It pledges the support of its members and of its organization as a whole to fight to prevent the fulfillment of this part of the whole working class of this country through these laws.

DOWN WITH REGISTRATION, FINGER-PRINTING AND PHOTOGRAPHING!

DOWN WITH "SELECTIVE IMMIGRATION"!

Central Executive Committee
Workers Party of America.
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary.

Capitalists Come To United States As Europe Totters

Roger Babson, the prophet of American business in his weekly letter to his clients tells of the flow of gold from Europe to America in the effort of the capitalists to protect their wealth from the dangers that threaten them. Russia and Germany have already collapsed for business, and the French franc is now selling below five cents on the New York market.

The capitalist being a good internationalist who loves all countries equally provided he can invest his money profitably in them, turns to America where the prospect of a revolution appears to be away beyond the horizon.

The European capitalists are busily engaged in changing their holdings to America in one form or another. This is capitalist patriotism. Their love of native land disappears as soon as that land shows inability to provide them with luxury and ease.

Danes Organize for Russ Trade

MOSCOW.—A mixed Russo-Danish joint-stock company, under the name of "Nordisk Kreditaktieselsk," has been organized, with a capital of five million Danish crowns for financing imports into and exports from Soviet Russia. Mr. Ashberg, Chairman of the Russian Bank of Commerce, Mr. Levin, representative of the Russian State Bank, and three Danish representatives are on the board of directors of the new combine.

Engineer Lange, counseller of the Danish Trade Delegation to Russia, arrived in Petrograd to get acquainted with the conditions of co-operation between the Danish and the Petrograd industries. It is proposed to import machines and also semi-manufactured articles from Denmark to Petrograd, where the latter will be completed and then sold on the Russian market.

Band in Yorkville, N. Y.

An international Band which will play for the workers is being organized in New York City by the Yorkville, New York, Hungarian Branch of the Workers Party. At present it has 30 members and plays at all the affairs of the Hungarian Branch.

Ambitious musicians of every nationality are invited to join. The band practices every Sunday, 10 A. M., at the Hungarian Workers Home, 350 E. 81st St. Bring your instrument.

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NO ROSES FOR POOR IN WILLIAM'S SYMPHONY AT ORCHESTRA HALL

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Music has been the most backward of the arts in reflecting the spirit of the times. The concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening presented a new composition by Leonard Ellwood Smith, "Symphony in A," by R. Vaughan Williams, the English composer.

The symphony opens with a slow movement, done in descriptive style, that depicts the rural scenes of England and the pea life and work of the city is depicted. The second movement is a marvelously strong, inventive piece, full of fire and battle cries against slavery and hunger. In the third movement is the saturday night jollification in the slums of the city. It is a sordid sort of merriment, with suffering in it, and revolt, and deep brutish animal hatred. The last movement is the sullen inexorable Hunger March of the starving. Vaughan Williams holds out no promise of victory for them in his music, only grotesque and gaunt despair. The Thames, the ever flowing, century old river is brought back, absorbing the hungers and sufferings of men thru its ages of solemn wait thru time.

Another British composer, Granville Bantock, was represented on the program with his symphonic picture, "The Pierrot of the Minute". This is a light, fantastical work, picturing in sound the momentary erotic dream of figures of air.

The soloist was the American pianist, Arthur Shattuck, a tall, thin man with long, carefully marcelled hair, after the style of Percy Grainger. He played the Saint-Saens nfth concerto.

Now it is proverbial among composers that a concerto, being a technical work, shall not contain much music, but shall contains much show of technical brilliance. So it is that most concertos are exceedingly burdsome to all who hear them with the possible exception of the type of musician who concerns himself with the technique of music, rather than the end results of the art in the human soul.

Camille Saint-Saens was sometimes great enough, in writing a concerto, to forget this rule and create some real music here and there. This he did in the second movement of the fifth piano concerto. The movement is a mysterious, shadowy, nocturnal sort of thing, and in it is incorporated the sheer beauty of an Egyptian folksong.

Brilliance and sprightly cleverness, with a certain sentimental quality, characterizes Dvorak's "Scherzo Capriccioso," which closed the program.

Next week Cecilia Hansen, the violinist, will make her second appearance with the orchestra this season, playing Saint-Saens third violin concerto. The orchestra plays a symphony by Enesco, and short works by Weber and Dvorak.

Publicity for Sacco and Vanzetti

BOSTON.—A new service in behalf of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, New England Italian radicals, convicted on circumstance of a payroll murder, has been established by the defense committee.

The case is still before the trial judge, Webster Thayer, on motions for a new trial. A favorable ruling from him will result in a second trial. Denial will mean appeal to the Massachusetts supreme court.

Amalgamation means strength!

Puncture Fictions Circulated About 'Dying Petrograd'

Note: In view of the present famine in Russia, the following article by Jessica Smith, who has been in Russia for the past year, is of special interest. Miss Smith is a member of the Workers Party and is now engaged in organizing Russian Relief work. She is also a contributor to the Labor Herald.—Editor Daily Worker.

BY JESSICA SMITH.

MOSCOW.—This week I had a talk with Comrade Bricker, who represents the Textile Syndicate Trust, one of the five major trusts embraced in the All-Russian Council of Trusts. I sought him on a business trip to Moscow, where he had come to talk over with Bogdanov, head of the Textile Syndicate, the question of the substantial orders for apparel that are now coming in from Syndicates from every corner of the Soviet Republic.

The Petrograd Trust, Bricker tells me, sells 90% of its goods through the Syndicate, and has delivered of the bulk of its trading operations, it is able to concentrate its whole attention on its production. The Trust, at present, comprises five factories employing 5,500 workers. Formerly there were 12 factories, most of them military, but with the reduction in military work and the general policy of economic concentration on the most efficient factories, the Trust has been working three large factories and two small er ones. Most of the work up till last spring was military, but now fully 80% of the output of the Petrograd clothing shops is for civil and industrial use.

"Our main problem at the present time," said Bricker, "is to create an effective credit system which will enable the industrial workers of Russia to obtain the clothing they need. The Petrograd clothing industry was the first to introduce the system of extending credit to the workers, and I have been specializing on the development of that end of the trade. At present we are making contracts with the management of many industrial enterprises to clothe all the workers in a given establishment. The management guarantees the payment for the bulk lot and we allow the workers six months' credit. In some cases, they pay 25 per cent down and the remainder in installments over the six months' period. More often we simply divide the sum into twelve parts, and require bi-monthly payments. This arrangement applies, of course, only to civil clothing. Special industrial clothing is paid for by the industry itself, and where necessary we allow the industry credit on such orders".

The average basic wage in Petrograd is now 50 forzats (goods) roubles per month, to which must be added 25 per cent or more which the workers get each month on piece work over a certain minimum. This is slightly lower than the Moscow wage, but the cost of living is somewhat lower in Petrograd. Considering the cultural and educational opportunities open to the workers through the trade unions, the medical care, cheap living accommodations cooperative purchasing and so on, these real wages actually amount to considerably more than those of clothing workers before the war.

The production per man has greatly improved in the last few years and a suit can now be made in just half the time it took before the war. However, the output of the Petrograd plants has not yet reached quite the standard of the Moscow factories for they have not had the advantage of the large supplies of machinery and equipment the latter have received from America.

Bricker is now working out a plan to divide the work among the Petrograd clothing factores so that each will have its specialty—one to make women's wear exclusively, and one men's suits and overcoats; one military uniforms, etc. A start has already been made in this specialization. One of the great prides of the Petrograd Trust is a factory for dyeing furs. Formerly they used German chemicals but since the revolution, they have learned to make their own dyes and are doing excellent work. Their greatest need just now is for more raw material and machinery in order to carry their specialization still further. To buy more equipment, they need more capital from America, from their big American investors, the Russian-American Industrial Corpoiation.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of the Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

Chicago Printers Busy

Inspection of the traveling cards deposited with Typographical Union No. 16 reveals about 100 out-of-town union printers who headed for Chicago within the past month. The typos came from Boston, New York, Newark, several Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, Memphis, Dallas, Los Angeles, Portland (Ore.), Omaha, Minneapolis, Madison, Milwaukee, and some smaller towns. One card from the Scottish printers' union was deposited.

"All our members are busy," Fred E. A. Palmer says, "the number coming from out of town is about balanced by those leaving Chicago. Our situation is in keeping with the avocation operators up to about $60 a week. Without our organization they would be working for a minimum of $40."

The Land for the Hungry

Resist Attacks on the Foreign-Born

By ABRAM JAKIRA.

At a meeting of leaders of the Language Federations of the Workers Party held Thursday January 10, plans were outlined for an extensive campaign for the protection of the foreign born workers of America. Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg made a detailed report on the policies of the Party on this question, which is now becoming one of life and death to the millions of foreign born workers living in this country. He gave a review of the various new bills introduced in Congress for the establishment of a system of registration and finger printing. Even Calvin Coolidge in his message to congress did not dare to go as far as is now proposed by the reactionaries of the American Government.

Comrade Ruthenberg also gave a vivid picture of the true meaning of the "Selective Immigration" bills now before Congress. These bills, if passed, will make thousands of workers, direct slaves of the Gurleys and Rockefellers of this "land of the free." Both these and the "Registration" bills are a menace not only to the foreign born, but to the entire working class of this country and must be combatted.

The plan of action proposed by the Party is to be found elsewhere in this issue of the paper.

The Lithuanian comrades pointed out that last year they were confronted with a similar problem. The Lithuanian government proceeded to register all the Lithuanians living in this country. Under the leadership of the Lithuanian Federation of the Workers Party a vigorous campaign was organized against this step of the Lithuanian government. This campaign has aroused all the Lithuanian workers of America and the Lithuanian authorities were compelled quietly to withdraw their plans.

The federations pledged themselves to get to work at once, putting into motion all their press and organization machinery to combat these efforts. They are to keep in close touch with the National Office of the Party. Each Federation is to submit to the National Office copies of the publicity matter used in the campaign. The National Office will supply the Federation with copies of the most important "Anti-Foreign Born" bills now before Congress.

The conference of the Federation leaders also considered the question of intensifying the campaign for new members, recognition of Soviet Russia and Labor Party.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

"Speejacks" Good Travel Picture.

The fourteen month's boneymoon voyage of [illegible] in the ninety-foot yacht "Speejacks" has been recorded in a really fine film of that kind. The photography is superb and the pictures of the outlandish places visited are interesting as well as instructive. The titling is just a little too well done—so well that one can see the mechanism at work. For instance savages are labelled "head hunters" and "cannibals" without any pictorial evidence to support the charge and the way a lay-up to clean the propeller and a group of blacks running toward the beach is hashed up as an attack by cannibals is really a little too raw. The blacks are running away from the camera and toward the beach. Probably they came back and ate the camera man for dessert.

That such "non-theatrical" pictures are being taken up by the big distributors and shown in the biggest theatres is a big compliment to the gradually developing refinement of the movie goers. Truth telling pictures of every kind should be supported while the hoakum peddlers and anti-labor propagandists should be soaked in the only place where they have any feeling, at the box office.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian novelist, Ilya Ehrenburg.

Birthday Greetings to "The Daily Worker"

FINNISH BRANCH, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Ida and Rudolph Schneider
Ivalo and Emil Niskanen
Kalle Kallio
Alex Kauta
Kustaa Salo
Lauri Koivisto
Matti Mattila
Matti Maki
Alina and Alec Kangas
Elina and T. Maki
Mary and T. Tuomela
Margaret and A. Nenonen
Alma Lahtinen
Carl Karl
Antti Salo

WILKES BARRE, PA.
J. Senkus
Paul Raksis
A. G. Degiatis
Comrade
Mrs. M. Ulinski
Comrade
M. Swingle
George Grigatis
Graf Granson
A. Stillianos
J. Stankevich
Mr. and Mrs. Miller
Mr. and Mrs. Lutaskas

DULUTH, MINN.
Kaarlo Mustajarvi
John Wuolio
Elli ja Carl Toivonen
E. P. Junttila
Matti Kivioja
Giva Gronlund
Charles Nyberg
Carl Mikkola
John Maki
Jack Latunen
Einar Andelin
John Wanell
W. M. Tyninsmaa
Kalle Wirta
Matti Jutila
Kusti Nurmi
Herman Nurmi
Nestor Aalto
A. Junttila
Esther, Mrs. and Mr. Niemi
Victor Nyman
Martin Olson
Mrs. J. Salmi
John Kotvisto
Asarias Ramunen
A. H. Pelto
Mrs. J. Rauninen
Mrs. and Mr. Mattson
Lauri Kulonen
Andrew Okaa
Tyyne Rajala
Henry Hill

Greeting Out of Germany

(We print below the translation of a letter of greeting to The Daily Worker by August Thalheimer, the intellectual leader of the German Communist Party. We will print his article which is mentioned in the letter at a later issue of our paper. In the midst of the terrific strain of tryin revolutionary activity this Communist leader does not forget us and o Daily Worker".)

Berlin, Germany, Dec. 13, 1923.

To the Editors of the "Daily Worker"

Dear Comrades: We are glad at your success which enables you t issue the "Daily Worker". We wish that success for your work which wi make the American Party one of the biggest and best sections of the Communist International.

The tempo of the German revolution has slackened somewhat. However, the exaggerated overestimation of the moment for the seizure o power has not given place to any hopelessness. We are making extra ordinary advances. The hour of reckoning of the German working cla with their Garys, Fords and Morgans will not keep us waiting long, an this reckoning will be a thoro one.

Enclosed you will please find an article for your paper "The Situatio in Germany and the Communist Party of Germany".

Will you please send us regularly several copies of your paper.

With Communist Greeting,
AUGUST THALHEIMER.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
S. Kadish
Seminoff
S. Shulemovitz
R. Rosenstein
L. Rosenstein
M. Rosenstein
A. Rosenstein
S. Tilles
J. Talsky
J. Rubin
A. Theinholtz
C. Simon
N. Rubin
L. Rubin
Abe Rabinovitz
J. Rubitz
B. J. Myers
I. Strier
Ida Rabinovitz
S. Solomon
Jackhelm
Rosele Yelliv
I. Betz
G. Betz
A. Betz
P. Brownstein
Y. Brownstein
Max Borenstein
K. Borenstein
S. Braer
H. Cohen
H. Cominken
D. Donlioff
G. R. Evans
S. Evans
B. Parber
I. Chatnover
D. Gordon
I. Feinberg
C. Gurevitz
K. C. Gittlemen
B. M. Goodman
Molle Goodman
Anna Hartman
M. Hittleman
L. Hittleman
C. Hittleman
H. Iroff
Klapperman
Z. Klein
I. Lekovitz
E. A. Katz
M. Lumin
B. Karasek
M. Karnecki
H. Mintz

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Stein
N. Yiskman
Kaplan
Dunkoff
E. Franklin
L. Weiner
Jewish Branch
L. W. Cross
Comrade
Kaplowitz
Sadie

John Paasio
Otto Saarela
Henry Laine
Otto Kaivee
Everd Tuomisto
Onni Hytonen
Hugo Wikman
Bertha Kaleva
Impi Katainen
Sanna Lindell
Antti Kotikangas
Peter Mustonen
Impi Nordbloos
Arnold Narnio
John Rasanen
Lillian Hill
Emilia Anderson
Emilia Rahko
Mini Kuusisto
Sena Pelkonen
A. Korpela

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O. Weil
Morris Tykulsky
W. Tykulsky
I. Weissblatt
R. Rabinowitz
G. Werwich
Sol. Nurenberg
S. Warantz
M. Mendelowitz
I. Pitkowitz
N. Nurenberg
Sophie Nurenberg
Anna Weiners
H. Natanblit
F. Haurdl
B. Cohen
Sanders

BRULE, WIS.
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Arvid Wentila
Elias Kinkainen
P. Aho
Fred. Anderson
Chas. Lahti
David Lahti
Arnold Aho
John Lahti
H. Aho
Mrs. Mikkola
John Tuury
Waino Hilo

STAMFORD, CONN.
John Valesino
Guiseppe Vartali
B. D'Agostino
Felice Nicolo
B. Giordano
L. Natalle
D. Ciardella
L. Gabriele
G. Francisco
L. Dadio
Jerry Ardis
Mary Ardis
M. Skipetar

MYERSCOUGH ON STRUGGLE IN U. M. W. A.

Progressive Forces Mobilize For Indianapolis Convention

BY THOMAS MYERSCOUGH
Rock'y Progressive Miners' Committee

Every miner who has been elected as a delegate to the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which convenes at Indianapolis, Ind., on January 22nd, can consider himself a lucky man indeed. This because he will be a part of what promises to be the most important convention ever held by the Miners or any other union.

The men of the mines are going to this gathering with a determination to put an end to the system of things in the organization, that has allowed them to drift into the present deplorable condition of servitude through the method of intermittent employment and subsequent near-starvation. This convention will be treated to many flashes between the forces of the administration and the young, but steadily growing, Progressive group. In past conventions it has been the custom of the "machine," as the administration forces are best known, to isolate the grievances of the rank and file from the real issues. This is invariably accomplished by the use of convention strategy, by political intrigue or any other accomplishment of their ulterior method, considered necessary to the purposes.

Progressives a Factor

Nearly every convention of the miners' union in the past has witnessed a rebellious group from some section of its jurisdiction who have come with the hope of getting consideration at the hands of the delegation assembled, only to find that the men knew nothing of their troubles, or if they did, it was from information received from the scheming administration who could not afford to allow a presentation of the facts on the convention floor. The result usually is that such delegations went their weary way home at the end of the convention, dismayed, disillusioned and often with the determination to take things as they come in the future and in this manner become useless to the organization, except, from a dues-paying viewpoint.

They return to their local unions and truthfully tell their respective constituencies that "we never had a chance." However, a new hope has been instilled in these forward looking elements by the formation of the "Progressive Committee." This committee, composed of the real union men from all sections of the country and Canada have also served to throw a new fear into the hearts of the officials and "discharge artists" because of the manner in which they have conducted themselves.

This is demonstrated by the fact that immediately after the June 2-3, 1923, conference in Pittsburgh, Pa., the National Executive Board issued a circular letter to the entire labor movement, to the effect that we were a Dual Union, and that wherever we presented ourselves we should be treated as such. The results obtained by this letter were also proof of our strength, because in nearly every union to which it was sent the workers voted it into the waste basket.

Will Not Be Led Astray

We are going to the convention to wage a real battle for our class, and the men who now rule with an iron hand, and who, incidentally, are the ones who led the fight for the expulsion of "Bill" Dunne from the Portland A. F. of L. convention, will find that there are a lot of potentia. "Bill Dunne's in the U. M. W. of A. and that they can not be found, coaxed, bribed or browbeaten into submission. They will find that the Progressives understand a few things about the labor movement and also that they understand the present rotten economic structure of society and will not be led astray by any of the methods usually employed.

We are going to raise issues that concern the membership and we will be prepared to fight every inch of the way for such things as the "Restoration of Membership and Autonomy" for the Kansas and Nova Scotia miners respectively, for the participation of our union in the building of a real "Labor Party," for "Nationalization of the Mines" and for ten other very important issues. We have "13" such issues and we are not one bit superstitious, in fact we are not built that way. In addition we have the miners on their toes ready to fight for necessary constitutional changes which will make our organization the fighting, working-class body it was intended to be by those who founded it, and change it from its status as a wealth providing pleasure vehicle, for the dynasty who now rule, and who have run it to the very verge of ruin.

At the convention we will provide every delegate with the facts concerning the U. M. W. of A., and a copy of "The Progressive Miner" (special convention number) will also be given to each delegate, and when the smoke of battle has cleared away we are expecting to return with some of the scalps attached to our belts, or to at least show them that we made a good fight.

MOBILIZE YOUR WORKERS

The Youth of Soviet Russia Not Here

This is the first of a series of three articles on the Youth movement of Russia and what the American workers' movement can learn from it. The other articles will be published in early issues of THE DAILY WORKER. Watch for them.

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

If you want to get a kick out of life just consider for a minute the young people of the youngest great nation on earth, the youth of Soviet Russia! Youth is always inspiring. Young, supple, forward-looking, even lastingly active, forever seeking new things to do and new ways of doing them.

The present rulers of Russia had a tremendous handicap to overcome in their heritage of the past. Theirs was the task of bringing the light of a new day into a far-flung land for ages called "Darkest Russia." The sons of oppression had left a deep mark on the human material out of which the new order was to be built. The grown-ups of the older generation was indelibly branded with the marks of its life in slavery —lethargic in personal habits, primitive in industry, and dully exhaustive in matters of politics and religion.

But with the youth it was a different story. For them Time and Life began in November, 1917. While Bolshevik theory and tactics was laid down by men whose party record ran back twenty years many thousands of "beardless boys" swelled the ranks of the Red Guard, there to see years of service and hardship that trained and tempered them for the posts of responsibility they now hold.

The Communists (in Russia at least) fully recognize that a virile, active youth movement is a proletarian political movement, is the only conceivable guarantee of final success. Youth plays a most important part in any severe struggle, hence a primary requirement of the Communists is that they help their youth to mobilize the young masses on the workers' side of the class line. Particularly in a country like the United States, where the combined propaganda of school, motion picture, newspaper, workplace and church exercise a tremendous anti-labor influence upon our young. The Communist movement cannot afford to leave the slightest possible help ungiven in the strengthening and encouragement of the youth movement.

Many factors favor our youth in the campaign to win over their fellows. Youth is naturally receptive to new ideas, especially when presented by its own kind, in its own language, in pugnacious opposition to the hated hoary authoritarianism of schoolmaster or workmaster. The returns to the Party from energy and money spent on youth work are manifestly greater than can be expected from any other field. Through workshop, school, sport, educational or social club many avenues extend toward the confidence of the young mass, and these roads are not so beset by obstacle of economic fear, ingrown prejudice or mental and physical exhaustion as is the case with the older worker. Finally, when the young convert is won, not only is his "expectancy" of party life much longer but he throws into the work of the movement a much larger quantum of free time and energy, and, being less responsibility bound, he dares tasks and assumes sacrifices often beyond the power of his elders.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Want to Organize 500,000 Youths.

Because in every land that he visited there is "unmistakable signs of social and intellectual unrest," and because "organized labor and the youth movement of Europe are increasingly rising in protest against the recurring war," the right reverend Sheridan Eddy, Associate General Secretary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, thinks there should be in this country a youth movement to offset the possibilities of the youth demand for revolutionary. This was all brought out in a speech by this sky-pilot recently delivered at Indianapolis, Ind., before nearly 8,000 theological student-delegates in conference.

The plan proposed by the Y. M. C. A. leader is expected to embrace 500,000 young men and women between the ages of 14 and 21—just the age when the Young Workers League of America is concentrating on. Here we have the initiation of a counter-revolutionary youth movement based on the knowledge that there is a class struggle, and that the best way to fight unrest and discontent is to organize against it—especially the youth.

When it is remembered that the Y. M. C. A. was in the forefront in spreading war hysteria that it did everything it could to intensify hatred in the interest of the American capitalist, it is worse than hypocrisy to see the leaders of this army-auxiliary (the Y. M. C. A.) talk about the necessity for organizing the youth on the basis of peace and the love of God.

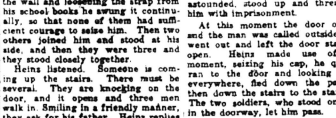
Ahern Speaks at Cleveland

Liebknecht Day will be celebrated by the Young Workers League of Cleveland, Ohio, at a meeting in Pocket Temple, 2534 Euclid avenue, Sunday evening, Jan. 20th. Martin Ahern, national secretary of the Young Workers League, will be the main speaker. After the speeches there will be a dance.

Kruse Speaks for Y. W. L.

The Englewood Young Workers League will hold its regular educational meeting, Wednesday, Jan. 16, at Carpenters Hall, 6414 S. Halsted St., with William F. Kruse as the speaker. The subject will be "The Bolshevik Youth."

Amalgamation means strength.



A YOUNG SPARTACIST

It was during the revolutionary struggles in Berlin in January, 1919, and the nine-year-old Heins was alone in the house. His mother had gone out to market. He had not seen his father for two weeks. Heins knew that the police were looking for him. They wanted to put him into prison because he is a Spartacist.

But the police won't find him, the silly devils, they don't know at all, what a Spartacist is. If they knew what fine stories his father told when he was at home they wouldn't say that the Spartacists were criminals, destroyers, robbers, vagabonds. Heins knows also what the Spartacists want. That the gluttons and the big bellied, the fine ladies and gentlemen should work and that the workers should receive enough wages to live and eat well. That is why the rich hate the Spartacists.

But his school comrades do not know this. He is the only Spartacist in his class. Yesterday they wanted to beat him, but backed up against the wall and becoming the story from his school books he swung it continually, so that none of them had sufficient courage to seize him. Then two others joined him and stood at his side, and then they were three and they stood closely together.

Heins listened. Someone is coming up the stairs. There must be several. They are knocking on the door, and it opens and three men walk in. Smiling in a friendly manner, they ask for his father. Heins replies that his father has gone away. "Where to?" That he didn't know. Then they tell him that they are policemen, and that they have to look them where his father was they would take him with them and put him in prison. Heins stood firm. They took him with them. Below at the house door they ask him again. Heins says nothing. They make him get into their automobile which started off at a whirling speed thru the streets.

It is dark when the car stops before a gloomy looking building and Heins is forced to get out. They lead him up a wide flight of stairs into a well lighted room in which there is a large, broad shouldered man. The man asked him his name in a very friendly manner how old he was, whether he liked going to school and if he was hungry. Heins answered yes to the last question, he had, indeed, eaten nothing since his poor breakfast of ham, telephoned, and almost immediately afterwards a soldier came with some bread and sausage and coffee. Heins started it and became quite talkative, and the big man laughed and asked him all possible questions.

After Heinz had eaten, the big man put a packet of chocolate before him on the table, and as Heinz was busy with that he asked him where his father was. Heinz was frightened and drew his hand back. The big man said all sorts of flattering things to him and promised him all sorts of beautiful things. Angrily Heins jumped from the chair and said "as a young Spartacist doesn't betray his father!" The big man, astounded, stood up and threatened him with imprisonment.

At this moment the door opened and the man was called outside. He went out and left the door standing open. Heinz made use of this moment, seizing his cap, he quickly ran to the door and looking round everywhere, fled down the passage, then down the stairs to the staircase. The two soldiers, who stood on duty in the doorway, let him pass.

On the street, he ran as fast as he could toward home. In the middle of the night, he arrived home. His mother was quite startled and happy that her Heins was once again with her. Excitedly he told her all and said, "But it is true, Mother, isn't it? A young Spartacist doesn't betray his father!"

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Ilya Ilin-sky. It will start soon.

MESSAGE FROM MARTY, WHO LED FRENCH MUTINY

Greets U. S. Workers Thru "The Daily"

Andre Marty, the leader of the mutiny of French sailors of the Black Sea, in 1919, writes a letter to "The Daily Worker," Thru the Daily Worker he speaks to the American workers.

French sailors refused to fight against Soviet Russia, refused to crush the First Workers' Republic, refused to fire upon workers who had emancipated themselves from the rule of capitalism.

They hoisted the red flag on the proud battleships of imperialist France, they sang the International, they mutinied. And for this, punishment was meted out to them. But the combined protest of French workers freed them.

It was well enough to shoot down mutineers in 1917 in the great mutiny which broke out during the war in the French army, but the workers were awakened in 1919, and it was not so easy to carry out mass executions, especially as these mutineers had acted in the cause of the liberation of the world's workers.

The people of Paris showed by their votes that they wanted Marty freed. The people of Paris elected him on three occasions, as a token of their solidarity until the government no longer dared to keep Andre Marty in prison. The article which follows tells its own story:

Perpignan,
Saturday, Dec. 22, 1923.

Dear Comrades:—

I am sending you an article with my photo for the "Daily Worker."

I hope that it will reach you in time for the first number.

You will give me great pleasure by sending me the number in which it will appear.

Be assured dear comrades of my best and sincerest wishes.

ANDRE MARTY.

Address:
Andre Marty
Hotel Central Place Arago
Perpignan (Pyrenees Orientales)
France.

* * *

Perpignan (Pyrenees Orientales)
France, Dec. 21, 1923.

Dear Comrades:—

I learn with joy that on Jan. 13, you will launch the "Daily Worker", and I am happy to send you my wishes for success to the organ which will defend the American working class under the direction of the Workers Party.

I know how hard will be your task. In free America King Dollar reigns as absolute a master as the monarchs of our old Europe. Nowhere in the world do the money powers display more cunning and ferocity in their fight against the workers. But nowhere are the workers more ardent and more tenacious in the fight. Against the formidable trusts they oppose enormous masses and the memory of those colossal strikes of miners and railwaymen, those strikes which lasted for months is still vivid in my mind, we are pretty small, we Europeans, beside these formidable movements. The "Daily Worker" will serve as a link and as an inspiration to thousands of wage workers who perish, who waste away, for the greater good of capitalist combines. I have no doubt of its rapid expansion, or of the enormous importance of the doctrine which it will spread. It will grow up quickly I am sure, and the spectre of social revolution will soon haunt your selfish and pleasure seeking exploiters.

Ah yes, I know. Against you are all the forces of finance, of darkness, of police, you will vanquish them, and you will be victorious under the magnificent symbol of the sickle and hammer surmounting the red flag.

Five and a half years have already passed since the time that thousands and thousands of us, soldiers and sailors, were distributed all along the whole Russian coast of the Black Sea and along the Roumanian border. Without any intercommunication, almost without any connection with France, we were told terrible stories about the Bolsheviki, and they wanted to make us crush this magnificent proletariat whose disarming was awaited by the White Terror assassins behind us so that its fighting spirit could be drowned in rivers of blood. But we had read the proclamations "French soldier! French sailor! You are a worker or a peasant! You have before you workers or peasants! Before shooting look and think!" And the French soldiers did look and think, and did not shoot. Like their American comrades at Archangel, the regiments which had mutinied had to be quickly led back to the rear and had to be sent back home. And it was then that the sailors saw along the whole coast, on all the buildings, the red pennant, almost colored anew with blood by the workers; and the sailors understood. On April 20, 1919, the day after my arrest, at 9 o'clock in the morning, on Easter Day, the sailors of the dreadnaughts "Jean Bart" and "France" solemnly hoisted at the fore-mast the red pennant, and with bare heads, and motionless, they sang the "International." That was a decisive signal, and everywhere, at the sight of the red emblem, the crews mutinied!

We had against us military authority, force unprecedented for its brutality, the formidable organization of the capitalist state; and nevertheless, despite our total lack of coordination, without any other support than our revolutionary faith, we forced the devouring government of miserable Clemenceau to let go of his prey, so that the workers and peasants of Russia might be allowed to constitute the first proletarian government of the world.

Comrades, in spite of the dark forces which crush you, I am sure that you will take up again with success the final fight for your emancipation. I am sure that, nationalists as you are, you will easily strike down the capitalist state of King Dollar, to replace it by the "free organization of the labering masses", as our comrade Lenin so well said at the First Congress of the Communist International.

And it is to wish you, not good luck, but quick success, that I have asked the "Daily Worker" to receive my fraternal letter in its columns, being certain that it will give pleasure to the American workers. In showing them that from a secluded spot in the Pyrenees the comrades of the French Section of the Communist Party think of them with all their soul and with all their might.

ANDRE MARTY, mechanician, sentenced to twenty years of hard labor, freed from the prison of the French Republic on July 17 1923.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Special Music for Kruse Film

In addition to bringing back with him motion picture film that recorded every stage of his journey, William F. Kruse, pictorial editor of the Friends of Soviet Russia, brought back a collection of the latest Russian songs, comprising everything written or adopted since the revolution.

Rudolph Liebich, one of the foremost composers in America, is arranging orchestrations of these selections, and they will be used as musical accompaniment of the new film to be routed by the Friends of Soviet Russia for the benefit of the German Workers Relief Campaign.

Any locals desiring dates for this film should immediately communicate with the National Office, Friends of Soviet Russia, 32 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

GREETINGS
to
THE
DAILY WORKER
from
Russian Branch,
Kenosha,
Wis.

GREETINGS
to
THE
DAILY WORKER!
Local Coppersmith,
No. 51,
Chicago, Ill.,
of the
Sheet Metal Workers'
Union.

GREETINGS from the
English Branch, Erie,
Pennsylvania.

Greeting from
MORRIS WARSHAW

Greeting from
CLARA RUBINSTEIN

Greetings from
JOHN DOUGAN
Milford, Utah

Greetings from
WILLIAM E. BEIER

The German Relief Drive is On

By MOSS L. ANSHELM.

When the conditions of the German workers grew to such terrible proportions, that the Communist Party could no longer stand by and see the workers starve, it appealed to the workers of the world for help. Soviet Russia was the first to respond. Other countries are also helping.

Norway sends one ship of flour, Holland sends food, Czecho-Slovakia is sending wheat, France supports a kitchen.

The Friends of Soviet Russia, which has declared itself also for German relief, Germany, has opened a nation-wide campaign under the auspices of Committee for International Workers' Aid for the opening of an American Soup Kitchen in Germany.

Toward this end it is necessary to raise $500 for initial outlay and to pledge $5,000 a month for the support of the kitchen.

In response to a call sent to all FSR Locals, Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Superior, Cleveland, Milwaukee and Flint, Michigan, $1,000 was arranged for German Relief.

A stamp coupon book has been sent to 50,000 individuals and organizers. Results are beginning to come in and encouraging words come daily to the national office.

During the Russian famine $900,000 in cash and $250,000 worth of old clothes and medicines were raised by the FSR. They expect to do at least as well for the German workers and their families.

Williams Takes up Duties as Official of West Va. Mines

(Special to "The Daily Worker")

BARRACKVILLE, W. Va.—R. M. Williams has entered upon his duties here as Vice-President of District 17, United Mine Workers of America. Williams was elected at a special election Dec. 11, 1923, over William Petry, the vice-president at that time, and Nick Aiello, former President of Sub-District 4, of District 17 (Fairmont field).

This election was ordered at a Special District Convention convened Sept. 4, 1923, thru the efforts of Williams, who claimed his name had been improperly erased from the ballot at the regular election in 1922. It is generally understood that the Administration was opposed to Williams.

The election of Williams is significant in that he has repeatedly declared against the policy of intolerance for the Progressive Miners and the Communists and in favor of free speech for these or any other groups of union members who may have honest differences of opinion from the Administration or the majority of the union membership.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

GREETINGS
from the
City Central
Committee
of the
Workers Party,
Washington,
D. C.
BOOST
THE DAILY!
Every Member of the
English Branch,
Jewish Branch
and
Finnish Branch
is With You.

GREETINGS
from
Workmen's Circle,
Branch No. 506,
Washington,
D. C.
Freiheit Branch.
BOOST
THE DAILY!

GREETINGS from the
Finnish Branch of the
Workers Party, Hart-
ford, Conn.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

WE HAIL OUR FIRST COMMUNIST DAILY IN ENGLISH.

LONG LIVE OUR DAILY WORKER!

You can count on our unanimous support for our organ.

THE N. W. JEWISH BRANCH,
CHICAGO,
OF THE WORKERS PARTY.

NEBRASKA'S GREETINGS.

Hail the Daily Worker,
Champion of our class;
With clarion call to labor,
Raise up a dormant mass.

Years of hope are now achieved
Advancing on the foe,
Capitalist lies to batter down;
And truth to workers show

Nebraska greets our Comrades.
Thru our English Daily now;
That links our movement closer yet,
Adding millions to our few.

Omaha Workers Party Branches.
ENGLISH—JEWISH—SOUTH SLAVIC.

GREETINGS TO THE DAILY WORKER
from
LOCAL UNION NO. 1367
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America.

Meets every Monday evening at Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.

THE DAILY WORKER

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MORITZ J. LOEB.....Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

Rockefeller Welfare Work

Wide publicity is given to the philanthropic enterprises of John D. Rockefeller and the welfare work carried on in the Standard Oil concerns is heralded by the publicists of capitalism as the solution for the capital-labor problem.

When, as in the plant of the Corn Products Refining Co., in Pekin, Ill., 25 or 40 workers are killed and as many more horribly injured, through criminal neglect on the part of the company of the most elementary safety precautions, the capitalist press suppresses the fact that the Corn Products Refining Co. is a Rockefeller enterprise. A few years ago this fact would have been the feature of the story carried by the daily press.

Why the change?

The explanation is found in an article by a former newspaper man of national reputation recently published by one of the leading liberal magazines. In this article he shows how several years ago the Standard Oil Co. entered upon a nation-wide advertising campaign featuring the dozens of by-products it secures from the refining of crude oil. Laxatives, hair tonics, soaps, toilet articles and special brands of gasoline are a few of the sidelines boosted by this campaign, and, needless to say, these advertising contracts are, in the parlance of the trade, "juicy."

No longer are caricatures of "John D." used to frighten recalcitrant children. The horrors of Ludlow have been forgotten and with one eye on the business office, editors now write of Rockefeller charities instead of Rockefeller corruption and cruelty. Arthur Brisbane chants the praises of this American plutocratic dynasty every other day, young John D. gets his picture taken at a Baptist Sunday school convention and the murder and plundering of workers is carried on under the most pleasant and profitable conditions imaginable.

The Pekin disaster is proof, however, that the Ludlow tradition is still alive. It is not the Rockefeller policy that has changed, but only that on the books of Standard Oil concerns is carried now a charge for "advertising."

We submit this question for our readers to ponder over. Has the Standard Oil ever made a better investment?

Another question: Can the workers make an investment that will pay bigger dividends than the money spent in support of a fighting paper that already has the distinction in one day of existence of being the only Chicago daily which connects the Pekin disaster with company unions and "welfare work" under Standard Oil control?

The Real Reason

Now that the smoke of Senator Lodge's $0,000 word barrage against the Soviet Government has disappeared, it is daily becoming clearer that the United States Government has a totally different objection to recognizing the Soviet Republic than it has ever admitted publicly.

Well-informed observers in Washington have never taken seriously the Hughes-Daugherty "red" scares. The real reason for the refusal of the administration to resume commercial and diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia was recently given to the writer by a Senator who visited Russia last summer. This Senator who is far from being a progressive said in part:

> When our State Department refuses to enter into amicable relations with the Soviet Government, it does so for one reason only; and that reason is that the government fears the effect of Russian recognition on our labor movement.

The Senator hit the nail on the head. One of the most powerful influences against the restoration of normal relations between the Soviet Republic and the United States is Samuel Gompers and his American Federation of Labor machine. If Russia were recognized, thus giving the American workers and farmers first hand evidence of the constructive character of the Russian revolution, Mr. Gompers would be deprived of his principal issue. The bureaucratic officialdom in the American Federation of Labor has, in the past four years, not thrown out a single slogan, a single call to action against the employing class. It has busied itself with fighting "reds" and disrupting the various attempts on the part of militant workers to make our unions effective fighting organizations in the struggle against the exploiters.

We are sorry for Mr. Gompers. Russian recognition is drawing near. Nothing has helped Russian recognition more than the last asinine sally of Messrs. Hughes and Daugherty supported by Mr. Gompers. It is high time that the "Grand Old Man" of the American labor movement get himself and his ruling clique a new "issue."

Another Coolidge

Among the many Christmas gifts handed out by the Strikebreaker President Coolidge, the outstanding one is the loan of the Strikebreaker-Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler, of the Marine Corps, to the business men's mayor of Kenrick of Philadelphia.

The strong-armed new Director of Public Safety in the Quaker City has been given a leave of absence for one year to clean up Philadelphia, to drive out all gamblers and undesirables.

When a wave of almost unbelievable graft engulfs a section of the country, even the Quaker Philadelphia, we usually don't take it seriously and dismiss it as a joke. However, this time the situation is really serious. We are indebted to General Butler for frank talk. As a matter of fact General Butler was so frank in his talk the first few days that he has already been called down sharply by some newspapers. Addressing the Bureau Chiefs, the military Director of Public Safety let the cat out of the bag and told what sort of a clean-up Philadelphia would really be subjected to. Said General Butler:

"I hear there is a union in the police. That must be wiped out, too. The federation of firemen, which, I understand, exists in the fire-bureau, also must go."

The Brigadier General went on to put his case over with a bang and indicated that he would enforce this phase of his clean-up policy by forming a special secret squad of 300 men to check up on the doings of the policemen.

Here we have a strikebreaking campaign with a vengeance. Union-smashing is not a new profession to the government of Pennsylvania at the head of which is the liberal, progressive, moral Governor Gifford Pinchot. In Pittsburgh, the Director of Public Safety, McCandless, and Judge Macfarlane broke up the Firemen's Protective Association. But this Philadelphia incident illustrates our contention that the government is today a strikebreaking agency in the hands of the employing class in a rather picturesque fashion. Coolidge became the President thru his breaking the Boston Police Strike and by grace of the accidental death of Harding. Now the Strikebreaker-President who kept the Puritan City of Boston straight by smashing the policemen's union is helping the Quaker town, Philadelphia, to keep straight and clean up by lending the Pennsylvanians a Brigadier General to act as a strikebreaker and smasher of the Philadelphia policemen's organization.

Diversified Hardships

The wealthy bankers and big manufacturers have been vieing with each other in the lavishness of their generosity towards the poor farmers. One of their best bets for getting the farmer out of the hole in which they have put him is "diversified" farming.

Gallons of ink have spilled advising the wheat farmer to milk cows when he loses on his wheat. Acres of newsprint paper have been stuffed with propaganda to encourage the farmer to engage in diversified production.

A dirt farmer writing in the Nebraska Daily Press has blasted this propaganda in the most effective manner that has yet come to our attention. Every farmer and worker should clip his answer which we reproduce, paste this item in his hat and throw it into the teeth of the first advocate of the panacea of diversified farming that meets him.

> Everybody's advising the farmer to raise dairy cows—to engage in diversified farming. Evidently the Town Farmers, as the press sometimes calls them, think a cow manicures and massages herself, milks herself and delivers the product to the creamery without profane urging.
>
> I wonder if any of these Town Farmers who are trying to tell us how to conduct a cow hotel have ever arisen at four a. m., groped their way through a littered farm yard to a cow stable, played the reveille to a flock of bovines and milked ten or twelve of them when the thermometer stood at 15 below zero.

Perhaps Messrs. Coolidge and Hoover and their agents in the Farm Bureau Federation would do well to get a glimpse, in practice, of this great remedy of theirs—diversified farming.

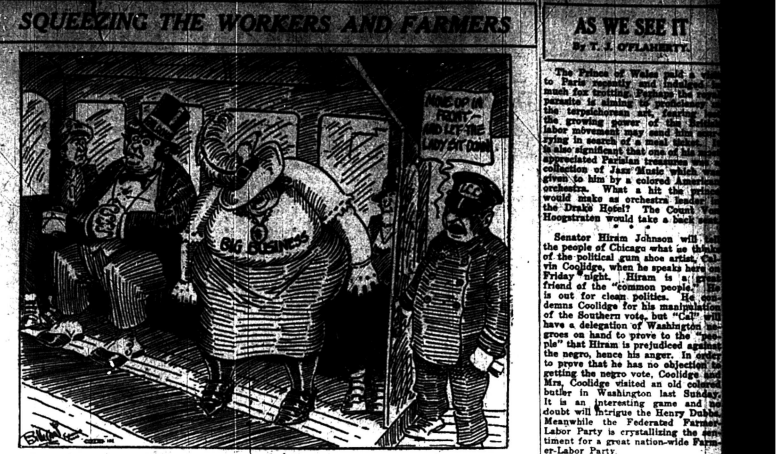
The Daily Herald

The Daily Worker is glad to note that the attempts made by reactionary influences in the British labor movement to strangle the Daily Herald have failed. A resolution adopted at a joint meeting of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labor Party, congratulates the paper on its splendid services in the recent election and declares: "The Joint Meeting learns with the greatest satisfaction that the present position of the paper is such as to inspire confidence in its future and permanent continuance."

The resolution also urges the rank and file to give their hearty support to the labor daily.

When the announcement was made last fall that the Daily Herald stood in danger of suspension at the end of that year, the Communist Party of Great Britain realizing the value of even a moderate labor paper to the working class of that country carried on an intense propaganda among the rank and file of organized labor to save the Daily Herald. This campaign had its effect and the British workers are now assured that they will not have to depend on the capitalist press for their news. Tho the Daily Herald is not a Communist paper. The Daily Worker, the only Communist paper in the English language, greets the daily organ of the British working class. We await the day when there will be an English-language Communist Daily in London, the metropolis of British imperialism.

SQUEEZING THE WORKERS AND FARMERS



The British "Pilgrims and Jumpers"

By JOHN PEPPER.

The Labor Party in Great Britain is on the threshold of government.

The capitalist class in Great Britain and in many other countries as well is discussing with fear the possibility of a labor government.

Ramsay MacDonald the leader of the British Labor Party is trying to pacify the capitalists. In his Royal Albert Hall speech he made the declaration "We are not going to jump to our goal, we are on a pilgrimage." True, the capitalists are pleased with his promises, but they don't exactly have faith in him. The Evening News compares MacDonald to Kerensky and says: "He might be surprised, if he were to divide his party into pilgrims and jumpers, at the strength of the latter, and numbers apart, it is the jumpers who have the punch." The New York Times reports from London, that the English capitalist press is greatly pleased with MacDonald's policy of moderation, but the British Daily Mail says, it is all very true, MacDonald is "sincere and earnest", but the big trouble with him is that "he serves only as a mask behind which actual revolutionaries are preparing their campaign to take possession of this great country."

We see the English bourgeoisie hesitating between fear and love at the possibility of the Labor Party's taking over the government. The capitalists of Great Britain would prefer the Baldwin or Asquith or Lloyd George as the guardians of the ruling economic system; but as they are realizing, if there is no help for it, they will be content with MacDonald just as well. The capitalists are aware of what George Bernard Shaw the "enfant terrible" of the British Labor Party has said with his usual sharpness and frankness: "The advantage of the Labor Party in such troubled times as these is that it stands between the country and the possibility of revolution."

What is the real significance of the acquisition of power by the British Labor Party?

It is a tremendous event of universal significance. It means the breaking of the old English two-party system. It will be the proof of the gigantic growth of the political power of the British working class. It will prove that the English capitalists can no longer master the acute problems of decaying British industry, increasing unemployment and political world crisis.

But it would be foolish to think for a moment that the rule of the British Labor Party means the rule of the British working class. MacDonald and the Labor Party do not mean the rule of the working class at all, and they have betrayed even the immediate demands of the working class already before they have come into power. MacDonald receives the power from the hands of the king, and not from the hands of the victorious revolution. The Labor Party was the Opposition of His Majesty, and it will be the Government of His Majesty. The Labor Party will take over power as a minority in Parliament, but in such a way that it will not have at its disposal even the resources of power of a parliamentary majority. The Labor Party can only go as far as the liberal parties will suffer it to go. MacDonald will be nothing more than the rubber stamp of Asquith and Lloyd George. The Liberal Party will be in a position to drive him out of power by combining its vote with those of the Conservatives, the very first moment that MacDonald shows the slightest inclination to turn from a "Pilgrim" into a "Jumper."

In his last speech MacDonald already forgot two measures of the Labor Party, the capital levy and nationalisation of mines and railroads. And the Labor Party will betray its program on the solution of the tremendous unemployment and of the terrible housing situation. The Labor Party will bring about the recognition of Soviet Russia; but it will not have the revolutionary courage for inaugurating a new foreign policy in Europe. The Labor Party will bring some relief in the German situation, but will not have the courage to tear up the infamous Treaty of Versailles. The Labor Party will utter a few pious and sentimental phrases to the colonies in Egypt and India, but it will not have the revolutionary courage to burst the British empire. The Labor Party will receive the power from the hands of the king, and will not abolish the House of Lords and will rule with the old bureaucracy of the capitalist state power.

The coming to power of the British Labor Party will not mean the rule of the British proletariat, but merely the illusion of the rule of the working class.

But exactly for this very reason, the coming to power by the British Labor Party will start a tremendous revolutionary process in England.

Capitalist papers have likened MacDonald to Kerensky. The comparison is partly right, but partly wrong. It is incorrect, because the petty bourgeois Kerensky revolution in which the working class and poor farmers were the driving force acquired mastery after the bourgeoisie had been defeated, after the apparatus of power of old Russia had been destroyed. Kerensky went down before the onslaught of the Russian proletariat which always wanted more and more power. But MacDonald will be Kerensky who must reckon with two factors: the unbroken might of the capitalist class and the ever stronger will of the working class. Kerensky meant the survival of the last democratic illusions of the working class in a society in which the capitalists were disarmed while the workers and poor farmers had not only weapons, but also power. MacDonald will mean the sway of the parliamentary democratic illusions of the working class in a society in which the capitalists have the majority in Parliament, where they have the king, the House of Lords, the whole apparatus of state power, while the working class has neither weapons nor Soviets.

But in one respect MacDonald will resemble Kerensky completely. Whether he wishes or not, he will contribute greatly to the radicalization of the English working class. The workers will have only the illusion of power, but this very illusion will impel them to demand more and still more power. MacDonald will be forced either to yield and help the workers to real power—in that case the capitalist majority of Parliament will drive him out immediately. Or on the other hand, and that is much more likely, he will protect the capitalists against the onslaughts of the workers—and he will thereby give rise to a mighty left wing in his own party.

It is no accident, but rather profoundly symbolic, that at the very same time that the Labor Party comes into power, a nation-wide strike of railway workers is threatening. The railway workers helped to elect MacDonald the labor leader to protect their interests against capitalism; and to their great surprise, they will find against them Ramsay MacDonald the prime minister, the protector of the capitalist state. The capitalist press of Great Britain to the right, MacDonald is harmless, but behind him stands the revolution. The workers will not follow MacDonald long on his "pilgrimage", but will go over to the "Jumpers", to the Communists. After Kerensky came—Lenin. After MacDonald—the conditions of Great Britain of 1924 are not as ripe as those of Russia of 1917—there will come at least the basic prerequisite of the revolution, a Communist mass party.

Introducing the Gentleman from South Carolina

BY JAY LOVESTONE

Unless all the rules of the game of politics as it is played today are thrown overboard, we will soon be treated to a rousing celebration of the great "progressive" victory in the Senate. Many a so-called progressive journal, from "Battling Bob" La Follette's Magazine in Wisconsin to the dreary organs of the staid old organ of Gompers and Brothers, the American Federationist, will soon greet with acclamation the election of the Democratic Senator, Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina to the Chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

Who is this gentleman, Smith? What has he ever done to win the distinguished service cross from the capitalist class?

Senator Smith hails from the textile-baron ridden South Carolina, where thousands of children are exploited and denied the opportunity to receive even the most elementary education.

Senator Smith is a native son of a State where thousands of women employed in the textile mills are subject to the most despicable working conditions, starvation wages, 10 per cent getting less than $12 a week, and long hours destroying their vitality.

Smith, Reactionary Nonentity.

This representative of the powerful textile interests of South Carolina in the United States is a reactionary nonentity. He has now been in the Senate for about fourteen years. During this period he has not put forth a single measure that smacks even of the palest progressivism. His record in the Senate is distinctly bad. It is marked by many hostile votes to the workingmen and farmers on the major issues confronting the country.

Feb. 27, 1912 while the 62nd Congress was in session, a bill was proposed to investigate the conditions in the textile industry in the United States. Senator Smith helped to defeat the bill by voting on this question.

When the final passage of the Eight Hour Law for railway workers was before the Senate, Mr. Smith likewise found it convenient to avoid voting.

In Sixty-Third Congress Senator Smith joined with the reactionaries to pass the vicious Bacon amendment to the Seaman's Act proposed by Mr. LaFollette, who has now thrust greatness upon him by making him chairman of the most important Senatorial committee. When the Clayton anti-trust act was before the Senate for final disposition, Mr. Smith made it his business to abstain from voting. The gentleman from South Carolina did not even have the courage of his reactionary convictions.

For Child Labor.

But in the Sixty-Fourth Congress Senator Smith picked up sufficient courage to come out openly as an enemy of the working masses. On August 8, 1916, the South Carolina solon, speaking on behalf of the textile magnates whom he served in Washington, spoke and voted against the Federal Child Labor Bill.

In the next Congress Mr. Smith fought against a bill providing for an appropriation to help run the Employment Bureau of the Department of Labor. When the war was on full swing and a motion was made in the Senate to strike out the "Work or Fight" amendment from the draft bill, Mr. Smith did not take a position.

At the close of 1918 a bill was presented to the Senate to tax those products in interstate commerce which were produced by child labor. The Honorable Smith again came up to the scratch as a loyal servant of the Southern textile interests and made a vigorous fight against the enactment even of this half-hearted attempt at limiting the employment of children.

Against Woman Suffrage.

When the bill to give the vote to women was presented to the 65th Congress in 1918, Senator Smith fought for the great boon to defeat the measure.

And even on the railroad question Senator Smith's record is punctuated with the same straddling weakness, and an occasional open fight against progressive or near-progressive measures. It is true Senator Smith has not voted for the Esch-Cummins Railway Act. But he waged no real fight against its enactment. What is true of him on other occasions shown distinct friendship for the railroad interests. When a motion was made in the Senate on Dec. 20, 1919 to extend the period of Federal control of railroads for two years, Senator Smith fought against the measure in order to hasten the government's granting a bonus of hundreds of millions of dollars to the railway corporations for their having allowed the country to use the roads while at war.

Safe and Regular.

The new chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee which will handle the railway question, one of the most important problems before Congress, is safe and regular. Senator Smith has proved himself a tried and true war horse in the service of the capitalists of this country. When LaFollette and his squad of insurgents voted for Smith they did not help by an iota to repeal the vicious bonus to the multimillionaire railway owners. After it was announced that Smith was elected to this key position in the Senate the railway stocks in the Wall Street market soared very favorably. The big bankers and manufacturers controlling the activities of the nation, likewise heaved a sigh of relief. LaFollette's campaign of attrition had ended. They could now turn down to business and forget about Congressional interference with their dividends. The progressives had made their entry and the capitalists had the full dividends.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the next installment of "Work or Fight" by Comrade Lovestone. It will tear away the mask from the face of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor and will show their role in the present situation.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

The Prince of Wales paid a visit to Paris recently. He was received much the same as the Prince of Wales would be received in the United States. The temperamental Frenchmen are growing weary of the labor leadership of Samuel Gompers, crying in search of a new idol. It is also significant that one of the Prince's gifts to the Parisians was a collection of Jazz Music which was given to him by a colored American orchestra. What a hit this would make as orchestra leader at the Drake Hotel? The Count Hoogstraten would take a back seat.

* * *

Senator Hiram Johnson will tell the people of Chicago what ails them of the political gum shoe artist, Calvin Coolidge, when he speaks here on Friday night. Hiram is a great friend of the "common people" and is out for clean politics. He condemns Coolidge for his manipulations of the Southern vote, but "Cal" will have a delegation of Washington negroes on hand to prove to the "people" that Hiram is prejudiced against the negro, hence his anger. In order to prove that he has no objection to getting the negro vote, Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge visited an old colored butler in Washington last Sunday. It is an interesting game and no doubt will intrigue the Henry Dubbs. Meanwhile the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is crystallizing the sentiment for a great nation-wide Farmer-Labor Party.

* * *

The Egyptian nationalists won a tremendous victory in the recent elections held in that country. Without the full returns being in, it is announced that the Zaghloulists have 190 seats, leaving 24 to the combined opposition parties.

* * *

The capitalist newspapers are again gorging themselves with the details of the latest murder mystery. An Aurora harlot has confessed to having killed his wife after she had killed her brother. The revolting details of this horrible crime are spread over the pages of the capitalist dailies. Sex perversion, murder, crime is served up to the public by the journalistic profit-gluttons who profess to be so much concerned about public decency. The readers of the capitalistic press have gotten the "crime habit." They are trained to look for sensational slush, and they get plenty of it.

* * *

Frank B. Kellog, American ambassador to the Court of St. James, presented his credentials to King George at Buckingham Palace a few days ago. The new ambassador and his gassy staff, drove to the palace and returned in the gorgeous, gilded royal coaches reserved for occasions of state. The ambassador also misses the Harvey knee breeches and the palatial mansion donated by J. P. Morgan is yet unfinished.

* * *

President Frank L. Carey of the Chicago Board of Trade, does not like "blocs." They are the cause of most political evils in his opinion. Oh, this confounded class struggle! "We find," says Carey, "our legislature divided into cliques and blocs and our national congress split into definite groups, due to further class interest. We find new political movements developing from class feeling with the deliberate intent to excite public attention, but failing to do a single constructive thing in behalf of the nation. Keep the blocs system out of the grain exchange," he perorated. Carey wants only one bloc, the capitalist bloc.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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End of British Tory Rule Set for Monday

Multi-Millionaires Won't Fight Over Tax Reductions

MELLON SAYS DETROITER IS BAD EXAMPLE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon will ignore the challenge he got from Senator Jim Couzens that they, two of the country's wealthiest men, stage a public debate on tax reduction.

Replying today to Couzen's recent letter, Mellon hrusquely, denied many of Couzens' arguments but said nothing about the proposed debate.

Mellon in Blow at Couzens

Mellon pointed to the case of Couzens himself to illustrate the contention that surtaxes on big incomes should be lowered.

Mellon said that all of Cauzens' capital, by his own admission, was invested in tax exempt securities.

If, however, Mellon argued, the surtaxes had not been so high when Cousens retired and invested his capital, he would for the sake of placing it in safety diversified investments have placed some of it in taxable securities.

Mellon said that there is particular public need for lowered surtaxes in the cases of railroads and building.

Pities the Poor Investors

With the present high surtaxes he said investors were practically shut off from investment in railroads or construction.

With lower surtaxes proposed in the Mellon bill he said capital now in exempt securities would be attracted to them.

Couzens in his challenge to a debate said that when he got out of the Ford Motor Company and converted his holdings into securities he "paid the taxes in the price of the securities."

Shows Millionaires Exempt

"To what government did you make payment?" Mellon asked him.

Summing up in one sentence his reply to Couzens' criticism of the Mellon program Mellon said

"Must a system of taxation which permits a man with an income of over $1,000,000 a year to pay not one cent to the support of his government remain unaltered"

THE BEAST IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY

The Klan Rides the Capitalist Monster.

MARCH OF 3,000 FARMER PICKETS BALKED BY FRAUD

Hearst Papers Aid in Double Cross

Three thousand enraged dairy farmers, members of the Milk Producers Association from the Elgin, Ill., district and northern Wisconsin points, were induced to abandon their march upon the plant of the Bowman Dairy Company at Wauconda, Ill., by news of a fake settlement.

The alleged settlement, news of which was flashed by the Hearst papers, and which resulted in the 3,000 pickets returning to their homes, was actually a proposal by which the milk producers were to receive one-half cent less than they are receiving at the present time. The joker in the agreement of the Bowman Dairy Company, "to meet the farmers half way," is in the fact that simultaneously with the pledge to raise the price of a hundred pounds of milk from $2.60 to $2.67½, the Bowman Dairy Company cancelled a premium of 8 cents per pound on milk produced within fifty miles of Chicago.

Over one-third of the striking milk producers are affected by this provision of which they had no knowledge when Health Commissioner Bundesen announced the "settlement" and the Hearst press strained every effort to get the news to the marching pickets. Armed with copies of the Hearst papers containing the story of the fake settlement, the deputies of Sheriff Ahlstrom of Lake county intercepted the farmers, who, in groups of a dozen and more, were rapidly converging on the Bowman bottling plant.

The bare-faced fraud, practiced apparently with the connivance of the Chicago Health Department, extremely unfair to the milk producers all thru the trouble, has given the farmers new determination. The strike is on again with renewed bitterness.

A conference was called yesterday by Health Commissioner Bundesen at which Frank Holt, president of the Milk Producers' Association was present. "The premium must be restored," said Holt on his way to the conference. "The strike is on and will stay on until the premium is restored."

Threatened renewal of Chicago's milk strike was averted here early today.

After a hasty conference Chicago distributors agreed to pay striking producers a bonus of 8 cents per hundred weight in addition to the price of $2.67½ agreed upon yesterday.

Acting as arbiter for the second time, Health Commissioner Bundesen brought the opposing factions together and presented the new demands of the producers.

The distributors relinquished after bitter debate. The producers holding they had been "tricked" into compromising on a discriminate price.

Chicago's milk supply, spokesmen for both factions said, will be restored to normal today. Producers in Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois will resume shipments to Chicago without delay, they said.

New Orleans Cotton to Russia

NEW ORLEANS.—New Orleans is to begin shipment of large quantities of cotton to Russia for use in the textile mills there. A Russian commission has purchased 10,000 bales of cotton of which 1,000 bales are ready for shipment, according to J. H. Walsh, general manager of the dock board. New Orleans will be a concentration point for all cotton destined for Russia. The commission is now in Texas.

INDIANAPOLIS.—The National Executive Committee of the American Legion today announced that the 1924 National Convention will be held in St. Paul, Minn., the third week in September.

WEATHERFORD, Tex.—A lighted cigarette stub carelessly thrown from a passing airplane burned off approximately 1,500 acres of pasture land near here.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Jury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Vote Soon on Confidence in Baldwin's Reign in England

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—Leaders of the Conservative, Liberal and Labor parties agreed tonight that the vote on a motion of lack of confidence in the Baldwin government shall be taken at eleven o'clock, Monday night, according to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Baldwin government, slated for defeat and resignation Monday, gave evidence in Commons this afternoon it intends to go out fighting.

Ronald McNeill, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, in a lengthy speech, defended the government's foreign policy. He pointed out that the late premier, Andrew Bonar Law, and Premier Baldwin had taken up many of the problems which the Lloyd George government bequeathed them.

"Whoever is Foreign-Secretary in the Labor Government will be quickly disillusioned," he predicted.

If Ramsay MacDonald goes to the Foreign Office with a broad foot, intending to stamp upon Premier Poincare with the object of establishing peace throuot Europe, I am afraid he will encounter a tremendous disillusionment," McNeill continued.

He denied Lloyd George's allegation that the Baldwin government neglected to co-operate with the United States in the proposed international committee to study the reparation situation.

"The proposal of Secretary Hughes never was communicated officially to Great Britain," McNeill declared.

"For a whole year we lost no opportunity of enlisting in any possible way the assistance of the United States." At this juncture David Lloyd George rose from his seat on the back benches and interposed a question.

What, he asked, was the government's position towards the separatist movement in Germany?

McNeill replied that the government would not sanction any separation, amounting to declaration of independence, of any of the German Rhineland states, but would not interfere with establishment of autonomous states within Germany, if the inhabitants wished them.

Separatism, thru French and Belgian influence has been declared everything except in the Palatinate, where a British representative is investigating, he said.

'Jail for Striking Farmers'

In 1921 the West Virginia miners, 11,000 strong, marched on the stronghold of the steel trust gun men in Logan county in a desperate effort to free themselves from the political and industrial tyranny enforced upon them by sixshooters, rifles and machine-guns, in the hands of a mercenary army maintained by the mining corporations.

In 1924 the dairy farmers of Illinois and Wisconsin, 3,000 strong, march on the bottling plant of the Bowman Dairy Company, the head and front of the opposition to the farmers' strike for a decent price for their product. Miners, according to the capitalist press, are known to be violent persons and there is, therefore, only anger and not surprise on the part of the press when they resent brutal oppression.

But Farmers!

Worse than that, dairy farmers—the most peaceable of all human beings!

Surrounded by the gentle, milk-giving bovines, whom they tend, they are supposed to have acquired much of the bovine temperament; so much so that they are as easy prey for the dairy and commision-houses as their worn-out milk cows for the packing-houses.

The appearance of 3,000 farmer pickets upon the scene during the recent strike of the milk producers forces a revision of this traditional view of the American farmer and the capitalist press is screaming itself hoarse, editorially, in denunciation of this unsuspected bucolic pugnacious trait.

The Chicago Journal of Commerce publishes an editorial so bitter and venomous that one can easily visualize the writer occasionally pausing to wipe the foam from his lips as he pounds his typewriter. The farmers are accused of attempted murder and the demand is made that they be tried and convicted.

"We quote verbatim:

> In an agricultural county, striking farmer's believe they have a divine right to keep other farmers from selling their milk to whosoever they please and under any terms they see fit. The striking farmers commit violence. It is absurd to hope that law officers will make serious efforts to arrest them.
>
> But they ought to be arrested, and they ought to be tried and convicted. Now that the strike is over, there is no danger of murder being committed; but until the peace was signed, murder was on the horizon.

We have an idea that the Journal of Commerce feels toward these farmers as did an aristocratic lady in Spokane, Wash., who, while several members of the Industrial Workers of the World were being tried for criminal syndicalism, said she guessed she would run down to the courthouse "to see the Wobblies being convicted."

All of which goes to prove that whether it be farmer or wage-earner in a challenge to the profit-mongers of America the record of previous docility counts for nothing. Trained to idolize by the pundits of capitalism when they accepted it as the Alpha and Omega of social systems, the farmers are discovering very rapidly that independent thinking—independent of capitalist conventions—is the next to the last thing that the chamber of commerce friends of the independent farmer want him to do.

The last thing is action with his exploited fellow farmer and the industrial workers against the growing tyranny of the American capitalist class. Expressed either by a class party of the farmer and wage-earners or by the march of striking farmer-pickets in mass with the same objective, Bolshevism from the plunderbund and their governmental tools.

Trotsky's Arrest Branded "Fake" by London Russ

LONDON. The Russian Trade Delegation here today announced that the report circulated in Paris that Leon Trotsky had been arrested in Moscow was "pure nonsense."

Trotsky "Arrested" Again.

PARIS.—A special Moscow dispatch published here today, but unconfirmed by the United Press, says it is reported in the Russian capital that Leon Trotsky, soviet war minister, has been arrested.

Ku Klux Big Issue in the Louisiana State Elections

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Returns from Tuesday's Louisiana primary today indicated a second "run off" primary would be necessary to determine the choice for governor.

Huey P. Long has apparently been eliminated by reason of his balloting, but a "run off" will be necessary between Henry L. Fuqua, who his opponents claimed is favored by the Ku Klux Klan and Hewitt Bouanchaud openly anti-Klan. Neither Fuqua or Bouanchaud received a majority of all votes cast on the basis of earlier returns.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Jury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Not as High-Class as His "Uncle"

Frank Bergman, Louisville, Ky., was under arrest here today on charges of embezzling twenty-one dollars from Robert M. Haniack, Wheaton, Ill. Bergman, police stated, posed as the nephew of Elbert H. Gary, steel king.

DISEASE RIFE IN SWEATSHOP HELLS OF NEW YORK CITY

Dresses Made for $1.00, Sell for $49.50

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—If the state of New York wants to end home industries where women and children work long hours for small pay it will make these home workers dependent on charity for a living, it was testified at hearings before the state Child Welfare Commission here.

Children two and three years old are working on artificial flowers in New York. Beaded dresses and clocked silk hose which are later sold for high prices in the most expensive shops are worked on in homes often by people with communicable diseases, it was said.

Children who work at home always go to sleep in school and have sores and cuts on their hands, one witness testified.

"Wages are deplorable. Dresses which sell for $49.50 are finished for $1. Disease is prevalent," said another witness, who seemed more concerned with the possibility that people who bought the dresses might get sick than with the conditions of the workers.

Some of the prices paid are, for making roses, 20 cents a dozen; clocking silk hosiery, $3.50 a dozen; cutting lace, 25 cents a hundred yards. By hard work it is possible for a child to cut 50 yards of lace an hour.

Herrin Sheriff Must Obey Klan Troops Withdrawn

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The troops sent into Williamson County at the request of the Sheriff when the Ku Klux Klan anti-foreign raids got beyond his control have all been recalled. The Ku Klux Klan has announced that from now on the sheriff will take his orders from them or there will be a new sheriff.

Idaho Federation for Amalgamation and Labor Party

(Special to The Daily Worker)

POCATELLO, Idaho.— The State Federation of Labor in session here adopted resolutions favoring recognition of Russia by the United States, amalgamation of trade unions, for a Labor party and against the Idaho Criminal Syndicalism Law.

Mine Workers To Fight Wage Slash

COLUMBUS, O.—American mine workers will not be led to accept a wage reduction by the promise that it will decrease unemployment in the industry, William Green, international secretary of the United Mine Workers, declared today, addressing the State Mine Workers' convention here.

Scabbing in Doctors' Union

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo.—At the health resort here in one week the sheriff has arrested 23 fake doctors alleged to be untrained and practicing illegally. A general round up of quacks is promised and many more arrests are anticipated.

CAPITOL MEET IS ATTEMPT TO HALT F. L. P. MOVEMENT

Mahoney of St. Paul to Fight Reactionaries

Delegates from eastern political, labor and progressive organizations will meet in the Hamilton Hotel, Washington, D. C. Thursday morning to define their attitude towards the May 30th farmer-labor convention at St. Paul.

The conference was called by William V. Mahoney of Washington, D. C., and its sponsors are antagonistic to the Farmer-Labor Party movement supported by the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and its affiliations.

William Mahoney of St. Paul, who must not be confused with Mr. Mahoney of Washington and Professor Shopper of Minneapolis, will attend the Washington conference in an effort to swing it in line in support of the May 30th convention called by the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party in co-operation with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and other groups.

Many of the elements which will be represented in the Washington conference are tied up with the Conference for Progressive Political Action which the May 30th conference endorses.

Enemies of the May 30th conference have been openly spreading the falsehood that while the Federated Farmer-Labor Party was invited to send delegates to the conference the Socialist Party and the old Farmer-Labor Party were not invited.

William Mahoney of St. Paul will explode this falsehood at the Washington conference and point out that all labor, political and economic groups will be invited to send delegates to the May 30th conference.

Daily or Weekly? That is the Question! What is Your Answer? See Page

CATTLE SHOW TO BE ATTRACTION AT F.L.P. CONFERENCE

Henry Ford Booster One of Main Speakers

A counter move in opposition to the national farmer-labor party convention called for May 30th in St. Paul, Minn., by the Farmer Labor Party of Minnesota, The Federated Farmer Labor Party and the farm-labor parties of Washington, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, the Committee of 48 and other groups, is seen in the call sent out by the Farmer Labor Party of Colorado with the sanction of the National office of that party, for a conference of the western and southwestern states on January 26 and 27 in Denver.

A conference of the Farmer Labor Party, formerly the People's Progressive Party, of Colorado, is called for January 27th. The call is signed by W. M. Piggott, National Chairman of the Farmer Labor-Party, Jay G. Brown, National Secretary; Bert Martin, National Committeeman; G. F. Stevens, State Chairman, and Neil MacArthur, State Secretary.

Among the states included in this call are Washington, Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska and Idaho. The farmer labor parties of these states have already signified their intention to participate in the May 30 convention in Minneapolis.

May Capture Ghost

It is significant that among those invited to address the conference in Denver during the ratification is the Honorable Roy M. Harrop, president, National Ford for President Clubs. Harrop is reported to be a Republican Party lackey and was one of Henry Ford's most active boosters. Now that Ford has jumped on the Coolidge band wagon, perhaps Mr. Harrop is trying to draw this skeleton farmer-labor party along with him.

Communists or those who believe in the emblem of international brotherhood have no place in the live stock conference, declared the letter announcing the meeting. Red is supposed to have an infuriating effect on the dumb beasts on exhibition there. The idea of internationalism has much the same effect on the political adventurers who are playing with the problems of the farmers.

The conference call is as follows:

"Denver, Colorado, Jan. 1st, 1924.

"Under and by virtue of the AUTHORITY OF THE FARMER LABOR PARTY OF THE UNTED STATE OF AMERICA. We hereby call a conference of THE FARMER-LABOR PARTY of the Western and Southwestern states, to be held at Denver, Colo., Saturday, Jan. 26th and Sunday, Jan. 27th, and a conference of THE FARMER-LABOR PARTY OF COLORADO, to be held Monday, Jan. 28th, conference to be called to order at 10 A. M.

W. M. PIGGOTT, Nat'l Chairman.
JAY G. BROWN, Nat'l Secretary
BERT MARTIN Nat'l Committeeman.
G. F. STEVENS, State Chairman.
NEIL MAC ARTHUR, State Secty.

"Railroad Tickets to Stock Show may be obtained Jan. 18th to 23rd, where one and one-half rate and southwest of Missouri River return limit Jan. 29th. See your local agent all railroads.

See the Animals

"SEE THE NATIONAL WESTERN LIVE-STOCK SHOW AT DENVER COLO. Jan. 19th to 26th. BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER, and at the same time attend the Western and South-western conference of the FARMER-LABOR PARTY. Good accommodations at all hotels. Speakers of national importance will be in attendance at the conference.

"HONORABLE PARLEY PARKER CHRISTENSEN, candidate for president in 1920, will address the conference on Sunday, Jan. 27th, at 2 P. M., on "WHY A THIRD PARTY?"

"HONORABLE ROY M. HARROP, President, National Ford for President Clubs, will address the conference on the Economic question, Sunday, Jan. 27th, at 4:30 P. M.

"All forward thinking people are invited to attend this conference. NO PLACE FOR COMMUNISTS OR RED FLAG WAVERS. THE STARS AND STRIPES ARE GOOD ENOUGH FOR US."

On the communication sent out by the red baiters from Chicago the letter head of the national Farmer-Labor Party appears over that of the Farmer-Labor Party, formerly People's Progressive Party of Colorado.

This outfit does not seem to have any program that would be considered capable of drawing any number of farmers and city workers to a convention. Therefore they must offer a cattle show as an attraction.

Watch Daily Worker For Miners' Convention News

The Daily Worker will be the official organ of the United Mine Workers of America convention in January 1924.

The convention will be one of the most important in the history of the United Workers of America, will be attended by over 2,000 delegates, workers for each district, as there will be many questions of importance as a result of the present instability of the coal mining industry.

Send in your subscription now! The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIERS OF 3 NATIONS SEE RUSS SUCCESS

Industrial Revival and Stable Budget

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—Authoritative advices from three distinct sources—German, Swedish and Russian—afford substantial proof of a continued and fairly rapid improvement of Russian Soviet government finances.

It is also said on the authority of Copenhagen financial houses that Leonid Krassin, the Soviet government's foreign financial agent, has been quietly buying up the securities of the czar's government held by foreign investors and that something like two-thirds of the total bond issues have been purchased at an infinestimable fraction of their former value. New York bankers do not put the total as high as this but admit that the Soviet government has done a clever stroke of business and that in all probability the acknowledgement of the debts of the old regime now would be a purely formal proceeding involving little if any financial obligation so far as the Soviet government is concerned.

Additional encouragement for the friends of the first workers and farmers republic in the world is contained in the conclusions of cleared and unfriendly observers returned recently from Russia that the tcherwonetz (the new gold backed notes on a par with the English pound) are a success and that the Soviet government will issue before the end of this month another note series.

The new issue will consist of five, three and one gold ruble bills designed to give a more flexible medium of circulation than can be had with the ten ruble tcherwonets. The amount of the new notes to be placed in circulation will be conditioned by the value of the tcherwonets now 260,000,000 gold rubles —and will never exceed in value more than half of the tcherwonets in circulation at any date.

It is believed that the new note issue will be floated without in any way depressing the value of the tcherwonets and the experience of the Soviet government with issues of notes backed by the credit of the national railways furnishes a logical backing for this opinion. These railway notes or certificates have been accepted by the purchasing public at their face value without any adverse effect on the parity of the tcherwonets.

The lack of a stable circulating medium has been and is now one of the chief obstacles in the way of a rapid industrial recovery. With the success of the new note issue that is confidently expected by Russian and foreign experts alike industrial activity will increase at the most rapid pace since the revolution.

It must be remembered that under the strict control of credit and national industry maintained by the Soviet government the success of the new note issue and of the state loans that are contemplated means an immense expansion of the ability of the government to maintain its heavy industry and extend the educational enterprises which it attaches more importance than any government in the world today.

Enjoin Clothing Workers

ST. LOUIS.—Another judge has come to the rescue of an employer in a strike. Circuit Judge Frey here has issued a temporary injunction, with the customary drastic features, against the National Tailors Company. The strike was called in protest against the open shop when the company unreasonably cut assignment of union labels and said the union would no longer be recognized.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

CAPITALIST WOLF IN SHEEPS' GARB CRIES FOR PUBLIC

N. Y. Bosses in New Anti-Labor Attack

NEW YORK.—Employers throughout this state have launched a new offensive against New York labor. The Associated Industries—the One Big Union of the bosses—have demanded of Governor Smith that he sanction a Moreland act investigation of the state labor department.

The fawning commercial press loses no time in remarking that this organization of the manufacturers represents an investment of more than $2,000,000,000 and employs 500,000 laborers. The association charges that the labor department is "dominated by politics."

The New York World candidly admits that the requested inquiry "is a crafty move to embarrass Governor Smith on the part of an organization which has fought—for years the welfare program of social legislation."

The remaining papers, almost without exception, find no words of doubt as to the employers' challenge.

The fact is that the labor department, while its record has been generally unfavorable to labor, has shown itself unwilling to knuckle under completely to the employers' dictum. It has contained a liberal minority, mostly adherents of Governor Smith, who have been digressed so far from the path of capitalist virtue as to contemplate a Workman's Compensation act and several other social reforms. These reforms scarcely touch the root causes of social and economic injustice, but they afford slight amelioration of the lot of hundreds of thousands of workers. Obviously, they involve slight inroads into the enormous profits of the Associated Industries' members. Hence the storm of indignation "on behalf of-the public" from a source which has hitherto manifested concern for that "public" only as a sponge from which profits may be wrung.

Machinist Head Flays Mexican Fascisti Chief

The International Association of Machinists has sent a letter thru its secretary to Alfred de la Huerta protesting against his treatment of trade unionists within the territory under his control. The letter also pledges the support of the Machinists organization to the Obregon government.

The International Association of Machinists acted as purchasing agent in the United States for the Obregon government several years ago.

The letter follows

"Adolfo de la Huerta Vera Cruz, Mexico: Press dispatches carry reports of the murder of Felipe Carrillo at Puerto and of labor leaders by you. I have received decree 6,020 from Merida, issued on Dec. 24, penalizing the labor unions. This action on your part and those of your followers justifies more than ever our full support and that of the government of the United States of the Obregon government. It is our purpose to use every influence possible to assist the Mexican government in obtaining arms and ammunition and every legitimate means in our power to prevent shipments of arms and ammunition to your forces from any nation in the world.

(Signed) "C. C Davidson,
"General Secretary and Treasurer of the National Association of Machinists."

POOR EQUIPMENT AND ENGINE MAINTENANCE CAUSE TWO WRECKS

Two persons were injured when two Pullmans of a Michigan Central express from Detroit went off the track on the outskirts of the city here today. The injured are John Leslie, of Jackson, Mich., conductor, and George Walker, train newsboy, from Kalmazoo.

Railroad officials said that a switch flew open after part of the express had passed. The two Pullmans struck the switch, bounced off the tracks and struck cars on the other tracks.

Leslie and Walker were taken to a hospital, suffering from cuts and bruises. Passengers were given a severe shaking.

HOUSTON, Tex.—James Bennett, engineer, was killed and another trainman was injured when the locomotive of Gulf Coast Lines freight train number 21 exploded near Greyburg early today. Six cars left the tracks following the explosion.

MILITANT'S NAME N.O.T ANTI-TOXIN FOR WRONG IDEAS

Same Combination But Different Bean

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH,
Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.

Following the recent election of officers of the local union of the U. M. W. of A. at Cary, Ky., and who, by a same intrigue and ruseness as the (Bento, Montana) Dunne of Portland fame, caused the defeat of Frank Keeney, a militant and progressive miner from the last name, has sent the following letter to the Progressive Committee:

Cary, Ky.
December 29th, 1923.

Mr. Thomas Myerscough,
Chicago, Ill.

Sir:

Your letter of Dec 19 Re a previous fuller stated, that the members of Local Union 2052 U M W of A is not a Disciple of Organized Labor and is not in favor of no men or group of men when is trying to Done being fully informed as to the Extent and purpose of your so called said self stiled Progressive Committy of America something which is not kept secret of the M W of A and before we condemn you and your associates as Being traitors and Enimys of the U M W of A and all other forms of Union Labor you and your class is not friends of Labor neither are you a friend to the American Government of whitch you please to call your self a part But you and your associates are the said servants of the Bolshevick Reads of rushia whose sole ame is to teardown and destroy the cause of unionism and the rights of free speech and the American Government and plase the American Labor on a level with the people of the read Rushia we do not favor no such men as Alex Howett of Kansas or the Misery of Kansas has got the right to Belong to the U M W of A if they so desire as for Jim Mclachlan and all other such men who has got no respect for the Law of the U M W of A they are not fit to be called American citizens & yes and all such of your class should not be called American citizens

Approved By Local Union 2052
Cary, Ky

(Local Seal) W F Dunn, R S
Lee Yates, Pres

The foregoing letter is on exact copy of the one received from the Kentuckian, add is not the fault of the illnotype operator as you might be prompted to think. As the following reply to Mr. Dunn shows, we have published his letter to show our supporters that all miners are not in accord with our views.

1010 Altgeld St.,
Chicago, Ill.
January 9th, 1924.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Yours of December 29th received today and same has been read with much interest. In reply to same I say that I am unable to account for the apparent delay occasioned for your letter to reach me, because the date of same was 19th, going to take the liberty of publishing your letter, in verbatim form, just to show that we are not partial and that we welcome even ridicule. However, I am forced to ask, "If your letter expresses your views on Labor and Unionism, how can you reconcile such views with the action of the Kentucky miners during the 1922 strike? I will send you a copy of your letter in print, which of course, will be accompanied by my article of comment. I remain,

In the fight for Labor's Rights,
Thomas Myerscough.

It will be remembered that while the rest of the miners of the country were on strike in 1922, the Kentucky fields were working steadily, more so than ever before or since, and it is my opinion that then was the time for the secretary of the Cary, Ky., local union to state his views on Unionism and also to make practical application of them. As for the other questions he raises, comment is unnecessary, because I am convinced that the thing he says are "Parrot-typed" learnt from the Capitalist Press, and are only an innocent confession of his total ignorance of the system under which he strives to live. Capitalism thrives on this type of worker, and taking it for granted that he is an American, I cannot see much room for a boasting about a system that failed to give him even an elementery education.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Daily or Weekly?

Our mail is going to undergo a big increase in the hours just ahead. We can feel it coming. But that is what we want and expect.

We want to know from the readers of The Daily Worker whether we shall publish Daily or Weekly instalments of the already world-famous Russian novel, "A Week."

We want our readers to get the greatest possible enjoyment out of the reading of this tremendous piece of literature. Will this be secured thru the appearance of installments daily, or one installment each week in the Magazine Section.

We cannot make up our own mind in this matter. What do you say? Write your views to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois. Do it at once. We want to get the decision of the majority of the readers before the publication of this example of the new literature that is a direct result of the overthrow of the Russian Bourgeoisie and Landlords.

Britons Bore From Within

Labor Party Leaders Charge Communists Are Trying to Capture Party Machinery

London, Jan. 4.—Charges that the Communists are trying to capture the British Labor party machinery by "boring from within" are made by leaders of the party in a statement issued today.

"The Communists have not a single member of parliament," the statement says, "but they have a number of members in the local labor parties and trades councils. They are working to capture the party machinery and to use it for their own purposes."

Asked by the Communists whether the Anglo-Saxon contempt for labor would prevent the application of their own principles in this country, the statement says: "We have been tried before, we did not bolt and would always fall because of the social-political composition of labor."

CHICAGO FIREMEN REQUEST HELP IN PAY BOOST FIGHT

Work for Forty-Six Cents an Hour

Chicago's fire fighters are working for 46 cents an hour. In all kinds of weather they protect property and guard life for a pittance. When there is a fire and often when there isn't they have no regular hours of labor.

The Firemen's Association is out to get a raise for the fire fighters. At present the fight is taking the form of a petition to the city council for a raise in pay. The petition asks for a raise of $500 a year for all firemen from new men to captains.

The lowest pay received by firemen is $1,540 a year. Most of the city's firemen are in class A and receive $2,000 a year.

The city council has had the request of the firemen for a raise in pay before them for some time. It is understood that the proposed increase is being held up in the council finance committee.

The firemen figure that they work on an average of 4296 hours a year. The class A men who get $2,000 for their work for 46 cents an hour. That is less than the wages of janitors who belong to unions.

The firemen point out that the insurance companies charge them an unusually high rate for life insurance because their work is so dangerous.

They are compelled to buy their own uniforms at a cost of $225 a year.

The petition is being circulated thruout the city and labor unions are asked to get signatures to it. Firemen say that the only way they will be able to get action from the city council on their request for a salary increase is to show that the people of Chicago are behind them in their fight for an increase in pay.

Movie Operators Vote Today on a New Wage Offer

Officials of the Motion Picture Operators' Union branded as lies statements appearing in Chicago papers that members of the union were regularly receiving as much as $112 dollars a week. It is true, they say, that men who work as extras when steadily employed, receive high wages, but they don't work steady.

The motion picture operators will vote this morning on the offer of the exhibitors of a 5% increase in wages. It is expected that the men will vote to accept the offered settlement.

The motion picture operators at one time worked from 12 to 14 hours a day for wages ranging from $16 to $18 a week.

Organizing Taxi Drivers

KANSAS CITY.—Efforts to unionize taxicab drivers are under way here. The principal opposition to organization comes from the Yellow Cab company. Yellow Cabs in St. Louis are union, since the recent victory of the drivers' union there in a two-year fight against efforts to install the open shop. Some of the local firms, however have expressed a willingness to deal with a committee of their drivers if one is formed.

ST. LOUIS.—Union funeral chauffeurs here have negotiated with the employers an increase of $2.50 a week in wages, bringing the local scale to $30 a week. The union asked for a $7.50 raise to $35 a week, but compromised rather than strike. The increase benefits about 200 men.

Amalgamation means strength!

DONKEY PARTY CAPTURED BY PUG PROMOTER

Tex Rickard Talks Peanuts to Democrats

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Madison Square Garden, New York's meeting place of many a big show and hard faked boxing tournament will be the scene of the greatest political circus since Barnum immortalized the blue elephant when the Democratic donkey will pitch his tent under Tex Rickard's spacious roof tree on June 24th to prepare for his tussle with the Republican elephant.

Rickard's opportunity came this way. Wild bidding was on between Chicago, New York and San Francisco for the privilege of robbing the delegates to the national Democrat convention. The western city knocked down the jackass with a bid of $200,000 and almost had the thing by the ears when Rickard heard of it. "What's this", he exclaimed, "if I pay $500,000 for two prize fighters surely a Democratic convention must be worth at least half that. The way to get this thing is to put up the dough. I will give $55,000 for the peanut concession though it is not worth more than $15,000."

When the Californians heard this they fainted and while the referee was counting nine Tex jumped into the middle of the ring, raised his right hand and declared the donkey was his.

The famous fight promoter is now mentioned in wall informed political circles here as a possible candidate for the presidency as a result of the brilliant strategy used in putting over the convention for New York. The decisiveness with which he hurled his peanut proposition into the scales as the prize was about to go to San Francisco places him at once in the limelight as a rival to Calvin Coolidge as a man of few words, but with deeds. That is what the country wants at present, in the opinion of those close to Rickard.

In the event of Rickard making the White House it is rumored here that his first appointments would include Jack Dempsey and A. Piepe for Secretary of War and Navy respectively. For the Treasury job it is rumored that Leo Kovetz or Ponzi would have a good chance while Rickard is known to hold Mike McTigue of New Jersey in high esteem for his diplomatic ability, and may succeed Charles Evans Hughes as Secretary of State. He has all of Mr. Hughes' qualifications except hirsute adornment.

Trying to Pick Winner.

WASHINGTON. — Representative Upshaw, Georgia dry leader, today endorsed the candidacy of William G. McAdoo for the democratic presidential nomination.

Characterizing McAdoo as an "inspiring leader of poise, purity and proven power," Upshaw said, "I am for McAdoo because I believe he can win."

WASHINGTON.—Senator Robert M. La Follette, progressive leader, announced today he would press for immediate action by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on his resolution directing the I. C. C. to reduce freight rates on farm products to pre-war levels.

ILLINOIS PLUTES MEET, BLOW AT FARMER-LABOR

Favors Private Robbery Scorns Progress

The convention which was called by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association was described as an "industrial" attempt to head up the Farmer-Labor combination in the states, called by Benjamin Marsh, Washington managing director of the Farmers' National Alliance.

The convention went on record against the public ownership of public utilities, including the railroads, mines, factories and farms, the licensing of the powers of the United States supreme court and every other measure that would in the slightest degree clip the claws of the capitalist tiger.

For Ford's Fertilizer

The plute aggregation also went on record for: co-operative farming of market products, the development of Muscle Shoals for fertilizer production as well as for other purposes (perhaps for use in the Republican campaign), a permanent immigration policy designed to limit the number and select only the best quality of immigrants and an American merchant marine.

The convention leader was Mr. John Glenn, secretary o the association. In a set of instructions comprising thirteen conditions the capitalist government in Washington was practically warned to leave the manufacturers alone, except when the latter needed assistance.

Believe in Divine Right

The gist of the convention proceedings was that this country belonged by divine right to the capitalists and that it is sheer effrontery on the part of the workers to claim it in whole or in part.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

The Scandinavian Karl Marx Branch will hold a LEAP YEAR FESTIVAL and DANCE for members and friends TO-NIGHT (Thursday), at FOLKETS HUS, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

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Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Boost the Newsstand Sales

The Daily Worker is on the newsstands in Chicago. It can be secured from the stands in "The Loop" and in all the working-class sections of the city.

While every reader should become a subscriber, we must interest thousands of non-readers to get their copies of The Daily Worker on the newsstands.

This can be done in part by getting the newsboys to give The Daily Worker a good display on the stands.

Let every subscriber, therefore, at least for the coming week, EVERY DAY, buy an extra copy of The Daily Worker on the stands and urge the newsboy to give The Daily a good display. Then use this extra copy of The Daily as a sample copy to interest some worker in your shop or in your neighborhood in this fine Daily and thus help get tens of thousands of new readers.

GREETINGS

FROM THE JEWISH SECTION OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH LOCAL.

It is our belief and hope that The Daily Worker will be a clean, upright, class-conscious, workingmen's paper.

WE ALL WISH YOU SUCCESS.

REACTIONARIES IN FRAME-UP TO GET TOLEDO T. U. E. L.

Secret Letter Sent to Standpatters

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOLEDO, Ohio—Because the militant members of Lodge No. 105 of the International Association of Machinists here had been elected to all but two or three of the offices in the lodge, reactionary local officials with the help of grand lodge officers managed to get a rule passed making members of the Workers Party and the Trade Union Educational League ineligible for office in the lodge.

At the last regular election the militants were elected to many offices including those of Vice-President and Treasurer. All the important committees with one exception were in their hands. At the election all the usual constitutional formalities were complied with, and the right of the successful candidates to office was unquestioned. The newly elected men were installed in office in the usual manner.

The following letter was sent out by the self-styled reliable leaders to the so-called reliable members:

Dear Sir and Brother:

During the holidays while on furlough by the Grand Lodge, Brothers Griffith, Rogge and Gauthier, always being interested in the welfare of Lodge 105, learned that there was an element in Lodge 105 that was attempting to direct the activities of the Lodge in a manner that can, and only will be detrimental to the best interests and welfare of the membership.

This condition has also been called to the attention of International President Johnston, and he suggested that while the three above mentioned Brothers were in the city, that they confer with Business Agent Obright and Secretary Kondrad and others with a view of correcting this condition.

As a consequence such a conference has been held and in order to accomplish the desired results, we are calling together a number of dependable members of 105, of which we consider you one, and one that will be willing to attend a meeting at which time this entire matter will be gone into thoroughly for the purpose of enlisting your assistance in correcting the condition prevailing by working out a policy that will reflect to the benefit of Lodge 105.

This meeting will be held Thursday, January 10th, 1924, 7:30 p. m. at the Labor Temple, corner of Michigan and Jefferson, Hall "A", second floor.

Keep this letter and commit to yourself and bring the letter and envelope with you, as no one will be admitted except those to whom this letter is addressed and it must be presented at the door for admittance.

Do not treat this as an ordinary appeal but please cancel any other engagement you may have and be sure to be present, as sensation thats you are possibly unaware of will be disclosed to you and which is of the utmost importance.

Trusting that you will be sure and consider this absolutely confidential and will give us the pleasure of your attendance and cooperation, we are,

Sincerely yours,
F. W. Griffith, V. S. Gauthier,
Wm. F. Rogge, H. G. Obright,
and A. F. Kondrad.

At the regular meeting of the lodge on the following evening an unusually large number of members attended, which suggested that the meeting was being packed.

A resolution was introduced stating that inasmuch as the Workers Party and the Trade Union Educational League advocated the violent overthrow of the government and sought to use the trade union movement to further their purposes, that therefore members of those organizations be declared ineligible to office in that lodge and that offices now held by them should be declared vacant and a new election held. The resolution was very drastic in some of its constitutional provisions and only permitted the militants to pay dues.

The whole prosecution was directed by three grand lodge officers who were on vacations, assisted by H. G. Obright and A. F. Kondrad of the local lodge.

A motion to postpone action on the resolution for a week in order to notify all members of the proposed action was defeated. After considerable discussion by spokesmen for the reactionaries the debate was cut off before the militants had a chance to talk. The resolution carried by a vote of 48 to 38.

After the vote the membership was assured that the militants would not be permitted to get control of the A. F. of L.

The militant members of Lodge No. 105 are not discouraged but will try to get the resolution repealed at a meeting of the lodge where all the members can attend and take part in the discussion without the help of the reactionary grand lodge officials.

FOR RENT

Neatly furnished room for light housekeeping.
Greenwood, 508 So. Irving Ave.

Wall Street Grabs Democratic Meet First Time Since 1868; Big Biz Will Write Platform

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a stormy session, lasting many hours, the Democratic National Committee picked New York City as the place to hold the next party national convention.

The session was marked by confusion. The proponents of San Francisco, St. Louis and Chicago offering thousands of dollars to the National Committee to draw the convention away from New York. New York finally won out, one of the powerful factors being the offer of more than $250,000. An agreement between the Brennan forces and the Ku Klux following group is said to be back of this.

Big Parties Dodge the Issue

Observers here are of the opinion that the big financial supporters of the republican and democratic parties are responsible for holding the two conventions in large Eastern industrial centers. The bankers and brokers were unwilling to have their parties meet in or near the discontented agricultural sections of the West. They insisted, that unless the parties would hold their conventions in "safe and sane" territory and away from the baneful atmosphere of the insurgents and radicals of the Western States they would withhold support from the campaigns.

The Republicans moved to Cleveland. The Democrats whose national treasury is practically empty because of the recent lean years it has had in politics succumbed, even more easily and moved right into the very shadows of Wall Street.

First in 56 Years

This is the first Democratic convention to be held in New York City in the last 56 years. The last time that the Democrats met in New York was in 1868 when Seymour Horatio was nominated against General Ulysses S. Grant on the republican ticket. Then, as now, the Democrats had made inroads on the Republicans in the elections prior to the national campaign in the big Eastern States. The convention was than moved into New York City as it was done today in order to help consolidate these gains. The democratic leaders are confident of 1924 being what they call an "in" year for their machine. Men prominent in the ruling circles of the Democratic Party feel that if they can win or make serious progress in such big Eastern States as New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts they will win the elections in a walkover. They point out that the wind is blowing all their way.

In the 67th Congress there were 160 Republicans against 16 Democrats, but in the present Congress the Democrats have succeeded in narrowing the margin down to a ratio of 116—61. The "Solid South" is of course safer than ever for the Democrats; the West is in revolt against the Republican standpatters; in the East there is a growing vith in the field of the Democratic radicals. Hence the Democratic Best Minds feel that the holding of their convention in New York City will help them tremendously from the financial and organizational point of view.

McAdoo Forces Not Worried

The McAdoo forces are not worried. They point out that in the various ballots cast for the convention city, San Francisco and St. Louis are selling a total of 46 votes against New York's highest vote of 97. They recognize that the Smith forces will be more influential in New York than they would have been in some Western city.

But they feel that there is not even the slightest chance of Smith carrying off the nomination in view of the increasing opposition that he would face from the Solid South. No one can get the Democratic nomination with such an opposition in the field, they say.

At worst the McAdoo supporters feel that this only means that Smith and Tammany will have to be paid a bigger price for their support than they would have received if the convention were held in a Western city.

But the swelled financial support that will accrue from holding the convention in the environs of Lower Broadway more than makes up the difference in price.

Progressives Disappointed

In progressive circles the choice of New York has brought pronounced disappointment. After the Republican reactionaries picked Cleveland as the convention city, these near-progressives looked to the Democratic Party to come in the more liberal atmosphere of the West. The Democrats' moving into Wall Street has blasted the last hopes of many of these so-called progressives for relief from the dominant parties.

The concensus of opinion among the majority of progressive democrats is that no matter who is chosen to be the Democratic standard bearer the holding of the convention in New York City settles for good the Big Business character of the platform that will be adopted, and makes impotent whatever influence liberal forces might have hoped to wield if the national gathering were held in a Western city.

CHICAGO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE IS PEEVED BY 'DAILY'

Big Biz Sheet Urges Capitalists Subscribe

Interest in the DAILY WORKER is not limited to workers and rebels. The writers for the big business are watching it. These fellows are employed to watch out for the interests of their bosses. They are usually more intelligent than the business men for whom they write. They know a significant development when they see one.

Here is what the Chicago Journal of Commerce, the paper that advertises it contains all the news a busy business man has time to read, has to say about the DAILY WORKER:

A Communist Daily Newspaper.

The Workers' Party of America, a communist organization, has begun publication of a national newspaper, to be issued every day except Sunday. The place of publication is 1640 North Halsted street. The name of the paper is the Daily Worker. It sells for three cents on newsstands, $10 a year, in Chicago, and for five cents on newsstands, $6 a year, elsewhere.

"The Daily Worker contains general news and editorial articles," explains C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers' Party. "It is to be financed by a fund of $100,000, of which $92,000 already has been raised by subscriptions from communists. The paper advocates communism, and declares the function of government should be taken over by the workers and farmers. The paper does not advocate force. We favor substitution of industrial unionism for craft unionism; that is, the sixteen railroad unions should form one union, just as the miners form one union."

We pass this explanation along for the information of our readers. Establishment of a Communist daily newspaper is a distinct important advance to business men. Some of them may deem it of sufficient importance to warrant subscription to the new publication so as to note what sort of plausible exhortation is being used to arouse unrest in American industry.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head for one month free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	THIRD THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 1924.
	Allied Printing Trades Council, 19 S. Van Buren St., 8 p. m.
271	Amal. Clothing Workers, 499 S. Halsted St.
127	Boiler Makers, 1644 W. North Ave.
93	Boot and Shoe, 1328 Milwaukee Ave.
14	Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill.
14a	Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
13	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
141	Carpenters, 1444 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chi., 11937 Michigan Ave.
184	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie
2143	Carpenters, 2138 W. Lake Ave.
2780	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
134	Electrical, 1867 Ogden Ave.
786	Electricians, 7475 Dante Ave.
113	Engineers, 1734 Milwaukee Ave.
429	Firemen and Engineers, 2454 W. 59th Street.
461	Firemen and Engineers, 9118 Commercial Ave.
269	Hod Carriers, South Chi., 2161 E. 92d St.
225	Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 232 W. Van Buren St.
100	Ladies' Garment Workers, 238 W. Van Buren St.
232	Members, 119 S. Throop St.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
271	Painters, Dent's Hall, Chicago Heights.
181	Plumbers (Railway), Monroe and Peoria Sts.
502	Plumbers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
597	Railway Carmen, 52d and Ashland Ave.
564	Railway Clerks, 3130 Commercial Ave.
54	Rain Coat Makers, 232 W. Van Buren St.
455	Sheet Metal, 2426 Wentworth Ave.
14472	Sign Hangers, 816 W. Harrison St.
119	Stage Employes, Masonic Temple, 19th St.
189	Stone Cutters, 189 W. Washington St.
727	Swedish, 19 W. Adams St.
727	Teamsters (Auto), 220 S. Ashland Ave.
742	Teamsters, 3262 Hamilton Ave.
764	Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland Ave.
110	Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington St. (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 P.M.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

WHITEWASH FALL BY APPOINTMENT TO MEXICAN POST

Hope Scandal Dies During Absence

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If the efforts of the secret service operatives of Interior Albert B. Fall, together with the Sinclair publicity bureau, are successful, Fall will leave the most influential members of the administration of President Coolidge, while secretary of the Department of the Interior, in charge of government oil lands in the Sinclair interests.

Now it is proposed to make Fall Ambassador to Mexico and thus stamp him with the official approval of President Coolidge.

If the full story of the Sinclair oil leases becomes known it will have a serious effect on the 1924 presidential campaign. By sending Fall to Mexico, it is thought that the story can be suppressed and the consequences dodged.

Fall, while in the Senate, was known as an enemy of the Obregon government.

Members of Congress who are among the most influential members of the "administration group" will be involved if the whole story comes out.

The whole matter has created such disturbance in political circles here and threatens to cause much more.

Canadian Toilers Greet The Daily

The workers of Carmelo look with envy upon the workers of the United States who are now the proud owners of the first English-language Communist Daily.

The following telegram was received from a group of workers in Winnipeg:

"At a concert arranged for the benefit of The Canadian Worker, we members and friends of Jewish Branch of the Workers Party, and Young Communist League of Canada, send you hearty greetings and wish you all success. Your paper is going to be the greatest thing in the labor movement of North America. It will be the greatest leader of the labor movement. We call upon the workers of Canada to follow the example of the workers of the United States and establish a Daily that will be a worthy companion to the DAILY WORKER.—C. Laiman, secretary."

New Teachers' Local.

STELTON, N. J.—Following the example of Brookwood Workers' College, the faculty of the Modern school at Stelton, is functioning under a union teacher. The American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., has granted a charter to Stelton Teachers' union, Local 190. Dorothy Baldwin, wife of Maurice Becker, one of the art editors of The Liberator, is secretary.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Gompers Supports Counter-Revolution in Germany

[illegible]

A Black Spot on America

The American Civil Liberties Union has compiled a list of the victims of the class war now in state prisons. It is dated in December, 1923. The list is a living indictment against the whole American working-class. No one is free until all these are freed. The list follows:

1. CALIFORNIA—Number in prison 97
   All members of the I. W. W., convicted under the criminal syndicalist law for membership in the organization or for carrying on its activities. In addition, there are 38 men indicted and held for trial.
2. WASHINGTON—Number in prison 8
   All are criminal syndicalist prisoners, members of the I. W. W., serving sentences of 1 to 10 years.
3. IDAHO—Number in prison 4
   All members of the I. W. W., serving under the criminal syndicalist law; sentences of 1 to 10 years; earliest conviction in 1917. Fourteen more men recently indicted.
4. PENNSYLVANIA—Number in prison 4
   All four of these men are serving sentences under the state anti-sedition act passed in 1919. Sentences range from 2 to 17 years. Earliest case 1919.
5. OKLAHOMA—Number in prison 2
   Members of the I. W. W., convicted under the criminal syndicalist law, serving 1 to 10 years.
6. KANSAS—Number in prison 1
   Member of the I. W. W., serving under the criminal syndicalist law, sentence of 1 to 14 years.
7. ILLINOIS—Number in prison 1
   Louis Katterfeld, convicted under the state anti-sedition law with William Bross Lloyd and others; Communist, sentence of 1 to 5 years, dating from September 1923; was not pardoned with others because he was in Russia when appeal was affirmed.

TOTAL political prisoners in state prisons serving sentences solely for expressions of opinion or membership in radical organizations 114

In addition to the persons actually in prison, there are others convicted and out on bail whose cases are on appeal in the higher courts. These are (1) Benjamin Gitlow, convicted at New York City, in February 1920, under the criminal anarchy law, appealed to the United States Supreme Court; (2) Charlotte Anita Whitney, convicted under the criminal syndicalist law at Oakland, Cal., March, 1920, appealed to the United States Supreme Court; (3) Ernst Schlaffer, convicted at New Haven, Conn., on November 15, 1923, for a speech "inciting to riot," appealed to the Superior Court.

GREETINGS
to
THE
DAILY WORKER
from
Members
of
Local No. 275,
Painters' Union.

THE HARLEM BRANCH
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OF
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PARTY ADDRESSES RUSS MEMBERS ON BIG PROBLEMS

Demands "Daily" Deal with Problems Here

The convention of the Russian Section of the C. P. of America, Party opened with the reading of a letter from the party's secretary, C. E. Ruthenberg, to the members of the convention and members of the federation.

The letter outlines the relation of the various federations to the Party as well, that we are reprinting it for the benefit of the whole party membership. It follows:

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 12, 1924.

To the Convention and members of the Russian section of the Workers Party of America.

Dear Comrades:

In the name of the Central Executive Committee of the Party, I extend greetings to the Convention and express the hope that the result of your work will be the upbuilding of your section of our Party and thus bring the strengthening of the revolutionary movement in this country.

As has been shown by the reports made at the Third National Convention of our Party, and is indicated in the letter of greetings to that Convention from the Communist International, our Party has made great progress during the past year, having become in this period a real force in the life of the American working class. We expect that the work of the present year will result in strengthening our Party even to a greater degree and that the work of this Convention will help to gain this result.

There are several issues which are to come before your Convention, upon which the Central Executive Committee desires to express to you its viewpoint and in several instances the viewpoint of the Communist International.

Oppose Mass Immigration

There has been raised in the discussion preceding the Convention the question of the immigration policy of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The rules which have been laid down by the Soviet Government and which have been endorsed by the Communist International are that Soviet Russia today does not desire mass immigration from other countries but that it does desire the immigration of specially trained workers who are organized to assist in the economic reconstruction of the Soviet Republic. Soviet Russia today has plenty of workers to perform the labor necessary to the economic life of the country. A great influx of immigrants from other countries would not assist Soviet Russia in this work but would result in making the problem more difficult. It is for this reason that the Soviet Government has adopted the policy outlined above and the Communist International has endorsed this policy.

The Second National Convention of our Party adopted the same policy as far as the immigration from the United States is concerned. We feel certain that the workers of the Russian section of our Party will agree that a policy which the Soviet Government considers will strengthen it and assist it in building up the industries of the country is a policy which the members of the Russian Federation must endorse. If this policy involves any self-sacrifice on the part of these Russians in this country who would like to return to their native country now that it has the first Workers' and Peasants' Government in the world, we are sure that these Russian workers will be ready to sacrifice their desire to return in order not to complicate and make more difficult the problems of this Government which is still struggling against great difficulties to build up the economic life of Russia on a new foundation.

The Central Executive Committee therefore expects that the Convention of the Russian section will endorse the policy laid down by the Second Convention of our Party.

Abolish Anti-Semitic Agitation

It has also been brought to the attention of the Central Executive Committee that in a Communist organization such as the Russian Section is, there has arisen the question of race and anti-Semitic agitation has been conducted by some comrades. We cannot conceive of any Communists holding such views. They are entirely unworthy of men and women who desire to call themselves by the name "Communist". We trust that this Convention will adopt a resolution severely condemning those members who dare to raise such questions in administrative organs of the Party and forever end the possibility of such a question again arising in the Russian section.

The Central Executive Committee being the year was compelled to take action and give instructions in regard to the editorial policy of the "Novy Mir" and wishes to make these instructions to the Convention.

It seems there have arisen among some comrades the viewpoint that the "Novy Mir" should devote itself exclusively to the Russian questions and the Russian colony in this country, and merely incidentally discuss matters of the industrial and political life of the workers here. This is a viewpoint which the Central Executive Committee cannot tolerate as an official organ of the Party. The workers of the Russian section must participate in all the struggles of the workers of this country. In order that they may be drawn into these struggles, the "Novy Mir" must from day to day interpret facts of the life of the workers here and in place of devoting itself preponderately to the Russian colony and Russian questions, its pages must be given up, to a large degree, to the questions of American political life and the struggles of the workers here.

It is only if the "Novy Mir" follows such a policy and the members of the Russian section carry on their work in harmony with this policy, that they will prove themselves real Communists who see the struggle of the working class as an international movement and not merely as a struggle of their particular national group.

Repudiate Nationalistic Spirit

It is because the Russian Communist Party sees the struggle of the workers from an international viewpoint and knows that the movement in Russia can not permanently succeed unless the struggle is extended in victories won in other countries that we have a Communist International. For the Russian section to adopt the narrow nationalistic viewpoint expressed by a group of comrades who proposed that the "Novy Mir" should become a purely Russian paper, is to repudiate the fundamental principles of the Communist International.

We request that this Convention express itself in no uncertain terms on this question and definitely lay down that the "Novy Mir" shall be it is first the fighting organ of the American workers who are participating in the class struggle and the fight for a Soviet government in this country, and that in addition thereto, in a secondary place, it shall give its columns to the purely Russian affair and questions.

Looking forward to the success of the work of your Convention, which we hope will be conducted in the spirit of this letter, I am

Fraternally yours,
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
Executive Secretary.
Workers Party.

COMMUNISTS GAIN IN SAXONY ELECTIONS AS YELLOW SOCIALISTS LOSE

DRESDEN, Germany.—The Socialists suffered a crushing defeat in the elections held here Sunday. The workers were disgusted with the part played by the Socialists during the recent clash with the Berlin government which resulted in the Workers' Government of Saxony being suppressed. The workers, however, expressed their anger blindly, returning a bourgeois majority to the Communists made a considerable gain and won over a large part of the Socialist following. The Social-Democratic party of Germany is rapidly losing its influence among the German workers.

RUSSIA BUYS COTTON

A delegation of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, with headquarters in New York, has arrived in Houston, Texas, for the purpose of placing a large order for American cotton to be shipped to Russia. Comrade Victor Nogin, who recently arrived from Russia, heads the delegation.

From Houston the delegation will leave for Galveston, Texas.

The first shipment of cotton will be forwarded on the S. S. Murmansk which is leaving Russia shortly. This begins a new era in the export of cotton from America to Russia.

The Industries for the workers!

THE PARTY AT WORK

Russians Hold Annual Convention

By ABRAM YAKIRA

Representatives of 65 branches of the Russian Federation of the Party, with a membership of 1,131, met in Chicago for two days, Jan. 12-13, to consider important questions concerning the party.

Several issues during the last several months have been the cause of controversy with the National Bureau Federation. The question of the Editorial policy to be followed by the "Novi Mir," the Russian Daily, was the main point of dispute. The Central Executive Committee of the Party upheld the majority of the Federation Bureau's special letter addressed to the Convention. The letter which is to be found elsewhere in this paper was heartily approved by the convention, as was the general report made by the representative of the Central Executive Committee.

The Convention gave special consideration to the question of the "Novi Mir" and The Daily Worker. It was decided to continue the Drive for ten thousand new subscribers to the "Novi Mir" and to raise a fund of 5000 dollars. The District Organizers of the Federation are to be held responsible for the success of the campaign for new subscribers. The Convention adopted a resolution in support of the Daily Worker. The

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

Gold Diggers

While in no sense a sociological drama, "The Gold Diggers," (Thos. H. Ince, First National), contains much that is worth while for working class audiences and nothing to really kick at. It is a typical American film in the better sense of the word. Miraculous attention to detail marks the direction, and the comedy is kept on a high plane by the constant introduction of contrasting pathos. The acting is uniformly good and a really rare height is reached by the heroine as she looks the near-villian with champagne while dumping her own into an inanimate receptacle; the instantaneous, sly, subtle changes of expression from the pretended half-senseless inebriate to the crafty schemer are a delight to those fed up on the usual fare of movie stupidity.

The moral of the picture would seem to be that the gold-digging chorus girls are angels (and wizards) in comparison to the dizzy fellows who chase them. The playwrights and scenarists have taken a topic that in the hands of French dramatists might have been a decidedly risque farce, and made it into almost Sunday School entertainment. The more seamy side of the chorus life is not touched but the grim economic urge upon the "gold digger" is revealed by deft little touches. Thus a soap-peddler invades a girls' party, and she is turned down flat by practically every girl present who considers a gross. "Girls, do you know who that was? That's Cissie Gray, ten thirty years ago she was the queen of the town. When she got old, she lost her friends. I mean—her gentlemen friends."

So the specter of old age throws a black shadow over the erstwhile jolly group. Each looks at the other with the unvoiced question. "Good God, am I getting old?" One admits her fear and announces that hereafter she will grab a man, "any man, just so long as he has pants—and an income." And the justification of the "gold digger's" is voiced in the agreement: "Dig, girls, dig; while the digging is good."

The plot is simple. Nice boy with the price of first box every night in his jeans, loves nice chorus girl. Rich, crabby, not-too-bold, man-of-the-world uncle confounds purse strings and refuses consent. Mistakes sister of nephew's fiance for the guilty party, she decides to handle him so rawly that uncle will consent to nephew marrying anybody at all except this hussy, whom sister Sister Violet. Does it work? You don't know until the last quarter of the last reel and here is a real story, and real acting, and real directing every minute of the time.

Italian Consul Probes Klan Rule in Herrin County

The Italian Consulate in Chicago has not yet received reports from its investigators in Williamson County where many Italian subjects were beaten, arrested, and otherwise molested by members of the Ku Klux Klan under the direction of Glen Young, alleged member of the prohibition squad of the United States Government.

As soon as the reports have been received and gone over at the Consulate it is expected that they will be forwarded to the Italian Ambassador at Washington and he will take the matter up with the State Department.

The treatment of Italians in Williamson county may result in a situation similar to that which followed the lynching of an Italian subject in New Orleans. Following the lynching the Italian Ambassador made a protest to the State Department and was later recalled by his government when the explanation offered by the United States was not considered satisfactory.

"Young Comrade" Out

The Karl Liebknecht number of the "Young Comrade," official organ of the Junior section, Young Workers League, is out. It contains articles by Karl Liebknecht, Clara Zetkin, Comrade Wm. Weinstone, and the editor. The United Front campaign is also discussed in this issue. Comrade Ruthenberg's article on "Organization and Agitation" is also published in this issue.

GARLAND FUND GIVES $216,000 IN FIRST YEAR

Aided Daily Papers of Farmers and Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—The trustees of the Garland Fund, incorporated in 1922 in the name of The American Fund for Public Service, has disbursed, in the first year of its existence, $216,000 divided into $127,000 of loans and $79,000 of gifts to various enterprises connected with the labor movement.

The principal, consisting of $601,645, the estate of the father of Charles Garland of South Carver, Mass., has been reduced by the gifts in the sum of $42,377. The largest sums loaned were received by daily farmers' or labor papers. The next largest amount was loaned to District No. 2, of the United Mine Workers of America, as strike relief. -

It was the general impression at the time that the American Fund for Public Service was incorporated that the entire amount of the bequest was to be disbursed within a year. The statement, of the trustees, detailing the expenditures for the past year is evidence, however, that the principal is being carefully conserved and the interest cautiously expended.

Only 57 applicants were deemed worthy of assistance out of 200 bona fide applications, the annual statement admits having received.

Send in your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

The Industries for the workers!

The Factory Hundreds

The Local Struggle in Chicago

Intensive concentration on Party campaigns has served as a powerful factor in developing the militancy which has helped in strengthening the Party activities in Chicago and the Workers' Party in Chicago has been able to gradually build up a power which has inspired the militants and thrown fear into the hearts of the reactionaries. Altho there is much to be desired, a comparison of our units today with those of a year ago, show the rapid progress made. The reactionary trade union leaders were not slow in taking cognizance of our development, and in many cases they levelled most terrific attack upon our members.

Those attacks have lost their punch. The rank and file workers no more will be intimidated or stirred into frenzy by them. The workers are beginning to recognize that the Communists constitute the only force within the labor movement with a concrete program for the solution of the difficulties of the workers.

In this manner the movement for amalgamation of existing craft unions, which assumed its first definite crystallization here, served not only to strengthen the ranks of the militants in Chicago, but made a grand campaign on a national scale possible.

Some of our local campaigns, which brought good results, are: our campaign for participation in Party 3-5 industrial activities during the month of May of last year. This resulted in greatly strengthening the local Trade Union Educational League and created a basis for the establishment of definite industrial groups composed of the militants with such control whose object is not only to further the campaign for amalgamation but to infuse the unions of their locality with a better fighting spirit. The T. U. E. L. activities in Chicago are now embracing a large number of militant unionists.

Our United Front campaign assumed large proportions particularly during the period prior to the July 3-5 conference. It took definite hold within many labor unions. At the local conference called by the Cook County Farmer-Labor Party to which all trade unions were invited to send delegates in the early part of June, many militants definitely voiced their sentiments in favor of a united front Labor Party. To the July 3-5 conferences not less than 55 Party members were elected delegates from their respective local unions, including an approximate membership of about 40,000. Altho the reactionary leaders, following immediately upon this conference, became particularly aggressive in their attacks upon us, our Party has been able to not only hold its own, but considerably strengthen its ranks.

Our members, during this United Front campaign, distributed a large amount of labor party literature, more than 50,000 leaflets and 500 pamphlets were disposed of within the district.

In many unions the issues of the United Front and the need of independent political action by the workers, were debated with such success that the United Front Committees were elected in the following unions: [illegible]

Birthday Greetings to "The Daily Worker"

DIAMONDVILLE, WYO.

Julius Pohjola
Mako Maki
Lauri Ala
W. Rissa
Ed. Rissa
Matt. Kautto
K. Lindstrom
Aug. Hakola
M. T. Kiski
L. Holtman
F. Mantyla
Matt. Kiski

PHILADELPHIA, W. VA.

John Perkovich
John Perenna
Joe Turkal
Wasko Derich
Jom. Baloch
Matt. Zanich
John Pirak
Juro Savojich
Andrija Kern
Albin Obrega
Jure Bijusilen
Andj Budich
Filge Stanich
Mike Wajkovcan
Anstelo Morris
K. Wilson

ASHTABULA, OHIO

A. Riveio
T. Lahti
J. Tuni
J. Hillberg
E. Kena
J. Kockman

ENGLISH BRANCH, Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hanna Jasper
Ben. Levey
Sarah Shapiro
Carl Ghler
Max Spolgel
M. Moskitsky
S. Nesler
J. D. Masso
W. Urbansky
H. Engleman
Bill Howard
R. Wertis
Nat Blankfield
Abe Blankfield
Freda Fine
A. Furman
J. Lapidus
The Williamsburg Soviet Orchestra
Sam Neslu
I. Simons
Louis Werner
Jennie Novodvor
Peter Mendola
Paul Potash
Irwing Potash
Harry Blatt
Geo. Hale
Max Lehrer
Paul Scherer

WASHINGTON, D. C.

S. R. Pearlman
G. Rizo
A. Lapkoff
Geo. Primoff

JACOB SKANA BRANCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

Jacob Skana
M. Kautrauner
A. Beckman
Laitisel
A. Wilensin
E. Brandstako
John Martilla
Y. Granatto
K. V. Laine
Y. O. Wivinen
Mike Nerilahti

FINNISH BRANCH, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Finnish Branch of Grand Rapids sends greetings to THE DAILY WORKER.

Wm. Merila and family
Leo Merila and family
Ida and Matt. Niskala
Martha, Helen
Oscar Salmi
Iina Tuisto
Oscar Lindholm
Um Lagevos and mally
K. Hanalainen and family
P. Koskie and family
Toive Lehtinen and family
Arne Williams and family
P. Immonen and family
E. Waivio and family
Lyyli Parkkila

FINNISH BRANCH, LANESVILLE, MASS.

Waino Carlson
John A. Lasko
Henry Puisanen
J. V. Mattila
Urho J. Santti
Uuno Santti
Viena Rikinala
Lydia Palvitie
Sylvia Tuisku
Nestor Hill
Matti Piotila
Selma Santti

FINNISH BRANCH, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

F. Primoff
Carl Abrams
E. Sherman
Anna Jackersen
Thomas Brecn
I. Jackerson
J. Mansit
M. Memelstein
B. Evens
J. Cherims
H. Sivrin
J. Tousner
I. Rune
A Friend
Nathan Puzrin
Jos Minkin
D. Ktraus
S. Sidman
S. Feinstein
Sa. Gotkin
J. Rich
J. Alman
Jake Furask
M. Jackson
A. Andruzier
E. Sherman

JEWISH BRANCH, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

B. Myers
S. Krese
J. Bayris
J. Levine
A. Schwartz
M. Zippin
Max Rubin
S. Nemes

LIVINGSTON, ILL.

Mike Kazalraki
F. Otswick
Frank Pasalick
Joe Pasalick
Frank Pasalick
Albert Schwinger
Anton Kregelnd
F. Myrlak
Joe Wilstaire
A. Kirtsen
F. Kregelnd
F. Kregelnd
J. Jelkist
J. Jelkist
J. Jelkist
Peter Bilsky

Stirring Greeting From Lithuania

The Lithuanian Communist movement has been watching the campaign to establish a Communist daily in America. They will not be disappointed when they see the first issues of THE DAILY WORKER. Some of the greetings sent by the Lithuanian comrades follow:

* * * *

Foreign Bureau of Communist Party of Lithuania.
To "The Daily Worker". Greetings to the first Communist daily paper in America in the English language. We are confident, that you will be able to solidify around you all the workers irrespective of their nationality. This is the basis of future victories.

Fraternally,
Alkania, Secretary, Central Committee,
Communist Party of Lithuania.

* * * *

To "The Daily Worker".

Dear Comrades: I have followed all the time the campaign for the first Communist Daily in the English language. I have seen the response of the workers of various nationalities, and especially of the Lithuanian workers, which helped to hasten the appearance of that paper. I am sure that the paper begun by you will live and bear fruit. I wish that the workers of all nationalities of America will be for upon The Daily Worker as their organ around which they will solidify their ranks.

With proletarian greetings,

Z. ANGARIETIS.

* * * *

Communist Party of Lithuania.
To "The Daily Worker". Greetings to our fellow fighter.

Proletariat of the world, unite!
Editorial staff of the publications of the Communist Party of Lithuania:
"Communist", "Soldjer's Truth",
"Worker's Youth".

Resolution on the Daily Worker Adopted by Russian Convention

The Convention of Russian Federation heartily greets The Daily Worker, the first Communist English Daily in the world.

The convention also extends its greetings to the members of the Federation who have shown a splendid spirit during the campaign for the "Daily," the convention calls upon all members of the Federation to the support of The Daily Worker and to make a special effort to help the paper in its struggling period by securing new subscribers and readers.

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MC ANDREW IS RAPPED HARD BY N.Y. ASSOCIATES

Renegade Liberal, Says Teachers' Union Head

Communications received by Chicago union teachers from members of the New York Teachers Federation state that William McAndrew, new superintendent of the local schools, is regarded by the union teachers of New York as a "renegade liberal."

Henry Linville, president of the New York organization, characterizes McAndrew as a "fair weather superintendent" who would support all conventional standards and frown on anything new in the teaching profession.

"Altho he is falsely credited with having fought politics in the school system," continued Linville, "the fact is, he always tagged along with the 'safe' majority. He is clever and knows the routine of school administration, but he is intellectually dishonest and lacks completely the courage of his convictions."

"Trickiness," is the word Linville employes to designate McAndrew's administrative methods. "While McAndrew was still at the head of the Washington Irving school in this city," said Linville, "he wanted to prove to an investigating committee that his school was overcrowded. And so when the committee arrived, McAndrew surreptitiously put two classes into each room visited. The committee, of course, left with a 'doctored' picture of congestion at the school.

"He is known as one of the early promoters of the Gary system, and we have good reason to believe that he has been summoned to Chicago to install the Detroit platoon system there, a twin sister of the Gary system until it was ousted from New York's schools."

OUR BOOK REVIEWS

An Informative Pamphlet.

Recent Developments in the American Labor Movement. By Harry W. Laidler. Published by the League for Industrial Democracy.

This pamphlet is a short review of recent tendencies in the labor movement, dealing with the rising sentiment for a labor party, the Plumb Plan, cooperation and labor banking, workers' education, labor journalism, research and health and a special chapter on amalgamation.

The author has been careful to avoid controversial matters, so it is not possible to pick a quarrel with his position. He affirms no position. To those thousands of trade unionists who are unfamiliar with modern tendencies in the labor movement this pamphlet is valuable and contains sufficient information to arouse a desire to know more about the movement. For this purpose there are extensive bibliographies at the end of each chapter.

The Federated Press is releasing the pamphlet for serial publication and undoubtedly many labor papers will reproduce it for the benefit of their readers.

Amalgamation means strength!

JOHN SNIDER TO SPEAK FOR GERMAN RELIEF!

MASS MEETING COOPER UNION, N. Y., JAN. 20

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Support Demand for Cash Bonus

JOHN WILLIAMSON

The attitude taken by ex-service men in a Chicago meeting to protest the action of Congress in sidetracking the bonus is one of interest not only to ex-service men of the last war but to the young workers of today who will be the service men of the next war.

The names of Mellon and Coolidge were received with hisses and laughter. Resolutions and replies by the President were read amidst yells of derision. The attitude of the ex-service men who overpacked the hall was militant one. They were principally young workers who had been fooled by the hysterical cry of "Saving to World for Democracy" and ever since returning have been gradually realizing that they suffered and bled to "Save the World for Dollaracracy" instead.

The outburst in Chicago is the climax of many long months of waiting and promises by every politician who entered office. During all this time the Young Workers League has pointed out to the ex-service men that the politicians whether they be Republican or Democrat, are only the lickspittles of big capital. These swine made billions upon billions of dollars' profit during the war and should be made to pay a cash bonus out of their profits. The demand for a cash bonus should not stop at mass meeting. Four and five years ago we were told "nothing is too good for the service men." It was they who gave their lives, they who wallowed in the carnage of human flesh while the big capitalists of America were making billions exploiting the workers at home. The Young Workers League commends the action of these ex-service brothers and pledges their full support to fight for a cash bonus from the profits of these bosses represented by Mellon. The fight must be continued. If mass meetings cannot bring the results desired, other measures must be used. The fight must be won. With the support of the class conscious young workers the fight will be won.

However, one thing is obvious. Such men as Overlay, McNider, Berry or Quinn do not stand for the interests of the ex-service men. The belligerent attitude of the masses of ex-service men has forced these lickspittles to make a pretence at fighting for the interests of the rank and file. Not one of them, however, has taken any decisive attitude on his own initiative.

These men still proclaim the fake phrase that "we are all free and equal" and similar rot. The masses are now known in Washington circles as the vestal virgin of National politics.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania served as the silk glove to cover the ugly hand of Coolidge that maneuvered, manipulated, and gerrymandered the apportionment of delegates to the coming Republican convention in such a way as to increase the size of the Southern delegation who are known as hip-pocket votes for the Administration.

While the Progressives were bickering and talking, and hoping, Coolidge was driving his lieutenants to action. His appointment of E. B. Slemp, a notorious political Shylock from Virginia, was in itself a challenge to all lovers of pure politics and all honest-to-goodness progressives. Then our President set about to have the suave and slick Slemp do some more housecleaning. There are lots of Post offices to be distributed in a few months. Slemp is an expert in wholesale distribution of post offices. Support is now coming into the Blue Room of the White House from many unexpected sources.

While Lodge and Smoot were wavering as to a tax and bonus policy, Coolidge laid down the law and laid it down with a bang. "Silent Cal" didn't do much talking. He had Mellon introduce a tax program worked out to the minutest detail, a programme which of course played into the hands of Big Business, where Coolidge gets his inspiration and strength. The significance of the Mellon programme lies primarily in the fact that for the first time in the history of American politics, a revenue measure was drawn by a Cabinet member of Congress for adoption. Other Presidents have attempted to do that indirectly only. They have attempted to groom and prepare their spokesmen in the Senate and House to put over a specific revenue measure; but no one has ever before attempted to work out a complete plan for Congress to enact. Such centralized political power has never before been assumed by a President. Congress has jealously guarded its right to tax and to devise ways and means of raising revenue.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

College Students Like Their Booze; Prof. Tells Drys

WASHINGTON—Drinking among college students has greatly increased since constitutional prohibition, Dr. Samuel Plantz, president of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., told the Anti-Saloon League today at its 30th annual convention here.

He said a large percentage of American college students favor "some modification in the prohibition law."

Amalgamation means strength!

CLEVELAND.—Methods of increasing the consumption of union made goods are being considered by over 500 delegates, representing practically every labor organization in this section of Ohio assembled here for the second annual convention of the Trades Union Promotional league. The principal speakers include Pres. John G. Owens State Federation of Labor; Pres. W. P. Anton, Akron-Fisher Tobacco Co., Louisville; City Manager W. R. Hopkins, Cleveland.

LODGE INJECTS NEGRO ISSUE IN RUSSIAN DEBATE

Don't Like Reception Given Claude McKay

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has remained for the Republican Party to interject the question of Russian recognition by the United States.

In his arrest against the Soviet Government of Russia as practically identical with the Communist International, declaring its object is to overthrow all capitalist and oppressive regimes, Senator Lodge read to the Senate a letter written by Trotsky to an American Communist, Claude McKay, the poet, which was published in the Moscow Isvestia Feb. 18, 1923.

The letter was in answer to an inquiry by Mr. McKay as to Russia's attitude toward the world struggle of the Negro for true emancipation. The portion quoted by Senator Lodge is as follows:

"The training of black agitators is the most important revolutionary problem of the moment. . . . I am at a loss to say what are the most expedient organization forms for the movement among American Negroes, because I am not familiar with the concrete conditions and possibilities; but the organization form will be found as soon as sufficient will for action is displayed."

Senator Lodge also referred to the enthusiastic reception given by the Fourth Congress of the Third International to Claude McKay and another Negro from America, whose identity is shrouded in mystery," and to the message of sympathy and encouragement sent by that Congress to the Negro people of America and broadcasted last March thru the Crusader Service.

Beating the Courts of Michigan

Do you remember how we waited for the verdict in the Foster case, Comrades? Do you remember the thrill that we experienced when we learned that Foster had won out for the time being? We got a great "kick" out of the verdict. The state of Michigan, which contains the billion dollar corporation of Ford, assisted by Mr. Burns' "Department of Justice," brought all its big guns into the battle array, and the battle began. Against the State of Michigan and its allies there were just YOU comrades. And YOU won.

That is the "kick" in it all; that the party is able to command such support that it can turn aside the bombarding of the big guns of the capitalist class. They arrest comrades and place a prohibitive bond upon them. At least, they think it is prohibitive. Of course, they fail to understand that while Mashaver could not many the mountain YOU could deliver the goods when called upon. They thought the Michigan Raid would stampede the movement. And now to make their joke more silly, out comes the DAILY WORKER. The party grows and its influence widens with each attack. It is YOU, comrades, who make it possible.

Gompers succeeded in expelling the "lone" Communist delegate at the Portland Convention of the A. F. of L. Can the State of Michigan succeed in imprisoning its present "lone" Communist victim? We know that as far as financial and moral support counts, it cannot. We know that the coupons that we have circulated will sold xxy yet. We know it is because you have not had them brought to your attention. Write to the Labor Defense Council, 166 W Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

COMMUNIST CHILDREN'S COLUMN

(Note: The following is the first of a series of short articles which will give our readers an idea of the principles upon which the Junior Section (Children's organization) of the Young Workers League is founded.)

AIM AND PURPOSE OF THE JUNIOR SECTION

Article No. 1

The Junior Section of the Young Workers League is neither a Workers Party kindergarten nor a conglomeration of children's homes and Sunday Schools. It is the live organizations of the children of the workers, organizations that counteract the poison of capitalist "education" in the Public Schools.

The first essential in the work of our groups is the confidence of the children in the leaders. Without this the work would be hindered by the egotism and stubbornness which have been found in the children by the Public Schools. We educate the children to act collectively, perform responsible work to use their independent initiative—all subordinated to the common welfare—and teach them solidarity.

Therefore, our whole system of communist education is based upon the development in the children of a new and full sense of the community as a whole upon the arousing of that courage, real devotion, and genuine feeling of responsibility that once existed in the primitive communist tribes and without which no revolutionary mass organization can be established.

How do we arouse and develop this spirit of simultaneous independent initiative and communist solidarity? Not by words and not by precepts; not even by good examples, altho it is true of course, that all our work is full of this spirit. We develop a form of organization which is governed by neither individual egotism nor by the herd spirit; one that stimulates the highest form of activity and solidarity. This organization is the free, the only administered, and self legislative childrens group of the Junior Section.

The leader (teacher) of our groups is careful to avoid all demonstrations of guardianship. He does not suppress the childish wills and actions even when they contradict each other, in different individuals. It is his task to combine their contradictions into a conscious common will and aim.

It has been and is the great value of many labor organizations and especially is this true of the American Federation of Labor, that they educate their members to depend upon the leaders.

(Watch for Article No. 2 in this series. How we lead the Junior (children's) groups.)

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

The Stalemate in Congress - - - - - - - -

By JAY LOVESTONE

In the history of American politics there has been many a do-nothing Congress. Most often the personnel of our congresses consists of that brand of congressional timber that is commonly called mawash ... representatives, might as well stay home Congressmen.

The present eighth congress is not immune from this inherent failure of our national legislative bodies. It ranks in the political ladder, several rungs above the average Congress that the country is blessed with every other year. This congress was born to be a do-nothing Congress simply because of the delicate balance between the various contending groups included in its personnel. The delicate balance of strength among the insurgents, stand-patters regulars, safe-and-sure-fellows, ordinary Democrats, independent Democrats farm-bloc's, et ad infinitum is a reflex of the economic and political conditions prevailing in our country today. The chaos and confusion arising in the ranks of the dominant parties have brought on divisions growing ever sharper, though still too vague at the present moment to express itself in the immediate organization of a new political party consisting of the so-called liberal element and totally independent of both old parties.

Reactionaries Firmly in Saddle.

Several weeks before Congress opened, the country was flooded with propaganda about the terrible crimes to be perpetrated by the still-more-terrible "progressive" senators and congressmen. Nothing has happened. Congress hasn't attempted to do anything. Neither the Senate nor the House has completed anything since it has convened. As a matter of fact, the whips and leaders of the Republican clique are not anxious to do anything at all. What they would like to see happen is this: Pass a big Pork Bill—a so-called generous appropriation bill; compromise on Mellon's taxation scheme. Then they would like to see the congressional curtain fall and the whole farce end. The Republican leaders are practical politicians. They would like to adjourn and go home as soon as possible to repair their political fences which need immediate and lots of repairing, if their machine is to be saved from ruin.

The reactionaries are not shaking in their shoes; they have more than held their own against the progressives. The key committees of the Senate and the House are controlled by them as securely as ever. They have done no buck-jumping despite the occasional attempts at fierce fireworks on the part of the handful of insurgents. The election of the Democrat Smith to the chairmanship of the Inter-State Commerce Committee, in the Senate, is the nearest the Administration machine has come to a defeat. Yet, in reality, not even this is a defeat because the decisive majority of this committee remains in the hands of the dyed-in-the-wool reactionaries.

Coolidge, The Big Boss.

When Congress was called to order, most observers in Washington as well as their followers the country over, were given to believe that "Silent Cal" would be a humble servant before the Best Minds of the Republican coterie of political pawnbrokers. Coolidge has surprised everybody. He has cleaned up the field of all possible dangerous, "irregular," opponents to his nomination at the next Party convention.

When such experienced political hounds as Lodge and Smoot whined and shrank away from battle, Coolidge resorted to the closed-fist policy, laid down the law to his henchtenants, made them do his bidding and cause them do it without delay and without question. The reactionaries are now on the offensive, in Congress as well as in the various states for two reasons. First of all, Coolidge was a good enough politician not to relinquish the offensive to his opponents, the insurgents. Secondly, the insurgents reared backwards, played dead, and didn't display the faintest sign of courage to give real battle to the conservatives.

Coolidge is a very good political driver. In political driving, like in all other driving, its not good policy to crack the whip all the time. "Silent Cal" played this game very well. The most sorry and supplant tool in his hands has been Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania, who is now known in Washington circles as the vestal virgin of National politics.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania served as the silk glove to cover the ugly hand of Coolidge that manuvered, manipulated, and gerrymandered the apportionment of delegates to the coming Republican convention in such a way as to increase the size of the Southern delegation who are known as hip-pocket votes for the Administration.

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The Poor Democrats.

Though the Democrats have considerable strength in the Senate and House, they have not been able to capitalize it. Everybody expected them to play politics. But nobody has expected them to play it as poorly as they have played it to date.

When the Democrats had the best chance, perhaps, of their career in the session of Congress to make a serious dent in the armor of their Republican opponents they failed miserably. This was the case in the setting the face of Cummins' membership on the Inter-state Commerce Committee. Had the Democratic floor leaders put up any sort of a fight to all, Cummins would likely have been deprived of his seat on this important committee and the Democrats would have been confronted by a far less formidable opponent chosen to fill his place.

When the insurgents attempted to liberalize the rules of procedure in the House, the Democrats played the role of strike-breakers and fled from the struggle. The only chance the Democrats could have of utilizing to the maximum advantage their present strength was in a sort of a near-friendly working alliance with the so-called progressives. Of course, no body would expect the Democrats to do that since they hate the insurgents as much as the hide-bound republicans. Republicans do—almost with assault and battery.

The Helpless Progressives.

The sorriest lot in the whole congressional farce to date has been the shattered group of insurgents. The fight of the progressives for more democratic rules of procedure in the House fizzled out into a thirty-day moratorium on hostilities. When the latter ended, Royal C. Johnson, a militant insurgent from the plains of South Dakota, stabbed the progressive fire, Mr. Nelson, of Wisconsin, in the back by lining up with the reactionaries in a flat refusal to modify in the least effective way the rules of the House.

Railway legislation has been the linch-pin of the progressive plans in the Senate. La Follette has always prided himself on being the king-pin of railway legislation experts in the country. According to the sacred rules of seniority La Follette was entitled to be the chairman of the Inter-state Commerce Committee. But seniority had to yield to financial necessity. Wall Street wouldn't take a chance on permitting the Senator from Wisconsin to harass and bleed them as he would be able to in the capacity of chairmanship. The bankers from tower New York, now feel very safe as they know that the Democrats and Republicans will not permit La Follette to endanger their dividends or make valuable political capital out of the repeal of their big Bonus Railway Act—the Esch-Cummins law.

Thus the progressives have actually lost ground since Congress has opened. They have lost ground simply because they have permitted their most dangerous enemy, the lordly resident of the White House, President Coolidge, to rob them of the offensive which they had stolen from Harding in his last days.

The present impasse in Congress is not disappointing to the reactionaries or to the bankers and manufacturers whose back-door-confidence they enjoy. Wall Street wants well-enough to be let alone. It does not want to see the gains it made in the first two years of Harding's Administration taken away from Big Business. The sooner Congress closes shop and the less Congress does, the more satisfied will Wall Street be.

But, what will the progressives do? There are many guessers, and more guesses. The progressives themselves know less than anybody else does what they intend to do to meet the oncoming disaster that will overwhelm them. There is only one way out for them, and that is to break and break definitely and decisively with the reactionaries. The only road to salvation now open to them is to stop shuffling, to canvas at their reactionary opponents and go out into the open before their mass of disinterested supporters as a new group to fight their old political bedfellows to a standstill. Only such tactics can end the present political stalemate in the country. Most observers doubt the readiness, or the ability of the insurgents to take such clear and vigorous action.

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The Franc Flops

Victorious imperialist France is sitting on a financial volcano. The franc has, in the last week, fallen to almost 25 for a dollar. One is naturally tempted to ask why has this wretched fate befallen victorious France, the France that is now the military ruler of central and western Europe.

The cause for the collapse of the franc and the serious depression that is sure to follow in its wake, lies in the very military overlordship that imperialist France is so swaying over its puppet republics and conquered territories. The internal French debt has increased by 19,000,000,000 francs during the year. Actual expenditures in the last fiscal year were 15,000,000,000 francs above the estimates. The outlook for limiting the militarist expenses is slim in view of the low franc rates and the imperialist policies.

In the last four years, according to the Department of Commerce, the total French debt rose from 227 billion francs to 430 billions. Interest on the debt now consumes more than half the government revenues, though no interest has been paid on the foreign debt which amounts to about 126 billion francs.

It is only the huge amounts borrowed to pay pensions and to continue the reconstruction of the war devasted areas that have kept industry running in France. It is only through this artificial policy which must inevitably collapse of its own weight, that has kept unemployment down. As soon as these expensive policies of inflation are dropped, serious depression will overcome the country. When France will be hit by waves of economic difficulties which will prove insurmountable to its incompetent militarist clique. There will be serious political and industrial repercussions in Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Balkans. Thus despite all outward appearances, France, the citadel of capitalist reaction in Europe is a veritable powder magazine of revolutionary explosives. When the French subsidy ends kingdoms and republics will fall with it. The reactionary chain which has been forged around Germany will then break of its own weight. The German workers will be in a better position to strike at their political oppressors when they will be able to count on allies rather than enemies in their neighboring states. The present financial situation in France bears serious watching. It will soon be the pivotal point in the European political maelstrom.

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Another emperor has fallen by the wayside. William Joseph Simmons, founder of the Ku Klux Klan, is the latest victim of militant democracy to bite the dust. The edict of banishment from the invisible empire also hit Edward Young Clarke, at one time wizard of the Klux. The whip hand in the moron aggregation is now held by H. W. Evans. It is another case of "when Klux fall out, etc."

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The Farmers' Friends

The last few months have witnessed a remarkable increase in the number of "friends" that the farmers have gained.

Senator Capper's propaganda has won the farmers many banker-friends. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's speeches have won the farmers the "friendship" of the packing interests. The farmers are in dire need of friends. Their condition shows no signs of improvement. The countless remedies offered them by many of their self-advertised friends are only smoke screens of misrepresentation to mislead and prevent them from taking effective relief measures.

While all this noise is being made about farm relief and farm friendship, no one can fail to view with disgust the conduct of some of the so-called farm representatives in Washington. The day that the Federal Trade Commission issued its report damning the practices of the grain gamblers of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce was the very day on which Magnus Johnson, the self-proclaimed "dirt farmer" of Minnesota, was in a milking contest with the beef trust's agent, Mr. Wallace, now directing the Department of Agriculture. On the very same day that the standpat senators defeated an attempt to make this report public, Senators Frazier and Ladd are reported to have jumped on the Coolidge bandwagon.

The crowning point of this utter lack of achievement on the part of the so-called farm Senators was the wood-chopping contest between Frazier of North Dakota and Magnus of Minnesota.

The poor farmers have been long enough in trouble to develop a sense of humor. Yet, one needs to wonder how long they are going to stand for this disgraceful conduct on the part of their Washington representatives. Magnus Johnson was sent to the Senate by the workers and farmers to "chop" off reactionary heads and not to enter into wood-chopping contests with his friends. Magnus Johnson was elected by the enemies of the big interests for whom Wallace speaks and works in Washington. If Minnesota Senator should spend his time in fighting for the farmers and workers, in opposition to Wallace and his ilk and not in friendly milking contests.

All of which simply goes to prove that not until the workers and farmers have their own political party controlling their elected representatives and making them responsible servants of the poor farmers and city workers, will such intolerable conditions come to an end.

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Multiplication and Poverty

The Strenarude family increased and multiplied until Strenarude was at his wits end to find ways and means to satisfy 22 appetites. 20 children with his wife and himself. His proficiency in the art of multiplication may bring him his reward in heaven but the result to date is that he is now cooling his heels in prison. This is how it happened. His son aged ten years possessed himself of a dime, with the aid of which he entered a moving picture emporium where he probably saw Theda Bara vamp the sultan of Swat, or witnessed the ambitious messenger boy, Cicero Sapp, become manager of the factory in which he worked, marry the boss' daughter leaving her father free to devote himself to art and moonshine. Whatever he saw did not make much of an impression on his father. The latter saw stars. The rascal that spent a whole dime on entertainment would not enter his house. The boy's mother bid the boy enter and had the father detained by the Juvenile Court.

To the average reader who saw this wan-faced mother's picture with four of her twenty children on the pictorial page of the Herald-Examiner, this is only an isolated case. They may revile the father as a brute for his treatment of his little son. But that father is the product of a system which looks on him only as a beast of burden and on his wife only as a breeder of profit fodder for the slave market. How can he feed twenty-two mouths on a meager wage and be a human being? How can he be a human being anyhow and bring twenty children into the world without means of providing for them? But it is a crime to inform parents of birth limitation methods. The law says so and we are told that God is in agreement.

Our moralists will sing the praises of large families and the blessings of poverty and curse the victims of the twin evils: exploitation and ignorance.

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Dress Rehearsals

A few days ago confidential orders were issued to all units of the fleet to leave their home ports in the Pacific and Atlantic coasts and make for tropical waters. Now we are in the midst of joint army and navy maneuvers having among their many objectives the testing of the strength and value of the Panama Canal Zone in the whole plan of national defense.

Until the middle of March the War and Navy Departments will be busy with the numerous problems arising out of the maneuvers as though the country were actually at war with a first class power. Admiral Robert E Coontz will command this mightiest armada ever mobilized by the United States navy. The principal units of the battleship force now stationed in the Pacific, 15 battleships, 87 aircrafts, 63 destroyers, 33 train vessels, 11 submarines, five mine force, four light cruisers, four destroyer tenders, three submarine tenders, one airplane carrier, and one plane tender will participate. At the same time there is a plan afoot to hold the first military mobilization on a national scale under the National Defense Act of 1920 immediately after the coming November elections. What is more, Secretary of War Weeks and Secretary of the Navy Denby are both clamoring for millions for the army and navy.

The workers and farmers, who are having the time of their lives making ends meet, are naturally prompted to ask: Why all this pompous military rehearsal? Are we to have another preparedness campaign? Is another world slaughter brewing?

To do not know the precise, official answers to these pertinent questions. However, we are aware of the fact that while our army and navy leaders will be maneuvering around the Panama Canal, our Banker-Generals Dawes, Robinson and Young will be maneuvering in the Paris Reparations sessions in the interests of Wall Street. While the powerful fleet will be proudly steaming ahead and rehearsing to belch forth destruction, the Filipinos will be anxiously awaiting their first opportunity to strike for freedom from American capitalist-imperialist domination; the Cubans will be resisting the blessings of dollar diplomacy; and an American naval commander will lead the other imperialist powers in an attack on China.

Some may call us down for being too suspicious, and may contend that these military and naval maneuvers are merely a strange coincidence with these political events. But we know that the distance between the dollar and the flag is not big enough even for the angels of peace to pass through. Experience has taught the working masses that the prepared-ness drives and military and naval maneuvers today are only the dress rehearsals for the imperialist wars of tomorrow.

The first duty of every militant toiler is to subscribe for The Daily Worker. His second duty is to get some other worker to subscribe.

Join the Workers Party!

AN UNQUENCHABLE THIRST

or—The Thirst That Will Finish Him

Thou Shalt Not Kill Anyone But Communists

In a booklet by Dr. E. S. Gumbel entitled "Three Years of Murder," we find the following contrast between the political murders from the Right (murders committed by reactionaries) and those from the Left (radicals), and their consequences during the years 1919-1920 in Germany:

Total number of political murders from the Right 314
Total punishment:
Imprisonment...31 years 3 months and one sentence for life.
Total number of political murders from the Left..... 15

During the years 1919 and 1920, almost on every second day, there occurred an unpunished murder from the Right.

Professor Nicolai writes in the introduction to this booklet, "With regard to the dead themselves, nearly all the leaders of the extreme left have been put out of the way in this manner; however, not a single leader of the extreme Right has been killed. In general, the murders committed by the Left are very few, and those from the Right very numerous." Yet the Social Democracy pretends to consider the Communist "atrocities" as the reason for the White Terror.

Professor Nicolai continues, "With regard to the punishments meted out the relatively few attempts against reactionaries are almost all punished by very heavy sentences; however, for the numerous attempts made against men of the Left, no one is punished. When for instance as in the case of the murderer of Landauer, the criminal is punished for stealing the murdered man's watch, this is certainly no punishment for the murder."

Mellon Reduces the Taxes of Mellon

The big tax plan of Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is now before the Senate. The plan is a very good one for the rich, and it is a miserable one for workers and poor farmers. The kept press is conducting the most extensive propaganda for Mellon's plan, trying to make the workers, small businessmen and farmers believe that they can secure some advantage from the plan.

The truth is that the Mellon tax plan is favorable only for the rich, or rather for the richest of the rich (Mellon himself is in the highest stratum of the multi-millionaires). It is not only we Communists who say that but conservative and respectable Democrats who are in the opposition also say it.

Senator Ashurst (Arizona) said in the Senate debate:

"About the time the Mellon plan was proposed, Henry Ford suddenly announced that he had come to the conclusion he ought to support the present Administration. There was a remarkable synchronization between the promulgation of the Mellon plan and Mr. Ford's conversion. As soon as the Mellon plan is announced Mr. Ford announces himself for the plan, which brings him in $1,000,000 a year.

"In politics, lately, beginning with Senator Hanna, we have adopted from the nomenclature of the poker table such phrases, as of course, Senators understand, 'stand pat' and 'full hand.' Mr. Ford was very progressive until Mr. Mellon dealt him a 'full hand.' Mr. Ford was very progressive until Mr. Mellon dealt him a full hand of $1,000,000 a year, and then he did, as all poker players do, 'stood pat.' He said, 'I will stand pat for the $1,000,000 a year reduction in my taxes.'

"Now, since we have learned from a reliable authority that Mr. Mellon's taxes will be reduced by Mr. Mellons bill by $500,000 a year or more, and Mr. Ford's taxes will be reduced by Mr. Mellon's bill, which Mr. Ford now champions, $1,000,000 a year, it will be interesting to speculate how much every year Mr. John D. Rockefeller's taxes would be reduced. I realise that when I use the name of Rockefeller visions of bald heads and oil tanks fly all around in the air."

Then in a second speech Ashurst pointed out over more sharply that Mellon's famous tax plan is only in the class interests of big capitalists. Ashurst showed that the Secretary should be making a deal by the most insidious and the most corrupt kind. I have seen many deals since I entered public life, for a reduction in the taxes of men of great wealth while at the same time he urges a disappropriate reduction in the taxes of men of modest means. His proposition is one-sided. It injures his own benefit and the benefit of those in his own class. I do not speak of him with envy or with ill feeling, but it ill becomes a man to conduct a furious propaganda when it means $500,000 a year in his own pocket and $45,000,000 additional revenues to be pocketed by others of large fortune."

Ashurst (Arizona), Jones (New Mexico), Simmons (North Carolina) and the other Democratic senators who attack the Mellon tax plan so bitterly as being the biggest gift for the biggest capitalists, the richest bankers and wealthiest manufacturers, are of course, no advocates of the common people. They hate the workers and poor farmers just as much, if not more so, than do Coolidge, Mellon, Ford or Rockefeller. The solution of the mystery is that these three senators are representatives of Southern big landowners. The big landowners in many respects have interests opposed to those of banking capital or industrial capital. Especially is it very much to the interest of the big landowners that not they but the Eastern capitalists shall pay taxes.

This fact explains why the La-Follette group forms an alliance now with these Southern Democratic senators. The LaFollette group represents the interests of the well-to-do farmers and small business men, especially in the West, so that the alliance of the Democratic Party, with the LaFollette group is the alliance of the big landowners of the South with the well-to-do farmers of the Middle West against the big bankers and manufacturers of the East.

Every class has its representatives in Congress; but the cause of the worker and poor farmers hasn't a single representative.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Millionaires Escape Taxation

The country has been flooded with propaganda in behalf of the Mellon plan to save the millionaire bankers and bosses millions of dollars. A very large portion of the Congressional Record to date is filled with greetings, testimonials, and demands of various Chambers of Commerce and Manufacturers' associations indorsing the Mellon proposals.

It is rather strange to note that while all congressmen and senators—with perhaps a half dozen exceptions at the most—have been very industrious in letting the country bear their masters' voice from the congressional rostrum, very little effort has been made to put a check to the vicious practice pursued by the big capitalists to rob the United States Treasury of hundreds of millions of dollars in unpaid taxes.

According to the latest report of the National Association of Real Estate Boards at least $64,000,000,000 was beyond the reach of the tax collector last year. Thirty-five billion dollars of this gigantic sum was exempt securities. William Rockefeller, for example, put away about 60 per cent of his wealth in Federal, State, and Municipal securities so issued as to make it impossible for the tax collector to reach it. The amount of wealth escaping taxation thru various bookkeeping and clever accounting and legal manipulations represents almost one-fifth of the total national wealth.

In view of the growing burden of taxation it is very important to the workers and farmers that the Government discontinue protecting the millionaire criminal tax dodgers.

In the last decade the total national tax has increased 217 per cent. Over seven billion dollars were paid in taxes in 1922. Every person (an average of a six months' crop of the gainfully-employed) paid at least 170 dollars in 1922 to meet taxes. But the rest of which the mighty bankers and industrialists have robbed the Treasury of hundreds of millions of dollars has kept practically the same. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, the income and profits tax collection fell 40 per cent.

One might ask: Why is it that the Government is so rich and vicious in its persecution of the poor and so poor and helpless in the case of the rich? The answer is that the Government is controlled by the rich, and that the rich are not willing to pay taxes. They are willing to pay for the Government, but they want the Government to pay for them.

AS WE SEE IT

By A. J. CAHAN

The King of England was [illegible] on his way to the House of Commons. But the masses are [illegible]. They would cheer him just as enthusiastically tomorrow on his way to the gallows. If the king had any brains he must have thought seriously that he is very much [illegible] in Europe. Monarchy has received hard knocks since his cousin, Wilhelm, unleashed the dogs of war in 1914. George could hear the angry murmur of the unemployed who paraded with placards on their backs. As the wheels of his gilded carriage rolled on, he may have thought of the French aristocrats, as the death carts rumbled on to the guillotine during the French revolution. Not exactly pleasant thoughts.

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Magnus Johnson, Minnesota farmer-senator, has an alibi for his defeat by Secretary Wallace in the now famous milking contest. "They gave me a dry cow," declared Magnus. This is taking an unfair advantage of a "dirt" farmer who has not soiled his hands with farm labor except for the benefit of the farmers for quite a long time. If the secretary of labor offered Magnus a goat and represented it as a cow perhaps the Minnesotan would not know the difference. The Senator's dry humor will not appeal very much to the matter of fact farmers who sent him to Washington to bring relief from the exactions under which they suffer. They may say to Magnus, "We asked for bread and you gave us a cow story."

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Arthur Brooks, colored, is a Negro valet who lives in Washington. He is ill. President Coolidge is a capitalist who lives in the same city. He is a candidate for re-election. Last Sunday he thrilled the colored voters of America by visiting his fellow valet, thereby signing for himself many votes which might have been cast for some other capitalist. "Cal" may succeed himself if he continues to use his feet as well as his head.

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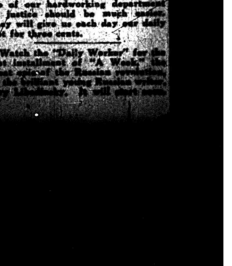
The weakly local organ of the communist Workers Party of Cook County, carries a box notice on the front page. "Comrades living in parts of the county which are not yet organized, should pay their dues in the County Office." A secretary of a socialist local here in Chicago was notified recently that his branch was dissolved but he could pay his dues to the Cook County office. He is a member-at-large in Chicago. What a publication! An editorial in the same paper criticises the Workers Party for vigorously discussing the issues confronting it at its annual convention. This is of course, unseemly! The S. P did things better than that. When a difference of opinion existed the minority called in the police and expelled the majority, as was done in 1919.

• • • •

The religious civil war is still raging in the protestant church. The virgin birth entrenchment is under heavy fire with considerable casualties among the attacking party. Generals Percy Stickney Grant, John Haynes Holmes and Dr. Frances Potter declare that the enemy cannot hold out much longer, but the besieged managed to make a sortie and brought in an important prisoner from the rebel army, in the person of the Rev Leighton Parks, who renounced the rebel cause and declared that the Virgin theory was as sound as a bell. General Stratton, one of the bitter foes among the old-fashioned religionists, insists on fighting it out on these lines if it takes until doomsday. Meanwhile the communists hope that they both win.



The Poor Fish says: Now that the Communists have a daily paper the job of our hair-working department of foolish should be over. They will give us each day, and that's true for three cents.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the [illegible]

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

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Organization of Unemployed
The Labor Party
Unemployment Insurance
Protection of the Foreign Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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BARE HIRAM JOHNSON'S RECORD

California Senator Backer of "Bill" Burns, Jury Fixer

POINCARE IS THREATENING TO QUIT JOB

French Workers Should Worry if He Goes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS.—The present French government will not remain in office unless the deputies vote the increase of 20 per cent in taxes demanded by its program, premier Poincare declared in the chamber this afternoon.

The cabinet approved measures including repression of fiscal frauds, supression of speculation in the franc, increase of all taxes 20 per cent and authorization of a government decree which will result in budget economies of a billion francs.

A bill to decree suspension of imports not required for national needs will also be introduced.

But Premier Poincare fought a winning battle for his new fiscal program to save the franc.

Twice the chamber gave Poincare votes which amounted to expressions of confidence, the last time voting 360 to 215 to adjourn interpellations.

Previously the deputies voted 394 to 180 not to discuss immediately the subject of pensions.

TEST RIGHT OF FOSTER TO TALK IN NEWARK, N. J.

Defence Council and C. L. U. Cooperate

William Z. Foster will speak in Newark, N. J., in February, he announced on his return to Chicago. Both he and Bishop Paul Jones were prevented from speaking on the streets there by the police. The street meeting was called after the police had refused a permit for a meeting in a private hall.

The meeting in February will be arranged by the Labor Defense Council with the help of the Civil Liberties Union.

Foster said that the police dodged the issue of his right to speak by breaking up the meeting and that the meeting in February will be made a test.

"We will welcome a chance to test Foster's right to speak in Newark," said Prof Harry F. Ward, chairman of the Civil Liberties Union.

* * *

Fight False Arrest

NEW YORK.—Bishop Paul Jones, J. Kaplan and William Z. Foster will enter suit for false arrest against the police of Newark, it was announced here by the American Civil Liberties Union. Foster, Jones and Kaplan were arrested by Newark police following an attempt on their part to speak on the street in Newark last week. They had applied for a permit to hold a meeting in a hall but were refused by the police. When they tried to hold a street meeting the police broke up the meeting, arrested the speakers and after a couple of hours released them.

The suit of Foster, Jones and Kaplan, which will be handled by Walter Nelles, will test the right of these or any other men to speak in Newark.

Wait on Henry Ford.

WASHINGTON.—Henry Ford within a day or two will make a definite statement on whether or not he will repeat his offer for Muscle Shoals, Chairman Kahn told the House Military Affairs Committee today.

Big British Railroad Strike Is Now Set for Sunday Night

LONDON.—J. Bramley, secretary of the union locomotive engineers, announced today that a national rail strike of engineers and firemen had been called for Sunday night.

A HOPELESS JOB

Inflating the French Currency Doesn't Help It.

MILK PRODUCERS TO REORGANIZE THEIR FORCES

Plan to Extend Union to Outside States

Frank T. Fowler, official spokesman for the Milk Producers' Association, in a statement to The Daily Worker declared that the producers are going to make a big drive to bring every milk farmer within the territory which supplies milk to Chicago into their organization.

While they did not get everything they wanted in the strike settlement, they preserved their organization which the Milk Trust wished to destroy. If the distributors could smash the farmers' union they could then deal with them individually on the distributors' own terms.

The present agreement runs for three months. On March 10, it will have expired and by that time the producers expect to have an organization that will be able to convince the Milk Trust that those who produce the milk have a right to at least a decent living in return for the long hours and the energy they put into their labors.

Mussolini's Friend Quits

ROME. — American Ambassador Richard Washburn Child announced today that he is definitely retiring in accordance with arrangements made with President Coolidge. Child will sail for New York from Cherbourg, Jan. 26.

Reports on Russian Recognition Asked for Senate Probe

(By The Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON.—William Boyce Thompson, Raymond Robbins, General Graves, Major Slaughter and Major Feymonville as well as Ex-Governor Goodrich are the authors of confidential reports favorable to Russia, which the Senate has asked the State Department to furnish to Borah's committee.

Indianapolis Klan Halts Big Meeting of Anti-Candidate

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Police reserves were called to preserve order at a mass meeting at Tomlinson Hall last night while Mayor George Durgan, of LaFayette, made a speech announcing his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor of Indiana on an anti-klan platform.

Five hundred men, believed to be klansmen, packed the front of the auditorium and greeted Durgan with hisses when he came on the platform to send his hat sailing into the ring.

Durgan was unable to speak. Additional policemen appeared after the demonstration had lasted several minutes and the klan sympathizers were ordered to leave the hall.

WASHINGTON. — Senator Norris of Nebraska has re-introduced his bill offered in the last Congress, providing for the creation of a Federal Transportation Company, to be owned and run by the nation, for the purpose of location, building, acquiring and operating railroads, ships and motor vehicles in transportation of persons and goods.

Work Daily for "The Daily I"

LOSE PAPERS IN HIBBEN TRIAL; HEARING HALTED

Hunt in Waste Baskets for Missing Evidence

(By The Federated Press.)

NEW YORK.—Hearings before the Board of Officers, investigating charges of "holding beliefs favorable to enemies of the United States government" against Paxton Hibben, Reserve Officers' Corps, have been delayed unexpectedly.

The cause of that delay is the loss of stenographic notes of the first day's hearings. The missing papers were in possession of the corporal who acted as reporter for the Board and who went A. W. O. L. during the recent holidays.

All available waste-baskets in the Army building have been searched in vain. It is thought that the records have been stolen. Officers who testified at the previous hearing will be recalled.

Hibben has received assurance that the entire dossier of charges will be placed at his disposition. The case will probably be reopened Jan. 20.

Senator James W. Wadsworth, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs committee, has received protests against the War Department's action against Hibben from many sources, including former United States District Attorney Francis Fisher Kane, Lieut. L. Bentley Mulford, Ex Commander George Washington Post, American Legion; Mark Wiseman, Ex-Adjutant, Willard Straight Post, American Legion; J. M. Dubeh, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of America.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

BRITAIN EYES COMMONS AS DEBATE IS ON

British Industrialists Wait Developments

"No Confidence"

LONDON. — Labor's move to overthrow the Baldwin government was made in commons at 4 P. M. today.

J. R. Clynes, Laborite M. P., moved to amendment to a motion approving the King's speech in which he called the "attention of your Majesty to the fact that your Majesty's present advisers have not the confidence of this House."

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—Supported by the Asquith wing of the Liberal party and with the assurance of the political correspondent of the Westminister Gazette that the federation of British Industries—the British Chamber of Commerce—will assist if no effort is made to establish "class rule" the British Labor Party is about to assume what power the English parliamentary system gives the reigning party.

The debate on the motion of "no confidence" in the Baldwin government will be a purely formal, proceeding, altho it will probably last until the hour on next Monday for which the vote is set. The die-hards in the Tory ranks, however, have made appeal to Winston Churchill of Dardanelles debacle fame to lead the opposition against the Labor Party. It is not believed by political wiseacres that Churchill is in the mood to lead any forlorn hopes at present. An anonymous letter published by the Daily Mail today containing a plea for action by Churchill refers to the situation as one "of peculiar and unprecedented peril for the country."

General opinion, however, is to the effect that those elements who would have most to fear from a strict application of the Labor Party program—notably, the capital levy—are disposed to await developments following the organization of a labor ministry and that so far as the landowning and business elements are concerned the Labor Party is on probation.

Much consolation is derived by these two groups from the very moderate tone of the latest utterances of the parliamentary leaders of the party.

There is more than a little hope also that this very moderation on the part of leaders like McDonald and Henderson will alienate the Clyde workers, the Communists and other left wing elements of the labor party and drive the parliamentary leaders more and more to the orthodox liberal position.

Nevertheless, there is a feeling of tension throut Great Britain because of the new channels for which the course of empire is being charted. Labor rule is a fact that the bulk of ancient ruling classes of Britain has not yet grasped.

His Anti-Russian Policy.

Clynes insisted that the opening paragraph of the king's speech, declaring that Britain's relations with foreign powers continues friendly was inaccurate.

"Are our relations with Russia friendly?" he asked. "Moreover, our influence in foreign affairs has almost disappeared. Our prestige abroad has declined because a war spirit propelled our post-war policy."

"We are making Monstrous preparations for a new war," Clynes continued. "When we treat Germany no worse than she treated France in 1870. Therefore, we cannot longer merely watch and wait.

"We do not, however, seek the downfall of the government merely for the purpose of class domination."

LONDON.—The first definite move to put a labor government in power

(Continued on page 2.)

An Enemy of Labor

OPEN LETTER TO U. S. SENATOR JOHNSON

Hiram Johnson, candidate for the Republican nomination for president of the United States, is here tonight to tell the people of Chicago what his policies are and what he intends to do, should he succeed in being elected.

The situation facing the workers and farmers of America, the very people who have it in their power to make and unmake politicians and statesmen, was never so serious as it is at this moment. Millions of workers are facing unemployment and millions of farmers are being reduced to bankruptcy.

The Daily Worker asks you, Senator Johnson, what have you to offer as a solution of the problem that confronts the millions of industrial workers? What have you to say about the open shop campaigns, government by injunction, the laws for the persecution of the foreign-born workers, unemployment and the other vital issues that meet the workers of this country face to face?

* * *

HERE ARE THE BIG PROBLEMS

The Daily Worker would like you to say what is your solution of the problems of the farmers of this country who are facing mass bankruptcy. You have been hailed as a progressive from coast to coast. With burning words you scorched the malefactors of great wealth for keeping the "common people" under their iron heel. With bitter invective you have flayed the international bankers who have attempted to embroil this country in the imperialist ventures of Europe.

What have you to say, Senator Johnson, about the imperialism of the United States in Cuba, South America and the Philippines? What have you to say about the brutality of the U. S. marines in Haiti? Where is your righteous wrath against the money power of America, which is now weaving a net of gold around the liberties of the working masses of South America?

* * *

YOU HAVE NO SOLUTION!

The Daily Worker knows that you have no solution for the problems that confront the American workers and working farmers. You are a capitalist, Mr. Johnson, and your progressive camouflage is only for the purpose of deceiving the public. Your angry gestures and shouts of defiance at high finance and Wall Street will not fool those who have followed your crooked trail in politics. The Daily Worker will show the workers and farmers of America that you are a political false alarm and like the rest of the capitalist errand boys you are out to serve your masters; the men who put up the cash to place you in the White House so that you can better serve them.

The workers and working farmers of America know that their enemies are the bankers and the capitalists. While you, Mr. Senator, have posed as the friend of labor you have been the consistent supporter of the railroad interests and of all the tools of the railroad interests. If you are a friend of labor and humanity why did you not raise a voice in behalf of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, two victims of the railroad interests of California, the very interests that sent you to the Governor's mansion in your native state and to the White House in Washington? One word from you and Mooney and Billings would be turned loose from the bastile in which they are wasting the best years of their lives for a crime you know well they are not guilty of. You know they are there because they are labor organizers and your first duty is to your capitalist masters.

* * *

THE PAL OF "BILL" BURNS

The Daily Worker knows your record, Mr. Johnson. When Harry M. Daugherty, head of the Department of Justice, issued his famous injunction which broke the shopmen's strike and smashed the shopmen's unions, the House appointed a sub-committee to investigate the attorney general's violation of the constitution. The stool-pigeon William J. Burns was put on the stand. It was proved that this man Burns was a jury fixer and a suborner of perjury, that he hired men to commit acts of violence in order to have an excuse to get union men into jail. It was proved that this man Burns used the power of the Federal government to illegally take sides in labor disputes and throw the forces of the government on the side of the railroad interests. And at that investigation, Mr. Johnson, you, the fake progressive, came out boldly and brazenly on the side of the railroad barons and you expressed your confidence in Mr. Jury-Fixer Burns and boasted that you were one of those who recommended him to Daugherty for his present position.

You have straddled issues when the capitalists did not need your vote very badly, but whenever they had their backs to the wall you came to the front and valiantly fought for them. You have tried to preserve the progressive camouflage as much as possible because the growing revolt among the masses requires

(Continued on Page 2)

Be Sure to Read the Review of "A Week" in Saturday's Magazine Section

U. S. METHODS IN VIRGIN ISLANDS ON THE CARPET

Davis Committee Won't Disturb Imperialists

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—American methods of government both in the Virgin Islands and in Porto Rico are to be brought up on "the carpet" and subjected to vigorous examination.

The Federated Press is informed that the commission appointed by Secretary of Labor Davis reached New York on its way to the Virgin Islands to investigate economic conditions on this particular Caribbean possession of the United States.

Expect Display of Innocence

Especially the starvation wages and sinister working conditions of laborers on the islands will be called to the commission's attention. A cynical observer anticipates that the United States government's commission will deliver a report with an innocence appropriate to the name of the Islands.

The government body is under the chairmanship of George H. Woodman, Des Moines, Iowa. The commission leaves this week for the Virgin Islands.

Simultaneously, the Porto Rican delegation, appointed by the Legislature at San Juan to seek from President Coolidge and the American Congress a declaration as to the status of Porto Rico, arrived here yesterday.

The delegation, of which Horace M. Towner, Governor of Porto Rico, is ex-officio member, was met by representatives of the State Department, the army and navy and several congressmen.

Put Porto Wild Claims

In Washington, the delegates will be received by the President, Secretary of War and Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives.

The delegation is putting forward claims for mild concessions in autonomy to Porto Rican government institutions.

The Land for the Users!

BRITONS EYE COMMONS AS BIG DEBATE RAGES

(Continued from page 1)

in great Britain came at 4 P. M. today.

At that hour, J. R. Clines, veteran labor leader in the House of Commons, introduced an amendment to the motion approving the king's speech to the opening of parliament, expressing misconfidence in the conservative government headed by Prime Minister Baldwin.

The division of the House which will complete defeat of the present government, is expected about 11 P. M. Sunday. Keen debate on the Clines amendment is expected throughout the sessions until the vote Monday night.

* * * *

Great British Labor Party.

By FREDERICK KUH.

NEW YORK.—The working class political parties, the unions and other labor groups here are watching the political drift in England on the verge of the Labor Party's assumption of power.

Sidney Hillman, president, Alamagamated Clothing Workers, characterizes the British workers' electoral triumph as a source of hope and encouragement to the workers of the world.

Addressing the executive council, British Labor Party, the American League for Industrial Democracy states: "It is our ardent hope that the coming labor government may soon result in a revision of the Versailles treaty and reparations demands, the assumption of normal relations with Russia, drastic reduction of armaments and the stifling of imperialistic ventures. We realize the enormity of your task. We have faith in you."

The Cooperative League of America has sent a message expressing gratification at the possibility that he will of the profit making interests may be challenged by England's first labor regime. "We sincerely hope," concludes the league "that your efforts may lift the cooperative movement of England to a final and complete victory over the competitive, predatory interests which have hitherto dominated the nation's economic life."

Amalgamation means strength.

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their respective sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Press should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted Chicago, Ill.

The Crimes of Hiram

(Continued from Page 1)

the money power to know most of your type to appear before the committee and ignore them with phrases.

THE ARTFUL DODGER

What is your record on the railroad question? Gompers has you listed as a "friend of labor." But on December 18, 1919, a motion was made in the Senate to take out from the Esch-Cummins Railway Act the clause making strikes unlawful. You dodged the issue, you took of such vital importance to the railroad workers of America.

The sixty-seventh congress gave away directly and indirectly approximately $14,000,000,000 to the financiers and manufacturers. You, Mr. Johnson, lined up with Senator Smoot, one of the Latter Day Saints of the Mormon Church and one of the angels of Big Business in the capital. And when the Mormon leader brought up his resolution for the sales tax to shift the burden from the millionaire tax dodgers of the working class you voted with Senator Smoot against the "common people" you are so fond of singing their praises.

You are the "artful dodger" of American politics, Mr. Johnson. People have an idea that you are a rough, unpolished hom-e-ty-God old-fashioned American; a typical example of shirt-sleeve diplomacy. But—when the unseating of the corruptionist Senator Newberry of Michigan came up in the senate you were conveniently absent.

* * * *

CHEWING GUM CANDIDATE

Big Business is not afraid of you, Mr. Johnson. Who are your financial backers? One of them is William Wrigley, Jr., the millionaire chewing gum king of America. Powerful interests are behind you. You will make a safe and sane candidate for Wall Street if they cannot put over the Strike Breaking president from New England.

You may denounce Wall Street with all your eloquence but the bankers will laugh in their sleeves. You can serve them well in the present crisis. Between yourself and Calvin Coolidge they need have no fears. How harmless you are to the money power is well put by Mr. Charles Stetson Wheeler, a California delegate to the Republican convention in 1920, in his speech nominating you. He said in part:—

* * * *

THEY FEAR HIM NOT

"Ten years ago big business men in California and our conservative millionaires were fearful of him, they feared that his ideas were dangerous and they fought him bitterly; but when the power was in his hands he used it so sanely and the reforms for which he stood and which he put thru, were so humane and so just that today he has no supporters in the land more outspoken and enthusiastic in his praise than the bankers and the big business men of his home state. Big business, if it is honest, will have nothing to fear from him tho it measures its capital in millions and tens of millions.

"You doubtless do not know it, but in the California delegation are men who represent practically every big business interest on the Pacific Coast. Among them are men who dominate great electric light and power interests and the presidents of three of San Francisco's largest banks—banks whose deposits aggregate more than $240,000,000."

* * * *

ENEMY OF PRODUCERS

Senator Johnson, you are a fake progressive. You are an enemy of the workers and farmers. Your record speaks against you with a thousand tongues. It is high time that the workers and farmers consign you to political oblivion and with you the rest of the capitalist lackeys who serve Mammon in the White House.

The workers and farmers of America are now building up a farmer-labor movement for the purpose of sending men and women to congress who will represent the interest of the masses. These representatives will be under the control of the producers as you and your kind are now under the direction of the capitalists.

12,000 MINERS, CHILDREN UNDER STRIKE IN GLACE BAY, NOVA SCOTIA

Walkout After Failure of Negotiations

Throwing Men and Women Out of Work

GLACE BAY, N. S.—Twelve thousand coal miners are on strike in district following the failure of negotiations for a renewal of the contract with the mining companies which expired Jan. 16th.

Nine thousand miners are directly involved in the controversy and 3,000 are striking in sympathy with them. Negotiations had been in progress over a period of weeks with no result and with the expiration of the contract the strike was automatically called.

The miners are anxiously awaiting word from the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America concerning the attitude of International President John L. Lewis, towards the critical situation. It was in this district that James McLachlan, local leader of the miners, was removed from office by Lewis following the calling of a strike in protest against the use of troops by the Canadian government in behalf of the British Empire Steel Company and against striking steel workers.

McLachlan was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary on a framed up charge for his activities in this strike and the district is being administered by a provisional official-dom installed by Lewis.

The membership of the district recently polled an overwhelming majority on a vote of "no confidence" in the provisional administration and little assistance in the present difficulty is looked for by miners familiar with political maneuvering in the United Mine Workers of America.

Child labor is increasing, according to a statement issued by the Western Press Committee of the National Child Labor Committee. "Unemployment of men and women is increasing. Children are shoving men and women out of jobs."

The last Sunday in January is set aside as National Child Labor Day. There are states that have enacted and endorsed good laws against child labor, but even in those states goods produced by child labor in other states are consumed.

The Supreme Court declared unconstitutional a law imitating child labor passed by Congress. The capitalists did not like this law. They said it interfered with the liberty of the individual, so now after the seven mummies who are supposed to interpret all laws passed by Congress delivered their decision, children under six can enjoy the blessings of living in a free land where they can be peddled out to manufacturers and have their poor little bodies coined into gold.

Thousands of children less than twelve years old are employed. Child labor does not mean selling newspapers or working a few hours on holidays, but toiling long hours at machines in factories and fields, excessive tasks at low pay and no time for education, play or healthy growth.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian author, Ivay Lilodevsky. It will start soon.

SOLONS TO SLAM FALL AS HE GOES INTO THE DISCARD

"Benedict Arnold" Is Mildest Epithet

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Albert B. Fall will be allowed to make known the secret of Teapot Dome to the senate committee investigating Harding graft, Senator Hiram Johnson of California declared today.

Fall will follow up the assault begun yesterday by Senator Caraway, Democrat, of Arkansas, who charged Fall with corruption in leasing the Teapot Dome naval oil reserves to private interests.

Hadin says he has material for "a series of speeches" regarding Fall and the naval oil leases.

Caraway also expects to follow up his first criticisms of Fall with further attacks. His speech yesterday was one of the bitterest ever heard in the Senate. He compared Fall with Benedict Arnold, and the leasing of Teapot Dome to Arnold's attempted turnover of West Point to the British.

He said Fall had confessed to corruption in his testimony to the Senate investigating committee regarding the secret of a $100,000 loan he said he got to help finance purchase of a New Mexico ranch.

"We are faced with this humiliating situation for the first time in American history—and I hope it will be the last time—a cabinet officer under a high trust imposed in him and for a corrupt consideration sold the very means by which our national defense is to be protected," said Caraway.

* * * *

Fall is Silent

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Former Secretary of the Interior Albert A. Fall will probably not reply to the charges made against him in the Senate yesterday by Senator Caraway of Arkansas.

Although the former secretary was confined to his room at the Roosevelt hotel here on orders of his physicians, his wife said there was nothing strange about being attacked by Senator Caraway and there would likely be no answer to the accusations.

"Mr. Fall is suffering from bronchial trouble," Mrs. Fall said. "He is not to be interviewed. I am sure he has no statement to make in regard to the charges by Senator Caraway."

"Senator Caraway has attacked him many times in the past and Mr. Fall will probably not answer him."

SENATOR HIRAM JOHNSON WILL SPEAK TONIGHT

Scored Tax Plan in Detroit

Hiram Johnson will [illegible] Calvin Coolidge and the [illegible] administration tonight in two mass meetings, one in the armory at Broadway and Thorndale avenue and the other in the Wendell Phillips High school.

Opponent to Coolidge

The senator is featured as the only avowed opponent of President Coolidge in the republican camp.

Speaking in Detroit last night, Johnson attacked the Mellon tax plan, branding it as a smoke screen to hide what is happening domestically and to distract attention from a wobbling foreign policy which has for its ultimate purpose getting us into Europe's maelstrom.

Nebraska Worries Coolidge

While the "wild bull of the California Pampas" is rushing madly toward the Windy City with the intention of blowing Coolidge off the political map, the growing strength of labor in Nebraska is causing wrinkles to gather over the brows of "Silent Cal." Dissatisfied with conditions and the attitude of the administration the farmers of that state are also in a frame of mind that bodes ill to the party of big business and its political prophets.

Big Money Barons for Amalgamation Chicago 'L' Roads

Amalgamation of Chicago's four elevated railways under the name of the Chicago Rapid Transit Company, was considered here today.

The consolidation would call for a financial reorganization to include the Oak Park elevated, which was bought yesterday by interests owning the others.

A merger of the other three, the Northwestern, the Metropolitan, and the South Side Elevated companies, was affected 10 days ago.

They Want the Railroads

WASHINGTON.—After going thru the motions of a national conference on transportation, here, the organized railroad financiers, managers and their allies have announced: "The public interest requires that the railroads be privately owned and operated under a comprehensive system of government regulation."

Words Daily Say "The Public."

Veteran Coal Miners Fighting Pension of Mere $7.50 Per Week

GLACE BAY, N. S.—Twelve thousand coal miners are on strike in district following the failure of negotiations for a renewal of the contract with the mining companies which expired Jan. 16th. Nine thousand miners are directly involved in the controversy and 3,000 are striking in sympathy with them. Negotiations had been in progress over a period of weeks with no result and with the expiration of the contract the strike was automatically called. The miners are anxiously awaiting word from the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America concerning the attitude of International President John L. Lewis, towards the critical situation. It was in this district that James McLachlan, local leader of the miners, was removed from office by Lewis following the calling of a strike in protest against the use of troops by the Canadian government in behalf of the British Empire Steel Company and against striking steel workers. McLachlan was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary on a framed up charge for his activities in this strike and the district is being administered by a provisional official-dom installed by Lewis. The membership of the district recently polled an overwhelming majority on a vote of "no confidence" in the provisional administration and little assistance in the present difficulty is looked for by miners familiar with political maneuvering in the United Mine Workers of America. Child labor is increasing, according to a statement issued by the Western Press Committee of the National Child Labor Committee. "Unemployment of men and women is increasing. Children are shoving men and women out of jobs." The last Sunday in January is set aside as National Child Labor Day. There are states that have enacted and endorsed good laws against child labor, but even in those states goods produced by child labor in other states are consumed. The Supreme Court declared unconstitutional a law imitating child labor passed by Congress. The capitalists did not like this law. They said it interfered with the liberty of the individual, so now after the seven mummies who are supposed to interpret all laws passed by Congress delivered their decision, children under six can enjoy the blessings of living in a free land where they can be peddled out to manufacturers and have their poor little bodies coined into gold. Thousands of children less than twelve years old are employed. Child labor does not mean selling newspapers or working a few hours on holidays, but toiling long hours at machines in factories and fields, excessive tasks at low pay and no time for education, play or healthy growth. **Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian author, Ivay Lilodevsky. It will start soon.**

ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN TIPS FINNISH CABINET

Kallio Clique Resigns; New Elections Called

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HELSINGFORS, Finland.—The continued imprisonment of communist members of the riksdag is the real cause of the resignation of the Kallio cabinet today.

Trouble has been brewing since last summer, when in an announced campaign against the communists, wholesale arrests of members of the Finish Communist Party were staged. According to the Finnish constitution there must be 200 members of the riksdag present to hold a session and with the imprisonment of the communist members compliance with this provision was impossible.

The socialist members of the riksdag, desiring an early election, made the communist prisoners a political issue, threatened a strike unless their wishes were complied with and the dissolution of the riksdag by President Ståhlberg followed.

A great increase of Communist strength in the coming election and the increased representation of the anti-bourgeois parties in the new riksdag is the prediction of political observers.

SENATOR LADD DEMANDS QUIZ OF GEN. WOOD

Son's Stock Deals Will Be Exposed

WASHINGTON.—Complete investigation of the administration of General Leonard Wood in the Philippines was demanded in a resolution introduced in the senate today by Senator Ladd, North Dakota.

Stock transactions of Lieutenant Osborne C. Wood, son of the governor general, also would come within the scope of the investigation.

A committee of five senators would be appointed to conduct the inquiry. The investigation committee would be charged to ascertain:

"The falsity of Manila cablegrams sent to American newspapers alleging that certain senators and representatives in congress received pay from the Philippine Independence Commission for espousing the cause of independence.

"Actions of General Wood in relation to the Philippine government, its legislation and its banks, and its railways, sugar centrals and efforts, if any, to exploit the islands by American commercial interests.

"Deposits of the Philippine government money in American banks.

"Stock transactions of any army or navy officers or other officials or people associated with governor general Wood; how said stock transactions were conducted and any other matters proper for a full report thereon to aid congress in preparing any necessary legislation."

PROGRESSIVE SLATE WINS

LOCAL 584, MILK DRIVERS

All candidates nominated on the progressive tickets in Local 584, Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, were elected by majorities of from forty to five to one. Louis Castelvecchi, President; William Schantz, Vice-President; William Schantz, Vice-President; Nathan Lindheim, Abe Moskowitz, Dan Rienzo, trustees and Max Liebler, business agent, were the successful candidates.

Dawes Waits for Schacht

PARIS.—Owing to the committee of the experts examining Germany's capacity to pay, slackened today pending the arrival of Herr Schacht, director of the reichsbank, who is coming from Berlin. Charles G. Dawes, chairman of the committee, took the occasion to confer with American Ambassador Herrick.

Raise is Accepted

The Moving Picture Operators' Union of Chicago voted yesterday to accept the raise of 5 per cent offered them by the theater owners. The raise of 5 per cent will bring the minimum wages of the operators up to $55.50 The agreement will run for a year.

Boost the Newsstand Sales

The Daily Worker can now be secured on the news stands in the city of Chicago. It is of great importance that those who have charge of such stands should be given encouragement to display the Daily Worker in the early days of the distribution.

Our readers are therefore urged to purchase at least one copy of the Daily Worker each day until it is well advertised.

It is of special importance that our readers should ask for The Daily Worker from the news agent near their homes.

Even though you are a subscriber we nevertheless urge you to purchase an extra copy every day from a news stand. You can use this copy to interest some friend or fellow worker in the cause. We expect you to do this.

ATTEMPT TO SAVE MELLON TAX PLAN AND TAX DODGERS

Coolidge Against Move to Hurt Rich

WASHINGTON.—Details of a compromise tax plan which will not destroy the Mellon program were being worked out today by the administration leaders in the House.

Republican chiefs plan to accept the high surtax rates proposed in the Democratic plan by Representative Garner, Texas, but fix the brackets so that incomes below $200,000 will not be hit by the maximum rates.

By doing this, they believe the compromise will satisfy the democratic-progressive coalition, now in control of the House and yet be satisfactory to President Coolidge, who is opposed to any compromise on the principles of the Mellon Plan.

Instead of the Mellon 25 per cent maximum surtax on incomes over $100,000, or the Garner 44 per cent maximum on incomes in excess of $92,000, the compromise rate is understood to be between 35 and 40 per cent on $200,000 incomes.

The present maximum is 50 per cent on incomes over $200,000.

Leaders in the "No Compromise Plan" expressed the opinion today that a 35 per cent maximum on incomes of $200,000 would stop investments in tax-free securities.

Kruse Speaks to Liberal Club on Russia-Germany

Under the auspices of the "Liberal Club" of the University of Chicago, William F. Kruse motion picture director of the "Friends of Soviet Russia," lectured on Wednesday afternoon, the subject, "Russia and Germany." The meeting was held in Kent Chemical Laboratory Theater and was attended by over a hundred students and instructors.

Three reels of motion pictures taken by Kruse on his recent trip abroad were shown and in the absence of titles the pictures were explained by the lecturer as they were shown.

"You would expect from what you hear that in staid, thrifty, almost respectable capitalistic Germany the workers would be well nourished and housed, and constituting the bulwark of an able and trusted government. On the other hand you would expect to find Soviet Russia, under a Communist regime, to be suffering under the very opposite of all these good conditions.

"A trip to Europe at this time would be quick to convince you, however, that there are many things you know in theory are not so when it comes to practice. In Russia today the workers are well fed, paid in stable currency and giving enthusiastic support to their own proletarian government—the oldest and strongest in Europe today. In Germany starvation stalks the masses, and insecurity bordering on open civil war prevails from one end of the land to the other. An international workers relief organization is using German army field kitchens to dish out to German starving the food donated by the Russian workers."

The "Liberal Club" meets regularly in one or another of the university buildings and brings many noted liberals to address the students. Scott Nearing will speak there in the near future; a very successful lecture by Margaret Sanger was recently held.

Big English Orders.

MOSCOW.—The Petrograd Co-operative Society has received considerable orders from English firms for various supplies. The firms undertake to advance credits for the necessary purchases to the amount of 25 per cent of the cost of the products on condition of guarantee on the part of the State Bank.

Production Increasing.

MOSCOW.—The "Yurt" (South Mining Trust) has produced over 10 million poods of iron ore and about 6 million poods of manganese ore during the last working year, the production plan being thus wholly fulfilled. Over 3 millions in poods of manganese ore have been sent to the ports for export abroad.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

FIVE THOUSAND "45" U. S. GUNS REACH OBREGON

Mexican President Is Confident of Victory

MEXICO CITY.—"A simultaneous offensive on all fronts will go forward in a few days. You will see immediately the overwhelming strength of the government," General Serrano, minister of war in the Obregon government, said today.

President Obregon telegraphed to the United Press from the East front:

"Five thousand "45's" bought from the United States arrived today. By tomorrow we will have eight fighting planes ready for action. We have gas but will not use it.

"I have no fear for the outcome. We have munitions, loyal troops, all the necessary funds and a righteous cause."

The Mexican foreign ministry expressed satisfaction at the American warning to Adolfo de la Huerta that the embargo at Tampico must not interfere with legitimate commerce and added that Mexican officialdom never was so appreciative as now of the United States "constructive Mexican policy."

PANAMA CANAL IS EASY MARK FOR BIG NAVAL GUNS

But Easily Defended from Enemy Airships

WITH THE ATLANTIC FLEET, COLON, Panama.—Two main developments stood out today after the first day of maneuvers in the great naval war games now under way here to test the defenses of the Atlantic entrance to the Panama canal.

These are:

First—an enemy fleet lying 15 or 20 miles off Colon, armed with 16 inch guns would be able to bombard the vital Gatun locks which are seven miles inland, without danger from the shore defenses, the largest guns of which are 14 inch rifles, which would be outranged ten miles.

Second—enemy naval aircraft could only work at great disadvantage since they would be forced to find a base for operations and at the same time have to face the attacks of defending air squadrons.

BLOW AT POLICE THIRD DEGREE AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

Broken Ribs Help Get Prisoners' Confessions

ST. LOUIS.—Another jury in this city has delivered a knockout rebuke to police third degree methods. Five men were acquitted in a whisky robbery case despite what appeared to be convincing evidence. James A. Cloud, one of the accused, against whom a charge of burglary was pending, testified that the police fractured one of his ribs in extorting a confession. In a number of recent criminal cases the juries acquitted when it was brought out that confessions were obtained by police torture. Jurors interviewed in one of the cases said they voted not guilty as a means of emphasizing their disapproval of police brutality.

WILL U. S. WITHDRAW RECOGNITION FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT?

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The French government is trying to quietly repudiate its war debt to the United States, Senator Borah charged in the Senate.

"There is every indication," he said, "that the French government is declining not only to meet the interest payments but even has made no effort to adjust the debt as a creditor acting in good faith naturally would desire to make.

"While this debt is technically due the United States government, in reality it is due to the taxpayers of the United States."

GENERAL STRIKE OF NORWEGIAN HARBOR LABOR MAY SPREAD

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The harbor workers in every port in Norway are on strike. A general strike of all transport workers may be called.

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Special to The Daily Worker
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CUT LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER PRICE ONE-HALF, ORGED

(By the Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—James F. Noonan, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, now operating for the public ownership and operation of hydro-electric power and 2-cent light and power rates, power-conservation, told The Federated Press that by development of coal-burning power plants at the mouths of the mines, and by utilizing hydro-electric power in one super-power system, the cost of light, power and heat could be cut in half throout the United States.

"There is no reason why the savings effected in Ontario should not be made by the consumers in every section of this country," he said. "It is a question of public development and control, diverting the profit of improved machinery and methods to the pockets of the people at large. But unless we take definite and immediate steps to protect ourselves, the power companies will pocket all the new profits that belong to us."

Noonan is backing the proposed federal development at Great Falls, which would furnish current enough to light the capital city.

* * *

Pension Plan for Workers

TORONTO. — The Hydro-Electric Power commission of Ontario and its workers have a joint pension fund for "permanent employes," for men of 65 or 60 after 20 years' service and for women of 60 or 55 after ten years' service to those "totally disabled. The pension is ¾ of one-eightieth of the average salary, during the five years when it is greatest, multiplied by the number of years' service, the minimum is fixed at $365 a year.

The annual payment by the commission is to be 5 per cent of the total salaries of all permanent employes, while each permanent employe will pay 2 1-2 per cent of his salary. If a permanent employe leaves the staff of the commission he will receive back his contributions with interest at 4 per cent.

* * *

Ford Fights McAdoo, LaFollette

WASHINGTON.—Sentiment in favor of public ownership, development and operation of hydro-electric power at Muscle Shoals and elsewhere in the South has been rapidly promoted among Democrats in Congress by the action of Henry Ford in declaring himself for Coolidge. After investigation of the activities of the Ford staff of lobbyists, they find that Ford is fighting McAdoo on the one hand and LaFollette on the other. Hence they are not surprised at the political handsprings which have been turned by a few Ford enthusiasts since the pro-Coolidge announcement.

Staff Correspondent of The Daily Worker to Cover the United Mine Workers' Meet

A complete representation of the Daily Worker staff will be present at the convention of the United Mine Workers of America in this country, January 26 to 31.

The progress of this convention will be watched with interest by every militant in the country, by the conservatives as well as the workers. What stand will the union take on the issues that confront the miners? Will Alexander Howatt be reinstated to membership in the union? Will the reactionary elements maintain control or will the progressive forces gain?

The Daily Worker will give you the facts. Send in your bundle orders now! Subscribe now! You cannot afford to miss the story of the greatest convention of the year. Order from The Daily Worker, 1640 North Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Two Workers In Bitter Fight; Every Vacant Job In Illinois

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The bottom of the present unemployment wave is not yet reached, says the Illinois department of labor in its review of the industrial situation during December.

During the month two workers applied for every vacancy in Chicago and three for every two opportunities to work in the state as a whole. According to the report "the free employment index shows that unemployment is regularly worse in January than it is in December."

The down grade, upon which industry started six months ago, has continued. At the end of 1923 there were 4.5 per cent fewer workers in Illinois factories than there were in the middle of the year. Employment in December reached the same level going down that it reached going up in December, 1922.

Considerable importance is attached by the review to the fact that six of the largest iron and steel producers in the state laid off 7% of their employes while three other producers employing between 500 and 1000 workers cut their forces by 20%. Conditions in the steel industry are universally recognized as an important barometer of the general industrial situation.

One-sixth of the building trades workers were reported out of a job during the month as a result of the seasonal let up in construction work. But the fact that declines are also reported by some of the industries producing building materials in contrast to large increase a year ago indicates that less construction work is assured for the coming year. Glass factories report a drop of 4.3% in the number of their employes whereas in December, 1922, they increased the number on their payrolls by 8.8%.

Car building took a sharp downward turn in December. Practically every car building concern laid off some of its workers. The decline of the industry as a whole amounted to 9.3%. Car shops operated directly by the railroads also showed a falling off in the number of employes on their payrolls.

Shoe factories which normally expand in December showed a considerable drop in employment. Tanneries also laid off 5.5% of their workers. Employment was reported on the down grade generally in the food industries; automobile production was at a low point and furniture factories reported that they were laying off help.

The few lines of manufacturing activity reporting expansion include planing mills, paint factories, printing plants and clothing concerns. Expansion in the last two branches of industry is seasonal.

The Illinois free employment offices reported nearly 4000 fewer workers placed than in December, 1922. The index of the service shows 145.5 applicants for every 1000 opportunities to work which compares with 181 in November, 96 in April when employment conditions were best and 117 a year ago.

Anti-Alien Attack Is Favorable To Ku Klux Klaners

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Agitation against the coming of immigrants to the United States becomes more desperate under the stimulus of Secretary of Labor Davis—himself an immigrant—and under cover of the mask of anonymous pamphlets, which are sent to all press correspondents and members of Congress at frequent intervals.

One of the latest of these irresponsible pamphlets is entitled, "The Foreign Language Press—America's Greatest Menace." It asserts on the cover that "Jewish and Roman Catholic efforts to seize America by gradual usurpation are being fostered in 1,400 alien newspapers, printed in 40 different languages, working for the destruction of the Protestant American institutions established by immediate legislation."

Favorable mention is given the Ku Klux Klan in this pamphlet.

JEWISH WORKERS FIRST TO AID RUSSIAN FAMINE GIVING BEGGARS' DANCE

The Jewish Workers' Relief was the first organization to come to the assistance of the famine stricken people of Russia and the work to help built the Russian schools.

This organization is giving a Beggars' Dance, Jan. 19, at the Wicker Park Hall. The price of admission is 51 cents. All friends of Soviet Russia and readers of The Daily Worker are invited to attend.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Jury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Daily or Weekly?

Our mail is going to undergo a big increase in the hours just ahead. We can feel it coming. But that is what we want and expect.

We want to know from the readers of The Daily Worker whether we shall publish Daily or Weekly installments of the already world-famous Russian novel, "A Week."

We want our readers to get the greatest possible enjoyment out of the reading of this tremendous piece of literature. Will this be secured thru the appearance of installments daily, or one installment each week in the Magazine Section.

We cannot make up our own mind in this matter. What do you say? Write your views to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois. Do it at once! We want to go ahead with the publication of this example of the new literature that is a direct result of the world influencing Russian Revolution. How shall we do it?

Petite Feet Will Twinkle at Food and Metal Frolic

The Food and Metal Trades groups of the Trade Union Educational League have extended a cordial invitation to the workers of Chicago to attend the dance which will take place in Wicker Park (small) Hall, on Saturday evening, Jan. 19, for the benefit of the two bulletins which are published by the left wing elements in these industries.

Snappy music supplied by a union orchestra will satisfy the devotees of terpsichore, palatable food will be served by union food workers and soft drinks will be there aplenty.

A committee of female militants is bending every effort to make this affair a success and of course they are not going to be disappointed

Shoe Strikers Back at Work

MONTREAL.—When the management promised re-installation of three discharged men and readjustments in shop conditions, 400 strikers at the Tetrault Shoe Mfg. Co., at Maisonneuve, near Montreal, waived union recognition and returned to work.

Coal Miner Killed

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Joseph Lipi, a union coal miner, Collinsville, has died at the hospital here as a result of injuries sustained by a fall of slate in the mine in which he was employed.

Recognition Meeting In Pittsburg

Arrangements are now being made in every important industrial center of the country to hold big mass demonstrations Feb. 3, in favor of Recognition of Soviet Russia. Pittsburg was first to report to the National Office that arrangements for a big mass meeting have already been made. The meeting will be held at the Lyceum Theater at 2 P. M.

In Chicago the Committee on Mass Meeting will be held Jan. 27, instead of Feb. 3, at Ashland Auditorium, corner Ashland and Van Buren Aves.

RUSS RECOGNITION MASS MEETING AWAITS DECISION

Schenectady, N. Y. City Councilmen to Act

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—At a meeting of the English Branch of the Workers Party of this city, it was decided to arrange a mass meeting for "Recognition of Soviet Russia" to be held Feb. 3, in accordance with the instructions from the National Office.

When the arrangements committee applied to the mayor of the city for permission they were informed they must secure permission of the Commissioner of Public Safety.

The Commissioner informed the committee that it was unlawful to hold any meeting unless sanctioned by himself. He requested a written application in which the precise purposes of the organization should be stated.

This was done in the following letter sent to the Commissioner:

"Complying with your request that I submit in writing (according to our interview) the desires of our Party to hold a mass meeting, Sunday night, Feb. 3, at Turner Hall, 863 Albany Street, I am sending you this letter.

"The subject will be 'The Workers' Party Answers Secretary of State Hughes on the subject, 'Recognition of Soviet Russia.'

"The time and place are indicated above. The speaker has not yet been assigned. We expect to sell one thousand tickets of admission at ten cents.

"If permit is not allowed for a meeting at which there is no admission charge on Sunday night, permit is requested for a meeting at which admission is free."

Signed, Chairman of Mass Meeting Committee.

The Commissioner postponed decision, deeming it necessary first to consult the Corporation Council.

The Land for the Users!

EUGENE V. DEBS CONTRIBUTES TO GERMAN AID FUND

[illegible] from [illegible] to help the starving workers of Germany. Following is the letter which accompanied the contribution, the money itself having been sent to Debs by Victor L. Berger, who is in Germany at present:

"Dear Comrade Debs:

"I am ill and in pain and able to do nothing for the present. But I am sending you a check for a relief fund of the starved German workers and their families.

"Capitalism, as I contemplate the conditions there, and the way the American workers had a call to tax all their resources and do it promptly and cheerfully for Debs and Ruthenberg, is responsible for every child that comes out of Germany to serve the capitalist class. This especially is true of the little children who are perishing from starvation. My mite is enclosed. I wish that I could do a thousand times more.

"Fervently wishing you all success in this most humane and dutiful undertaking, I am as ever,

Yours fraternally,
EUGENE V. DEBS."

At the same time the contribution from Debs was received a cablegram arrived from Germany saying that unemployment and misery were on the increase in that country.

The cablegram follows:

"Friends of Soviet Russia:

"Unemployment is growing. Misery is on the increase. Double your aid. We serve daily 15,000 meals. Have opened children's home. Your support urgent. Help with money and goods."

Signed,

International Workers Relief Committee.

The Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany is the American branch of the International Workers Relief Committee.

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

THIRD FRIDAY, Jan. 18th, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
9	Bakers and Conf., 2420 W. Roosevelt.
3	Bookbinders, 175 W. Washington St., 8 p. m.
29	Broom Makers, 812 W. Harrison St.
14	Building Trades Council, 166 W. Wash.
181	Carpenters' District Council, 586 S. State St.
1	Carpenters, 175 W. Washington St.
13	Carvers, Wood, 1419 N. California Av.
2	Electrical, 2091 W. Monroe St.
134	Electricians, 4142 W. Lake St.
779	Electricians, R. R., 1324 S. Halsted St.
144	Firemen and Engineers, 2433 S. Halsted St.
12013	Gold Beaters, 3654 N. Leavitt St.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
43	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
113	Machinists, 23 E. 111th St.
373	Painters, 2433 S. Keeler Ave.
1323	Painters, 2140 Indiana Ave.
275	Painters, 2911 S. Chicago Ave.
637	Painters, Helpers and Shellfield Ave.
583	Painters, Highwood, Ill.
276	Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kenilworth, Ill.
515	Railway Carmen, 92nd and Woodlawn Ave.
998	Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
238	Railway Clerks, 19 W. Jackson Blvd.
431	Railway Clerks, 19 W. Jackson Blvd.
16	Railroad Trainmen, 1128 Carroll Av.
16	Railroad Trainmen, 1128 Carroll Av.
16	Railroad Trainmen, 6120 Armitage Av.
196	Railway Conductors, 1128 Carroll Ave.
267	Sheet Metal Workers, Ashland and Van Buren.
	South Chi. Trades and Labor Assembly, 3120 Commercial Ave.
3	Stage Hands, 180 N. Wells St., 10:30 a. m.
12	Stove Mounters, 3646 Wolfram Ave.
2	Teachers (Women), Women's City Club, 1136 S. Dearborn St.
496	Waitresses, 19 W. Adams St., 3 p. m.
	Women's Union Label League, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

(Note—Union otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in charge of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

Predicts New Quakes

ROME.—Following verification by the Japanese quake of Tuesday of Prof. Raffaele Bendandi's prediction of disturbances on that date, the Italian seismologist, who claims to have discovered the secret of earthquakes, now states that the Japanese seismic movement will extend to other portions of the globe.

There will be new quakes in the Pacific region, he says, between Jan. 18 and 20, and on the Asiatic coast on the 20th or the 21st.

Democrats Will Reward Tex Richard for Bringing Donkey Convention to New York City

[illegible] from [illegible] to be feasible as [illegible]

[illegible] Democratic [illegible] and [illegible] Democratic politicians who [illegible] Richard cannot be an [illegible] the [illegible] Democratic [illegible] the man who put over the [illegible] deal after they had failed. [illegible] inducement to make donations in Madison Square Garden that will increase the capacity to [illegible] but he is going to pay the [illegible] $25,000, out of his own pocket.

Several bills passed at boxing have been killed at Albany, but it is the unanimous opinion now that they will be allowed to die naturally. If [illegible] insist upon forcing action, the Democrats out of gratitude will be forced to rally and kill [illegible] believe.

Richard already has practically [illegible] in New York by getting [illegible] over the city's boxing [illegible] big attraction.

BITTER WEATHER MEANS AGONY TO JOBLESS ONES

Cold Wave Adds to Misery of Hungry

The second cold wave of the winter hit Chicago yesterday. With thousands unemployed and many thousands homeless, suffering was general. Charity organizations report the usual rush of the very poor to get a bit of coal for warmth.

In the districts behind the stock yards the poor had little concern for food. Their interest and worry was confined to getting heat. Many charitable agencies not expecting the cold wave, did not have enough coal to go around. Late in the day such doles as were handed out were cut down, so that all might have something. Many of the poor said that they had received so little coal that it was hardly worth their while to take it home as it would only damp their suffering and would not relieve it.

The worst sufferers from the cold were the thousands of homeless men who make West Madison and Canal streets their headquarters. A light snow gave employment to only 400 extra snow shovelers. The Dearborn Street branch of the state free employment agency reported that scores of stiff, half frozen men were at the door waiting for the opening hour in the morning.

Many of these were suffering so from exposure that they would not have been able to go to work if work had been offered them. They were permitted to sit around the waiting room and get warm. Up to a late hour yesterday afternoon many of them had not left the place.

One Negro who had been there all day said that he had come up from the South several months ago urged by rosy promises of easy work and high wages. After working a few weeks he was laid off and had not managed to get a job since. The night before being without the price of a bed, he had been compelled to walk the streets all night in the bitter cold.

He declared his intention of going back South as soon as he could.

Old timers around the employment office said that they had not seen so many men looking for jobs for seven years.

"The tragedy of the thing is that most of these men have been out of work so long that they are not properly fed and could not do a good day's work if they got a job. A boss would fire most of them after a couple of hours."

Minority Democrat Ally of Reaction

WASHINGTON.—At the first opportunity, Floor Leader Garrett of the Democratic minority in the House has come to the rescue of reaction by a betrayal of the principle of majority rule in the national legislature. He has stood up against some of the conservative spokesmen of his own party, and argued for the retention of rules under which the House may be gagged thru a trick on the part of a single member.

Push "The Daily" in Unions.

The DAILY WORKER should be pushed in union meetings and on the job writes Willie Kern of Chicago in a letter to the editor. "On the job and in their unions the workers are interested in ideas. At home they don't do much thinking. Push the DAILY WORKER where it is easiest to get a hearing for it," he advises.

Publish It Daily

To The Daily Worker: I say that "A WEEK" should be published daily.—A. Weiss.

CANONSBURG, PA., WORKERS IN DEFY TO THEIR BOSSES

Wallop the Schemes of Business Barons

CANONSBURG, Pa.—Workers of many crafts assembled in a "Union Mass Meeting" in the Star Theatre here, and thru competent local and district speakers of known ability and tendencies, flayed the attempts of the money and business barons to remove the present chief of police.

Chief of Police J. W. Crum had evidently been "falling down" in the estimation of the bosses of Canonsburg and vicinity in that he has not been "knocking off" the active workers and the "dangerous Reds."

In this section of Washington County, Pennsylvania, which is known as the Chartiers Valley, there abides the best bunch of fighters for the rights of the workers, that have ever been gathered in one section, and the result is a forward looking Labor movement.

So it is that a "RIGHT" is needed who will see to it that the activities of such men are not only curbed but actually stopped for the Tin-Plate and Mining interests do not want to be continually shutting down their plants in order to get rid of the undesirables.

This method usually checks the flow of profits and they figure undoubtedly that inasmuch as they have to pay a chief of police anyway, they had better have one who will do their bidding.

The workers were not long in deciding that action was necessary, and this meeting which was well attended and very enthusiastic was addressed by the officers of the local tin-plate workers union, the Central Labor Union, the Business Agent of the Machinists District No 6) and by the Rev G W Williams a local colored preacher

Work Daily for "The Daily"

Lovett Speaker at Recognition Meeting Jan. 27

Robert Morse Lovett, professor of English in the University of Chicago, and one of the editors of the New Republic, will speak at a mass meeting, called to urge the United States government to recognize Soviet Russia, Sunday evening, Jan. 27, at Ashland Auditorium, Ashland and Van Buren St.

The meeting, which is to be held under the auspices of the Friends of Soviet Russia, will be the first effort in a drive for German relief and Recognition of Soviet Russia. All proceeds of the meeting will be devoted to German relief.

Amalgamation means strength!

RANK AND FILE WILL DEFEND THOSE SIGMAN, PERLSTEIN EXPELLED

A concert for the benefit of the expelled members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will be held in Ashland Auditorium, the evening of Feb 10.

There will be an all-star program and it is hoped that the rank and file militants in the needle trades will crowd the hall to capacity for the defense of their fellows. Tickets will be 25 cents.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

World War Crippled 10,000,000

WASHINGTON.—Over 10,000,000 men were disabled as a result of the world war, says the rehabilitation report of the International Labor Office. Of these disabled, Germany has 1,587,000, France 1,500,000, Britain 900,000, Italy 800,000, Russia at least 775,000 and Poland 300,000.

Voluntary systems of cooperation by employers in restoring these war cripples to industrial life have been only moderately successful. Legislation compelling employers to engage a certain percentage of disabled men has been enacted in Austria, Italy, Serbia, Poland and Roumania, and has been proposed in France and Czechoslovakia.

BIG AIR SHIP BATTLES STORM BACK TO HANGAR

Was Guided to Safety by German Captain

LAKEHURST, N. J.—Another terrible disaster of the air was averted today when the giant United States dirigible Shenandoah, with 43 officers and men aboard, turned her mooring mast and swept into night by a 70-mile gale, beat its way back against the storm and was nosed into her hangar at 3 a. m.

For nine hours, the airship, partly disabled, fought the elements that threatened her destruction.

The night air was alive with wireless messages as a desperate battle followed the progress of her struggle.

Thousands, sitting safe and snug in their homes while the fury of the winter's worst storm beat outside, followed, too, with the radio receivers to their ears, the plight of the gale-driven dirigible.

Then, after being carried as far as Newark, sometimes at a speed of more than a mile a minute, the Shenandoah proved her self mistress of the storm.

Under the guidance of Captain Anton Heinen, a veteran Zeppelin expert the ship was nosed back into the teeth of the driving rainstorm.

Slowly her propellers gained headway against the diminishing winds.

Back at the aviation field, where her commander who had been at the helm since the ship was sent off into the night, officials of the naval air service waited, straining their eyes into the inky darkness.

The nose of the Shenandoah has been torn off completely and flapped from the masthead at the end of her mooring chair.

Prof. Harry Ward Brands Daugherty As An Ignoramus

Attorney General Daugherty's letter to Federal Judge Martin J. Wade of Iowa, justifying the sentences of political prisoners during the war was characterized as "ignorant alike of the issues of law and public policy" and "unworthy of the chief law officer of the government," in a statement issued by Prof Harry F. Ward, chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Quoting the verdict of Senator Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania in the case of the Chicago I. W. W., Prof. Ward asserts that "if the cases had been considered on their merits the men would have been out in two years ago. The Chicago case is typical of all the others.

Daugherty's attitude, the statement says, "represents his own bitter feeling about radicals and is unworthy of the chief law officer of the government. It is understood that the Attorney General opposed the release of the political prisoners in the face of President Coolidge's determination to let them go, desiring to attach to the commutations of sentence the conditions which he knew the prisoners would be unwilling to accept."

COAL MINERS MEET IN PRE-CONVENTION COMMITTEE SESSION

INDIANAPOLIS (By Federated Press)—Members of the convention committees of the United Mine Workers of America began arriving in Indianapolis today in preparation for the opening of the International convention here next Tuesday.

The committees on resolutions and constitution are going through hundreds of resolutions and suggestions sent in by locals by way of districts and states.

John L. Lewis, International President, conferred with the union leaders on the convention today.

THINK CRUISER TACOMA IS TOTAL LOSS AT VERA CRUZ

WASHINGTON — Navy officials fear that the cruiser Tacoma, aground near Vera Cruz, Mexico, is a total loss.

A dispatch received by the Navy Department early today said the cruiser was virtually on its side with three of its four compartments flooded with water. No information as to the crew has been received.

Hatters Victims of Disease.

DANBURY, Conn. An old method of dying hats has been revived in the Danbury hat shops. The hat dyers are compelled to dip their hands and arms in the dyes used in the hats. Many serious infections have occurred, in some cases resulting in gangrene. The Hatters' Union has sent samples of the dyes used to chemists in New York for analysis.

The hatters declare that they are the victims of enough occupational diseases without running unnecessary risks to make more profits for the bosses.

Molders Meet in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS.—The Molders' Conference board, representing five locals of St. Louis and vicinity, will hold a joint mass meeting here on Jan. 31 in furtherance of the organization drive among the craft, writes a St. Louis correspondent of The Federated Press has been asked to address the meeting on labor's political program.

FIGHT GAG LAWS STILL ON BOOKS OF 34 STATES

Against Advocates of Unpopular Ideas

"Gag" laws against advocates of unpopular ideas, passed chiefly in the so-called period of 1918-19, are still on the statutes' books of 34 states and four dependencies, a survey just completed by the American Civil Liberties Union shows.

Twenty of these states and dependencies have used the laws, and 114 men are serving terms up to twenty years in the prisons of seven states under this legislation, with more than 30 others awaiting trial in California and Idaho, the survey indicates.

An Attack on Radicals

"Our survey reveals," said Prof. Henry L. Ward, chairman of the Civil Liberties Union, "how the machinery of the state has been used to prosecute radicals with the end of the war emergency which had served as a convenient pretext for suppression by the federal government. Altho the same federal agencies continued to make or instigate arrests the job was being handed over to the states for completion. The activities of Burns, which resulted in the arrest of William Z. Foster and 31 others by the Michigan authorities in a case in point. These laws violate the right of free speech and should be repealed. Those convicted under them should be released."

The laws are classified by the Civil Liberties Union survey under the heads of "criminal syndicalist," "sedition" and "anti-red flag," with 21, 30 and 29 statutes respectively. The syndicalism laws have been used mainly against the Industrial Workers of the World, with California taking the lead. All but five of the 114 men now in prison under this legislation as well as the men awaiting trial, are members of the Industrial Workers of the World. The arrest of 32 Communists in Michigan in August, 1922 was also made under the criminal syndicalism statute.

Laws Aimed at Communists

The so-called "sedition" laws, on the other hand are aimed chiefly against the Communists. The conviction of William Bross Lloyd and 17 others in Illinois, and the conviction of eight communists in New York were under "sedition" acts, altho the law in New York is technically known as the "criminal anarchy" statute. With the exception of one man in Illinois, the prisoners in both these states have been released by executive clemency, both Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York and Governor Len Small of Illinois declared in granting the pardons that the punishments imposed by the laws were too rigorous.

These "gag" laws have been held unconstitutional in only two states, Montana and New Mexico. The Supreme Courts of California, Illinois, the sedition law in part, the Supreme Courts of California, Illinois, Minnesota, New York and Washington sustained these laws. Appeals have been carried to the United States Supreme Court on both the California and the New York statutes in the cases of Charlotte Anita Whitney and Benjamin Gitlow respectively.

The campaign for the release of the 114 men imprisoned under this legislature has been given added impetus by the commutations of the sentences of federal political prisoners before Christmas, California tops the list with 97 political prisoners, and 35 others awaiting trial. Washington has five, Idaho four, Pennsylvania four, Oklahoma two, and Kansas and Illinois one each.

Amalgamation means strength!

MEETINGS? CONCERTS--DANCES?

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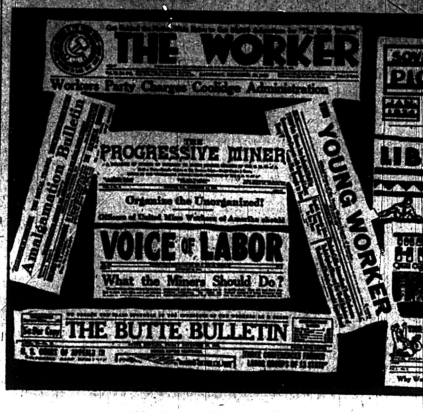

The Growing Press of Militant American Labor.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

The Youth of Russia

This is the second of a series of three articles on the Youth Movement of Russia and what the American workers movement can learn from it. The last article will be published in an early issue of The Daily Worker. Watch for it.

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

The Russian Youth Movement, the "Komsomol," is recognized as a most important unit in the Communist battalions. In number they are slightly larger than the Party, but their discipline is no less strict nor are membership demands less rigorous. Youths of working-class origin are admitted upon three months' probationary candidacy, those coming from middle-class families are put thru severe tests of loyalty during a two-year period.

The basis of their organization is the workplace and their tactics toward their non-partisan fellow-workers are the same as those of the older party members toward elder workers. The Komsomol exercises a sort of protectorate over the interests of all working youth, so effectively is this stewardship exercised that on every possible occasion the non-partisan youth express their gratitude toward the Komsomol in the form of gifts and trophies.

In must be clearly understood that this powerful organization of Communist youth in no way divorces itself from the life-currents of the young mass. Altho jealously restricting membership to those who understand and are qualified to carry out its requirements, it does not thereby wall itself off into a world of its own, as did the old YPSI of this country. This predecessor of the Young Workers League in America copied the error of its parent body, an error common to movements which, following tactics antiquated by the swift march of events, become institutionalized and make of their own mere existence an end, rather than a means toward the ultimate end for which they were organized.

The former youth movement in this country suffered from this institutionalism. It existed like a well-groomed church upon its own self-sufficient superiority to the world-at-large. The Yipsels ran better meetings, plays, debates, dances, etc, than any other young organization. On the basis of superiority they sought converts, and got some seven thousand of them. But in the main their only point of contact with the young mass was on occasions of contest with other self-sufficient and superior organizations of youth, at debates, etc., where the best result that could be hoped for was the respect of opponents for our prowess.

Young communists must work more from their fellow youth than from as opponents. We cannot tolerate that working class youth should be our opponent—respectful or otherwise. We must make him first our friend, then our member. Hence we do not organize ourselves to play or work or debate AGAINST the non-partisan youth, we set ourselves to play WITH, work alongside of our fellows so that we may take an active part in their struggles against our common foe, and eventually achieve leadership and direction of the entire youth movement.

The Russian Komsomol understands this thoroly. It has had good teachers. When the young communists of Russia wish to celebrate the birthday party of their organization the party does not send them third-rate speakers whom no one else will listen to.

I attended such a celebration in one of the finest halls in Moscow and the speakers list included Trotsky, Zinoviev, Zenkin, Kolaroff, and many other very prominent leaders. And when they ask for a study class leader or a text book or song leader or anything else, the best available is put at their disposal.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Educating Building Trade Scabs.

Building trade local unions, as well as building trade workers, would be more than unusually interested in the bosses' apprenticeship plan in the building trades exposed by Max Schachtman in the January 15th issue of The Young Worker.

In every trade in the building line the employers are taking the ground from under the feet of the unions. A large number of young workers are being put thru short courses in the bosses' carpentry, plumbing, bricklaying and other building trade schools, and it will require only a brief depression in the building industry to effectually plant these young fellows on building jobs with the resultant lowering of wages in all lines of building and allied trades.

"The danger of the young workers being used as scabs against the organized labor unions of this country is ever present and grows from day to day. The workers must awaken to this danger to the existence of the conditions for which they have organized and fought for years, and accept the program of the Young Workers League, which is not only to the interest of the youthful workers of this country, but for the adults as well.

Don't be a "You, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

BIG LIEBKNECHT MEMORIALS ARE TO BE HELD HERE

Foster, Bedacht, Minor, Edwards, Speakers

The Young Workers League of Chicago, will stage its biggest event of the year, Sunday evening, Jan. 20. In every large industrial center, mass meetings and demonstrations of a similar nature will be held. The occasion is International Liebknecht Day.

Five years ago, at the height of the Spartacus revolt in Germany, its leaders, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were murdered by Noske's White Guards. Liebknecht, a Communist, stood by the working class. During the war, he was arrested and thrown into jail because he dared to fight for his class against the rule of the German Kaiser.

Minor Among Speakers

It was during this time that Bob Minor, Editor of the Liberator, was in Germany, and his talk on his visit there will be very interesting indeed.

William Foster, who passed thru volcanic Germany, will speak on Liebknecht as a pioneer of the Revolution. Max Bedacht, now editor of the Soviet Russia Pictorial and warm friend of Karl Liebknecht, will review the Revolutionary situation in Germany today.

John Edwards, who was a delegate from the Young Workers League to the Second Congress of the Young Communist International, will describe Liebknecht's activities in the International Youth Movement. Peter Herd, organizer of the Chicago Young Workers League, is scheduled to speak on the Significance of Liebknecht to the Young Workers League.

Mass Singing Is Feature

A musical program, provided by youngsters will also help to make this the best rally of the Young Workers League. A feature will be mass singing, something never tried before in Chicago.

The demonstration opens at 7:30 P. M., at Prudential Hall, North Ave. and Halsted St., Sunday, Jan. 20.

The following are some of the cities where meetings will be held:

Boston, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Belleville, Ill.; Bethlehem, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Cromwell, Minn.; Chisholm, Minn.; Collinsville, Ill.; Christopher, Ill.; Daystown, Pa.; Dillonvale, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Duluth, Minn.; Gary, Ind.; Hans, Wyo.; Houston, Pa.; Hammond, Ind.; Ironwood, Mich.; Kansas City, Kans.; Los Angeles., Cal.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Mass, Mich.; Monessen, Pa.; Newark, N. J.; New Haven, Conn.; Oakland, Cal.; Omaha, Neb.; O'Fallon, Ill.; Patterson, N. J.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Rochester, N. Y.; San Francisco, Cal.; St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Superior, Wis.; South Bend, Ind., and Zeigler, Ill.

All militants, young and old, should attend these meetings.

CHICAGO PAINTERS SCORE EXPULSION OF "BILL" DUNNE

Elect Delegates to Relief Conference

Local 97, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, in a resolution passed at a regular meeting, scored the expulsion of William F. Dunne from the American Federation of Labor convention at Portland, Oregon, criticized the Palmerite suggestion to the convention for their attitude on the expulsion and condemned the manner in which the incident was treated in the official organ of the painters' organization. The resolution follows:

Whereas, the Painters' delegation to the 43rd Convention of the A. F. of L. at Portland, Oregon, in their report as published in the December issue of the official organ of the Brotherhood of Painters, referred to the expulsion of William F. Dunne from the convention of the American Federation of Labor in the following manner: "Some of the members of the delegation had words with a delegate of the city that these they voted against the expulsion of William F. Dunne, also that they voted aye, nay"

Whereas, the expulsion of the duly elected delegate from his constituents is of serious import and is a regrettable incident but not to be underestimated.

Whereas, the suggestion made by the painters' delegation that all delegates that voted against the expulsion of William F. Dunne should be expelled is not simply mean the end of free expression and mass conversation, a threat.

Therefore, Be it resolved, that local union No. 275 of the Painters and Decorators in session assembled, do hereby condemn the position taken by the painters' delegation in regards to the expulsion of delegate William F. Dunne and especially against the manner in which this incident was treated in their report in our official journal, and

Be it further resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the American Federation of Labor, the Journal of the United Painters and Decorators of Lafayette, the Chicago Federation of Labor, Painters District Council No. 14, and the Labor Press, and the Daily Worker.

Signed,
Lichtenstein, President,
Friedlich, Secretary.

The union elected delegates to the conference for German Relief, and called a special meeting in two weeks. An assessment of $1 per member for German relief was voted unanimously.

Czech Socialists Drift to Right in Grip of Jingoism

BY FRITZ KREJCSI

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

AT SSIC, Czecho-Slovakia.—New tendencies were manifest at the convention of the German Social-Democratic Party of Czecho-Slovakia, just held here. The convention was attended by fraternal delegates of many European Socialist parties.

Keen interest attached to the speech of the Czech Socialist visitor, who stated that co-operation between Czech and German social-democrats is important, but that tactical forces prevent this unity today.

The German-Bohemian Socialists expressed themselves in favor of a more realistic policy than they have hitherto pursued. This is taken to indicate that they will abandon the semi-nationalist attitude which has hitherto characterized their history. This nationalistic Socialism has been evoked by the chauvinism of the bourgeois parties which has appealed widely to the workers. The German-Bohemian Socialists voted for an internationalization of the proletariat.

The party's adherence to the Hamburg International was approved, altho a strong minority insisted that this would entail a drift to the Right among the workers.

Amalgamation means strength!

CUT FREIGHT RATES LA FOLLETTE HOPE FOR THE FARMERS

WASHINGTON.—American agriculture is faced by so grave an emergency that nothing short of an immediate reduction of freight rates on farm products to pre-war levels will save it from "appalling disaster," says La Follette, quoting statistics to support his claim.

He has offered a resolution in Congress directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to proceed to restore the freight rates that prevailed, for farmers' products and supplies, before the war.

The committee on interstate commerce, on which he holds leadership of nearly half the members, will deal with this measure.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Jury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

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A. Ishchenko
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F. Englander
M. Farali
Peter Gordon
Valint Mihalyne
I. Kilin
Papp Jozsef
Anton Kugler

Austria Has High Hopes For Daily

From Austria, torn and ravaged by the imperialist "peace," comes a greeting to the "Daily." Because of the difficulties faced by the Communist Party of Austria, that sends the greeting thru its secretary, we feel particularly bound to do all in our power to see that their highest hopes for the "Daily" are fulfilled.

Vienna, Austria, December 19, 1923.

Dear Comrades: We greet with joy the appearance of "The Daily Worker", as a proof of the invincible spread of Communist ideas and the deepening of the class struggle. We are convinced that despite all attacks which are made against you, you will champion the interests of the working class as unflinchingly and persistently as all your sister-parties, and that in the decisive struggles against the capitalist class you will lead the American working class to victory, to Communism. The Communist Party of Austria wishes you success in your work.

With Communist Greeting
For the Communist Party of Austria,
Franz Gottlieb, Secretary.

A. Benstros
A. Gessler
J. S. Femeda
N. Paulos
D. Kokalis
Louis Pudez
A. Emanuel
P. Louis
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Ph. Kramatsky
A. Tafender
M. Golden
S. Schnur
I. G. Rosenbaum
B. Yosel
M. Kramatsky

SACCO-VANZETTI DEMONSTRATIONS IN SO. AMERICA

Strikes Also Called by Militant Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass.—Detailed stories of the recent demonstrations in South American cities on behalf of Nicola Sacco and Bartholameo Vanzetti have just been received by the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee.

In Montevideo, Uruguay, a huge mass meeting was called for Liberty Square. When the meeting was opened, the square which is larger than several American blocks, was crowded from edge to edge. Dozens of speakers were necessary to tell the crowd to hear the story of Sacco and Vanzetti and how they had been the victims of a frame up in the free United States.

Use of Hails Forbidden

After the demonstration a general strike lasting forty-eight hours was called.

In Buenos Aires, Argentine, a movement for a general strike was well under way when the military was called in and the use of all halls forbidden and all radical papers suppressed. Officers from American ships in the harbor asked what all the striking was about. "Who are Sacco and Vanzetti," they wanted to know. The workrs told them.

South America has been the scene of scenes of demonstrations on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. The workers there know the story of the prosecution of these two foreign-born workers probably better than the workers of this country do.

New Trial Flies Still Higher

Judge Webster Thayer, trial judge in the famous Sacco-Vanzetti case, refuses to give attorneys in the case any idea when he will decide motions for a new trial now pending before him.

There are five motions awaiting decision by Thayer. Four of them attack the credibility of witnesses. If, as the defense hopes, they can shake the judge's faith in their character the judge will be bound to grant a new trial.

State Witness Is Discredited

If the judge decides not to grant a new trial then the defense will appeal to the supreme court of the state charging error in the trial.

If, however Thayer does grant a new trial he will fix a date for the trial and with most of the state's witnesses discredited as acquittal is certain.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Jury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

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SPECIAL NOTICE: Those holding tickets for this affair advertised at the Workers Lyceum will kindly notice the change of the Hall, due to unforeseen circumstances.

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Militant Miners Chief Is Very Popular Even Behind Prison Bars

GRACE BAY, N. S.—Many messages of sympathy and encouragement to the provincial jail during the hunger strike of Tom McLachlan, the imprisoned former secretary of the United Mine Workers of District 26, have been received by the strike committee here. He was convicted of "seditious conspiracy" during the 1925 strike activity. Among the messages received was one from Jim Gr[illegible] a prominent Cleveland, O., New York gifts and assistance from all sections of Canada and the United States and some from England.

He also received a letter from Mother Jones from Colorado, in which she wrote: "You are behind the bars for a holy cause, not false. Cowards and traitors die often; and, oh God, they have some horrible deaths yet that."

Courage, my brother, and do not falter. Cowards and traitors die often; and, oh God, they have some horrible deaths yet that."

Worker Fears that Communism Will Steal His Individuality

To THE DAILY WORKER: I have been reading some of the literature issued by the Workers Party and I hope you'll excuse me if I am not going to speak about the merits or demerits of your party. But I would like to call your attention not to overlook some of the merits and good features of so-called capitalism.

As you speak in the name of the working-class you have yet that after capitalism has been overthrown, that the working-class will respond to a theoretical program.

Nobody disputes that conditions are such what we would not want them to be.

But do not overlook the fact that the despised capitalist system has given you and me a certain amount of individuality which you and I are cherishing. Will the Communist state guarantees the same? In regards to workers being exploited by the capitalists will they not also be exploited under communism to sustain its regime? As somebody will have to support the government whether it is a political or industrial.

As no matter what kind of a government you have somebody will be on top. I doubt even if a Communist would want to see a system where everybody would be levelled down. What a monotonous state of affairs we would have to would we not?

Anybody can rave against capitalism if such one exists but I prefer the present system until it can be proven that the workingman has the ability to govern himself.

ARTHUR MULLER.

OUR REPLY.—We are glad to learn that the literature you read had enough punch to it to induce you to write us judging by your grammar your acquaintance with the King's English is not very intimate, which is one grievance you should register against the capitalist system.

You fail to mention even one of the merits or good features of the capitalist system except the very doubtful individuality which it has given you. Your main argument seems to be that until the workers prove that they have the ability to govern themselves you will suik in your capitalist tent and refuse to participate in the work of developing a working class movement that will train the workers to govern themselves and run industry for the benefit of the people.

By the way are not the Russian workers governing their country fairly well, inspite of the legacy of ignorance they inherited from the Czar and the attacks of their capitalist enemies? The only way the workers can prove that they are to rule is by undertaking the job and putting the capitalists to one side, just as they did in Russia.

Communists do not "rave" against the capitalist system. They state that it fulfilled its function in developing the industrial machinery necessary to produce commodities to such a state that enough of the necessities of life can be produced in a few months to supply all human needs for the rest of the year. This tremendous productive power of our present society gluts the market with commodities which cannot be bought by the workers who receive only a small portion of the product of their toil in the form of wages. The result is unemployment and misery.

Production is now carried on for the sake of profit and not for use. Every year the few grow richer and the many grow poorer. Capitalism is no longer able to satisfy the needs of the people. In Europe it is already standing on the brink of the precipice. It is doomed.

Communists assert that the next step in the upward climb of the human race toward a higher state of existence will be a system where production will be carried on for use and not for profit. This will free mankind from the last form of class rule and will usher in the classless society. As government means the rule of one class over another by force; the abolition of capitalism and class rule would mean the elimination of government. But in the transition period from capitalism to communism a Workers' Government

As you speak in the name of the working-class you have yet that after capitalism has been overthrown, that the working-class will respond to a theoretical program.

revolution and abolish the power of the capitalists, and until the bourgeois ideology is outgrown. This transitory government will assume the form of a dictatorship.

The workers cannot be exploited by themselves under the system of society where exploitation cannot exist. Exploitation will not be tolerated. The workers, once the secure power will no more go back to capitalism than the bourgeois revolutionists went back to Feudalism. The hands on the clock of evolution cannot be turned back.

Of course the workers will support their own government but it will be THEIR government. Why should they not? And those who will occupy the highest positions in the workers' government are those best fitted for the positions. Like Lenin, that other Children in Russia. Everybody will not be levelled down under communism. The levelling will be by the ladder—there will be plenty of full activity to break the monotony of existence under communism, in the effort to make of this world the heaven that the preachers tell us exists in the skies. I believe it will compare very favorably with the "varied" life of the wage slave under the present system of society who works at the machine when he is lucky enough to get a job only to be thrown on the scrap heap when the boss can no longer grind profits out of him.

Fear not the loss of your individuality if this glorious system should be lost to you. We will try and fit you out with a new soul under the Communist republic.

How We Lead the Junior Groups
Article No. 2.

Experience has proven the correctness of the principle on which the formation of the Junior Groups is based—that unless organization, the leadership of the children's groups is a task belonging particularly to the Young Workers League. Except for a few isolated instances, the members of the Young Workers League have proven themselves to be best fitted for the leadership of the children's groups, in the following respects:

(a) They adapt themselves more easily than the adults to the peculiar features of the children's psychology.

(b) They are not so much inclined to be "non-political and humanitarian" as are the adults.

(c) They understand better than the adults how to build up the activities of the Junior Groups so that these become a natural preliminary stage of the Young Workers League, preparing the children to enter the league.

These points are all brought out in the decisions of the First International Conference of Children's Leaders which was arranged by the Young Communist International. We now come to the question: Have our Young Workers League members the requisite ability and experience for teaching?

In reply to this we assert that the formation of the Junior Groups is not primarily a problem of pedagogics. It is a question of the class struggle, a political task, a struggle to liberate the proletarian child from the mental servitude imposed upon him by capitlism; it is the enrolment of the child into the ranks of the revolutionary working class.

The question of knowledge and of pedagogic ability is important, of course, but its importance is secondary. The first requisite is that the education shall be revolutionary and of a communist nature. We have—and we say it with pride—in the Young Workers League, communists in the best sense of the word, and being communists they are naturally better qualified to conduct this work of communist education.

There is still another matter: the pedogogics of the capitalists, even those of the most progressive elements of the capitalists, are not fitted for our purposes. Working class pedagogics has yet to be evolved.

They cannot be learned from books, but must arise from experience. Pedagogs cannot be educated, they must grow into their work. Thru their devotion to communism, thru their understanding of the importance of the coming transition to the workers' cause, thru their love for the workers' children, the Young Workers League members find their way to the minds and hearts of the children and eventually solve the problem of pedagogics which are, after all, based upon this approach.

In Article No. 3 of this series: How we start to organize a children's group.

Get unity thru the Labor Party

NEW YORK MASS MEETINGS TO HIT HIGH RENTS

Crystallize Sentiment Against Landlords

(By The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—The high rents which are causing much suffering to working class districts, will be discussed at a series of mass meetings called by the United Council of Working Class Women.

The council has been working hard on the question for some time and decided the occasion was opportune for crystallising the anti-landlord sentiment into effective action. The workers of New York's congested tenement sections are up in arms against landlords who charge high rents when they do not furnish heat or hot water.

Family Incomes Reduced

The boosts in rents have cut into family incomes to such an extent that much suffering has resulted.

At a recent meeting of the council, when it was decided to call the mass meeting, it was also decided to issue a pamphlet in several languages telling the story of the workers' sufferings as a result of high rents.

Feeling against the profiteering landlords ran high at the meeting, despite the fact that it was a working committee which met and did its work surprisingly well. One woman, not a member of the committee, said she came from a woman's organization in the Bronx and that she couldn't help coming as she had to "pour her heart out" and tell those who were so deeply interested in the housing problem what a terrible time she was having.

The woman said she lived in an apartment house at 60 West 119th St., that she had moved into "six dark rooms" five months ago, paying $70 a month for her flat while the older tenants were paying only $50 and $55, and that "absolutely no heat has as yet been provided, no heat and no hot water."

Both had been solemnly promised her for the first of January, whereupon she paid this month's rent. The woman was in tears. She has a child of five at home and fears that the first sharp snap will bring pneumonia.

"My landlord," she said, "owns 2k houses but he himself lives in the finest hotel in the city. He has comfort and warmth and gets it out of the freezing bodies of our little children and the broken hearts of their parents."

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

Crystallize Sentiment Against Landlords

The story runs as follows: A poor Italian boy, Ricco Renelli, is exploited by the rich, but is rescued by the way, the boy is reported killed in the fight accepts the sponsorship of a wealthy politician and finally and despite the fact that the wealthy world-wise Baron buys up her "masterpieces" and pays her board bill, remains poor and undefiled to her young lover who wasn't killed after all.

On this innocent frame has been hung one of the most vicious anti-working class propaganda attacks ever presented. The rich art-patron, Baron Berselli, is made into a war profiteering capitalist, who seeks to become Dictator of Italy by the road of his profligate extravagance. The wickedness of "red strikers" is pictured by putting sixes into the hands of a crowd of revolting dressed "extras" and setting them to making kindling out of a railroad coach. Mussolini "Fascism" is covered in the Italian ward-heeler type (named "Schirnoff") who, while not engaged in holding small soapbox meetings on pulling sheets off a tiny flat bed press, goes around in person bribing noble young Fascists with oodles of the Baron's money. If the Baron could not hand out subsidies big enough to buy a better printing press, he certainly deserved to be beaten. Two and a half counter-revolutions could be run off at slow speed by the time this dirty opus printed the first "Proletarian Dictatorship Proclamation."

The brave youths return from the war, and find that their medals and banners are not properly respected. So they organize into mobs, and fling stilletos and anti-strike warnings at darkened doorways. When the reds organize to counter-attack, they are disarmed by the police, but the title writer explains that Italy was fortunate in having a King with enough sense to turn the government over to Mussolini, the "man of the people." Mussolini and the King appear in person of course.

Boringness seems ill at ease in this obviously impossible character presentation. Except for his attempt to capture the Fascist leader, there is not single action of the rich benefactor that can be called even unkind. His connection with the Reds is exactly the opposite of the first Lord Fauntleroy. The star could have made much of a sympathetic presentation of the character.

Barbara LaMarr plays the beautiful Italian girl to perfection. She is 100 per cent convincing in all times, the distorted story permits.

But Bert Lytell has a hard time trying to make a heroic character out of negligible material. He is a street waif who kills his aged benefactor by his sudden repudiation of the old man's principles. He rebuffs his childhood sweet heart of father happiness and home, and later at the head of a gang of scoundrels, murders a policeman, made by her in his own memory. Her society friends run from her like frightened rabbits after the public "rebuke" of the leader of the mob, her career is ruined. She goes boldly to the "hero" and confronts him with the knowledge in striking with most violence at a defenceless and blameless woman. For a moment he feels the pangs of remorse, only to viciously assault her a moment later on suspicion of intimacy with the Baron. She comes through his trial by strangulation successfully, so far a brief time he believes in her and she loves him more than ever. To square herself with the Baron, she holds an auction sale of the stuff bought with his money. She asks to warn the brave Fascist of a plot against his life, is suspected of treachery for her pains, and only "wins out" by going to jail for one of his killings. Movie heroines are gluttons for punishment.

Except for the gorgeous natural settings and good camera work, the picture is poor even from a purely artistic standpoint. The mechanism of propaganda making is so obvious that it creaks. Every bit of hackneyed hoakum known and generally discarded in Hollywood is trotted out in this film. The boy vagabond who afterward becomes the Fascist leader is shown parading a ragged Italian flag from a crowd of other urchins—and the village priest blesses his patriotism. Were the relations between Palace and Vatican so friendly forty odd years ago?

The book was written in 1901, about characters then in their teens. It was contemporaneous when Fascism was undreamed of and when Mussolini had achieved no fame even as a ranting Socialist. This alone shows that book and author are only used camouflage for a hideous Fascisti propaganda stunt which merits the enmity of America's workers.

Organizing the Discontented.

NEW YORK.—What may be termed a Bok consolation tournament is being organized by the Women's Peace Union. The Union has requested contestants who are dissatisfied with the Bok award to send copies of their projects to the headquarters of the peace group. The Union mentions that it has no money for a prize, and unsuccessful competitors in the $20,000 contest any offer a fair hearing and a chance to vent their disappointment. Free publicity is promised to candidates in the Bok "semi-finals."

The Load for Oil Unions

"Broom" Disturbs P. O. Chiefs With Minds of Eight

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK — "Broom" which terms itself an international magazine of the arts, has felt the unmistakable fist of the Post Office Department. The January issue of that periodical has been declared unfit for circulation by the postal authorities. The Solicitor General of that Department has communicated to this effect to Maxiew Josephson, editor—or is it wielder?—of "Broom".

The Post Office Department gave no reason for its action, apparently assuming that wielders of Providence are inscrutable—and thereupon calling it a day.

They Can't Understand

Josephson asserts that he and his colleagues are at a loss to understand what calls for this act of suppression.

"We have studied the issue carefully," he said, "and we see nothing pornographic in it."

Josephson adds that the magazine is a publication of literature and the arts and pleads for freedom of expression in artistic matters. He does not consider this to be a just ground for suppression.

"Well, well," was the only comment made by a New York artist today, when informed of Josephson's opinion.

$3 to Sinclair Lewis

The suppressed issue contains four poems by E. E. Cummings, author of "The Enormous Room"; stories by Philipe Soupault and Kenneth Burke and the announcement of a $3 prize to Sinclair Lewis for his work in advancing the American novel. The latter is a jibe at "The Dial" which recently awarded $2,000 to Van Wyck Brooks.

"Broom" enjoys a reputation for literary and artistic expression and its suppression is generally regarded as fixing the mental age of postal chiefs at 8.

Don't be a "Yes, Bot," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

The Industries for the organized

LETTERS TO THE DAILY

Blaming It On God

ST. LOUIS.—Society is saved again. A day and night guard is to be maintained over civilization to protect it from the "labor agitator." This is to be done by the self-styled offi. Louis Association for Better Citizenship," organized few know whom, where or how but seemingly with an unlimited flow of coin at its disposal. This good citizen factory is buying large chunks of newspaper advertising space for its propaganda of which the following is a sample:

"Employers are not hard as a class. . . . It is the agitator the trouble maker who incites jealousy, envy and lust, and the square Deal is forgotten. Labor should not forget that the agitator owes his living to the false circumstances he can bring about. His is a business of trouble making—the more trouble he stirs up, the greater his pay.

"It is good to remember that we are all men created in the image of God. To some a rough, unfed more of abuse than to others, more skill than to others, more thrift than to others. Inequalities can be provided for to the end that all are adequately remunerated for the labor they perform.

Letters to 'The Daily'

Glad to Get "The Daily"

Editor The Daily Worker: Did you ever notice how glad a child is when he gets some candy or any piece of candy? Well, that's the way I felt yesterday morning when I saw the Daily Worker on the newsstand.

The Daily Worker is a credit to the Amalgamated Trade and Savings Bank and deposits its savings there. I withdrew [illegible] capitalist bank.—A Sailor.

Likes "Daily" Editorials

To The Daily Worker: Your editorials are superb.

[illegible] 100 per cent for your [illegible] program.—J. H. E. Chicago.

GERMAN LABOR LEADERS RUIN TRADE UNIONS

Year	Membership	Unions	Loss
1900	680,427	62	3,220
1905	2,017,039	57	5,230
1910	2,573,000	48	11,500
1911	2,865,000	50	10,500
1912	3,100,000	50	12,000
1920	7,980,000	52	22,000
1921	8,000,000	62	27,271
1922 (2nd quarter)	7,737,000		
1923 (2nd quarter)	7,727,200		

In 1922, 180,000 workers organized in the trade unions were affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions and the number of sympathizers was estimated at two millions.

The figures of this year show a regrettable decrease of members." This is partly due to the bad economic situation, but mainly to the disillusion and disappointment of the rank and file. The present new decrease of the trade unions membership in the fourth quarter is really fatal. The General Trade Union Federation today—altho it is greatly regrettable that the trade unions are thus weakened—no longer has the right to speak in behalf of eight million workers organized in the trade unions. However, it still does so, and of course in favor of the employers. What is more, it actively helped to establish the military dictatorship and the overthrow of the Saxon and Thuringian workers.

The collapse of the trade unions becomes especially evident in their financial aspect. The treasuries are empty. This is so serious that the membership dues are no longer sufficient to pay the employees. Naturally under such circumstances—if one judges from the only too well known trade union point of view—one cannot carry on struggles, one can only sabotage and stop such struggles by means of the bureaucratic apparatus and with the assistance of the unjustified authority that goes with it.

NEW PROPAGANDA BY PLEADER FOR THE FOOD TRUST

Boost Scheme for Chain of Meat Stores

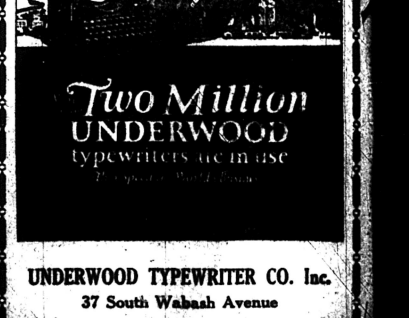
(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Charles J Brand, former protege of Joe Cannon and Herbert Hoover in the days when Heney and the Federal Trade Commission were on trail of the Chicago meat packers has breaking has now bobbed up again as a special pleader for the packing trust.

In a press release from the office of Secretary Wallace, dated at Omaha Jan 17, where the American National Livestock Association is in session, Brand is quoted as arguing that the big packers ought to be permitted to operate chain stores for retail meat. This is now prohibited by the "consent decree" under which the Big Five evaded the prosecution which the federal administration was forced to institute against them in 1919.

Retaining meat thru large organizations operating chain stores would tend to cut down food costs at the greatest single point of expense," says Brand, and would benefit both producers and consumers."

Secretary Wallace describes Brand as "consulting specialist in marketing for the United States Department of Agriculture." When the packers' secret correspondence files were captured by the Trade Commission some years ago, it was found that Brand was considered one of the safest friends among the packer lobbyist corps—and the beef trust itself. The committee was not efficient except in oppression and robbery.



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Where the Fur Flies

Many people are getting excited over Senator Wheeler's resolution to investigate the recent sealskin contract which has, to date, robbed the government of from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. We see no case for even getting warmed up over this scandal.

The wives and daughters of the American workers and farmers are not burdened with the problem of buying sealskin coats. Most of them are having the time of their lives making ends meet.

But this controversy in the sumptuous chambers of the United States Senate has another angle to it which is of considerable interest to those who work for a living. The company accused of having defrauded the government of these many millions, is a St. Louis concern. The items of the contract enabling these millionaire fur dealers to plunder the country's treasury have been kept a secret. When the sanctity of this contract was first questioned in the Senate, United States Senator Selden P. Spencer of Missouri leaped to his feet and made an eloquent defense of the International Fur Exchange and Fouke Fur Company. Now it turns out to be that the gentleman from Missouri has been for some time, and still is, the legal representative of the firm which has put over this contract.

Nine days after the Honorable Spencer made his speech in the Senate in defense of these fur interests the latter sent a $30,000 check to his firm, Spencer and Donnell.

To some this incident may appear as a shocking perversion of American democracy. We are not at all surprised at it. We would be surprised if Senator Spencer's conduct had been otherwise. The experiences of our workers and poor farmers abound with overwhelming, indisputable evidence proving that the government and its various subdivisions are owned body and soul by the employing class. Senator Spencer was sent by the big interests of Missouri to work for them in the Senate. He is doing his job well. The only point for the working masses to take cognizance of in this little scandal is that they must take a leaf out of the book of their exploiters and oppressors. The workers should send their own representative to the Senate and House and then do what the employers are now doing, hold these representatives strictly accountable for the services they render.

And as far as this little scandal itself is concerned it will prove to be, at most, only a tempest in a teapot. The investigation will die of atrophy. No congressional fur will fly. Senator Spencer is too powerful a figure in the reactionary Republican machine and too loyal a servant to the capitalists even to be molested by senatorial investigators.

Relief Without Conditions

The presence of three German Relief organizations in this country seems to have puzzled many workers as to the difference between the three. They are the committees organized by Hellman-Maria Dawes, the banker, Samuel Gompers and his reactionary labor lieutenants, and that organized by the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany. There is a vast difference between them.

Dawes, the banker, who represents the big business, is interested in keeping the German workers alive so they may be exploited for his benefit. The bankers are making big loans to the German industrialists. But starving workers cannot toil ten or twelve hours a day. And without workers the German industrialists could not guarantee Dawes and his friends the large returns on their money which these charitable gentlemen demand. The Dawes relief means feeding the worker in order to make him fit for ruthless exploitation. It is relief with conditions.

Gompers is raising funds to maintain the German Trade Union bureaucracy which has been in open alliance with the German industrialists and is today the strongest bulwark against the emancipation of the German workers from capitalism. The money will be distributed through the Ebert, Scheidemann Socialists, among the select workers who remain loyal to the renegade labor leaders who betrayed the German workers. It will be used to divide the workers. It means relief with conditions.

The Friends of Workers' Germany are opposed to such relief. They believe in famine relief without conditions and they call on all fairminded American workers and farmers to protest against the Dawes and Gompers form of relief. They call on all fairminded Americans to insist on famine relief without conditions or political discrimination.

The Flight of Capital

Despite the continued assurance given British Big Business by Ramsay MacDonald that he will be nice to the capitalists when he becomes Premier, many English bankers and manufacturers are transferring their investments to what they deem safer fields.

Because of their fear of increased taxes and the approaching collapse of the franc many French capitalists are also beginning to follow their English brothers' example.

Naturally the safest field for such British and French investors is the United States. This country has been least undermined by the World War. Our capitalist political edifice has been least rocked by the revolutionary volcanic eruptions that have shaken the European capitalist governments. Thus many European men of wealth are buying up steel and railway securities on the New York Exchange.

Prior to the war European capitalists controlled a good deal of these stocks. In 1915 close to three billion dollars of American railway securities were in the hands of European investors. More than one-fourth of the stock of the United States Steel Corporation was then in the hands of Europeans. When America entered the war and the European capitalists had to foot some bills they transferred many of their best securities to American hands. By 1917 half of the railway stocks came into American hands. The proportion of United States steel stock owned in Europe fell to less than one-tenth in two years.

The total significance of this flight of European capital to the haven of Wall Street cannot be estimated yet. It is obvious, however, that these European capitalists are not helping capitalism much in their own countries when they ship their capital across the Atlantic. This hegira of capital to our shores is bound to have an enervating and disastrous effect on the capitalist system of production and exchange in Europe. To the United States the influx of European capital may mean a temporary rise in the prices of securities. But this rise will prove only an inflated bubble and burst with deadly effect when the market collapses afterwards.

The Profit-Sharing Hoax

The employers are making a desperate effort to interest their workers in co-partnership schemes.

These are not new steps that the capitalists are taking to allay the growing industrial discontent. The United States Corporation has been the pacemaker in peddling this discredited patent medicine to its overworked and underpaid mass of employees.

The Endicott-Johnson Shoe Corporation, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world, has been practicing this game for some time.

Various Standard Oil companies, the New York Central Railroad Company, the Ford interests, Eastman Kodak Co., and the Guarantee Trust Company are among the other leaders in instituting profit-sharing schemes.

The object of these fake attempts is obvious. The capitalists believe that by interesting the workers financially in the enterprises, strikes will be prevented, discontent scotched, and the undisputed rule of the boss in the shop assured. Once the workers are afflicted with the notion that they have an economic, tangible interest in the company they will not want to do anything which might decrease the profits of the firm. This is the faulty reasoning of the employers. It is no surprise, therefore, to see that profit-sharing and trade unionism don't mix. Profit-sharing schemes are in vogue in those industries where unionism is taboo, where the workers have been crushed in their attempts to organize.

Profit-sharing is only another artificial, fraudulent attempt to bolster up a crumbling, evermore historically useless system of economic and social relationships.

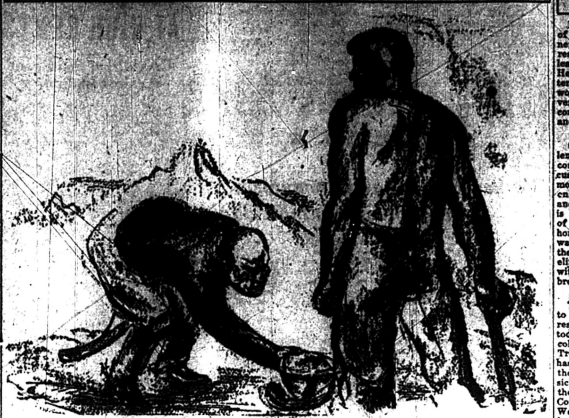
Our Union Bankers

Many "friends of labor" are hailing with glee the spread of banking institutions conducted by trade union leaders and labor organizations. Liberals are greeting these ventures as the heralds of a new era of peace in industry and the end of all class strife between the owners and those who work for them.

Banking is not a trade or an art the cultivation of which is limited to some divinely appointed group or class of the population. When business is brisk and the economic conditions are good it is not a difficult matter for trade union leaders to engage in banking. But we realize that the economic today will give way to an economic to-morrow of serious depression. We are convinced that this to-morrow is not distant. What will happen to the labor bank when panic seizes the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade? Will these banks weather the storm then?

One might answer that the labor banks will pull through if they invest in gilt-edged securities. That is more easily said than done. Besides, labor banks will become a menace to workers out of jobs and hungry if their deposits are tied up in gilt-edged securities but are not fluid and moveable. Big banks like the National City of New York and the Continental and Commercial of Chicago can very well afford to invest in safe fields that do not permit wholesale withdrawal of funds in times of stress, because their depositors will, as a class, not be compelled to fly to cover when the winds of depression blow hard. [With banks having workingmen depositors in the main the story is quite different.

MUSSOLINI RECOGNIZES SOVIET RUSSIA



A Reminder for Secretary of State Hughes.

By Maurice Becker.

Unite World's Militant Farmers

"Izyestia," of Dec. 19, publishes an interesting interview with Comrade Dumbal, the political secretary of the International Farmer's Council. This Council came into existence immediately after the International Farmer's Conference held in Moscow last October. The council is now taking active steps to organize an international of the revolutionary farmers of the world.

The farmers movement is especially strong in Germany, where a number of farmers' conferences were held during the last several months. The work of all of these conferences was based on the theses of the first International Farmers' Conference held in Moscow. The conferences decided to carry on a campaign for the establishment of workers' and farmers' governments. In order to facilitate their work the various farmers' organizations of Germany with a total membership of 1,200,000 have united into one organization. This union of poor and tenant farmers has established a secretariat in Berlin and publishes an official organ. The secretariat devotes most of its attention to Bavaria and Prussia, where the farmers are most backward.

Similar movements for uniting the peasants are noticed in other countries with very good results. In Czecho-Slovakia and Roumania a strong opposition movement was started between the existing agrarian parties. The opposition stands on the platform of the theses of the International Farmers' Council.

In Poland a peasants' conference was held in November in the city of Warsaw. At this conference the appeal of the International Farmers' Council was read. As a result of this a split almost occurred as part of the delegation was in favor of the theses.

In Canada the "Farmers' League of Canada" has joined the International Farmers' Council. In France a part of the Peasant Syndicate is for affiliating with the International Farmers' Council and is now endeavoring to unite all the syndicates into one organization.

The Peasants' League of Mexico is now conducting a vigorous campaign all over Mexico for affiliation with the Council. In Brazil and Argentine the peasants' unions have already informed the council of their affiliation. A campaign for affiliation is now carried on between the various peasants' organizations of Soviet Russia.

The International Peasants' Council is spreading its work all over the world. It is intended to begin the publication of an official organ to be issued in four languages. The Council also plans to establish an international agrarian institute consisting of scientists of various countries. The purpose of this institute is to study the conditions existing among the farmers in various parts of the world and to devise ways and means to have these conditions improved.

What Was Back of Hughes Fabrication?

"Pravda," official organ of the Russian Communist Party, of Dec. 23, publishes the following interesting editorial dealing with Secretary of State Hughes' statement regarding the instructions alleged to have been sent by the Communist International to the Workers Party.

"Why did Mr. Hughes, the State Secretary of the United States, have to publish a knowingly false, evidently composed by provocateurs, "instructions" supposedly sent by the Comintern to the Workers Party of America? ONLY in order to gain time. ONLY in order to prolong the moment when the American Government, under the pressure of such important factors as are the interests of the country, will be compelled seriously to consider the question of relations with Soviet Russia.

"The falsity of the public documents is so evident that they cannot serve even as an external reason for the excuse of the uncompromised position of Hughes, who represents the interests of industrial capital. The American are too sane a nation to fall for such a rough lie as the legend of Zinoviev's instructions to the Workers Party of America; to "Receive some instructions in pioneer work (sapper work)." But at the same time they have no basis to deny the fact that the Comintern is also sane enough to make realistic analyses of the relative forces and to suppose that the Comintern will urge the Workers Party of America —whose main efforts at the present time are directed to the gathering of the communist forces and to the formation of a strong left-wing in the labor movement—to raise the red flag over the White House.'

"It is plain that all this is absurd. So absurd that it would not last even a few days. It is at once met with a killing laughter. The Washington falsifiers failed last spring in quoting an article of the "Pravda" of April 16, which falls on a Monday. It happens so that on Monday the "Pravda" does not appear at all. This time the fabrication was composed so carefully that the date of the documents was not mentioned. But this stupid cleverness naturally exposes them from top to bottom, as the absence of the date under such conditions is in itself an undisputed proof against those who are making use of this document.

"But if this forgery—which is not the first of this kind—cannot free the American Government from the necessity to seriously give an answer to the offer of the Soviet Government to open negotiations, it can at least postpone the amount of a serious consideration of this question. Compelled to be satisfied with such a postponement, Mr. Hughes expects to make use of the paper jam of the Commissions of the American Congress. The investigation of the question in the Commission, where piles of paper will be written up, where many witnesses will be questioned, where many voluminous stenographic reports will be gathered, gives the forgers a chance meanwhile to pose with knowingly false documents. MEANWHILE it is possible to make an attempt to cover up the importance of the offer of the Soviet Government, MEANWHILE it is possible to strengthen the repressions against the working class, to disrupt the Convention of the Workers Party, which is expected to be held shortly,—in a word, it opens the possibility for the hired bourgeois henchmen to untie their hands.

"But there is every reason to believe that those social circles of America, which are interested in reopening commercial relations with our Union, not mentioning already the Workers Party, will take all measures possible not to allow this speculation on evidently false documents. The investigation of the documents must not be permitted to be buried in the parliamentary commission. It must be turned over for investigation to an arbitration court. This demand of Comrade Chicherin must put an end to the provocative work of the forgers."

The Communists in Greece

By M. RODINOS (Athens)

(Note.—M. Rodinos is the leader of the Greek Communist Party.)

The terror exercised by the "revolutionary" government of Colonel Plastiras now ruling Greece is of a nature to rouse the masses and to call for vehement protests on their part.

Our party never fails to voice this dissatisfaction. By placing itself at the head of all manifestations of protest, it shows to the masses that it is their true protector against bourgeois oppressors who exploit them either under the royalist or the Venizelist cloak.

The masses see in our party the only organization which stands up for their interests. It is for this reason that, in spite of their opposition to the "revolutionary" Director of Col. Plastiras, they refused to be drawn into the recent royalist coup d'etat of General Metaxas who, together with the royalist generals, wanted to subjugate the working masses of Greece by pretending to free them from the yoke of Plastiras.

The discontent of the masses caused by the high cost of living, unemployment and the war peril, has increased considerably the influence of our party.

It is owing to this discontent that the "revolutionary" directory has decided to hold the parliamentary election towards the end of December, 1923, with the object of handing over its power to a constitutional government and thus free itself of responsibilities.

In order that no account need be rendered by the Directory and the Venizelist party (which brought it into being and manipulates it in its own interests), no reference is to be made to the elections made in council in the future, whether in the Venizelist parliamentary majority. All sorts of tricks are being resorted to. Even proposed to bring, on ships (at the expense of the government), thousands of refugees from Asia Minor to constituencies where Venizelists are in a minority, in order to ensure the latter's success at the election. The ministers have sent secret circulars to the prefects, instructing them to favor Venizelist candidates at the forthcoming election.

Under such circumstances, one can well imagine what the election results will be. The royalist and the bloc will abstain from voting as a protest against such tricks. Our party, for which these results do not count, will take part in the election. The communist party is putting up its own candidates and is conducting its own campaign. The candidates are to be judges by the audiences attending the election and other meetings of our Party in the various provinces, several of our candidates have a chance to be elected in spite of government tricks and corruption of all kinds.

The democrats who recently raised the question of the proclamation of a Greek Republic, having been telegraphically warned by M. Venezelos not to raise this question before the election, are "lying low." According to reliable information, this telegram and the instructions sent by Venizelos in a letter, contained information to the effect that Great Britain would not view favorably the dismissal of the Dynasty and has even signified that it would use force to prevent this. This is only one more proof that the bourgeois politicians of Greece are nothing but blind tools in the hands of foreign capitalists. Our Party, divulges all these facts to the masses and calls upon them to organize themselves and to prepare for the establishment of the workers' and peasants' government. This slogan, brought forward by the Communist International, which has been adopted by our Party, is forwarded to and by the masses and will bring shortly considerable revolutionary advantages to our Party.

AS WE SEE IT

By A. J. GALLAGHER.

Frank Bennett, the coal magnate of Louisville, who posed as the nephew of Judge Gary, and got arrested for his impudence, should learn that petty larceny does not pay. He went into high finance to the extent of $21,000. Nobody but a piker would risk his reputation in so small a venture. What must his Wall Street competitors think of such petty financing?

* * *

Governor Len Small, flayed, clawlegged, excoriated, denounced and condemned his enemies who have accused him of diverting to his own use money earned on state funds. The only point at issue between Small and the gang who are after his scalp is the privilege of using the power of the state government to bring home the spoils. Those who are for want to be in. Graft is inherent in the capitalist system and will not be eliminated until that system goes and with it the selfish psychology which it breeds.

* * *

The Russian communists are about to enter another orgy of mutual arrests, assasinations and other crimes too numerous to mention in the columns of the capitalist press. Trotsky within the past two weeks has gone on a two months vacation to the Crimea, has been arrested, was sick in bed and again was leading the Red Army against the Central Committee of the Communist Party. We may expect him to be kept quite busy between now and the Communist Party convention.

* * *

Even Japan is feeling the tremors of social revolt. One of the strongest cabinets in the history of the Island Empire has resigned as a result of fear of the growing restlessness of the masses. This cabinet which was in power at the time of the great earthquake was guilty of the execution of thousands of socialists in the early days of the calamity. How many were murdered will never be known. But the cabinet feared the consequences of its acts and in order to mollify the anger of the masses came out in favor of a movement to grant universal suffrage to all male subjects over 25 years.

* * *

Socialism is becoming a real menace to the ruling classes of Japan. The infiltration of communist ideas has brought uneasiness to the breast of capitalist powers. At present socialism in Japan is like an untrained giant just waking out of its slumber, but it is awakening and will join hands with the rest of the world's workers in overthrowing the system that is the cause of all the woes of mankind.

* * *

Colin Ross who is writing a series of interpretative articles on Soviet Russia declares that "the plentiful supply of food that you will find in present-day Russia and the standard of living, which is far better than in Germany, makes it clear how fast the people have improved in Russia. The prices for food in 1923 sunk to 46 per cent of the prices before the war." Even in the confines of Russia are forging their way ahead toward plenty and peace and freedom while the workers in the rest of the world are still in the grip of the exploiting capitalists.

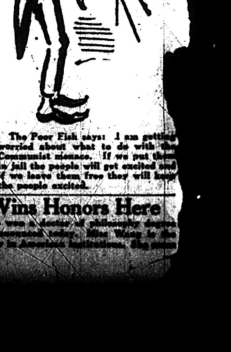
* * *

The Chicago Tribune's Riga correspondent had a recent "Bolshevik" story headed this way "Bolshevism is said to be facing the worst crisis in its History." The Tribune columnist who evidently has a sense of humor had the following comment to make on this: Now how in the world did that story get in Wednesday's paper? Bolshevism only faces the worst crisis in its history on Monday, Thursday and Saturdays. On Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays bolshevism has successfully surmounted all its difficulties and is making treaties with France, England and America. On Wednesdays German specialists refuse to operate on Lenin.

* * *

Russia Manufactures Typewriters

Soviet Russia has now opened a typewriter factory, "Resaora." It is the first of its kind in Russia. It is planned to have machines of the modern models produced there



The Poor Fish says: I am getting worried about what to do with the Communist menace. If we get them to fall the people will get excited and if we leave them free they will keep the people excited.

Chinese Woman Wins Honors Here

Miss Mei Wong, Fellowship student in the University of Chicago, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, magna cum laude, by the University of Chicago. She is the first Chinese woman to receive the degree from the University of Chicago.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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CHURCHILL ASKS WAR ON BRITISH LABOR PARTY

SOVIET FOE TAKES STAND WITH TORIES

Charges Workers' Rule Will Bring Disaster

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON—The split in the ranks of the Liberal party, caused by the inevitability of a Labor government, is best shown by statements of the leaders of the two wings.

Winston Churchill, aggressive foe of Soviet Rule in Russia, in definitely aligning himself and following with the Tories, said:

"The enthronement in office of a Socialist government will be a serious national misfortune, such as has usually befallen great states only on the morrow of defeat in war."

Lord Asquith, on the other hand, announces that "it is impossible for any member to withhold his support from the Labor Party's amendment to the King's address. (The no confidence motion.)

Churchill Bitter

Churchill's statement is taken to mean that from his section of the Liberal porty, the Laborites, will encounter unrelenting opposition, not only to their amendment, but for their entire program after they are in office.

The foreign policy of the Labor party is the subject of much speculation on the part of all classes. This with the impending railway strike, divides public attention. The Labor party leaders are attempting to settle or postpone the strike, but there is as yet little prospect that their efforts will be successful. Failure to avert the walkout of the railwaymen would mean that the Labor party would take office, while a national crisis of major importance was in existence.

J. H. Thomas, speaking for the Labor party on the question of its foreign policy, particularly as relating to France, said that his party desired to maintain friendly relations with the French government. "We have been asked how we are going to deal with France," said Thomas. "We do not desire a break with France nor do we desire any talk of war with France."

Russ Recognition Soon

J. R. Clynes has reiterated his previous statement that one of the first acts of the Labor government will be to recognize Soviet Russia and its immediate proposal following the organization of a government will occasion no surprise.

There is some consolation being derived by the Tories from the belief, that in the event of war with France, the Labor party could be depended upon to rally the workers for military service better than it could be done either by a Liberal or Tory government.

J. R. Clynes moved the Labor amendment to the king's speech. It was couched in simple terms and he followed it with a speech outlining the failures of the Baldwin government.

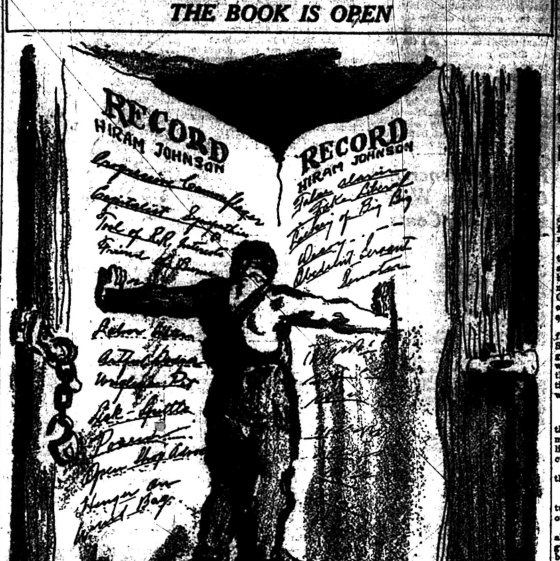
Indicts Baldwin Regime

He charged the Baldwin government with having antagonized Russia, France and America; of having failed to relieve the unemployment situation or to attempt to do so. He intimated that the Labor party would advocate a policy of "transfer of population" from one part of the country to another, but carefully avoided mention of the word emigration.

The Labor party amendment was

(Continued on page 2.)

THE BOOK IS OPEN



Labor Has Broken the Lock on Johnson's Record.

RICH IN CANADA ALSO IN FAVOR OF TAX SLASH

Use Same Arguments as American Plutes

OTTAWA.—The Dominion government is getting lots of advice from the moneyed people these days to reduce the taxes on income. One of the arguments being used is that Canada cannot afford to have higher taxes on income than has the United States, otherwise capital will leave Canada for the United States.

This argument was used by Sir Edmund Walker, president, Canadian Bank of Commerce, one of the three largest banks in Canada. He referred to the tax on income as "the most burdensome of all the new war taxes," and asserted that heavy income taxes on the "few" was injuring the country by checking investment in industrial enterprise.

A similar plea has been put forward by Sir Joseph Flavelle, formerly a big figure in the packing industry. He admitted that there was a certain amount of justice that those who came thru the war and retained their holdings should pay on what they hold. "But," he added, "the gifts and initiative and qualifications to set enterprise in motion are centered in a comparatively small section of the people," and this "small section" should, he urged, be given real encouragement to go on.

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Open Shop Spouter Spoke in Museum; Was Handed Hat

MILWAUKEE.—Open shop propaganda in this city has over-reached its mark in at least one direction. One Frederick Monsen of California came here to speak last year under the auspices of the public museum.

The booked to lecture on science his theme was hundredpercentism. His attack upon socialism so pleased the reactionaries that he was slipped into the list of speakers again this year. On Jan. 6 he held forth on the menace of labor unions.

Now the public museum board, by unanimous vote, has served notice on lecturers appearing under museum auspices that they will be dropped from the public lecture course if they continue to inject political and economic propaganda into their lectures on science. Monsen has been the only offender in a long list of speakers.

Pressmen Get Increase.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Wage increases have been written into the new agreements signed between commercial and web pressmen and employers here. J. B. Bosco, special organizer, Intl. Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union, has been in charge of the negotiations.

The Land for the Users!

CHALLENGE RIGHT OF DAVIS TO DEPORT WORKERS

Fight Is Carried to Highest Court

(By Defense News Service)

WASHINGTON.—Efforts to quash deportation warrants against five discharged political prisoners will be made before the United States Supreme Court next Tuesday by Attorney Walter Nelles, representing the General Defense Committee. All have served five year sentences imposed by Judge Landis in Chicago under the Espionage Law and each came originally from a different country. Pietro Nigra, Italy; John Avila, Portugal; William Moran, Australia; Joseph Oates, England and Herbert Mahler, Canada. The men have been out on $1,000 bonds each since the United States Circuit Court at Chicago sustained the deportation warrants.

Emphatic denial of the constitutionality of the act of congress giving the secretary of labor authority to issue deportation warrants at his own whim is made by the Defense Committee. And the Committee strenuously denies that conviction under the Espionage act for expression of opinion involved a crime of "moral turpitude."

The release of the last three political prisoners at Leavenworth detained after the rest, on deportation writs,—has just been effected on $2,500 bonds each. They are Jacob Tori, an Italian, and Harry Lloyd and Bert Lorton whom the department of labor seeks to deport to England. Their sentences were unconditionally commuted by President Coolidge and the Committee believes they can be completely discharged. Deportation cases are also pending against six other wartime politicals: Richard Brazier, England; Donald Sheridan, Scotland; Peter Green, Czecho-Slovakia; James Slovick, Russia; Vincent Santilli, Italy, and Joseph Graber, Poland.

BIG STORM IN OILY TEAPOT STIRS SENATE

Probe Sends Grafter To Bed; Fall Gets Ill

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—The ugliest scandal in years lurks among the hidden facts about the teapot dome naval oil reserve lease.

There is no longer any doubt of this in the minds of Senator Walsh, and others who have been trying to break thru a wall of secrecy and misinformation given the Senate Committee about the leasing and other transactions which occurred about the same time.

But how to bring out fully the facts which constitute what many Senators declare is "a national disgrace," is baffling the investigators who believe the American people, for their own future protection, are entitled to the whole truth, no matter who is hurt.

Will Erect Graft Barriers.

Walsh has enough to satisfy him that the strongest possible barriers must be erected to prevent anything like the teapot dome lease ever occurring again.

Walsh will try to accomplish two things:

1.—Break the teapot dome lease.

2.—Get legislation preventing future leases of naval oil reserves without the specific approval of Congress.

The Senate investigation has already provided adequate legal grounds to break the lease which Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, gave to the Sinclair interests, Walsh said.

First, there was no authority for the transfer by President Harding of the naval oil reserves to the Interior Department," said Walsh.

Second, the Teapot Dome contract, provided the Government should build oil tanks in return for royalty oil. This called for an expenditure of money without congressional appropriations and was illegal.

The people involved in the oil leases are: Fall, Edward Denby, secretary of the navy; Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy; Harry Daugherty, attorney-general, Sinclair and Doheny.

Fall brought about the transfer of the oil lands from the navy to the interior department of which he was head. Then he leased them.

Denby Takes a Hand.

Edward Denby, secretary of the navy, recommended the transfer of the oil lands over the protest of the men in his department who were supposed to be in charge of the lands. Denby was one of the signers of the leases together with Fall.

Theodore Roosevelt raised no protest to the leasing of the oil lands. He was formerly a director of the Sinclair company and his brother Archie is an officer in the Sinclair company now.

Harry Daugherty is a personal friend of Sinclair. He held up the legal action which would have stopped the Standard Oil from pumping out the oil. Fall used as an excuse for the leasing of the oil lands. Daugherty also approved, informally, the leases.

Harry Sinclair made Fall his attorney after Fall resigned as secretary of the interior.

Edward L. Doheny is one of the biggest oil operators in the world and he has extensive holdings in Mexico.

Shortly after Fall leased the oil lands he resigned and left Washington with $100,000, in cash in a suit case. He said that he wanted to attend to his private business.

The Suit Case Mystery.

Much is being made of the use of a suit case to haul around the money in. That, expert politicians point out, is the correct way to carry corrupt funds.

Now the whole matter is in the hands of God and the president. Will Coolidge demand some resignations? Or will he make Fall an ambassador to Mexico?

Doheny, who denied that he had added Fall to his staff, would not be sore if Fall was sent to Mexico. Doheny owns a lot of oil lands there. He could do with more.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week" the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer,

TROTSKY MERELY ILL, NOT ARRESTED, SAYS REPLY OF MOSCOW

Conflicting reports as to the whereabouts of Leon Trotsky, Soviet War Minister, are the basis of the rumors of his arrest. Trotsky is in bad health and a two months leave of absence has been granted him. Attempts of foreign correspondents to locate him have resulted in his being reported as being at his home near Moscow, in the Caucasus and at Juge in the Crimea.

Some of the rumors state that he has resigned all of his posts including that of war minister to which he has been succeeded by Leo Kamenev, his brother-in-law with General Budenny occupying the position of commander-in-chief of the Red Army.

The conflicting reports recall the dozens of damards circulated at various times during the past six years in which Trotsky had arrested Lenin or Lenin arrested Trotsky as the case might be.

Moscow officially brands the news of his arrest as a propagandist lie.

WAGE QUESTION BIG PROBLEM FOR THE MINERS

Committees Meeting in Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS.—The committee on resolutions and the committee on constitutional revisions for the International Convention of the United Mine Workers of America met today with John L. Lewis, president of the miners, to start preliminary work for the convention, which meets here Jan. 22.

The resolutions committee has hundreds of petitions from local unions and individual miners to sift thru before the convention opens.

Resolutions and petitions dealing with the wage question will be turned over directly to the scales committee, which will begin its work in the middle of next week.

Senator Johnson Is Not Available To Our Reporter

Hiram Johnson rested in the sumptuous Drake Hotel last evening before attending the two mass meetings arranged for him in this city.

The Daily Worker was anxious to give Senator Johnson an opportunity to answer the questions put to him in Friday's issue, so a reporter was sent to interview him.

He called Mr. Johnson's room and was informed that the senator would be available in fifteen minutes. He was there on the dot, but was told Johnson would see newspapermen in half an hour.

"Who are you from?" came the query from the senator's room.

"I am from the Daily Worker, a working class paper," was the reply.

Half an hour later our reporter was back, but the only thing he got was this: "Sorry as the devil, old man, but Mr. Johnson is not seeing anybody today. I would suggest that you call tomorrow morning." So that's that.

Florida Home for Aged Carpenters.

LAKELAND, Fla.—Aged members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will have an opportunity to spend their remaining years among the orange groves of Florida. The national executive board of the union has purchased as a home for them 1,684 acres of land near here at a cost of $683,393.

BANGOR, Me.—Feb. 17 has been set as the date for the New England mass and delegate conference of the Lumber Workers Industrial union, No. 120, which will meet at the I. W. W. hall, Bangor.

MAGNUS NOT VERY BASHFUL GIVING VIEWS

Bankers' Hisses Rile Farmer Senator of Minnesota

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Labor senator from Minnesota, assures The Federated Press that there is no possibility of any support for Coolidge among progressive forces in the Northwest in 1924. Senator Shipstead, Senator Frazier, of North Dakota, and Senator Brookhart, of Iowa, take the same position.

Magnus Johnson says that it did not require the hissing he received from the Pennsylvania bankers when he attacked the Mellon tax plan at their Philadelphia banquet, to make him feel that the standpatters are losing all popular sympathy.

"American farmers are in desperate need," he said, "and they are on the road to political and economic self-defense."

He wants to have the Esch-Cummins act repealed, the water squeezed out of railroad valuations in order that lower freight rates may be honestly and permanently established, and government ownership of railroads achieved through purchase of the roads at this honest valuation. Surtaxes on large incomes should be high, he argues, while no income tax should be paid by persons having only $3,500 income.

Hydro-electric power development, with super-power produced by steam plants at the mouth of the mines, he declares, should be publicly owned and administered. Ontario's public-ownership plan should be adopted in the United States. This would cut the cost of electric light, heat and power in half and would add greatly to the comfort of people everywhere.

Wants Russ Recognition.

Johnson of Minnesota, stands with Borah for recognition of Russia, driving of the French from the Ruhr thru pressure for payment of their debt to the American people, and finally for cooperation with the Labor cabinet in Britain for restoring peace and trade in Europe and thruout the world.

As one of the first steps toward restoring foreign markets for American farm products, he urges the enactment of the Norris-Sinclair bill. Under this measure, farmers would get a fair price for their grain, and the government corporation would store or export the surplus according to world needs. Loans of grain to foreign nations would enable them the sooner to resume industrial production and so become able to buy our crops.

Young Workers to Honor Memory of Karl Liebknecht

The Fifth Anniversary of the death of Karl Liebknecht will be the occasion for monster mass meetings thruout the country.

Speakers of international prominence all of them with a first hand experience of the conditions existing in Europe, are listed to speak at the mass demonstration which will be held by the young workers of Chicago on Sunday evening, Jan. 20, at Prudential Hall, North Ave. and Halsted St.

(An article on Liebknecht appears in the magazine section of this issue of The Daily Worker.

PRAGUE.—The German capitalist, Stinnes, is negotiating for the purchase of iron ore mines in Slovakia and German-Bohemia.

Great Uproar in the Philippines; Cut Funds to Run Wood's Yacht

MANILA, P. I.—What is to become of military strategy in the Philippines? Who will plan the campaigns against the Moros? That is interesting people close to Governor General Wood. The Philippine senate and house has reached an agreement on the annual appropriation bill. The bill, as it now stands, makes no provision for the Governor-General's yacht and omits $5,000 a day expenses for military aids. The Governor-General is said to be sore as a boil about the cuts made in appropriations for his department.

Gigantic Air Fleet to Stud Pacific; To Fight For U. S. Empire

WASHINGTON.—Bases for a gigantic air fleet to protect American against attack will dot the Pacific ocean when the twenty-year plan for the navy is completed, Admiral Gregory, chief of yards and docks, today told the House Naval Committee.

Be Sure to Read the Review of "A Week" in Today's Magazine Section

BORAH PROBE TO FIGHT ATTACK ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

Idaho Senator to Hear About Pittsburgh

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—As soon as the senate ends its investigation of the Russian question it will be confronted with a demand for an investigation of the extent to which civil liberties are violated thruout the country.

Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, has introduced a resolution aimed at putting a stop to the present orgy of the violation of constitutional rights by officers of the government. The bill provides that any officer of the United States government or any of its subdivisions found guilty of violating the civil rights or aiding in the violation of the constitutional rights shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding ten years or both.

This bill is of particular importance now because of the continued outrages of the civil rights of the workers of Western Pennsylvania, where the Labor Defense and Free Speech Council is engaged in a desperate struggle against the Steel and Coal Trust attempts to railroad Workers Party members to jail. Senator Borah is interested in getting to the bottom of the Pittsburgh-McKeesport situations, where Workers Party members have been arrested and are facing trial.

Monday, Jan. 2, Andrew T. McNamara, Pittsburgh District Council President of the International Association of Machinists and Chairman of the American Federation of Labor Section of the Labor Defense and Free Speech Council of Western Pennsylvania, Fred H. Merrick, one of the indicted workers, and District Organizer of the Workers Party in Pittsburgh, and Jay Lovestone, who was arrested along with Merrick, Robert W. Dunn of the Civil Liberties Union, and others in the recent free speech fights in McKeesport will see Senator Borah and lay before him all the evidence of the gross violations of the rights of the workers in this state.

Senator Borah is preparing to force congressional action on the whole case.

Plan Conference on Toilers' Education at Katonah, N. Y.

KATONAH, N. Y.—Plans have been completed by the local committee in charge of Brookwood Labor college for the conference on workers' education here authorized by the last convention of the American Federation of Teachers.

The committee recommends that the conference be held Feb. 23-24, and that attendance be limited to delegates who are members of the American Federation of Teachers, or in a few cases to non-members who are known to have contributed to the building up of the technique of teaching in workers' education. The discussion is to be confined to the subject of the problems of teaching, including teaching in the night school type of classes, teaching in resident schools, including summer school, and correspondence courses.

Brookwood is planning to have a short training course for experienced teachers this summer. It hopes to have each year two or three teachers in residence for the eight months of the winter course. At present there is but one student at Brookwood studying to be a teacher.

SOVIET FOE FOR TORIES, AGAINST WORKERS' RULE

(Continued from Page 1)

seconded by Lord Asquith and his speech indicting the government is said to be one of the ablest ever delivered in the house of commons. It aroused prolonged cheers more than once and left no doubt of the support of the Labor Party by the majority of the Liberals.

Two sons of the king, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, sat in the gallery and listened to the arraignment of His Majesty's government.

Klan Foes Make New Drive to Put Quietus on Masks

By The Federated Press

NEW YORK.—Opponents of the K. Klux Klan are manifesting renewed activity. A report from Iowa were described how a Klan meeting was broken up at the point of revolvers.

Meanwhile the campaign surreptitiously backed by the Klan, against the C. W. W. members in the state of Washington has been abandoned, the prosecutor at Walla Walla rebuking the arresting officer.

More significant is the bill introduced into the New York state legislature by Julius S. Berg, Bronx Klansman, aimed at secret societies and particularly at the Klan. The bill disappears the appointment of a commission consisting of three senators to study assemblymen and five members of the various public men entrusted with the powers of the Klan and similar organizations and investigate what action, if any, the state should take against them.

Within this state and Berg's secret society is sowing the seeds of religious discord and bigotry. I believe this organization, should it overstep the bounds of current reports, are true its activities should be stopped," Berg's bill suggests a $5,000 appropriations for the expenses of the proposed commission.

Red Petrograd to Keep Open Port for Ships All Year

WASHINGTON.—According to the instructions sent out by the administration of Nicholas Lenine, the Soviet Union representatives abroad, in connection with the approaching world economic conference, particularly at the Hague, have been ordered for their guidance in the matter of executing contracts, to deal with no worlds involving the export of 6,000 tons annually and a minimum specified number of days in open water.

The ships must be equipped for radio-telegraphy and must communicate each day with the office of the ice-breaker which constantly maintains a course in the water.

In accordance with the soviet campaign just launched for the port of Petrograd is ready to receive from abroad 164 loaded ships and bear an equal number for distribution.

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LEWIS WIRERS FLYZIK HE'S ON CONVENTION RESOLUTION COMMITTEE

SEATTLE.—For the first time in 10 years the Roslyn-Cle Elum coal fields, employing 1500 miners, have worked a year's work without having to record a single fatal accident, says Martin J. Flyzik, Dist. 10, U. M. W. A., reports. Flyzik, who has investigated the mines in that field ascribes this record to safety co-operation between the men, the union, the state inspector and the company management.

A strike vote at the Patrick mine has been rescinded as the result of an amicable settlement of differences between the men and the company, Flyzik reports.

A telegram to Flyzik from John L. Lewis, international president, places him on the resolutions committee of the United Mine Workers convention, which will start at Indianapolis Jan. 22.

Newton Gets Modest Campaign Fund

CLEVELAND, O.—Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War under the Wilson administration, today received donations from Florida that he would be a presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket.

FIREMEN PROMISE CHICAGO SOLONS DIZZY FEELING

Will Fight for $500 Pay Raise

Firemen who are petitioning the city council for a raise of $500 a year met an obstacle in the report of the city budget staff which recommends that no increase in wages be granted policemen and firemen.

D. J. Sullivan, Secretary of the Firemen's Association, said that unless council grants the increase asked, the Firemen's Association would put up such a campaign for it that the councilmen would be compelled to pay attention to their demands.

"Efficiency is all right, but we are asking this raise out of necessity. Living costs are going up. We must get the raise if our standard of living is not going to drop. The response we have gotten from the public whom we asked to sign our petitions for a raise shows that they are with us.

"We will put up a campaign that will make the politicians' heads swim if we are refused a raise," he said. "Last year we had enough councilmen lined up to assure us a raise. Just before a vote on the question certain councilmen who were supposed to be with us went out so that when the vote was taken our request for a raise was defeated.

"If that happens again we will start our campaign all over again and make the council realize we mean business."

Imperialists of Little Entente Fear Labor Rule

Special to The Daily Worker

BELGRADE.—The Little Entente conference here, attended by Jugoslavian, Czechoslovakian and Rumanian delegates was dominated by a discussion of the Russian question. Italy's recent approach to Moscow is leading the Jugoslavian government, the other great Adriatic power to exercise pressure towards the East. A Serbian plenipotentiary has been negotiating with a Russian spokesman at Berlin.

Besides the military treaty just concluded between Czechoslovakia and France, a political alliance the terms of which are secret, is said to exist between these countries. It is known, however that the primary purpose of all three agreements is to maintain the status quo territorially and politically among the new states. In view of the strong sentiment for a revision of the peace treaties the Franco-Czech committee are generally branded as reactionary.

Propaganda from the Little Entente capitals is now directed to-ward the Balkans. Bulgaria is the Party of the harmlessness of the existing treaties.

Livestock Ass'n In Omaha Meet Raps Esch, Cummin Law

OMAHA, Neb.—The American National Livestock Association convention here last night adopted resolutions condemning the Armour Morris packing merger and urging the attorney general to invoke the anti-trust laws to prevent future mergers of packing houses. The packers control was also approved.

The resolutions also called for an inter-allied agreement on funding of debts owed the United States and on payment of reparations.

Other resolutions declared charges for grazing on national forests should be reasonable cost of administration only demanded repeal of section 5-A of the Esch-Cummins act, adjustment of freight rates for live stock by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and condemned the farmers' bloc in Congress.

Coolidge Orders Fleet to Tampico For Oil Interests

WASHINGTON.—The defeat of a large force of de la Huerta's army by federal troops near El Carmen, between Esperanza and Tehuacan is announced by the Mexican war office. The rebels lost 200 killed and wounded. Permission to move 5,000 troops thru Texas for use on the gulf has been refused by Governor Davidson.

Tampico is still blockaded by the de la Huerta forces, but it is reported that government batteries have driven their gunboats outside the harbor. It is still impossible for merchant vessels to enter and the United States government has decided to send a number of light cruisers to "relieve the situation."

It is believed that this action was hastened by the seizure by de la Huerta forces of the Panuco oil field, the rich field in which the Standard Oil and Royal Dutch Shell are large producers.

Public Ownership Conference Wants U.S. Power Control

WASHINGTON.—Fred Hewitt, editor of the Machinists' Journal, and Jas. F. Noonan, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, were among the speakers at the national conference on super-power held here, Jan. 18 and 17 by the Public Ownership League of America. Senator Norris of Nebraska and other progressives also took part in the discussion.

The conference endorsed a bill providing for national development and operation of a public super-power system, to be operated by a Federal Public Service Commission, and to cover power development reclamation, flood control and stream navigation.

McCarthy Will Speak Sunday

When Terence MacSwiney was dying in Brixton prison, England, in 1920, as a result of a hunger strike which he declared in his fierce fight against British Imperialism, the longshoremen of Boston, New York and other ports went on strike to prevent the British government from sending arms for the sabotage of the Irish politicians, but that is a long story. Comrade MacCarthy, who has just arrived here from Butte, Montana, where he was associated with William J. Dunne on the Butte Bulletin, will speak tomorrow evening at 8 p. m. in Emmet Memorial Hall, corner Ogden Ave. and Taylor St. His subject will be "The Irish Question."

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Irish Social and Educational Society. No admission will be charged.

Music, Song and Soft Drinks

Snappy music and good dancing not to mention pretty girl rebels will be the main attractions at the dance to be given tonight at Wicker Park Hall by the Food and Metal Trades groups of the Trade Union Educational League. The dance is being given for the benefit of the left wing papers of the food and metal industries.

The entire staff of the DAILY WORKER has been invited to attend as guests of the T. U. E. L.—paying guests.

Join the Beggars

Tonight is the night of the Beggar's Ball. For fun and brilliance it will rival the Beggar's Opera which has made half the world laugh and the other half curse.

The Beggars Ball is being given by the Jewish Workers Relief at Ashland Auditorium tonight. Admission will be 50 cents.

The Jewish Workers Relief was one of the first organizations to come to the aid of the famine victims of Russia. All friends of Soviet Russia are asked to come to the Beggar's Ball and enjoy themselves.

Daily or Weekly?

Our mail is going to undergo a big increase in the hours just ahead. We can feel it coming. But that is what we want and expect.

We want to know from the readers of The Daily Worker whether we shall publish Daily or Weekly installments of the already world-famous Russian novel, "A Week."

We want our readers to get the greatest possible enjoyment out of the reading of this tremendous piece of literature. Will this be secured thru the appearance of installments daily, or one installment each week in the Magazine Section.

We cannot make up our own mind in this matter. What do you say? Write your views to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois. Do it at once! We want to go ahead with the publication of this example of the new literature that is a direct result of the world-influencing Russian Revolution. How shall we do it?

The Party Caucus

"The mayor has declared the city open." That's capital!

It is just another blind in which the workers are beginning to take interest.

Delegate McVey of the Chicago Federation of Labor reporting on the Portland convention told of the contempt the officials have for the lone delegates from central bodies who have only one vote. They call them "one hangers."

Ah, Brother McVey, that's quite understandable! They are so called because they are the poor suckers who can do nothing but "cough up."

Make no appointments for February 16!

CURRENT FICTION.
(The Week's Best Smeller.)

"My heart is not only devoid of racial hate but full of compassion for my fellow men of every creed and color . . .

I would save America if I could for her own sake; I am infinitely happier to work for her salvation for the glory of God and the general human good."

Dr. W. H. Evans,
Imperial Wizard Ku Klux Klan.

In France the three Bertinelli brothers, circus clowns, have been decorated.

THE PARTY CAUCUS, avoiding controversy, makes only the simple statement:—three more clowns have been decorated.

Does He Mail You His Pay?

Shopping on cold, the bed's hardly slept in; his child doesn't know him; —he's almost a stranger to me —'Tis committee meeting, membership meeting, general meeting, meeting,—meeting.—

Now I know why they call it the "movement".

RED'S WIFE.

You'll be glad we told you about February 16!

We have had another "labor war" in Chicago—with the usual list of dead and wounded.

With this element in control—we can't deny the A. F. of L. is a fighting organization.

Curiously these are the people who oppose the Workers Party claiming we advocate force and violence.

Well—we are sure they haven't won the Bok peace prize.

"Using His Head"—By Using His Feet.

The Prince of Wales is reported dancing in Parisian cafes. The young man is wise to keep his feet in training.

With Labor gaining in power in England, one of these days good work with his feet will save his neck.

SYMPATHETIC JIM.

You can't cheer up the few remaining kings in Europe by telling them it's leap year.

As the preacher says: "Contribute but God's sake contribute."

That fighting DAILY WORKER reporter "President L. Carey of the Chicago Board of Trade" does not like blocs. They are the cause of most political evils in his opinion."

In our opinion "the cause of most political evils" is not the people in the various blocs—but the blocks of the various people.

For this failing we suggest a brain food. Be sure that each day for breakfast you have

THE DAILY WORKER

Agitator

Fewer Jobs and Higher Prices

LONDON.—With unemployment increasing British labor is confronted by a steady rise in the cost of living. Official figures of the ministry of labor, which labor statisticians criticise as being too low, give the cost of living index for December as 77 per cent above July, 1914, compared with 75 per cent for the preceding month and 69 per cent for June and July.

The official Labor Gazette's report of the percentage of trade union members unemployed at the beginning of December was 10.5 per cent, which was the lowest since the beginning of April, 1921.

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MRS. JOHNSON WARNS SPOUSE MILKING HAZARD

Lacteal Fluid Misses the Pail; Not Magnus

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Magnus Johnson put her foot down today on any more milking contests for the senator from Minnesota, when word came from Maryland that Miss Mary Risteau, member of the Maryland House of delegates threw her hat in the ring and called on Johnson to milk or quit.

Johnson was on the point of accepting the challenge provided his antagonist agreed to furnish a cow that was not listed among the antique furniture of some Washington byre, when Mrs. Johnson who is more of a cow specialist than her husband raised the ban on the newest form of campaigning known to politics.

Mrs. Johnson had reasons of a personal nature for her attitude. It seems she does not mind a milking contest as such provided the Senator keeps his eyes on the pail. But she discovered that after his milking debate with Secretary Wallace that more of the cow's product went on Magnus' clothes than into the bucket. Hence the verboten sign over the Johnson desk.

Push Daily Worker In Pullman

The workers of the Pullman Car Shops are alive to the importance of not only spreading The Daily Worker widely, but also render some real financial assistance. A grand entertainment has been arranged by them for the benefit of Daily Worker, Sunday, Jan. 20, beginning at 3 p. m., at Stanisick's Hall, 206 E. 115th St. J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the Daily Worker, will be the main speaker, with other speakers in various languages, and a program rich in entertainment features.

At 8 p. m., there will be a grand Masquerade Ball and the admission for the whole entertainment is 40c.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Ilurry Libedinsky. It will start soon.

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BUSY TONIGHT?
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Phone Lincoln 7680
and say you'll be up tonight to help
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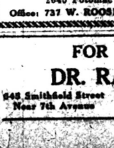
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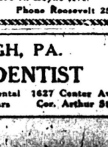
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20 PER CENT CUT NON-UNION MINES IS NEW THREAT

War to the Knife to Crush Union

A 20 per cent cut in the wages of non-union miners in the Eastern Kentucky fields was announced today and brings into bolder relief the danger of non-union-competition and unemployment in the unionized fields of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. More than 40,000 union miners are now jobless in Indiana and Illinois alone; in Illinois 85 mines were permanently closed past year.

Spokesmen of the United Mine Workers look upon the cut as notice served upon the union by the coal operators association that a strike will be forced on the expiration of existing contracts the end of March and believe that the reduction was timed to coincide with the coming convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which opens in Indianapolis next Tuesday. With the expectation that it would have a strong influence upon the deliberations of the 1,500 delegates who will attend.

The ever keener competition between non-union and union mined coal, the extension of the non-union fields, their securing of markets normally supplied by unionised mines, the evidence of the war of attrition launched against the union by the coal operators association, will in the opinion of both officials and rank and file members of the United Mine Workers, be the most important question dealt with, barring the policy for April 1 by the Indianapolis convention.

EXHAUST SOUVENIR EDITION

Because of the tremendous number of new subscriptions, THE DAILY WORKER mailing department has up until now been unable to enter all the new names as promptly as desired. As a result some of the new subscribers have not received their paper on time. This condition has now been remedied and the business office claims that it can now absorb all the punishment in the way of subscriptions that the five wires of the country send in.

In answer to the many requests for the first souvenir issue of THE DAILY WORKER the business office wishes it to be announced that the supply has been exhausted. Some of the Workers Party city central committees have small supplies on hand and those who want to have this historic birthday issue are advised to get in touch with the Workers Party headquarters in their city.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week" the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Jury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

High Rents Great Burden of Growing Jobless Army; Negroes Lured Here Suffer

How bad is unemployment? Statistics say that Chicago is the center of unemployment in Illinois. Statistics don't tell the human story.

Trying to get the human story of a typical family that had suffered from unemployment, a reporter for The Daily Worker went down into the West-Side.

It was found that most of the unemployed struggle along for weeks, and even months, before they will bring themselves to ask charity, or help in other form.

The real first aid that is meeting the unemployment crisis is being done by people who have very little to help those who have less. "Working people help their relatives first, then their friends and neighbors. Without the help of friends and relatives we would have hundreds of people public charges. Rent is the greatest burden the unemployed have to meet. Without help from others many families would be homeless.

"Many families manage to meet unemployment by sending children who should be in school to work.

"I had a case this morning, where the father, a building laborer was out of work for two months. Before that he had been working only occasionally. The son was taken out of school and he got a job at the Western Electric plant. Until he got paid they were in need of help. Unless they got help he might lose his job because he was unable to work steadily."

"A growing boy can't work without enough to eat."

"Time and again we are appealed to for help to tide a family over till pay day when some one in the family has gotten a job following a period of unemployment."

"Just a little while ago there was a young woman in here asking for help. She had been the bread winner of the family. Her father was dead and she had managed to support her mother and two small children. She had been employed in a department store. During the Christmas rush she was not well and after the holidays, she was laid off because she had not been efficient when most needed. Her wages had been so small that she could save nothing. It was a wonder, in fact, how she had managed to provide for four people with them."

"Today she is unable to get work in a store because she does not have the clothes necessary to make herself neat looking. She has been unable to get factory work so far."

"And the people who have come to Chicago, from the south, are really pitiful. They are without friends or relatives on whom they can call for help. And usually they are the first to be laid off when a lay off is decided on. It is a shame and an outrage."

"Every cold snap makes the condition of the poor just that much worse. There is hardly a family where more than one person works that does not have one person out of work just now."

"In such families the wages of everybody are so low that they suffer, unless all the workers are employed. They and the families where there is one bread winner who is not working some here for coal at every cold snap."

KEARST MISSION MEMBER TO SPEAK AT MASS MEETING

Campaign for German Relief Gathering

Seventy delegates representing labor unions and other working class organizations attended a conference called by the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany at the Morrison Lyceum, on Thursday evening and voted to support the mass meeting which will be held in the auditorium on January 27th for the recognition of Soviet Russia and aid to Workers' Germany.

Great enthusiasm was created at the conference when a letter was read from the Friends of Soviet Russia stating that the money would be sent to Germany but that the money would be used here to purchase food for shipment over there. This removes all doubts created in the minds of the workers that the funds contributed to German relief would be used for propaganda or to support any particular group in that country.

In contrast to this action is the policy of the Gompers relief committee in sending funds to preserve the power of the counter revolutionary trade union bureaucracy and the bankers relief which goes to the Fascisti.

Among the unions represented were the following:

Local 637, Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers; Carpenters Local 1; Painters Local 275; Metal Polishers Local 6; Machinists Local 830; Woodcarvers Chicago Branch and Machinists Local 287.

The local organization of the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany is arranging a house to house canvas to begin on Feb. 24. Thousands of workers are expected to take part in this drive.

Each succeeding mail brings tales of misery from Germany not even surpassed during the dark days of the Russian famine.

The January 27th meeting promises to be the largest in the history of working-class meetings in Chicago. Among the speakers already secured are Robert Morse Lovett, Max Shlinsky of the Journeymen Tailors Union of America and candidate for Secretary-Treasurer of that organization, Albert Johnson, member of the Hearst mission to Russia, Max Bedacht, editor of the Soviet Russia Pictorial and James P. Cannon, Chairman of the Workers Party of America.

With the campaign for German relief getting under way the executive national office of the Friends of Soviet Russia are on the increase, running now between $250 and $350 a day. A large shipment of food for Germany is planned for next week. The purchasing of food is already under way.

Plans are being made to call conferences of different languages in order to more effectively carry on the work of bringing aid to the German workers. "The story of the suffering of the workers in Germany will be told in dozens of mass meetings all over the country", declared Rose Karsner, national secretary of F. S. R. and W. G.

Daily Worker Fastest Growing Daily in America

Million All Out Campaign Campaigning for Subs.

Reports from all over the country are adding to the enthusiasm daily. Reports are adding more subscribers to their roll daily to THE DAILY WORKER. There is no question but that the goal of 50,000 circulation as we would rate. The business office has been swamped with orders for subscription for the past two weeks. Morris J. Loeb, business manager, says that at the present rate, THE DAILY WORKER will double its circulation every four weeks.

In every section of the United States and Canada, militant workers are busily adding to the list of DAILY WORKER readers. To recite the details of the activity of all of the loyal DAILY WORKER boosters would require a page of the paper every day. THE DAILY WORKER will, however, publish from time to time accounts of how some of the live wires are making their daily into a success.

Chicago Organizes "Booster Club"

One of the most effective methods of boosting the circulation of the militant labor paper has been developed by Edgar Owens, district organizer of the Workers Party in Detroit. The Workers Party in Detroit has organized a "Scout One Press Club" to carry on a drive to gain new readers for the militant press in general and for THE DAILY WORKER in particular.

Beginning Jan. 9, and winding up with a "Press Banquet and Ball" on January 16, the drive will be conducted with the concerted effort of every member of the Workers Party in Detroit. Prizes will be given to the individuals who secure the greatest number of subs and to the Workers Party branch which secures the best record. In connection with the DAILY WORKER at the present country subscription price of $6 per year the other militant publications are being sold in combination at reduced rates. The Party in Detroit is using the commissions thus paid to Branch DAILY WORKER agents to finance the drive.

How successful this method of work has been is indicated by the dozens of DAILY WORKER agents which come pouring in from Detroit every day.

Details of the Detroit plan can be secured from THE DAILY WORKER or from Edgar Owens, 2101 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.

VIOLENCE UNDER SOCIAL ORDER OF PROFITEERS

Negroes Among Victims Under Bosses' Rule

1. Delaware. Ku Klux Klan opponents attacked Dr. J. W. Hawkins, Klan organizer, at a meeting he was addressing at West Chester, Pa., on Dec. 19, and chased him and his wife out of the town at the point of revolvers.

2. Oklahoma. Eight men are held in connection with the shooting of A. Berch, proprietor of a hotel at Marlow, and his Negro porter, Robt. Journegan, on Dec. 19. Marlow is one of the Oklahoma towns in which Negroes are not allowed to remain over night. When Berch disregarded the warning to dismiss the porter a mob went to the hotel threatening to lynch the Negro. Berch attempted to intercede and was killed.

3. Alabama. In order to avoid a lynching, the authorities at Tuscumbia have spirited away Sam Greenhill and Dave Dewberry, two negroes arrested in connection with the murder of a white man on Dec. 16th.

4. New York. According to a statement just issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People there were 26 lynchings in the United States during 1923 against 61 in 1922. The decline is said to the agitation for a Federal anti-lynching law and the northward migration of Negroes.

5. Washington. All of the I. W. W. literature, membership cards and other papers of 4 I. W. W.'s arrested at Walla Walla recently have been ordered returned by Prosecuting Attorney A. J. Gillis who rebuked the arresting officer and declared that membership in the I. W. W. is legal.

6. Kansas. Bert Lofton, an Englishman, Jacob Torie, an Italian and Harry Lloyd, born in Ireland, all of the political prisoners recently released by President Coolidge were immediately rearrested and will be held for deportation. The men will make a legal fight to prevent deportation.

7. California. Patrick D. Ryan and Sam Peterson, I. W. W.'s arrested at Loyalton on Nov. 8 have been released and the criminal syndicalism charges against them have been dismissed.

8. Missouri. At the request of the Southern Manganese Steel Co., the circuit court of St. Louis County has granted a temporary anti-picketing injunction against the International Molders' Union. This company is one of the few which refused to renew the wage contract with the union.

9. Pennsylvania. Twenty Negroes arrested in a raid on a pool-room at Johnstown on Dec. 24 were fined $50 and ordered to leave the city by Mayor Joseph Cauffiel. "Go back south and don't show your face again above the Mason-Dixon line", the Mayor ordered in disposing of the cases.

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 15c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

THIRD SATURDAY, Jan. 19th, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
25	Asphalt Paving, 209 E. 35th St.
11	Blacksmiths, 112 W. Van Buren St.
1	Blacksmiths, 154 W. Washington St.
143	Blacksmiths, 75th and Dorchester.
183	Coopers, 3257 Sheffield Ave.
181	Court Reporters, 77 S. LaSalle St., 7 p. m.
142	Engineers, Capitol Bldg., 2 p. m.
231	Engineers (Loc.), 6238 S. Princeton Ave., 7:30 p. m.
453	Engineers (Loc.), 35th and Wood Sts.
141	Engineers (Loc.), 424 E. 43rd St.
311	Firemen and Enginemen, 424 W. 43rd St.
1	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
2	Hod Carriers, 850 S. Halsted St., 8 p. m.
1	Horse Shoers, 736 W. Madison St.
132	Machinists, 346th and St. Clair Ave.
134	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
134	Mach. of Way, 3311 S. Central Park Ave.
443	Mach. of Way, 63d and Cottage Grove Ave.
231	Mach. of Way, 1211 W. Taylor St.
237	Railway Carmen, 1444 S. Ashland Ave.
1264	Railway Carmen, 2040 W. Chicago Ave.
1	Sheet Metal, Block Yards, 45th and Wood St.
731	Teamsters, 325 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Telegraphers (Com.), 612 S. Clark St., 3:30 p. m.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

Take It or Leave It

DETROIT, Mich.—Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals still stands and no new proposal will be made, it was learned today

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

THE PARTY AT WORK

Full Calendar In Chicago

Local Chicago, Workers Party, is filling in every date on the calendar with some sort of activity destined to reach the workers with the message of our Party. If more dates were available, more demonstrations and meetings would surely be held. These are some of the affairs arranged for the immediate future.

Sunday, Jan. 20, Liebknecht Day. Young Workers League and Workers Party, Coliseum Annex, North Ave. and Hamlin Ave. Speakers William Z. Foster, Max Bedacht, Robert Minor, John Edwards, Peter Herd, and A. Mirroff.

Sunday, Jan. 27, Mass Meeting and Demonstration for Recognition of Soviet Russia and Relief for Workers' Germany, at Ashland Auditorium. Speakers, Prof. Morse Lovett, Max Silinsky, Albert Johnson, J. P. Cannon, and Max Bedacht.

Friday, Feb. 1, Mass Meeting for Freedom for the Philippines, at Shoenhofen Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee. Speakers, Pedro Guevara, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, member of congress, organizer of the Seamens Union of the Philippines and leader of the first strike on the Philippine Islands. Other speakers, C. E. Ruthenberg and Jay Lovestone.

Friday, Feb. 8, Lenin Memorial Meeting, Auditorium.

Saturday, Feb. 16, at the Ashland Auditorium, Second Annual Red Revue Masquerade Ball. Benefit Daily Worker and Labor Defense.

Every Sunday Evening, Local Chicago is conducting an Open Forum at the Labor Lyceum Building, 240 W. State St. Corinthian Hall, Sunday, Jan. 20, James P. Cannon speaks and Sunday, Jan. 27, Jay Lovestone of the Communists. Sunday Jan. 27, J. Whiteman, writer and lecturer on the African Blood Brotherhood, speaks on the subject, "The Racial Prejudice."

The Workers Party School. The first year course of the Workers Party School is nearly completed. The remaining few lectures will be given by Max Bedacht, Earl Browder, Robert Minor and Martin Abern. The second course, which will deal with the history of the American labor movement including the trade unions, labor political parties and economics is now in preparation. Branch Secretaries are empowered to make enrollments in their branches for this second course. Anyone enrolling now and paying the fee of $2.25 will receive the balance of the first course gratis. Our branches are also urged to request their members to attend the school to make regular reports to the branches of the subjects they have been studying. This school offers an opportunity that every Party member should take advantage of.

Some Branch Meetings

Following are the meeting places of Chicago, English Branches:

South Side Branch, every first and third Thursday 8 P. M., at Community Center, 3201 S. Wabash Ave.

Irving Park Branch, every first and third Monday at 4021 N. Drake Ave. Monday, Jan. 21, lecture by Max Bedacht, subject, "The Present Situation in Germany."

Mid-City Branch, every first and third Wednesday, at Emmet Memorial Hall, Taylor and Ogden Ave.

Bridgeport Branch, every second and fourth Wednesday at 3600 S. Union Ave

— Cicero Branch, meets on call at Italian Hall, 1402 S. 61st Ct.

North Side Branch, every first and third Monday, at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St.

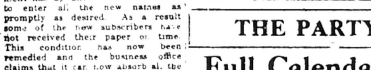
North West Side Branch, every second and fourth Tuesday at Workers Lyceum, 2732 Hirsch Boul. Tuesday Jan 22, discussion on Party Reorganization.

Douglas Park Branch, every first and third Monday, at 2733 Douglas Boul.

Englewood Branch, every fourth Wednesday at Carpenters Hall, 6414 S. Halsted St.

Watch for Article No. 4 of this series. General remarks on the activities of the Children's Groups.

COMMUNIST CHILDREN'S COLUMN



HOW WE START TO ORGANIZE A CHILDREN'S GROUP

ARTICLE No. 3

Nothing in the world is easier than to attract children. Youths, boys and girls of the Young Workers League, go in a group to the place where children are—to the evenings, in parks, public playgrounds, or at some other recreation. They watch the children, join in and gradually and tactfully join in their games, perhaps teaching them a new circle game. Soon the leaders of the children are attracted, an approach to pass to the game. After a time when the leaders are attracted they "Shall we start a group?" At first the children will be suspicious of the [illegible] but will eventually they will [illegible] different suggestions [illegible] other revolutionary song.

[illegible] will [illegible] against [illegible] without [illegible] children [illegible] when we [illegible] a [illegible] and [illegible] these [illegible] we distribute [illegible] Young Comrade [illegible] the children [illegible] are children, meetings [illegible] Would you like to come.

Or else we go during the working class parties in the trade union hall, or that the house or some other room or park or garden we meet these days. Let the children come. The children after beg their parents for permission to attend and they bring their friends and playmates. Children are natural agitators.

Of course there are cases where the parents refuse to permit the children to come. The mass of the adult working class is extremely petty bourgeois in its home life. These parents are made the subjects of special attention of the Junior Leaders. Special parents evenings and conferences are organized in public recreation rooms, whatever be created a closer bond between the adults and the children. Incidentally, by this means many a working class father or mother previously antagonistic or indifferent, is won to our cause. There are instances where the adults are coercive, but not for long. If the child is determined and energetic it opposes the will of reactionary or backward parents and attends the meetings despite the prohibition of the parents. More sensitive children endure great inner conflicts and only these especially need great understanding and patience is used. The active measures which are used by our leaders depend upon whether the parents are merely backward workers or conscious reactionaries and social patriots.

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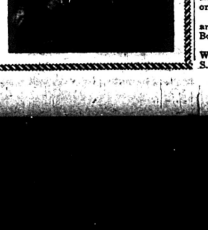

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Liebknecht Day—Day of New Tasks.

International Liebknecht Day will soon be celebrated in this country. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, leaders of the German Spartacists (Communists) were brutally murdered Jan. 15, 1919, by the Kaiser's officers, with the connivance of the German Socialist ministers. These same Social-Democrats have since betrayed the German workers in more ways than one.

All over the world, on Liebknecht Day, the enlightened working youth pay homage to the work of Karl Liebknecht in behalf of the young toilers. It is not a day for mourning; but rather it is a day of activities in setting new and more difficult tasks before the young.

In the United States, Liebknecht Day is celebrated under the auspices of the Young Workers League of America. The new tasks to be stressed is the widening and the intensifying of the "Hands off Workers' Germany" campaign and the gathering of funds for the relief of the starving German workers and their families. Then, too, the anti-military activities in this country receive a push on Liebknecht Day.

Shop Unit Contest On

Organization on the basis of shop units (also known as shop nuclei) is proving to be the direct road to a mass revolutionary organization of adult and youth in Germany. Of course, conditions play their very important part.

From England we get the news that a large number of shop units are being formed by the young British toilers in the steel mills, ship yards and coal mines.

At the fourth bureau session of the Young Communist International, held last summer, there arose a verbal contest as to which country was more suitable for the immediate organization of shop units, the United States or Great Britain.

In practice Great Britain is winning out. The Young Communist League there has by actual count more shop units than there exist in the United States. By no trick of explanation can the members of the Young Workers League be said to be asleep, tho, the work of shop unit organization is progressing fast over a very wide territory. Our field being larger we will undoubtedly produce a bigger crop than the British Y. C. L.—tho we might need more time for cultivation.

Religionists Admit They're Bad Eggs

Anti-religious offensives take up a goodly share of the time of the Young Communist League of Russia. Seeped in superstition, the Russian peasant makes a difficult pupil, and the youth in Russia are the educators.

Religion is a problem that is not peculiar to the Russians. All revolutionary organizations must constantly let down the cudgel with a smart tap on the head of this ally [illegible]. Especially the youth should perform this function.

In speaking of religion it brings a smile to the face of "unbelievers," when they hear their religionist enemies admit (this is from "The Vineyard of the East," a paper for the devout), that "The Christian people do not live Christ-like lives. In fact their lives are no better than those of the Pagans and unbelievers, and, [illegible] sometimes even worse." Only the cloak of religion is supposed to excuse their missteps

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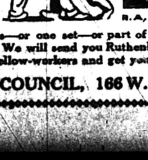

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Military Efficiency

The superhuman efficiency of military and naval men and, of course, of the departments that supervise and direct their all-important activities in this imperialistic period is one of the favorite themes of the publicity agents of capitalism.

Recently, however, a succession of severe shocks has been sustained by the gullible ones who swallow this bunk. To persons of a gentle disposition who, like ourselves, suffer keenly by reason of such unfortunate occurrences, it seems that since seven of our colony-grabbing destroyers tried to climb the mountain ranges lying just east of the Pacific coast, not a day has passed that does not bring similar tidings.

Just at present one of our warships—the Tacoma—sent to southern waters to convey a message of light and hope to the natives of those parts who were growing restive under the exactions of American bankers—is aground. The shore, unbeknownst to the efficient commander, was too close to the water.

The Shenandoah, built for us by German mechanics and the pride of our air-fleet despite its Hunnish origin, also slipped its moorings recently and, if we are to believe Secretary of the Navy Denby, all because it was stabled hastily and some inexperienced cowhand tied it up with a bow-knot which the wind blew loose.

Numerous other examples of the efficiency of military and naval experts occur to us, but space is scarce. We have not the slightest doubt that nothing like the machine-like precision of our gallant defenders of profit, interest and rent has ever been seen by man, but a little more knowledge of common things like the weather and the inertia of matter would apparently reduce the casualty list.

Seriously, we venture to say that no more incompetent and conceited gang of parasites ever lived upon the underlying population than these same exponents of an efficiency that exists only in the minds of "drum and trumpet" historians—ancient and modern.

Is there any connection between the publication of the Bok peace plan and the midnight flight of the Shenandoah?

False Friends

The attempt made by the industrial magnates who met in Chicago recently under the auspices of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association to pass themselves off as friends of the farmers.

It was an obvious effort to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery that is now being developed with the object of bringing together politically the forces of the two great producing elements in American life, the working farmers and industrial workers. But the capitalists and financiers have so discredited themselves with the farmers that more than soft phrases or flattery are necessary to convince the exploited farmers that their interests and those of the mortgage sharps are identical.

Benjamin W. Marsh, Managing Director of the Farmers' National Council and a conservative, saw in the Chicago manufacturers' conference "an ill disguised effort to break up the farmer-labor combination." He goes on to say: "This is shown by the vicious attacks made by speakers upon labor and the farmer combination with labor. It will strengthen the farmer-labor combination as most of the spokesmen there for the farmer have been kicked out of farmer organizations. The resolutions and actions of the packed convention mean nothing. It is simply an alibi for the labor-baiters of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association."

The alleged farmers who represented themselves as friends of labor at the plute gathering are merely decoy ducks sent out to catch the unwary. They are false friends and the farmers will treat them as such. The growing spirit of solidarity between exploited farmer and industrial worker is causing the American ruling classes anxious moments and they frantically try to save the situation with bluff.

Mr. F. A. Pattison, of the Committee of Forty-eight, a political party in itself the now considerably reduced in number, sent a letter to Robert M. LaFollette, calling on the Wisconsin Senator to place himself at the head of a third party. Perhaps Mr. LaFollette is hard of hearing, but he has not replied, yet.

The Hibben Case

Because Captain Paxton Hibben, of the Officers' Reserve Corps, refuses to act in harmony with the reactionary capitalist class ruled by the class-conscious Administration, he is threatened by the Chicago Hun from the army as a dangerous person.

He is now undergoing trial before a military board and the charge against him is that he is in favor of recognizing the Russian Soviet Republic contrary to the policy of Charles Evans Hughes and the Department of Justice.

This attack on the freedom of expression of Captain Hibben for taking the side of the progressive forces in American public life is in striking contrast to the attitude of the government toward Admiral Sims, the Anglophile and jingo who committed this government in advance to war on the side of England and openly expressed his regard for reaction everywhere. The Admiral was not even slapped on the wrist the his Pro-Imperial vaporings caused several storms of disapproval to beat against the White House doors.

But Hibben is guilty of a real crime in the eyes of the capitalist class whose faithful servant the United States government is. He has committed the unforgivable sin of sympathising with the Russian workers and peasants who are trying to establish a real democracy on the ruins of Czarism. Had he spent his time glorifying Mussolini or some other capitalist dictator not court martial but high honors would be his portion. The trial of this officer only serves to emphasize our contention that this spurious democracy of ours is only a dictatorship in disguise. It depends on its armed forces to maintain itself and the least indication of liberalism among the army or navy causes the dictators to tremble with fear.

Unless LaFollette gets down to business pretty soon, Calvin Coolidge will have Magnus Johnson milked of all his radicalism, Senator Ladd consigned to the lumberyard and Senator Frazier completely at sea. At this rate it should not take Coolidge long to reduce his enemies to their native element.

Coal, Union and Non-Union

The growth in productive capacity of the non-union coal fields and the prospects of a strike in the bituminous coal industry beginning the first of April are intimately related.

There has been a well-planned campaign engaged in by the coal operators' association, backed by the steel trust, to increase production in those fields where the United Mine Workers of America are either entirely unorganized or have but little foothold.

The center of the efforts in this direction has been West Virginia and it is in this that is found the explanation of the bitter and bloody struggle waged in that state to exterminate the union. West Virginia coal fields are among the richest, if not the richest, in the nation. No mine started in West Virginia has ever failed nor has a mine ever failed to pay from the time the first ton was mined. In this fabulously rich coal belt, where thousands of acres of undeveloped coal lands, owned by individuals who never saw their property, is being conducted a program of expansion designed to flood the eastern and middle-western markets with coal produced so cheaply by underpaid labor that unionized fields cannot compete.

Agreements between the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators have always taken into consideration certain special conditions in what is known as the "competitive field"—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and part of Pennsylvania. The influx of nonunion coal is rapidly rendering these special conditions non-existent and the United Mine Workers of America have but two alternatives—to lower their wages approximately to the level of the competitive non-union districts like West Virginia which means surrender to the bosses; or to mobilize the full strength of the organization behind an organization campaign in West Virginia, Kentucky and other southern states.

The life of the coal miners organization depends upon the rapid unionization of these districts just as the success of the offensive of the coal operators depends upon the rapidity with which the output of non-union coal can be increased and unionized mines forced to close.

What fighting spirit and stamina is left in the United Mine Workers after the deliberate bounding of the left wing elements, the expulsion of Alex Howatt, the revocation of the charters of district after district that did not line up with the Lewis machine, the policy of collaboration with the blackest agencies of American capitalism, will be shown at the convention of the organization that meets next Tuesday in Indianapolis.

We do not believe that the United Mine Workers of America can stand two years more of the united front of officials and employers against those members of the union who want a clear-cut policy of organization, a class party to fight the battles of labor on the parliamentary field, protection of foreign-born workers and a general policy of amalgamation for the American labor movement of which they are part.

Samuel Insull, the Chicago traction magnate, can subsidize the local Civic Opera Company but he cannot afford to give the unfortunate victims of antiquated transportation, who pay seven cents to ride in his street cars, a little heat during the zero weather.

AS WE SEE IT

By A. J. CHYZ

The Russian army is now 1,500,000 strong. The Russian people number 140,000,000. The Russian army therefore is 1.07 per cent of the population. Compare this with the army of Wrangel. The army is supported by the people. It enjoys their confidence. It is supported by the peasants and workers. That is why the Soviet government is so strong. Wrangel's army is supported by the French, English and American governments. Von Wrangel. The boy is in New York, getting a kick into the game. He is one of the good-looking "of dese city's four hundred.

• • •

Wrangel's army and navy are now actively engaged in overthrowing some workers' government. They are simply going as scabs and helping to lower the wages of the workers of Yugo-Slavia and Bulgaria. They work for six dollars a month, live in huts built by themselves and are ready to be shipped anywhere at short notice. They have won the reputation of being excellent workmen, says the Baltimore Sun. When the Bulgarian Fascisti overthrow the Peasant government of that country, Wrangel's troops will be used against the peasants. They are ready for any kind, the dirty work, the dirtier the better.

• • •

We are informed that when Mr. Asquith, the Liberal leader, finished his speech supporting the no confidence vote of the Polish Labor party, two English princess leaned over from their seats in the gallery and smiled at the thought of the king being surrounded by labor advisors. The king may not be overburdened with intelligence but the British ruling class whose puppet the king is, have no fear that the lackey Ramsay Mac Donald is going to give his Majesty any advice that would injure the safety of his realm.

• • •

King Tut-ankh-Amen has a rival. Another king by the name of Ay-he made it snappy—appears to have made himself a tomb and now "Tut" is playing second fiddle to Ay. It is always thus. The public mind is fickle. So long as "Tut" was the only mummy in the valley, he had the front page but he is now pushed off the boards by his more easily pronounced competitor. King "Tut" was born in a place where there was nothing in the name, but vowels and consonants.

• • •

Judge Landis, the $50,000 per year baseball purist, friend of Samuel Gompers and enemy of human progress is wroth over the release of the war prisoners by President Coolidge. This judicial ignorsmus is fond of making threats of physical violence against any American citizen who is gifted with at least ordinary intelligence. Speaking to a gang of railroad officers he urged them to go to the polls and vote against all those aspirants to public office who showed even the slightest leaning toward common decency during the war. "Paste them one for me" was the final exhortation of Landis.

• • •

In the early edition of the Jan. 18, sue of the Chicago Tribune, the Tea Pot scandal claimed the eight column headline. But in the meantime news of the latest amorous adventure of a clergyman hit the editor's eye and the love pirate's escapade crowded Daugherty, Fall and Company into a corner. It gives the clergyman credit, they make good newspaper copy. They give women whose time hangs heavily on their hands an opportunity to live dangerously.

• • •

What's the mater with the Riga correspondent of the Chicago Tribune? Trotsky has not killed himself, arrested Lenin, married a Bulgarian Princess, or made a trillion rubles on the Bourse, for over twenty-four hours. Perhaps the lips of Riga's principal liars are frozen by a below-zero wave.

• • •

Another new record was established in the growth of democracy in Europe when King Albert of Belgium, on his way from the hunt, hopped on a street car and paid his fare. The only surprising thing about it is that he paid his fare. He generally "bums" his ride.

• • •

The American Legion "patriot" who was obviously commissioned to violate the laws the German Republic in an endeavor to kidnap the wealthy draft evader, Grover Cleveland Bergdoll and drew a fifteen month prison sentence for his failure is now the object of tender solicitude from the American capitalist press and the idle matrons of Chicago's Gold Coast. It is significant that camparatively little interest was manifested in this thug's welfare until a few days ago. It is rumored that the cause of this sudden flurry of excitement is a threat on the part of Griffis to tell the whole truth of the episode which resulted in the killing of one man and the wounding of another. If Griffis were allowed to tell his story it is the general opinion that the names of several prominent American citizens would be mentioned. Hence the hurry to turn Griffis loose.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—[Special]—The child labor amendment, passed by Senator Copeland because a federal law such is not voted by the Supreme Court, does will be a tax of $100 on every article produced or imported into the United States. This bill is greeted with the idea of putting down the gun man's death toll, which at present distinguishes our country as the most murderous on earth. Any child knows that such a law would do nothing of the kind, as increase in price of the instruments of a profession must be made up by increased revenue and activity thereof.

May will such a law put an end to the worst form of gun-toting, the arming of private guards by manufacturers for the purpose of intimidating workers. The gunman is essential to the maintenance of the capitalist order, and the bosses' private armies will have their guns whether the tax is paid or evaded.

The effect and the real purpose of this law is by disarming the workers to make more secure the terrorists, official and unofficial, whose life function it is to turn gun muzzles against the workers. A maxim of class warfare is to disarm your opponents, do it legally and constitutionally if you can, but if as in this case you must forget the constitution—do it anyway. Senator Copeland writes a plain lesson of the kind that workers need to read—and understand.

Copeland would change the constitutional "Bill of Rights" to read "The right of the people to bear arms (in the interests of their employers) shall not be questioned—(otherwise it is verboten)."

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TREASURES ON THE WORKERS' BOOKSHELF

The Persecution Politics of Mitchell Palmer, by Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of the U. S. from 1913-1921. Published by Charles H. Kerr & Co. Portside Pocket Library Department.

THREE days of Secretary of State Hughes' effort to create a good name in order to cover up the reality of his attitude toward Mexico, this book of the former Assistant Secretary of Labor Post is a most timely thing. The [illegible] procedure of Attorney General Palmer and his [illegible] are described.

Following his striking picture of the nation-wide raid, Mr. Post takes up typical cases of those arrested and shows over and over again the ability of the charges against the victims of the raid. He deals in detail with his own action on many cases, namely those which were given unusual publicity by the [illegible] against him. The [illegible] findings are described.

[illegible] is a timely and valuable book for Mr. Post has had [illegible] experience and is a keen student of [illegible] character. It is an [illegible] of the Communist Movement in the United States, [illegible] an attack [illegible] which has [illegible] the reactionaries directed against it by the [illegible] government [illegible] the workers of this [illegible] principles and [illegible] leadership, [illegible] a movement which [illegible] destroyed. In its [illegible] victory over Palmer's minions there is determination and spirit which promises future [illegible]

Persecution Politics, by Carleton Beals. New York: B. W. Huebsch. Price $5.00.

Anyone who want to know what is [illegible] in the struggle between Obregon and De La Huerta cannot do better than to turn to this book by Carleton Beals. In it one finds the key to the maze of revolutions and counter-revolutions which have shaken Mexico during the past ten years.

The impression gained from reading Mr. Beals is that the struggle which was begun when Cortes invaded Mexico four hundred years ago is still going on. Eighty-five per cent of the population of Mexico he tells us is still Indian or of a mixed racial group. There still exists in Mexico the racial antagonism between the Aztec rulers of the land of the time of Cortes and the more peaceable Mayan and these antagonisms are played upon by the rulers of today in their name to maintain their position as a privileged class and to support the various groups of foreign capitalists who are exploiting Mexico.

In his analysis of the social frabric of Mexico, which composes part three of the book, Mr. Beals presents a picture of an exploited class sunk into poverty and degradation and a prosperous ruling class such as is hardly equalled anywhere on the face of the earth today. It is any wonder that Mexicans are ready to take up arms, and fight at the slightest provocation of anything better for themselves when it is known that millions of workers are forced to live on "kidneys, intestines, stomach linings" and to eke out this diet with "rats, squirrels, ditch-eels and maguey worms?"

American capitalists, according to the figures given, own about half of the wealth of Mexico, which is a sufficient explanation of the intervention and threats of intervention in Mexican affairs by the government of this country. Mexico is shown, in the facts cited by Mr. Beals in regard to the economic interests of the American capitalists and the activities of the American government, as a classic example of the working of imperialism.

GREETINGS!

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and

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THE DAILY WORKER.

SECOND SECTION

January 19, 1924. This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

OUR PARTY--THREE TENDENCIES

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

Executive Secretary, Workers Party

The discussions in the Workers Party before the last convention and the alignments in the convention itself have brought out the fact clearly that there are at the present time three tendencies developing within the party. It is important that the members of the party understand what these tendencies are.

It is only thru frank discussion of these tendencies and rejection of false policies that the party can be kept on the road, which during the past year, enabled it to make the great progress which was so signally recognized in the greetings of the Communist International to the third convention.

The First Tendency

The majority of the members of our party came into the Communist Movement from the Socialist Party. It is not at all surprising that some of these members carried with them into the Workers Party some of the ideas which dominated their thinking while in the Socialist Party.

It was from the Left Wing of the Socialist Party that we inherited our membership and this Left Wing sprang up in part from the former "impossibilist" group of the Socialist Party. This group was, quite correctly, opposed to the "immediate demands" of the Socialist Party. It argued that it was impossible to achieve anything for the workers under the capitalist system and therefore the role of party should be to carry on propaganda and education for the revolution. It offered no program of revolutionary struggles in opposition to the reformist campaign of the dominant faction of the Socialist Party. Its viewpoint was well characterized as "impossibilist," for in effect its attitude was: Nothing can be achieved before the revolution, so our task is merely the educational work of preparing as many workers as possible for the revolution thru educational work along the line of Marxian science.

Actually this group was afraid of struggle in any form. Even the reformist struggles of the Socialist Party were an indication of life. The "impossibilists" preferred to attend branch meetings and discuss the fine points of the theory of surplus value or the materialist conception of history than to mix into the actually fighting. In the worst form this "impossibilist" viewpoint manifested itself in the "spittoon philosophers" who infested most Socialist headquarters discussing the coming revolution but never turn their hand to help build up the force which would bring that revolution.

It is this same tendency which manifests itself today in our party in the group which argues that we are in the period of educational and propaganda work and that our most important task is to build up our party, not thru participating in the actual class struggles in this country, but by winning workers for our party thru the method of propaganda and education.

This group was or is opposed to the united front policy. It was, or is, opposed to the labor party policy of the party. It made up the opposition to the Third Party policy proposed by the C. E. C. It is afraid of policies which mean actual participation in the rough and tumble fighting of the class struggle. It is so much nicer to have a party with educational forums and lectures, with stupid papers discussing the fine points of Marxian science and branch meetings which are taked up with similar discussions.

This group is afraid of venturing out into the stormy sea of reality. On that sea there are great waves dashing here and there. One is apt to get knocked about a bit if one cannot steer a straight course, if one is not entirely certain of the way one is going and does not have a firm hand on the rudder. Why venture upon that stormy sea when one can have a nice self-admiration society in the form of a party of propaganda and education! It calls policies which take the party out into the stormy seas of the class struggle "adventurism".

This is the tendency of the Lore group on the right of our party. This tendency also has its expression in that pseudo leftism which wanted to stay underground. These "leftists" were for the underground for the same reason that the "right" is for a party or education and propaganda. They are afraid of actual fighting of the class struggle and the underground was the best hiding place from such fighting. It is therefore not at all surprising that Wegenknecht and Lindgren are the allies of Lore in this new group in the party.

Salutsky, outside of the party, represents this same tendency. Salutsky was expelled from the party for his betrayal in refusing to fight for the party in the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action. We are in the period when our party must be a party of propaganda and education, he argued in his defense. Therefore we had no business to be knocking at the door of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, and why should I fight for the party when it is where it has no business to be!

The Second Tendency

The members of the party who represent the second tendency have quite different antecedents. They come into the party from industrial organizations, from the trade unions and from the I. W. W. They have been in the actual fighting of the class struggle on the industrial field and they do not shrink from that fighting.

Because of their origin and their past experiences the members of this group are, however, apt to look at the party policies from a biased viewpoint. They are apt to overstress the industrial side of the party work and to judge of the correctness of party policies from the standpoint exclusively, or if not exclusively at least give the greatest weight to effect of those policies upon the standing of the party in the trade unions.

The party as a whole has helped to strengthen this tendency because of the emphasis placed upon the work in the trade unions by the party during the last year or two. It required heroic efforts to induce the members of the party who were infected by dual union ideas and almost completely divorced from the trade unions to go to work in the trade unions. In pounding away so steadily and emphasizing the need of every member becoming a member of a trade union and carrying on party work there, we have pounded into the heads of some of our members the equally wrong idea that the work in the trade unions is the only thing of importance for a Communist party.

Thru our emphasis upon the industrial work we have actually made some of our members believe that the slogan of "Amalgamation" and the formation of industrial unions is an end in itself!

As a result of these factors we have the industrial tendency in the party.

It was the party members of this tendency who were strongly opposed to the policy of the C. E. C. after the July 3rd convention, in setting down as the party policy that we must aid in the work of the organizing the Federated Farmer-Labor as an actual party. The opposition engendered thru the organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party made itself felt most strongly on the industrial field. The political struggle for the Federated interfered with the progress of purely industrial policies, and for those who overemphasized the industrial policies this was a condemnation of the policy of aiding in the organization of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

This tendency was expressed by Comrade Foster in his speech in the New York District Convention, in which he said that the main reason he was for the Third Party policy of the C. E. C. was not because the formation of a petty bourgeois Third Party would weaken the capitalized capitalist power, but because a LaFollette split from the old parties and the formation of a Third Party would split the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor and help to smash the power of Gompers.

This tendency is also apt to look askance upon campaigns to win the support of the exploited farmers and to neglect the great mass of unorganized workers.

The danger of this tendency, unless it has its counterpoise in the party, is that the party will become the instrument for achieving certain transformations in the trade union movement, in place of the trade union movement becoming, thru the work of the party there, its instrument in achieving the political ends which a communist party exists to achieve. And this is the conquering of political power for the workers and farmers.

The Third Tendency

It is the third tendency which dominated the policies of the party during the past year, and which, with the help and co-operation of the second group, achieved the progress which our party made during that year.

This group is for the trade union work of the party. It helped to initiate this work and has given the struggle to force our members into the unions and into the work there its complete support. It is whole-heartedly for the party policies in this field and has never wavered in developing the industrial work of the party further and farther.

The trade union work means to the third group the means of strengthening the influence and building up the party. It is free from the tendency of thinking of our program in the unions as a goal in itself.

While thus, and for the purposes stated, supporting the industrial work, it lays at least equal emphasis upon the political campaigns of the party. It sees in political campaigns the means of gaining influence and building up the party as well as in the industrial policies of the party. It seeks to throw the party into actions which will win for it the support of the wide masses of unorganized as well as the organized workers. It is for policies which will win for the party influence among the masses of exploited farmers.

This group is for throwing the party into every political or industrial struggle which affects the lives of the workers and farmers of the country. It has no fear of the stormy seas of actual struggle. It has confidence in its fundamental communist principles will enable it to hold the rudder firmly and steer our party safely thru the storm-vext seas. It may make minor errors of judgment, but not major errors of policy.

To the group which desires to make of our party an organization of education and propaganda, this group says: You will never build up a party thru your methods. Your party of propaganda and education will be a lifeless spineless sectarian self-admiration society, but not a living force in the lives of the workers of this country. To the industrial group, this third tendency says: You must subordinate your industrial program to the political struggles of the party. The political policies of the party must dominate over the industrial work.

The third tendency, of which I count myself in the matter of policies, which Comrade Pepper has strongly expressed in his work in the party, represents those policies which if put into effect will continue the upbuilding and strengthening of party which we have achieved during the past year and make it a revolutionary power in this country.

The Convention Result

The abnormal result of the last convention is in the fact that the alliance between the second and third group, the industrial group and political was broken and a majority formed in the convention by an alliance of the first, sectarian group and the industrial group. Such an alliance does not make for the health and progress of the party. It is an alliance and co-operation between the second and third tendencies which brought the progress of the last year. The renewal of that alliance and co-operation will assure the future progress of the party.

A UNITED EFFORT

For a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

DIGGING COAL.

THE OCTOBER COUNTER-REVOLUTION

By E. WEBER

[Note: This article is the official statement of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Germany (the writer is one of the leading members of the Party.)]

I. The Policy of the Communist Party of Germany

[illegible] determined that Fascism [illegible] present the real [illegible] century. It made it [illegible] the means that Fascism [illegible] a good deal of its force [illegible] against the [illegible] Parliamentary [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE TAXATION TANGLE - - -

By JAY LOVESTONE

PERHAPS the most pressing problem before Congress today is taxation.

Taxation is a question which vitally affects every farmer, every worker, the family of every farmer and worker.

The total gross debt of the [illegible] and County [illegible] $61,455,000. The [illegible] $7,000,000. The [illegible] $68,455,000. In this period the national debt increased nearly [illegible] billion dollars, $22,000,000 [illegible] $1,000,000 [illegible] $1,000,000 [illegible] $1

"A WEEK" - - - By IURY LIBEDINSKY

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The writer, Iury Libedinsky, may not be as accomplished a stylist as some of his other young writers in Soviet Russia, but he does possess the art of narration. He is not of the modernist school, as for instance the great young Russian writer, Boris Pilniak, but he cannot escape his individual shadow. The book is dynamic, swift-moving, not too long drawn out, dramatic. It lights up the revolutionary period, or rather the period when the gains of the Revolution have to be conserved and extended. The revolution is no longer a matter of political tracts, but is dramatized, visualized. It becomes vivid and real.

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The giggling comrades could not understand the fundamentally revolutionary significance of the fact of leading a city workers, a typical trade unionist, appearing as an ardent advocate of the idea of the solidarity of workers and Farmers and of the revolutionary resolution of the Central Executive Committee on agriculture, as a fervent opponent of the idea that the Communists shall attempt to assume leadership of the rebellious farmers.

Not a Temporary Bankruptcy.

Our Party must understand that the most important revolutionary fact of our last Party Convention was our stand on the agricultural crisis in the United States and our bold attempt to place ourselves at the head of the farmers' revolt.

I know there is a big opposition in our Party to that idea. Many comrades think that we overemphasize the importance of the farmers, that through our agricultural work we divert precious forces from the work in the labor movement, in the trade unions, or from direct Communist propaganda. Many comrades maintain the opinion that the farmers are a born counter-revolutionary class, inseparably bound to private property, and that therefore, an alliance between Communists and farmers will only sell our revolutionary virginity. Many comrades think that the bankruptcy of the farmers is something temporary. They say that one or two good crops, and the farmers who are discontented today will be again conservative citizens.

We must state emphatically that these comrades do not understand how to analyze the most elemental facts of American social and political life. The bankruptcy of the farmers is not something temporary. The last crop was one of the best in the history of the United States. The deepest cause of the bankruptcy of the farmers is the unbridgeable internal conflicts of capitalism itself. The final, the imperialist, phase of capitalism has created, thru the trusts, an absolute monopoly on industrial products. The farmers must pay for industrial products, the prices dictated to them by the trusts, and they are forced to sell their products at less than the cost of production. And ruling capitalism has no remedy for the farmers. President Coolidge declared that the farmers must help themselves. At the same time, the government power, which is in the hands of the trusts, concentrates its gigantic and ever growing force, for the deliberate ruination of millions of farmers.

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The government itself has to admit that not less than 23¼ per cent of the owner farmers are bankrupt.

In 1922 no less than two million farmers and their families left the farms. In 1923 it is estimated that not less than three million farmers and their families were forced to abandon their land. And millions more are only tolerated by the mortgage-holding bankers because the bankers can do nothing with the land, because the cultivation of the land by farm-laborers would cost more than the products which can be produced.

At the same time that the owner-farmers are being ruined by the millions, the trend of tenancy is dangerously and rapidly growing.

A Part of the World Crisis

We see before us the madness of capitalism grown to imperialism in its final development. Great Britain and Germany are faced with the problem of reducing their industrial working class by many millions. Unemployment as a mass phenomenon is menacing them ever more. There is no hope for selling industrial products to an impoverished world, and there is no hope, therefore, of feeding the British and German industrial population. And at the same time there is the enormous agricultural crisis in the United States. Millions of farmers are unemployed, the acreage of cultivated land is shrinking more and more, simply because the farmers cannot sell their products at such prices as will make it possible for them at least to receive wages for their labor. We must understand that the reduction of the farming class in the United States is one side of that same process, the other side of which is the reduction of the industrial working class in Great Britain and Germany.

Many comrades do not realize the tremendous revolutionary significance of the agricultural crisis in the United States. Many comrades see only the proud industrial structure of the trusts, the lofty financial edifice of the banks, and they think that American capitalism is basically sound and does not feel a particle of the convulsion caused by the world war.

The world crisis of capitalism does not follow a fixed pattern. It started on the industrial side in Germany and Great Britain, but it attacks the agricultural state then the new and ruthless capitalism.

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The Capitalist Shadow on the Farm.

the economic laws of capitalism drive the farmers inevitably into bankruptcy, that they lower the standard of living of the farmers to that of the Russian peasants of Czarist times, and lead to inevitable and complete expropriation of the farming masses. A process of the greatest historical import is taking place before our eyes. A process which finds its counterpart only in the expropriation of foreign countries, and renders the monopoly of the trusts impenetrable.

The Third Party and Labor Party movements represents nothing else than the political expression of the terrible bankruptcy and misery of farmers under these circumstances, considered persist in declaring that we must sit comfortably "on our fences" and patiently prescribe (as they imagine) that the crisis of the industrial side of capitalism must soon "end," forgetting seeing the existing agricultural crisis, it shows that these comrades do not understand the most elementary duty of revolutionary Marxists, namely, to analyze, and reckon with, facts as they are.

The Farmers and the Proletarian Revolution.

We can arrive at the correct estimation of the importance of the farmers for the communist movement only if we connect it with the question of the proletarian revolution. That is long as the capitalist class can maintain its rule, there is no possibility or even hope of seeing into power.

That is true for every nation, but especially for the United States. We should not forget that the United States is not Russia, not even Germany or Great Britain. Industry in the United States is the most highly centralized and concentrated in the world. It controls only certain parts of our country. The United States is at the same time the greatest agricultural country of the world. The United States has a tremendous agricultural population. In this respect the United States resembles Russia more than it does Great Britain which has no agricultural population to speak of. And we ought to bear in mind that the overwhelming majority of industrial workers in our country are foreign-born, who, just because of this reason are greatly handicapped in their role of a political factor. The Workers Party, as a class party, is of the composition of the American working class, with its 25,000 members would play a seventeen fold greater political role if it had not contained by necessity seventeen foreign language federations. The bulk of the native-born workers are skilled workers and foremen, and belong to the labor aristocracy. It is of vital interest to our party to win over and influence as great a mass as possible of native-born English-speaking workers. But it is highly improbable that we can win over in the near future the majority of this labor aristocracy corrupted by imperialism. The farmers as a class represent a different picture than the working class. We have many first-and-fourth farmers, especially (Germans and Scandinavians) the bulk of the farmers are native-born Americans.

A revolutionary movement in the United States which embraces only the foreign-born proletarian workers of the basic industries, and only a narrow stratum of the native-born workers, has no real hope of gaining power without the support of the millions of native-born workingmen. Nor should we forget this fact, that in no country (with the exception of Russia) have the farmers such an old political tradition, or have made so many attempts at political upheaval against capitalist leadership (Greenback Party, Populist Party, Non-Partisan League) as in the United States. It is an unontested fact that (with the exception of Russia) in no other country is there such an old and deep-rooted tradition of political co-operation between farmers and city workers as in the United States. It would be political blindness not to grasp the gigantic importance of the fact that all these numerous farmer-labor parties, spontaneously sprung up, are everywhere the expression of a political alliance between city workers and farmer.

Guild Interests or Revolution?

It is not revolutionary Marxism, but on the contrary, a caricature of Marxism for communists to reject the alliance with the farmers in the name of proletarian purity. Marxism does not mean the representation of the interests of the working class narrowed to a guild basis. It means the representation of the general interests of the proletariat as a revolutionary class. We communists must conduct all our campaigns and actions in such a way as not to lose sight of the proletarian revolution

(Continued on page

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Who fell so hard for Walton. "The Oklahoma Leader" group were the ones who made him governor, and apparently he was the one who had the opportunity to expose his shortcomings. The followers of Wilson, who have repeatedly betrayed the labor movement, and then deposed by their own kind, are another in their critics. Those whom he has persisted to offend and have been let out, constitute another faction. Most of them know a lot of dirt about this fallen hero, and they tell it wherever they go. A few of these, however, feel that, altho Walton fell short of expectation and that he must take some responsibility to his own account, still he is an angel, besides his instincts and therefore should get back into office. Even some of the Klan and all who uphold the deposing of the Governor. Still another group are the workers in the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor officials who were not even invited when Walton took office.

The Anti-Klan movement has drifted into a distinct political party to wage a fight on the democratic and republican primaries with the Klan as the sole issue to defeat the candidates of the Ku Klux Klan. This political movement has little virtue, so far as labor is concerned. It does, however, have a decided effect on the labor struggle, for almost the entire state is divided Klan and Anti-Klan. In hotel lobbies, on trains, on the streets, in business houses and homes of Oklahoma, Jack Walton, the Klan and the Anti-Klan are the eternal topic.

Our elders ask, as we travel away from the scene of battle, if things are very exciting down there and we ask a score of editors and they say that everything, so far as action is concerned, is very quiet and only the editors and politicians are busy laying late are fanning the flames of hate.

The deplorable thing is that men and women, who should be devoting their time to the much neglected labor movement, in Oklahoma, are hating and bewitching each other, accusing each other of high crimes and misdemeanors.

The indictment of officials goes on. Those who started the action against Walton could not stop when once started and so some of the big capitalist officials have been dragged into the meshes of the law and stupid indicted along side the man they put in. Walton may become the next United States Senator because the Oklahoma farmer feels more than he thinks. So much does he despise the Klan, that he is swept by the flame of discontent which "Jack Walton's Paper" carriers in headlines that can be read a block away. Every Klan atrocity that has happened for years is played up as lurid as were the atrocities of the Germans during the war, while on the other hand, the "Flaming Cross" shines a brilliant red from many a high building or hill and the newsboys cry the sales of the Anti-Klan papers which shout to the nation of "red," Catholic, Jew, and negro domination which is but a smoke screen to hide the attack on labor.

In the midst of this muddle and mess the Workers Party is attempting to get a hearing for the farmer-labor movement. The "Daily Oklahoma," thanks to the kindly editor, is helping by giving eight column headlines with five column write ups of our coming into the state, and how we are going to "Capture the state of Oklahoma for Red Russia and to overthrow our sacred democratic institutions, and establish the Soviet."

We took little part in the Walton controversy and paid little heed to the "Oklahoman's" silly drivel; but we found that Walton had signed a text book law that contained an amendment ordering the school authorities to purchase no school books that advocate "The materialistic conception of history; i. e. Darwinian Evolution." Not Walton alone is guilty of this silly act of commanding the law of nature to stop in their orderly course, but most every one of the legislators voted for the bill, as amended, and it became a law with the sanction of the "reformers" of Oklahoma. Mentally and physically Oklahoma is fertile for cultivation, and the discontent that capitalism and its "black-hundred" are stirring to the boiling point, is helping us wonderfully along.

Oh, yes!—It's a Different Kind of Fertilizer!

In regard to an offer for Muscle Shoals, a Washington dispatch says in part: "The principal purpose of those back of the new offer, the secretary of state said, is the manufacture of fertilizer."

Will they allow them to compete with Congress?

THE PEN PUSHER.

Disasters Shenandoah Avoided

Four giant dirigibles of the Shenandoah type have met disaster within the past three years.

January 1, 1921—H-34, which flew from East Fortune, Scotland, across the Atlantic to New York and returned safely, was wrecked in a gale in Sweden, England.

August 24, 1921—ZR-2, built in England for the United States burst into flames, exploded, broke in two and fell near Hull, England, with loss of 42 lives.

February 21, 1922—The U. S. Army dirigible Roma exploded over Hampton Roads. 34 died of injuries.

December 21, 1923—French naval dirigible Dixmude struck by lightning and lost in Mediterranean storm; 50 lives lost.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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VANDERLIP SEES FASCIST MOVE IN ENGLAND

THE DAY FOR BRITISH TOIL TO WIN POWER

But It Is Still Long Way To Real Workers' Rule

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—British labor, insofar as it is represented by the British Labor Party, will take power today, unless Winston Churchill is able to lead enough liberals back into the Tory camp to make a Liberal-Labor majority impossible. This is believed here to be beyond the bounds of probability.

Experience in Other Lands.

Now that Labor rule with a socialistic tinge seems inevitable the experience of other countries and of British colonies under similar forms of government is giving a great deal of consolation to the vested interests. It is pointed out that France under the Briand—a former socialist-government, Australia under labor rule and Germany with a social-democratic regime, were the subject of no striking experiments in property ownership and control. It is believed that Ramsay MacDonald, who will be the Labor Party premier, will frown on any drastic changes; he is depended upon to discourage any outbreak of the group of Scottish and Welsh members with Communist tendencies and it is thought that he will deal in a more uncompromising manner with them than did the Baldwin government. As a matter of fact, while the Labor Party will be the government, this is only nominally so. Without the support of the Liberal Party led by Herbert Asquith, the Labor Party would be a minority in the House of Commons. This will exercise a restraining influence that will probably result in a compromise between the Liberal and Labor Party program with the Labor Party making the bulk of the concessions. This, at least, is the view of influential landholders and manufacturers who would have the most to lose by an unrestricted application of the capital levy plank of the Labor Party platform.

This Is the Worst.

Revision of the mothers pension law, increased old age pensions, extension of the free public school system and the sale of the large estates to farmers at nominal prices, is the worst that the economic rulers of Great Britain expect from the Labor Party government.

The foreign policy of the Labor Party as enunciated by Ramsay MacDonald differs but little from that of the Liberals. An attempt will be made to conciliate France and to arrive at an understanding on the question of German reparations. If France continues in her present recalcitrant mood, however, the collection of the French debt to Great Britain will be the next order of business. There is little doubt that pressure would be exerted by the placing of British-owned French government and commercial securities on the world markets; the demoralization of French finance that would result would create a serious situation that might lead to war but the Labor Party is firmer in its determination to do this than to institute a capital levy if the public utterances of Ram-

(Continued on page 2)

American Banker Says Dictator To Come from Labor-Liberal Ranks

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—In an interview today on the formation of a Labor Party government in Great Britain, Frank A. Vanderlip, noted financier and a recognized authority on international affairs, stated that unless British labor rises to its responsibilities there is a very considerable probability of the formation of a fascist movement in England similar to that which swept Benito Mussolini and his blackshirts into power in Italy.

"I was told by an Englishman whose position entitles him to speak with the utmost authority," Vanderlip said, "that a fascist movement is not at all improbable."

The danger, if any, in a British Labor government, the financier believes, would not be in its leaders. Vanderlip knows personally most of the men at the head of the party scheduled to go into power next week.

"British labor's problem is not in its leaders," according to Vanderlip, "but in those who are led. There is a radical element in the British Labor ite ranks that creates serious difficulties for the leaders.

"I hardly believe a labor government would attempt the much talked of "Capital Levy," he said. "The responsibility of government always exercises a sobering influence on parties and men. The Labor Party should not prove an exception."

"Who would be the Mussolini of Great Britain?" was asked.

"It might be Lloyd George," he replied, "if he were younger. But he is no longer a young man and he has personal relations which militate against him."

"MacDonald, possibly?"

"Well," the banker answered, "it would seem probable that the British men of the hour would come from the combination of labor and liberal groups which seems to be forming. MacDonald is not a man of great personal magnetism, but nobody knows what qualities he may show as Prime Minister."

ALL-POWERFUL, OIL

It Has Openly Seized the Government.

Labor Opposes Underwood.

BIRMINGHON. — Letters stating the opposition of the Alamaba State Federation of Labor to the candidacy of Sen. Oscar Underwood for the Democratic nomination for the presidency are being sent to the various state federations.

Hetch-Hetchy Strike off.

GROVELAND, Calif.—A short, spontaneous strike at the San Francisco irrigation project, Hetch-Hetchy has been called off again for the present. The men struck because they were compelled to eat their lunches standing knee-deep in water

The Land for the Users!

Mellon Tax Plan Draws Farm Labor Fire In Capital

WASHINGTON.—Labor and farmer organizations entered upon an informal coalition to oppose the Mellon tax program.

Working from different angles, but intent upon the same purpose, organized labor and farmers have joined forces to increase surtaxes above those provided by the Mellon plan and to reduce the normal tax on small incomes.

The farmers thru the National Federation of Farm Bureaus and the National Grange, have already begun the presentation of their case to Congress and the American Federation of Labor was scheduled to appear before the House Ways and Means Committee today.

The Labor Tax Plan, it was learned, authoritatively, would keep surtaxes at approximately their present level and would extinguish entirely all levies on incomes of less than $5,000.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer,

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

LOUISIANA LABOR PROTESTS USE OF ARMED POLICEMEN

Toilers Brave Weather to Register Indignation

NEW ORLEANS.—The Central Trades and Labor council at an indignation meeting in Lafayette square denounced the city administration for maintaining armed police at the plants of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., where members of the electrical brotherhood are on strike.

William Pollard, representing the international union, said "the present strike is not a violation of the contract by the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers."

Prominent labor men addressed the gathering of over 3000 who braved inclement weather to attend. Brass check newspapers devoted little or no space to the meeting.

LEFT DRIFT IN MEXICO IS ANALYZED

Fascisti Counter-Revolution Is Forcing Workers' Unity

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE

MEXICO CITY.—The appeal of the reaction to armed force has resulted in a veering to the left on the part of the government officials here. Arming of workers and peasants has given the armed forces, that most essential section of the mechanism of government, a more pronouncedly revolutionary character.

Cheer for the Workers.

It is a daily sight now to see peasant bodies, clad in their enormous and decorative straw sombreros, flaming serapes or blankets and costumes resembling a suit of white pajamas, come trudging along the city streets in little groups, bearing rifles of every description and degree of modernity, little rag sacks in place of knapsacks, and often a heavy saddle apparatus as well.

Similar groups of workers, often have bands on their hats bearing on a red background the black letters, Viva los Trabajodores (long live the workers.)

The more immediate political effect is the distinct change in governmental machinery. The Callistas, who control the executive, have controlled the upper house of the chamber of deputies, now control both houses.

They have carried the municipal election for the control of the city of Mexico, formerly in the hands of a Cooperatista government, have strengthened their control on the executive departments of the national government and have had their leaders named governors of many of the states.

Callistas Victorious.

In Puebla, where the governor joined the fascists, Lombardo Tolendano, former college president and intellectual with socialistic tendencies, has been appointed provisional governor. In Zacatecas, where there were rival legislatures and governors, Ezequiel Salcedo of the Mexican Federation of Labor has been named provisional governor. San Luis Potosi, claimed by two "legally elected" governors, Prieto Laurens, a fascist leader, and the agrarian candidate Aurelio Manrique has been awarded to the latter.

Carrillo May Be Alive.

The cry of grief that welled up from the depths of the lower classes of the republic on hearing of the execution of Felipe Carrillo, is slowly changing to a grimmer cry for retaliation and vengeance.

The conciliatory tone that marked governmental statements to the effect that once the rebellion was put down the government would be generous and merciful, has disappeared, and in its place one notes burning indignation in all official pronouncements. Calles, Cedillo, de Negri and other leaders of the agrarian and labor forces have issued statements with resentment. "Red" and "yellow" workers alike are clamoring for arms that they may march upon the fascisti. If the execution be a fact and the fascisti lose, the death of Felipe Carrillo is likely to cost them dear.

Excelsior, reactionary organ, throws doubt upon the fact of the death of Carrillo, however, in its editorial two days after the presidential communique.

It points out that the only warrant for believing it consists of a cable from the monetary commissioner of Yucatan who claims to have gotten the information from this country while he was in New York.

Excelsior points out that newspaper correspondents from the territory occupied by the fascisti do not confirm it but on the contrary seem to indicate that he is hiding somewhere in the Yucatan peninsula, after a successful escape from prison.

In that connection it is interesting to note that owing to broken communication, I have not yet been able at this late date definitely to verify the long officially-confirmed report of the execution of Heron Proal, leader of the striking tenants of Vera Cruz.

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

COMPLETE TEXT OF ZINOVIEV'S FAMOUS LETTER

Senator Lodge Read It Into Record of Congress

The DAILY WORKER this morning publishes the complete text of the now world-famous letter written by Gregory Zinoviev, Chairman of the Communist International, on the birth of The DAILY WORKER in the United States. This is the letter that was presented, in a garbled form, to the United States Senate by Senator Henry Cabob Lodge, of Massachusetts, head of the Committee on Foreign affairs, and published in the Congressional Record. Various interpretations have been given of it in the kept press. The accompanying translation was made from the original. The publication of the true translation is important, at this time, in view of the congressional investigation of the question of the Recognition of Soviet Russia to be started today by an investigating branch by Senator Borah, of Idaho. Zinoviev's letter follows:

* * *

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV

Chairman, Communist International

The appearance of a daily Communist newspaper in the English language in America, is a great event, not only for the American labor movement, but for the whole Communist International; and that is so particularly because the appearance of this newspaper was preceded by long and serious work of preparation by American Communists among the masses, the collection of funds among the workers, and considerable agitation in the trade unions, etc. The American workers whose spirits were dominated for many years at a stretch by the Gomperses and Hillquits are now beginning to bestir themselves and rally around the young Communist Party. To collect among the workers the funds necessary for the launching of a great daily newspaper in the English language in America is no easy matter. The American comrades worked at this task with perseverance, energy and success. We congratulate them warmly on this first success.

We still remember vividly how, approximately ten or eleven years ago, under the leadership of Comrade Lenin, we began just such an undertaking in Russia, how the vanguard of the Russian workers collected the necessary funds in Kopeks and half-Kopeks, in order to issue in Petrograd the first Bolshevist daily newspaper, the "Pravda." We remember, how Comrade Lenin gave his whole spirit to this thing, how he personally counted over the number of workers' groups which had responded to the appeal of the Bolsheviki and had

(Continued on page 6.)

MONTREAL.—Classes in economics for industrial workers may be established here thru a request for such action made at the last meeting of the international union of machinists, and referred to the Trades and Labor council for consideration. The same union asked the council to set up a committee to investigate the future of shipbuilding in Canada as a means of providing a remedy for unemployment.

BURNS' DICKS ADMIT SERIES OF STICK-UPS

Arrest Head of Burns Agency; Confesses Crimes

Arrest of Hugh Engle, assistant chief of the local Burns detective agency, and J. Gleason Walker, employed by the Burns and other agencies, and their admission of a long series of hold-ups and robberies that have had the Chicago police guessing for weeks, is believed will hasten the senate investigation of private detective agencies demanded by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana. The two Burns sleuths were identified by Mrs. Ida Jacobson, of North Kimball Ave., whom they choked into submission and robbed.

The connection of the William J. Burns agency with the series of crimes has caused a sensation and is taken as conclusive proof of charges heretofore made by radical and labor spokesmen—that the federal department of justice bureau of investigation directed by William J. Burns is little more than an adjunct of the William J. Burns private detective agency and that department of justice agents, private detectives, and the underworld element are practically indistinguishable.

Engle and Gleason claim that they have been working with "higher-ups" who gave them tips on the wearers of expensive jewelry. The victims would then be followed and held up on the street or in their homes after entrance had been gained by flashing their detective badges.

Engle says that when the names of the "higher-ups" are made public it "will rock the town".

The employes of the municipal court bailiff's office have also been arrested in connection with the crimes confessed to by the former Burn's sides. Two of them, Paul Mercier and Harry Baker, are deputy sheriffs and the third member of the trios, Bennie Galliano, is custodian of a bailiff's office.

A broach found in the possession of Mercier, said to be worth $1,000, was identified by Mrs. Ida Jacobson, as taken from her following the assault made upon her by Engle and Gleason. The three bailiff office attaches claim to have purchased jewelry from Engle and Gleason, who they say believed honestly in spite of the fact that they knew Engle had been employed by the William J. Burns agency in an executive capacity and Gleason by this and other agencies.

Borah Probe of Russ Recognition Plans Start Today

By JAY LOVESTONE.
Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON. — State Department officials will be the first witnesses before the Borah sub-committee of the Senate foreign relations committee which meets today to inquire into the question of recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic.

Chairman Borah will bring out in the examination of the State Department witnesses the comparative scope of various foreign propaganda efforts in America since 1914, and the reasons held by the Department for belief that dangerous propaganda is now going on. It will later summon witnesses not connected

(Continued on page 2.)

Rich Hire 50,000 Lawyers to Hunt Holes in Nation's Income Tax Laws

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Fifty thousand lawyers, hired by rich men, are "hunting holes in the income tax laws," under-secretary of the treasury Winston told the House ways and means committee.

Winston testified at hearings on the Mellon tax plan. He said the wealthy not only seek to evade taxation by investing into tax-free securities but "by many other ways."

British Enginemen To Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—Seventy thousand members of the Locomotive Engineers' and Firemen's Union were scheduled to strike at 12 o'clock last night. This action was made certain, barring the capitulation of the railway executives, by the unanimous vote of the executive committee of the union not to withdraw the strike call. The vote was taken following an all-night conference with Margaret Bonfield, head of the British Trade Union Congress. The final offer of the railway companies was announced as insufficient to comply with the demands of the men and not a single member of the executive committee of the union was willing to take responsibility for postponing the strike under the circumstances.

Miners' Convention Starts Tuesday! Our Correspondent Will Be There!

Be Sure to Subscribe for the Daily Worker. It Will Enable You to Follow this History-Making Gathering from Day to Day. Subscription Blank on Page Three.

BRITISH LABOR FACES RULE IN GREAT BRITAIN

But It Is Still Long Way to Real Workers' Rule

(Continued from page 1)

say MacDonald and other spokesmen are so he believed. There is little to differentiate the men who will take office in the Labor Party government from the Liberal crowd —either in training or viewpoint with one or two exceptions.

Himself, was first a school-teacher before he became private secretary to Sir Campbell-Bannerman, premier in the Liberal government that preceded the Lloyd George coalition. He is considered one of the best parliamentarians in England and only his pacifism during the war contrasts him with men of the Asquith type.

Lord Haldane, studied for ministry of education, is a great barrister and is considered one of the world authorities on philosophical subjects.

Webb As Sociologist.

Sydney Webb, is a university lecturer, a voluminous writer on sociology and welfare work. His recent book, "The Decay of Capitalist Civilization," has attracted much attention. It is a scathing analysis of modern capitalism but its conclusions are not such as to alarm the beneficiaries of special privilege.

Phillip Snowden, who is to have the portfolio of chancellor of the exchequer, is a former employe of the revenue department and conceded to be an authority of financial questions. Lord Ponsonby and Colonel Wedgewood are typical liberals. Ponsonby was formerly a page at St. James's, his place in the new cabinet will probably be that of secretary for Indian affairs. The post that Colonel Wedgewood will fill has not been specified, but his appointment is certain. Lord Parmour will be lord chancellor. He is a brother-in-law of Sydney Webb, a theological authority and solicitor for the Church of England.

Of the trades union wing of the Labor Party there will be in the government, J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen; Arthur Henderson, first an iron molder, then a local Wesleyan preacher, trade union secretary and with the rise of the British Labor Party, one of its foremost parliamentarians. J. R. Clynes, a weaver from Lancashire, secretary of his trade union, is the floor leader of the Labor Party and a resourceful parliamentarian.

All Are Conservatives.

All of these trade unionists belong to the conservative wing of the British labor movement. Henderson and Thomas were in the Coalition government, Henderson resigned his post in protest against some of the measures designed to hamstring the trade unions, but Thomas took the Privy Council oath and a sensation resulted from the discovery that in fact together with the oath itself by the British Communist press. Thomas visited this country in 1919 but was prevented from delivering some dozen scheduled adresses by the activities of Irish Republican sympathizers who resented his support of the Black and Tan policy of the Lloyd George government.

Two great problems confront the Labor government: unemployment and relations with France. Upon the solution of these questions depends the life of the Labor as the present ruling party. More than one keen observer believes that Labor Party pacifists like MacDonald and Snowden will find it necessary to shoulder the responsibility of rallying their supporters for a war against France—the late ally, whose destruction of German industry has wiped out British capitalism's most profitable market.

New British Compensation Law

LONDON.—The British workmen's compensation act, which became effective Jan. 1, the an improvement over the old law, was opposed as inadequate by the Labor party and will probably be amended when the Laborites assume the reins of government. The act, which applies almost solely to persons injured after 1926, provides weekly compensation of half wages (not exceeding 1 pound 10 shillings) for total incapacity of men earning more than 2 pounds 10 shillings (maximum 3 pounds 15 shillings). A man earning less than 1 pound 5 shillings will receive three-fourths of his wages.

For partial incapacity the payment is a proportionate part between the pre-accident wages and the wages that the workman is earning or is able to earn, after the accident.

Where there are no children under 15, or where children under 15 are the only dependents of the deceased workman, the compensation is three years' wages, not less than 300 pounds and not less than 200 pounds. The old minimum figure was 150 pounds.

A workman who is injured while breaking rules or regulations or acting without orders, was generally not entitled to compensation. In future such a man or his dependents will be entitled to compensation if he is killed or seriously and permanently disabled, and if he was at the time acting for the purpose of the employer's business.

Here's Another Promise

WASHINGTON.—The Congressional delegation from South Dakota, headed by Senator Norbeck, received assurances from President Coolidge today that government grid would be supplied immediately to remedy the financial depression in South Dakota

Tremendous Welcome Given the Daily Worker at Great Mass Meeting in New York

THE DAILY WORKER started a tremendous welcome in New York upon the appearance of the first number of the paper at the celebration in New Star Casino.

The biggest mass meeting of workers ever held to greet the debut organ of the Communist Party, the first Communist daily to appear in the English language in this country, the daily newspaper which will wage an agressive fight against capitalism and the capitalist government in behalf of the working class of America.

The speakers were William Z. Foster, Benjamin Gitlow, editor of the Freiheit, our Communist Jewish newspaper, Ludwig Lore, editor of the New Yorker Volkszeitung our Communist German newspaper, and Julia Stuart Poyntz, who was chairman.

The celebration had a festive air about it from the beginning. It included music, supplied by Frances Dedda, soprano singer; Joseph Finchy, violinist, and Austin Gordon, pianist.

Benjamin Gitlow auctioned off the first copy of the Daily Worker which was sold to the highest bidder for $25. The second copy brought $15, the third $10 and the fourth $8. Then copies were sold at $3 and at $1 each, which raised the sale to several hundred dollars for the benefit of the DAILY WORKER. In addition, bonds for the paper were bought by various unions and other organizations: $100 by the Labor Union No. 8, Amalgamated Food Workers, and $50 each from the Williamsport and Bronx branches.

Altogether the meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever held. Those present at the celebration showed that they realized what great significance a daily organ of the Workers Party in the English language has for the class conscious labor movement of America, and they received with great enthusiasm the remarks of the speakers who spoke about this.

William Z. Foster was received with the greatest ovation and with a strong applause. The crowd rose spontaneously and sang the International.

Comrade Foster said that the persecution of radicals by the Department of Justice does not weaken but strengthens the Workers Party and the radical labor movement. He then spoke very impressively of the power of the press here and in all other countries, and showed how the Soviet government carried on the work of educating the masses through the spoken and written word.

"The youth," said Foster, "was brought up on harmful spiritual nourishment here, as well as everywhere else, with the exception of Russia, and it is no easy task to drive out the false ideas from the heads of the mass when it is grown up. The mass is always, by and large, a product of its bringing up. It is the duty of all the comrades to take part in the work of education to the best of their ability, to do so by speech and writing, and by energetically spreading our press. We must see to it that in every workers' home a real workers' paper shall be received as a constant guest, as is the case with the daily newspapers of the foreign-born class-conscious workers. We must be active especially now for the advancement and the spreading of the Daily Worker."

Ludwig Lore in his speech said that the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of the German class conscious workers done its duty for the class-conscious working class and that this holds so much the more now that the Volkszeitung is a Communist newspaper. The leaders of the Volkszeitung, the German comrades, must help to build up the Daily Worker. They must realize that to do so, for they must realize that a daily revolutionary newspaper in the language of the country is more than necessary in the class struggle of this country.

"We must," the speaker said, "have the American wage workers on our side before we can carry out successfully the fight for liberation of the working class." Comrade Lore went on to speak of the relief work for the suffering workers of Germany. He spoke of the measures that must be taken to combat the government in its plans to pass exception laws against foreigners. He also denounced Secretary of State Hughes for blocking the recognition of Soviet Russia.

Benjamin Gitlow aroused great enthusiasm in the audience when he said he hoped that soon we will have Communist daily newspapers in the English language in every large city of the United States.

The meeting closed with appropriate remarks of the chairman, Julia Stuart Poyntz, as appropriate as the remarks with which she started the meeting by saying that the DAILY WORKER was the birth of a child and that we must work hard now for the growth, the development and the strengthening of the new child.

Ford Aroused!

DETROIT, Mich.—Aroused by a warning that the "Power-fertilizer-chemical trust cobalition backed by Wall Street and 10 bankers," are making a determined fight against him, Henry Ford has renewed his offer for Muscle Shoals.

Miners' Unions! Order Bundles of the Daily Worker Now and Get Daily News of Convention

A Staff Correspondent will cover the miners' convention for The DAILY WORKER. The only communist daily in America will carry the important news of this great gathering.

Every miner in America is anxiously awaiting news from Indianapolis The DAILY WORKER will give you the facts and the proper interpretation of these facts.

If you want to get the issues of The DAILY WORKER carrying the convention story order your bundles now. Write or wire to The Business Manager, The DAILY WORKER. 1640 No. Halsted St., Chicago.

BROMLEY BALKS AT HALTING BIG RAILROAD STRIKE

Union Official Is Not Interested in Politics

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—Only in the last minute surrender by the railway companies will avert the strike of the firemen and enginemen called to prevent proposed wage reductions being enforced. The union executive committee has delivered its final answer to the railway companies thru the officials of the British Trades Union Congress and it promises a withdrawal of the strike order only if the wage-cuts are postponed.

J. H. Thomas, representative of the National Union of Railwaymen, which includes about 20 per cent of the enginemen and firemen, involved by the threatened strike, took part in the discussions. His union has voted not to strike and there is bitter feeling between Thomas and Bromley, secretary of the Enginemen and Firemen's Union.

Appealed to by Labor Party representatives to consider the gravity of the situation, Bromley stated that he expected nothing from the Labor Party and was not interested in the parliamentary success.

Swedish Consul To Make Charge Against Police

The credentials of the chancellor of the Swedish consulate does not mean anything in the life of Lieutenant Michael Grady of the Detective Bureau, according to the story told to Hugo Oberg who was arrested on Friday morning at 2 o'clock while visiting a south side cafe and held in one of the packed cells of the detective bureau with 75 other victims until late Saturday night.

Mr. Oberg might have told, according to a statement made by Mr. Bernard Anderson, Swedish vice-consul today, for the release on bond of one of the detective force who had been who notified the Swedish consul of Mr. Oberg's plight.

Mr. Hugo Oberg's arrest and treatment will be taken up with Mayor Dever and Chief Collins by the Swedish consul, it was stated Mr. Anderson to the DAILY WORKER yesterday. Aside from the fact that no citizen should expect such treatment from the police International Law grants certain privileges to representatives of foreign governments which were entirely ignored by Lt. Grady.

The story told by Mr. Anderson is as follows: "Mr. Oberg after leaving the Drink Hotel on Thursday evening, where he attended a banquet visited several South Side cafes on sight-seeing trips Lieutenant Michael Grady arrested him tho there was no raid, and asked him who he was.

Mr. Oberg showed his credentials as Swedish chancellor This caused Mr. Grady to indulge in loud guffaws and made facetious retorts. When asked what he was arrested for Grady said "for murder," and laughed. Mr. Oberg was not in a hilarious mood.

He was then taken to the detective bureau and packed in with 75 other prisoners in the filthiest police basement in the United States. There are five cells in this place, each one with an all smelling toilet, and two planks to sleep on. The capacity of each cell is about eight feet square. As 20 or 30 are packed in like sardines at times.

Mr. Oberg was taken out for "show up" with every roll call and asked the usual pumilliating questions that are put to suspected criminals. He was not allowed to telephone or send any message to the outside world.

His friends inquired at the Irving Park police station but did not get much satisfaction there. Finally one of his fellow prisoners was released, who telephoned the Swedish consulate.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

CONDEMNED BY CHICAGO LABOR

Painters Flay Gompers' Portland Friend

"We are told that William F. Dunne was expelled from the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor because he was a Communist. If that be so, we most protest his expulsion and follow the example of Delegate Julius Hannessen, member of the Executive Board of the Chicago Federation of Labor, during the discussion on a resolution introduced by Palmisano of the Coal Union, No. 275, condemning the action of the Portland convention in expelling Dunne.

Local 275 passed a resolution which was published in the DAILY WORKER, censuring the action of their international delegates in voting for the unseating of Dunne and the latter recorded the subject in the union journal.

Edward N. Nockels, secretary of the federation, immediately on the reading of the resolution and communication that accompanied it, moved that the request contained in the communication be complied with.

Delegate Christian M. Madsen, of the painters, stated that he was a delegate from the painters to the Portland convention and that his name was signed to the report of the delegates published in the union journal, which condemned the expulsion of Dunne and said that all delegates who had voted against his expulsion should have been expelled themselves. He said this was published without his knowledge or consent and that he had written to the Painters' Journal a letter intended for publication in which he said his name had not been used.

Delegate Emil Arnold and Arne Swaback, of the painters' union, also spoke condemning the expulsion of Dunne.

Delegate Johannsen made a speech that seemed to express the sentiments of the majority of the delegates.

"Either we are with the present ruling family of the American Federation of Labor, or we are not. If we are we should do the same. All local unions should do the same as we do; either protest the expulsion of a man because of his political views or expel all the members of that would happen to the labor their locals who are Communists. It would at least be interesting to see what would happen to the labor movement if this were done," declared Johannsen.

"Had Dunne not had an Irish name and a reputation as a fighter he would have received quite different treatment. Because the delegates knew that Dunne was a good speaker and willing to fight his opponents intellectually, and with his fists if necessary, he would have gotten a lot worse than he did."

President Fitzpatrick then put the question on the resolution of the painters' union to a vote. Fitzpatrick asked for a vote on a motion to lay the matter file, and after a few minutes the communication from the painters' union. Altho that was not the motion made by Nockels it was voted on and carried without protest.

J. J. Green, representing the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, spoke on behalf of the striking steel workers in Wheeling, W. Va. He said the strike of workers there against the Wheeling Iron and Steel Co., which has been on since July 1921. He was given credentials from the Federation authorizing him to go before local unions to solicit funds for the strikers.

A letter of thanks was read from the Milk Producers' Association commending it for their help in winning their strike against the milk distributors.

The aid of the Federation was promised the postal clerks in their fight for better wages and working conditions.

New Farm Bank Failures Alarm Coolidge Aides

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continued bank failures in formerly prosperous agricultural sections is alarming, federal reserve bank officials said here, and has necessitated emergency measures on the part of the War Finance corporation.

A flood of telegrams and letters to members of congress and senators sent by enraged farmers victimized by bank failures, has resulted in a hasty conference being called for Chicago in which the controller of the currency, two members of the federal reserve board, the head of middle western bankers will participate.

The immediate cause of the feverish activity of the former devotes of deflation, which is expected to result in several millions of currency being shipped to the wheat belt, is the failure of two Sioux Falls, S. D., banks and the failure of a Grand Island, Neb., bank. The Grand Island institution was the oldest in that section of the country.

Free for the Bosses.

TORONTO.—A "free labor market" to bring down wages to "a sound level" was advocated by E. W. Beatty, president, Canadian Pacific railway, in a speech here. Beatty wants to let down the immigration bars to allow a big influx of labor for this purpose. He opposed limiting immigration to agricultural labor.

Daily or Weekly?

To the Daily Worker: As for your serial "A Week" vote for weekly installments if you make them big ones. Daily installments are too short and too easily missed.—Will Herberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.

* * *

To the Daily Worker: I say "A Week" should be published daily.—A. Weiss, Chicago, Ill.

* * *

To the Daily Worker: About "A Week" I should like to see it published twice a week. Then we would have time to read it and study it at the same time.

What about a "Question and Answers" column in the DAILY WORKER?—Nick Pappas, Pullman, Ill.

* * *

To the Daily Worker: I am in favor of having the installments of "A Week" printed daily. Then there will be greater eagerness to get the paper every day.

There are many very good short stories that can be printed complete —one each week in the Saturday Supplement.

How about a little corner for the letters of the readers? We need more news as against the workers' activities in the different cities. Where is Chicago, Ill.

* * *

To the Daily Worker: My opinion is that "A Week" should be published one installment each week in the magazine section. We need more news as against the workers' activities in the different cities. Where is Chicago, Ill.

* * *

To the Daily Worker: I think that the novel "A Week" ought to be published daily in our paper. The miles and souls of the workers are so attached to the daily problems that they need something to lift them out of the rut. Reading daily an installment of a fine novel like "A Week" would do that. Then our paper needs a larger number of readers. It would not be able to get them if it contained only serious matter.

Interesting features like "A Week" will satisfy readers and attract more of them.—Jack Sanick, New York.

* * *

To the Daily Worker: For my part I would like to see "A Week" published in daily installments. That is the way it will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, $1 a month.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 1$c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

THIRD MONDAY, Jan. 21st, 1924

No.	(Name of Local and Place of Meeting. Bridge of Structural Iron Workers, 315 W. Monroe St.
24	Bakers, Bohemian, 1920 Milwaukee Ave.
429	Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
295	Bakers, Hebrew, 3430 W. Roosevelt.
9	Cap Makers, 4942 W. Roosevelt Road.
10	Carpenters, 2444 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2046 W. North Ave.
1205	Carpenters, 2 P. M., 2457 W. Chicago Ave.
416	Carpenters, S. C., 559 S. State St.
1240	Carpenters, S. C., 2647 Clybourn Ave.
1235	Carpenters, S. C., 2457 W. Chicago Ave.
1347	Carpenters, 2046 W. North Ave.
1506	Carpenters, 1640 W. Davis St., Evanston.
2506	Carpenters, 156 W. Washington St.
1	Cloak Makers, Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
713	Electricians, 119 S. Throop St.
600	Engineers, 1431 S. Ashland Ave.
601	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
603	Engineers, 1 P. M., 1431 S. Ashland Ave.
490	Engineers (Low), 7233 S. Union Ave.
61	Firemen and Oilers, Stationary, Milwaukee Road, 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m.
281	Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Kedzie.
321	Firemen and Enginemen, 54th and Halsted.
1	Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winchester Av.
6	Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Av.
18	Red Cutters, 1 P. M., 1640 Harrison St.
15	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren.
16	Tailors of an Iron
574	Longshoremen, Tug, 555 N. Clark St.
1001	Machinists, 1848 S. Ashland Blvd.
1062	Machinists, 1848 N. Halsted St.
1247	Maint. of Way, 2442 W. 103d St.
722	Maint. of Way, 202 W. 47th St.
1018	Maint. of Way, 1344 W. 54th St.
72	Painters, 173 W. Washington St.
275	Painters, 1423 S. State St.
194	Painters, Madison and 4th Ave.
195	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
1034	Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave.
273	Painters, 1423 S. State St.
222	Plumbers, 135 N. Clarke Ave.
597	Railway Carmen, 1441 S. Ashland Ave.
2004	Railway Clerks, 119 N. State St.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 241 N. Clark St.
51	Sheet Metal Workers, 1438 N. Halsted
5	Tailors, 166 W. Washington, 7:30 p. m.
731	Teamsters, 1417 S. Michigan Ave.
753	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 1 p. m.
710	Teamsters, 3717 S. Ashland Blvd.
99	Waiters (Interstate), 183 W. Madison St., 8:30 p. m.

(Note—Executive stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

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GOLLIN BROS.
Formerly With Marshall Field
UPHOLSTERING
done in your own home very reasonable.
6008 SO. KOMENSKY AVE.
Call REPUBLIC 3788

COUZENS BRANDS ANDY MELLON AS TWO-TIME LIAR

Hints Secretary Has Dough Invested in Stills

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Senator Couzens, Michigan, today challenged secretary of the Treasury Mellon to tell the country how much the Mellon tax reduction program will benefit Mellon personally.

Couzens shot another letter at Mellon, repeating his challenge to a public tax debate which Mellon ignored in replying to a provision letter.

"So long as you have entered into the record of my securities," said Couzens, "will you please tell us what your securities are, how much you own of each and how much you will benefit by the reduction of the surtaxes as proposed by you?"

He said Mellon stated so untruth when he said all Cousens' money was in tax free securities.

"I wish to point out to you that such a statement is absolutely untrue—that I have millions of dollars invested in buildings, real estate and other securities and I ask if this is more productive than money invested in distilleries and breweries."

Couzens attacked Mellon's arguments on the following points:

"Mr. William Rockefeller would not invest in tax exempt securities if he could get any more standard oil stock at the original price," said Couzens. "Neither would I invest in tax exempt securities if I could get it at the original price per stock at the price I paid originally."

Mellon, Couzens said, made repeated misstatements in a recent letter to him.

"I do not know why it is necessary to tell absolute untruths in saying that my wealth is all in tax exempt securities and that I pay no tax," said Cousens. "I have already pointed out some of the taxes I have paid and there are, of course, some years when my losses have exceeded my taxable income.

"In addition, I gave to hospitals and crippled children in 1919, nearly 400 shares of Ford Motor Stock of a market value of nearly $2,000,000, which I was receiving $5 per cent dividends on par value of $400,000 or $140,000 per year on which I could readily have paid 50 per cent income tax and had a comfortable income besides.

"You make another misstatement when you say, 'You say you paid several million dollars on the sale of your stock of the Ford Motor Company.' I made no such statement and I challenge you to point out where I made such a statement."

More Difficult; Not Impossible.

ST. LOUIS.—A proposed amendment to the state constitution is designed to make it more difficult for legislators to peddle their votes. The amendment would add the words, "have not and" to the oath required of senators and representatives, making it read:

"I have not and will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

Poor Suffer In Cold.

Chicago's fourth dose of sub-zero weather was marked by more than seventy fires which drove hundreds of families into cold. Suffering was intense. More than 50 fire companies fought fire at the plant of the Sherwin-Williams paint company on Twenty-fourth Street. Dozens of working class families were driven out of their homes nearby when fire threatened to engulf their houses.

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, $1 a month.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 1$c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

THIRD MONDAY, Jan. 21st, 1924

No.	(Name of Local and Place of Meeting. Bridge of Structural Iron Workers, 315 W. Monroe St.
24	Bakers, Bohemian, 1920 Milwaukee Ave.
429	Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
295	Bakers, Hebrew, 3430 W. Roosevelt.
9	Cap Makers, 4942 W. Roosevelt Road.
10	Carpenters, 2444 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2046 W. North Ave.
1205	Carpenters, 2 P. M., 2457 W. Chicago Ave.
416	Carpenters, S. C., 559 S. State St.
1240	Carpenters, S. C., 2647 Clybourn Ave.
1235	Carpenters, S. C., 2457 W. Chicago Ave.
1347	Carpenters, 2046 W. North Ave.
1506	Carpenters, 1640 W. Davis St., Evanston.
2506	Carpenters, 156 W. Washington St.
1	Cloak Makers, Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
713	Electricians, 119 S. Throop St.
600	Engineers, 1431 S. Ashland Ave.
601	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
603	Engineers, 1 P. M., 1431 S. Ashland Ave.
490	Engineers (Low), 7233 S. Union Ave.
61	Firemen and Oilers, Stationary, Milwaukee Road, 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m.
281	Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Kedzie.
321	Firemen and Enginemen, 54th and Halsted.
1	Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winchester Av.
6	Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Av.
18	Red Cutters, 1 P. M., 1640 Harrison St.
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GIRLS DIDN'T EVEN GET PARTY IN MOVIE SCHOOL

They Paid Big Fees But Learned Very Little

How the dreams and ambitions of working girls who want to become movie actresses are exploited by unscrupulous agencies and schools was told to a DAILY WORKER reporter by Marcella Bates, 455 W. Wrightwood Ave., Chicago, who is a clerk and attended a "school" run by the Popular Motion Picture Producing Company which, she says, went to the school in answer to an ad she saw in one of the Chicago papers.

"Scores and scores of girls attended classes there," she said, "I paid $10 registration fee. Other girls paid more. The cost of a course of acting was $40 or $50. The instruction consisted of reading from a book in the presence of the class. The instructor would tell us how we should express what we read. Then we were given long talks on acting and the pupils were told to discuss them. The class would break up and talk.

"Some of the girls were given parts as extras in productions. To get a part it seemed necessary to pay at least $200. After going to the classes for several weeks and learning nothing I quit. There seemed to be a constant flow of people in and out of the classes. Old students would drop out and new ones come in. All of them must have paid at least $10. We were told all sorts of things about what was going to be done. Most of the girls were girls like myself who worked for a living and out of their wages managed to get the instruction that didn't amount to anything.

"We wanted to do something beside work in our lives and this school took our money and gave us nothing. During the day there were other classes attended by girls from poor families. They were sent by their parents, who wanted them to amount to something. All these movie schools are the same.

"There were supposed to be wild parties given by the instructors. I didn't see any. The girls who attended didn't even get that much from the school. Not even a party."

U. S. Imperialists Urge Arctic Grab By Big Dirigible

WASHINGTON — "Hell's bells! What are we going to do with the Shenandoah, put it on the mantlepiece? Let's hang the stars and stripes on the North Pole."

With this introduction, Lieut. Commander Robert Bartlett today told the House Naval committee what he thought should be done with the giant airship.

The proposed flight, Denby said, is a serious expedition and not "aeronautical acrobatics," the objects are:

1—To discover and claim for America for all time that unexplored area believed by scientists to be in the arctic circle.

2—To survey and map Alaska from the air.

3—To hang up a new aerial record for America by making around the world flight.

Denby revealed for the first time that it is the plan to have the Shenandoah start out across the world flight immediately after completing the mapping of Alaska. From Spitsbergen the dirigible would fly to England and on around the globe, Denby said.

Denby said the Polar flight should be undertaken this year because next year will be "too late."

"Some other progressive power with the facilities may beat America to it and add to its possession an unexplored area of one million square miles that scientists believe lies just north of Alaska," he said.

"Whether that land is habitable or not, it would be the possession of the United States," he said.

Start Borah Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

the State and Justice departments, who take the opposite view.

The Borah resolution, if adopted, will put the Senate on record in favor of American recognition of the soviet government, which Secretary of State Hughes so vigorously opposes.

Secretary of State Hughes' present intentions are not to appeal himself. Borah won't present his own case for recognition till all departments are there. Major question unquestionably why Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, chose this particular moment for his vacation in Panama, is one this investigation would afford him excellent chance to give committee his much advertised damaging evidence against American Communists and Soviet Rule in Russia.

Instead of utilizing this opportunity the American Federation of Labor officially arranges public anti-soviet rally to be addressed by one traveling under the name of M Sensinoff, a prominent Russian Socialist enemy of soviets.

The Land for the Users!
PITTSBURGH, PA.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
Rendering Expert Dental Service for 16 Years
643 SMITHFIELD ST., Near 7th Ave.
1627 CENTER AVE., Cor. Arthur St.

CANADIAN LABOR URGES RELEASE OF McLACHLAN

Deputation Speaks for Dominion Congress

BY JOHN ROBUR

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

OTTAWA.—A plea for the release of James McLachlan, deposed secretary District 26, United Mine Workers of America, from Dorchester penitentiary has been made to the dominion government by a deputation of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. Tom Moore, president of the congress, headed the deputation and with him were P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer, and three vice-presidents.

The subject of releasing McLachlan was before the cabinet prior to the hearing of the Trades and Labor congress deputation. Many petitions for his release protest that civil rights have been abrogated, others charge unfairness at the trial.

Solicitor-General E. J. McMurray, who was counsel for some of those prosecuted in connection with the Winnipeg strike, has frequently advocated repeal of the hysterical legislation passed at the time of the Winnipeg strike, which removes protection previously given advocates of radical change by constitutional means. There has been some expectation that McMurray may bring in legislation this year to restore this protection.

A bill of this nature was introduced at a previous session by Jas. Woodsworth, labor member for Center Winnipeg. It was stopped by a special committee of the house of commons but never got to the point of being voted on by the whole house.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LOGGERS STRIKE FOR 8-HOUR DAY

Also Ask Release of the Class War Prisoners

Thousands of loggers are on strike for the eight-hour day in the eastern district of British Columbia, according to reports to the headquarters of Lumber Workers' Industrial union here. District officials say they are confident of success. The strike was called during zero weather when the roads were ideally hard for the sleighhaul's without which the work of the loggers during the year would be valueless.

Thousands of dollars are being raised from local business men and sympathizers to feed and house the strikers. J. A. MacDonald, former U. S. political prisoner who was deported to Canada last summer, wires he is touring the province as a member of the provincial legislature in behalf of the strikers.

Following regular procedure in western logging camps the "release of class war prisoners" is included in demands. Other demands are for the $4 day minimum, no censoring of mail coming into camps and no discrimination against the I. W. W.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

Daily Worker Gets Good Reception at Johnson Meeting

If United States Senator Hiram Johnson did not see Friday's issue of the DAILY WORKER it was not the fault of members of the Young Workers League who distributed several thousand copies at each of Johnson's two meetings in Chicago.

At both the Broadway Armory meeting and the meeting called for Negro workers on the South Side the papers were eagerly accepted by people attending. None were thrown away.

Everybody who was given a copy of the DAILY WORKER seemed glad to get it and gave indication of intending to read it well. During all the speeches at both meetings many copies of the DAILY WORKER were being read.

Johnson did not touch on any of the points raised in Friday's DAILY WORKER in either of his speeches.

Protect the Foreign Born!

Fall Steal Indicates White House Could be Sold With No Risk, Says Sen. Caraway

By LAURENCE TODD.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON.—At last the charge of corruption has been brought in the Senate against Albert B. Fall, secretary of the interior in the Harding cabinet, in connection with the sale of oil reserves. Senator Caraway of Arkansas, whose resolution calling for cancellation of the Teapot Dome lease, was shelved by Chairman Smoot of the Finance committee, on July 2 charged that the corruptly selling supply of the navy, but he said that so long as Attorney-General Daugherty has control of the Department of Justice "they may sell the White House" and remain immune from any indictment or prosecution. He suggested that the treason of Benedict Arnold, in selling a fort on the Hudson river to the British, was a mere trifle in comparison with Fall's sale of the motive fuel of the navy—the first line of the nation's military defense.

To such a level has the sense of shame descended, in the present administration at Washington, that the Harding-Coolidge administration senators made no attempt to reply to Caraway's indictment. Smoot sat silent, listening to the charges made against his friend Fall, and did not even rise to defend or explain a single item of the recital. The Senate proceeded to other business.

Fall's Record

Caraway told the story of President Harding's order transferring the naval oil reserves to the care of Fall, and of the prompt disposal of the oil, to the very last gallon, to Doheny on the one hand and Harry Sinclair on the other. Fall then left office, "to attend to his prosperous and ever increasing business" of running a ranch. He negotiated the purchase of more lands and he left Washington with $100,000 in a suitcase. There was a mystery surrounding the source of that $100,000.

Orgy of Lying

But when Walsh went to Florida to find McLean, who likewise was "ill," McLean's other lawyer, Lambert, went along and was promptly able to induce McLean to remember that he never had loaned Fall a dollar. There was no check stub or bank record to prove that any loan had been made. And strangely enough, living in the same Palm Beach hotel, under and assumed name and at McLean's expense, was Fall himself! Fall, who had been too "ill" in New York to come to Washington to testify, had fled to Florida to hide his friend, who now discovered that financial story. Fall then admitted thru a letter, while resting there, that himself he was confronted by Senator Walsh for examination, that his story of the McLean loan had been false.

Needed to Lie

"Men of this character do not deliberately lie unless they need to," remarked Caraway. He had called attention to the suitcase as the means of conveying corruption funds employed by "Gas" Aldricks in Delaware in buying legislature, and by the grafters in San Francisco in purchasing franchises for public utility corporations.

"Why did Albert B. Fall tell a deliberate and willful falsehood to Senate committee?" Caraway asked. "I know there is something wrong here. I knew that there is something behind this falsehood as to the source of the $100,000; something wrong in the sale of the navy's supply of fuel to two speculators, one of whom has boasted that he will make $100,000,000 by the deal."

Daugherty Aids Rich Criminals

He said that if it were not for the present attorney general, "all of these men would be indicted," but he was aware that so long as that official holds his job there will be absolute immunity, even tho they should sell the White House.

"We see here for the first time, and I hope the last time," he concluded, "a cabinet officer for a corrupt consideration, selling to private individuals the public property he was supposed to protect."

Great for the Bootleggers.

NEW YORK.—Hotel and railroad owners, restaurateurs and amusement proprietors are jubilant at the news that this city has been chosen for the impending Democratic National Convention. Large stores are restocking their shelves and bootleggers are smiling in anticipation. Tex Richard, pugilist entrepreneur and manager of Madison Square Garden, where the Democrats will foregather, is being besieged by newspaper reporters. He is reported to have forecasted that the selection of the presidential candidate will not be as good a drawing card as a Jack Dempsey bout.

Eat Where All Friends Meet

Gordon's High Grade Restaurant and Oriental Kitchen

VISIT OUR CLUB DINING ROOM

We also cater to banquets and parties

1259 S. Halsted St. CHICAGO

We are open late at night.

"HOMESTEADING" DESERTED FARMS IN FERTILE DIXIE

Negro Exodus Leaves Great Tracts Vacant

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—In the Dixieland of song and story to become the land of opportunity for the land hungry American industrial workers and the peasant immigrant?

Hundreds of thousands of Negro farmers have left the south in the last seven years because they fear and resent the persecution of their race by the dominant white element and because of the openings in industry due to war expansion. Thousands of acres of the most fertile soil in the United States lie untilled and in many cases the agricultural population of whole settlements has left enmasse.

The large landowners are panic stricken. In the warm moist climate of the southland the soil is not cultivated rapidly becomes jungle and already the expense of reclearing abandoned acres has, in many instances, eaten up the market price of the land. Agricultural labor in sufficient quantities cannot be obtained and the wealthiest landlords are now "land poor."

The belief that a large portion of the colored population would return after a brief disillusioning experience in industry, a belief to which the landowners clung tenaciously for several years—has now been abandoned. Not the living conditions may be in modern industrial centers of the north, they enjoy a freedom from the petty tyrannies of overseer and landlord unknown to them before. The Negroes are not coming back to till the soil for white task masters; neither are they likely to take advantage of the concessions that their exodus has forced the whites to make. Millions of acres of it—and if white settlers are not secured will quickly become in the expanse of canebrake it was before the settlement of the south.

Reluctantly the landlords have been forced to the conclusion that a new type of farmer is the only solution—a farmer owning his land and becoming a unit in the social, economic and political life of the south. Only under the threat of speedy bankruptcy have the landowners arrived at the conclusion that they must break up their enormous holdings, sell them to new settlers for what they can get and watch the development of a new agricultural south that will have none of the traditions of the prewar southland—an agricultural south that will be much like the Middle West.

Here in Memphis has been formed an association of landowners for the purpose of inducing immigration—from the northern states and from Europe. It proposes to sell the big estates to settlers on the easiest possible terms—terms as low as the rent formerly paid. It is still attempting to exercise a sort of leadership of prospective settlers but the necessity of populating the deserted section with all possible speed makes this very difficult, impossible in fact. An indication of the critical nature of the agricultural situation here is that the association proposes to advance transportation funds "to desirable immigrants."

A family that can and will farm can have land almost on its own terms and if bonafide farmers, their maintenance will be furnished for a year or so pending a good crop.

In North and South Carolina similar efforts to secure settlers are being made and as the knowledge that the Negro is never going back to his former peonage spreads throughout the South larger and larger will be the acreage open to settlement.

Interesting as is this situation in that it opens up new opportunities for escape from the tread-mills of industry for hundreds of thousands of wage earners, its real importance lies in the fact that the old South has gone—the new settlers will take from the old landholding aristocracy their hold over the communities and will change the entire political complexion of the most backward section of the United States.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of Gorki's great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Ilary Libedinsky. It will start soon.

LABOR BANK SHOWS SUCCESS

Over a Million Dollars Sent to Russia

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—A gainful increase within the past nine months in deposits in the Amalgamated Bank of New York is reported by Dr. L. Leidheffer, the president. Redheffer's statement was made at the bank's first annual meeting.

Deposits in the labor-owned institution rose from $244,070 on April 14, 1923, to $2,302,276 today. It was also stated that the number of savings depositors had increased from 1,065 to 4,943, with a corresponding gain in commercial depositors from 408 to 1,700, during the same period. The bank, moreover, sent $8,000 money orders to Russia, comprising $1,552,666.

Leo Wehman and Frederick MacCauley were elected as directors, while the former officers were authorized to continue at their posts.

Sentiment among labor men here is that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, in establishing the first labor bank of New York, have already assured themselves of an historic success.

Labor Bank Earns 13%

There is a labor bank in Chicago which is earning 13% net on its capital. This record for the year 1923 was reported to the annual meeting by officials of the local Amalgamated Trust & Savings bank, operated by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' union.

Deposits during the year increased on the rate of $50,000 a month. Ten thousand dollars of the year's net earnings of $26,746 was set aside to take care of any contingencies. The foreign exchange department sent $1,524,209 in the form of 44,000 remittances to Russia. First mortgages amounting to $668,650 were made to union members on their homes.

Pres. R. L. Redheffer and the other officials were re-elected for the coming year.

Scabs Stab Striker

NEW ORLEANS.—Joseph Manning, one of the linemen on strike against the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., is in a local hospital suffering from wounds inflicted by scabs employed by the contract breaking corporation.

Manning approached a group of men on a service wagon and asked them "why do you want to take a union man's job?" Two of those addressed stabbed him in the head and chest, inflicting eight wounds.

The police, as usual, have been "unable to find clues."

Lovestone in New York.

NEW YORK.—Jay Lovestone, associate editor of the DAILY WORKER will tell "Who Owns Congress" at a meeting to be held at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., Wednesday evening, Jan. 23rd. The lecture which Lovestone has prepared after a long investigation of the methods of big business in politics promises to be a startling revelation.

Standard Oil Interests Financing New Wars for Great American Empire

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Another sequel is being written in the great serial story entitled "The American Empire" the opening of that story is told in terms of the Standard Oil interests in the Near East.

The dramatic climax is being worked in the United States war and navy departments and in the secret chancelleries, where scientists are at work on the problems of submarines, airplanes and destruction.

And the prologue to the story will somehow be written with the blood of thousands of Private Henry Dukes, taken upon the "field of honor" in defense of American financial and industrial ventures abroad.

The interlocking directorates of our imperialists, that the Persian government has entered into negotiations with American construction and banking interests for the rehabilitation of railway lines and bridges in that country.

What this means, shorn of all diplomatic twists, is that American capital has accepted the challenge of British capital for domination of Persia, while both American and British interests will henceforth do their utmost to "protect" Persia from the influence of Russia. In fact, more than a year ago Persia concluded a treaty with Moscow, designed to shield that country from the predatory capital from the west.

The corporations now engaged in negotiations with the Persian government are the Ulen Contracting Co. of New York and the American International Corporation, both of which have representatives at Teheran, the Persian capital.

Inquiries in reliable Wall Street quarters brought The Federated Press information that these private dealings are being carried on with full knowledge of the government at Washington.

It is stated that the construction work, if undertaken by American corporations, will be financed by American bankers, after getting away with the Teapot Dome steal, has just sailed for parts unknown in Europe or Asia. He could tell us more of the activities of these pioneers of American empire if he cared to.

This much we know already: While our solemn government institutions are busily debating whether America should commit herself to foreign entanglements, enterprising capitalists, such as Ulen and Sinclair have long since decided this debate in the affirmative. It is the function of the American government and the American people to say "aye" to these accomplished facts. And if these entanglements mean future war, Americans must say "aye" to that, too, until Labor asserts itself with the same determination as the Ulens and Sinclairs.

Work Daily for "The Daily"

SEATTLE.—The Boot and Shoe Workers union will be revived in Seattle if the efforts of Tom Cory, Pacific coast organizer, are successful. Cory came here from Vancouver, B. C., where he is a member of the Trades and Labor council.

FRISCO LABOR IN BIG PLANS FOR ITS OWN THEATRE

Well Known Workers Going to Turn Actors

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO.—An interesting development in labor and art circles here is the organization of a new "little theater" company, to be known as the Telegraph Hill Players. Several well known labor men and women are among the company, which is organized on a cooperative basis. The director, Ben Legere, is an organizer for the O. B. U. and was leader of the 1922 Lawrence strike. He has been for many years a professional actor. The secretary is Miriam Allen deFord, Federated Press staff correspondent.

The plays to be presented are being chosen largely for their social messages, the first bill consisting of Shaw's The Showing Up of Blanco Posnet, indictment of puritanism and hypocrisy, and Strindberg's Countess Julia, with its exposition of the class conflict. Later other modern classics will be given, as well as two interesting plays which will have their first performances on any stage.

Special opportunities will be given to labor and defense organizations to stage benefits. Anyone interested should address the secretary at Box 573, San Francisco.

Other labor men actively connected with the new organization are Arthur Howe and Robert L. Hartford of the Typographical union, and Maynard Shipley, labor editor and organizer.

Teachers to Have Observer to May 30th Conference

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—The Eastern States Conference of the American Federation of Teachers held here, decided to send an observer to the National Conference of Farmer-Labor parties to be held at St. Paul, May 30th. The observer will be instructed to report on the proceedings to the annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers, July 11th.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

DEMAND POWER BE TAKEN OUT OF PRIVATE HANDS

Electrical Workers Back Bill in Congress

By LAURENCE TODD.

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

WASHINGTON—Starting off a statewide campaign on behalf of public super-power legislation, endorsed at the conference of the Public Ownership League of America, here after the bill drafted by the labor committee during the past year has been analyzed and compared with that of Ontario and California and other legislation on power ownership and control.

The committee selected to conduct the campaign includes Rev. John A. Ryan, National Catholic university; James P. Noonan, president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Charles Edward Russell, magazine writer; Benjamin C. Marsh, managing director, Farmers' National Council; Miss Jennie Boal, Michigan State Grange, and Charles K. Mohler, engineer of Chicago.

The bill was indorsed after Noonan, Ryan and Senator Norris, among others, had outlined the dangers of private power monopoly in the immediate future, and the need for prompt federal legislation to place the ownership of super-power in the hands of the nation.

Noonan read the resolution adopted by his own union and by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, and declared that organized labor was to be counted upon in the battle against the private power interests and in favor of federal government ownership and government administration of the power industry.

Dr. Ryan said that the development of super-power would cut in half the present cost of electric service, and would make electricity cheaper than gas, oil or wood; it would make possible the redistribution of population from the crowded cities to small towns, since small factories could be located anywhere when electric power could be delivered anywhere.

After reviewing the extortion practiced by the railroads and the anthracite mine operators upon the public, Ryan declared that the only way to avoid the evils "is through government ownership of the sources and instrumentalities of electric energy and government distribution of the product, so the public would get better service, lower rates and less interference when served by its own organization."

Senator Norris will have charge of the public super-power bill in congress. It provides that not only Muscle Shoals but all other available public sites be turned over to the non-political government power commission which would be created by the measure, for development of these sites and for the linking up of the power produced at these plants with power to be produced by burning coal at the mouths of mines. The current would be sold in competition with the privately owned power, until the private interests should give up the fight and sell out, as was the case in Ontario.

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DEMONSTRATE IN FIGHT TO FREE THE FILIPINOS

First of Many Meetings Planned for Nation

The first of a series of many meetings the country over against American imperialism organized by the Workers Party will be held in Chicago, Feb. 1st.

Pedro Guevara, the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States, will be one of the speakers. Mr. Guevara is one of the few men in the fight now being waged by the Filipino people for freedom from the tyrannical regime of Wall Street instituted by the notorious enemy of organized labor, General Leonard Wood.

C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary of the Workers Party, a prominent representative of the Hindu national independence movement, and Jay Lovestone, who has been making a special investigation of the Philippine crisis, will also speak. James P. Cannon, National Chairman of the Workers Party, will preside.

The situation in the Philippines is becoming critical. The recent sensational exposures of General Wood's family oil transactions have brought the whole Filipino question to the front. Startling revelations about the high-handed treatment accorded the Filipino workers and farmers by the agents of American imperialism will be disclosed at the meeting which will be held at the Schoenhofer Hall, Ashland and Fifteenth Aves. The meeting will be public and all workers are urged to attend.

* * * *

Wood Fears Investigation
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Governor General Leonard Wood is trying to dodge the promised investigation of his administration of the Philippines, members of the Philippine independence mission said here today.

He is "backing down" from his autocratic attitude toward the Filipino House of Representatives, His "about face" shows that he has something to fear from an investigation, the independence mission said here today. Wood is reversing all his policies in dealing with the native government.

Cenaita Cabinet for First Time

Two instances showing his change of front are cited. Last Monday General Wood for the first time consulted members of the Cabinet on measures he wanted to recommend to the legislature. On Thursday he gave the secretaries of departments permission to send direct to the legislature proposed bills instead of thru the executive. It has been the practice to send all such bills thru Wood's office since he became Governor General.

"General Wood has seen the handwriting on the wall," Manuel Roxas, speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives and head of the independence mission in this country, said. "Nothing can stop the investigation of autocratic rule.

"Two resolutions now pending before Congress—introduced by Representative Frear of Wisconsin and Senator Ladd of North Dakota—are going to bring about an inquiry into the Wood administration that will be a revelation to the United States.

"I have been informed that General Wood has been advised of the inevitability of an investigation and told to 'cover up.'"

Put Ban on Tikhon.

MOSCOW.—Bishop Jacob, the representative of the Constantinople Patriarch in Moscow, has declared to Archbishop Endoeemia, President of the Russian Synod (head organ of the Russian Orthodox Church), that the Patriarchate of Constantinople recognizes the Synod as the only ruling organ of the Russian Orthodox Church, and considers that Tikhon must abandon altogther his activities in the life of the Russian Church.

UKIAH, Cal.—After being held four weeks incommunicado with no charge against him, C. R. Dalton, I. W. W. member, has been sentenced to 60 days for "defrauding the railroad company out of fare." The customary sentence for this offence is 30 days, but in 60 days the lumber camps around here will be shut down, and no further organization work can be done in them.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

THE FARTY AT WORK

Support Campaign for German Relief

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has issued in connection with this the following appeal to all District Organizers and City Central Committees of the Party:

The Committee for Relief in Germany (to be known in the future as the Friends of Soviet Russia) are undertaking a campaign in the interests of relief for the German workers and will be known in the future as the Friends of Workers Germany as the Committee for Relief has been changed.

As a means of organizing the German relief campaign, conferences are being called in all the cities of the country to which all organizations interested in the work are being invited to send delegates.

The success of these conferences are of the utmost importance in the campaign now under way and you are instructed to see to it that the Party organization in your District and cities gives full support to these conferences.

The CCCs should in every instance have delegates at the conferences as well as the branches of the Party. Certain comrades who are familiar with relief work should be appointed to represent the Party in these conferences and it will be their duty to mobilize the Party organization in support of the relief campaign.

You should send the necessary instructions to all the branches of the Party in your territory.

Signed:
C. E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Secretary.

Italian Section of Party Shows Progress

By ABRAM JAKIRA.

The Italian workers are perhaps the most exploited in this country where fascism is being given a foothold at present. It is the Italian worker who is to be found slaving everywhere that real hard physical labor is required. No wonder one can always find among the Italian workers a spirit of dissatisfaction and rebellion.

Disappointed by the opportunism of the late Socialist Party, the revolutionary Italian workers have developed an anti-political and anti-parliamentary point of view and followed the path of anarcho-syndicalism.

For the last two years the Italian Section of the Workers Party had to carry on a vigorous struggle against these syndicalist tendencies which were deeply rooted among the Italian revolutionists.

These struggles have brought results. During this period, and especially so during the last year, Communism has been gaining more and more strength among the Italian workers.

The "Alba Nuova", the Italian Communist weekly, for instance, has for the last year increased its circulation from less than 4,000 to about 10,000 with new subscribers coming in every week, mainly from the ranks of the coal diggers. The paper has succeeded in putting itself on a self sustaining basis. Plans are now being made by the Italian Section of the Party to publish a Daily.

The actual Italian membership in the Party is now about 800, consisting of workers who formerly followed the Socialist and Syndicalist position and who are engaged mainly in the Needle Trades, Textile and Mining industries. At this moment five field organizers are being toured by the Italian comrades and with good results. New branches are being organized in various parts of the country. Twenty-four new branches have been organized since last October.

The Italian comrades have a hard task before them in order to combat the syndicalist tendencies followed by the Italian rebels of this country and to win them to the Communist position. The Communist Party's realistic, tactics followed by the Workers Party both on the industrial and political field are the best guarantees for the success of their work.

Detroit Open Forum

Jay Lovestone, author of "Government Strike-Breaker," will address the Detroit Open Forum, Sunday, Feb. 10, 8 P. M., on the subject "Who Owns the Congress." The Open Forum is held every Sunday at the "House of the Masses," 2101 Gratiot St. Lovestone has made an exhaustive study of the question and the audience will surely enjoy his talk and learn something they have not known before.

Who Owns the Congress?

Jay Lovestone, author of several books and pamphlets, and one of the associate editors of the Daily Worker will address a mass meeting in New York, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 8 P. M., on the subject "Who Owns the Congress. The meeting will be held at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave., and St. Marks Pl.

Manley To Speak On Labor Party

Joseph Manley, secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, will address a meeting on the "Labor Party Movement in America," arranged at the Young Men's Hebrew Association headquarters, 2229 W. Division St., Friday, Feb. 1, 8 P. M.

Cannon in Waukegan

James P. Cannon, chairman of Workers Party, will address the Waukegan Open Forum, Sunday, Feb. 10, 2 P. M., on the subject, "The Movement for a Labor Party." The Forum is held every Sunday at 517 Helmholtz Ave.

Armenians Must Unite.

The "Daily Worker," of Jan. 14, carried an appeal issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Party to the Armenian Communists of this country calling upon them to unite and discontinue their factional controversies. The position of the Central Executive Committee has since been upheld by the Comintern. Comrade Sumarian, who is leading one of the factions, appealed to the Comintern against the decision of the Party. The Comintern, acting upon this appeal, replied by cable—"Sumarian must return to Party work and await resolutions of the Comintern."

The Central Executive Committee of the Party has therefore instructed Comrade Sumarian to immediately take his place in the Bureau of Armenian Federation of the Workers Party and informed him that should he persist in his activities in endeavoring to split the organization of the Armenian workers in this country he will not only be violating discipline of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party but also the discipline of the Communist International.

All branches of the Armenian workers which are for the Communist International will immediately follow the instructions given to their place as branches of the Workers Party.

Philadelphia For Recognition

Philadelphia Local of the Party is making extensive preparations for the Russian Recognition and Relief of Germany meeting, which will be held Wendesday evening, Feb. 6. Ludwig Lore and Ben Gitlow are scheduled to speak. Watch the Daily Worker for further details.

Minor Speaks in Milwaukee

"Who Are the Reds?" is the subject on which Robert Minor, Editor of Liberator, will address the Open Forum, at Muller Hall, State and 8th Sts., Milwaukee, Wis., Sunday, Feb. 17, 8 P. M.

Who Owns The United States?

"Who Owns the United States," is the subject on which Robert Minor will address the Waukegan Open Forum, Sunday, Feb. 17, 2 P. M.

Ward University Gift Monument of Labor's Patience

Mrs. A. Montgomery Ward, widow of the mail order king, will give $1,000,000.00 to Northwestern University for the endowment of a hospital. The gift, she said, would be an appropriate memorial to her late husband, Montgomery Ward. It is the fourth million given by Mrs. Ward within a year.

Employers of the Montgomery Ward Co. believe that the gift should be a memorial to their patience and never failing industry. They point out that they are compelled to work overtime whenever the bosses consider overtime necessary. They do not get paid for overtime work. Especially during the Christmas season overtime is demanded. If they work long enough they are given 50 cents as supper money. If, however, they only work an hour and a half or two hours overtime they get nothing.

"If overtime were paid, it might cost the company a million a year. Since they don't pay it they can afford to be generous," was the way one worker put it.

Arrest I. W. W. in California

SUSANVILLE, Cal.—The opening of the new jail here has been celebrated by the arrest of Jack Perry, leading Herman Rostsck, I. W. W. member, who is charged with criminal syndicalism. Rostsck, who is the jail's first prisoner, has been organizing the lumber workers in this section.

AUSTRIAN LABOR SHOWS SPIRIT, WINS STRIKES

Hand and Brain Workers Unite Against Bosses

(By The Federated Press)

VIENNA.—Two great strikes in private industry in Austria—that of the metal workers and that of the hotel workers in industry—have ended with victories to the workers.

Acting under the intuition they got from Hindenburg and other German industrials in matching one workers' right after another away from labor, the industrials of Austria no doubt think the time had come for them to "show labor its place." When therefore, the workers in the metal trades and the "white collar" workers in factories came forward with demands for wage increases in accordance with the index figures of the cost of living, the bosses declared they were willing to make individual raises, but not to deal co collectively.

This was so obviously a blow to the principle of collective bargaining that the workers declined these terms. They were then locked out. But hand and brain workers joined hands, and a "wild" strike of the electrical workers breaking out just then was also sanctioned by the military jurisdiction. In Cracow, where the striking railroaders openly sabotaged the state-of-siege order, martial law was declared.

A mighty unrest seized upon the whole working class. Even the reformist clique of leaders who carried on secret negotiations with Korfanty all the time, could no longer remain silent without losing the rest of their influence upon the workers. Under the pressure of the masses the Polish Socialist Party, and the Trade Union Commission decided to call out the whole working class to a general strike of sympathy with the railroad workers, to begin on November 5.

Monday, Nov. 5, the general strike started in almost all the labor centers of Poland. Even in those districts where big strikes had been fought out only a short while ago and which did not learn in time of the decision for a general strike, even in such places it was decided at workers' meetings to join in the strike in a few days, as for instance in Lodz and Upper Silesia. In the latter district the strike was carried which gave the whole fight a new turn.

The scene of this event was Cracow. The strike here was complete; the anger of the masses which was constantly being stirred by police provocations, reached new heights. Already on Monday there had been bloody clashes with the police on the streets, which were stormed by the crowd of workers gathered in the neighboring streets. After the police had tried in vain to disperse the crowd, a company of infantry was summoned. But the workers received the soldiers in a friendly manner, fraternized with them and went into lively conversation with them. When shortly after that, two squad. cars of police had been made, the workers, the infantrymen were immediately disarmed, and a regular battle ensued with the cavalry.

The commander of the Uhlans was the first to fall from his horse; seriously wounded; two captains and one lieutenant died on the spot, and almost all the other officers came out of the fight badly wounded. The workers captured most of the two armored cars which had been brought, and directed it at once against the enemy.

The battle lasted for about two hours. The victory was unquestionably on the side of the workers. Of the 30 dead and 70 wounded, the great majority were of the attacking cavalry; 10 horses were dead, and about 100 ran wounded into the city.

After the governor and district commander had capitulated and a militia to preserve order. The disarmed soldiers were held prisoners in the Workmen's Home. The rest of the garrison, which was of considerable strength was kept shut up in the barracks by the intimidated military authorities.

The reformist "leaders"—two Social-Democratic deputies—who observed the course of battle far from the shooting, were even more frightened by the victory of the workers than the government authorities. From first of all informed their Central Executive Committee in Warsaw by telephone, and the Central Executive Committee hurriedly locked up the prime minister and offered him with trembling to call off the general strike and end the whole fight, in the name of the party union and. The very afternoon the Central Executive Committee of the Polish Socialist Party and the Trade Union Commission already published their orders to the workers to break off the general strike immediately.

To replace the recalled District Commander, they sent, to Cracow, General Uhlenberg, a union member of Vilna, who was greeted with jubilation by the Social Democratic leaders, and not by the rank and file, disarmed the workers and restored "order."

But the order to break off the strike was not obeyed everywhere. In the first place it was not communicated with in Cracow for the reason that the railroad workers refused to transmit such orders. Secondly, there were districts in Warsaw in the suburb of Pruszkow, where the workers, under the leadership of Communists, voted for the Communists' proposal to persist in the struggle. The same was true of the Boryslaw-Drohobycz mines, where there were serious clashes with the soldiery, costing three lives of workers.

The full utilization of the Cracow victory thru the sharpening of the general strike which was just beginning to develop and which would have undoubtedly led to the overthrow of the tottering reactionary government, was thwarted by the most ignominious betrayal by the Social Democrats. Nevertheless the occurrences which have been described remain an experience of the very highest significance for the further struggles of the Polish working class.

The most important thing, and which is obvious, is the spontaneous outbreak of the mass will to fight and fighting initiative of the laboring masses, even of those who until a short time ago were passive and indifferent. In particular, the Cracow episode has presented a model for an armed struggle, which will call for imitation in all future struggles.

The Communist Party, of course, was always in the first ranks thru-out of all the struggles of the past weeks. It will be their task now to utilize the lessons of the struggles for preparing the coming ones, not only the political lessons, but also the organizational and technical-military ones.

The Polish revolution is on the march. For the Polish comrades it means that they must arm, without losing a single hour.

New Invention.

Petrograd.—Professor Kuznetsoff, of the Mining Institute, in Petrograd, has discovered a new method of mechanically enriching coal. By the application of this method, coal of very low quality acquires such superior quality as makes it equal to the Cardiff species. The new invention is expected to revolutionize mill industries, and at the same time to free the Russian industrial North from its dependence on coal imported from abroad as well as from Donetz Basin coalfields.

Klan Opponents Active

NEW YORK—Opponents of the Ku Klux Klan are manifesting renewed activity. A report from Delaware shows how a Klan meeting was broken up at the point of revolvers. Meanwhile, the campaign, surreptitiously backed by the klan, against J. W. Wenberg in the state of Washington has been abandoned, the prosecutor at Walla Walla rebuking the arresting officer.

Indict Hardwood Floor Trust

The hardwood floor trust has been indicted by the federal grand jury here on charges of violating the Sherman law. Twenty-two lumber companies, said to control prices thru manufacturing 80% of all maple, birch and beach flooring produced in the country, are named in the indictment together with 30 individuals.

Plan Co-op High School.

MINNEAPOLIS. — Plans for a "cooperative high school," to be conducted by a faculty without a principal are being worked out here by local 59, American Federation of Teachers.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Big Strike Movement in Poland Indicates New Workers' Struggles Against World Counter-Revolution

WARSAW.—The events of the past week in Poland, which until now have received but little attention in the world press, are of the greatest importance for the development of the revolutionary movement in Europe.

In the middle of October there was a strike movement in Upper Silesia, which in a few days developed into a general strike of the miners, which, in spite of the state of siege and the raging terror of the government authorities, ended in a victory for the workers.

The full utilization of the Cracow victory thru the sharpening of the general strike which was just beginning to develop and which would have undoubtedly led to the overthrow of the tottering reactionary government, was thwarted by the most ignominious betrayal by the Social Democrats. Nevertheless the occurrences which have been described remain an experience of the very highest significance for the further struggles of the Polish working class.

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The Polish revolution is on the march. For the Polish comrades it means that they must arm, without losing a single hour.

Women Voters in N. Y. Plan Fight on Child Labor

(By The Federated Press)

UTICA, N. Y.—Vigorous demand for advanced labor legislation was made at the convention of the State League of Women Voters here. More than 14,000 women were represented at the convention, while the Federal league, of which this is a branch, claims 2,000,000 members.

The league indorsed a drastic child labor amendment to the constitution. Altho no single suggested amendment was cited, sentiment is most favorable to the proposed amendment of Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania. This plan would enable the federal government to prohibit employment of persons under the age of 18 and would also determine conditions of labor in all industrial spheres.

Further labor demands put forward by the convention were: Immediate appointment of a minimum wage commission; legal establishment of the 48-hour week for women and minors; a shortening of the period for compensation in case of illness or injury. (The state now requires no compensation until a period of two weeks has elapsed.)

The Federated Press understands that the organization of women voters has been consulting the Women's Trade Union league with regard to issues of social and labor legislation, and that the foregoing demands were made in collaboration with trade unions.

A lively debate was evoked at the convention upon the proposal of a resolution favoring amendment of the law "which prohibits the giving of birth control information" and which results in keeping scientific information on this subject from a large portion of the population." A substantial majority voted in its favor.

Ask Carpenters to Stay Away from Sedalia, Missouri

SEDALIA, Mo.—Union carpenters here are concerned over the large influx of carpenters from other cities. Commercial bodies have been broadcasting reports of an alleged building boom in Sedalia, in response to which hundreds of carpenters have come here from a distance, only to find they have been fooled. Practically 60 per cent of the membership of the carpenters' district council have been idle during the late summer and fall, and the situation grows worse during the winter.

"For every job in Sedalia there are five carpenters here now," says a circular letter sent out by the carpenter's council. "A further influx of carpenters at this time would hamper the effectiveness of our organization in maintaining present union conditions. Carpenters, stay way from Sedalia."

K. C. Carpenters In New Home.

KANSAS CITY.—A large crowd attended the dedicatory ceremonies of the local carpenters' union when its magnificent new home was formally opened. The local union has a membership of 1,800. The new structure is a completely equipped labor headquarters and includes a spacious auditorium for mass meetings. E. T. Wood, president, Missouri State Federation of Labor, was the principal speaker. An entertainment program was given.

The Industries for the workers!

NEW YORK.—Discontented tenants, protesting against high rents and miserable housing conditions, met here last night under the auspices of the United Council of Working Class Women. Yesterday's meeting is the second in a series of protest meetings against exorbitant rents.

VARIED PROGRAM ON CHICAGO SYMPHONY BILL

Cecilia Hansen Plays Saint-Saens

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN

Frederick Stock, director of the Chicago Symphony orchestra, was not at his accustomed desk at the orchestra concert Friday and Saturday. He is directing in Philadelphia this week end, and Eric Delamarter, assistant conductor, directed. There are vague and unauthenticated rumors that Mr. Stock there will be no more Symphony—but that is another story.

The concert opened with Weber's overture to "Oberon," a fairy opera, with an overture consisting of tranquil, noctural movements contrasting with brilliant, vigorous, themes. Mr. Lindemann played the clarinet solo in it superbly.

The first symphony of Georges Enesco, the modern Roumanian composer, followed. The first movement of the symphony contains exciting, agitated music, contrasted with musical suggestions of the peace of great landscapes at dusk. The second movement is tragic, like the slow march of silent, shrouded figures thru darkness. The third and last movement is like the first, contrasts of calmness, and complex emotional confusion. The movement suggests Wagner.

The soloist was that glorious Valkyr of the violin, Cecilia Hansen. She played the Saint-Saens third concerto. This is one of the great masterpieces of musical art. Like the fifth piano concerto, played last week, Saint-Saens has introduced a folk song into the second movement, this time one of the Sicilian peasants. The whole concerto is one long ecstacy of pre beauty and, at the end of the second movement, touches the highest altitude that music can carry the human soul.

The orchestra closed with three Slavonic dances by Dvrak, which are weak and tame imitations of the Hungarian dances by Brahms.

Next week there will be no soloist; the orchestra will play Ceasre Franck's symphony, and five short numbers, by Beethoven, Wagner, Strauss and Paniza.

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Russia's Favorable Trade Balance

The attempt of our Standard Oil Secretary of State Hughes to isolate Soviet Russia and tie her up the whole world in an economic and political boycott against the first Workers' and Farmers' Republic is meeting with failure. The best proof of the complete disaster that has overwhelmed the efforts of Hughes to overthrow the Soviet Government is established by the latest trade figures of the Russian Republic.

For the first time in many years Russian exports have become really an important factor. With the good harvest of 1922 grain exports have resumed. Butter, eggs, sugar, matches, flax, barley are also being exported in increasing quantities. The increase in the main branches of export has been as follows in the past year over 1921: Grain, 131 per cent; oil, 116 per cent; flax, 115 per cent; sugar, 109 per cent; cotton, 140 per cent; linen, 178 per cent; and silk, 134 per cent.

We could go on and on to cite proof that Soviet Russia is succeeding in rebuilding her country despite the efforts of her enemies of the Hughes-Harding-Hoover type to isolate her. About twenty countries already recognized Russia various degrees of recognition. England and Italy, France and Czecho-Slovakia are in the midst of arrangements for complete recognition. After the American economic blockade of Russia, which Hughes represents it took the United States at least eleven years before the Red Czar of stability was evident in the country. In view of the silliest inconsistencies thrown in the path of Russian reconstruction by Hughes, business and farmers are manifesting their fastened anger at Hughes' policies.

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JOHNSON SPEAKS AT RECOGNITION MEETING HERE

Also Moving Pictures at Big Demonstration

Albert A. Johnson, who has made four trips to Russia as a member of the unofficial American International Commission sent there by the Hearst newspapers, will be the speaker at a mammoth mass meeting to urge recognition of Russia at Ashland Auditorium, Sunday evening, Jan. 27.

Robert Morse Lovett, a professor at the University of Chicago will also be a speaker. Upton Sinclair, internationally known novelist has also been asked to speak. His reply to the invitation has not been received yet.

In addition to the list of speakers who will tell why Russia should be recognized by the United States government there will be a musical program and moving pictures of both Russia and Germany. These pictures were taken by representatives of the International Workers Relief Committee of which the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany is the American branch.

The meeting is being arranged by the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany and the entire proceeds will be devoted to German relief.

During Johnson's four visits to Russia he became personally acquainted with most of the government officials there and is an expert on agriculture. Johnson will speak with authority on Russia and her problems.

Wave of Firemen Are Worst Sufferers Under 24-Hour-Day And No Time For Home Life

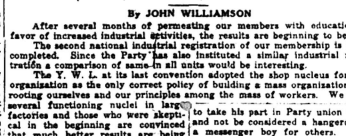
A fireman's life is a dog's life. That is a interesting and exciting one, that is if you like excitement. That is spent in drudgery, even at work. If it is not a dog's life, it is a mighty hard one. Try to be a fireman's wife. Try to be a fireman's child. Try to be a fireman's friend. Try to be a fireman's anything. Then you will understand why firemen are wanted to know why they are striking.

Chicago has the worst paying system which means firemen have to work at the engine house 24 hours at a time. Then they eat, sleep for 24 hours, but they are still on duty subject to call.

"It's no life for a man with a family. Being away from home every other day busts up a man's family life. The nervous strain of being married is that your wife is continually worrying. I've been on the department for seven years and every time the phone or door bell rings when I'm away from home, my wife thinks I'm going to get hurt. If something had happened to me. And I know that the same thing is true of other firemen's wives. I am one of a thousand," they told me.

"In time it is bound to tell on a woman's health. My wife is as nervous as a cat. Every time I leave home for work she knows it may be the last.

"It's the hunk, this life. If you don't get killed you stand a fine chance of getting seriously hurt in a fire or fires. If you escape you won't get hurt there is always a chance that you will get hot as all hell right up against the fire and then have to go out in the cold and



The YWL on the Industrial Field

By JOHN WILLIAMSON

After several months of permeating our members with education in favor of increased industrial activities, the results are beginning to be felt.

The second national industrial registration of our membership is being completed. Since the Party has also instituted a similar industrial registration a comparison of same-in all units would be interesting.

The Y. W. L. at its last convention adopted the shop nucleus form of organization as the only correct policy of building a mass organization and concentrating ourselves and our principles among the mass of workers. We have several functioning nuclei in large factories and those who were skeptical in the beginning are convinced that much better results are being realised and all look forward to the day when our League and Party will be based entirely on shop units.

Early in the summer we had an acceptance of our demand for a conference regarding the working youth with Gompers. As expected he promised to consider our proposals but never as much as acknowledged future communications. Since then the Michigan Federation of Labor passed a resolution demanding that the A. F. of L. organize and educate the working class youth. We expect thru our efforts that other resolutions will be passed in the near future. In this work the Party members can be of unlimited value. However, our work must not stop at passing resolutions. With over six million workers under 20 years of age, 2 million of these being mere children between 10 and 15, a fertile field lies before us. The work of the Y. W. L. is to reach these millions of young workers, utilising their everyday struggles and miseries in furthering our program and rallying them into shop units of our organization.

Our members have taken a larger part in union and TUEL activity since this campaign has started. We expect to accomplish still further results in this work. However, our Party members should always realize that a member of the Y. W. L. is a Young Communist and is a future party member. As such he wishes to take his part in Party union work and not be considered a bungaron or a messenger boy for others. We need to rally every available member in the league and work for the industrial department of the Y. W. L. has that aim.

The Y. W. L. has made a good start knitting the American working class youth into a mass organization, and the results in all fields of activity are encouraging.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

A "Soft-Hearted" General

A recent survey showed that 2,000,000 undernourished German children are in immediate need of feed many more before the comwinter, which promises to be the worst in Germany's history, is over."—American Relief Report.

Oddly enough, General Henry T. Allen former commander of the American forces in Germany is again starving the German children, and writes an article to that effect in The Locomotive Engineers Journal. His article is entitled "Shall Two Million Children Suffer?" What a peculiar question to ask, especially when American farmers don't know what to do with their produce.

But the most tragical part of the General's article is his statement that "America never waggd war on children," he refers feelingly to the 2,000,000 undernourished German children, but entirely overlooked the fact that right here in the United States of America, in the year A. D. 1924, 2,500,000 between the ages of 2 and 15 are forced to work in order to supply themselves with food, and that every investigation of the school children reveals savage undernourishment. But what can you expect from the head of a butchering force?

We are for immediate relief of the starving German children, and have gone a little farther than merely the writing of articles. The Young Workers' League is solidly behind the workers' relief campaign to aid the starving workers of Germany. At the same time we do not wear blinkers and can see that right here in the United States children go hungry every day; that children are bitterly exploited; that young people are reduced to the lowest sort of degradation because of low wages or no work at all.

Capitalist generals whose cannons tear up ripening fields, whose bullets end the life of fathers and mothers, in the interest of world markets shouldn't talk about the starving children. It doesn't sound just right.

Russ Confer with Roumania.

MOSCOW.—The place of the conference between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Roumania has been transferred from Tirnapol (on the Russo-Roumanian border) to Odessa.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF CHILREN'S GROUPS

Article No. 4.

First we want to deal with the ages of our children. We do not ignore the fact that very tiny children often want to visit our meetings, and that while we do not want to make our Junior Groups homes for babies we must not roughly or carelessly reject these. Our principle endeavor is to collect children between the ages of 10 and 14. And then—?

Above all, the children are not divided according to their public school classes. Now and then the oldest members of a group are united in a circle for a special purpose—for instance, to read a certain book or something similar. In open air games the children divide themselves naturally. The older boys usually prefer competitive games of some sort, younger children usually play ring games. But as often as possible, on Sundays, on free afternoons, summer evenings, after school hours, general play hours are arranged, these, and evenings of reading of fairy tales, or short excursions are attended by everyone—even by teachers with babies in their arms.

Among the older children committees are formed to attend to the details of the hikes, to give plays, or to prepare for the celebration of revolutionary anniversaries. But most important of all is our frequent and regular combining of children of all ages in special meetings, demonstrations, recruiting work and games. On such occasions the older children look after the little ones and the little ones imitate the older ones.

Care is taken to prevent the childrens groups from becoming an exclusive sect. We arrange regular public meetings in order to maintain contact with the masses of working class children. Children of different schools and classes, and from different localities, are assembled for the joint discussion of school affairs or for excursions, dramatic performances, play evenings and other occasions.

It is not as difficult to begin with this work as it is to continue it, perseveringly and persistently. Since our Junior Groups are not exclusive clubs but remain in contact with daily practical life they become most important factors in our movement.

(Watch for Article No. 5 of this series: Can We Teach Communism?)

Made Red Dealer Eats Some Lies

AGENT PULLS GOLD STORAGE EGG GAG

Even Dickie Scott Stale Has Fruit

"The Communists have been accused of putting bad eggs in cold storage warehouses," said Dickie Scott, Chief Investigator of the Lusk Committee, "but we have found that the real scandal is of much greater importance that as yet it is shrouded in mystery.

"Our reporters have discovered that the Communists have started their campaign to raise funds for the defense of the Communist leaders who are now on trial in Chicago. Our efforts have been directed to ascertain the methods which will be used. Right O'Brien's Ten Hundred Soldiers (these men have been given a reputation for cleanliness by the Lusk Committee) will be employed in this drive. Chicago's underworld is reported as having entered the campaign with a generous contribution. It is expected, however, that the drive will be financed largely by the rank and file of the Communist party.

"We have also been informed that a conference has been held between Chicago's underworld leaders and Communist leaders at which it was decided to raise funds by the sale of eggs. Several carloads of eggs have been purchased by the Communists and placed in cold storage warehouses. Just how many eggs have been purchased and how much money has been raised by the sale of eggs is not known at present. Our investigators have not been able to get any information on this point. We do not even know whether the eggs have been sold or not. We do not know whether the Communists have made a profit or a loss on the deal. We do not know whether the eggs are good or bad. We do not know whether the Communists have been able to get rid of the eggs without losing money.

"You know we are not allowed to go on the street anything without our uniform on. Our actions are at the command of the chief of the department. Anytime he desires he issues an order that all free time is cut off.

"We have to buy our uniforms, pay for bedding at the fire station, the department buys only rubber fire clothes. There isn't another job of any kind that is as hard on clothes as firemen's jobs. Some times have to mend the regulation. If a fellow goes to a fire in his uniform pants and they are in bad condition he is out of luck, means $5 or $10 for a new pair. It has happened to me a dozen times. The city gives us a hose and axes for fires. All the other stuff we have to buy. Our boots have to be the best and in new condition all the time. Yeh, we're the heroes all right.

"Then the bunk, this life. If you don't get killed you stand a fine chance of getting seriously hurt in a fire or fires. If you escape you won't get hurt there is always a chance that you will get hot as all hell right up against the fire and then have to go out in the cold and

Industrial Bank In Moscow Shows Excellent Results

MOSCOW.—Attention has been drawn here to perfectly groundless reports, that have appeared lately in the foreign preps, and, in particular, in American papers, alleging that the Industrial Bank had closed down in view of the would-be fifteen million rouble deficit which it was supposed to have incurred under the directorship of Krasnostchekoff (now under arrest).

With reference to these totally false rumors, Mr. Xandroff, the president chairman of the board of directors of the Industrial Bank, states that not only has the Bank had no deficit during the last working year, but, in spite of the huge expenses involved during this period by the organization on most of forty branches of the Bank thruout all the Republics of the Soviet Union—it has cleared a net profit for the year of one million gold roubles.

The active operations of the Industrial Bank totalled 85 millions in the current year, and the paid-up capital of the Bank will soon be increased 100%.

The Bank, concludes its chairman, keeps up correspondent relations with the largest banking institutions in all the European capitals, and, far from closing, it is energetically pursuing its activities, with results that have surpassed the expectations of its founders.

Repatriate Russian Soldiers.

MOSCOW.—Raymond Poincare, French Premier, has written George Chicherin, Russian People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, informing him that, in accordance with the respective remarks made by the Soviet Government, the French Government has decided to give an opportunity to the former Russian soldiers who came to Marseilles too late for the last party of Russian soldier repatriates which left from there, to return to their homes.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Ilury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Millionaire's Son at Home Among the Kitchen Pans

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Laurence Adlon, 18 year old son of a German millionaire, is starting at the bottom in the trade for the job of succeeding his father to the management of a string of hotels owned by the latter in Germany by working in a hotel kitchen.

"The hotel magnate's son does not intend to return to Germany until his education is complete. He has already learned to clean a chicken and expects by the end of three months to have mastered the art of cleaning up everything in the hotel from the cuspidors to the guests.

There is only one fly in the young fellow's cream and that is the fear that on his return to Germany the workers of that country may have seized power and that his higher training may not be of any more use to him provided he insists on following in his father's footsteps with robbery as a career.

The German workers are getting tired of being robbed tho it must be confessed they have lots of patience.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Plutes Buy Dem. Meet and McAdoo Must "Line Up"

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON. — McAdoo supporters in Democratic circles here, claim that Wall Street has dealt him a heavy blow by buying at auction the national convention of their party. It goes to New York City to the price of $255,000. But, they say, the people will resent this attempt to influence the nomination, and McAdoo will win by a two-thirds majority next summer.

At the same time, they admit that the reactionary forces in the Democratic convention will dictate a reactionary platform, and that Mr. McAdoo, if nominated, will have to run on a platform that would equally fit Underwood or Ralston. Gone is McAdoo's faith in government ownership of railroads, which he expressed in a signed statement to the Natl. Board of Farm Organizations in 1920. He must please the Murphy-Brennan-Taggart interests if he is to have their support at any stage of the game.

The Locomotive Engineers' Journal now calls attention to the lack of assurance that McAdoo agrees with the railroad workers as to their industry, and a painful political pause ensues.

The Land for the Users!

Boost the News Stand Sales

The Daily Worker can now be secured on the news stands in the city of Chicago. It is of great importance that those who have signed up such stands should be given encouragement to display the Daily Worker in the early days of its existence.

Our readers are therefore urged to purchase at least one copy of the Daily Worker each day until it is well advertised.

It is of special importance that our readers should ask for The Daily Worker from the news agents sent in their names.

Even though you are a subscriber we nevertheless urge you to purchase an extra copy each day from a news stand. You can use that copy to interest another worker in the paper and its message. We expect our subscribers and readers to boost the Daily Worker.

Sing and Dance for Pittsburgh Victims on February 27

The time in nearing when the capitalist courts will sentence to the fate of our comrades arrested in Pittsburgh, Pa., on Feb. 27, 1923. Their crime consisted in belonging to the Workers Party. This is a high crime in the eyes of the capitalists and they insist on putting our comrades behind the bars, thinking that they are thus preventing the progress of our movement.

The working women of Pittsburgh and vicinity, realising the necessity of co-operation have organized the Women's Progressive Circle. They meet every second and fourth Wednesday at the International Socialist Lyceum, 805 James Street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa. They have study classes and are at present arranging a huge Entertainment and Dance to be held on February 9, 1924, at the International Socialist Lyceum. There will be singing, recitations, speaking and dancing. An excellent lunch is being prepared.

We especially appeal to the working women to join with us in this work to help in the struggle against the tyranny of American capitalism.

Amalgamation means strength!

Organizers of the Amalgamated at Work in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS.—Determined to unionize the 7,000 men and women employed in the St. Louis garment industry, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has five organizers here.

The organizers say local wages are from 35 to 50 per cent below Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Rochester, and other organized cities.

Miss Hortense Powermaker, an organizer, says going into a St. Louis clothing factory is like "stepping backward ten years."

Large plants here pay 10 cents a dozen for operations for which small contractors pay 25 cents, while Chicago agreements pay 55 cents an hour.

The union maintains two offices here, one for women and one for men. Meetings are well attended and the membership is increasing rapidly.

How About the Boycott?

ST. LOUIS.—Information comes to the Trades Union Promotional league that the local branch, Merchants and Manufacturers association, has appealed to business men thru a circular letter, whenever possible not to handle union labeled goods or employ union labor. When it becomes necessary to carry union made goods, the open shoppers ask that such articles be not featured.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Frisco Musicians May Strike

SAN FRANCISCO.—Officers of the Musicians' union have been given power by the members to take any necessary steps to secure the 15 per cent wage increase denied them by the Allied Amusement Industries—even to calling a strike.

Birthday Greetings to "The Daily Worker"

COAL CITY, IOWA

Hungarian Workers
Club
Coal City, Iowa

P. Grossi
M. Martin
P. Silver
Member
A. Kaplan
S. Gelasco
J. White

FINNISH BRANCH, CANONSBURG, PA.

Henry Hakkinen
Gust Aho
Mr. and Mrs. Karl Nurmi
Mr. and Mrs. Lauri Keskinen
Mr. and Mrs. John Latvala
Gust Pothe
J. B. Wagner
Jno. Stose
B. Biste
Sam T. Bakus

LITHUANIAN BRANCH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

M. Stedrove
I. Bachunas
A. Petrika
V. Tanyas
P. Jusinavcius
J. R.
A. Sachkauskus
Butkas

GARDNER, MASS.

F. Rasulis
W. Rasulis
B. Kasputis
A. Rasinis
M. Genis
V. Vlesckis
P. Bertiska
G. Prunskus
S. Rasulis
P. Jashskas
A. Rugys
J. W.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Mamie Sweed
D. Sweed
J. Kamen
A. Primack
A. Rubin
D. Dugen
A. Joseph

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

A. Waytoch
Alex Kavan
E. Wasilevich
A. Peesvich
M. Logovesky
A. Saigusis
S. Worontic
S. Anuskeenes

IRONWOOD, MICH.

Thos. Takala
John Peramaki
Emil Simila

Youth International Greets Daily

Moscow, Dec. 10th, 1923.

To "The Daily Worker"

Dear Comrades: The Young Communist International has watched with special interest your campaign for the creation of an English daily organ. We consider the establishment of The Daily Worker of great importance for the further development of the revolutionary movement in the United States. We record with special satisfaction the fact that the youth organization participates energetically and actively in this compaign.

We are firmly convinced that the interest which the League shows for the campaign of the Party will be appreciated by the Party and will be followed by an even closer co-operation between League and Party. We furthermore hope that this appreciation of the Party will also be shown in the columns of the daily organ.

The education of a young revolutionary generation is of greatest significance for the Workers Party. If the Party understands how to pay due attention to the youth problem, it will itself harvest the fruits of this policy.

We wish the Daily Worker the best success and hope that, equipped with this weapon, the Workers Party will succeed in carrying ever more effectively the struggle for the liberation of the American proletariat. In the country of child labor the daily organ has even a particular significance and we express our wish, that the Workers Party will now be able, together with the League, to make an advance on the field of struggle against child labor, a part of the capitalist system.

Hail to the Workers' Daily, the most important weapon in the struggle against American capitalism!

With communist greetings,
C. MUNGER, Secretary
Executive Committee of the Young Communist International.

Agius
J. Undjus
A. Bimbo
V. Vimikutione
WATERBURY, CONN.
J. Zydko
G. Slobedosky
U. Orzjedryk
S. Wasilewsky
Steve Yanuschik

FRENCH BRANCH, NEW YORK CITY

Elsie Gaxton
M. de Yonge
Joseph Fernier
Octave Brasseur
Cecilia Silverman
Sofie Silverman
Lillie Silverman
Jean Legoff
Donerco
Henri Graindorge
Gay
N. Tanconi
Obermeier
Rose Silverman
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Minne Gaffe
Leon Mabille
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Herman Hill
Martin Linden
Jos. Kesoule
Mauko Wucinich
Antti Kauho
John Rusnell
Charles Ranta
Waino Pudas
Oscar Numini
Waino Wirtanen
John Erkkila
John Maki
Matt Kaartinen
John Laine
August Mattson
Aina Kauppila
Jack Kauppila
Mary and Otto Paananen
Ironwood S. S. Osasto
Hilda and John Lottanen
Hugo Saarnio
Ironwood S. S. Osasto
Femia and Ed. Jarvi
Senja and Iver Nevala
Ida and Walter Lehtinen
John Koivula
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Hilda Hokkanen
Jenny and Jack Steele
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MORITZ J. LOEB.....Business Manager

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Danger Signals for Miners

The miners are about to gather in a national convention. There is strike talk in the air. It is a practical certainty that the bituminous miners will demand an increase in pay and improvement in their conditions of work.

The situation is a serious one and the capitalists are preparing for all eventualities. They are preparing for a fight to the finish. Already, the multi-millionaire mining engineer, John Hays Hammond, who headed Harding's Coal Fact Fixing Commission, is sounding the alarm. Mr. Hammond is yelling vociferously that quick action is needed to prevent a strike. He is now demanding that the Government forthwith establish a permanent Board of Inquisy as a division of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This Board should get to work at once. Should it fail then the Government is to step in and run the mines under "emergency."

An even more open hint to the miners that everything will be done to stop them from striking for higher wages and better working conditions is thrown out by the well-known news agency of Wall-Street, the Boston News Bureau. Analyzing the likelihood of a coal strike it says:

"If this were not the quadrennial year of balloting, there would be a serious strike beyond much doubt. But enormous pressure will be brought to bear upon the miners, especially in the Central Competitive field, for amicable adjustments of all differences and moderation in demands, and, above all, for avoidance of any organized effort to unionize the West Virginia fields."

This is the plainest sort of talk from the highest oracles of Big Business on the eve of a strike. The miners' convention would do well to heed these warnings. Two of their most powerful leaders, John L. Lewis and Frank Farrington, are prominent republicans. Farrington was once a member of the Republican National Committee. The need for action is urgent. The danger of a surrender to the coal magnates is great. Only the miners' convention can save the situation.

Thru the Backdoor

"Hell-and-Maria" General Dawes is trying to make a strong impression on Europe. Tottering capitalist Europe needs lots of blood and iron just now and our Holy Trinity of Banker-Generals can be counted upon to do some vital instilling.

The job assigned to Dawes, Young and Robinson is much bigger than the task of looking into German finances, tho that in itself is a herculean attempt. As a matter of fact victorious France needs about as much diagnosis and perhaps as major an operation as vanquished Germany does. The French Government is face to face with bankruptcy. This desperate condition can no longer be hidden from the world. Poincare's government is paying out in interest a huge proportion of its revenues. At the present rate it will take only about six years for the French Government to spend all of its revenues on interest payments.

Needless to say the European capitalists are seeing the handwriting on the wall unless America's mighty financial and industrial overlords again run to their rescue. In order to get the United States to step in as their savior, European capitalists are resorting to front and back-door methods. They are not only making outright appeals for Wall Street's help, but they are also sending over much of their own capital to invest in American industries.

The British capitalists are experienced at this game. They know that heavy investments in our industries will enable them to wield a tremendous influence on American foreign policy and politics. It was the great extent to which English capitalists had their capital invested in American industries along side of our own capitalists that helped them precipitate America's entry into the World War. The recent offer of serveral big Southern Power Corporations, having large British capital invested in them, for Muscle Shoals indicates clearly that Great Britain has definitely launched a campaign to draw America into the European maelstrom. Much additional capital would be needed by these Southern Power interests to utilize the Muscle Shoals grant and British capital is undoubtedly at hand to help realize the deal. Thus this backdoor inroad on American economic power is a political event of international import.

Mrs. A. Montgomery Ward, wife of the mail order king, had the pleasure of giving a check for a million dollars to North Western University. How many underfed girl-slaves of the mail order baron went to an early grave, in order to give the millionaire's wife the pleasure of appearing in the guise of a public benefactress?

Our Revolting Children

[illegible] Chicago Dental Society [illegible] convention. The statement issued by the dentists claims that most of the ills of the body are traceable to infected teeth and gums.

Faith in the pronouncements of those whose profession it is to tinker with broken down human machinery is rather shaky in an age when even the medical profession is so commercialized as at present. While we do not minimize the dangers contributing to ill-health, should the scanty chin fraternity grow in numbers, we are frank to confess that we are still more afraid of the type with the receding forehead and the protuding paunch.

If the brain cavity of the average American was capable of housing a more liberal supply of gray matter it is quite likely that those who produce the wealth which enables parasites to thrive in comparative ease, would be in a position to look after their bodies and organize a society so that the preservation of health would be considered of greater importance than the accumulation of wealth.

We learn that here in our Chicago public schools with 372,191 pupils there are only five full time dental hygiene teachers, tho the recommendation is for 236.

Our capitalist masters will willingly spend millions for war and destruction but while they like to boast and heave out their civic chests with pride over their public spirit; while they endow operas and other institutions that bring them renown and publicity, they leave the children without proper care and their parents without the necessary means to properly provide for them.

The trumpet blast of the dentists may send potential Andy Gumps scurrying to dental torture chambers and it may bring home to parents the necessity for more attention to child hygiene, but under the social system that sends little children under six into the mills and the sweatshop hells of the great cities it is utopian to expect that a dentist's warning will halt the chin in its retreat toward Adam's apple.

The French Impasse

President Poincare, in urging postponement of the economic measures until Tuesday, said in the Chamber of Deputies that no new charges of taxation could be imposed "except by preventing anyone from defrauding the state, which is committing criminal sacrilege."

If all new expenditures are abandoned, the premier continued, the financial crisis can be overcome and the franc stabilized.

"Criminal sacrilege" and "defrauding the state" are phrases which Premier Poincare should use sparingly for under this head might, with the change in sentiment which is taking place among the French population, come the military loans to Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and other vassal states.

The admission of the spokesman of French imperialism that all new expenditures must be abandoned is deeply significant. It means that French finance has at last come to an impasse. The French hegemony of Europe depends upon ever larger and larger advances for military purposes, for subsidizing such adventures as the separatist movements in the Rhineland and Palatinate and for maintaining intact the propaganda bureaus and semi-official organizations of French imperialism.

These constant drains on the treasury can be met only by increased taxation and an increased taxation and an increase in taxation means the end of the Poincare government. German reparations and the Russian debt have not materialized and disillusionment is spreading rapidly thruout France.

From now until the April elections both the French political and financial crisis will become more critical as the consequences of the imperialistic debauch become more and more apparent.

These be tough days for governments.

Brotherly Co-Operation

The twin brother of "Al" Woods, specialist in the production of bedroom and bathroom farces, has made so much money in the manufacture of handkerchiefs that he has retired and presented his factory to two of the hired help.

This incident will be used by the capitalist press to show that wonderful opportunities are ahead of every American boy and that faithful service is sure of reward.

Outside of the fact that the factory was not given to those who served by making handkerchiefs but to a couple of salesmen the interesting thing is the fact that so much money could be made in the handkerchief business.

Having witnessed a couple of performances of the Woods productions while temporarily demented we are able to come forward with an explanation. "Al's" twin brother merely sold handkerchiefs to all the people who had to hold them to their noses while watching a performance of "The Demi-Virgin" or "Getting Gertie's Garter."

The storm in the Teapot Dome may halt Calvin Coolidge in his race for the Presidency. At least Hiram Johnson hopes so. Now that Hiram's friend, Harry Daugherty, is involved we wonder what will the California Senator think of it?

Zinoviev to the Farmers of America

British Civilization in Ireland.

Just such an attitude you will frequently find in other parties as well. The work among the workers, in the trade unions, is a habitual thing to us; in this work we feel at home. But as for work among the farmers, we forget that. That is the situation in rich countries as Italy, where the farmer population preponderates. Owing to the same attitude, the mistakes of the Bulgarian Communists were in a considerable degree brought to light in due course of time.

The first international farmer conference which took place a short time back in Moscow has produced the greater echo than any of us could have expected, especially in Germany (because the situation in general is most revolutionary there) and, as we hear, in America also. It is quite probable now that this first international farmer conference will have tremendous significance gained in this respect in America deserves serious study by and serious attention from the whole international movement.

The under-estimation of the role of the farmers is the fundamental original sin of international Menshevism. The essence of Bolshevism consists just in this, that it has clothed with flesh and blood the idea of dictatorship of the proletariat, that it has begun to transform into actuality the hegemony of the working class in the revolution, and precisely for that very reason it seeks an ally in the propertyless farmers who, with correct tactics on our part, will aid the proletariat to fulfill its historical mission.

The chief differences between the Russian Bolshevik and Menshevik could, in the final analysis, be brought down to the question of the farmers. Even the "left" Menshevik, in 1905, although they imagined that they were more left than the Bolshevik, did not understand the significance of this farmer movement and in fact spoke an opportunist language. Almost all the conflicts among the Russian Bolshevik during the same Roumanian comrades it became clearly apparent that our comrades did not understand the tasks of revolutionary work among the farmers. And this in a country like Roumania where the majority of the population consists of farmers!

The first international farmers' conference will be followed attentively by every Communist in Europe and in the whole world. Every success of yours fills us all with pride.

"We know that the European proletarian revolution will, perhaps, not develop as yet in the next few weeks, however quickly it may have ripened of late. We stake on the inevitability of the world revolution, but that does not mean that we, the fools, stake on the inevitability of the revolutions in our country, 1905 and 1917, and we know that revolutions are not made to order, nor by agreement. . . . Notwithstanding that, we know that we are invincible . . . for the world proletarian revolution is invincible.

So wrote Comrade Lenin in the letter mentioned but a few days before. You will undoubtedly agree with us, comrades, that these words of the teacher remain fully and entirely in force.

Germany Reaches the Bottom of Misery

In the course of the last month, Germany was shaken by an unheard of economic crisis. Like an iron wedge the ruin of the mark separates Germany from the foreign countries and separates proletarians and possessing classes within Germany. The refusal of many small and big businessmen to accept paper marks as payment, completely suffocates the working masses, the unemployed, and workers on part time. The continuous fall of the mark did not only destroy the fundamentals of a future stable mark, but brought about the complete collapse of the provisionment of the big cities with food. Starvation took on gigantic dimensions. Unemployed marched in closed ranks to the markets and shops. The so-called unemployment dole is so small that in many cases the unemployed refused to accept it. Thus, for instance, recently in Dusseldorf, 132,000 unemployed jointly refused the starvation dole. They were to receive 164 billion marks, while one liter of milk costs 144 billion. Unemployment has increased immensely in the course of the last weeks. Two million eight hundred thousand are unemployed out of these, a million and a half are in the occupied territory, besides, there are at least the same number of part-time workers with two or three days' work a week. In all parts of the country there are every day most serious collisions with the police. In one single day in Berlin over 1,000 bakeries were plundered. As the government stopped the control on the price of bread, the bread became unpurchasable for the masses.

The price of a bread of four pounds on cards, that cost in the beginning of October 58 millions, jumped after the abolition of the bread became unpurchasable for the next day and had reached to over 150 billion by the beginning of November.

At the same time the weekly wage of a young worker of the age of 16 in Berlin was about 200 billion marks, is, the price of two loaves of bread or one pound of margarine. A carpenter's apprentice earned in the beginning of November on the average of 50 billion a week, that is, two whole eggs.

The cost of living for a family of four people increased from two million two hundred thousand fold of the pre-war time to 423 billion six hundred million fold from the beginning of September to November 10th. According to a statement of the chairman of the timber workers' union, the timber workers of the province of Brandenburg received on the 19th of October, a weekly wage of one billion, that is, the price of two loaves of bread. The wages of the full-time workers are at the highest, 10 to 15 per cent of the pre-war wages. The millions of unemployed and part-time workers receive sums which are only 50 to 70 per cent of these miserable wages.

One gets a picture of the chaos of prices if one compares the prices of Berlin and England. One ton of English coal cost in the beginning of October, 24.54 gold marks, while Westphalian coal could not be purchased for less than 52 gold marks, including the transport expenses, the English coal was 50 per cent cheaper than the German.

The pauperization of the broadest masses of the former so-called middle class has also progressed considerably. Ninety per cent of the middle class are today proletarianized. It recruits itself from all people of the so-called free professions, officials, traders and businessmen, small pensioners, etc. Driven to despair by starvation and misery, every day members of the middle class commit suicide. News, like the following can be found in the press almost daily:

"Yesterday evening about half past 8 o'clock, the 60 year old Professor Kurt Fink of Wustermark, committed suicide in the laboratory in the house at Bluecherstrass 67, by poisoning himself with gas. Need has driven the scientist to this desperate step. His whole fortune consisted of net quite 1,000 marks."

One can frequently find that penniless scientists sell papers on the street, are bank couriers or shop walkers in department stores. From the more than 10,000 Berlin students more than 60 per cent are compelled to earn their living as factory workers, clerks, bank couriers or very frequently as waiters.

The standard of living of the middle class is depressed to one-fifth of the pre-war standard. Actually a skilled worker, in spite of his miserable situation, earns considerably more than these proletarianized "better circles."

The cases, in which people from these circles become insane as a consequence of economic need, became more and more frequent. In one month alone the Berlin police announce more than 77 insane, "mostly victims of the serious economic need." In the same time there were 151 suicides.

The housing need among the broadest masses of the working population is indescribable. In July (in summer month) the Municipal Lodging House in Berlin, was visited by 69,777 male and 5,070 female persons as against 40,463 and 3,296 in the year before, in the same month.

The state of health of the working class youth is appalling. Rickets has spread in a horrible degree. According to the report of the Health Insurance in Dortmund, 27.8% of the children under six months, 41.1% of those from six months to one year, 40.2% of those from one to one year and a half, 32.1% of those up to two years and 89% of those over two years have rickets. In other towns the situation is similar. According to reports of the National Health Bureau, of the children in the elementary schools of 20 industrial towns, 42.5% were seriously undernourished and 10 per cent. were very seriously undernourished.

Of 100 pupils of the elementary schools in Hamburg, 43 had no ordinary shoes, 31 no ordinary shirt, 33 no ordinary socks, 44 no ordinary handkerchief. The lack of teaching material in the schools has become so serious on account of the continuous depreciation of money, that up to 60% of the pupils can no longer buy the necessary text books.

Lumber Workers' Union Grows.

Nearly 2,000 timber workers in Maine and New Hampshire have joined the organization since last July, according to a statement from the headquarters of Lumber Workers' Industrial union here. The men are employed by contractors operating for pulp mills. Mifine leads the country in pulpwood production.

"The Poor Fish says: Under communism we would have no peace of which to expend charity. The milk of human kindness would run dry in the channels of equality.

Government Chemists Make Big Discovery

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

Who says that public ownership stifles individual initiative and that the grab-it-all motive is necessary to bring out inventive ability? Just ask such a person to step upstairs and examine the record of the U. S. department of agriculture. If don't get much advertising in the metropolitan press. Of course not. The big papers aren't in business to furnish free space to opponents of profiteering with ammunition.

Just now come the department of agriculture chemists with a discovery for obtaining nitrogen from the air which will make large scale production in such plants as the U. S. government nitrate plant at Sheffield, Ala., possible to furnish how what that will mean to the farmers. Nitrogen is one of the most important elements in fertilizer. Hitherto it has been necessary to import a very large proportion of our nitrates from Chile. Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Norway have also developed processes which equal any known elsewhere, but they have also perfected methods of monopolizing.

Where these chemists differ from farmers over to the side of the workers. At the first opportunity the American comrades must establish a special mass Communist newspaper designed for hundreds and hundreds of thousands of small farmers. The experience which we are going thru is having helped to create the Federated Farmer-Labor Party is being

Twelve years ago she had to import 65 per cent of the nitrogen she consumed. Last year Germany operated fixation plants on such a scale that she became almost free of the need for importation and it is predicted she will soon be exporting large quantities.

Present consumption of nitrogen in fertilizers in the United States is about 200,000 tons a year. Production of cheap fertilizer would largely increase this amount and would stop the steady deterioration of our farms which is one of the causes of the farmers' present distress. The annual loss of nitrogen from our soil is figured at from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons.

So the discovery made by mere government chemists actuated by scientific interest and a desire to perform a necessary service is of immense importance for they have not only developed a process which equals any known elsewhere, but they have also perfected methods of manufacture.

Where then does private initiative and the profit motive come in? It will come in all right. Some big capitalist or capitalist combine will wheedle the government into leasing or selling the people's nitrogen plants and the chemists' formula along with them, on the vague promise that the government will get the use of them in time of war. Then the profit motive will begin to show its real results. The production of nitrogen will be kept down enough to keep prices and profits up. And the farmers' hope of cheap fertilizer will fade.

Perhaps the government chemists who have made the greatest progress in discovering the process without need of the grab-it-all motive would also be the best bet when it comes to choosing the men to supervise and operate the people's nitrogen fixation plants at Muscle Shoals and elsewhere. It would certainly relieve the government record of a great deal of futile debate to let the ghosts of Henry Ford and the other capitalists who long for the gilt edged monopoly go by.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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Giant Railroad Strike in Great Britain as Labor Party Prepares to Take Over Government

60,000 STRIKE IN ENGLAND'S RAIL SERVICE

Enginemen and Firemen Fight Wage Reductions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—Railwaymen, members of the Society of Enginemen and Firemen, to the number of 59,000 are on strike. They were joined by 11,000 members of the National Union of Railwaymen, whose national secretary, J. H. Thomas, is slated for a post in the new Labor Party ministry.

The Society of Enginemen and Firemen have issued the following statement:

"It is a battle against the capitalists, who from 1913 to 1922 amassed a surplus of £9,000,000.

"We have no intention of starving the public and will not interfere with any legitimate emergency measures to insure a supply of foodstuffs. We do not mind what the government does so long as it does not run the railways during the strike and by such an act become a blacking government. Our strike will prevent, for a period at least, the use of the great system. Private trading thinks more of itself than of its servants."

Fight Wage Reductions.

The strike is the result of wage-reductions for enginemen of £3.00 to £3.00 and £2.00 to £4.00 per week for firemen which became effective after midnight Monday. All efforts of the leaders of the British Labor Party to settle the strike failed to avert the walkout and the sympathetic strike of a section of the National Union of Railwaymen was contrary to assurances given the government by J. H. Thomas.

J. Bromley, secretary of the Society of Engineers and Firemen states that the strike is a complete success. That his view is correct is evidenced by the fact that train service in Great Britain is practically at a standstill.

Strike in Full Swing.

An early morning countywide survey showed the strike in full swing. Engineers and firemen who are members of the Associated Society which ordered the walk-out after strenuous efforts on the part of England's most prominent labor leaders failed, did not show up for work.

Some of those on strike lounged about the shops in their Sunday clothes and jibed at those who remained loyal to the orders of J. H. Thomas and ran the few trains that got away.

There was no reports of sabotage. Efforts of the strikers to interfere were confined to verbal persuasion.

Hyde Park on War Basis.

London's great network of subways was not affected by the present strike. Street cars and buses here and in the provinces continued to run, carrying many thousands of suburbanites who ordinarily depend upon local train service. In the great strike of 1919, these transportation facilities were completely disrupted. This strike is confined entirely to engineers and firemen and their helpers.

Last night trains were leaving London terminals on schedule, but their crews ran them to certain prearranged points and then abandoned them.

Hyde Park was on a "war basis," with fleets of motor lorries mobilis-

(Continued on page 2)

EYES ON THE FUTURE

The Light from the Coal Miner's Lamp.

Ellis Island Rule Blamed for Death of Young Woman

NEW YORK.—A boy born on Ellis Island, whose immigrant mother, Ruth Grahn, died there, has been given into custody of his aunt, Mrs. Minnie Hester, of Moline, Ill.

Mrs. Hester, sister of the dead woman, blames the death of her sister on Ellis Island authorities. The girl had been detained since before Christmas.

Before an order for her deportation could be carried out a son was born. A special board ruled that the child was of Swedish nationality, altho born on American soil. There was no quota hindrance and the boy was admitted on the promise of his aunt to educate him.

All this fuss over Russia by our state department is due to one thing—the fact that labor rules in Russia thru its own form of government.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

"Bill" Burns May Visit Chicago to Hush Robbery Scandal, Says Police

William J. Burns, arch-communist ferret, is planning a hasty visit to Chicago to buck up the morale of his subordinates who are confessing here to wholesale robberies and assaults, say reports current in Chicago police circles.

The sensational disclosures of "stick-up" activity by the Burns' dicks in the Windy City come at a moment when United States Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana is pressing congress for a searching probe of the private detective agencies which have one leg in the department of justice and another in the investigation bureaus of the big open shop enterprise of America.

The revelations or underworld activity as well put the leading sleuth corporation into such an ugly light that the Wheeler proposal cannot be halted unless Burns can get the Chicago confessions repudiated.

Mrs. Ida Jacopson, of North Kimball avenue, appeared in South Clark street court yesterday against Hugh Engel, former assistant chief of the Chicago Burns agency, and J. Gleason Walker, a subordinate, whom she has identified as the men who choked her and robbed her of a $1,000 brooch and other jewelry. Her testimony was awaited with keen interest by a dozen private detectives of various agencies who sat in the courtroom but the Burns' attorneys succeeded in securing a postponement till January 29, by which time it is believed that William J. Burns will have completed whatever preparations are possible for a whitewashing of his agency should the two dicks look like losers.

Meanwhile the Chicago police force which has a professional jealousy against private agencies, though it has worked with the Burns agency in "red" hunts, is following up the confessions regarding other robberies which the Burns men are charged with. Paul Mezner, a deputy sheriff, who is said to have purchased Mrs. Jacopson's $1,000 brooch, is held by the police while the investigations are being conducted and Harry Baker, another deputy and Bennie

(Continued on page 2.)

LABOR'S REGIME TAKES HELM AS STORM BREAKS

Transportation Tied Up on Eve of Vote

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—Great Britain's new ship of state was scheduled to embark at 11 o'clock last night for an unknown address.

Its tortuous course, thru troubled seas, is strewn with submerged rocks while overhead rages the storm which, after brewing for a fortnight, broke with full force today.

Had the departing Tories deliberately set about to devise a plan which would be most embarrassing to the new Labor government, they could not have done better than what a large section of that government's own adherents accomplished thru the strike weapon, aimed at the fort, of course, was not the purpose of the walkout at midnight.

Ramsay MacDonald and his prospective colleagues of the new government, after failing in every possible argument to persuade officials of the Associated Society of Engineers and Firemen to accept a com-

(Continued on page 2)

Balloting Shows Complete Unity Within Russian Communist Party

(By Radio to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—At the national conference of the Communist Party of Russia, held here just prior to the All-Russian Conference of Soviets, all resolutions proposed by the General Executive Committee were adopted by a vote of 125 to 3.

The resolutions of the minority on the program for economic reconstruction were criticised as impractical and their thesis on party organization and policy was condemned as showing menshevik tendencies. It showed much loose thinking as well as a pronounced petty bourgeois viewpoint that seemed very little separate from the delegation.

The conference expanded the program of democratic centralization for the party but caucuses within the party are absolutely forbidden. The unity of the party following the conference is more complete than ever.

In the elections held the first day of the session of the All-Russian Soviets the highest votes polled were for Lenin, Kamenoff, Zinoviff, Stalin and Bucharin.

COAL MINERS' CONVENTION OPENS TODAY

Indianapolis Scene of Great Workers' Gathering

(By Our Staff Correspondent)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Delegates representing approximately half a million coal miners from every mining section of the United States and Canada are here, for the opening day of the 29th successive constitutional and 46th biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America.

The main work of the convention will be the drawing up of a new wage scale and working conditions demand for the next contract with the operators. The present bituminous agreement expires March 31, except where there is an overlapping condition as in Kentucky.

Much Unemployment.

A meeting of coal operators and miners in the central competitive field (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and western Pennsylvania) is already scheduled to meet at Jacksonville, Fla., on Feb. 11 "for the purpose of negotiating a new wage agreement to become effective on April 1, 1924" according to a call sent out for the meeting by the chairman of a joint committee from the organizations involved.

Never before has the bituminous miners been faced with a more serious condition than that which exists in the industry now. The unemployment is unprecedented—nearly one-third of the mines are closed and one-half-time operations prevail in most of the working fields.

The Howat Case.

Altho the administration forces predict harmony, a number of internal problems will come before the delegates. Alexander Howat expects to be reinstated to his former union status by this convention, and the grievance of the Nova Scotia (Canada) miners will also be introduced.

The trouble there centers around the revocation of the district charter by the national administration during a steel strike in July. The miners who were employed by the British Empire Steel Corp., the steel trust, struck in violation of their agreement in protest against the employment of soldiers against the steel strikers.

A provisional government was set up by the international organization after it had deposed the elected officials. James MacLachlan, ousted secretary of the district, is now in Dorchester penitentiary (Canada) because of his activities during the sympathetic strike. Other internal questions of less importance as, the Coke region strike, nationalization, progressive miners, etc., also appear in resolution form.

Ohio Miners for 6-Hour Day.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Delegates from the Ohio district, U. M. W. A., have arrived here under unanimous instructions from their district convention to present to the miners' national convention demands for a six-hour day and the unionization of the big nonunion fields in West Virginia and Kentucky "as a matter of self-protection."

The Ohio convention, which closed in Columbus Jan. 16, placed itself on record for a substantial wage increase to meet advancing living costs. The scale demanded fixes a 25% advance in pay for tonnage, yardage, and dead work, with time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

Under the existing contract, overtime and Sunday work is paid solely on a straight-time basis. The day wage scale demanded gives equal rates of pay for both inside and outside mine laborers. Miners' compensation under the new scale would be $1.17½ per ton and $1.25 per hour, as against 94 cents and 93¾ cents respectively under the old contract. The convention further asks that the national executives of the United Mine Workers negotiate the new agreement on a two-year basis, to become effective April 1, 1924.

Daily Worker Greets Coal Miners' Convention

THE DAILY WORKER, America's only English-language Communist daily, extends its best wishes to the Sixth Biennial Convention of the United Mine Workers of America.

Meeting at a time when the American capitalist class is at the height of its power, when that section of it whose profits are drawn from the coal mining industry has forced widespread unemployment to be used as a club to compel acceptance of wage-reductions, THE DAILY WORKER hopes that out of the deliberations of the miners will come a program around which the whole organized labor movement of the United States can rally.

If the miners and other wage-earners can be whipped on the industrial field, then the first step has been taken towards a campaign of suppression of all privileges.

THE DAILY WORKER stands for an uncompromising struggle against the capitalists on the industrial field—as well as for the protection of foreign-born workers, for amalgamation for a class party of the workers and farmers, for Recognition of Soviet Russia.

THE DAILY WORKER will carry full reports of the convention proceedings and of the progress made toward their program by the militant miners.

May the Sixth Biennial Convention of the United Mine Workers of America mark a turning-point in the American labor movement—the point which will mark the beginning of the control of the labor movement by the men and women of labor who have a clear-cut policy, and the will to fight for it.

Program for Which Progressive Miners' International Committee Will Fight at Indianapolis, Ind.

Nationalization of Coal Mines with genuine democratic control. Operation of the mines by Union coal miners.

* * *

A national class political party composed of and controlled by wage-earners and farmers.

* * *

An aggressive organizing campaign that will remove the threat to wages and working conditions now contained in the huge production of coal from low wage, non-union territory.

* * *

A United Front of coal miners and railway workers—between the men who dig the coal and those who haul it.

* * *

Reinstatement of Alex Howatt and other Kansas miners, expelled because of their fight against the Kansas Industrial Court law.

* * *

Reinstatement of the fighting Nova Scotia officials—Livingston, McLachlan, McIntyre and Stewart—and of the membership of District 26.

* * *

National agreements for the entire industry, expiring on the same date.

* * *

Direct election of organizers and travelling auditors.

* * *

Support of the United Mine Workers for industrial unionism thru amalgamation for the American trade union movement.

* * *

The six-hour day and the five-day week.

* * *

Against secessionism and dual unionism.

* * *

Closest possible affiliation of the United Mine Workers with the organized miners of the rest of the world.

* * *

Cleansing the organization of corruption and election frauds.

* * *

A leadership that will not flinch and compromise in the struggles that must be fought.

* * *

To bring these matters before the rank and file an aggressive campaign of education should be carried on.

No Economic Reason Why French Franc Should Not Follow Mark

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—French francs may yet sell for 1,000,000 to the dollar, in the opinion of a big business expert connected with the administrations as well as any banker can blow them, says that there is no economic reason why the franc should not keep company with the German paper mark.

CHICAGO BRANCH DAILY WORKER AGENTS

Will meet tonight 7:30 P. M. at the office, 166 W. Washington St., Room 307, to work out definite plans for a two weeks' intensive subscription drive for the Daily Worker in Chicago. This drive will begin Sunday, Jan. 27th, and be under the direction of the newly elected City Daily Worker Agent, who will be present at the meeting.

Miners' Convention Starts Today! Our Correspondent Is On the Job!

Be Sure to Subscribe for the Daily Worker. It Will Enable You to Follow this History-Making Gathering from Day to Day. Subscription Blank on Page Three

DOHENY OIL PLEA BRINGS WARSHIP DASH TO TAMPICO

Intervention Days of Wilson Are Recalled

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If, as many progressive senators and congressmen suspect, the Coolidge administration is getting ready to present congress and the senate with a fait accompli, so far as the Mexican policy is concerned, in the shape of a force of occupation in Mexico, the preparations are being openly made. Naval forces sufficient to blockade the entire eastern Mexican seaboard are being rushed to Vera Cruz and the light cruiser Richmond, one of the best equipped fighting ships of the navy, is already at Tampico.

Her sister ship Omaha, accompanied by six destroyers, are expected to arrive at Vera Cruz tomorrow.

The American interests that are to be protected by the fleet consist largely of refineries and other properties of the Doheny oil group upon whom de la Huerta has made a demand for $400,000 in gold.

It is believed here that the United States is closer to a drastic policy of intervention in Mexican affairs than at any time since the advance of forces into Mexico under the Wilson administration.

60,000 ON STRIKE IN ENGLAND'S RAIL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 1)

ing for service in bringing milk and fresh vegetables to the capital.

Fleet street, heart of the newspaper world of England, was a roar with motor trucks rushing in a constant stream thru the narrow thoroughfare, loaded with newspapers for points outside London where final effects of the strike was to interrupt train service.

There was little excitement connected with the initial stages of the strike, for England's workmen are traditionally law-abiding and orderly and anything savoring of sabotage or violence was discounted by union leaders.

Unless the strike lasts over two weeks it will not embarrass the Labor Party government, as it is estimated that length of time will be required for the Baldwin government to wind up its affairs and turn the governmental machinery over to J. Ramsay MacDonald and his cabinet.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the

Unemployment Is on Increase Says U. S. Report

A surplus of both skilled and unskilled labor thruout the country during December is reported by the U. S. employment service. This surplus of labor appeared especially in the larger cities. The trend of employment, according to the report, was definitely downward with some curtailment felt in most all branches of trade.

The railroads especially laid off large numbers of workers while the metal industries, machinery, foundry and repair shops employing the same class of labor were also reported as marking time.

In New York City, the report says "Basic industries are still employing a full complement of workers and there is virtually no unemployment among highly skilled mechanics athe there still exists a surplus of unskilled labor."

The employment service notes a continued unfilled demand for skilled and semiskilled workmen in the building trades with little interruption in building activities apparent.

Work Daily for "The Daily"

NOTHING IS CERTAIN ABOUT C. P. P. A. AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Representatives of most of the railroad labor organizations, as well as state and local labor bodies, farm organizations, the Socialists, and other groups have notified the national committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, here, that they will take part in the progressive conference to be held Feb. 11-12 in St. Louis. Among the Socialists who will attend are Victor L. Mauvey of Pennsylvania, and Morris Hillquit of New York.

While it is not certain that this conference will outline a plan of political campaign for 1924, it is likely that the question of endorsing the holding of a third-party convention immediately following the Democratic national convention will be brought up by delegates from Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, to be brilliant young American writer, Libedinsky. It will start soon.

United States War on Mexico Looming Big

By JOHN PEPPER

Greedy American imperialism is preparing a new crusades It wants to conquer Mexico.

The United States government first sold arms to the Obregon government and now it has sent warships to Tampico.

The Coolidge administration declared at first that it is selling weapons to Obregon because that it is the "constitutional" government in Mexico, and because the United States is interested in the maintaining of order and peace in Mexico.

The Coolidge government declares now that it must send warships to break the blockade established by the government of Adolfo De la Huerta at Vera Cruz, "to prevent interference with legitimate American commerce."

* * *

We must arouse the workers and farmers of our country. The greatest menace is facing us. The United States, the youngest, greediest, and mightiest imperialist country of the world, now aims openly to conquer Mexico, after it had undermined it economically. But the conquest of Mexico is not only the greatest danger for the workers and farmers of Mexico, but is the greatest menace to the workers and farmers of the United States as well. The costs of the great world war were paid in blood, money and sweat by the workers and farmers of the United States. The workers still pay thru the increased cost of living. The farmers still pay thru the frightful bankruptcy of millions and millions of toilers of the soil. A new war against Mexico would mean the sharpening of the world crisis, it would mean the increase of the army and navy, the growth of centralized government, new, and ever new burdens upon the working population.

This is the most cunning and most unscrupulous game played by American imperialism. United States imperialism first forced the Obregon government to its knees. The Obregon government was recognized by the United States, but only after Obregon recognized all the prerogatives and privileges of American capitalists in Mexico, after Obregon, the representative of young Mexican capitalism, had not only betrayed the interests of Mexican native capital, but had begun to oppress the workers and disarm the peasants who had supported him until then.

* * *

The United States government recognized the Obregon government after Obregon had capitulated, but the Obregon government is still too radical for the United States, and American imperialism, at the same moment that it recognized Obregon, was stirring up a counter-revolution in Mexico against Obregon. Behind the Adolfo De la Huerta counter-revolution stand not only the big land-owners who had to give up a part of their land to the armed peons, not only dissatisfied army officers and their reactionary Cath lic church, but also powerful American oil interests.

Wall Street recognized Obregon, and Coolidge sells him weapons, while at the same time the De la Huerta counter-revolution is financed by Wall Street, and simultaneously with that Coolidge sends warships to break the sea blockade made by the De la Huerta government.

It all seems nothing but contradictions. It appears to be madness. But there is a frightful and bloody method and logic in this madness. This method and logic is the logic and method of imperialism.

* * *

The seemingly contradictory acts of the United States are explained by the plans of Wall Street and the White House to conquer Mexico. The United States supports Obregon and supports Huerta, in order thereby to render any government impossible in Mexico. American capitalists want to invade Mexico. The Chicago Daily Tribune has betrayed the plans of the imperialists. Says the Chicago Tribune, which represents that tendency of American imperialism which does not want to have anything to do with Europe but wants to conquer Latin America:

"We have guarded and backed the right man, but if he is friendly and wants to develop a peaceful Mexico it is highly moral to give him arms and ammunition. If that method will not succeed, THE UNITED STATES EVENTUALLY WILL BE DRIVEN TO MORE DIRECT INTERVENTION, AS IT HAS BEEN DRIVEN IN HAITI AND ELSEWHERE.

"In that case the wise thing for AMERICA to do would be to ENLIST AND DIRECT THE RURALES, WELL PAID MEXICANS, TO KEEP THE COUNTRY IN ORDER, just as the Filipino constabulary does in the islands. That naturally would cause an uproar, but it would be justified. It may be avoided by supporting a Mexican administration in the way our government is now doing."

* * *

It is our duty to arouse the workers and farmers of the whole country, to expose the plans of American imperialism, to fight against the new war. The workers and farmers must see that one step will follow the other. First came the sale of arms. The second step was the sending of warships. The third step will be the landing of troops. The fourth step will be the complete mobilization of army and navy. And then it will end with the new conscription of the man-power of the nation.

And there is a possibility that the Mexican War will not remain isolated. Already there is a conflict between United States and British oil interests in Mexico. Today the United States sends warships to protect "legitimate American commerce." Tomorrow Great Britain will send warships to protect "legitimate British commerce."

* * *

In the imperialist period of capitalism there is always the possibility and even the probability that no local war remains isolated and localized. In 1914 the insignificant local conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia led to the explosion of the world war. Who can guarantee that the local conflict between the United States and Mexico in 1924 cannot bring on a new world conflagration? We must realize that war danger and war is not an accident in the period of imperialism, but that it follows with iron inevitability from the very nature and inner structure of this period of imperialism. What is being done today by the United States government in Mexico was already explained theoretically on November 8, 1923, in the speech of Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, before the American Marine Congress:

"It seems worth repeating at times that our international trade is one of the very foundations of our standards of living; that our whole fabric of living and comfort are dependent upon the import of commodities which we do not and can not ourselves produce—tin, rubber, coffee, sugar, and a score of others; further, in the main, the amount of these commodities we can import will depend upon the volume we export. Moreover we need a CONSTANT EXPANSION OF OUR EXPORT MARKETS to give stability to our internal production by a wider range of customers."

KLANSMEN RIDE AGAIN IN HERRIN RAIDING HOMES

Glenn Young, Gunman, Heads Nightshirts

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill.—The Klan, under the leadership of S. Glenn Young, is again in the saddle in Williamson county, after having flaunted the authority of Major McMacklin of the Illinois National Guard, who recently left here, after the state troops were withdrawn, to prevent a recurrence of the raiding activities.

Homes of union miners were singled out by the raiders who seemed well organized. They met at 2 A. M. in West Frankfort and after receiving lists of names and addresses from S. Glenn Young, moved on Weaver, a small mining camp near here.

Homes of klansmen were marked by a white cloth tied to the doorknob and these places were not molested. Wine was the overwhelming proportion of liquor found and this was sold in homes of miners not identified intended for their own use. It was spilled out without ceremony.

From Weaver the raiding parties proceeded to Spillertown, Paulton and Carbondale. Seven arrests were made in these three mining camps.

A smaller party of klansmen descended upon Ziegler, in Franklin county, searched 125 houses and made twenty-five arrests. Earlier in the evening Chief of Police Ford had made a raid here. He is an acknowledged klansmen.

Young, after stating the raids were part of a new series that would complete the "cleanup" of Williamson county, left for Chicago, where it is said he will confer with special prosecutors who will have charge of the cases in the federal court at Danville.

The Williamson County Ministerial association has evently decided upon a policy towards the raids, as yesterday every minister delivered a sermon upon the good points of Williamson county and denounced the reports of conditions carried by the daily press.

Among the miners the belief continues to grow that these arbitrary raids are merely an attack upon union miners and especially upon foreign-born members of the locals and the fact that the raids were conducted mostly upon private dwellings of miners lends color to this theory.

Pistols Crack As Gangsters Gather To Settle Feud

Pistols were unlimbered in Chicago's underworld today following the shooting of Darcy and Mazie Miller, west side politicians, as they left a downtown theater last night.

Darcy died this morning, physicians said. His brother received a flesh wound. In a statement to police, Miller accused three alleged beer runners and gangsters.

Authorities fearing the shooting marks a renewal of Chicago gang wars, patrolled the west side today to quiet expected disorders.

The Millers were accosted by three men as they emerged from the theater. Hundreds of late theater-goers were thrown into a panic when six shots rang out. A heated argument preceded the shooting.

Darcy Miller is a well-known Chicago politician and prize fight referee.

OKLAHOMA'S EX-GOVERNOR LOSES IN SUPREME COURT TILT

WASHINGTON.—The petition of former Governor Walton of Oklahoma for a review of his impeachment and removal from office by the Oklahoma legislature was denied today by the United States Supreme Court.

The decision of the Supreme Court to refuse to take under consideration the proceedings by which Walton was impeached and removed has to direct bearing on the merits of the case.

Walton appealed to the Supreme Court for a review on the grounds his trial had not been constitutional. The court decided today it has no jurisdiction or reasonable cause to interfere. Walton has another appeal still pending before the court, but the ruling of the court today was regarded as final.

In opposing the petition, the attorney general of Oklahoma and the managers of the assembly argued that the matter involved was purely a state question and not within the scope of the United States constitution or the jurisdiction of federal courts.

In reply to Walton's assertion that the majority of the members of the legislature had not been qualified to sit as judges upon him because of their alleged Ku Klux Klan affiliations, counsel for the state quoted the section of the Oklahoma constitution which provides:

"Each House will be the judge of the election and qualification of its own members."

On this score it was argued that whatever Walton's allegations, he had no right to challenge the qualifications of the members of the Court of Impeachment.

The Industries for the workers!

Miners' Unions! Order Bundles of the Daily Worker Now and Get Daily News of Convention

The delegates to the convention of District 12 will send daily reports of the proceedings to the DAILY WORKER.

Every miners' local in the United States should keep in touch with developments at this convention. The capitalist press will not give the miners the news they want. The DAILY WORKER will.

Order your bundles of Daily Workers today. Write or wire to the Business Manager, The DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Bok Peace Plans and Sinclair War Schemes Hold Capitol's Eye

By LAURENCE TODD
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON.—While Bok is being dragged before the special senate committee appointed to investigate foreign policy propaganda in the United States, to explain its motive in offering a prize for a peace plan, the Washington Post, organ of the administration and friendly to the Sinclair oil group, prints an appeal for American capital to take charge of vast developments in Persia—with the usual concessions, political involvements and dangers of future war over the fruits of the venture.

The Persian legation confirms the accuracy of the editorial "Opportunities for Americans," wherein the Post declares that an oil concession has been granted to an American (Sinclair) concern, in the region of the Caspian sea, and that Persia is now anxious for the coming of American capital to construct railways, tramways, electric lights, power plants, factories, sawmills, roads, etc.

"A new spirit, resembling that which has transformed Italy and Spain, has manifested itself in Persian affairs," says this inspired statement. "Consequently the advent of Americans is welcomed, and inducements to capital are offered which will doubtless greatly accelerate the development of the country. The mineral wealth of Persia is now under inquiry by several American syndicates."

Having indicated that American investors would be turned over to British trade routes, the Persian-Sinclair propaganda goes on to say that the Persians are "deeply resentful of the influences which have been exerted against them by British and Russian policy, and that Americans will therefore get much better concessions than would ordinarily be the case.

As the trumpet card in the prospective stock-selling campaign, the American public is assured that the Persians have recently made a treaty with the Russian neighbor, whom they are said to resent), "are proud of the record they have made in assisting Dr. Millspaugh, the American financial adviser who is now on the recommendation of the Department of State, undertaking the economic regeneration of Persia."

There is one touch of industrial realism in the prospectus: "The natives are good workers when properly coached."

Negotiations between the American International Corp. and the Ulen Contracting Co. of New York, on the one hand, and the Persian Government on the other as to railroad construction, have begun. Reports from Europe that the Sinclair oil concession has been cancelled are not confirmed.

Burns May Come to Chicago to Help Hush Disclosures

(Continued from page 1)

Galliano, custodian of the bailiff's office, are similarly held on evidence connecting them with purchases of other booty stolen by the dicks.

The exposure of the Burns' agency will have a damaging effect on the prosecutor's case against the communists arrested at Bridgman, Michigan, two years ago, is the opinion of Chicago radicals. The Bridgman case, though ostensibly a local affair, under a state law, was initiated and prosecuted by Department of Justice agents.

Immediately after our arrest the New York chief of the Burns agency "passing himself off as a Department of Justice man—quizzed each of us in the St. Joseph's county prison," said C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers' Party of a representative of the DAILY WORKER. "The Burns' lieutenant kept this leading role right thru the case and we used to joke about the conspicuous part the local district attorney was playing. It would be interesting to find out whether our friends are doing a business in burglaries and robberies on the side."

Earl K. Browder, another Bridgman defendant and associate editor of the Labor Herald, which has been waging an untiring war on labor spies and agents provocateurs of the Burns strife, made this comment:

"The exposure made by the DAILY WORKER of the part played by employes of the Burns Detective agency in a long period of crime in Chicago merely confirms what is generally known in the labor movement that the Burns Agency is a manufacturer of crime rather than a detector of it.

"While it is interesting to know that the Burns agency is connected with robberies, holdups and other ordinary crimes, it would be still more interesting to know what connection it has with acts of violence which it attempts to fasten upon the labor movement. Let us hope that in the developments of this exposure we will even get some light thrown upon this side of the infamous Burns agency."

They Have Not Changed.

Nineteen years ago, the Iron Workers' Organ, the official organ of the Ironworkers' Union of that time issued a warning to local unions not to send any Socialists as delegates to central bodies or conventions. They were charged with being disruptionists. Today the Socialists are eating out of the fakers' hand and the abuse that was formerly levelled against the Socialists is now hurrled at the Communists.

Who Is Libedinsky?

Author of "A WEEK"

Quoted from letter by Arthur Ransome, famous British writer, dated Christmas day, 1923.

"I saw Libedinsky this last week in Moscow. He is now aged 25. He was born in Chelyabinsk in the Urals, the son of a Doctor. He was finishing school when the revolution started. When the Czecho-Slovak troops revolted and made the way easy for the Siberian Counter-Revolution and Allied intervention he had joined the Red Guard. During the Kolchak regime in Siberia he went into Siberia and there, "underground" and, of course, hunted for his life, remained until the collapse of the Kolchak regime and the department of the Intervention-ist troops. His wife, who writes under the name of Valeria Gerasimova, has been hotly attacked for too outspoken criticism of present-day phenomena. As I mentioned in my preface he has been attacked for the same reason himself. He showed me translations of his book in German and Hungarian, and was most delighted with the English and American editions, saying, "It will be a long time before here in Russia we shall be able to put books out as well as that."

"Unfortunately I could get no portrait of him, but he has promised to have one ready for me next time I see him."

This is the author of "A WEEK," soon to appear serially in The Daily Worker.

WATCH FOR IT!

HUGHES LOSES IN FIRST ROUND OF RUSSIAN PROBE

Agent Kelly Fails to Give First Aid

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Hughes' arguments against Soviet recognition were riddled by Senator Borah before the senate foreign relations subcommittee yesterday afternoon when Robert P. Kelly, of the Eastern European division of the state department, appeared with copies of Pravda, official Soviet newspaper.

Kelly was challenged by Borah to prove a single case where Communist party members were exempted from the punishments of the civil courts where wrong doing had been proved. Kelly was unable to offer any evidence to support his contention that the administrative party was above the law.

"Is it not a fact that Communist Party members have been shot?" asked Borah. Kelly had no proof to the contrary.

Borah asserted that there was no evidence that Communists duly convicted by the courts had in any case been saved by the law's penalties by any outside influence.

Borah likewise challenged the state department's expert to show any communist party machinery intended to influence courts in Russia. Again Kelly failed to offer any evidence.

The Idaho senator then went further and stated that the Soviet constitution had no provision granting party such authority This was denied by Kelly who said that there was such machinery but he did not offer to submit the vague section referred to.

Kelly was then asked whether the Communist Party had ever exerted political pressure or court decisions in any other way than Republicans and Democrats in America had often done, but he failed to reply.

The clinching argument by Senator Borah was that Communist Party members had been compelled to face the firing squad for capital crimes as non party Russians had done, with no intervention from their organization.

Whether the soviet government controlled the party instead of the party controlling the government, was a question that Borah offered for consideration by his questioner and the committee. The head of the state's argument turned on the matter of party control. Mr. Hughes' contention being that the soviet government should not be recognised because it is controlled by the Communist party which in turn is seeking to effect revolutionary changes in America thru the American branch of the Communist International.

Bear E. Young, chief of the state department's eastern European division was another pinch hitter before the committee. His big stick, Hoover's was a sheaf of Izvestia documents.

LABOR'S REGIME TAKES HELM AS STORM BREAKS

(Continued from page 1)

promise some new wording to circumscribe the strike and minimize its effects by inducing all other railway employes to refuse to work.

With the exception of the Labor Herald, which has taken an attitude of neutrality, the strike is condemned by practically the whole British daily press.

Meantime the Baldwin government is preparing for tonight's debates in the House of Commons. Labor's amendment, reply to the king's speech declaring "Your Majesty's present advisers have not the confidence of this House," will be passed by some 60 to 70 majority, including the unanimous Labor membership and most of the Liberals after the debate, in which MacDonald and Lloyd George will participate, comes to an end.

Baldwin, accepting his defeat, will hand his resignation to the king tomorrow, who will request MacDonald to form a government.

Preliminary arrangements already have been made for a meeting of the privy council tomorrow to swear in MacDonald and the privy councillor.

Correction in Zinoviev Letter

There was a mistake in the letter by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, to the Communist Labor Party in which it is stated "Zinoviev is the correct text for the part in which the mistake occurred."

"... even in a few Sections of the International, the traditional Social Democratic attitude toward the farmers is still very strong. The Communist International was born from the womb of the Second International. It is no wonder that individual Communist parties still pay heavy tribute to the Social Democratic tradition, especially in the question of the attitude towards the farmers. The Social Democratic parties of the Second International even in their best days were in essence guild socialist, and have not themselves the task of the real overthrow of capitalist rule, but confined themselves to the fight for the partial improvement of the condition of the working class within the framework of capitalism. This guild Menshevist tradition can still be perceived mostly in the question of the attitude towards the farmers."

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

LABOR HATER AS POLICE HEAD IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

Strikebreaker Says He Is for the Golden Rule

ST. LOUIS.—Organized labor here is up in arms against the recent appointment of C. H. Howard to the St. Louis board of police commissioners by Governor Hyde. Howard is president, Commonwealth Steel Co., Granite City, Ill., whose workers have been on strike for several months for union recognition. Howard is notoriously hostile to union labor and maintains what he calls "The Commonwealth Plan" of company union scheme. Union pickets at the struck plant have on numerous occasions been intimidated and mistreated.

Howard says his labor policy is based on the Golden Rule and that he will insist on the same in the police department.

Representatives of the striking steel men warned the last meeting of the Central Trades and Labor union here to beware of a possible force to enforce his conception of the Golden Rule on striking workmen of St. Louis. The Central body adopted unanimously resolutions protesting the appointment. Governor Hyde was elected as a "friend" of labor.

Here is Something for wee Middleman to Ponder Over

Think of a series of 6000 distributing depots furnishing consumers annually with, 75,000,000 pounds of butter, 37,500,000 dozen eggs, 225,000,000 pounds of flour and 470,000,000 pounds of potatoes and you get a picture of the new economic order which is brutally crowding out the world of little businesses. Such a mammoth organization sounds as the it ought to be a co-operative, a sort of co-operative arrangement between consumers in the cities. But it isn't yet, altho it may be some day. Today it is in the familiar Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., organized for private profit.

A. & P. sales for the year ending Feb. 28, 1923, totaled $246,940,873. For the current year they will undoubtedly climb to $300,000,000. In addition to the quantities of food noted above this chain of stores distributed 60,000,000 pounds of coffee, 90,000,000 cans of milk, 150,000,000 loaves of bread, 90,000,000 cakes of soap, and 54,354,000 cans of vegetable.

The company has 21 huge warehouses and a fleet of 315 five-ton trucks and 78 two-ton trucks to handle its distribution. It operates the chain of seven bakeries producing 1,000,000 loaves of bread a week and is about to add another for the Boston district with an initial production of 500,000 loaves a week. The A. & P. coffee roasteries can factory which turns out 22,000,000 cans and covers each year.

This huge public enterprise operated for private profit, employs 17,000 workers to distribute daily rations to a quarter of a million wage earners' families. The distribution of food is rapidly becoming a highly organized public utility

School Reports Success

NEW YORK.—The second term of the Workers' School at 127 University Place, opens Feb. 14. Marxian economics, American and international labor history and English and European literature are taught. The school reports a successful term. The school aims to develop the spirit of intellectual inquiry and to train students for leadership in the labor movement.

Send Birthday Greetings to Our Class Prisoners

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Birthdays in January of class war prisoners confined in American "penal" prisons, as listed by the Workers' National Prisoners Relief Bureau, 2208 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, follows:

At San Quentin prison, San Quentin, Cal.: Feb. 8, Frank Shorman, No. 22666; Feb. 18, P. Gaston, 36118; Feb. 25, Math. A. Schmidt, Feb. 19, Francis R. McClanagan, 36125; Feb. 19, W. T. Pratt, 35715.

At Raymond, Cal., Folsom prison: Feb. 15, Richard Ford; Feb. 21, James McLaughlin; Feb. 26, Earl Piray.

At Lock Box No. 500, Stillwater, Wash.: Feb. 6, Anton Karachun.

At Walla Walla, Wash., Box 520: Feb. 21, Eugene Bazzett, 9414; Feb. 21, Frank Nash, 9516.

At 813 Jefferson Ave., Moundsville, W. Va.: Feb. 27, Toney Stafford, 12126 (West Virginia miner).

Cora Mayes, national secretary, invites friends and sympathizers to send birthday cards and letters to these political prisoners. Money is advisable for gifts. Books and publications to be sent directly from the publishers.

A West Virginia state political prisoner writes: "My birthday met with big success. From the depth of my heart I extend my thanks for the kindness. Each and every greeting from all over the United States was truly appreciated."

SENATE PROBE TO DECIDE WHO LIED, FALL OR McLEAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The senate committee charged with investigating the Teapot Dome lease has been called together to hear the report of Senator Walsh, who made a trip to Florida to get the deposition of Edward McLean, publisher of the Washington Post and personal friend of the late President Harding.

Walsh questioned McLean as to the source of funds used by Fall, while secretary of the interior, in developing his New Mexico oil-rich properties.

McLean stated that he had given Fall checks totalling $100,000, but that they had been returned to him unc ashed. Senator Fall had told the committee previously that he had used this money obtained from McLean.

The committee will try to discover which of these two individuals, connected with the Teapot Dome grab, has had a change of heart.

Archie Roosevelt, who, it was testified, was a vice president of one of sinclair's companies, will appear before the committee this afternoon. Senator Walsh said. Roosevelt has not been subpoenaed but will appear voluntarily. He is a brother of Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy.

The Senate Committee was notified today by Gavin McNab, California attorney, that he was enroute to Washington from New Orleans with "my client" to give the committee further information regarding Teapot Dome. McNab did not say who the client is.

It was reported in private dispatches received here today that McNab arrived in New Orleans with Edward Doheny, oil man, in his private car. For this reason members of the committee assumed McNab was Doheny's attorney.

Another Muscle Shoals Offer

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of War Weeks today formally presented to Congress the offer for Muscle Shoals made by the Southern utilities companies associated with the Alabama Power Co. Weeks said the plan contained "many excellent features" and should be given consideration by Congress in disposing of Muscle Shoals.

WASHINGTON IS WORRIED OVER ST. PAUL MEET

Coming Conference Has Politicians Guessing

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In more than one discussion here of the probable outcome of the 1924 elections the Conference for Progressive Political Action, which has published speaker at a mass meeting in New York, which took place under the auspices of the American Committee of Internationale Aid for the German workers on Sunday, January 20, at 8 P. M., at Cooper Union. This is the beginning of the campaign for the suffering German workers. A conference of workers' organizations will take place on Sunday afternoon, January 27, at the Labor Temple, 245 East 84th Street, for the purpose of organizing the relief work.

At the Cooper Union meeting Frank Walsh made a strong appeal in the interest of the suffering workers of Germany and their hungry children.

He spoke as follows: "The women and children of Germany have been dying since the end of the world war of a slow death by hunger. The world has observed this tragic drama with cruel indifference. There may be certain people in our own country who still consider the Germans as an enemy people; but there are only a few today who are dominated by such unworthy ideas.

"I hope that the American workers will respond generously to the appeal for this relief work by which millions of peace-loving, industrious workers will be helped."

A Jinks Lurks at Political Elbow of Clayton Lusk

NEW YORK.—Clayton R. Lusk, whose name is linked with an illegal affair at the Albany legislature and who obtained brief notoriety as the hero who saved America from terrored revolushun, has elbowed himself into the limelight again. But, alas, for Clayton; during the elbowing, he struck his funny bone.

Clayton the hyppesatile arose in the state legislature to prevent the appointment of Col. Frederick Greene as state highway commissioner. Let it be recorded parenthetically that since Clayton's implication in a dubious silverware adventure he is regarded as something of a spokesman on affairs of the —— well, highway. As we mentioned, he arose before the legislature:

"I wish to offer an apology for my charge that Colonel Greene is mentally dishonest

Voice in the gallery—"How can you judge someone who is mentally anything?"

"I do not believe he is consciously dishonest," continued Clayton, darkly.

There were a few words more to this effect; the senate proceeded to vote; and Colonel Greene's nomination was confirmed without a dissenting vote.

It is generally agreed in senatorial circles at Albany that if you wish to get fire way to be elected to anything, all you need is a little opposition from Clayton.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

Frank P. Walsh in Stirring Plea for German Aid

Caraway, Dem., Heaps Epithets on Fall, Republican

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Senator Caraway, Arkansas Democrat, replied to the attack on former Secretary of the Interior Fall in the Senate today.

Caraway had evidently felt the wound a dispatch that Fall was considering a case and said:

"I recall that Benedict Arnold traveled incognito after selling West Point; Benedict Gasses of Teapot Dome) is in Europe and so is Benedict, so I believe that the three of them may have a conjugial reunion sometime soon.

"Here's a man who stands before the bar of public justice indicted for treason—for that is what it is when one sells the government," Caraway continued.

"If he's not guilty he would come before this committee and tell the truth about his lease of Teapot Dome."

Referring to Fall's recent statement that Caraway had often attacked him, Caraway said:

"I never mentioned Albert B. Fall in my life until he betrayed my country.

"I have not heard his name mentioned in polite society since I came here."

U. S. HAMPERS MOVE TO SHIP SOUTHERN COTTON TO RUSSIA

WASHINGTON.—Russia, thru a government agency, has bought several million dollars' worth of cotton in the south, only to be informed that vessels owned by the Emergency Fleet Corporation cannot be made available at this time to carry it to Russian ports.

Senator Dial of South Carolina complained of this hostility, in the senate, the other day. He said he was "very gratified" to know that Russia was resuming its American trade, but he was "very much disappointed" to find that the buyers had to take out insurance in England on these cargoes, and that they had to ship it in Norwegian vessels.

He told these Russian people that if they would buy direct they would cut out the profit of the middlemen," said Dial, "it is that which causes agriculture in the United States to be in a starving condition. That pleased the members of the committee, and they were delighted at the prospect. The Russian committee wants many more thousand bales of cotton, which would be a very profitable business for our people."

Ladd Backs Philippines

WASHINGTON.—Senator Ladd has undertaken to get an investigation in the Senate which Representative Frear failed to get in the House—into the facts of the Wood regime in the Philippines. The press propaganda against Philippine independence which has been conducted from Manila since Wood arrived there. This inquiry, if permitted by the Senate, will also include a study of the financial affairs of the Wood family in the Islands.

The Land for the Users!

Your Union Meeting

Notice board listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meetings—$3 a year one line (once a month, each additional line, 1 fe inches).

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 15c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

FOURTH TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1924

Miners of Coal and Piers of Hocking Valley, Ironton, Ohio.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Dentist Field Auditorium.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 175 W. Washington St.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 4609 Armitage Ave.

Bakers, 212 W. Monroe St.

Bakers and Helpers, 1909 Milwaukee Ave.

Carpenters' Council, 314 W. 119th St.

Carpenters, Divernon and Sheffield.

Carpenters, 1852 E. 95th St.

Carpenters, Union Hall, Chi. Heights.

Carpenters, Wilson's Hall, Highland Park.

Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.

Carpenters, 53 W. Van Buren St.

Carpenters (Lodg.), 3004 Wentworth Av.

Carpenters (Lodg.), 3107 W. 12th St.

Carpenters (Lodg.), 3547 W. 35th St.

Carpenters, 240 E. State St.

Cement Workers, 111 W. Clark St.

Coal Carriers, 314 W. Harrison St.

Coal Carriers, 3420 S. Halsted Av.

Federal Union, 1014 S. California Av.

Federal Union, 2128 W. Van Buren.

Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.

Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.

Machinists, 2446 S. Kenton Ave.

Machinists, 6124 W. Lake St.

Machinists, 6234 Princeton Av.

Marble Fix and Others, 167 N. Clark.

Meat Cutters, 175 W. Washington St.

Meat Cutters, 3040 Roscoe Ave.

Morton, Funk's Hall, Oak Park.

Painters, 24 W. Randolph St.

Painters, 2128 N. S. ser. California and Madison.

Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.

Painters, N. W. cor. State and 35th.

PAINTERS, 2128 W. OAK STREET

Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.

Plasterers, Monroe and Paulina Sts.

Plumbers, 1567 Ogden Ave.

Plumbers, 4311 W. Madison St.

Railway Carmen, 11567 Michigan Ave.

Railway Carmen, 5231 S. Halsted St.

Railway Carmen, 5417 Wentworth Av., 7:30 P. M.

Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.

Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.

Railway Clerks, 4238 S. Halsted St.

Railroad Trainmen, 3240 W. Madison.

Teamsters' Dis. Council, 224 S. Ashland Blvd.

The Layers, 180 W. Washington St.

Theater Workers, 180 W. Washington.

Waiters, 324 W. Randolph St., 2 p. m.

(Meetings otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up at your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

Charles Dawes has gone to Europe and at least our real government—the House of Morgan—has a representative there

When a worker tells you he doesn't believe in Communism, ask him if he knows what Communism want.

MELLON MILLIONS BRIBE TO FARMERS AS BANKS CRASH

Rushing Dough to Save Votes

(By The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After conference with the congressional delegation from South Dakota, President Coolidge is busy organizing political fiances in the northwest. The plans to rush the release of thirty million dollars held by the War Finance Corporation for immediate relief of the farmers' woes. The Federal reserve board will meet to plan just how the relief will be given.

Mellon's share of the plan is to have George James and Edward H. Cunningham, of the Federal Reserve Board, Director Meyers, of the War Finance Corporation, and Comptroller of the Currency Dawes to go to Chicago for a conference with middle western bankers on the situation of the farmers.

That the situation demands the best brains of the best bankers is shown by the fact that a South Dakota bank which has the deposits of two hundred small county banks has just been declared insolvent. Mitchell and Sioux Falls, S. D., are hardest hit by the failure of this bank and a panicky feeling is spreading to Nebraska and Minnesota. Wall Street and Chicago bankers are aroused over the financial failure of the farmer, so that Coolidge's concern for the farmer may have more than sentiment behind it. The situation of the farmers is having a grave national effect which assures Coolidge support if his plans are promptly enough in the suffering sons of the soil.

Senator Capper, of Kansas, and Ladd, of North Dakota, went for a cruise down the Potomac with the President and are said to have discussed the entire situation. The Senators are resting well after their pleasant trip

Norris Bill Asks Federal Control of Water Power

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Senator LaFollette has ranged himself with the Public Ownership League of America in support of the League's bill creating a federal super-power commission which shall develop and operate the electric power resources of the nation for the people. A revolving fund of $500,000,000 to be raised by a federal bond issue is proposed in the bill, this fund to promote the building of power plants and distributing systems, and to purchase existing plants where advisable. It will also develop reclamation projects in which hydro-electric power will be one of the chief factors.

This measure will be introduced in Congress by Senator Norris of Nebraska and will be given hearings before the committee on irrigation and reclamation.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Coal Monopoly Threatens the Miners' Union

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Consolidation of the bituminous coal industry into a few great monopolistic corporations under the control of New York bankers as a solution for the present over-expansion is a prospect facing the U. M. W. A. annual convention in Indianapolis, Jan. 22. Already more than 50% of normal production is in the hands of 25% of the operating corporations.

The growing combine with unlimited resources will rapidly develop mass production which will entirely alter the basis of unionism in the industry.

"Wanted! Another Morgan in the bituminous industry," is the cry of big business as expressed by Black Diamond, leading journal of the industry. J. P. Morgan by a systematic procedure of buying either physical properties or a controlling interest in corporations effected the organization of practically 80% of the anthracite tonnage. Thru his masterly manipulation mining was put on a sound engineering and economic basis and production was restricted to approximate demand."

The soft coal industry is ripe for just such manipulation.

The thousands of socalled independent operators are not really independent. They do not own their coal lands, but lease them in many instances from Wall Street interests. They secure their working capital from large wholesale corporations upon which they are also absolutely dependent for access to the consumer. Even their technical staff is furnished by these wholesalers who are closely associated with the financial combine.

The development of these giant coal combines will mean an end to the tradition of the individual miner upon which the strength of the present type of unionism in the industry rests. Instead will come mass production similar to that in the steel industry or in the huge automobile plants of Henry Ford.

"The first step in checking the spread of unionism in the coal mines," according to Supt. T. A. Stroup, Utah Fuel Co., "will be to abolish the contract system," then mechanicalize the mines thoroly, to standardize every operation down to the minutest detail so that the responsibility of any kind will fall on the worker." When this is accomplished, he points out, the United Mine Workers of America will decline like the Metal Miners' union which now is but a shadow of its former self. "In the metal mines," he says, "the tradition of the individual miner, capable and responsible, has been abolished, the mines have been thoroly mechanicalized, all operations have been standardized. The trade of the metal miner has ceased to exist; they are now all mine workers fitting into niches and conforming to the routine laid out by their managers."

Present labor organization in the coal industry is essentially trade unionism, however, industrial its form may appear. By abolishing the trade of the miner and making him just one of a mass of unskilled labor the coal trust will weaken the psychological basis on which a strong trade unionism rests.

The general trend in the industry is setting in this direction appearing particularly in the non-union fields which are rising to snatch the market from the older unionized areas. "The bituminous coal mining industry," says the U. S. coal commission, "is just entering the last stage of reducing manual labor thru the introduction of machinery." C. M. Means, consulting engineer of Pittsburgh, points out that "the coal mine of the future will be operated entirely by automatic and semi-automatic machinery and manual labor in the generally accepted term will be eliminated."

The program of operators in union districts fits in with this general trend. Illinois operators demand specifically: "(1) A wage contract with the miners that will actually provide for the abridged right to manage their properties efficiently and to the best advantage of ownership. (2) The right to select and use specially trained employes to do all the skilled work of undercutting, snubbing, drilling, and shooting the coal. (3) These employes to be entirely free from any interference. (4) A readjustment of the mining rate that will repay the mining companies for taking over this work which is now included in the present tonnage mining rates."

The accomplishment of this operators' program waits only the financial consolidation of the industry following the present outbreak war forced upon union and non-union miners by the big coal interests with capital invested in both union and non-union fields.

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BRITISH C. P. HAS BASIC PROGRAM FOR LABOR RULE

Suggests Minimum Demands to L.P. Executive

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—(Via The Daily Worker)—That the Communist Party of Great Britain, the strongest and the most powerful minority of the British labor movement for which it is entitled, must work wherever the Welsh coal miners, the industrial section, is determined to see that major issues are not left out of by Labor Party leaders if they be in power to prevent that the common is entered by the non-act of the labor addressed to Arthur Henderson, secretary of the Party by Arthur Inkpin on behalf of the Central Executive of the British Communist Party. The letter makes certain very definite suggestions as a basis for a minimum program to be carried out within the framework of the Labor Party.

The text of letter follows:

Dear Arthur Henderson,

Secretary,

The Labor Party,

Dear Mr. Henderson: The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party wishes to extend its very great satisfaction at the success of the Labor Party in the recent parliamentary elections. The seed sown by the pioneers of Socialism is now peeping as a harvest rich with possibilities for the working class. The Labor Party has the honor of gathering in that harvest, but it also has the very heavy and serious responsibility of stewardship.

In carrying out the obligations this stewardship imposes on it, there will be the ever-increasing opposition of the privileged classes to contend against. The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party, recognizing this, desires to place on record its willingness as a working-class political organization to assist the Labor Party to the utmost of its ability. We believe that the Labor Party, in taking office, if and when the opportunity offers, can defeat every intrigue of its opponents by a straightforward declaration of policy that will unite the whole working-class movement in support of Labor. Such a declaration should include:

1. Full trade union rates for the unemployed against the time when useful work will be provided.

2. Adoption of a national housing scheme, restoration of rent control, and no evictions;

3. A complete application of the findings of the Sankey Commission, which involved nationalisation of the mines, with a minimum wage for miners;

4. Immediate and complete recognition of Soviet Russia;

5. A conference of all nations, including Russia and Germany, for the settlement of all outstanding questions affecting the peace of the world.

In putting forward these suggestions we are quite satisfied that the policy to be pursued in receiving the serious and continual attention of the leaders of the Labor Party, but we feel it is our right and duty, at such a time, to offer advice which our very considerable experience of the workers' struggle enables us to give.

Please accept this as an earnest of the very sincere desire of the Communist Party to help. We hail the present triumph of the Labor Party and will throw all our energy into making that triumph a lasting victory for the cause of the workers.

Yours sincerely,

On behalf of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party,

ALBERT INKPIN,

Secretary.

The Communist Party of Great Britain, the English section of the Third International, altho denied affiliation as an organization with the British Labor Party, controls dozens of local Trades Councils and supported the Labor Party in the recent elections. Eight of its members were also selected as official candidates of the Labor Party by local branches of that organization.

J. Walton Newbold, Communist member of the House of Commons prior to the recent elections, attracted international attention by his ability and a suspension which resulted from his refusal to abide by an arbitrary ruling of the speaker.

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THE DAILY WORKER

1640 W. Halsted St.

Plan Farm-Labor Party in No. Dak. at Feb. 6th Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FARGO, N. D.—The convention of the Non-Partisan League, to be held in Bismarck, Feb. 6, will be the scene of a struggle between those farmer's and workers in the state of North Dakota, who favor an independent political action as against the policies of the Non-Partisan League.

At the Convention of the League the motion for the formation of a State Farmer-Labor Party was defeated by a large vote, the convention being controlled by the old Non-Partisan League forces. Since that time the action of the State Committee of the Republican Party, which is dominated by the Non-Partisan Leaguers, in indorsing the candidacy of President Coolidge has brought forth widespread resentment on the part of the farmers of the state and strengthened the movement for independent political action.

In the last convention the fight for the Farmer-Labor Party was led by the members of the United Front Educational League. This group has now initiated a state-wide campaign for a decision in favor of the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party at the Feb. 6 Convention of the Non-Partisan League and it is expected that this campaign will bring to the Convention a majority of delegates favorable to the organization of the Farmer-Labor Party.

Should the League convention, however, be under the control of the old machine and continue its present policy the group favoring independent political action will organize at the Convention for the organization of the Farmer-Labor Party.

From all appearances it is quite certain that North Dakota will soon be among the states represented by a class Farmer-Labor Party on the political field.

Real Labor Organ Will Take Place of B. C. Federationist

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A genuine labor weekly, developed from the Vancouver longshoremen's Strike Bulletin, will take the place of the moribund B. C. Federationist, which after 15 years of service to the labor government of western Canada, fell into financial difficulties and passed from the hands of its editorial staff to the control of a printing concern which publishes it to pay the printer's bill. The Vancouver Labor and Labor Council has withdrawn the Federationist and given it to the new publication which will be known as the British Columbia Labor Bulletin. The editor is the veteran labor editor and speaker, W. A. Prichard.

CANADIAN WORKERS PLEDGE SUPPORT TO McLACHLAN FAMILY

MONTREAL.—One hundred dollars a month to support the wife and nine children of J. B. McLachlan, deposed secretary, District 26, United Mine Workers of America, now serving a two-years' sentence on a seditious libel charge in connection with the Cape Breton strike last July, has been pledged by the Canadian Pacific Railway System federation in Montreal. The bulk of the money is understood to be subscribed by the men at the Angus shops. The payment is to last as long as McLachlan is in prison.

At the same time the district lodge of machinists is sending a petition to the minister of justice asking for McLachlan's release. A branch of the Nova Scotia Defense committee has been organized here.

Expel Hendin and Gruss

NEW YORK CITY.—The effort to create a factional movement inside of the Workers Party, initiated by I. B. Salutsky, who was expelled from the Party for failing to fight for the Party principles at the Conference for Progressive Political Action in Cleveland, when the Party was under attack, has come to a sudden stop thru the expulsion of L. Hendin and L. Gruss, who supported Salutsky in his move.

Salutsky called a meeting in New York for the organization of a Communist Educational League, evidently intending to use this in a fight against the Workers Party. Gruss and Hendin signed the call for the meeting. By instructions of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party they were informed before the meeting that if they participated in it they would be expelled from the Party would follow.

Both attended the meeting and spoke, attacking the policies of the Workers Party. The matter then came before the branches of the Party, at which they were present, and in each instance the branches voted unanimously to expel them from the Party.

HERE'S STORY OF "HAPPY H.O.M.E." HOUSE DRESSES

But the "Happy Homes" Are State Prisons

"Happy Home dresses and aprons. Buy one. Happy Home brand." Yes, that's the name that certain families could have something about. Get the Happy Home dress and you may think that "Happy Home" dresses was named by some sentimental employe who is long on "welfare work" for its employes and longer on that "individual initiative" under the open shop American plan. You are wrong. Leaders Taradish and Blair have named Happy Home dresses and aprons after themselves and leaders is no sentimentalist. He's a humorist. You wouldn't know he is a humorist to look at him, calling himself as a mere business man, president of the Sterling Co., Chicago. The clothing shops of this county man are unique in some respects. For instance there are bars at the windows.

One of his shops is in the Iowa state reformatory at Anamosa. Four hundred workers there, who have somewhat less freedom than employes elsewhere, turn out from 150,000 to 200,000 garments for him annually. He pays them an average of $6 a month. That is deducted from $7,000 to $10,000 he pays to the state, which acts as a kind of assistant to the Sterling Co. by feeding and sleeping the men and "keeping up production." Of course he also has his own bosses directly over the workers. The state of Iowa considers the system a great financial success.

Mr. Taradish feels that in his system he has solved the labor problem. He started his "business" at Anamosa six years ago when there were five million workers unemployed in America.

The full credit should be given Taradish as a humorist for that name—Happy Home brand!—the business credit must be divided between him and the vice president of the company, Milton P. Goodman. Goodman is better known as president of the Reliance Manufacturing Co., makers of men's shirts in various Happy Homes commonly called state penitentiaries

Pouring More Oil on the Troubled Political Waters

WASHINGTON.—A division of public attention from the Teapot Dome and California naval oil lands scandals to the activities of Secretary of the Interior Work, at the moment when Albert Fall, his predecessor, is caught in perjury as to the source of the mysterious $100,000 with which Fall arrived in New York after having sold the naval oil reserves to Doheny and Sinclair. The diversion is a spectacular dash to the Arctic this week, "in the examination of the navy's largest petroleum reserve."

Work explains, in a five-sheet press handout, that he is sending geologists and engineers of the geological survey to the naval oil reserve lying between the Yukon and Point Barrow, and occupying an area larger than the state of Maine. He does not say that there is much oil there, but the expedition must go in from the Yukon in the winter by dog-team, in order to be on the ground long enough this year to do much exploring and mapping. There seems to be no doubt that bear, moose and muskox are to be found in the reserve, but its early development as a chief base of fuel supply for the navy is not anticipated by practical oil men.

SPANISH WORKERS LEARN UNITY NEED UNDER FASCIST RULE

BARCELONA, Spain.—One of the results of the increasing rigor of the fascist military government of La Batalla of Barcelona is eloquent—principally by its silence. Over four pages in their usual size have been complete columns and various smaller items have been blotted out by the censor. Even the title has been wiped out with the exception of the title of one article which read: "Matters of Little Importance." Only that heading was allowed to stand, not one word of the article under it remains.

Across the whole paper one may read the big legend: "This number has been revised by the military censorship." The paper, scheduled for Nov. 7, bears the date line Nov. 23, with the brief announcement: "Delay due to the editorial force being in jail for three weeks."

Get busy for the Labor Party!

AS WE SEE IT

By T. O'FLAHERTY.

[illegible]

It is generally agreed that the capitalists need not fear anything from the policies of Ramsay MacDonald. Nevertheless Lord Parmoor is his most active supporters and it is frankly stated that the Labor Party has to thank conservatism from the radicals than did the Tory Party. The British Labor Party will introduce measures that can be safely supported by the Liberal Party and even by the Tories unless factional politics will prevent their cooperation. In fact some people say that the Labor Party is permitted to form a government partly for the reason that it is the only party in England that has sufficient support among the masses to warrant engaging in a stern French policy.

* * *

British capitalists are thanking their stars that they have not a bunch of communists on their hands instead of MacDonald, Henderson, Thomas and the rest. Those who have puzzled over the difference between the communist and socialist positions could follow the situation in England to their interest and enlightenment. The socialists are reformers who believe they can gradually free the workers from wage slavery thru reform measures achieved within the framework of capitalist government while the communists believe that the workers can only be freed by abolishing the capitalist forms of government and establishing the workers' rule thru a dictatorship of the working class.

* * *

Mr. John Bromley of the British Locomotive Engineers was lacking in good form when he refused to consider the embarrassment of Privy Councillor, J. H. Thomas, as sufficient reason for calling off the threatened strike. How ridiculous when Mr. MacDonald was almost succeeding in keeping the workers and capitalists in line and convincing both that he could serve them. Mr. Bromley throws a real problem into MacDonald's lap and the poor fellow must show his hand. He will have to show which side of the fence he really is on. We know he is with the bosses. But the British workers did not know. They will not wait long for disillusionment.

* * *

The Chicago Tribune is satisfied that the United States government is making a laudable effort to tranquilize Mexico and make that benighted country see the blessings of capitalist civilization. When the recent revolt against Obregon first broke the Tribune started a campaign for the invasion of Mexico. It suddenly halted, evidently having received assurances that Washington was going about it in approved diplomatic fashion. In yesterday's issue it praised the administration for following in the footsteps of the "Mother Country" (?) England, and seems fairly satisfied to leave the conduct of the campaign to bring our Southern neighbor under the dollar sign in the hands of the Secretaries of War and the Navy.

Get busy for the Labor Party!

JEWISH DAILY FORWARD HELPS THE MILK TRUST

Mum on Strike; Accepted Scab "Ad"

The Jewish Daily Forward is the Yiddish organ of the reformist element in America. It is the principal purveyor of anti-strike lies in the country. Its editorials crimes against the workers in struggle are more than that of strikebreaking. Before it had finished fighting the Newspaper Union the milk strike began. The Daily Forward did not give a line to the milk producers' side of the case, but ran the following paid advertisement from the Bowman Dairy Company, a branch of the Milk Trust:

"An Answer from the Bowman Dairy Company."

"The Bowman Dairy Company is ready to deliver, without interruption or restriction, clean certified milk, which has been approved by the Board of Health. The Bowman Dairy Company does not receive its milk, from sources or districts, which are not authorized or completely approved by the health commission of the City of Chicago. The greater part of our supplies comes from the same places from which we formerly received it. The partial restriction from the old source was made good with milk from other nearby places, with milk which is just as good and which has been approved by the Health Commission. There is not and will not be a scarcity of good wholesome milk. Put out your bottles as customary and you will find your milk as formerly."

BOWMAN DAIRY COMPANY

The above advertisement appeared in the 2-wide Daily Forward Jan. 14. Further comment is unnecessary.

Canadian Labor Puts Eight-Hour Day up to Premier

OTTAWA.—An eight-hour day and repeal of the sales tax were the two chief legislative proposals made to the dominion government by a labor deputation from the Dominion Trades and Labor congress.

The deputation, which was headed by President Tom Moore, asked further for an amendment to the bank act to prevent banks against loans and for an amendment to the British North America act, the written, but smaller, part of the Canadian constitution, to curb the power of the Canadian senate to reject bills passed by the house of commons.

Premier King intimated that repeated action by the senate in rejecting bills passed by the lower chamber might strengthen the argument for curbing the powers of the upper house, which is now opposing him. He had previously referred to the bill to amend the industrial disputes act, which passed the commons last session and was thrown out by the senate. He announced that this bill—the chief purpose of which was to prevent railway or mining corporations from reducing wages without a hearing by a board under the industrial disputes act—would be introduced again at the session which opens Feb. 28.

King claimed credit from labor for having appointed Tom Moore as a representative of labor on the board of the Canadian National railways and for having arranged for the payment of pensions to Grand Trunk railway employes who took part in the strike of 1910.

Mellon Supporters Rally.

WASHINGTON.—Because the senate has ordered investigation of propaganda of the Mellon tax scheme, original plans for driving congress into enactment of that boon to millionaires have been abandoned. Now comes the National Citizens Committee in Support of the Mellon Tax Reduction Proposal, with Major General O'Ryan as its chairman, and with a long list of college presidents and editors to give it respectability.

Nicholas Murray Butler, Al Lawrence Lowell, Harry Pratt Judson, Charles W. Eliot, Irving Fisher and Norvell Dwight Hillis are cheek by jowl in this enterprise with Irving T. Bush, Lindley M. Garrison, Otto H. Kahn, Abraham T. Elkins, and Roger Babson. Former Governor Allen of Kansas, Festus J. Wade and Harry A. Wheeler likewise speak for the business interests.

Franc and Pound Take New Tumble as Market Opens

PARIS.—The franc went down another notch today, being quoted at 82.50 to the dollar.

It was the most severe slump in the franc's history, being a drop of 4.75 from the previous day's close.

The franc slumped right from the opening, which was 72.47 to the dollar, 10 centimes lower than Saturday's close.

LONDON.—The pound sterling sank to a new low level for the year today, falling to $4.31. The decline was attributed to the railway strike and the uncertainty as to the policies of the coming Labor Party government.

* * *

When Cal Was Wet.

WASHINGTON.—Calvin Coolidge, when vice-president, made a "wet" speech to the American Bar Association. This was on Aug. 10, 1922. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is printing copious extracts from his address.

For instance: "The attempt to regulate, control and prescribe all manner of conduct and social relations by force is new. It was always the practice of primitive peoples. . . . A large part of the history of free institutions is the history of the people struggling to emancipate themselves from all of this bondage."

OBREGON DECREE SOBERS SUPPORT GIVEN FASCISTI

They Cheered When Labor Was "33d"

MEXICO CITY.—Announcement by the government that the famous article 33 deportation clause of the Mexican constitution would be involved against any foreigner taking part in the counter-revolution or subsidizing it with funds has considerably sobered some of the more vitalized portions of the foreign propertied interests here.

The idea of being "thirty-thrued" in case they grumble on the wrong horse, thus terminating their opportunity to make money out of Mexico, has noticeably slackened their gambling instincts.

One of the last acts of Obregon before the revolution broke out was the "thirty-threeing" of General Manager Leach, Tampico Light and Power Co., for antagonizing the workers, promoting class conflicts and violating the labor safeguard clauses of the Mexican constitution.

When Obregon was using article 33 to expel Communists and others the same interests that are now cursing the famous article were loudly applauding it.

What Mexican Workers and Farmers Expect From The Daily Worker

It can be said that hitherto only Gompers has concerned himself about the Central American workers. Of course, he did it in his own peculiar way, viz., he stood up for the interests of the workers in the interests of the bourgeoisie. Without much ado Gompers organized the Pan-American Federation of Labor. Wherever American capitalists went, Gompers went, and wherever American capitalists thrived on the blood and sweat of the natives, the trade union bureaucrats of the Pan-American Federation of Labor thrived also.

The British navy and merchant fleet were the means for the establishment of British colonial domination. The American dollar and the American gun-of-war are the means by which American industry will acquire new markets and American finance capital new opportunities for investment. The American bourgeoisie is getting ready for a new period of their policy of expansion. There is no doubt whatever that their orientation is southwards. The advance on Mexico has already begun. In this connection armed intervention is not by any means a necessity. Americans are adepts at conquering backward nations without such violent means.

And Gompers—what will he have to say to it? Will he have anything to say about it at all? Certainly not! He will have to say that what had happened, as if everything were for the best in the best possible world. Even if the negroes in Cuba should be sunk into submission. Morons are done to death in the Phillipines, Columbia's trade is ruined on the Panama Canal, and in order to get command subsequently of the finances of this country, if coups d'etat are necessary in Central America and revolutions set on foot in Mexico, even than Gompers will find that everything is perfectly alright.

Thus it is a certainty that Gompers will not say anything at all. But events will speak for themselves with all the more clearness. The policy of the U. S. A. in the Mexican question spells the conquest of Mexico. In 1920 the American capitalists supported Obregon's revolution, namely the left parties against Carranza, with the object of downing the reactional bourgeoisie which is dependent on Great Britain. At present at the end of 1923, when trade and industry are mostly under American control, the capitalists are supporting and furthering the revolution of this same bourgeoisie against the parties of the petty-bourgeoisie and against the organizations of the proletariat.

In Mexico the position of the bourgeoisie on the one hand and of the petty-bourgeoisie on the other hand, is as follows: The national bourgeoisie exploits the workers' political power if it throws itself into the arms of American capitalism, while the only chance of the Mexican petty-bourgeoisie assuming political power lies in the support of the wide masses of peasants.

Hence, Mexico's future inevitable struggle against the U. S. A., will be a struggle of Mexican workers and peasants against capitalism and against the relics of feudalism.

But the question of U. S. A. domination in Mexico is not only a Mexican, but above all, an American question. The working class of the U. S. A. must be aware that the success of the American policy of expansion would spell defeat for the American working class, while the defeat of this policy would be tantamount to American workers' success.

The appearance of the DAILY WORKER is a very important event for all American workers and peasants. The DAILY WORKER is to be the leading organ, not only of the U. S. A. proletariat, but also of all the proletarian class organizations of Mexico and Central and South America.

Our internationalism is not an empty phrase, but community of interests and struggle. Our interest is the proletarian Revolution and we must struggle against everything which places itself between it and us. Our struggle must be conducted courageously, but also cleverly.

May THE DAILY WORKER be a brave and wise champion of the proletarian world revolution.

A STURNER.

Member of Executive Committee of the Communist International.

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The "Daily" Is "Catching"

New York City, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1924

DEAR COMRADE ENGDAHL: I think you are getting out a wonderfully fine paper. The first issue was great and the rest are keeping up to the same high standard.

You should have been at the demonstration here in New York, last Sunday. It was a most enthusiastic meeting. I intended to write it up, but it was some half-ton tallies case of.

From all appearances THE DAILY WORKER will have splendid support from the start. It is so wide-awake and full of vitality and vigor that it will catch wherever it goes. Keep it up and we will back you to the end of the bloody system and till we enter the coming Workers' Republic in America.

Once in a while I will slip you a thought, and if you care to use it do so, otherwise throw it away.

With all my best wishes and with Communist greetings, I am

Yours in the Movement,

J. O. BENTALL.

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FARMER-WORKER UNITY IS SOUGHT IN CALIFORNIA

Plan Convention to Be Held in April

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—At a conference held here of the Provisional Committee for the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party in the State of California, plans were made for a convention to be held in April for the organization of such a Party.

The Provisional Committee for the formation of the Farmer-Labor Party was elected at the Election Conference for Progressive Political Action last fall and consisted of the delegates in that organization who stood for independent political action as against the policy of participating in the primaries of the old parties followed by the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

At the recent meeting in San Francisco, this Provisional Committee adopted a program for development of the Farmer-Labor movement. The first step will be a conference to be held at the request of the Farmer-Labor Committee in which the Workers Party, the Socialist Party, the Non-Partisan League and the old Farmer-Labor group will participate and agree upon a program of action. Failure of the agreement upon a program by the groups named, the Provisional Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party will issue the call for the Convention during the last week of April, at which the State Farmer-Labor Party will be organized.

One of the problems facing the new Party will be to establish itself as a legal Party. This requires 40,000 signatures in the state of California, a very great task indeed. Proposals for the use of the Socialist Party legal standing as the medium of expression of the Farmer-Labor Party have been made, but these proposals are not acceptable to the other groups participating in the movement, as it is their view that the Farmer-Labor Party must establish itself as a legal entity in the political work as well as to be the movement appealing for the support of the workers and farmers of the state.

A Letter From a Polish Editor

(To THE DAILY WORKER, Chicago, Ill.: I will send you a letter in the near future. Yours, [illegible])

"The Polish Daily Worker" is published in Detroit, Mich., as the official organ of the Polish Workers Party. The editor is [illegible] of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party and a member of the Board of Directors of the Daily Worker Publishing Co. He is therefore fully acquainted with the relation of the Polish movement to the Workers Party and the Communist International. The above mentioned statement is quite interesting to your readers and associated with the situation in the Polish movement. This country. But there are some facts which should be known to every class conscious worker in this country, as the gang that now controls the "1060 Robotniczy" are making of it a yellow slander rag and wants to claim for it the title of a labor paper and revolutionary organ.

We were compelled to resign when at the yearly meeting of the Detroit branches of the International Publishing Association (which is publishing the "Glos Robotniczy") on the first of December, 1923, there was elected the new board of directors composed in overwhelming majority of open enemies of the Workers Party, who at the above meeting and before attacked in a most unheard-of manner the activity of the party and the personality of its leaders. None of these men who then their crooked intrigues succeeded in gaining for the time being control of the G. P. A., is a member of any workers' organization, either political or economic.

As it was an obvious impossibility with such a board of directors in control to carry on the editorial work of the paper in conformity with the interests of the revolutionary labor movement it was no other way left, as to resign immediately in order to compel those fellows to show their cards and openly as they have made it in a very enlightening manner.

See their "Proclamation" published in the issue of "Glos Robotniczy" of December 24 (No. 298) the business manager of the paper, Mr. Siwik, trying to denounce the indorsement of the electoral candidates supported by the Detroit Federation of Labor, and the Workers Party of our district, narrates a story about some unnamed politician who offered him $2,000 during the election period for advertising the candidates, which offer he indignantly spurned. Mr. Siwik never mentioned a single word about it before. If it is his invention, he is guilty of falsehood. If it is true and was until now concealed, the implication of crookedness is obvious.

The principal cause of these gentlemen's indignation over the support of the Federation of Labor candidates by the Workers Party was that one of them, Mr. Frank Manel is a real estate man. But the gentleman who signed the protest with Siwik, a Mr. Pawlak, is a real estate agent and licensed broker himself, and the very author of this "proclamation" is a Mr. Fritter-in-chief of "Glos Robotniczy." Mr. H. Gluski, according to an official statement of the president of the Detroit Federation, Mr. Stepe, made a couple of weeks ago, via a shrieking agent for Polish war bonds, issued as every one knows for war against Soviet Russia. A very proper editor-in-chief for a revolutionary labor paper to be very touching company of closest friends.

The leader of the trouble makers and disrupters, the former secretary of the I. P. A., Mr. B. Kozikorowski, for a couple of months succeeded in selling the Polish Workers' Club on McDougall Street, in Detroit, to the Polish White Legion—a Fascisti organization of the Vetwere of the General Haller army. He may be succeed in selling out to them the "1060 Robotniczy."

This is the situation of the paper which, as until now taken over by others, the only Polish workers' daily in the country.

My full statement in Polish on this matter and other materials concerning it can be obtained from the Polish Bureau of the Workers Party, 1060 N. State St., Room 214, Chicago, Ill., and I hope our comrades to inform the readers of the "Glos Robotniczy" with whom they are acquainted about the situation, as we have no means of communicating with them.

M. BARUTA.

Religion and Communism.

To the Daily Worker:

The founding of a religious and communism should be the function of the church. Only then could the priests and preachers look their followers in the face.

The preachers today tell us, when the wolf is at our door and the granaries are full, to leave it to God. We left it to God for two thousand years and that is enough. What have we today but hunger and starvation?

I believe that preachers someday will begin to tell the truth and write about the wrongs of which they were guilty. Not until then can we make peace with them.—Robert Long, Kansas City, Mo.

Editor—Our correspondent is more optimistic than we are about the possibility of the preachers turning over a new leaf.

Can't Be Without the Daily Worker

To the Daily Worker:

I am writing you a few lines about the "Worker." I cannot get along without the "Worker" because it shows clearly the exploitation of the workers by the capitalists.

I cannot send you any money at the present time but I will send you some as soon as I can.—M. Pallat, 3909 Warren St., Cleveland, O.

Favors Weekly Installments

To THE DAILY WORKER: I favor the weekly installment of the Russian novel.—John Eiben, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wants It Weekly

To THE DAILY WORKER In answer to the question as to whether the Russian novel should be published daily or weekly, I am for the latter.—Mark Kowriotq, Providence, R. I.

Wants It Weekly

To THE DAILY WORKER: I should like the daily installments of "A Week." I will bet you don't get ten requests for a weekly installment.—Timothy McCarty, Chicago, Ill.

To THE DAILY WORKER. It gives me great pleasure to read the WORKER, daily, and in this respect the post office is very accurate. The paper is a workers paper and there are some articles that should get support it. At least the American worker will be able to read the truth about Russia. A very proper editor-in-chief of "Glos Robotniczy." Mr. H. Gluski, according to an official statement of the president of the Detroit Federation, Mr. Stepe, made a couple of weeks ago, via a shrieking agent for Polish war bonds, issued as every one knows for war against Soviet Russia. A very proper editor-in-chief for a revolutionary labor paper to be very touching company of closest friends.

We are approaching a presidential election when the politicians will issue all kinds of platforms. The DAILY WORKER will show to the workers the truth about their platforms.

Every worker whether a member of the Workers Party or not, must give all his support to the paper and see that the DAILY WORKER is the only paper in the U. S. A.

With good wishes, I am, yours for the Daily Worker.—I. Cooper

No Wage Scales Drawn up By Building Trades

Statements of Edward Ryan that the building trades workers did not intend to demand $1.50 an hour were said to be premature by delegates from building trades unions to the Chicago Federation of Labor. Anton Johansson, delegate from the carpenters, said that so far as he knew no unions had drawn up a wage scale to replace the scale now in force. Other delegates said that it may be the intention of the unions covered by the Landis award not to demand more pay, but the unions not covered by the Landis award have not taken action on the question.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Jury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

CAN WE TEACH COMMUNISM TO CHILDREN?

Article No. 1.

In our Junior Groups we do not intend or desire to teach the little proletarians dead and gone dogma or dull book knowledge. We acquaint them with the facts connected with the living struggle of the working class. As a matter of fact communism cannot be taught thru words. It must arise out of experience. It is not the frequent repetition of the words, "capitalism—proletariat—class struggle—revolution—dictatorship—" and others that make young communists of our children. It is their understanding of these words thru the daily struggle they encounter in the school, in their homes, in all their daily life, that counts. To strengthen their energy, to help them comprehend, by bringing out their working class common sense—that is communist education. "Common sense"—in a child! Most certainly—if it has not been destroyed by Public School "education". The child is brought into a circle where it shares its experiences in common with other children—the Junior Groups of the Young Workers League. There the children learn, thru experience, the nature and character of events that occur daily. They learn to distinguish between the actual community life and that agitatic, individualistic form which capitalism has poured into human society. But the children are not isolated from the world. The Junior Groups are not headed by a self-styled communist orchards and gardens. We are practical schools preparing the way for the class struggle in the world as it is now.

The children are already engaged in the class struggle. Their class consciousness is partly formed. They are those of their parents from economic conditions. A child can endure hunger and misery not ideally but as can an adult. The mental struggles of the children are even greater than those of the adults. They have not only the natural task of adjusting and adapting themselves to life, as a whole, but they have also to face the iron discipline of the teacher, the nonsense that is given to their hungry little minds in the Americanist Public Schools, and the denial of the protection of the "law" to their playgrounds—the streets.

Shall we ask them to recognize violence and obey it? No. In no case must they become slaves. We cannot, of course, order them to oppose violence by violent methods but do and must help them—especially to find out the reason for these things.

The Junior Groups are the militant community of the children. They are the nuclei of the militant workers of the future. They are not militant communities by commands. They become so, naturally, thru experience and training applied to experience. Communist education is not—as its opponents accuse it of being—the teaching of the children to repeat parrot like formulas, the committing to memory of the ABC of Communism. It is neither the "rational system" of communism of Owen nor yet the dogmatic methods used in Great Britain. The children who are being educated in the Junior Groups are not having their mental food served to them ready prepared and already digested. They prepare their own, by utilizing their own actual experiences in the class struggle, in the school, at home, and in the streets.

(Watch for Article No. 6 "The training of communists object lessons.")

MINNESOTA LABOR PREPARING FOR MAY CONVENTION

Reactionaries Beaten at Willmar Meet

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Farmer-Labor conference recently held in the seventh congressional district, Minnesota, was successful on record for a national third party. Efforts to switch the movement off the economic base and open the doors to the gamut of public regardless of economic groupings were unavailing.

The conference was held in Willmar. The capitalist press predicted that the conference would repudiate the third party movement and would follow the lead of the non-partisan reactionaries, but they were disappointed. It was explained that the Farmer-Labor party movement is distinctly a movement originating with the farmers, organized as farmers and with industrial workers organized as industrial workers, and this distinction must be preserved.

Much talk has been indulged in regarding the differences between Chairman Pike of the Farmer Labor Party and other members of the executive committee. This difference was attributed to personal animosities of the various leaders. Pike is opposed to a class party and favors opening the party to "American citizens" and opposed to allowing any economic groups representation as such at the May 30th convention.

The opposition to Chairman Pike bases its position on the fact that without its class character the Farmer-Labor Party would have no excuse for existence. The capitalist parties while ostensibly open to the public are ruled by the capitalist interests. These parties frame laws in the interests of the capitalists and use the armed forces of the government which they control to enforce these laws.

William Mahoney, editor of the Minnesota Union Advocate and a leader in the farmer-labor movement for the May 30th convention, delivered a splendid speech at the conference in which he answered the objections made by Chairman Pike and showed that the proposed Farmer-Labor Federation would be based on popular groups with much more rank and file control than has been true in the state central committees of the Farmer Labor Party.

The Labor-Progressive forces of St. Paul are preparing for the forthcoming primaries and city election. At the last meeting it was decided to make an endorsement for mayor and to endorse four out of a possible six members for the council and a candidate for controller.

The names proposed for the Council are: Commissioners J. M. Clancy and H. Wenzel; J. E. Corcoran of Typographical Union No. 30, and a present deputy commissioner of finance; J. C. Pearce, deputy commissioner of parks and playgrounds; C. J. McGlogan, member and general chairman of Electrical Workers Union No. 902; Scott Gipple, general chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks; Carl C. Carlgren of Carpenter's Union, No. 87; Alex Christianson, member of Plumbers' union, and at present in business; and Chas. Herbert, custodian of the Labor Temple and a member of Meat Cutters' Union No. 114.

U. S. Print Shop Czar Wants Serf Status for Typos

WASHINGTON.—The right of petition and protest, guaranteed to every American citizen, is a cause of bitter controversy between Public Printer George H. Carter and employes of the government printing office.

The workers offer to prove this right hos been denied them by the public printer, who threatens with discharge all who disobey his order.

Carter has been working to bring about passage of a bill, now in the House, which would give him complete and autocratic control of all salaries.

The workers, fearing wholesale reductions in pay, have undertaken to present to Congress their arguments for defeat of the bill.

Carter has resented this and has issued an order forbidding any of them to make any appearance before the committee or to send written communications on the subject of the bill.

Leader Defies Him.

August F. Lander, spokesman for the workers, continued to write letters to the committee. Thereupon Carter suspended him from his job in the printing office, forbade him even to enter the building, and instructed him that he would be given no pay days which to give reasons why he should not be permanently discharged.

If the discharge is carried out Congress will be asked to act and appeal also will be made to President Coolidge.

Concert Tickets For Sale

The grand concert for the defense of those engulfed by Sacco and Persitein will be Feb. 10, 8 P. M., Ashland Auditorium. Tickets can be obtained from all members of the Needle Trades and at room 307 Federation Building, 166 W. Washington St. and at Bender's Book Store, 2758 W. Chicago Ave.

F.-L. Congressman In Maiden Speech Says He's Radical

By The Federated Press.

WASHINGTON.—Representative Lineberger, of Los Angeles, 110-per cent patriot, had railed and fumed at "radicals" in the House, during the fight on the new rule which would permit the progressives to get a record vote on important measures.

Finally Representative Wefald, of Minnesota, the only Farmer-Labor Party member, got up to make his first speech. He said that he wanted it understood that he was a radical; whenever he saw an evil, or anything that he wanted to change for the better, he proposed to go to the roots of the difficulty.

He told of having asked the Republican leader for committee assignments, and of being asked in reply as to whether he would support the Republican organization.

"I replied that I would support the Republican organization whenever it is was right, and I hope it will be right all the time," said Wefald. "I received an indirect answer in the shape of committee assignments, and these make me think that the Republican organization does not intend to be right all the time."

Then he ridiculed the fears of Newton, Khutson and other Minnesota standpatters over price changes, and reminded them that old King Tut, going to sleep in his tomb in Moses' day, must have left the impression that the world was going to smash. But the voters of Minnesota, once rock-ribbed Republican, were so no longer. They now had a party of their own.

Work Daily for "The Daily".

WHO THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

The Youth In Russia

By WILLIAM K. KRUSE

This is the last of a series of articles on the Youth Movement of Russia and other countries, written by comrades from R.

The Russian Komsomol (Youth Movement) is not divorced from the mass. Its shop organizations taking up the daily problems of their own workplaces, keeping constantly aware of the latest developments of world politics keep their feet on the ground, their head on their shoulders and their eyes and ears in the crowd.

Neither are their "intellectuals" or "leaders" permitted to grow away from the masses. There is no such thing as an "intellectuals" branch or even nucleus of the Komsomol. Every intellectual is attached to some proletarian institution, be some factory or shop. Thus they keep close to the mass.

Not even in sports is the line drawn between communists and non-partisan. There is a tremendous interest in sport in Russia, particularly in the mass sports, rowing and football. But the sport organizations are broader than any party and the husky young communists are leaders in this world as well as in the political.

There is no valid reason why friendship for Marx should mean enmity for Spaulding. Sport is a wide avenue of approach thru which thousands of youth can be influenced to take their first steps toward Communism, in America as well as Russia, and in those spaces it furnishes the finest possible psychological foundation for future combat, the combination of limitless loyalty to one's "side" with the last possible ounce of personal exertion.

Just as the party looks to the Komsomol to carry on the communist struggle in the youth world and to steadily strengthen the elder organization with an influx of trained and tried members of highest calibre, so the Komsomol looks to its junior movement, the Young Pioneers, for its future existence. The capitalist parties while ostensibly open to the public are ruled by the capitalist interests. These parties frame laws in the interests of the capitalists and use the armed forces of the government which they control to enforce these laws.

William Mahoney, editor of the Minnesota Union Advocate and a leader in the farmer-labor movement for the May 30th convention, delivered a splendid speech at the conference in which he answered the objections made by Chairman Pike and showed that the proposed Farmer-Labor Federation would be based on popular groups with much more rank and file control than has been true in the state central committees of the Farmer Labor Party.

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Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Acts not Words Need Against Child Labor.

Despite the fact that Medill McCormick, capitalist U. S. Senator from Illinois declares that the government is so thoroly familiar with the child labor question that no further information is needed, the National Child Labor Committee has set aside January 26, 27 and 28, as Child Labor Days for propaganda against child labor.

The senator is right when he says plenty is known about the exploitation of children. The problem primarily is not to collect information but to act on the facts already known to every intelligent person in the United States.

Two half-hearted attempts on the part of Congress to pass milk-and-water laws regulating child labor were based on the horrible facts that the U. S. legislators knew better than anyone else for they have before them the reports of the United States Department of Labor investigators. The reports thus gained are printed in but a few copies and are at the disposal, first of all, of the capitalist servants who formulate the laws in Washington. Both child labor laws, however, were killed by the Supreme Court.

The National Child Labor Committee has done some excellent work in gathering statistics and disseminating information on the evils of child labor; but it has failed to offer a program which will in any way benefit the working class or show a marked betterment in the condition of the child slaves under consideration.

The foremost fact behind the child labor question is that the parents do not get enough wages to feed their children even the sometimes both the father and the mother work. The problem of child labor is not a mater for philanthropists or the good-heartedness of the representatives of capitalism, such as the National Child Labor Committee, but it is a vital economic and political issue for the workers every member of the working class.

What is necessary as an effective step to strike a blow in the proper manner is the exploitation of the millions of American children now slaving in every state in this country. The telling move would be the setting aside of an anti-child labor week by every working class organization in the United States. Sam Gompers and Woodville Lears would be warbles about the "American child slaves" but what tangible move has he made outside of supporting the reactionary Senator McCormick who is seeking to preserve the interest of his fellow exploiters first, last and all the time?

The workers demand should be better wages for the parents of the child slaves Imprisonment for all bosses who employ children. Organization in the trade unions of the youth now employed.

And every working class organization in this country should put its full strength behind the realization of these demands.

Sauce for Goose, Sauce for Gander, Belief of Labor

NEW YORK—Labor is losing no time in "coming back" at the Associate Industries, the bosses' organization which is demanding an investigation of the New York state labor department. On the trusted principle of "What is sauce for the goose..." trade union interests will put forward a resolution in the legislature this week demanding an investigation into the Associated Industries.

The Federated Press is assured in labor circles that the proposal is not quiry. If undertaken, will disclose amazing facts as to the powerful lobby maintained in Albany by the Associated Industries. It is charged that this lobby has been instrumental in thwarting the passage of many social welfare bills.

Boost the News Stand Sales

The Daily Worker can now be secured on the news stands in the city of Chicago. It is of great importance that those who have charge of such stands should be given encouragement to display the Daily Worker in the early days of its existence.

Our readers are therefore urged to purchase at least one copy of the Daily Worker each day until it is well advertised.

It is of special importance that our readers should ask for The Daily Worker from the news agent near t heir homes.

Even though you are a subscriber we nevertheless urge you to purchase an extra copy each day from a news stand. You can use that copy to interest another worker in the paper and its message. We expect our subscribers to help boost the Daily Worker.

BURNS SAYS HE IS READY

SO ARE THE WORKERS!

Ruthenberg's Appeal carries with it the fate of the 32 Communists indicted in Michigan. The Appeal is soon to be heard.

ARE YOU BUYING RUTHENBERG APPEAL COUPONS?

Coupons Sell for 10c, 25c, 50c and $1.

A full set sells for $6.

LABOR DEFENCE 10 R.A. L.D.C.

Every coupon sold means added strength for the defense.

Send for several sets—one set—or part of a set, paying in advance for as many as you think you can sell. We will send you Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons for the amount; you can sell them to your fellow-workers and get your money back.

LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

HILLMAN SPEAKS AT MEETING TO RECOGNIZE RUSS

Paxton Hibben Sends Letter of Regrets

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, will speak at the mass meeting demanding that the United States recognize Soviet Russia, to be held at Ashland Auditorium, Sunday evening, Jan. 27.

Hillman is the third national figure in the fight for recognition of Russia who has signified his intention of speaking at this meeting. The others are Robert Morss Lovett, one of the editors of the New Republic, and a professor at the University of Chicago, and Albert A. Johnson, a member of the unofficial congressional committee sent to Russia by the Hearst newspapers. Johnson has made four trips to Russia and is well acquainted with the leaders of the government there.

The Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany, who are arranging the meeting, received a letter from Captain Paxton Hibben who is being tried by a special court martial, expressing his regret at not being able to be present at the meeting. The letter follows in part:

"DEAR FRIENDS: As you know from press dispatches from Washington, I have been indicted for telling beliefs favorable to enemies of the United States government,' because I have for three years publicly advocated the resumption of friendly and normal relations between the United States and Russia. I still neither retract nor modify my views on this subject for any man.

"I believe in Russia and the future of Russia. I believe in the future of any country where the workers get the fruits of their labor, where the toiling masses who create the good things of life get those good things they create. I believe that governments are instituted among men for this purpose and the government of this country specifically so. And that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter it. It is not you and I my friends, who seek to destroy the foundations of the government of the United States, but those who seek to deny or obscure this fundamental principle. Yours, PAXTON HIBBEN."

The entire proceeds of the meeting Jan. 27 will go to the German relief. The Friends of Soviet Russia and of workers Germany, report that their drive for funds is meeting with great success. With the drive well under way they report that daily receipts have jumped from around $300 a day to around $500. Workers are responding to the urgent appeals for help that are coming out of Germany. If the said success is to be kept down it will be necessary to keep up the present drive all winter and well into the spring.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

Discontinue Kuzbas Bulletin.

NEW YORK Kuzbas Bulletin, a publication here devoted to furthering technical aid to Russia thru industrial development of the Kuzbas basin project, will be discontinued with the current issue. The local Kuzbas committee is making this announcement states that arrangements satisfactory to subscribers have been made with The Soviet Pictorial whereby the latter will publish Kuzbas reports and news.

CLEVELAND Walter S. Hamilton of Knoxville Tenn., has been elected by the board of directors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, as an international vice-president to succeed M. J. Mulroy of Cleveland, resigned.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.....Editor

MORITZ J. LOEB:.....Business Manager

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The Bok Bunk

Edward W. Bok, formerly editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, believes that the best way to be ready for war is to prepare for peace. This has been the result of his $100,000 contest for the most practicable plan by which the United States might co-operate with other nations to achieve world peace. Bok's million dollars brought more intellectual weaklings out of their beds than Coue's visit. But it brought more than that.

When the mental fog caused by the flood of inspired writing let loose by the Bok money bags cleared, people begin to rub their eyes and wonder if what was transpiring behind the smokescreen of a peace move was not the most gigantic piece of war propaganda ever conceived in this country.

The jury awarded the prize to a proposal to join the the League of Nations, an organization with a reputation as unsavory as a bootlegging parlor.

In the favored plan there is no word about disarmament, the outlawry of war or any of the other shiboleths that even our liberals like to talk about. The League was the pet scheme of the world's most sighted financiers and its principal weakness was the absence of the United States from its councils. This country could provide the financial club that could be used by the capitalist pirates of the world to compel the rebellious sections of the capitalist class to stay with the machine or else suffer annihilation. The League would be the International of capitalism. It would seek to hold back the tide of evolution with the Canute broom of American dollars.

It was a sensible plan for the capitalists. But they cannot agree among themselves. Unity comes hard to thieves. But their professors and intellectual retainers have never given up the idea of building a capitalist international like the League of Nations and the Bok Peace Plan is another such effort. It will fail, not because of its obvious dishonesty, but because no plan can harmonize the contradictions in capitalist society. Society can only be harmonized by the abolition of capitalism and that will not be done by doting millionaires and greedy capitalists but by the working-class who have an interest in getting rid of the robber system which breeds the wars they are called upon to fight.

Plus and Minus

The capitalist clique that exploits and oppresses the city workers is the same capitalist clique that is driving the farming population of the country into bankruptcy.

This truth is timely and cannot be over-emphasized, especially at this moment when the big employers and bankers are making a desperate attempt to line up the farmers for the coming election campaign.

Time and again the farmers have protested against the tribute of seventy millions of dollars levied on them annually by the vicious system of "Pittsburgh plus." The steel barons, who are overworking and underpaying the hundreds of thousands of workers in their plants, are pocketing these $70,000,000 by adding to the price of steel manufactured outside the Pittsburgh district the cost that would be entailed in shipping this product as freight from Pittsburgh to the destination of the consumer.

Now comes the Federal Trade Commission with its story of how the grain gamblers of the Northwest, centered in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, are holding the wheat farmers at their mercy and forcing these farmers to receive the lowest possible prices for their wheat. The official report is a recitation of the most damaging evidence on the extent to which the wealthy grain gamblers are ready to go to rob the farmers. In this instance the Equity Co-operative Exchange of St. Paul was the target of the capitalist attacks.

The circulation of false rumors, instituting unfounded litigation to hurt the standing of the co-operative grain exchanges, preventing telegraph companies from furnishing price quotations on grain to the co-operatives, "compelling shippers of grain to Minneapolis from country points or from St. Paul" to pay certain commissions are some of the practices of this Chamber of Commerce which is one of the most aggressive sections of the National Chamber, representing the biggest bankers and industrialists. These methods have been pursued by the grain gamblers for ten years.

The plight of the farmers and the sufferings of the workers arise from the same source, the capitalist exploitation of government and industry through Pittsburgh Plus and "Minneapolis [illegible]

Detectives and Degenerates

An organization that recruits its members from the lowest stratum of the human race and which a mass of evidence proves to have as its principal object the capitalising of human weakness for purposes of blackmail and extortion today is entrusted with the duty of preserving the republic, of maintaining intact American institutions and protecting public officials who are charged with the duty of hunting down just such human menaces to life and property as compose this organization.

We refer to the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, presided over by William J. Burns, head of the Burns Detective Agency, two of whose former employees have just been arrested by the Chicago police and who have confessed to an apparently endless series of violent crimes such as torturing women to force a disclosure of the hiding-place of jewelry.

Nor is this an isolated instance. William J. Burns himself has admitted that he has "fixed" juries and the police records are filled with lists of crimes committed by agents of the Burns and other agencies. From data in the possession of The Daily Worker there is every reason to believe that a criminal record is almost an indispensable qualification for securing employment with a detective agency.

Into the central office of the Burns detective agency flows a stream of filth that is carefully classified and indexed. Let anyone in public life stray ever so little from the straight and narrow path and he is marked for persecution if he ever comes into opposition with the powerful industrial and financial interests whom the Burns agency serves.

More than one congressman and senator has been intimidated, has had his private papers rifled, has been shadowed and in other ways felt the heavy hand of the powerful clients of the Burns agency.

Not only this, but in every strike, in almost every union, in every organization of wage-earners, political or industrial, are to be found the stool-pigeons who may be picking up information merely, cataloging the active workers, or using every means to disrupt and destroy working-class organizations. Department of Justice agents and private employees of the Burns agency are indistinguishable, so close is the connection between the two.

It is to be hoped that the Chicago disclosures will renew the demand for an investigation of these breeding places of crime and degeneracy made by Senator Wheeler of Montana.

In a series of articles to be published soon The Daily Worker will give elaborate and irrefutable evidence of the unholy alliance between law enforcing and law breaking agencies. We intend to carry on this campaign of publicity until every man, woman and child who can read will know to what depths the rulers of this nation have stooped in their efforts to frighten and debauch the labor movement of this nation.

The Creature Schwartz

That a renegade radical can sink to depths of depravity unequalled by any other type of human being has been amply demonstrated in this country since the victory of the Russian workers in 1917 struck fear into the hearts of the capitalists to the extent that they opened their money bags to any political sewer rat who would unload his filth on the Soviet Republic for cash.

One particularly loathsome specimen of that type spread himself in the Chicago Tribune, of Jan. 20. His name is Alexander Schwartz. Physically he is a big chunk of animated protoplasm who wears a 22-inch collar and 6¼-inch hat. The brain capacity of a moron, with the neck of a gorilla.

Schwartz claims he went to Russia and participated at the meeting of the second congress of the Third International, that he was a member of the Socialist Party of America, travelled thru Russia, interviewed the peasants and advised Lenin how to manage the revolution.

Because of his independence of mind, Schwartz declared, the Bolsheviks feared him and put him in prison. This moron finally escaped to America and immediately unloaded his piffle on the capitalist press. For over two years he has appeared before chambers of commerce and other capitalist organizations braying about the terrors of Bolshevism.

The fact is that Schwartz was never a member of the Socialist Party, never secured credentials from the Socialist Party to represent it in Moscow, never was a member of the Third International and never spoke to Lenin in his life as the latter had plenty of more useful work than interviewing a mental defective.

The political pus that flows from the social excrescence which is personified in Schwartz finds its way into the organs of big business, hoping in that way to poison the workers with the germs of the same disease from which Schwartz and his tribe are suffering. The capitalists are hard put for anti-Soviet lies when they must fall back on this degenerate.

Formerly it was the custom of Machiavellian statesmen, when a political Samson appeared with sword and shield, ready for battle, to throw temptation in the form of woman in his way. It usually worked. Delilah sheared Samson of his locks. We could cite other examples. However, when Magnus Johnson went into the enemy's camp in Washington no fair Delilah crossed his path. He was coolly led to the byre and under the shadow of a Jersey cow did he fall.

Join the Workers Party!

The Franc Totters and France With It

By JOHN PEPPER

Never before has there been such a [illegible] as the present one. The French franc dropped so low as the [illegible] cents, and the dollar rose to [illegible] francs. Then the franc rose first from 25c to 24c and then to 27c.

Capital is scared about France's future, about the impoverishment of the French proletariat, and is fleeing from France to the United States and other secure countries.

French capitalism awaits with chattering teeth the new [illegible] ment in Great Britain. It fears that this labor government will break relations with France, that it will recognize Soviet Russia and make friendly overtures to Germany.

France is in a deep financial crisis. One of the leading capitalist newspapers, "L'Ere Nouvelle," began its editorial dealing with the financial crisis with the word "Panic!" The financial crisis of France is not new. It originates from the world war. But it was treated as a secret disease. The real figures of the French budget were never made public. The ruling capitalist parties did not care to [illegible] the taxes any further. They dreaded the revolt of the farmers and workers. The state always balanced its budget with the illusion of the German reparation payments instead of with a real income. Poincare sought to keep the secret disease concealed as long as possible. But the financial crisis existed, it exists now, and is breaking out openly in the form of a great panic.

The financial question is the central question of French policy. The Communist International analyzed the French situation more correctly than all the French politicians, and had already foretold the sharpening of the financial crisis in a resolution of September, 1923: "The political life of France depends on the question of the budget. The capitalist class has been able to delay the collapse through skillful political and financial manœuvres. But the crisis is proving more and more to be unavoidable. All the problems of French international policy and to a great extent also the problems of foreign policy hang together with the imminent financial crisis. The political struggle at present consists actually of strong efforts on the part of every class of capitalist society to load the financial burden upon the next lower class."

The French workers and farmers did not see it so clearly, but the panic speaks a very clear language, and [illegible] of the next parliamentary elections a political event of prime importance.

The ruling French capitalist class is now attempting in the last moment to make every effort to avoid the financial crash or at least to postpone it.

The French government is persecuting the bankers who speculate in francs.

The French government forbids the export of gold.

The Bank of France raises the [illegible] rate to 6%, 7½%, and then [illegible]

But all these measures against the panic only increase the panic. [illegible] ation of the [illegible] of the [illegible] Italian [illegible] Mussolini, who is [illegible] likewise signed its own death sentence.

The 20% increase of all taxes means a rapid [illegible] in the [illegible] of workmen and salaried elements. The Paris correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes with admirable naivete and frankness:

"The cabinet admits frankly that the cost of living certainly will increase, but declines to admit that wages must be advanced 20 per cent also, insisting that the proverbial French thrift and economy will permit the vast majority to get along with perhaps minor raises in wages by making sacrifices and denying themselves until France has passed the crisis. It is realized that if it is necessary to raise wages any appreciable amount the government must inflate the currency thru printing additional billions of francs which will depreciate the exchange lower than ever."

The French capitalists, and their government want the workers and farmers to pay the costs of the financial crisis. The cost of living of the workers will rise, and the workers will be forced to demand higher wages. But the capitalists and their government will resist. In other words, a greater sharpening of the class struggle, strikes, and lockouts, offensive of capital and intervention of troops.

The stopping of reconstruction of the state, to make a new reduction of civil servants, altho 50,000 have already been discharged in the last six months.

But all this is still not enough. The government decided and the parliament will adopt measures causing France to hold up reconstruction of the devasted areas and other reconstruction work until Germany pays reparations.

The French capitalists are making the most strenuous effort to check the financial crisis in order to cut off the hydra heads of the panic. France is beginning to introduce measures which hitherto have been resorted to only in the defeated countries, in Germany, Austria and Hungary.

But it is too late. If the French capitalists were to cut off as many more hydra heads of the panic, just as many new heads would grow up again.

The government raises all taxes by [illegible] But that means the [illegible] ing [illegible] of the [illegible] ing [illegible] and [illegible] ing [illegible] ation of the most revolutionary factors in the [illegible] France is [illegible] ing [illegible] ing [illegible] Poincare, who a month ago likewise signed its own death sentence.

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The stopping of reconstruction of

On Whose Side Are You?

THE HEARST PRESS--LABOR'S ENEMY

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

The Hearst newspapers have the largest circulation of any one group of newspapers in the United States. They are read by millions of wage-earners not only because of their comic strips and special features but because in some manner the impression has been created that Hearst and his papers "are for the working-man."

No better proof could be had of the indiscriminating manner in which the great American public takes its mental nourishment. Hearst has built up the enormous circulation of his chain by playing up some issue in which the ordinary individual is interested but which does not affect by one jot or tittle the iron-clad control of the means of life of millions by a few powerful and unscrupulous individuals. Nor does Hearst take any chances of mistaking some major issue for something of little importance but great popularity. For every line of type written to arouse the indignation of the unthinking there are two lines of antidote.

The slippery liberalism of a Brisbane is offset by the absolute reaction of a Hinman and the humanitarianism of a Barry or Hapgood is counteracted by the cold "beat policy for business" of a Forbes.

Brisbane may—and does—express a quiet satisfaction at the rise of the British Labor party from the place of His Majesty's Opposition to His Majesty's government but Hinman, in the same paper and paid by the same man denounces the British Labor party and its leaders as the enemy of all America and Americanism stands for; this being, of course, the right of the businessman—a Hinman standing everyone who is "on his own"—to plunder when and where he please without any restraint whatsoever.

A Barry or Hapgood may express carefully worded doubts as to some of most vaunted benefits of unrestricted capitalist enterprise but a Forbes—of the same paper and paid by the same man—glorifies every aspect of American capitalism and assures the American workers that they will concentrate on the thought that the most humble toiler is doing something useful the world will be a bright and pleasant place.

Examination of Methods.

No better expression of American Toryism has been published than that contained in the George W. Hinman article featured in all Hearst papers on the 13th of this month and no more studied and deliberate exposition of American capitalism has appeared than the article written by H. C. Forbes in the same papers and on the same date.

Hinman goes forward to the defense of the Standard Oil Co. and the Rockefeller interests. Point by point he takes up the charges made against the Standard Oil Co. and the Rockefeller interests by the Federal Trade Commission and by the Senate committee investigating the oil scandals and refutes them.

Right here Mr. Hinman throws a couple of fits. Remember that Hearst, his employer, is looked upon as a friend and his papers as friendly to the wage-earners. The "disgorging of wealth" proposed by Sydney Webb is a rhetorical phrase and nothing more. It is to be a long slow process covering a period of time during which the British capitalists will devise more efficient means of exploiting the British workingclass. Expansion of the unemployment insurance scheme, inheritance taxes, enlargement of sick and old age pensions—these will be the means by which the Webbs will get the capitalists to "disgorge".

To these measures no one but a supporter of the most hidebound section of the American capitalist class would object. Hearst's liberalism and his friendship for the wage-earners is of the same character. Hinman and not Brisbane speaks for Hearst.

Forbes' Function

The job of B. C. Forbes is to keep the white-collar slaves docile and at the same time imbue them with the "go-getter" spirit that makes them efficient and allows them no time to think. Only incidentally does Forbes mention the toiling masses—the wage slaves who make the things that executives and salesmen sell.

Typical of the all-for-one and one-for-all philosophy which Forbes as the mouthpiece of the Hearst interests desires to have the workers adopt as their guide is the following paragraph:

"The street cleaner can feel that he is contributing invaluably to the health of his community.

"The clerk in the store can feel that he or she is playing an indispensable part in supplying the people with the necessaries or the comforts or the luxuries of life.

"The steel worker in the foundry or factory can feel that the progress of the world has been made possible by the sweat of his brow, spent in supplying mankind with steel.

"The needle worker, the cotton weaver, the silk factory worker, the textile mill worker, each and all can and should feel that the world could not spin around very comfortably without their labors in connection therewith.

"And, of course, all salesmen engaged in honorable work can and should get the vision which the biggest salesman got at that cash register, where he saw hundreds and hundreds of wage-earners at work, filling the orders he and his fellows were bringing up.

"Never we are, here, to say, this apostle of Hearst liberalism, "all of us doing the same great work and all equally important." Some of us do more work, some less, some of us are more skilful, which entitles us to more pay. All degrees of merit to be recognized. All degrees of ability to be rewarded. All degrees of industry to be appreciated.

also, insisting that the proverbial French thrift and economy will permit the vast majority to get along with perhaps minor raises in wages by making sacrifices and denying themselves until France has passed the crisis. It is realized that if it is necessary to raise wages any appreciable amount the government must inflate the currency thru printing additional billions of francs which will depreciate the exchange lower than ever."

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The stopping of reconstruction of

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Workers Party Demands: The Labor Party Amalgamation Organization of Unorganized The Left Wing in the Unions The Defense of the Workers Prosecution of the Foreign-Born Recognition of Soviet Russia

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LENIN IS DEAD

Great Masses of Workers Over World in Mourning

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY WORKER FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MOSCOW.—Nicolai Lenin, Premier of the Russian Soviet Government, who had been ill for many months, is dead.

The man who led the Russian revolution that overthrew the long established order of the czars, passed away at a moment when his party is beginning to reap the fruits of his labors.

Ill for many months, the Bolshevik leader died while others carried on the Soviet government he founded.

It was known that he had suffered a form of paralysis and that famous specialists had come from far lands to treat him.

Only a fortnight ago, it was reported to Russia at large that Lenin was getting well. He had been out hunting rabbits on Christmas day—the Christmas of the "capitalistic" countries he scorned—and again on New Year's day.

His early return to participation in Russian affairs even was rumored.

No one from the outside world was permitted to see Lenin. He was kept closely guarded, while others carried on the affairs of the government and the country that had followed his lead awaited his return.

Today came word of his death—many times rumored and as often denied.

The Russian leader, hailed as one of the greatest men of modern times, died at ten minutes to seven Monday night.

His death took place at a little town called Gorky, not far from Moscow.

The funeral will be held on Saturday.

On that day the body of Lenin will be interred in the Kremlin Hall, beside that of Svertloff, one of his fellow leaders in the great upheaval of Russia.

The death of Lenin came as a blow to his millions of followers.

Despite his two years absence from the Kremlin, he was first in the hearts of the Russians who rose behind him and overthrew the Romanoff dynasty.

They had always looked forward to his return. Some few, who knew the worst, may have given up hope, but not the great majority of Russia.

As this country's commercial relations with other nations improved, the talk was always of "when Lenin gets back to work."

Now Lenin is dead, of an illness the exact nature of which was not at first disclosed.

He lived, however, to see the state he dreamed of and fought for, take its place among the nations of the world; a state not yet recognized by many governments, but standing on its own feet.

At half past one this afternoon, the physicians who had attended Lenin in his last illness, issued a bulletin describing the Soviet chieftain's death.

His condition had greatly improved, they said. Suddenly, on Monday, it took a turn for the worse.

Lenin died within a few hours.

Paralysis of the respiratory organs was apparently the cause.

The body will be brought to Moscow tomorrow and will lie in state until Saturday.

In death, Lenin is to be made accessible to all those who followed him and who could not be with him in his illness.

An official statement issued by the Russian government said that the Soviet Government will continue to carry out the will of the workers and peasants, in accordance with Lenin's last wishes.

Wife Ardent Communist

Lenin's wife, Krupskaya, has been known as an ardent Communist. She was a convict in Siberia when she married the man destined, in a way, to succeed the Czar of all the Russians.

Nicolai Lenin, the $50-a-week Premier, who ushered in the dictatorship of the proletariat nearly six years ago, had been in failing health for many months.

Ministrations of several of the most eminent physicians in Europe failed to save the life of our Communist leader, who suffered his first stroke of paralysis two years ago.

Saw Brutalities of Czar

Lenin was forced to live away from the Kremlin, erstwhile citadel of the Czars, whence he had directed the destinies of the New Russia.

Lenin, when he was 17, saw the corpse of his older brother, Alexander, swing from the Czar's gibbet—executed because he participated in a plot to take the ruler's life. The boy also saw the Cossacks suppress his people with the rule of the whip and sword.

Lenin, born April 10, 1870, at Simbirsk, on the Volga, was the son of a school-master of noble blood who began to train his son at an early age. He attended the "gymnasium" (high school) of his native village, the master of which was Fedor Kerensky. Little did the school-master think that the quiet young son of the Ulianov family would some day lead the overthrow of his own son, Alexander Kerensky, who was destined to become the Minister-President of the Provisional Government after the downfall of Nicholas II.

Student of Karl Marx

While at school, Lenin became an ardent student and admirer of Karl Marx, the German Socialist. Although he identified himself with the Russian revolutionary movement at an early age, he prepared for intellectual leadership and, so far as is known, never took part in terrorism plots.

Lenin was expelled from the University of Kazan for preaching socialism. The future Communist leader, while attending the University of Petersburg, where he studied law, published a treatise on Marxism called "The Development of Capitalism," which established him as an authority of the subject.

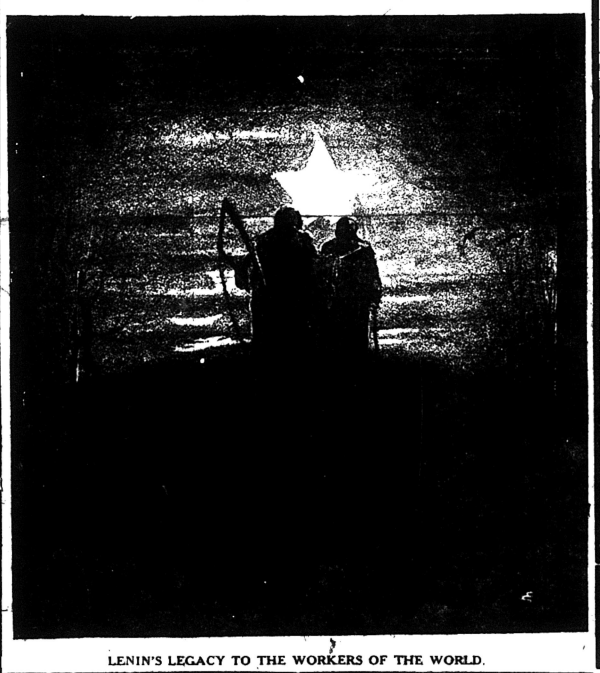
Workers Mourn His Death

An official announcement declared:

"The assembled All-Russian Soviet Congress and the Unions of the

(Continued on page 2.)

THE SOVIET STAR OF HOPE



LENIN'S LEGACY TO THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

ALIBI ARCHIE QUITS PALS IN OIL STEAL

All Crooks But Archie, Says Roosevelt Scion

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Archie Roosevelt, son of the late president and brother of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt, vice-president of the Union Petroleum Company—a Sinclair concern—until yesterday, and according to his own admissions, director of innumerable subsidiary Sinclair concerns, appeared before the Senate committee investigating the connection of Senator Fall with the Teapot dome grab-and told an astounding story of payment of mysterious large sums by his superiors to Fall representatives, of hurried flight by Sinclair and Colonel Zevely, his private attorney, of hurried and secret conferences with one G. F. Wahlberg and his brother Theodore resulting in his decision to testify.

He gave the impression of a badly scared young man who, after allowing the family name to be used by unscrupulous financiers for confidence-creating purposes wished to clear his skirts of all blame in connection with what promises to be one of the most putrescent scandals ever bared in Washington circles.

Archie Roosevelt testifies that G. D. Wahlburg, private secretary to Harry F. Sinclair had told him that $68,000 had been paid to the foreman of Fall's ranch at Three Rivers, New Mexico. Wahlburg, on the stand said he had not made this statement to Roosevelt but gave other and more damaging testimony tending to show the shady financial transactions between Fall and Sinclair.

$25,000 in Liberty bonds and approximately $70,000 in Sinclair Consolidated stock had been turned over to Zevely, the main go-between in the negotations for the Teapot Dome sold to Sinclair by Fall.

Another incident told by Wahlberg was the sending of high-priced pure-bred cattle by Sinclair to Fall's ranch for a sum insufficient to pay freight charges.

Sinclair is now in Europe and Archie Roosevelt secured the steamship ticket for Sinclair, was told to keep the matter quiet and did keep Sinclair's name off the passenger-list, he told the committee. Before leaving Sinclair gave instructions for his private papers to be taken from his New York office and secreted in his home.

It has been rumored here for several days that startling developments were about to take place in the Tea-

(Continued on page 3.)

WAGE SCALE BIG PROBLEM OF MINERS

Indianapolis Convention Hears Officers Report

By JOHN FITZGERALD

(Staff Correspondent of The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The twenty-ninth consecutive and sixth biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America opened here today with 1,800 delegates in attendance, with unemployment throwing its threatening shadow over the bituminous coal fields.

The question of unemployment and the matter of a new wage-scale and the length of the contract period will probably occupy most of the time of the convention, although the struggle for the adoption of more progressive policies will be a bitter one as indicated in the opening addresses of William Green, international secretary and William Murray, international vice-president.

The report of President John L. Lewis was purely formal, making no mention of the expulsion of the Arkansas miners led by Alex Howat or the revocation of the charter of District 26, Nova Scotia.

Green and Lewis were evidently chosen to draw the fire of the progressive miners spokesmen when the fight develops. Howat's name was not mentioned by Lewis, Green or Murray, but the latter two officials vigorously denounced the radical element in the organization.

Phil Murray, early in his report, launched into an attack against the Progressive Miners International Committee and singled out the secretary of that educational organiza-

(Continued on page 3.)

Workers Party to Hold Lenin Memorial Meetings

Lenin Memorial meetings will be held all over the United States Sunday, Feb. 3 by districts, sub-districts and branches of the Workers Party of America.

National, district and local officials are already busy preparing arrangements for what will undoubtedly be monster demonstrations for sympathy on the part of American workers for the workers and peasants of Russia for the great loss they have suffered.

Doctors' and Official Statement Tell How Lenin Passed Away

(By Our Staff Correspondent)

MOSCOW.—The official bulletin issued by the physicians said:

"Nicolai Lenin's condition took an unexpected turn for the worse on January 21.

"By 5:30 P. M. he was breathing with great difficulty.

"He became unconscious and his respiration was accompanied by convulsive movements of the body.

"At 6:30 P. M. Lenin died of paralytic symptoms of the respiratory organs."

The official announcement said:

"There was not the slightest sign to indicate the possibilities of death lately.

"Lenin's condition had improved immensely and prospects were most hopeful.

"Suddenly in the evening, he took a turn for the worse and a few hours later died.

The Miners' Convention Is Now On! Our Correspondent Is On the Job!

Be Sure to Subscribe for the Daily Worker. It Will Enable You to Follow this History-Making Gathering from Day to Day. Subscription Blank on Page Five.

SOVIET POWER PROTECTION OF WORKERS' RULE

PLAN FUNERAL FOR SATURDAY; MEETINGS HERE

Zinoviev Sends News to Workers Everywhere

(Continued from page 1)

Soviet Congress, who are about to assemble will take steps to insure the continuation of government measures.

"The death of Lenin is the greatest blow since the workman and peasants gained power. It will move not only our peasants and workers, but the whole world.

"The masses of the working world mourn his death. He is no more amongst us, but his work remains. The Soviet Government will continue on the route established by Lenin. Soviet power stands for protection of the revolution of the proletariat."

Minister Zinoviev cabled to representatives in all parts of the world as follows:

"At 6:50 Lenin suddenly died of paralysis of the respiratory organs. The funeral will be Saturday.

"The Communist International has lost its best leader and teacher and the international proletariat has suffered the heaviest loss since the death of Karl Marx.

"Let us bow before the fresh grave of the great teacher of the working class. The workers of the world know whom they lost with Lenin.

"The Communist International asks close ranks and the continuation of its work in the spirit of Lenin's inheritance."

In 1897 the Czar banished Lenin to Siberia, where he spent the next three years in study and preaching, then, his facile pen, the gospel of Revolution. Released in 1900, he spent the most of his time—until 1917—outside of Russia, carrying on revolutionary propaganda.

Lenin was in Switzerland in April 1917, when the Russian people threw off the yoke of Czarism. The German government permitted Lenin and 100 other revolutionists to pass thru the country to Russia. This led to charges that Lenin was a paid agent of Germany.

Lenin's coup which brought him into power, came on Nov. 7, 1917, when the government of Alexander Kerensky, president-Minister of the provisional government, which had been growing weaker and weaker, finally died.

Communists on their "D a y" jammed the great hall of the Smolny Institute in St. Petersburg. As the meeting started, a little bald-headed man, with a wrinkled and bearded face, unkempt hair and dressed in a plain black suit, pushed his way forward.

Light On His Character

"Comrade Lenin will now address the congress," the chairman announced.

Lenin immediately got down to the business of the day.

"Comrades," he said, "we shall now take up formation of the Socialist state."

Thus started the greatest experiment in Communism the world had ever known.

It is said, Lenin believed anything justified which would bring about success of the revolution.

Attempt On Life

In 1917, an unsuccessful attempt was made to shoot him while he was driving thru the streets in an automobile.

In August 1918, Dora Kaplan, a left social-revolutionary, fired several shots into his body. These almost proved fatal and are believed to have caused his death.

The success of the Communist Government remaining in power for such a long time surprised even Lenin.

"The revolution may fall even in Russia," he had been quoted as saying.

"But we will keep alive the flame of revolution until the world is alight."

Said Revolution Would Conquer

Even tho the powers of all the earth combined to crush Russia, Lenin said, the idea of the revolution would persist.

No one has charged that Lenin used his high office for personal gain. There are few who question his sincerity. His salary as Chief of the Soviet State was $50 a week.

Forbid Public Entertainments

Stalin, minister of nationalities, is most prominent among the possible successors of the premiership.

A bulletin issued by the physicians who attended Lenin during his last illness, said that an examination of the dead premier's brain at noon today showed evidence of important changes in blood vessels.

Hemorrhage probably was the immediate cause of death, it said.

The Moscow Soviet, upon being informed of Lenin's death, prohibited all public entertainments until Jan. 27.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer,

Amalgamation means strength!

NICOLAI LENIN

The Greatest Leader the World's Oppressed Have Yet Known, Who Died on Monday.

DEATH OF LENIN STIRS CAPITOL'S OFFICIAL CIRCLES

Great Loss to Russia, Say Liberals

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—News of Lenin's death stirred Washington's official and diplomatic circles deeply. The immediate reaction was speculation on what his removal would mean to Russia.

Senator Borah, Idaho, Chairman of the Senate Committee holding hearings on Russian recognition and the chief Senate advocate of American recognition of the Soviet Regime, said: "I do not know enough about the situation there to say what the effect of his death will be, but I feel sure that if he had lived, Russia within the next two or three years would have been back on a sound economic footing and would have been restored to complete relationship with all countries.

"Lenin was undoubtedly a man of great ability and while he made great mistakes, he also made great progress."

No one who will control Russia following the death of Lenin can prevent the drift of the country towards capitalism, said Col. Wm. N. Haskell, who was the head of the American relief administration in Russia.

Colonel Haskell, who was head of the American relief administration in Russia, said:

"It is only a question of time in my opinion before all the governments will be dealing with Russia. Lenin was leading his country in this direction as fast as he could."

Stalin, the Minister of Nationalities in Russia, will succeed Lenin as the controlling power of Russia, Haskell predicted. Stalin is a quiet, unassuming man, but a power in Russia, said, according to Haskell, "was very close to Lenin."

Coolidge Bankers Promise Aid to New Victims

WASHINGTON.—The Federal Government will furnish adequate credit facilities to tide the banks of North and South Dakota over their crisis, it was announced on behalf of President Coolidge today.

Comptroller of the Currency, Henry Dawes and Director of the War Finance Corporation Meyer are in Chicago today on their way west to organize the banks of the section to carry help to those in North and South Dakota.

It was pointed out at the White House that the Government can do nothing to replace losses already incurred.

Franklin Falls, N. H., mill of International Paper Co., employing 150 men, closed for indefinite period.

'Gene Debs Pays Glowing Tribute to Nicolai Lenin

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—The death of Nicolai Lenin is a calamity to the Russian Soviet, Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, said here today.

"I regard Lenin as the greatest thinker that emerged from the world war," Debs said. "He towers head and shoulders above every other statesman in Europe.

"Lenin has passed thru an ordeal in the past five years such as never before faced any human being. He has carried two bullets, fired into his body by an assassin, and at the same time been forced to bear a burden of official responsibility and care greater than any other man's in the world.

"His place in history is certain. He will go down in history as one of the greatest statesmen, a towering personality, a heroic soul, and in the loftiest sense a champion of the rights and liberties of the common people."

Lenin By JOHN PEPPER

The world revolution marches on. Lenin discovered the inner laws of the world crisis, and the world revolution. He gave to the working class the revolutionary strategy and mapped out for the working class the revolutionary tactics in the final, the imperialistic period of capitalism. Marxism, applied to our recent epoch, became Leninism. Marx transformed a world: he developed Socialism from utopia to science. Lenin again reshaped a world: he developed Socialism from science to action.

Our greatest leader is dead. But the international working class has learned Leninism. The vanguard of the working class, the world party of the Communists, has learned from Lenin that its historic mission is to make the revolution, and has learned from Lenin the methods, the startegy and tactics of the revolution. Marx said once: "The philosophers have interpreted the world but the question is to reshape the world." Lenin has carried out completely this Marxist program. We can say that since Napoleon, the sword and will of the great French bourgeois revolution, no other single man has so thoroly transformed the world as Lenin, the brains and will of the great Russian proletarian revolution.

Marx discovered in historical materialism the laws of development of human history. In the surplus value theory Marx discovered the special laws of development of capitalism. Marx saw clearly for the first time that the revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat, follows as an iron inevitability from the inner contradictions of capitalist society itself.

But Lenin was the first who forged the steel weapon of the revolution: the centralized Communist Party, the conscious minority which seizes the initiative, but never loses contact with the masses. Lenin coined the historical parallel: a Bolsevik is nothing else than a Jacobin who unites with the working class. Lenin formulated for the first time the conception that the leaders of the working class must be professional revolutionaries.

Lenin for the first time discovered the central role of state power. The Marxian decadents of the Second International simply have forgotten the state power for decades.

Lenin for the first time saw clearly the revolutionary significance of the general strike. The reformist of the Second International declared: "General strike is general idiocy."

Lenin was the first who recognized the necessity of turning the general strike into an armed uprising. After the defeat of the first Russian revolution in 1905, Plechanov declared: "It was a mistake to take up arms." But Lenin drew a different, and a great lesson from the defeat: "The revolution must be thoroly organized."

Lenin was the first who discovered how fundamentally opportunistic the Second International was, and he founded the Third International. Lenin replaced international phrase by international action.

Lenin once said that every leader makes mistakes, but a good leader makes no big mistake and quickly corrects a little mistakes. Every one who knows the history of the Russian revolution must recognize that Lenin did not make a single big mistake. He was not only a reliable adviser, but a calculating and succesful adviser of the working class.

The secret which enabled Lenin to avoid making too great mistakes was not in his being too cautious. On the contrary, Lenin made no big mistakes because he analyzed the facts correctly and because he had the revolutionary courage to act with audacity in the decisive moment. Danton, the leader of the French revolution, said that three things are necessary in a revolution, "Audacity, more audacity, always audacity!" Marx called Danton the greatest strategist of revolutionary tactics. Lenin is the greatest realist, the coolest analyzer of facts, but the basis of his strategy at the same time was always the slogan of Danton: "Audacity, more audacity, always audacity!"

Lenin always had the mental courage and determination to advance or to retreat in a given moment.

On November 7, 1917, Lenin had the audacity to seize power for the working class. A capitalist universe laughed at the Bolsheviki, and even his own party wavered, the best and oldest revolutionaries, Zinoviev and Kamenief recoiled from the terrible responsibility. But Lenin stood like a rock of iron and led the Russian workers to power and to lastigg victory.

Then later, the question of the peace of Brest-Litovsk. The whole of international Menshevism accused the Bolsheviki of betraying the revolution in concluding peace with German imperialist Kaiserdom. And even the party of the Bolsheviki again wavered. Such keen-minded Marxists as Radek and Bucharin could not understand the necessity of the retreat. But Lenin did not waver for a moment. He led his party with an iron hand to Brest-Litovsk, in order to gain a breathing spell for the revolution. And Lenin was again right. German Kaiserdom collapsed miserably a year later.

Then the third great turn in the history of the Russian revolution: the New Economic Policy. The capitalists proclaimed with great joy: the rule of Communism in Russia is at an end. International Menshevism again accused the Bolsheviki of betraying the workers in favor of the peasants. And the party of the Bolsheviki itself wavered once more. A mighty opposition lifted its head within the Party. But Lenin did not waver: he convinced the Party that concessions must be given to the farmers in order to save the rule of the working class, and they must be given immediately and without delay. Kronstadt is in mutiny, and Tambov is ablaze with peasant uprisings. And Lenin was again right. He saved the Russian revolution and thereby the world revolution.

Leninism is Marxism applied to the present, the final, period of capitalism. Lenin's most basic and most profound thought was his understanding and analysing the revolution as a uniform process. Lenin was the first who saw clearly that the revolution cannot be the achievement of a single class, but that it can succeed only if on the one hand, not only the working class, but all other non-capitalist strata are revolutionized, and if on the other hand, the capitalist class itself is no longer in a position which represented only the narrow class interests of the industrial workers within capitalist society. Lenin emphasized the general interests of the working class as the class of the revolution. Lenin recognized that to reject the idea of an alliance with the farmers is not revolutionary, uncompromise, but an opportunism which is afraid of victory. Lenin not only recognized that an isolated Communist Party without the laboring masses cannot be victorious, but he also recognized that the working class alone, without the farmers as allies, can neither be victorious, nor retain permanent victory.

And Lenin recognized that the proletarian revolution in the highly developed capitalist countries must form an alliance with the oppressed small nations and with the enormous masses of the exploited colonies against ruling imperialism. Lenin knew that only the working class can bring about its own salvation. But he also knew what the Second International did not know, that the working class cannot bring about its own salvation if it does not become the leader of all the oppressed and exploited of the euth.

All-Russian Congress Gets News; Men and Women Comrades Weep

MOSCOW.—The All-Russian Congress was advised of Lenin's death by President Kalinin, who read an official bulletin and proposed that hereafter January 21 should be observed as an official day of mourning.

The Congress stood silent for several minutes out of respect to their dead leader, men and women weeping without restraint.

Moscow already had taken on a funeral aspect, black bunting draping the houses thruout the city. This had been put up to commemorate the 1905 Petrograd massacres.

Shaking Down Oil Magnates Is Game Of de la Huerta

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—Adolfo de la Huerta, Mexican fascist chief, wants $400,000 of the Mexican Petroleum company's money, according to H. G. Wylie, vice-president of the company. The Mexican military rebel wants the money to put him in a peaceful mood towards the company's property at Tampico. Otherwise de la Huerta threatens to wreck the property, Mr. Wylie says.

But no good cash will be paid out. Wylie informs the press, unless de la Huerta actually gains control of the port of Tampico, and signalizes the intention of carrying out the threat immediately.

The money is demanded as an advance on export oil taxes, which de la Huerta contends, should be paid to himself, on the theory that he is the de facto government for this part of Mexico.

Coal Miner Killed.

DOQUOIN, Ill.—Herschel Campbell, 33, motorman in a coal mine here, was killed yesterday when his train hit a prop in the mine, causing many tons of slate and coal to fall on him.

New York Central will lay off 2,000 West Albany shopmen, January 23 indefinitely.

Lenin at the Age of 16

By MAX SCHACHTMAN.

Editor, Young Worker.

Even during his early youth, Nicolai Lenin showed an active interest in the revolutionary movement in Russia. While attending the University of Kazan, he became very active in organizing a revolutionary movement among the students. This was during the bitterest days of czarist oppression, but the fear of persecution did not deter Lenin from carrying on a working-class activity. For this activity he was expelled from the university at an early age.

BURNS OUTFIT TRIES TO DISOWN TWO STICK-UPS

Detective Agency Rea... Lily-White Gang

Not a single smudge on the mo... sility of the William J. Burns Inter... national Detective Agency, Inc., n... matter how many stick-ups and women-dunkings the individual dicks may confess to.

"Yes, sir, we repudiate them... with a big R," said Mr. V. A. Thompson, present assistant manager of the local branch, to a representative of the DAILY WORKER, who asked what he thought of the sensational confessions of Hugh Engel, former assistant manager, and J. Gleason Walker, a rank and file shadow worker.

"We have no sympathy with anyone who goes wrong," Mr. Thompson pleasantly emphasized.

He declared that the agency would positively not defend the arrested men. Thompson assured his interrogator that Engel was no longer connected with the organization. Asked when the severance took place he hesitated a moment, then said it was several months ago. Walker, he insisted, had never worked for Burns.

This information is somewhat at variance with that furnished by the Chicago police, but if readers of the DAILY WORKER think that someone is departing from the good old truth telling morality of George Washington cherry tree days they will have to think so on their own initiative, for Mr. Thompson sought to be very impressive.

Engel and Walker are still in the custody of the detective bureau of the Chicago police. Someone is paying for their defense, but the reader is again reminded that the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, Inc., has no sympathy with anyone who goes wrong.

Lenin's Death

Statement by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party.

Lenin is dead.

For the Communists the world over these words spell the loss of the leader of the world of the proletarian revolution.

It was Lenin's great mind which directed the struggle of the workers and peasants of Russia against the Kerensky government so that victory came for the workers. It was Lenin, who during the five years of bitter and bloody struggle against counter revolution and world imperialism, laid down the policies and tactics which carried the proletarian revolution on from victory to victory.

Out of the policies and tactics which guided the workers and peasants of Russia in their fight against their oppressors and exploiters have come the guiding principles which are followed by every Communist party in the world.

His name will go down in history as the founder of the modern Communist movement. To the working class of the world his services were those of giving the working class leadership in the form of the Communist party.

It is in the spirit of these services that the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party calls upon the workers of this country to honor the memory of Lenin.

All units of the party are instructed to arrange memorial meetings on Sunday, February 3rd in the memory of Lenin and his services to the world proletarian revolution. The theme of the speeches in memory of Lenin must be that of the role of the Communist Party in the proletarian revolution.

It will be thus that we can honor Lenin most. From his mind sprang the theories, principles, policies and tactics which today guide the Communists the world over. For that contribution to our cause we honor him.

Lenin, our leader is dead. But the principles he gave us and the world organization founded upon those principles—the Communist International—lives and will carry forward the struggle until the principles triumph in the triumph of the world proletarian revolution.

Central Executive Committee, Workers Party of America,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Sec.

Special Issue of Daily Worker for the Lenin Memorial Meetings

For the week ending Feb. 2, the Magazine Section of THE DAILY WORKER will be issued in the Wednesday (January 30) edition, instead of Saturday's as heretofore. This change is made in order to make it possible for those in charge of the Lenin memorial meetings which are to be held in all sections of the country Feb. 3, to obtain the paper for sale at the meetings. The Magazine Section for this week will be a special Lenin number, one which every member of the working class will want to read and to keep as a memento of the greatest man of this generation.

Persons in charge of the Lenin memorial meetings or others who wish to order special bundles of the Lenin issue of THE DAILY WORKER should mail or telegraph their orders at once. Orders arriving later than Tuesday morning, January 29, cannot be filled.

"ALIBI ARCHIE" QUITS HIS PALS IN BIG OIL STEAL

All Crooks But He, Says Roosevelt Scion

(Continued from page 1)

Teapot Dome scandal but the appearance of Archie Roosevelt gave the capital one of its biggest surprises and his testimony, with speculation as to the probable effect on the Coolidge administration is the sole topic of discussion.

Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, took the stand for a few minutes before his brother and told of how Archie had consulted with him last Saturday to the advisability of appearing before the committee.

Archie Roosevelt stated in answer to a question that as a responsible officer of a Sinclair corporation and as one in close touch with the foreign affairs of the Sinclair concerns, he knew of no business that would require Harry F. Sinclair's presence abroad at this time. His suspicions had been aroused, he said, both by recent revelations made by Senator Walsh, following his interview with Edward McLean, publisher of the Washington Post and close friend of the late President Harding, who is now in Florida. He told of asking Wahlberg if he thought Sinclair had bribed Fall and Wahlberg replying that he thought "somebody might have left Mr. Fall money."

Archie continued:

"Then I asked him why he thought Mr. Sinclair was in the country. He shook his head, and he said, 'Well'—and he said that 'it must be, of course, on account of the finding of Senator Walsh's trip down at Palm Beach.' He then said to me that he was extremely worried—that leaving him over here all alone, with Mr. Sinclair away, he was afraid that he would be forced to explain certain things; that he would undoubtedly be expected to lie about certain things; that one of the things that he was worried about was a payment which was made to a foreman of Mr. Fall's. That that payment was $68,000. And that he had cancelled the check. Now, this was the main reason."

This statement of Wahlberg's, said Archie left him breathless and he hastened to get in touch with his brother who immediately asked permission of the committee for Archie to appear before it.

Will Try to Get Truth

All the legal powers of the government will be called on if necessary to get the truth about the Teapot Dome lease, senators on the investigating committee declared today in the light of the sensational disclosures that have begun to come to life.

More subpoenaes will be issued immediately.

These may include a peremptory summons to Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the Interior, to come to Washington from New Orleans, to submit to examination by the committee.

A search was begun today for Harry Sinclair's books.

Sinclair may be brought back from Europe, where he went last week, to disclose certain information to the committee.

The assistance of department of justice agents, United States marshals and the Federal courts will be invoked if necessary, senators said, to force the truth from reluctant witnesses.

Biggest Matter Before Congress

The Teapot Dome scandal has become the biggest matter before congress and in political circles here has dwarfed the issue of tax reduction for the time being.

There is a general belief here that the whole truth is coming out and that all naval oil reserve leases will be summarily cancelled by congress as a result.

Developments came rapidly after the sensational story of Archie Roosevelt, as told the committee late yesterday that he had resigned from the Sinclair corporation because of suspicion of "scandal" in connection with the Sinclair's lease of Teapot Dome from former Secretary of the Interior Fall.

G. D. Wahlberg, confidential secretary to Sinclair told the committee, after Roosevelt's testimony that Sinclair had ordered all his books and personal effects sent out to his home the night before he sailed for Europe. They were taken away by Sinclair's attorney and not returned, so far as Wahlberg knew.

Teachers Plan Tour

NEW YORK—The Teachers Union of New York is arranging a tour of England and France for a small group of teachers wishing to study experimental educational institutions under competent guidance. It is proposed that the group shall reach England about July 1.

COAL MINERS! Talk To Your Convention Thru Daily Worker

Coal Miners! Your convention is on at Indianapolis, Ind. It will be a convention for your needs if you will talk to it, talk to it in loud and emphatic tones.

You can do this thru your paper, THE DAILY WORKER. You can do it every day. You can make yourself heard.

Every day THE DAILY WORKER goes to the convention at Tomlinson Hall, at Indianapolis. The miners' delegates are reading it, from first page, first column, to last page, last column.

If you will write to THE DAILY WORKER, telling your needs, the delegates will read your letter.

One of the big things you are interested in is unemployment. If you don't work there is no pay envelope. If you don't work, there is nothing with which to pay the landlord, the grocer, with which to buy the things your family needs. How do you get along? How do you make both ends meet? What do you demand?

Tell it to the delegates at Indianapolis. Tell it to your highly paid officials, whose salaries go on the whole year around.

Write about all the other great problems confronting the coal miners of this country. Your letters will be published in THE DAILY WORKER and read by the delegates at your convention at Indianapolis. Write to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Daily Worker Will Show What Congress Wants to do in War Upon the Nation's Foreign-Born

(NOTE—This is the first of a series of articles which the DAILY WORKER will publish on the laws which are now pending before Congress, directed against foreign-born workers who wish to come to this country and those in this country.)

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

A veritable avalanche of bills directed against foreign-born workers who wish to come to this country and those who are in this country have been introduced in Congress. Not less than twenty-five such measures are now pending before Congress, having been referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization for consideration.

These laws all seek to make it more difficult for foreign-born workers to come to the United States, particularly those of radical tendencies or with a leaning toward Trade Unionism, and endeavor to make it difficult for the foreign-born workers in this country to organize in unions for the fight for better wages and working conditions.

For many years the great employers of this country seemed only too anxious to have as many foreign-born workers come here as they could induce to emigrate to the United States. In fact, many great industrial organizations maintained agents in Europe who advertised far and wide for workers willing to come to this country.

Now all this has been changed. The foreign-born workers are being urged to come here previously seems no longer to be welcome. Those foreign-born workers who are in the United States are to have all kinds of restrictions placed upon them to safeguard the employers against a danger which they seem to think threatens them from these foreign-born workers.

The reason for this change of heart is unquestionably to be found in the general radicalization of the workers in Europe. The triumph of the workers and peasants of Russia has left its impress on the workers of every other European country. The American employers fear that the foreign-born workers because they fear that the same influence has affected them and that these workers will join in the struggle of the Labor and Industrial system thru which they make their profits. They cannot get along without at least some labor from Europe. To cut off the supply of labor entirely would reduce the labor available for further development of American industry which for over half a century depended upon the foreign-born workers for the increase in its productive power. The employers therefore are between the evil and the deep blue sea so far as this problem is concerned. They must have foreign-born workers, but they are afraid of the foreign-born workers. Hence they are casting about for all sorts of restrictive legislation thru which they can make these foreign-born workers willing slaves of American industry.

Laws Before Congress.

House Bill No. 5, introduced by Representative Raker, of California, is a good example of the legislation directed against the foreign-born workers who wish to come to the United States.

This law prescribes that only 2% of the number of foreign-born workers of each nationality in this country in 1890 shall be admitted each year, with an additional 1% made up of relatives of foreign-born workers already here; and then goes on to say that each immigrant who desires to enter the United States must fill out an application blank giving "such information as the Secretary shall, by regulation, prescribe."

This bill leaves the door wide open for an examination of each immigrant as to his political views and his views in regard to trade union organization before he is granted permission to enter this country. This will make it possible for the government to carefully sift out all workers of militant tendencies, those who are favorable to organized labor, or those who have political views antagonistic to the interests of the employers.

The law further provides that each immigrant must furnish two photographs of himself with the application for entry into the United States, one of which will be placed on file in Washington after he reaches this country so that the Government will have a registration of just such foreign-born workers together with their pictures and can keep close tab on them.

The bill carefully prescribes that skilled labor needed in this country is exempted from the percentage provisions, which of course means that the employers can bring in skilled workers in case of strike in the industries of this country.

Bars Immigrants from Unrecognized Countries.

A new provision which has not previously appeared in immigration laws is included in the Raker bill, which declares that "No immigrant shall be admitted to the United States so long as the government or foreign state of which he is a citizen is not recognized by the United States government." That of course means that no immigrant from Soviet Russia can enter the United States and if other unrecognized Soviet governments were set up, the same prohibition would apply.

One of the curious provisions of the Raker bill is that it permits students to come to this country to enter the schools, but should such a student marry while in the United States, he will be punished by immediate deportation.

The Raker bill is one of the mildest of the twenty-five laws pending before Congress. The provisions of other bills, both aimed against immigrants and the foreign-born workers here, will be analyzed in further articles.

NEW YORK BOSSES ARE OUT TO GET SHIENTAG FOR TRIANGLE PROBE

NEW YORK—Why are the Associated Industries out to scalp the New York state department of labor? This question is likely to be answered soon when Governor Smith shall have acted as the Moreland commission will investigate charges preferred by the Associated Industries against the labor department.

State Industrial Commissioner Shientag is the "labor department man" against whom the employers' attack is directed. He first gained the disapproval of the bosses when he started the investigation of working conditions in New York after the Triangle Shirtwaist factory fire, in which 150 working girls lost their lives.

Since then, Shientag has championed advanced labor legislation at Albany on every occasion, including workingmen's compensation insurance, the 48-hour week and the minimum wage. It was Shientag who re-codified the most important social laws in New York under the present administration.

When Governor Smith inquires into the accusations made by the Associated Industries, he will also investigate the reasons why that body of employers has retarded every social welfare bill in the state, both in enactment and administration.

BERLIN.—Official records show that 1,196 German soldiers committed suicide during the world war.

WAGE SCALE IS BIG PROBLEM OF COAL MINERS

Indianapolis Meeting Gets Down to Work

(Continued from page 1.)

pion, Thomas Myerscough, for particular mention.

"Red Ideas"

"Red ideas," said Murray, "are at large in the organization." He declared that behind the red ideas were the wily Lenoid Eddie with the dollar ties of the American people while the lives of our people burnt out." He slipped a new banana joke over on the convention when he said that "the workers were now standing on the banana-skin of fate but would have no bananas in the form of Russian proletarian."

William Green finished his report with an attack on those members of the organization who have social views. He urged the delegates to follow the methods approved by the present leadership.

Half-Million Membership.

His report showed at the end of 1923 the union had to its credit in banks of deposit the sums of $1,177,021.15. The membership on Jan. 3 was reported as 501,235.

The income of the Indianapolis labor movement was extended to the convention by Otto Ray and James Smith of the Indianapolis Central Labor Union.

Seeks for Long Contract.

Lewis advocated in his report a mine wage contract covering a period of years instead of the usual one year contract as a certain means of stabilizing the coal industry.

"Were such an agreement possible, it would demonstrate to the coal consuming public that the industry itself was making a sincere attempt to place its house in order," Lewis said.

"Such a policy, if carried out, would eliminate the necessity for coal legislation by the Federal Congress or the various state legislatures."

Wage Question Paramount.

The wage question stands out above all other business to be taken up by the convention. The Ohio delegates came instructed to stand for a 35 per cent wage increase. Some other delegations, by one of their men, have been directed to ask for increases of ten to fifteen per cent. The Illinois delegation, it is believed, will center around fight for a longer term contract, probably for two years, with a continuation of the present wage scale. A long term contract in the opinion of miners' officials, would help stabilize the coal market, eliminate the acute unemployment situation and help prevent further over-expansion in the industry.

Banks Close As Coolidge Cashiers Meet in Chicago

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The renewed and continuing crash of banks in Texas and Oklahoma and the frantic S. O. S. from panic-stricken administration supporters in all these districts has the White House extremely worried.

From Sioux Falls, S. D., comes the news of the failure of the International State Bank, following the closing of a dozen banks in that state since January 1. "This is no time for dilly-dallying around Chicago" say representatives of the Boosters Association of Sioux Falls, referring to the eleventh hour attempts at relief by a conference of bankers and administration officials sponsored by Coolidge.

Two Montana banks, one in Havre and one in Fort Benton failed yesterday; Little Rock, Arkansas, reports the failure of the Hazen, Prairie county, bank; the Merchants bank of Hastings, Minnesota, closed its doors shortly after the principal bank in Grand Island, Nebraska, went insolvent. It is estimated that the bank failures of the week total $5,000,000.

The Chicago conference of middle western bankers, heads of the federal reserve board and the war finance corporation has so far resulted in nothing.

Coolidge boosters had let it be known that something like $30,000,000 would be available for the emergency.

The belief is expressed here by congressmen and senators familiar with the agricultural situation that the recent rash of bank failures in the farm regions when many observers thought the end of the liquidation period had been reached presages a wave of insolvency that will leave few banks standing in the middle west, west and south west.

Syndicalist Law Hit

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—A body blow has been dealt to the criminal syndicalism law and the Busick anti-I. W. W. injunction by the decision of the third district court of appeals in the case of William Flanagan and Albert Stangeland. This decision states that no person can be convicted of criminal syndicalism unless it can be proved that when he joined the I. W. W. he was aware that the organization was an unlawful one. Manifestly it is impossible to prove knowledge or belief existing only in the mind of the defendant himself.

Many versions of the famous Zinoviev letter that was published in full in yesterday's DAILY WORKER appeared in the capitalist press. If you want authentic news about Russia, look for it in the DAILY WORKER.

Voice of British Workers!

Ramsay MacDonald, Premier of the British Labor Government, who has already won the confidence of the British workers and the respect of the world by his able administration. Chosen by the workers of Glasgow, who once thrilled the world with their revolutionary spirit, MacDonald has shown the workers of Europe and America the path to peaceful parliamentarism, liberty and peace.

"If the government does not deal with unemployment it will have to face a storm of protest," said MacDonald. "There is no other subject in the country that is more pressing and making us more ashamed. If the choice is between the bloody and unbloody methods then we would play hell over it."

Deadly silence except for the speaker's voice allowed every word of the Scotch workers' challenge to be heard distinctly by house and gallery.

British Labor Party Takes Office; New Premier Kisses King's Hand

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—Great Britain, greatest of the few remaining monarchies today had its affairs of state and industry transferred to the Labor Party ministry, under the premiership of J. Ramsay MacDonald, who succeeded Stanley Baldwin, leader of the Conservative Party.

MacDonald was called in to form a cabinet after the Parliament had voted by a majority of 73 votes in favor of the Labor Party motion for a vote of lack of confidence in the Baldwin ministry, making the first parliamentary labor government England has yet had.

This morning the formalities that accompany a change of government in Great Britain were gone thru. Baldwin and his cabinet consulted briefly at number 10, Downing Street; after which the premier drove to the palace and placed his resignation in the hands of King George.

A short time after, Ramsay MacDonald, accompanied by J. H. Thomas and J. R. Clynes, two of his immediate colleagues, drove to Buckingham palace.

Baldwin Humorous

Premier Baldwin, in his speech against the motion of no confidence showed himself the typical representative of British industry that he is. He was even humorous at times as when he said the Labor party was put in power by the votes of a progressive party. This elicited cheers from the liberals but he turned the tables by saying, "Yes, but progress is not necessarily forward," and then quoted figures to show the constantly lessening liberal representation since 1906. "You only got bigger numbers in the last election by appealing to the voters to keep the socialists out," he said to the liberals.

Ramsay MacDonald's speech was interpreted by the press generally as very conciliatory and a direct bid for middle-class support. He promised to use many of the reforms proposed by the tories and said their failure was due largely to their vacillating policy on the German reparations.

The vote on the labor party amendment showed that the campaign to line up the liberals behind the Baldwin government had been a complete failure. No important liberal member voted against the amendment.

MacDonald Kisses King's Hand

Following the adjournment of the house until Feb. 12, the labor party premier returned to Buckingham palace, kissed the hand of the king and submitted a list of the choices for cabinet positions.

The Labor Party cabinet was officially announced this evening, the principal offices being filled as follows:

Ramsay MacDonald, First Lord of the Treasury and Foreign Secretary.

J. R. Clynes, Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the Commons.

Lord Parmoor, Lord President of the Council.

Viscount Haldane, Lord Chancellor.

Phillip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Arthur Henderson, Home Secretary.

J. H. Thomas, Colonial Secretary.

Stephen Walsh, War.

Sir Sidney Oliveier, India.

Brigadier General Thompson, Air.

Viscount Chelmsford, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Captain Sydney Webb, President of the Board of Trade.

John Wheatley, Health.

Noel Buxton, Agriculture.

Charles Trevelyan, Education.

Thomas Shaw, Labor.

Vernon Hartsborn, Postmaster General.

Colonel Wedgwood, Chancelor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Delegates Are on the Job for Big Coal Miners' Convention

By Our Staff Correspondent

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—"Hello, Buddy!" "How's work in your District?" "Will we reinstate Howat this time?" and many other cross-questions were the order of the day here with the opening of the Miners' Convention. It was the talk among delegates from all sections of the United States and Canada.

There is a big difference in the facial expressions that are being worn by the delegates to this convention, and despite the adverse conditions that prevails back home, the boys who have taken part in the previous convention fights are expressing themselves as being hopeful of the outcome of the present convention.

When asked for the cause of their apparent joyful mood, they gleefully answer that "we too" have a machine this time, and while it is not as well "oiled" perhaps as the Lewis machine, it is going to function in the interests of the folks back home, and that should be sufficient to command a push from every honest delegate to substitute for the lack of "oil."

The convention committees were on the job early last week, and it is said that the "right" elements were also represented by an advance guard. Who knows but that they were finding a shop or some suitable place to keep their "medicine" in good working order? On Sunday saw the arrival of quite a number of miners, and Monday the average citizen could tell that the city was the scene of a big convention, for on every train from every direction they came. As they pass on the streets one can hear, "Where're you from, Buddy? Let's see, didn't I meet you at the last convention?" It is interesting to hear the exchange of greetings, also the expressions of hope for the outcome of the convention. Nearly all have a pitiable tale of woe, apropos the conditions that exist in the many mining camps where they hail.

Ellis Searles, the chief dummy thru whom the ventriloquists of the Miners' union speak, is quoted in the local papers as saying that the cause of 20 per cent for the non-union miners would have no effect on the organized miners," but a statement like that from him will not be keeping with his determination to prove to the world that he knows nothing about mining conditions, but that at the same time that he is a world-beater at keeping his name before the news-consuming public.

The delegates are a very interesting lot for in addition to the things back home, they talk about the things that are of interest to the organization, and it is with a sense of pride that the boys that Southern Illinois should spend some time, so as to familiarize himself with the conditions that confront the miners of the American continent.

As they flit about looking for a place to call home for the duration of the convention, they are discussing the things that will likely come before them, and many of them have been kept in the dark as to things that are going on in the organization upon hearing of the new things that will be considered, including the "Progressive Committee, open their eyes and mouths in amazement, and declare that from all indications, it is the best thing that has crept over the horizon in many years.

BIG GARMENT PLANT SHOWS IT CAN MAKE MONEY THO UNIONIZED

Industrial peace has been very profitable to Alfred Decker & Cohn, third largest clothing manufacturers in the Chicago district, who have had an agreement with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America since they were beaten into line in the 1919 strike. Financial reports for the year ending Dec. 31, 1923, show net profits of $837,899, three times as large as any previous year.

No concern in Chicago fought labor more bitterly than this concern till it was compelled to sign its first agreement early in May, 1919, at the conclusion of the strike. It took a leading place in the war front of the combined employers in both the three months' 1915 strike and the hard and last contest in 1919.

The earlier strike was lost but the firm was compelled to yield not only the 44-hour week but the closed shop and union recognition.

Two hundred pickets were arrested during the strike but the united front of workingclass organizations proved irresistible.

Two Years' Wait at Best.

ALBANY, N. Y.—A demand to amend the state constitution to enable the various municipalities to lend their credit for housing relief, has been introduced in the senate and assembly, in compliance with Governor Smith's recommendation. A period of at least two years must elapse before the amendment can become effective.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

FIVE NATIONS CENTRAL AMERI TO GET TOGETH

Unity Blow to Aims U. S. Imperialism

By BERTRAM D. WOL (Staff Correspondent of the Federated

A union of the five Central A can countries into a United of Central America has been officially proposed by Secretary of Foreign Relations Roberto Lowenthal of Guatemala.

As steps in that direction he cites stances the new commercial treaty with El Salvador for the abrogation of commerce barriers, the growing network of international roads between the five countries and increased cooperation along economic lines. As principal obstacle he sees the intervention direct or indirect of one country in the internal politics of another or others (in thinking of the 'one country'—the U. S.A.—that has the guns of its battleships overlooking the principal export of Honduras just now?) No doubt been the principal cause of the antagonisms which render difficult the fusion of the five central American republics."

Chile has just adopted an income tax bearing most heavily on real estate speculation and almost not at all on wage earners. Profits from real estate speculation are taxed 8%; securities profits, 4½%; profits on industry and commerce, and on mining enterprises (it is said that the U. S. state department had a finger in this), 3½%, and all salaries exceeding 2,400 pesos yearly, 3%.

Latin-American papers are quoting know why Lopez Gutheres has been told under the guns of an American battleship that the U. S. state department will not permit him to perpetuate himself in the presidency of Honduras because the United States views with concern, etc." Yet the power of the same state department has been used ever since the fall of Castro to keep in power the odious tyrant of Venezuela, Juaun Vicente Gomez, who no longer takes the trouble to hold elections. They say that whether the oil concessions granted by Gomez to the Standard Oil Co. have anything to do with it.

* * *

By the determined boycott of American and British packers, the law for the inspection of cattle on the hoof in Argentina has been suspended after a bitter struggle. When the depression in the price of beef ruined so many American farmers was felt in Argentina, the cattle raising farmers therefore forced thru a price-fixing law. All interested parties were to participate in the representatives in the packing commission. The American and British packers refused to take part in the conference, and then refused to make any purchases at cents until the law was suspended. In November it was suspended for six months. It is doubtful whether it will again be put into force. The packers have won.

German Finance Minister Urging Big Wage Slash

BERLIN.—Wage slashing of workers in private industries is threatened in a letter from the minister of finance to the ministries of labor, economics and post and telegraphs. The finance minister charges that employes of private concerns are getting twice the wages of those in the government service in similar positions. He urges government intervention, compelling a lowering of labor costs to a level approaching that of state employes.

The proposal was put out as a "feeler" it is believed. Big German industrialists are enthusiastic at the idea of crushing completely the powerful and labor organizations and wage reductions will be resisted.

Some University

SACRAMENTO, Cal. Investigators of fake "medical mills" in California have accused another organization besides the Pacific Medical college, already under fire. This is the American university, the entire "campus" of which was a small room in a Los Angeles suburb, and the entire "staff" a "doctor" who lived, ate and worked in this room.

The Land for the Users!

GREETINGS to the DAILY WORKER from Young Workers League of Easton, Penn.

Miners' Unions! Order Bundles of the Daily Worker Now and Get Daily News of Convention

The miners' convention is now on! Our Staff Correspondent is ending the big news over the wire to the DAILY WORKER.

Every miners' local in the United States should keep in touch with developments at this convention. The capitalist press will not give the facts. It never does. The DAILY WORKER will.

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Write to BOX A. A. THE DAILY WORKER.

...ENSE AUDIT SHOWS DEFICIT HAMPERS WORK

...thenberg Appeal Is Big New Task

The Labor Defense Council, which ...15 months has been in the fore... of the fight against "anti-...syndicalism" persecutions, now finds itself in serious financial ...ts. The financial statement for the three months ended Jan. 1, 1924 ...closes that expenses for the period ...eeded income by $2,142.

The total deficit of the Labor ...ense Council amounts to $4,670 ...It will be seen that nearly half ...this was incurred in October, ...vember and December, 1923. Re...pts have fallen off steadily during ...past few months and unfortunately ...ticularly at the time when renewed ...orts are needed for the winning ...the Ruthenberg Appeal.

Must Raise $15,000

Between now and March 1, the ...fense must raise $15,000. This is ...e minimum required to meet cur... bills and expenses, some of ...hich are already past due. It will ...so cover any of the $4,670 deficit re...erred to above which has been taken ...t of temporarily by loans which ...ust be repaid shortly.

Organized nearly a year and a ...lf ago, the Labor Defense Council ...as raised more than $110,000 for ...he defense of the Communists in...icted in Michigan as a result of the ...amination of Burns and Daugherty. ...e magnitude of this accomplish...ent will be realized when it is un...erstood that over 90 per cent of the ...oney raised was contributed by ...rking men and women, in small ...ounts. It was the wholehearted ...pport of workers everywhere that ...ade possible the engaging of Frank ...P. Walsh as chief counsel for the ...defense.

Kept Workers Out of Prison.

By its persistent campaign, the Labor Defense Council has been able to save 32 staunch fighters of the working class from prison. But it has done much more than this. It has carried on a defense which was at the same time an attack, making use of the Michigan emergency to create a united front of labor against the vicious agents of the employers. It has exposed the secret collaboration of Burns and his "Department of Justice" with the Ku Klux Klan. It defeated the avowed purpose of the enemies of labor to destroy the militant wing of the labor movement and weaken the whole labor structure.

But the remarkable victory in the case of William Z. Foster will be again endangered unless it is made secure by a unanimous decision of acquittal under the Michigan Criminal Syndicalism Law. The struggle must be carried to complete and final victory thru the success of the Ruthenberg Appeal. If the Appeal is lost, it is almost certain that Foster will be brought to trial again—facing with Wilkins, Dunne, the Pastor Stokes, Robert Minor and the twenty-seven other defendants who have not yet been brought to trial.

Has Raised $110,000

The Labor Defense Council has raised over $110,000 in its 1½ year and a half of existence. The administrative cost of raising this has been about 30 per cent, including printing and advertising, traveling expenses of speakers, office expenses, etc. It is generally agreed that this is an extremely low percentage for collecting defense funds. Some $70,000 have gone directly into legal expenses.

Great results have been achieved, more than justifying the time and money which have gone into the defense work. The present condition of Labor Defense Council finances, however, is such that the fruits of past triumphs may be lost unless sympathizers can be made to realize the importance of assuring final victory thru the winning of the Ruthenberg Appeal. The secretary of the Council declares that plans in connection with the appeal may be hampered in the event of insufficient funds.

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THE PARTY AT WORK

Say, "I Want to Help!"

By MORITZ J. LOEB.

Of all the many and varied activities of the Workers Party there is none that demands and receives more interest at the present time than THE DAILY WORKER.

Received with unanimous enthusiasm and carrying with it the hopes and the aspirations of every party member and every party unit THE DAILY WORKER, nevertheless, has tremendous obstacles to overcome and tremendous problems to solve before it will have passed from the experimental stage and has become firmly established as an institution, self-supporting and safe from destruction.

The establishment of THE DAILY WORKER was a big revolution accomplished by the members of the Workers Party, supported by the militant American wage-workers. In a few months of struggle and toil, the American militants have freed themselves of the necessity of depending on the enemy press for news and have created the conditions under which the whole working class can also be freed.

But as in every revolution, after the first victory there must be months of the most unremitting labor to strengthen and make tenable the position won. That is particularly true about THE DAILY WORKER.

For the Workers Party and the working class are to realize the benefits out of THE DAILY WORKER for which they worked and hoped, there must be performed for the next months, day in and day out, the labor that will make THE DAILY WORKER live.

That labor is already being carried on. The militants of American labor have been mobilized for THE DAILY WORKER to the extent that in the first week-and-a-half of THE DAILY WORKER'S existence, three thousand new subscriptions were received. In every section of the country workers for the first time are beginning to read the militant labor press.

But something more than individual work on the part of militant workers is needed to serve as the back-bone of THE DAILY WORKER. An ORGANIZED ARMY is of the utmost necessity. The organization of this army has begun. In every city, wherever a Workers Party branch exists, there will also be a DAILY WORKER agency, functioning every day to strengthen and spread THE DAILY WORKER, working thru the Workers Party and with the Party as a base to increase THE DAILY WORKER'S circulation and influence.

Wherever these agencies have not already been established, the militants are urged to communicate in once with THE DAILY WORKER Business office. There is work and important work to do for every live rebel who wants to help THE DAILY WORKER succeed in its great mission. There are material rewards as well as the rewards that come with a great work well done for those who can serve THE DAILY WORKER and the working class in putting across the first militant national daily labor paper.

Before it is forgotten, let the real live ones take a post card, address it to THE DAILY WORKER and write, "I want to help THE DAILY WORKER grow."

Remember Liebknecht-Luxemburg

Thruout the country successful demonstrations were held in memory of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Rochester, Gary, South Bend, Omaha and other cities, young workers gathered under the banner of the Young Workers League, affiliated to the Young Communist International, and listened to the speeches made by league and party speakers.

Murdered in cold blood five years ago, Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg remain a living influence in the hearts of the workers, young an old.

This is the third year in America that the youth has demonstrated their loyalty and devotion to the cause for which our comrades gave up their lives. This year's demonstrations have by far outnumbered the previous ones. Abern, Salzman, Kaplan, Shachtman, Gannes, members of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League of America, were out on the road speaking in behalf of International Liebknecht Day, and in many cities were also sent out on the road to address mass meetings which were held under the auspices of the Young Workers League of America.

In Chicago, more than a thousand workers cheered the speakers.

The celebration was opened with singing of the International, after which the Young Workers League staged an excellent play Comrade Edwards and Herd, in their talks, portrayed the life struggles of Karl Liebknecht, his great courage and heroism, revolutionary spirit and tragic death. Edwards especially emphasized Liebknecht's work among the youth of Germany, whom he was preparing to play their role in the coming revolution. "Liebknecht is dead," said Edwards, "but his great revolutionary spirit lives today and permeates the great masses of the exploited workers, who are going to complete the great historic task undertaken by him."

Comrade William Z. Foster, the next speaker, showed the struggle between the revolutionary left and counter revolutionary right in the Labor Movement in Germany. He showed that the traitorous and yellow Social-Democracy of Germany is in a process of rapid disintegration and that the Communists, the only true revolutionaries, are gaining the masses from the paralyzing influence of the yellow renegades.

The Young Workers League Band of Chicago rendered several selections which were heartily applauded by the whole gathering.

Comrade Minor, editor of the Liberator, gave an excellent talk on the Spartacus Week in Germany, showing the situation "ripe and ready for the revolution," said Comrade Minor. "The ruling class was no longer able to rule, the rich bourgeois classes, in spite of their ruling class clothes to escape the wrath of the infuriated workers; every worker and soldier was demanding a Soviet form of government, but, nevertheless, the revolution failed. It lacked one thing without which no revolution can be successful, and that is a revolutionary party, a party of the revolution, well organized and strongly disciplined, which could put the masses into motion and lead them forth to victory." He made a special appeal for the organization of the youth, the future fighters of the revolution.

Comrade Max Bedacht, who was the last speaker, pictured the political situation in Germany, which must inevitably lead to a proletarian revolution. "The Communist Party in Germany is suppressed," said the speaker, "but it exists illegally and is preparing the forces for the revolution."

Seventy-five per cent of them are estimated to be permanently retarded to a sixth grade intelligence stage. Many of them are the children of South European, but more and more are native born of native parents, forced by poverty to put the whole family to hard labor while California's famous 24 big crops are harvested.

Milwaukee Applauds "Fifth Year."

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A full house greeted "The Fifth Year," the great Russian film, when it was presented in the Pabst theater by the Friends of Soviet Russia here.

"Enthusiastic applause was evoked when the huge workers' parades and the chiefs of the Russian workers' republic were thrown on the screen. Almost $500 for Comrade relief was contributed by the audience.

Seattle Carpenters Ask $9 a Day.

SEATTLE.—An increase of $1, making a daily wage of $9 will be proposed as the statewide scale at the annual meeting of the Washington State Council of Carpenters in session at Centralia. The resolution is to be presented by Local 1335, Seattle. The present scale of $8 a day is uniform thruout the state.

Nineteen twenty-three was the most successful season in the history of Alfred Decker & Cohn, Inc., third largest clothing manufacturers in Chicago. The net profits for the year ending October 31, 1923, were $837,699 as compared to $105,127 in 1922 and $250,000 in 1921. The concern has had industrial peace since 1920 when its employees were organized by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

15,000 Children Under Age Slave in Harvest Fields

BY MIRIAM ALLEN deFORD
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A survey just completed by the state boards of education and health shows over 15,000 children in California under working age who annually work hard in the fields in harvesting the state's various crops. These children are taken from school early in the spring, and until late fall follow their parents all over California, working gradually southward until they reach the cotton fields in the Imperial valley

NEEDLE INDUSTRY MILITANTS CALL NATIONAL MEET

Will Wage Fight to Save the Unions

Declaring that demoralisation faces the needle trades unions unless effective steps are taken to stop the campaign of expulsion initiated and being carried out by the "motley crew of labor bureaucrats and their socialist allies in the International Committee of the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League has sent out a call for a national conference of the left wing elements in the needle trades to meet in New York on February 9th and 10th. The call follows:

Comrades and Brothers:

The influences of the militants in the American Labor Movement is assuming ever greater proportions. In the needle Trades, the militants can with just pride, claim the honor of being among the pioneers of all advanced ideas in the trade-union movement in America. As far back as 1914 they organized into various groups. No matter under which name these groups functioned, their purpose was to make a better, cleaner, and stronger union.

From small, isolated groups, the militants have grown into a powerful movement, counting many thousands. Never before has there been an opportunity of realizing progressive policies in our unions as at present.

In great fear of the tremendous growth and prestige gained by the militants this motley crew of labor bureaucrats and their socialist satellites have formed a holy alliance "for suspensions and expulsions."

Raising the bogey of dual unionists, disruptionists, outsiders, etc., they are expelling the most active members, thus demoralising the ranks of the workers.

At a time when the industry is shattered, when many shops are moving out of town and working on an "open shop" basis; at a time when the employers are getting more and more aggressive trying to take away all the gains achieved by us thru long years of bitter struggle; at a time when strikes are imminent in almost every branch of the industry, the reactionary bureaucrats, instead of unifying and consolidating the ranks of the workers in combat against the employers, are pursuing a policy of creating chaos and demoralisation amongst the ranks of the workers. In the I. L. G. W. U. they started a campaign of expulsions and suspensions of the most active members. In the Amalgamated Clothing Workers the old strikebreaker fakers are brought in as "False Messiahs." In the Furriers Union gangsterism and slugging prevail as a means to suppress the ever-growing protests of the membership.

In order to stop these treacherous actions of the officials, in order to meet the attacks of the employers, it is the task of the militants to work out a definite fighting program that will tend to consolidate the ranks of the workers and prevent further demoralisation of our unions. A national conference of Needle Trades militants of United States and Canada, has been called to convene in New York on February 9-10, the conference to open Saturday, February 9th, 10 A. M.

All leagues affiliated with the Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L. of U. S. and Canada are entitled to send delegates. Let all militant needle workers rally to this call.

International Committee of Needle Trades Section of T. U. E. L.
P. Korets, Secretary.

The action of President Sigman of the I. L. G. W. U. in expelling several of the leading members in the Chicago unions has aroused nationwide anger among the rank and file. That this policy will not have the effect of intimidating the militants is indicated by their increasing activity.

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Red Letter Day for International

TO THE DAILY WORKER:—The day on which the first Esthonian Soviet Republic was established—that is a red-letter day in the whole international movement.

Workers are the capacities to be surmounted greater than in the realms of Anglo-Saxon countries. Workers see the results to be achieved for the international movement.

We in Britain, where socialism has derived so much stimulus from American conditions and contacts, both from militants and writers, and from our experience gained among you, look with admiration and emulation to the magnificent progress of the Workers Party of America and its press.

In the front rank the work of the Trade Union Educational League in awakening and welding together the nascent class-conscious forces in American trade unionism has struck imagination here because of the similarity of the problem to be faced and of the enemy to be fought.

Both in America and Britain a heavy task is laid upon us to awaken a sleeping working class hemmed in by corruption, to battle against leaders without disruption, to unite the scattered and desperate revolutionary forces and end their isolation, to counteract the disastrous diversion of the masses against all parties, leadership and politics, to combat the deep-rooted industrialist and syndicalist tendencies of many of the best and most class-conscious elements of our own forces, and to create a real living revolutionary movement capable of arousing and organising the mighty mass forces which lie still unstirred beneath the surface of American and British capitalist society.

Gigantic issues await our movements, which involve the whole future of the world working class. The American and British ruling class, united for the moment in close partnership in the exploitation of the world, may at any point find themselves face to face in mortal opposition. When that time comes, on our readiness all will depend. Already the seeds of hatred are being sown among the masses. Already the machinery of power to replace the mockery of democracy is being prepared. Against these forces, no vague aspiration, no negative opposition will avail, but only the embattled force of the world working class united in the Communist International.

May we be quickly ready to take our place and prove ourselves equal to the events that await us.

With Communist Greetings,
R. PALME DUTT,
Editor of the Labour Monthly.
Editor of the Workers' Weekly.
Member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

Start Campaign to Bury Bonus

A costly advertisement by the so-called "Ex-Service Men's Anti-Bonus League," is the latest step in the organized campaign by the American Legion to kill the bonus bill now pending in Washington.

Not content with the rebuke of the soldier-audience at the bonus mass meeting in Chicago recently, the army-officer officials at the head of the American Legion are now carrying on a disguised mud-slinging campaign against the rank and file of ex-service men who are heartily disgusted with the repeated attempts to sidetrack the facts behind the failure of the capitalist government to provide a bonus to those who suffered loss of limb and health, not to say working-time, during the war.

The bulk of the "News" addressed to "X-Service Man and Patriotic Citizen," is undoubtedly inspired by some of the reactionary officers who were instrumental in organizing the American Legion, before that body was flooded by the rank and file who have succeeded in turning the attention of that misdirected body toward a bonus.

Says the ad:

"The Bonus was NOT born in Paris in 1919, when the American Legion was formed. No official demand for a bonus was made at the organization meeting of the Legion held in St. Louis, nor at its first national convention at Minneapolis."

Every ex-service man knows that the bunch of sullen and over-spoon, scurvy officers who organized the Legion in Paris were not mindful of the wishes of the great mass of buddies who ate mud for grub and bound their wounds in filthy rags during the war. The gang that organized the Legion in the cities of Paris did not demand the bonus because they never dreamed that their control over the men in the ranks would disappear when they were mustered out.

The usual bunk about a bonus being wages for patriotism is again handed out by the shady group of alleged "public spirited citizens and ex-soldiers" responsible for the latest anti-bonus gas attack.

The billions of dollars wasted in the interest of profiteers is a story that every intelligent war vet knows, and will take a good deal of search before you find a real worker who was forced into the ranks of the slaughtering force who does not want to get back some of the wages he lost because Morgan needed the services of 4,000,000 American young fellows to protect the principal and interest of his vast loans to the European capitalist nations. The story about the Government ordering more curry-combs than there were horses and mules in use by the United States army, is just one of the illustrations that makes the dough boys laugh when you try to fill them up with the "don't-accept-pay-for-your-service," idea.

American capitalism is not only wealthy enough to pay a bonus without feeling the effects of the few pennies from their gorged pocket books, but they should be relieved somewhat, likewise, to provide in proper manner for the thousands of disabled soldiers who receive the most miserable treatment in the government hospitals at the present time.

The size of the bonus proposed by the capitalist politicians is by far too small for the sacrifices made by the American soldiers during the world war. With 85 per cent of all taxes paid for war purposes, the soldiers can rightfully demand that a stop be made to the increasing expenditures for armaments. The intended mobilization of 400,000 men thruout the United States, is a great waste of money that could be used for the bonus. Instead of the North Pole trip of the Shenandoah, the cost of this war preparation could be flopped in for the measly bonus that the soldiers want.

Money just oozes out of the war department and yet not a penny is given to the ex-soldiers for their indescribable suffering and misery while in the lousy trenches over in France.

You will never be able to tell the ex-soldiers that they were not cheated—yes, robbed—out of a bonus, should the pending bill fail to pass.

Ex-soldiers you can get that bonus, you can get what belongs to you. But not under the leadership of your present Legion officers who are sworn against any such benefit to you. Demand the burst of the swollen military budget and dont be browbeaten with the fossilized, not to say brazenly lying retort of "no compensation for patriotic service during the war." The bonus belongs to you.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Cake-eating Cadets Strike.

The future officers of the American fascist know the utility and the effectiveness of a strike. The entire sophomore class numbering 113 men of the Virginia Military institute at Lexington, Va., went out on strike recently in protest against punishment imposed by a vigilance committee upon one of its members.

A good lesson can be learned by the young workers in the factories, shops and mercantile establishment from their future slayers. You will find that the working youth have more guts than these cake eating military cadets. But it is that peaceful damper that keeps the toiling youth from striking against miserable working conditions that the organized young workers are trying to lift.

Report Marketing Bill.

WASHINGTON.—Favorable report of the Sinclair-Norris government marketing corporation bill, from the House and Senate committees on agriculture, within a month is now considered possible, as a result of strong testimony given in its behalf by spokesmen of the railroad brotherhoods, the A. F. of L. and the progressive farm organizations.

F. H. Cruse, for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Jas. P. Noonan, for the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, told the committees that organized labor would share the benefits to be gained by the farmers thru this marketing plan.

The Navy goes to Mexico to protect oil interests. Seven firemen are killed in Pittsburgh protecting oil reservoirs. King Oil gets good service these days.

DARK TENEMENT ROOMS MUST GO, SAY N. Y. WOMEN

Unite to End Horrible Housing Conditions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—Shameful housing conditions, rivaling those that Jacob Riis exposed in "How the Other Half Lives," are being unveiled by the commission appointed by Governor Smith.

Tubercular breeding dark rooms are still common. The commission found as many as fourteen persons crowded into four dark rooms without improvements or sanitation. Many tenement flats lack water and toilets. Tenement houses which would be condemned by enforcement of existing laws are doing a thriving blood-money business.

While Governor Smith's commission is laying bare the secrets of the tenements the working women of New York have come together in an organization to force remedial action. The new organization, is called the United Council of Working class Women. At the first meeting of the Central Committee, Jan. 16, plans well laid for a series of demonstrations and meetings. Kate Gitlow is secretary.

At an earlier conference which ruled in favor of a women's organization to abolish the home-wrecking dark room, 46 organizations were represented. They included the Workers' Party branches of New York; the Workmen's Circles; the Lithuanian Progressive Women's Alliance with 2,000 members; the Independent Workmen's Circles Auxiliary, the Socialist Consumers' League and 11 mothers' leagues from Boston.

OWEN RENEWS FIGHT ON SECRET DIPLOMACY IN THE U. S. SENATE

By The Federated Press

WASHINGTON — Renewing his fight against secret diplomacy which he has charged with responsibility for the world war, Senator Owen came to the support in the Senate of Senator Borah's denunciation of French evasion of the American debt. He argued that restoration of production in Europe must follow upon restoration of confidence in the stability of the governments and this would require that the French army out of the Ruhr, and that the French and German governments and press shall conduct a propaganda campaign of good-will.

Then, as a guaranty for the future, the French foreign office must be put under the control of the Chamber of Deputies, just as Ramsay MacDonald proposes that Britain's foreign office respond to the parliament.

More Unemployment.

BOSTON, Mass.—Owing to trade depression the mills of the Hamilton Woolen Company, Southbridge, will run only four days per week. The Pacific Mills, worsted division has also shut down a few looms.

Just Facts!

ALBANY, N. Y.—Ten thousand shoppers are being laid off by the New York Central in order that the annual inventory might be conducted.

* * * *

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Five liners left here for Europe, carrying throngs of American tourists who are on their way to spend Easter in Rome. Three hundred tourists left on the United American liner, "Resolute," for a 35,000 mile tour of the world.

COMMUNIST CHILDREN'S COLUMN

CHILDREN'S COLUMN
Tommy the Newsboy
By H. LANE

Thomas was a little newsboy. But was he one of the rough, uncultivated little newsboys who stick their papers under our nose as we are rushing to catch a car, and shout the news in coarse strident voices? He was—not. He was a little gentleman. Thomas was a little newsboy in a book by that great student of human nature, Horatio Alger, Jr.

A gentleman came along. "My lad," said the gentlemen always say "my lad" to Horatio newsboys; they know intuitively that they have the happiness to patronize a diamond in the rough) "I should be delighted to buy one of your papers, but I have nothing smaller than a five dollar bill."

The gentleman was well dressed; expensive simplicity, and all that sort of thing. "That is all right," said our little hero, "it is a pleasure to be of service to you. Take a paper free. Take one home to your wife, too." And he thrust two papers into the hand of the courtly gentleman, who was dressed with expensive simplicity.

The next day the gentleman came by again. "My lad," said he, and his little friend gave a low bow with true Horatian courtesy, "I appreciate your honesty and generosity. I know merit when I see it. Here is a thousand dollar bill. I hope you will come to work for me at a hundred dollars a week, and when you are old enough I want you to marry my daughter. I should be proud to have you for a son-in-law. Your work will be to attend school thru college."

This is the way things always happen in real life. Heaven only knows how Horatio got such a keen insight into human nature, but there you have it. Bread cast upon Algerian waters (Horatio Algerian, that is) always returns in the form of cake, ready iced, with birthday candles on it.

How to Get Thin.

The organ of eminent respectability and conservatism—"Saturday Evening Post"—offers the following advice on how to get thin:

Several cups of hot water on rising.
A brisk walk of about a mile.
Breakfast.
Brief rest.
A five or six mile road jog.
Rubdown by servant.
Luncheon.
Another period of digestive rest.
Workout in gymnasium, sparring with partners.
Shower and vigorous rubdown.
An undisturbed hour of recumbent relaxation.
Dinner.
A few recreational hours before bedtime.

"What about my job?" asks a rude proletarian reader. Well, what about your job to reply. If you read it in the Saturday Evening Post, it is so. Just tell your boss that you are getting too fat and he'll tell you.

Find Thin Safeguard.

WASHINGTON.—Farmer and labor interests are to some degree safeguarded by the amendments to the House rules which have been adopted in the fight of the past week on the floor. One hundred and fifty members now by joint petition, forces to a roll call the issue of whether the House shall proceed to debate and vote on a railroad bill.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Jury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

100 Per Cent Americanism.

Cotton prices fell down, reaching the lowest level of the last two months amid general liquidation. Cotton farmers are unable to borrow from the banks. The Japanese government is making a loan of $50,000,000 and the Argentine Government $40,000,000.

Soviet Furs Arrive.

NEW YORK.—The first consignment of Soviet furs arrived here, under Arcos contract, consigned to Elrington-Schild Co. Fur dealers commented favorably on the quality and the first consignment had no trouble in finding buyers.

Additional shipments are expected to find as prompt buyers as the first arrival.

McAdoo Out of Nebraska

LINCOLN, Neb.—William G. McAdoo's name will not be entered on the Nebraska primary, the secretary of presidental nominations he wired Governor Charles W. Bryan today.

Work Daily for "The Daily"

NEW ATTACK ON DAIRY FARMERS AUGURS STRIKE

Agreement Is Violated, Say Angry Producers

Representatives of the Milk Producers Association charge that the Bowman Dairy Company and other milk middlemen are out to break the farmers' organization and Chicago is confronted with another and more widespread milk strike than the one ended a few days ago by a compromise settlement between the Bowman Dairy Company and the Milk Producers Association which the company has now violated.

The Bowman Dairy Company, which controls a third or more of the milk distributing business in Chicago, is now announcing that it will refuse to buy milk from farmers who do not sign a year's contract at the present price of $2.67½ per hundred, which the farmers obtained in the last settlement.

The company's arbitrary demand in bulletin form was posted at all its depots within fifty miles of Chicago, and states that farmers must agree to deliver a minimum quantity of milk to the company "at the prevailing prices" and warns the farmers that contracts must be signed today or their milk will not be purchased by the company agents.

A penalty clause is also contained in the company ukase to the effect that any milk producer who fails to bring in the quantity demanded by the contract, may at the pleasure of the company be paid at the rate of $2.03 per hundred instead of $2.67½.

Mr. Fowler, secretary of the Milk Producers Association, called attention to the fact that the present agreement expires April 1 and that the Bowman Dairy Company, by forcing long term contracts at this time, believes it will be able to have things its own way after the expiration of the present understanding.

Fowler charges that the Chicago middlemen are out to break the producers' organization, that other dealers refuse to be bound by the Bowman prices and that the dealers actually provoked the recent milk strike by their arbitrary attitude.

"This fight," said Fowler, "together with its origin, is something more than prices. There is no logical reason why the farmer should not get the same price for his milk during the next three months as he has received during the last six."

Work Daily for "The Daily"

Boost the News Stand Sales

The Daily Worker can now be secured on the news stands in the city of Chicago. It is of great importance that those who have charge of such stands should be given encouragement to display the Daily Worker in the early days of its existence.

Our readers are therefore urged to purchase at least one copy of the Daily Worker each day until it is well advertised.

It is of special importance that our readers should ask for The Daily Worker from the news agent near their homes.

Even though you are a subscriber we nevertheless urge you to purchase an extra copy each day from a news stand. You can use that copy to interest another worker in the paper and its message. We expect our subscribers and readers to boost the Daily Worker.

Eat Where All Friends Meet
Gordon's High Grade Restaurant and Oriental Kitchen
VISIT OUR CLUB DINING ROOM
We also cater to banquets and parties
1259 S. Halsted St. CHICAGO
We are open late at night.

TALK IT UP!!

THE DAILY WORKER is the best paper that workers in America have ever had the privilege of reading.

Readers by the hundreds tell us so every day. But there are thousands who don't know what THE DAILY WORKER is. Thousands more never heard about us.

Our Readers Don't Have to Tell Us We're Good. We Know It.

Tell It to the World!

Tell It to Your Neighbors! Tell It to Your Shop Mates!

Tell them that THE DAILY WORKER is the only daily newspaper a red-blooded self-respecting workingman can read. Tell them that THE DAILY WORKER is the only daily newspaper that fights for the interests of the wage-workers.

TALK IT UP TELL THEM HOW GOOD WE ARE AND PROVE IT WITH THIS ISSUE.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.....Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB.....Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

Lenin--Communist

Nicolai Lenin, for seven glorious and terrible years the head of the first Workers' and Farmers' government the world has ever seen, is dead. His passing removes from the world arena of the class conflict a man whose life has been spent in that struggle, who had no interests outside that struggle, and who died from wounds inflicted by the enemies of the revolutionary and conquering working-class of Russia.

Nicolai Lenin was a Communist and great because of that fact. There can be no thought of Lenin without the Communist Party of Russia and the Third International of which it is a part. No greater compliment can be paid any man than this. Living, Lenin typified the iron determination and blazing courage of the parties of the Third International the world over. Dead, his teachings and his example become a source of inspiration for new achievements and new victories.

In the pages of history that the children of the present generation of working-class fighters will read and wonder over, no name will be more reverenced than that of Lenin, no organization with a longer list of seemingly insurmountable obstacles overcome than the Communist Party of Russia, which he did so much to build and which he led to power.

Communists believe in power—power for masses of the workers and farmers, and no greater contribution to the theory and tactics of the class struggle exceeds, in importance Lenin's gospel—the necessity for the seizure and consolidation of power by the workers and farmers.

The masses followed the Communist Party of Russia and became the ruling class.

They chose Lenin to head the government and the revolutionary fighter became the revolutionary statesman—the greatest statesman of all time—great because he never forgot the need of the working masses for power and never forgot that the source of power, the defense of the revolution, was the mass of workers and peasants.

Sure in the knowledge acquired by the study as an exile and by bitter experience in the class struggle, he never wavered in the darkest hours of the revolution, when the new-born workers' and peasants' state was ringed around with the steel of the capitalist world. From Lenin, thru the Communist Party of Russia, to the masses of Russia went a sure message of hope and courage. Thru the Communist international goes the same message today to the workers of the World.

Lenin is dead. The working-class has lost its greatest leader and teacher. But the Communist International lives as he meant it should and as he knew it would.

It is the weapon which he did so much to forge and the weapon that the workers the world over have learned to use. It is his legacy to the workers whom he loved with all his great heart and his challenge from the grave to the capitalist system that he hated with all the strength of his great mind.

We in America will mourn as the struggling toilers of the whole globe, will mourn tho he would want no mourners.

But from every great gathering of workers held to praise and commemorate the death of the greatest of all revolutionists, who lived to see capitalism overthrown on one-sixth of the earth's surface, will go up a mighty cry that will shake the already crumbling foundations of world capitalism:

LENIN IS DEAD! LONG LIVE THE WORLD REVOLUTION AND THE PARTY OF THE WORLD REVOLUTION —THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL.

Lenin died after the victory of his party and the masses which it leads so well.

No Communist could wish for better fortune, nor will any Communist shrink from the added burdens that his loss throws upon the Communist International and its sections in every country.

To do well the new tasks that the increasing instability of capitalism brings is the only way of perpetuating the memory of Lenin of which he would approve.

WE WILL NOT FAIL!

Where Is Daugherty Now?

Graft, fraud and corruption are not new in American politics. But once in a while there is a big leak, the poor public learns too much about the inner doings of the government, and the leading officials are compelled to work overtime to hide this ugly phase of the class character of the whole business of government.

The exposure of the rottenness in the Veterans' Bureau headed by Col. Forbes is an example of this sort. The fraud and conspiracy in the criminal mismanagement of the Veterans' Bureau constitute some of the most sordid chapters yet written in the history of our "pure, democratic institutions." There is no question about the Veterans' Bureau steal being the worst case of blackest corruption and darkest graft in the last 25 years.

Yet, where is the Honorable Attorney General Daugherty, whose task is to protect the innocent and punish the guilty? With more than 2,000 pages of evidence before him, why doesn't "Handsome Harry" take steps to punish the big fellows who committed this scandalous and outrageous holdup on the country's treasury? Why does Daugherty show so much energy and determination in putting innocent workers in jail for violating infamous, unconstitutional injunctions, but do absolutely nothing to punish the capitalist crooks who are engaged in wholesale robberies?

There are many explanations for this criminal conduct on the part of the strikebreaking Attorney General. Some say that Daugherty refuses to prosecute in the Forbes case because too many men high up in the administration are involved. For instance, the Thompson, Kelly Co., of Boston, is mixed up in the deal, and Boston is the home town of Secretary of War Weeks and close to the heart of Coolidge. Others say that Daugherty knows that too many people have the goods on him and therefore dares not proceed against others.

These reasons are undoubtedly correct. But the real explanation for Daugherty's protecting the rich criminals and jailing the innocent workers is this: Ours is a government of, by, and for the capitalist class, and Daugherty is simply carrying out his duties to the employing interests.

Toward Fascism!

Capitalism in Europe is badly in need of a saviour. The French france is jogging along pleasantly in the wake of the German mark. General Dawes and his bankers are trying to bring Germany back to normalcy. The British Labor Party has taken over the reigns of government in England. The situation is serious. What is to be done about it?

Is a dictatorship the solution? While our capitalist apologists have poured the vials of their wrath on the Soviet government of Russia because of its workers' dictatorship it has nevertheless smiled on the dictatorship of the Fascisti in Italy which was in behalf of the capitalist system. That the Italian lire maintains its equanimity while the franc flutters and gasps and lurches toward destruction endears Mussolini still more to that section of society which lives on the toil of others.

The day of bourgeois democracy has reached its eve. The workers of Russia have established their dictatorship until the capitalist system is supplanted with the new order of Communism. The capitalists in the rest of Europe are chafing at the restrictions of democracy and are anxious to follow the Italian lead. The class-conscious workers look for inspiration to Moscow. The question is: Which dictatorship?

Frank A Vanderlip, the noted financier, stated that unless the British Labor Party arises to its responsibilities, help capitalism out of the hole—that it would be faced with the probability of a fascist movement. There is no danger from the leaders of the British Labor Party, he declared, but there is from the rank and file. And he stated further that the Mussolini of England would rise out of the liberal-labor combination which has Ramsay MacDonald as its standard bearer.

In the stormy days following the armistice, capitalism was saved thru the treachery of the labor leaders and yellow socialists. Again today as doom yawns before the robber system its leaders look for aid and comfort to the same tribe who have made of socialism a hissing and a by-word. Fascism looks mighty good to the bourgeoisie today. The race to dictatorship is now on between the workers and the capitalists.

We have heard of the man who "came to scoff and remained to pray" but women do things differently. A Swiss lady burglar came to prey and remained to take a bath. On larceny intent she climbed into a well furnished room but fell under temptation of a porcelain floored bathtub. She has discovered that cleanliness may be next to godliness but is a poor excuse for taking liberties with private property.

Senator Medill McCormack believes that in a free country no one man is capable of preserving the rights of all the people. Yet the Senator is an admirer of Mussolini!

The Chicago Tribune hopes the Russian revolution having disposed of the aristocracy and the capitalist class will now write "finis" to the career of the Communists. The bible says something about hope deferred making the heart sick. We suggest the Trib. editor read the bible.

SOMETHING IS GOING TO GET SPILLED

America and Repudiation of State Debts

"Isvestia," official organ of the Russian Soviet government, of Dec. 22, publishes an interesting historical sketch by F. Kupelinsh, on the question of repudiation of its debts by the American Government. We publish a translation of that remarkable article in full in view of its timely interest to all Americans who are interested in Recognition of Soviet Russia.

"Mr. Hughes has again saddled his pet horse and in his relation to us plays the part of a defender of the capitalist morals," it says. "He is disturbed by the annulment of the czarist debts by the Bolshevika, because, of, so to say, the principle involved.

"Let us see what America did with its own debts.

"In judicial science open annulment of state debts, the broadest form of state bankruptcy—is usually called "repudiation," which is a purely American term. (See Prof. Manas' "State Bankruptcies," Berlin, 1919. Germ. Edition, Page 57). This term was first applied in 1841, by the Governor of Mississippi. This happened after the Cotton Crisis of 1839, which brought tremendous losses to the Mississippi bank and its proprietor, the State itself. The payment of interest and debts of Mississippi State was then stopped. Replying to one of the principal creditors, a Holland bank, Mr. Nott, the governor of the State declared the State debts annuled and refused to make any payments. The reasons given for this action were—the government is not obliged to recognize a loan made by it in an illegal manner, namely, without the authorization of the Congress. The State Congress has upheld this point of view and in fiery speeches demanded to stand by the constitution. The main supporter of this point of view was Jefferson Davis, who was afterwards elected President of the Southern States which have separated from the North.

"Two other states—Pennsylvania and Michigan—followed the same example.

"State bankruptcies in the form of repudiation has taken place in the following twelve States—Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Minnesota, Michigan and Virginia. These bankruptcies belong to two periods—to the Fourties and the period between the Seventies and the Eighties. In all of these cases with the exception of two, the States attempted to justify the annulment of their debts on legal grounds. They were trying to prove that the loans were made in contradiction to the laws, or if they failed in this, the claim was made that the law itself was unconstitutional. And when even this excuse could not be used some minor violations of law were found.

"However, even the bourgeois authors justify the bankruptcies of the Fourties and emphasize the fact that repudiation was demanded not only by the representatives of the State Congress, but by the entire population, who refused to pay taxes to cover those debts. Manas justifies this by saying that all these debts were imposed upon the States by firms—swindlers. As far as the other State bankruptcies are concerned, so they have been mainly the results of civil war.

"Still more interesting and instructive is the legal practice of the States which prohibit the suing of the government for debts incurred. Georgia has in 1794, even passed a law imposing death penalty against those persons who sue the government for debts. This was directed mainly against the English—a clear illustration of how the North American States, having gained freedom from England, have dealt with their "mutatis mutandis"—with their "Czarist" debts. State after State have even incorporated in their constitution clauses prohibiting anyone from suing the government for debts incurred. Wisconsin and Nebraska clearly state in their constitutions that the State can never be sentenced to pay government debts. The laws of other States formally do not have such restrictions, but they have other clauses which in reality make is impossible to sue the government for debts.

"The practical result, according to Prof. Manas, is that every State of the United States is given a free hand to deal with its debts in its own way. In other words they have the right to declare their debts void, to annul them. (page 162).

"We are not talking at all about South America. Not a single State has there been in the 19th century in South America which did not declare itself bankrupt. Many of them go bankrupt not once, but every 7-12 years. They are in a position of chronic bankruptcy, as Columbia, for example.

"After all this it seems unfit for Mr. Hughes to appear as a Don Quixote of the petit bourgeois morals. 'People in glass houses should not throw stones.'"

HERE AND THERE

Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate, says: "Everybody in America is going to make more money in 1924."

We haven't failed in a single year, Charlie. Whom will we make it for this year?

A man claims to have perfected an invention that will make a Ford run 57 miles on a gallon of gas.

Miracle Shoals was a greater invention. It keeps a Ford, that is full of gas, from running at all.

Oh, This Was a Circe's!

Describing a "400" benefit, the Examiner reports: "Stage queens and those of the society brand, artists and artistes, painters and musicians, opera divas and playwrights, bankers and debutantes all jumbled together in bewildering array in the boxes and at the tables, a mighty pageant unwinding before them, gave the onlooker that feeling of being at a three-ring circus."

We would have felt that way also. But weren't there too many clowns?

RED'S WIFE.

Remember we told you about February 16!

A headline announces: "Coolidge Again On Cruise." Our president is almost continually at sea.

CURRENT FICTION
(The Week's Best Smellers.)

"The fact that the farmers' conditions have not yet reached the level he and all of us wish for him should not obscure the fact that he has been coming up substantially or cause him to overlook the factors which have been contributing to his recovery and will continue to contribute to it, if not checked."—Chicago Tribune.

There are now 534 broadcasting stations in the United States—excluding members of congress.

Honk! Honk! Get Out of the Way, Sam!

Sam Gompers wails: "Men and women possessed of American names, possessed of intelligence and education, are part and parcel of the Communist propaganda. They take orders from the Communist machine."

Well, Sam, the machine has qualifications. It runs without being oiled by Big Business. It is driven by the workers. It's a wonder for developing power—and the it doesn't look like much now, it will take the workers where they want to go!

Send in your contributions to THE PARTY CAUCUS.

"Vanderlip Sees Fascist Move In England."—Daily Worker Headline. Vanderlip must have enjoyed it. Who administered the dose?

Among Friends They Are Seldom Bullish!

"We are not pessimistic by nature. We should rather be bullish. We should like to see a very big, active business in 1924. We trust this hope will be realized, but it is, nevertheless, necessary to recognize that this still remains a hope. Between hope and actuality there is considerable difference."—Wall Street Journal.

You will note a "considerable difference" occurs in their statements—when they are not bullish.

ROSE B.

The national democratic committee is considering holding its convention in a New York ball park.

The old politicians will be pleased. It will give them a chance to practice some base stealing.

Be sure you remember it is February 16!

Prohibitionists bewail a lack of respect for the amendment. They say, in fact, that boot-leg whiskey will ruin our constitution.

OFFICE BEANE.

The best way to end, says the preacher, is with a prayer. For God's sake go out and get those subs for THE DAILY WORKER!

AGITATOR.

The Poor Fish says: If every worker got the full product of his toil what would our posts get?

These Be Ye Gods!

NEW YORK.—You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. So they say. Speaking before the Silk Association, Senator Copeland declared that he favored a tax reduction and a soldier's bonus. He was hissed for several minutes and received a rather hostile reception.

"They hissed and booed, blatted and squealed like a barnyard filled with geese, cattle and swine," said Senator Copeland. "It is a most interesting example of mass hysteria. I never more enjoyed a climb in manhood stature."

When Humanity Is In Flower

By JOEL SHOMAKER.
State Chairman, Farmer-Labor Party of Washington.

There is a sound of revelry. Bells are ringing out the old and chiming in the new. Lackeys in livery stand to attention. Men and women of wealth saunter along the gilded halls of select hotels. The clans are gathering for the grand opening march in the pageant of Capitalistic Clowns.

It is the beginning of the political campaign of 1924. The call for one million dollars has gone forth. Human brokers are falling over each other trying to get in on the ground floor. Checks do not have to be certified. Bankers take them as sight drafts. They know the signatures.

Yes, the campaign has started with a rush. The old bell-ringers are back at their stations. They will send out the glad tidings that another safe and sane man has been found to sit on the throne of Comercialism. From ocean to ocean and now even the lakes to the gulf, they will sound his praises.

Just a plain man of this world might be coaxed, by his own inquisitiveness, to ask why all this wild, crazy and extravagant expenditure of money in a Presidential Campaign? Then his friendly brother, or sister, in the arena of hard work, might answer in one long word—CAPITALISM.

Capitalism is the great enemy of humanity. It never builds but always destroys. It never sleeps for it is drawing more and more interest in the dark. It has no friends, except in the days of combine, for it has destroyed homes, ruined places of business and scattered families to the four winds.

Yet there are people, who claim to be leaders in social, financial and political affairs, that bow the knees to the God of Mammon and pass up the needs of humanity to others. They think that money is all there is in this world. They do not know that the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil.

Go into the secret meetings of the pot-boiling money kings, who mold candidates for public offices and furnish the brains to raise campaign funds from the workers, and note the playing of the game. There is no such word as people, for the masters in the art of politics, hold all.

Men and women having the right of franchise, are told to vote the right ticket. And woe unto the one in the employ of Capitalism if that command is not obeyed. For another winter of unemployment might add many new graves to the long row of starved bodies, 'neath mounds of earth, in the cities of the dead.

Capitalism seeks men of outstanding public importance to deliver nominations, on silver platters. That means the men sought must have passed muster in the school of Capitalism, thru the push of money and the pull of politics. They must be succesful politicians and have the power of accumulation.

How different from the plans of the people who invest—they who build the railroads, plant and harvest the crops, put the city walls in place and make it possible for Capitalism to live—for they are not seeking outstanding big men to nominate for public officials. They want men and women of honor, integrity and ability, who are not tainted with the germs of Capitalism.

Humanity will be in flower when a desire to serve the people stands head and shoulders above the indolent specimens of Capitalistic Push and Political Pull. And the day is coming as sure as the ides of November.

The Role of the Foreign-Born.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the foreign-born workers are in the majority in many industries, is made known in a recent statement issued by the American Bankers' Association calling for increased quotas.

The statement declares that the proportion of foreign-born in the various industries is as follows:

Sugar refining, 85 per cent; silk dyeing, 75 per cent; clothing, 72 per cent; cotton goods manufacturing, 69 per cent; oil refining, 67 per cent; leather manufacturing, 69 per cent; copper mining, 65 per cent; bituminous coal mining, 63 per cent; agricultural implements, 60 per cent, and iron and steel manufacturing, 58 per cent.

"These industries became prominent during the great-st periods of immigration—1860-1910," it continues. "In that same span of years the prosperity of the country increased materially. . . . Immigrants helped build the country and made others which they brought with them the foremost in the world."

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Liberty
The Independence
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

NATIONALIZATION BEFORE COAL MINERS

Moscow, in Mourning, Ready to Receive Lenin's Remains

NEW DOPE ON TEAPOT GRAB STIRS NATION

Coolidge Tells Daugherty to Watch Friends

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—President Coolidge has ordered Attorney General Daugherty to send a department of justice agent to the Senate Committee's investigation of Teapot Dome to listen to disclosures regarding the leasing of the naval oil reserve to Sinclair interests, it was stated at the White House today on Mr. Coolidge's behalf.

If irregularities are disclosed at the investigation the department of justice will take whatever action is necessary to bring to justice any individuals found guilty of breaking the law it was stated on behalf of the president.

Mr. Coolidge took this action, the White House spokesman said, because of certain rumors heard by him.

Withhold All Suspicion.

The department of justice was represented at the hearing by President Coolidge's express direction, it was said. It was indicated at the White House further investigations were being made, but could not be discussed at the moment because they might dry up sources of information.

The spokesman for the president emphasized that the government did not wish to cast suspicion on any individual.

Poor "Justice" Faces Defeat.

Rumors that have reached the White House however, are too grave to be overlooked and an investigation of them is proceeding the president's spokesman said.

The department of justice is prepared to go the limit in taking action against any person, whatever his position or previous position, against whom evidence is found to warrant prosecution, it was said on Mr. Coolidge's behalf.

For the government to indicate who is under suspicion the White House spokesman pointed out would defeat the ends of justice and nothing could be disclosed at present beyond the intention of both the President and the department of justice to press the investigation until any misdeeds are uncovered.

* * *

FIGHT ON SENATE FLOOR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—The Teapot Dome scandal is to be carried to the senate floor today, when a demand will be made by Senator Caraway.

(Continued on page 3)

Blockade Lifted, Cruiser Returns, Says Sec. Hughes

WASHINGTON.—The blockade against the port of Tampico has been lifted permanently, according to a dispatch to the State Department today from John Q. Wood, American consul at Vera Cruz.

Secretary of State Hughes is now taking steps to verify the consul's report and if it is confirmed the American cruiser Richmond will be withdrawn from Tampico, the State Department announced.

Workers Party to Hold Lenin Memorial Meetings

Lenin Memorial meetings will be held all over the United States Sunday, Feb. 3 by districts, sub-districts and branches of the Workers Party of America.

National, district and local officials are already busy preparing arrangements for what will undoubtedly be monster demonstrations for sympathy on the part of American workers for the workers and peasants of Russia for the great loss they have suffered.

WORLD LABOR PAYS TRIBUTE

All Unite at the Grave of Lenin.

15,000 Railroad Men Given Raise To Avert Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—The New York Central lines today granted a five per cent wage increase to some 15,000 men of the brotherhoods of railway engineers and firemen.

If other lines follow suit 45,000 workers will be affected.

Strike talk has been dropped by New York Central firemen and engineers and the controversy that has raged since Dec. 4 is at an end.

Eighteen lines were represented in the conference. Original demands for the increase were made in Chicago in July when the men asked a raise of twenty per cent.

Dropped from Payroll.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—One hundred and fifty employes of the Chicago & Alton shops here find themselves dropped from the payroll. The men are laid off, the company says, to reduce operating expenses. The 1500 employes offered to go on a five-day-week basis in lieu of the other workmen being laid off. This was rejected by the company. The main shops of the C. & A. are located here.

RAIL STRIKE IS FIRST BUSINESS OF MAC DONALD

Tells Henderson to Get Men, Bosses Together

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—Ramsay MacDonald presided over the first meeting of Britain's new Labor cabinet at the historic residence of premiers, No. 10 Downing Street, this afternoon.

The new prime minister walked to the meeting from the foreign office.

Tom Shaw, minister of labor, reported on the railway strike situation to his new colleagues.

* * *

LONDON.—The first act of the MacDonald government, even before it was quite formally in office, was to attempt a settlement of the rail strike.

While the government of Great Britain was passing into the hands of representatives of the Labor Party, every effort was being bent to bring an end to the slowly spreading industrial paralysis of the transportation tie-up.

Men chosen by premier Ramsay MacDonald for the nation's first labor cabinet were early at the various government offices. Their retiring predecessors, the conservatives, showed them "the ropes" before leaving.

Some More Osculation.

The outgoing and incoming ministers went to the palace and the seals of office were exchanged and all kissed the king's hand.

The new cabinet members were sworn in at a special meeting of the privy council and held the first cabinet meeting at 4 p. m.

Arthur Henderson already has assumed his duties as home secretary, although a seat in commons must be found for him before he can be officially given the seals of office.

MacDonald, however, instructed Henderson not to wait, but to "get busy and compose the differences of the engineers and firemen and their employers."

Doesn't Stir a Ripple

The British spirit of fair play is manifesting itself in the public and press reception to the laborites.

Today's newspapers, regardless of politics, are practically unanimous in commending MacDonald's good judgement in his selection of a cabinet. Even the tory Morning Post admits: "It might easily have been worse."

The Land for the Users!

PLAN FOR HOUSE OF MORGAN MORTGAGE ON GERMANY IS RIPE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS.—The plan of the American bankers for the restoration of Germany industrially and financially includes as its major provision a loan of $250,000,000 as capital for an international bank to be established in either Holland or Switzerland, it was learned today.

That this enormous sum is to come from American sources and that an American financier will be placed in charge of the bank if the proposal is accepted is considered certain here.

The American financial experts, Brigadier-General Dawes and Owen D. Young, will return to Berlin and hold further conferences with Dr. Schacht, head of the German commission, on Jan. 30.

MYERSCOUGH IS TARGET OF PHIL MURRAY

Vice-President of Miners Takes Slap at Radicals

By JOHN FITZGERALD

(Staff Correspondent of The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The first real clash to take place since the opening of the U. M. W. of A. convention here was staged this morning when the committee on officers recommended approval of Vice-President Murray's report.

One section of the report mentioned the Progressive Miners International Committee in general and Thomas Myerscough, its secretary in particular. The report charged the Progressive Committee with trying to induce striking western Pennsylvania miners to accept a reduction in wages at a mass-meeting held in Arelton on Nov. 25, 1921.

The committee recommendation to accept the report was no sooner made than several delegates were on their feet demanding the floor to refute the charges made.

Delegate James Oates of Charleroi, Pa., declared that he attended the meeting in question and that but for the work of Myerscough and others the operators would have succeeded in breaking the ranks of the striking miners and reducing wages.

His statement was substantiated by Frank Mercantili of Local Union 4646, one of the signers of the call for a special meeting in Monongahela to discuss the situation on Dec. 4, '92.

Mercantili stated that he had been a union member since he was thirteen years old. He had attented the meeting in Axelton, testified to the good work of Myerscough and others in preventing a wage-cut.

Delegate John Hindmarsh of Riverton, Ill., asked Vice-President Murray if he wished to leave the impression that the members of the Progressive Miners, who signed the call for a mass-meeting, on Dec. 4, advocated a wage-cut. Murray answered in the negative. Hindmarsh urged that the convention refuse to condemn Myerscough or any other miner on one sided evidence "without hearing the other side of the case."

Fazan Contradicts Murray.

President Fagan, of District No. 5, admitted in his speech on the question that Myerscough and Guiler spoke against a reduction in wages.

President Lewis, just before the vote was taken, announced that Myerscough's case would be heard before the convention adjourned. The report was finally adopted by a show of hands with a heavy negative vote.

Interview With Myerscough.

In a statement made to the DAILY WORKER representative, Tom Myerscough, who was expelled from the union by action of the Pittsburgh district executive board, after the international executive board declared the Progressive Committee to be a dual union, said that the meeting in Hazelton mentioned by Vice-President Murray was not called by him of the Progressive Miners Committee, but by an agent of the coal operators for the purpose of breaking

(Continued on page 2)

Fifty Entombed In Mexican Mine, El Paso Reports

(Special to The Daily Worker)

EL PASO, Texas.—Fifty miners, Americans and Mexicans, are entombed in the Corpuscion mine at Villa Ahumanda, Mexico, 80 miles south of El Paso, according to reports reaching here this afternoon.

Officials of the mining company here expressed doubt as to the reports. They said an American mining engineer named Perry had been badly injured in a fall of rock in the mine.

Stand Firm for Final Victory, Appeal to Workers, Farmers, Red Army, as Russia Prepares for Lenin's Funeral

(By Our Own Staff Correspondent)

MOSCOW.—While Moscow is a city of black, prepared to receive today, the remains of Nikolai Lenin, the dead premier's fellow leaders urged workers, farmers and the Red Army to stand firm.

"Final victory of our party will be the best monument to Lenin," a proclamation issued by the Central Executive Committee said.

Lenin's body was to lie in state here until Saturday, when it will be interred in the Kremlin wall.

Tens of thousands of his comrades are to be given an opportunity to gaze for the last time on the stilled features of the most powerful revolutionary figure of all times.

Lenin, after a lingering illness, died at 6:50 P. M., at his villa at Gorky, passing away while unconscious. A cerebral hemorrhage caused paralysis of the respiratory organs.

(Note: An official announcement by the Russian Soviet Government confirms our previous reports that Lenin's death occurred exactly 6:50 P. M., Monday, not 5:50, as erroneously reported by other sources.)

The chief care of Russia's present leaders—mingled with their great and genuine sorrow—is that there shall be no opportunity for enemies of the Soviet to take advantage of Lenin's passing.

Lenin Died Uncomplaining.

Nicolai Lenin died silent, uncomplaining. An eye witness to the passing of the Russian Premier gave to the DAILY WORKER today the first story of how the end came.

At noon Monday Lenin told his household he had a slight headache and went to bed.

Professors Foerster and Ossipoff, Lenin's wife and his sister, Buchari, were the only ones present when the death agony set in at 5:30 P. M.

Lenin spoke not a single word. He was unconscious at the last.

After death had been pronounced, the body was dressed in a brown suit, with white socks and soft brown slippers and placed on a table in the reception room.

The Premier's face showed no change. It has a healthy appearance.

The table was heaped with flowers.

His Comrades Arrive.

A little later the minister of the Soviet government began to arrive, having come hurriedly from Moscow to Gorky, where Lenin's villa is located.

Stalin, Kalinin, Zinoviev and Kamenev reached the villa at 11 P. M. All were weeping heartbrokenly. Their lamentations were kept up thruout the night.

After the ministers came throngs of peasants, pouring out to Gorky in a continuous stream, surrounding the house.

Russia Fights Malaria.

MOSCOW.—In order to promote anti-malaria measures, all quinine imported into Russia for purposes of fighting malaria, shall be allowed to pass free of any customs duties.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

WOMAN OF LABOR IN NEW BRITISH CABINET

LONDON.—For the first time in Britian's history, a woman occupies a Cabinet portfolio. When Premier MacDonald completed his ministry today, Margaret Bonfield was found to be Under-Secretary of Labor.

Chicagoans Will Remember Lenin at Mass Meeting

The passing of Nicolai Lenin will be mourned at a huge mass meeting in Chicago, Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, in Ashland Auditorium.

Speakers who will testify to the idealism and brilliant generalship of the departed proletarian leader will include William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg, William F. Dunne, Robert Minor and Martin Abern. Their addresses will be grouped under the subject "Lenin and the Role of the Communist Party."

Moving pictures of Lenin's life and music will supplement the program.

Lenin memorial meetings will be held in all parts of the country Sunday, Feb. 3, in response to the appeal of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party.

Immense N. Y. Meeting Planned.

NEW YORK.—Madison Square Garden, the largest hall in the city, has been engaged for the Lenin Memorial Meeting, Sunday, February 3rd, to hold the enormous crowds expected in honor of deceased premier.

St. Paul Lenin Meeting.

The Feb. 3 Lenin memorial meeting at St. Paul will be held at the Labor Temple at 3 P. M.

Lenin Death Can't Cause Injury To Powerful Russia

A wave of support for the central committee will probably be created by Lenin's death, says F. A. Mac Kenzie, a Moscow correspondent for an American newspaper syndicate. The Russian government, he adds, is now too vast a machine to be jettisoned by the death of any one man—even Lenin.

For more than a year, the correspondent reasons, Lenin took no active part in the government and immensely loved as he was by the peasants his death will have no adverse political effect.

In a personal and emotional way the shock of the great Premier's death has been profound, MacKenzie testifies. Vast Russia from the far flung villages of Siberia to the towns of the Crimea is dazed.

Say Klan Chose Mayfield.

WASHINGTON.—Earle B. Mayfield's name was placed on the senatorial ballot in Texas "in flagrant contempt and disregard of injunction orders and the law, but in obedience to the clandestine decrees of Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in supercession of the lawful government of Texas," Mayfield's opponents alleged in new documents filed today with the Senate Committee that will investigate Mayfield's right to his seat.

COLUMBUS.—Fight to give President Coolidge a solid Ohio delegation at the convention in Cleveland will be planned here tomorrow at a meeting of more than 300 state and national G. O. P. leaders.

Special Issue of Daily Worker for the Lenin Memorial Meetings

For the week ending Feb. 2, the Magazine Section of THE DAILY WORKER will be issued in the Wednesday (January 30) edition, instead of Saturday's as heretofore. This change is made in order to make it possible for those in charge of the Lenin memorial meetings which are to be held in all sections of the country Feb. 3, to obtain the paper for sale at the meetings. The Magazine Section for this week will be a special Lenin number, one which every member of the working class will want to read and to keep as a memento of the greatest man of this generation.

Persons in charge of the Lenin memorial meetings or others who wish to order special bundles of the Lenin issue of THE DAILY WORKER should mail or telegraph their orders at once. Orders arriving later than Tuesday morning, January 29, cannot be filled.

The Miners' Convention Is Now On! Our Correspondent Is On the Job!

Be Sure to Subscribe for the Daily Worker. It Will Enable You to Follow this History-Making Gathering from Day to Day. Subscription Blank on Page Five.

MILITANTS ARE ORGANIZED AT MINERS' MEET

Compers Has No Cure for Coal Diggers' Ills.

(Continued from page 1)

ing the strike. He had heard of the things said by them, and they were false rumors, coming from William Dolley.

Success Almost Successful.

On their arrival at the meeting they found much sentiment for returning to work. The mover of the motion to accept the compromise got hundreds of seconds. Guiler took the floor and urged the miners to hold out.

After Guiler finished speaking Myerscough took the floor and spoke for half an hour. When he finished an almost unanimous vote was cast against the motion, only the mover voting for it.

Reclassification Before Convention.

Secretary Green's report was adopted after a brief discussion.

William Mitch and John Gay, delegates to the International Miners' Conference, brought the first touch of internationalism into the convention. The conference to which they were delegates advocated socialization of mines and a boycott on the exportation of coal to countries where miners were on strike.

Nine million eight hundred tons of coal were sent to England from the United States during the 1921 coal strike in that country. The report declared that "the insanity of capitalism was never more demonstrated than at present."

The most important committee of the convention—the scale committee —with Frank Farrington as chairman, met last night.

Peaceful, Says Lewis.

In his report to the 29th convention of the United Mine Workers of America, in session here, John L. Lewis, president of the miners, says the internal struggles of the organization that marked the 1922 convention are at rest and that co-operation to a marked degree exists between the union's units.

Lewis' report calls the 1922 bituminous strike, which was a renewal of the wages and working conditions of 1920, "the most memorable struggle in the annals of the U. M. W. A." The same kind of an agreement reached in the anthracite field a month later is classed by the President as one of the outstanding achievements.

The anthracite settlement was for one year. At its termination in August, 1923, another strike was waged by the hard coal miners which resulted in a 10 per cent increase in wages, universal eight hour day in the anthracite industry and other improvements, according to Lewis' report. The anthracite agreement is effective until August 31, 1925.

President Lewis' report does not recommend anything specific as to wages or working conditions, leaving that to the scale committee. This Committee will report the second week of the convention.

Lewis says the bituminous industry is unsound from every moral and economic standpoint and constitutes a crying need for adjustment. It is unfortunate, his report says, that the U. S. coal commission which spent $600,000 lacked the wisdom to properly portray this situation and make practical recommendations for permanent reform.

* * *

Fight to Reinstate Howat

TOMLINSON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The anti-administration forces at the United Mine Workers of America convention here, organized as the Progressive Miners' International Committee, held a well-attended session last night after convention adjournment.

Chief among the planks adopted by this progressive group are the nationalization of the coal mining industry and the six-hour day and five-day week.

A fight for the re-instatement of Alex Howat with the full rights of a member will be launched by the sympathizers of the Progressive International Committee, and many other measures advocated by the rank and file committee members will be brought before the convention if the Lewis machine does not stifle them by reason of its control of the convention machinery.

Farrington Heads Scale Committee.

Frank Farrington, president of District No. 2, Illinois, has been appointed chairman of the scale committee, which will meet the operators' committee in the wage negotiations arising out of the contract expiration March 31.

Other important committee chairmen are: Lonnie Jackson, Kentucky, constitution committee; Lee Hall, Ohio, officers' reports; John Hessler, Indiana, appeals and grievances before whom will come the Howat case and those of other districts whose charters Lewis has revoked or suspended; Thomas Kennedy, Pennsylvania, resolutions. If Farrington, as is rumored, has patched up his difference with Lewis, all committee chairmen are solid administration men.

The reports of international auditors and the committee on old age pensions have had their reports accepted without debate.

A telegram from Samuel Gompers contained no suggestions for solution of the serious problems that the convention faces but instead advised the miners to look forward to the day when electric power would be generated at the mouth of the mines. Just how this would better the condition of the miners or reduce the number of their unemployed the telegram did not explain.

Final Victory Greatest Monument to Lenin, Proclaim All-Russian Executive Committee

(By Our Own Staff Correspondent.)

MOSCOW.—The All-Russian Executive Committee addressed the following proclamation to the workers, peasants and soldiers:

"The main order which the Eleventh Congress gives the Soviet Government at the moment of the death of Lenin is to protect the Workers' and Peasants' Union.

"Never sidestep a hair's breadth from Lenin's policy. This is the principal question of our life."

The Central Executive Committee's proclamation was in somewhat similar vein. Its memorial says Lenin supplemented Marxism by actually creating a proletarian dictatorship in the creation of the Workers' and Peasants' Union. It praises Lenin's super-human sense of duty and his devotion of his life to the working class.

"The hope of our enemies that our party will collapse is vain. We will continue with an iron will, because it is Lenin's Party. We stand firm. Lenin's death will close our ranks tighter and final victory will be the best monument to Lenin."

Greetings from Great Britain

A MacManus, one of the prominent members of the British Communist Party, sends his greetings to the DAILY WORKER as follows.

Dear Comrades: I hasten to extend heartiest greetings to the DAILY WORKER.

The advent of a daily working class paper, giving voice to the struggle of the working class of America, is an immense step forward.

We ever here have just emerged from one of the most momentous General Elections in our history. At the moment of writing we are actually on the threshold of a Labour Government for the first time, and more than ever we have been compelled to appreciate the fallacy of the Press.

I am sure the DAILY WORKER will prove to be the spur for accelerating the development of the working class movement of America.

I send you the heartiest of good wishes in your new venture.

Yours fraternally,

A. MacMANUS

Carrillo Died With 12 Others at Hand Of Yucatan Whites

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK—Rumors that Felipe Carrillo may still be alive were allayed, and hope for his survival dissipated with the arrival here of a recent issue of the Mexican daily "Revista de Yucatan," describing in detail the manner in which Carrillo, his three brothers and nine other labor men met death at the hands of a firing squad.

Previous rumors, taken from the reactionary paper "Excelsior" by the Mexico City correspondent of The Federated Press, suggested that implicit belief in the report of Carrillo's execution is unwarranted.

What is regarded as an authentic description of the tragic events of January 2 and 3 states that the thirteen Mexican revolutionists, including the four Carrillo brothers, were taken into custody on the charge of "disturbing the public peace." Held incommunicado, they were rushed thru a farcical, brutal court martial procedure. The military prosecutor was scarcely obliged to produce evidence, with the verdict a foregone conclusion. Sentence of death was passed upon the thirteen labor prisoners unceremoniously. Asked if he wished to make a final statement, Felipe Carrillo remained silent. He was shot at 4:30 on the morning of January 3. His comrades were "put up against the wall" in quick succession.

It is now believed that rumors of Carrillo's survival were circulated by the reactionary authorities in order to quell the indignation aroused by news of the executions.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

Smith to Probe Corrupt Control of N. Y. Law Body

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK—Political interest here is centered upon the impending investigation of the State Labor Department, to be conducted by Governor Smith this week. The inquiry results from charges brought against the labor department by the Associated Industries.

In all probability, the Associated Industries, a reactionary group of factory owners and merchants, will lose the day they demanded an investigation. Governor Smith has subpoenaed thirty-six officers and directors of the Associated Industries, Inc., to appear before him when the inquiry opens. In all likelihood, the investigation will be directed against the Associated Industries themselves, and will shed much light upon the lobby thru which that organization has been opposing social legislation for many years.

The captains of industry, as they like to call themselves, will be put on the stand. As a result, it is possible that the governor will ask certain legislators to explain why they have been influenced by the political intrigues of this manufacturers' organization.

Unless the Associated Industries decide to scurry from the ship they overhastily chartered, significant facts as to the functions of a political lobby may emerge from the investigation.

Labor Circles Are Aroused by Fake Dynamite Story

Vicious propaganda methods the daily newspapers of Chicago are using against union labor were illustrated yesterday in the Daily News' story about the report of a harness bull that he had found three sticks of dynamite in the basement of a building on Harrison street where several local unions have office.

A Greek restaurant and other business places are also using the building, but this makes no difference in the Daily News, which says with the utmost cocksureness that "one of the many unions which have headquarters" there "had stocked up with a supply of explosives in preparation of union warfare."

Not a shred of evidence is offered by the reporter to sustain this libelous statement.

Interviewed by the DAILY WORKER, officials of the unions in the building denounced the whole affair as a plot to discredit labor unions in advance of an open shop drive.

"We are used to such tactics by the police and by the newspapers," said one of the union officials. "It is such old stuff that not many people fall for it any more, but it is disgusting just the same."

Bowman Dairy Co. Capitulates and Averts a Strike

Forced by the determined attitude of the Milk Producers' Association to withdraw their ultimatum specifying one year's contract and a stated quantity of milk that farmers must supply or be boycotted by them, the Bowman Dairy Company has again made peace with the members of the Milk Producers' Association.

The capitulation of the company removes the threat of a renewal of the recent strike and officials of the milk producers' organization state that unless the distributors issue further arbitrary ultimatums complete peace will be restored.

The present agreement between producers and distributors expires April 1, at which time difficulty may arise during the negotiations for a renewal of the agreement.

Unemployment in Quebec.

MONTREAL.—Unemployment in the province of Quebec is growing. Montreal workers decided to work short time rather than allow a part of their fellow workers to be laid off entirely. Such arrangements were made for all mills of the Dominion Textile Co. to run 39 hours a week instead of 48. The Canadian Pacific railway Angus shops, on request of the men will be closed down for four days at the end of the month to avoid laying off men.

Prisoners Bind Guards.

FORT LOGAN, Colo.—Ten military prisoners here enjoyed a few hours of liberty last night after overpowering and binding three guards and escaping. They were recaptured shortly before daylight—all the soldiers at the post looking in the shoes

COOLIDGE BEGS FOR BANKS THAT ROB FARMERS

Would Help Growers by Helping Banks

WASHINGTON.—President Coolidge today sent Congress a special message on the agricultural situation he said exists in the wheat growing sections of the Northwest.

"The economic situation in certain wheat growing sections of the Northwest is reaching an acute stage that requires organized co-operation on the part of the Federal Government and the local institutions of that territory for its solution," the President said.

Mr. Coolidge recommended as remedial measures:

1.—The refunding of "the pressing past due indebtedness of the farmer in the territory most seriously affected.

2.—Financial assistance thru a federal agency to enable wheat farmers to make a change from a single crop system to diversified farming.

Asks Aid for Banks.

3.—"Restoration, wherever it would be helpful, of the impaired capital of banking institutions in the distressed sections.

4.—"Encouragement by private capital of a substantial financing corporation to assist in the plan of bank reorganizations."

5.—Extension until December 31, 1924, of the power of the War Finance Corporation to make loans. This power expires March 31.

The President pointed out some arrangement must be made that will insure money loaned by the government reaching the farmers and not being swallowed up immediately by their creditors, the banks.

Loans of that sort will not help the farmers a particle, he said.

He urged business in the region affected, including merchant insurance companies and the like, to cooperate in every way to help the farmer. Discussing the situation confronting wheat farmers, the President said:

"Great numbers of individual farmers were so involved in debt, both on mortgages and to merchants and banks that they are unable to preserve the equity of their properties. They are unable to undertake the diversification of farming that is fundamentally necessary for sound agricultural reconstruction of the area. They are unable to meet their obligations and thereby has been involved the entire mercantile and banking fabric of these regions.

Tells of Bank Failures.

"Not only have there been large numbers of foreclosures by actual farms, but there are great numbers in possession on sufferance from their creditors who are continuing in creditors. There have been large and increasing bank failures. Bills have been introduced providing for the lending by the Federal Government of monies directly to the farmer for purposes of assisting them in co-operation with the banks on the basis of diversified farming. I am heartily in favor of these bills, but they do not and will not compass the entire problem."

After pointing out the need for private as well as government agencies to assist the sufferer, Mr. Coolidge stated:

"It may be necessary, on a well organized and extensive scale, to provide systematically for the restoration or strengthening of the capital resources of the country banks and financing institutions necessary to the proper service of the farmers.

"It may be found desirable to create new financing institutions, such as have been organized with great success in the livestock territories, to co-operate with the War Finance Corporation.

Wants Railroads to Help.

"The government cannot supply banking facilities nor can it organize loan companies, but it can properly call upon those large business concerns, the railroads, the mercantile establishments, the agricultural supply house and all those large business establishments whose welfare is immediately connected with the welfare of the farmer.

"It can ask them, in their own interest as well as in the interest of the country, to co-operate with federal agencies in attacking the problem in a large way.

I have therefore directed the secretaries of commerce and agriculture to the managing director of the War Finance Corporation to confer with representatives of the interested groups, to devise a practicable plan of action.

"They are measures by which, without due alarm or agitation, but nevertheless promptly and effectively, we can bring to bear on a serious but happily a localised emergency every resource of the federal government and all the assistance which the business and farming community can render."

* * *

The Ku Klux Klan Sues.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Seven citizens of Fayette, Mo., have been sued for $50,000 damages by A. L. McKinney, reputed organizer, Ku Klux Klan, it is alleged, as a result of an unsuccessful effort last October to organize a klan in Fayette.

Co-op Shows Progress.

ST. LOUIS.—The Union Label Foods Co., cooperative meat packing store, owned and operated by union members, started in 1921 with a capital of $650. During the year 1923 the store's business showed increase of $10,000. Its stock invested on the first of this year at $1000.

Just Facts!

NEW YORK.—Roland Hayes, well known Negro singer, received $1,000 for his concert at Aeolian Hall, Tuesday night, announced Walter White. While Hayes was singing, Thomas Burleigh, aged fifty-eight, who found work there sleeping out in the cold.

* * *

NEW YORK.—The Catholic church has inaugurated a campaign to Americanize future immigrants. They will be met with "cross in right hand and Stars and Stripes in the left." This is taking over something to Miss Rossiter, who declares that when he landed twenty years ago he was met by Tammany politicians, with the "double-cross in both hands."

* * *

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a booklet entitled "How to Save Your Savings," Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, informs the nation that confidence men "milked" the public out of over $500,000,000 during the last twelve months. This does not include the Teapot Dome scandal.

What Government of British Labor Party May Mean

(By The Federated Press)

LONDON.—The Labor Party governs the British empire. Ramsay MacDonald, pacifist socialist leader of the British Labor Party is premier. On Jan. 2, the recently elected house of commons voted no confidence in the Conservative government by 328 to 256, and the king for the first time in the history of the empire had to hand over the reins of government to working class representatives.

Labor assumes power at a critical time after a Liberal-Tory coalition and a Tory government have failed to solve the menacing problems of unemployment in England, European chaos resulting from the robbers' peace of Versailles, and colonial unrest in the British empire. But since the Labor Party is still a minority and governs only on sufferance of Liberal votes, no basic reforms are expected to result from the MacDonald ministry.

The chief domestic policies, capital levy and nationalisation of public utilities and national resources, upon which Labor fought the election, can not be put into effect because of the Liberal veto. It is expected, however, that the Liberals will support MacDonald in a pacific foreign policy entailing recognition of Russia, open support of Germany against France for evacuation of the Ruhr, reduction of reparations, and rewriting the disastrous peace treaty, reform of the capitalist league of nations, and more independence for the British colonies and mandates.

* * *

Coots Dies Suddenly

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—John Coots, international vice president, Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, died suddenly here in the lobby of the Baltimore hotel. He was in St. Louis. He was here attending a meeting of the international executive board of the union. Standing talking to friends, he toppled over and was dead when a physician reached him, presumably from heart trouble. He was 44 years old.

* * *

Bar Clerical Leader.

NEW YORK.—Andre Hlinka, leader of the clerical, or Slovakian People's Party of Czechoslovakia, is having charges placed in the way of a visit to the United States by American authorities, the Federated Press has learned. Hlinka wants to come here to carry on propaganda for a Slovakian separatist movement. He is a Catholic priest, and not a unionist or radical.

* * *

The Ebert Censorship.

BERLIN.—Die Welt am Montag, a newspaper appearing Monday morning only and enjoying a large circulation because none of the ordinary dailies appears then, has been suspended for a period of four weeks by the military dictator. An article was published which severely criticised the financial policy of the government.

* * *

Ohio Workers Mourn.

The following telegram, received by Friends of Soviet Russia, expresses the sorrow of the Workers' Council of Akron, Ohio, for Lenin's death: Comrades Workers' Council of Akron, Ohio, expresses deep-felt sympathy to Russian proletariat for the loss of their first great leader. Comrade Lenin. Please send to American representative.

(Signed) Ray Sheldon,
Executive Secretary.

Frisco Bill Posters Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Bill posters in the employ of Foster & Kleiser, the largest bill posting firm here, have gone on strike for a wage increase of $6 which was denied them by the firm. Between 200 and 300 members of the Intl. Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers are involved.

The Land for the Users!

D. of J. Sleuth Has Lurid Tale in Senate Probe

James P. Cannon, Assistant Secretary of the Workers' Party, with headquarters at 1009 N. State St., laughed when shown Washington reports of the testimony of Special Agent A. Kliefoth before the Senate Russian committee.

"According to the boasts of William J. Burns, head of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice," said Cannon, "he is fully informed of all our activities. If the rest of his information is as accurate as the testimony of Kliefoth, I would be inclined to believe that he does not even know of our existence. He should devote a little more attention to his private detective agency business and avoid such unpleasant incidents as that of the arrest of a former chief of his Chicago agency for robbery with violence."

* * *

What Washington Report Said.

WASHINGTON. — The Workers' Party of America, guided by the Russian Third International, ordered its members, in March 1923, to undertake propaganda in the American Legion and the army and navy with a view to procuring arms and ammunition for an armed revolution against the American government, A. W. Kliefoth, State Department official, testified today before the Borah committee investigating alleged Russian propaganda.

Zinoviev, Bukharin and Radek, officials of the Soviet government, were officers of the Third International when these instructions were sent, Kliefoth said.

Evidence was introduced by Kliefoth purporting to show that at an earlier date the Communist Party of America had underground "illegal" branch of the Third International was urged to "bore from within" in the American Federation of Labor.

William Z. Foster, radical worker, received from Moscow at various times a total of $166,000 for propaganda among American trade unions, Kliefoth testified.

Note—Additional news of the Borah probe on page three.

* * *

Go on Short Time.

CLINTON, Ia.—Shopmen employed by the Northwestern railway here have voted to go on short time, rather than accept a cut in the working force. The company promises under the new arrangement to provide five days work each week for all of the men.

* * *

May Get Muscle Shoals.

WASHINGTON.—Friends of the Ford plan to get Muscle Shoals were optimistic after a poll of the House Military Affairs Committee showed that at least 14 of the 21 members are favorable to the offer. All the Democrats and five Republicans are said to be for the proposal.

* * *

Charge Bak Juror Packed.

WASHINGTON.—An attempt by Senator Reed Missouri to show the Bok Peace Award jury "had been packed in favor of the League of Nations," was held up today in the Senate Committee investigating propaganda when Senator Caraway, Democrat, objected on the ground the resolution creating the committee did not authorize it.

LECTURES AT PATERSON, N. J.

The Paterson, N. J. English branch of the Workers Party has made arrangements for a series of lectures to be given Sunday evening, at 8 P. M., at Saltsberg Hall, 211 Market street.

* * *

Keep Off this Date.

The John Reed branch, Young Workers League, is giving a literary and social evening Feb. 24th, to be held in Folkets Hus, 2732 Hirsch Boulevard. Keep off our date.

Two Hundred U. S. Naval Craft Mobilized

The report of the New York Times affirms fully our warning of the great menace of war on Mexico: "A total of 211 naval craft of all sorts are now mobilized in Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone, in prime operating condition, so that at hour's notice the navy can send any force demanded anywhere that the situation might warrant. Of these naval craft four have already been sent to Mexican waters, with almost 1,100 blackjacks aboard.

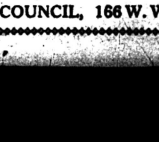
BURNS SAYS HE IS READY

SO ARE THE WORKERS!

Ruthenberg's Appeal carries with it the fate of the 32 Communists indicted in Michigan. The Appeal is soon to be heard.

ARE YOU BUYING RUTHENBERG APPEAL COUPONS?

WE NEED $15,000 BY MARCH FIRST.



Coupons Sell for 10c, 25c, 50c and $1. A full set sells for $6.

Send for several sets—or one set—or part of a set, paying in advance for as many coupons as you think you can sell. We will send you Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons for the amount; you can sell them to your fellow-workers and get your money back.

LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

You Will Like "A Week"

By NANCY MARKOFF of "The Liberator"

Every reader of the DAILY WORKER will find the tremendous book, "A WEEK" that comes to us out of the depth of the struggle of the Russian revolution, tremendously interesting. Every reader of the DAILY WORKER will feel this book deeply.

The outstanding feature of the story is the grip that the new order has upon the Russian people. Only a movement which truly voices, the needs of the people can draw forth such self sacrificing reactions.

The best part of this book is meeting these people who think of nothing but their goal and who die bravely for their cause. They are interesting studies of human reactions to the birth of a new order and in guarding its life.

This narrative is purely description and action—nevertheless the revolutionary characters in the story leave an imprint on your heart and you find yourself living in them.

I am told some folks have found occasion to criticize this book on the grounds that it is giving information detrimental to the work of the communists. But these people are wrong. Even those who find it difficult to adjust themselves to the drastic measures necessary in defense of the revolution, find their sympathy is with the revolutionists. The revolutionists are fighting for an ideal, the others are fighting for their "life" of ease. Fighting for an ideal is more inspirational and beautiful. And for this reason the revolutionists are invincible, even to those who are not fully conscious.

HOUSE CHILDREN OF LABOR IN FIRE TRAP SCHOOLS

CAPITAL IS AGOG OVER NEW OIL GRAB EXPOSURES

D. of J. Hears Something May Be Wrong

(Continued from page 1)

Arkansas, for immediate cancellation of the lease of the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve to the Sinclair oil interests.

Caraway's motion that the senate intervene immediately and will be opposed on the ground that the public lands committee is investigating the "whole question and should not be interfered with until its inquiry is finished.

This is likely to lead to a spectacular fight with Democratic senators seeking to put the Republicans on record. Teapot Dome is considered certain now to figure in the campaign.

Caraway and Senator Heflin, Alabama, have already served notice that they intend to disclose to the senate certain information regarding Teapot Dome.

Developments Are Sensational

News and sensational developments brought nearer the climax of the Teapot Dome investigation, which has stirred governmental and political circles to their depths.

These developments included:

Peremptory summons to Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, who leased Teapot Dome naval oil reserve to the Sinclair interests and about whom the storm centers, to appear at once before the senate public lands committee investigating the transaction. Fall, who is in New Orleans, will arrive Friday to testify.

A request to Harry Sinclair, oil magnate who leased the rich naval oil reserve and who last Wednesday sailed for Europe to return and show the committee the books of the Hyva Corporation, which are presumably in his possession, that they were given to him just before he sailed and were not returned to his office.

Coolidge Finally Acts.

Announcement on behalf of President Coolidge at the White House that he had directed Attorney General Daugherty to take a hand for the case because of rumors too grave to be overlooked which have reached the president. Coolidge has ordered Daugherty to have a man at the senate investigation and if evidence is disclosed warranting that to prosecute anybody who is guilty.

Announcement by Senator Caraway, Arkansas, that he would shortly ask the senate at once to act on a resolution cancelling the lease of Teapot Dome.

A statement by Fall at New Orleans that it was not necessary for the committee to subpoena him as he was ready to testify.

A statement by Sinclair at Plymouth, England, where the ship touched, that he never gave Fall any money.

Caraway's demand tomorrow that the senate act at once is expected to be the signal for a heated discussion of the whole Teapot Dome scandal in the open senate and demands for summary action against certain individuals are in prospect.

After hearing testimony late today from Sinclair's counsel, the senate committee adjourned subject to the chairman's call.

Somebody Lied.

Fall will be asked to explain where he got $100,000 to buy a New Mexico ranch. His story and that of E. B. McLean, Washington publisher, from whom Fall said he borrowed the money, conflicted.

Zevely will be asked to explain what he did with $30,000 Sinclair stock and $25,000 Liberty bonds, which C. D. Wahlberg, Sinclair's secretary told the senate investigating committee were given to Zevely.

Senator Caraway, Arkansas, today gave notice in the senate that he would move tomorrow to have the senate public land committee relieved of further consideration of a resolution for cancellation of the Teapot Dome and other naval oil reserve leases and have it considered at once by the senate.

Want Sinclair.

The senate committee today on resuming its hearing, asked counsel for Harry Sinclair, oil man who leased Teapot Dome, to have Sinclair appear as soon as possible. G. E. Stanford, Sinclair's counsel, said he would cable Sinclair at once to return.

Sinclair Denies Everything.

PLYMOUTH, Eng.—"I never gave any money to Albert B. Fall," Harry F. Sinclair told the United Press today, upon his arrival here on the French liner Paris.

Sinclair was referring to charges

Board of Education Shows no Indication of Taking Action; Daily Worker Will Give Facts

Fireproof school buildings, where the lives of the pupils are further imperilled by overcrowded conditions, are considered proof enough for the fact, in the working class district of Chicago, it is revealed in an investigation which the DAILY WORKER is conducting.

The DAILY WORKER'S investigation was begun because the Board of Education has given no indication of taking action on the facts which are being brought out at the hearings before the buildings and grounds committee of the Board of Education of Chicago, indicating that scores of school buildings are a menace to life and health and should be replaced by new ones.

Official Probe Not Started

It was first declared by the board, that the buildings and grounds committee would investigate all such buildings, but this was afterwards narrowed down to a statement that the investigation would be limited to the J. N. Thorp school, 39th street and Burley avenue, which was considered the worst. The business manager of the Board of Education and the superintendent of schools were ordered to conduct the investigation. Henry D. Hatch said yesterday, that far as he knew they had not begun the investigation.

The DAILY WORKER'S own investigation began with the J. N. Thorp school which the committee seems to be avoiding. The Thorp school is located in the heart of the South Chicago industrial district. It is attended by the children of working class parents. Most of the pupils are the children of foreign born workers. The neighborhood in which it is situated is populated mostly by Poles and Slavs who work in the steel mills of South Chicago.

Hole-in-the-Wall Kitchen

In addition to the regular classes there are classes for subnormal children and former truants. There is also a penny lunch room, run in connection with the school which serves more than a hundred children a day. Many of the children during the morning recess, buy their breakfast. The equipment for the lunch room is of the miserably inadequate sort found in school lunchrooms. The kitchen is nothing more than a one-time cupboard, with a hole in the wall, connecting it with the lunch room proper. All the food is cooked and the dishes are washed in this tiny den. The three employees are continually forced to crowd each other in the kitchen and walk on each others toes.

The class room for subnormal children is in a regular class room. It is crowded in together with the special equipment together with the tables and chairs. Often 24 pupils are attended at single desks for subnormals. It is impossible to teach so many satisfactorily at one time. They are sent from schools outside the district regularly served by the Thorp school.

The class for former truants is crowded into one room. Manual training equipment and a loom, in addition to the regular desks, are all jammed into the same room. The loom is crowded against one window where it cannot be handled because of the proximity of the stationary desks.

Firetrap of Worst Kind

The Thorp school building is a veritable firetrap. The original building was put up about 1892, with an addition in 1896. The addition is above the floor level of the old building. The old building's stairs are still used. They are winding, narrow stairs with two landings from one floor to another. If a fire should break out in the older part of the building, the children would either have to pass far to the front of the building or down these narrow stairs. The light on the stairs is wretched.

In spite of city ordinances, no fireproof material is used in the interior of either of the buildings. The storage facilities of the school are so inadequate that they add to the fire hazards. There is no doubt that the whole place would go up like tinder if a fire started.

The sanitary arrangements of the school are nothing short of an outrage. The boys' toilet is on the ground floor below the street level. The entire equipment of the toilets is of the most antiquated sort. In order to keep down toilet odors it is necessary to flush the floors twice a day. They are continually wet as a result

Foul Toilet Smells

The school is built around a light well on the south side of which the boys toilet is situated. During the time school windows are kept open, which is most of the school year, odors from the toilet permeate the entire building. A fan ventilator was put in the toilet a few years ago, but it only runs to the floor level above the street permitting the odors to be blown thru the building. The boys' play room is next to the toilet and is damp most of the year. The manual training room is in the basement below the street level and, like the play room, is damp. The basement also contains a room for shower baths. It is dark, damp and poorly ventilated.

Pupils Frozen Out

During the summer new boilers were put in the heating plant, but in the sub-zero weather last Monday the school was so cold that it was necessary to dismiss the classes.

The Board of Education building program says that "no building which can be made safe, sanitary and usable will be replaced under present building conditions." The Thorp school is neither safe, sanitary or fit to be used. The program of the Board of Education for new buildings and the remodeling of old ones does not contemplate doing anything about the Thorp school which is in a working class neighborhood and which is attended by the children of workers.

A portable building was put up at the Thorp school in 1822. Last summer it was moved to the school year, the portable building which accommodates 150 pupils and it was only the vigorous protest of the principal, Mr. Hatch that prevented its use.

Half-Day Education

About one-third of the 800 pupils now attending the Thorp school are receiving half days, because of the crowded condition of the school. This means that many mothers who want to go to work are unable to leave home because they must take care of their children. If the children were going to school full day, they could go to work sure that they were being taken care of. Mothers frequently come to the school and ask that their children be put in full time classes in order that they might work.

The Board of Education will get a report of the buildings committee on the Thorp school in 1922. Last summer they will do to remedy conditions which are outrageous. Private conditions existing in South Chicago would not be permitted to continue in any but a working class neighborhood.

Because the workers in the South Chicago district are foreigners and have little part, not vocally, their interests have been ignored and the lives and health of their children put in continual danger.

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made before the senate investigating committee in Washington thru which details of the Teapot Domo oil lease have become known and thru which former Secretary of the Interior Fall is alleged to have received money from some mysterious source.

Sinclair further denied that he had left New York secretly, as alleged by Archie Roosevelt in testimony before the senate committee.

Sinclair is accompanied by Vice-President Day of his company.

"I do not see how it can be said that I sailed secretly for Europe," said Sinclair, "when everybody knew that I was in New York and knew that I was sailing. The trip obviously has nothing to do with avoiding an appearance before the senate hearing, as that has been in progress for two months. I have already testified four or five times and been excused."

Fall Will Appear.

NEW ORLEANS.—Subpoena for Albert B. Fall to appear before the senate committee investigating the leasing of the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve to Sinclair interests, was filed on the former secretary here today.

Fall was in the lobby of the Roosevelt hotel when United States Deputy Marshal H. C. Moseley read the summons.

Fall said he would accept the subpoena and go to Washington as soon as possible. He said, however, he would request the committee for permission to take his wife, who is ill, to El Paso, Texas, before making the trip to Washington.

GAMBLER CLIMBS INTO UNIVERSITY BOARD IN VIENNA

Academic Life Prostituted Under League

(By The Federated Press)

VIENNA.—The University of Vienna, one of the most ancient centers of learning in Europe, has entered a new stage in its career. The appointment of Dr. Schmitz, who has been reduced to a propaganda office for the League of Nations, is not opposed by most of the university's faculty. It has therefore accepted the offer (which it courted) of Sigmund Kunwald, banker and gambler, to act as trustee for the stock-owned university.

While such an act is not uncommon in the countries, it is unprecedented in the annals of European universities. The organ of Austrian socialists, the Arbeiter-Zeitung, calls this act "undignified and dangerous."

Simultaneously, it is reported that private capitalists are showing an interest in the state-owned theaters, the museums, high schools and other public institutions. Hitherto, most of these have been operated at a loss. But it has been the first duty of the state to cover that loss. Now, financiers and manufacturers talk of making "paying propositions" of Europe's cultural institutions.

They have already made vast inroads into the industries and public utilities formerly controlled by the state. In Germany, Stinnes is maneuvering to acquire the state railroads.

Bosel, the man who has purchased a share in the control of the University of Vienna, is a young man who used to operate a garment factory before the war. He secured government contracts for military uniforms, and grew rich. He bought a bank, then a newspaper, then a factory. Today, he rivals Stinnes as a financial power on the continent. He is 32 years old, and his possessions extend from the coal mines of Silesia to the money-changing houses of the Balkans.

Austrian labor is indignant at the delivery of the university, with all its traditions, to the tender mercies of an upstart speculator. Viennese citizens are asking whether this is what is meant by the League of Nations' relief for Austria.

It is but an episode. But it is regarded as another proof that the league is more interested in restoring "safe and sane" capitalism in Europe than in reviving trade and industry in the interest of all classes of the population.

Karolyi Memoirs Banned as Red by Hungarian Rulers

(By The Federated Press)

BUDAPEST.—The Hungarian government has suppressed the recently published memoirs of Count Michael Karolyi, president of the first Magyar republic. Karolyi's book, which is the first of three contemplated volumes, is an indictment of the venerable Austro-Hungarian aristocracy. Karolyi himself belongs to one of the foremost families of the aristocratic caste. But Karolyi's sympathy with the cause of revolutionary labor have led him far from the path of the hierarchy of landlords. His book is a frank confession of the failure of the class to which Karolyi was born. Its suppression in Hungary will doubtless increase its circulation in countries unvisited by white terrorism.

Banks Bar News of Clerks' Frolic in Official Sheet

Employees of Chicago banks, members of the Bank Employees' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have been prevented from advertising or giving any other publicity to their social affairs in the columns of The American Banker, official organ of the American Institute of Banking, according to J. Shafir, secretary of the union.

The reason assigned for the censorship by officials of the company is that the union policy is opposed to that of the Institute and its publication.

Wants It Weekly.

To The DAILY WORKER: I would like to have "A Week" issued weekly. For what is a magazine section without this famous weekly? It could be printed much better in magazine form than it would be in the daily, and the installments prolonged.—Louis Levin, Chicago.

Klan Loses in W. Va. Town

MONTGOMERY, W. Va.—Defeat of Mayor Hooper and election of the Democratic ticket for the first time in years is attributed to an anti-Klan alliance, by the McDowell Times. The negro vote was an important factor.

The Land for the Li

United States Government on Trial in Borah Hearing for Recognition of Soviet Russia

By JAY LOVESTONE.

WASHINGTON.—The United States Government is now on trial in the Senate hearings on the Borah resolution for the recognition of Soviet Russia.

Listening to the testimony of the witnesses, analyzing the methods pursued by the sub-committee, and above all examining the pivotal point of the whole survey, one is compelled by the very weight of the evidence to conclude that this is a class investigation.

On this Committee are represented the various layers of our present ruling class. There is Senator Pepper, of Pennsylvania, who speaks for the powerful railroad and coal interests of the Keystone State, the he usually manages to hide his invaluable services behind a dense smoke screen of the pompous, of the thinnest juridical sophistries.

There is Senator Swanson, of Virginia, who personifies that hybrid combination of the new Southern land baron and the rising anti-union Southern coal magnate.

There is Senator Borah, of Wisconsin, there is crystallized that renegade type of petty bourgeois progressive spokesman, who prefers the whole cake of the big capitalists with all the fifth of the stray crumbs of the small fry owners struggling to hold their own between the rising capitalist industrialism and atrophying small scale agriculture.

Finally Senator Borah, of Idaho, the Chairman of the Committee, speaks, and in a rather effective, clear cut voice, for the small owners, for the middle class vised in between the devouring jaw of big capitalism and the ever-more threatening jaw of the exploited, dispossessed working and farming masses.

Private Property the Issue

Property, capitalist private property, is the central point of the whole investigation. Whatever information or misinformation that is given about Soviet Russia which, in the opinion of the senators, is conducive to the perpetuation of our present capitalist system of the exploitation of the workers, is judged by all the committee members to be a point in favor of the Soviet Republic.

Now only defender of the Soviet Government on the Committee, Senator Borah, plays as his trump card the facts arising out of the conditions which prevail because Soviet Russia to adopt policies which he can show as not hostile to the system of capitalist private property.

Hence, the difficult position in which Senator Borah finds himself surrounded on the spokesmen of the bigest capitalist interests.

United States Is On Trial

Under these circumstances it is obvious that the decisions of this Committee and the opinion of these decisions by the Senate, will be largely determined by the economic class interests of the capitalist dominating the Government.

The United States Government is on trial in the whole Russian question. It is openly appearing as the centralized defense agency of the capitalist private property interests the world over. The workers and farmers of America will judge it in its true role.

Kelly Not So Selfish

Robert E. Kelly, of the eastern European division of the state department, who is representing Secretary Hughes in the fight against recognition of Soviet Russia before the senate foreign relations' subcommittee, had a peculiar theory as to why England had resumed trade relations with Russia, when quizzed by Senator Borah.

"England recognized Russia because she was selfish and wanted trade," elucidated the state department's expert.

Nine Countries Recognize Russia

Nine countries have recognized the Russian government and six others have established trade relations, Kelly admitted. But, the anti-soviet plank hitter pleaded, in response to a leading question by Senator Pepper, five of the nine recognized Russia only to save their own independence and Germany, because of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. Borah forced Kelly to concede that no country had withdrawn recognition, once granted.

Kelly opened his argument by reading from Trotsky's speech to the Tenth Congress of the All-Russian Soviets the statement that:

"Soviet boundary is front line beyond which no counter-revolution can go."

What this attempted to prove was not made clear. He also read a letter to Claude McKay, regarding work among negroes. Senator Borah countered by proving that McKay had never used the letter here. Kelly then read portions of speeches by Zinoviev, Radek, Bukarin, Skablov and the Red International of Labor Unions greeting the Industrial Workers of the World and the California Seamen's strike and the Comintern proclamation on the Verovsky murder.

Shudders at Workers' Hopes

Russian hopes for world soviet republics were voiced in extracts which Kelly read from the Federated Soviet constitution regarding the division of the world into imperialistic and proletarian camps. This was emphasized by the state department's representative as showing a policy from which the American government should shrink.

Is Going to Russia

Borah pressed the witness repeatedly to prove his assertions as to the responsibility of the Communist Party of Russia for the government and for the Third International. He pointed, for example, to the statements contained in policy toward Italy issued by the Russian government and the Third International, and to the development of the new economic policy against the resistance of Zinoviev, and asked how the department reconciled these historic facts with his theory.

court is not so omnipotent as in America. Appeals can be taken from the Soviet Supreme Court to the Central Executive Union of Soviets, consisting of 371 delegates elected at National Soviet Congress and functioning between the latter's sessions.

Borah made the point the Kelly simply proved supreme court responsible to legislative executive body. Borah forced Kelly to admit that in the United States it is the same as appeals to congress against Supreme Court Decisions. Pepper insisted Kelly by claiming that the Communist Party is the only legal party, therefore, communist party believes supreme court case is still good.

Lectures on Communist History

A. W. Clayton, next State Department witness, described history of the first, second and third Internationals, and gave the development of the American communist movement from expulsion of 40,000 members of Socialist Party. Answering Borah regarding difference in American party's principles before and after affiliation with the International he said the American party subsequently advocated force and violence. He said the American party was driven underground and subjected to raids and deportations but he would not give Borah any figures of the numbers convicted and deported.

Clayton read from Secretary of Labor Wilson's deportation ruling and asserted that all courts and state departments since have decided against communists and the Soviet government. The statement ignored the fact that Superior Court Judge Anderson of Massachusetts ruled that membership in the communist party was not ground for deportation.

Post's Book Put in Record

Borah compelled Clayton to admit that Ludwig Martens had not been sent from the country because of any anti-government activities on his part. During the afternoon session Borah inserted sections of Louis F. Post's book on the "Deportations' delirium of 1920," proving that Martens was not deported because of his activities.

Borah forced Clayton to admit that force and violence literature and propagandists in this country existed twenty years before the establishment of the Comintern. Clayton continued reading documents and minutes of the Comintern about organization of the Workers Party and the struggle in the party regarding the same. Followed exact method of Michigan prosecution. Swanson occasionally interrupted Clayton with request to insert in record the names of the Comintern officials giving these instructions who are also soviet officials.

* * *

CALL HUGHES' BLUFF.

By LAURENCE TODD

(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of State Hughes' bluff was called, on the opening day of Senator Borah's subcommittee investigation into reasons why the American government refuses to recognize Russia, and Hughes' reply was a suggestion of "confidential" information to be given to the senators "in executive session." He declined to submit it to prove to the American people that the Soviet government is conducting a campaign of propaganda in this country. Hughes sent a letter to the committee, together with a package of photostatic copies of alleged translations of Russian communications, which were read to the senate by Senator Borah. Young, chief of the division of Near Eastern affairs in the department.

Can't Read Russian.

But when Young admitted that he could not read Russian, the letter was shelved, and E. F. Kelly, an interpreter attached to the state department, was called to take his place. During the first day's session offered in evidence mainly of these Russian statements, the substance of which was disclosed by Senator Lodge's speech some days ago.

The argument of the department was that the Russian Communist Party controls the Russian government, and that it also controls the Third International. If the Third International should be found to have expended money for revolutionary propaganda, it assumed, this would be equally the act of the party and of the government.

Senator Borah asked the witness point-blank, whether he would present proof that the Russian government furnished any money for the foreign revolutionary propaganda and received the reply that there was no such evidence "made public," but that "we shall be able to communicate in confidence, in executive session" some evidence of such payments of Russian government funds. Borah answered that he, for one, did not want any evidence given in confidence. He saw no reason for secrecy, especially after the witness conceded that nobody's life would be imperilled if the testimony were made public.

Forgets About Forged Document

It was evident immediately that Hughes had dropped the use of the forged Zinoviev document dealing with the "red flag on the White House." Moreover, it was clear that the State Department officials would not want Borah to bring it up. Back of the witness sat Wm. J. Burns, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of Justice, with J. E. Hoover, manager of the Palmer "red raids," sponsors of the Zinoviev document. Across the room were seated Samuel Gompers and his editorial secretary, Chester M. Wright, while the public admitted to the public was divided between reactionaries and liberals, crowding to hear the State Department's revelations.

Borah pressed the witness repeatedly to prove his assertions as to the responsibility of the Communist Party of Russia for the government and for the Third International. He pointed, for example, to the statements contained in policy toward Italy issued by the Russian government and the Third International, and to the development of the new economic policy against the resistance of Zinoviev, and asked how the department reconciled these historic facts with his theory.

Postal Clerks for International.

VIENNA.—The National Federation of Postoffice Clerks of the United States has recently applied for admission into the International of the Postoffice and Telegraph Employes.

Work Daily for "The Daily"

Charlie Schwab in the Ruhr Thinks Perhaps He'll Solve Europe's Tangle

ESSEN.—Charles M. Schwab, American capitalist, arrived today reportedly for the purpose of negotiating with Ruhr industrialists. Schwab refused to disclose the purpose of his visit to Europe but it was merely for the purpose of informing himself on conditions here.

Miners' Unions! Order Bundles of the Daily Worker Now and Get Daily News of Convention

The miners' convention is now on! Our Staff Correspondent is ending the big news over the wire to the DAILY WORKER.

Every miners' local in the United States should keep in touch with developments at this convention. The capitalist press will not give the facts. It never does. The DAILY WORKER will.

Order your bundles of Daily Workers today. Write or wire to the Business Manager, The DAILY WORKER, 1640 N. Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Workers of Brooklyn!

Buy Your DAILY WORKER and other literature at the WORKERS' HALL, 1844 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.

GREETINGS.

The ARMENIAN BRANCH of the Workers Party, at Whitinsville, Mass., hail the advent of a Daily Paper for the American Workers.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL will speak on the BRITISH LABOR PARTY, THURSDAY NIGHT, JAN. 24TH, 8 P. M., at Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boul. Auspices Maplewood Branch, Young Workers League.

...D MR. GARNER ...LL GARNER ALL ...EARY WORKERS

...ffers Vaulted Refuge ...rom Workaday World

BY FREDERICK KUH
(Correspondent of the Federated Press)

...W YORK—Oh death, where is ...sting-a-ling, as Sullivan ...ted to Gilbert.

...Mausoleum Company of ..., eager to take the sting-a- ...out of death at so many dollars ...sting, is now advertising the ...new Mausoleum, which ...pes to take it from Frederic Alson ..., general manager and chief ...ect of this mausoleum business ... a thing of beauty and a joy for ... years, depending on your lease. ...Alson Garner, as I also gather ...m his prospectus, makes dying a ...ket. He has just opened the Fair- ...view Mausolum, his advertisements ...m me, and he offers his silent ...tants all the comforts of home ...n entitles his prospectus, "Good ...ghness! Why the Mausoleum Will ...peal to You."

Come, come, Garner, old top, why ...ek for further reasons? Haven't ...e mah jong government at Wash- ...ington? Isn't the Ku Klux still ...ffest and in nightsh's? Aren't we ...still the only nation in the western ...misphere without a child labor ...w? Who needs A'son Garner to ...ll us why a mausoleum looks al- ...ring?

Entombment at Garner's place, he ...ells us, "is as sentimental as a ...churchyard." If you have tears, ...epare to shed them at Garner's ...ese pathetic mausoleums. Typical ...mausoleum once. Is the tenor of ...Garner's argument, and you will use ...no other.

"The Fairview Mausoleum provides ...place where families and friends ...ay be side by side in a snow-white ...compartment." Better, I grant you, ...than East Side tenements where ...families lie side by side in coal- ...black apartments.

"High and dry above the ground," ...am quoting from Garner's full-page ...ad in the Times. But aren't there ...enough folks left high and dry out- ...side of Garner's mausoleum? Ask ...H. Dubb. He knows.

"This mausoleum," says Garner, ...anxious to speed us on our way, "is ...non-sectarian, and is open to all ...creeds and religions." Even the satir- ...ical Garner smiling at American ...democracy! I half suspect him, the ...knave, I agree. If Abe Wisehart can be ...buried next to Reginald Van Rens- ...selaer, what more can democracy ...give?

A holiday at Monte Carlo or a ...vacation among the elite suburbs of ...the Adirondacks is a hardship to ...those who the Garner mausoleum ...offers you and your dear de- ...parted ones, cash on delivery, a pri- ...vate room, section or crypt in the ...million dollar mausoleum now near- ...ing completion. The old ballad of ...how you'll get pie in the sky bye ...and bye is superannuated.

Burial at Garner's place, he as- ...serts, "typifies death in the hope of ...resurrection." But who wants to be ...resurrected from Garner's vale of ...tears in order to return to this ditto ...of tears?

Oh, Garner

W. C. Left Wing Say Officers Use Corruption Funds

NEW YORK CITY.—The nomination conference of the Workmen's Circle will take place on February 24, in New York City. This means that the elections are approaching in the organization, and the reactionaries are already busy organizing their forces and setting the whole machinery of the organization in motion, using every trick they know, in order to fight the left element in the organization and to win the elections for the executive committee. The machine is afraid of the hold that Communist ideas have on the rank and file of the Workmen's Circle. The machine is spending a considerable amount of money in circularizing and propagandizing the membership. If this money comes from the treasury of the Workmen's Circle, there is a crime being committed. The reactionary machine is trying to alarm the membership with the cry that the lefts want to capture the Workmen's Circle for their private interests. The present executive is even going so far as to brand the expulsion of the most active members of the organization because they are members or adherents of the Committee of Action of the left wing.

NIKOLAI LENIN

His Life and Work, by Gregory Zinoviev 25 cents

LENIN

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Workers Party of America

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COAL MINERS! Talk To Your Convention Thru Daily Worker

Coal Miners! Your convention is on at Indianapolis, Ind. It will be responsive to your needs if you will talk to it, talk to it in loud and emphatic tones.

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Every day THE DAILY WORKER goes to the convention at Tomlinson Hall, at Indianapolis. The miners' delegates are reading it, from first page, first column, to last page, last column.

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One of the big things you are interested in is unemployment. If you don't work there is no pay envelope. If you don't work, there is nothing with which to pay the landlord, the grocer, with which to buy the things your family needs. How do you get along? How do you make both ends meet? What do you demand?

Tell it to the delegates at Indianapolis. Tell it to your highly paid officials, whose salaries go on the whole year around.

Write about all the other great problems confronting the coal miners of this country. Your letters will be published in THE DAILY WORKER and read by the delegates at your convention at Indianapolis. Write to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Workers Decide They Can Get No Justice in New York Courts

By FREDERICK KUH
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—The next time a hundredpercenter tells you that American courts dispense impartial justice, give him this case to chew on:

Mrs. Julia Lutkits is a widow, living in a $12-a-month flat in this city, together with her four children. In an accident a year ago, one of the Lutkits children received injuries so grave that they resulted in the amputation of his leg. Mrs. Lutkits has been attempting to obtain an early trial of her $30,000 damage suit against the Second Avenue Railroad Co.

Thru its receiver, Charles E. Chalmers, the company objected to any speeding-up of the trial. Mrs. Lutkits states that she has been constrained to abandon her work—she was earning $15 a week as dressmaker—and has exhausted her savings in caring for her crippled son. The company, gentlemenanly to the last, argued that these facts do not constitute "exceptional circumstances" which make an immediate trial essential.

Testimony of doctors was submitted, affirming that the reason why her son's wounds do not heal properly is the boy's impaired health. The physicians added that "were he sent to the country where he could get better attention, he would probably regain his health."

Statements of Mrs. Susan White Belden, social investigator, were to the effect that Mrs. Lutkits is unable to work because of her son's condition. The investigator mentions that the other children and Mrs. Lutkits herself are weak and anemic.

With due solemnity, the appellate division, New York Supreme Court, Justice Wagner presiding, decided in favor of the company. Mrs. Lutkits's attempts to secure a rapid trial are defeated and a year or more may elapse before the case is heard.

Here is another case

Tenants in this city and state were told "where to get off" by Supreme Court Justice Wasservogel, who ruled Jan. 18 that residents who moved into their present homes "Ere June 1, 1923, can not avail themselves of the protection afforded by the emergency rent laws. Wasservogel's judgment in favor of the landlords affects thousands of tenants thruout this state, who are already hard pressed to make the steep rent grade.

Assemblyman Samuel I. Roseman declared that he would lose no time in introducing a bill in the state legislature to offset the ruling of Justice Wasservogel.

Translated from the German, Wasservogel means water bird. To which the echo calls Wotta bird!

Chicago Unionist Says Lenin Death Is Blow to World

"All the progressive and class conscious members of the machinists' union are mourning the death of Nicolai Lenin," said Julius N Uhlmann, business agent for the Chicago District of the International Association of Machinists.

"I hope the DAILY WORKER will extend our condolences to the Russian workers who have been reprieved of the services of the most brilliant political leader in Europe.

"Lenin was not only a man of the highest ideals but he had the rare experience of seeing his ideals realized in the Russian Workers' Republic. His work will go on but he was still needed and his loss is a severe blow not only to the Russian but the workers of the world.

"It was particularly tragic that he should have passed away at the moment when the British labor movement was coming into power, at least in modified form."

The International Association of Machinists was one of the first American labor organizations to come out for the recognition of the Russian government.

Christian Madsen of the Chicago painters' union expressed keen regret at the Russian Premier's death. Madsen took an active part on the floor at the Portland convention in the fight to win a resolution endorsing resumption of trade relations with Russia from that body. He was the only Chicago delegate to oppose the Gompers policy on this issue.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Much Youth Stuff In F. S. R. Film, Film.

The next motion picture to be toured by the Friends of the Soviet Union (International Workers' Aid) will contain a mass of material of special interest to young workers, according to William F. Kruse, who made the pictures in Russia. The youth of Russia are the most inspiring element of all in that country and their doings will permeate the entire film.

Among the special subjects covered are the Youth Demonstrations in the Red Square, Sept. 1st (International Youth Day); the youth frolic at the opening of the Foreign Section of the Agricultural Exposition, the dedication of a banner to the German Youth in the Kazag University, where Lenin attended; various student meetings, factory schools, and the self-governing self-supporting young folks in the Children's communes.

Youth organizations affiliated with F. S. R. locals should urge their locals to make immediate application to the National Office of the Friends of Soviet Russia at 32 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. for a date for this film. It will be ready for showing from March 1st on.

Debate Government Slaves?

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Rumors that wages of government employes will be deflated in the course of President Coolidge's "economy program" are worrying thousands of bureau clerks who are having trouble making both ends meet on their present stipends.

Rumors to this effect have been more rife since the President's address to the thousand federal executive officers who make up the business organization of the government, in which he stressed the need of reducing expenditures.

The pessimists point to the President's reference to the "general easing of conditions" as indicating that he is thinking of the unemployment period into which the country is now entering and which is calculated, business men say, to lower wage costs.

Yanson Goes to Rome.

MOSCOW.—M. Yanson, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Far Eastern Republic, who is holding an important government post in Russia, has been delegated to Rome for the negotations going on between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Italy anent the conclusion of a commercial treaty.

Japs Are Interested.

MOSCOW.—Mr. Matsuda, who has arrived here as representative of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and a number of Japanese business firms, states that much interest is being evinced on the part of Japanese industrialists for concessions in the Russian Far East, chiefly forestry, fishing and mining concessions.

Mandolinists of Workmen's Circle Defy Bureaucrats

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY.—The mandolin orchestra of the Workmen's Circle in New York has made a little revolt of its own against the politicians of the machine of the organization, by refusing to play on Friday, January 19, at the campaign concert in Manhattan Temple, altho they were listed on the program.

The mandolin players have been fighting courageously for the last two years against the clique of leaders of the Workmen's Circle (Arbeiter Ring).

For one thing, they insist on playing at affairs arranged by Communists in spite of orders to the contrary. The mandolin orchestra cannot be browbeaten into submission by the Forward gang of Socialists which tries to dominate the Workmen's Circle.

VETERAN GETS FIRST COPY OF 'THE DAILY' AT BOSTON MEETING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass.—The first copy of THE DAILY WORKER in Boston was sold to John Francis Mullen for $11 and presented by him to Jacob Pask, eighty-year-old Communist of this city. This pleasing incident took place at the meeting called by the English Workers Party branches of Boston at New International Hall, to greet THE DAILY WORKER and express as a surprise to the assembly, who, however, recognized the appropriateness of the tribute.

At a time when most men are preparing for their grave, Comrade Pask is one of the most ardent workers for THE DAILY WORKER and an active propagandist for Communism. He responded with tears in his eyes pledging his wholehearted support for the DAILY and calling upon the comrades to contribute freely.

H. M. Wicks, who is lecturing in this district, was the speaker of the evening, outlining the part destined to be played by the DAILY WORKER in the American labor struggle. Speeches from the floor, that were really spontaneous, a musical program, and the singing of the Red Flag and The International marked a meeting that showed a fine enthusiasm and augurs well for the success of THE DAILY WORKER in this district. The sum of $53.85 was realized on the sale of the paper. H. J Canter was chairman.

English Railways Now 17 per Cent of Normal Service

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—The railway companies have reaffirmed their determination to meet with the striking engineers and firemen only on the basis of proposals made before the walkout.

This reply was made to a communication from the Society of Engineers and Firemen expressing its willingness to confer with the companies at any time in an effort to secure an adjustment.

This attitude of the railway companies is said to be based on the belief that the strike being a source of embarrassment to the new Labor Party ministry, the government will bring pressure to bear upon the strikers.

Charges that violence is being reported to by the strikers is made by the railway companies. They claim that a train was stoned near Northampton yesterday and that at Glasgow a train crashed thru some wooden obstruction. The charges have so far not been proved.

Passenger service is said to be about 17 per cent of normal.

NELSON SPEAKS FOR AMALGAMATED LOCAL 39 ON A. F. OF L. PROGRAM

The fifth Open Forum conducted by Local No. 39 Amalgamated Clothing Workers will be held Friday evening, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock, at the Ashland Auditorium, room 237.

The lecturer at the meeting will be Alderman Oscar Nelson, who will speak on the American Federation of Labor and its program.

An interesting lecture and discussion is promised. All members of the Amalgamated are invited to come.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Iury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all stuff to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROMETEUS

"Looking Up" Would Be a Good Title for a fine film which I saw recently that will soon be released. I do not mean that would mean only the picture. It is a love story, but it is also a story with a fine, clear social background. Movie titles, like newspaper headlines, are written to catch the eye, and, as in the case of "Looking Up," the title now headlines needs any essential connection with the contents of the story, so don't let that fool you. "Looking Up," means you away from this picture.

The story shows the keenest insight into the human and social business of the life of the workers, in this case of the harbor boatmen. The scene is a tiny coast wise lumber shipping town,—the here (Monty Blue), an ordinary, lovable, work-a-day tugboat captain, idolized by the sailor's engineer and the stepping young mate who make up the crew of the toughest "Mother's Darling" on sight, in fair weather or foul, the tiny tug is ready to pull much larger craft over the treacherous bar which all day blocks the harbor. And day after day the harbor bell tolls the death of one or more of the unseeming ones that the bar sees.

The young captain and his mate get married on the same day. The mate is drowned shortly after. According to the most movie hoakum a terrific storm would be used to remove him. Not so here. A bright clear day, but a rolling and a heaver on the afterdeck, the heavy line catches somewhere forward, the mate jerked and whirled, the line suddenly loosens, overboard, stunned by the propeller, and he never comes up. The same restraint characterizes the whole picture. The characters are human and they go along in a blundering, muddling, undecisive way just like real folks do.

The cap'n has a tough job to break the news to the mate's widow. But, like a true product of the sea, she takes the blow with fine courage. The acting of her part here and thru the whole play is a treat.

The death of the mate frightens the cap'y wife more than it procrastes the widow. The young wife first seeks to make him leave the sea entirely. But he knows nothing else, how could he earn their living? So they compromise with his promise never to go across the bar when there is any danger.

Her acceptance of this promise shows how utterly ignorant she is of work—of all work—the girl realizes. As soon ask a fireman to promise never to shovel coal, a G-11 blacksmith or a structural ironworker never to go above the second story. The cap'n continues his work in fair weather and foul, and every time he tackles a dangerous job he telephones his wife that he is detained on some harmless pretext. It is called a "loving lie" to keep her from worry.

The denouement comes in sharp tragedy. A child is expected at the cap'n's home. Nervous and fearful over the impending event, the wife makes her husband promise under any circumstances to leave the bar, she would die of fright if she awoke and found him gone. Enter the superstitious sailor. He knows he can save a ship caught on the bar. The man refuses to leave his house. The super visits Hattery and "You must be captain cap'n on the Coast." It falls flat. He cracks the economic whip, "If you don't go, it means your job." His job is cherished, but the human appeal is irresistible. "If a hundred lives are lost on the bar it will be your fault," and he quit. Many women and children are among them. Suppose it were your wife—and she drowned—because some captain had quit." A woman neighbor is hastily telephoned for and he goes.

The wife wakes, finds her man gone, and rushes out into the storm to seek him. Her child is born dead and her own life is barely saved. The fine, tragic irony of it, the very careful of her, the disappointment of an empty cradle is extremely hard for a woman to "see." And the village gossips get to work on the captain's friendship for his mate's widow and child.

It comes out all right in the end, to the tune of deaths and storms, a ship broken on the reef and a village wholly saved. Story, direction, photography, and acting—all of the kind that can make the movies the most important medium of mass expression yet known to mankind. Labor theaters should not fail to book the film, labor audiences should demand it, and the workers generally support it wherever it is shown.

not credited

Swedish Explorer in Moscow.

MOSCOW.—George Chicherin, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, has received the famous Swedish traveler and explorer, Sven Hedin, who arrived here, coming from Peking. Mr. Hedin had come to Peking after visiting Tibet and South America and a good part of China; then, on his way to Russia, he crossed the whole of Mongolia, up to Verkhnedinsk, in Siberia, travelling in a motor car.

Representation in Soviet Union.

MOSCOW.—On the basis of the latest census in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the number of delegates upon the pending second All-Union Congress of Soviets representing each component part of the Union is as follows: the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, 1,058; the Ukrainian S. S. R., 293; the Byelorussian S. S. R., 91; the Transcaucasian Federation of S. S. Republics, 61 delegates.

The Moscow Election.

MOSCOW.—The final results of the election to the Moscow Soviet show that 1,338 Communists, 225 non-party workers, 3 Communist sympathizers and 1 Menshevik were elected.

GERMAN RULERS STICK KNIFE INTO EIGHT-HOUR DAY

54-Hour Week Ordered for Federal Employes

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(Chicago Daily News Foreign Staff Correspondent)

BERLIN.—The eight-hour day, which has been tenaciously clung to by the workers of Germany as the most positive achievement of the revolution of 1918, has practically gone by the board. Notice has been served by the federal government that all government officials must work 54 hours a week.

In the Ruhr valley it has been agreed to lengthen time for underground miners from seven to eight hours, while miners working above hours, while miners working above ground are to work nine hours hereafter. It is agreed that in principle the eight-hour day shall be adhered to, and this is to represent only a temporary arrangement, but workers are exceedingly skeptical of this point.

The ministry of labor has issued a decree in accordance with the extraordinary powers given the government by parliament, by which the eight-hour day is still maintained "in principle," but exceptions may be made "whenever public interest makes this desirable." This is but a veiled way of practically throwing the eight-hour day into the discard.

10 Cents an Hour Wage.

BERLIN.—Now that Germany has gone back to a gold mark basis, it is becoming evident how underpaid the German worker is. The average wage of a full-time worker (and he is rather the exception) is 40 to 50 pfennigs, or 10 to 12½ cents an hour.

Also, there is a growing tendency to widen the gulf between skilled and unskilled workers, and between men and women and young persons.

The government is proceeding on the theory that low wages will mean the economic salvation of the country. The ministry of labor contends that a rate which is from 65 to 80% lower than the prewar wage is about the right standard today.

This position of the government is being fought by the unions. But as the treasuries of the workers' organizations are depleted, they can do little more than make a verbal protest.

Bok Learns Something.

"What do you mean by 'propaganda,'" asked Edward W. Bok of Senator Reed during the investigation of Bok's alleged peace activities in connection with his now famous peace plan.

"If you don't know, you have no business regulating the affairs of the world," retorted Senator Reed.

Bok Keeps His Secret

WASHINGTON.—The Senate investigation of the Bok Peace Award came to an abrupt halt today when Edward W. Bok refused to tell the committee the size of a fund he said he had established to advertise his $100,000 peace plan.

Your Daily has the goods.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Your Union Meeting

Every item listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head one time each week free of charge for the first month, afterwards one rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Bi-monthly meetings — $5 a year; one line published two times a month, each additional line 15c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

FOURTH THURSDAY, Jan. 24th

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Joint Executive Board, 333 W. 63rd St.
276	Bathers, 2042 S. 52nd St.
705	Bakers, 180 W. Washington. 4:45 p. m.
42	Barber Makers, 756a and Drexel.
485	Barber Makers, 1900 S. Halsted Ave.
444	Bookbinders, 1709 S. 52nd St.
134	Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington.
564	Brewery Workers, 1900 S. Halsted. 4 p. m.
4	Brick and Clay, Laporte and Berry.
306	Brick and Clay, Chicago Heights.
241	Brick and Clay, Michigan City, Ind.
63	Bridge and R. I., 180 W. Washington.
43	Carpenters, 2311 S. Ashland Ave.
62	Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
54	Carpenters, 1444 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chi., 11627 Michigan Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
2506	Carpenters, 4349 S. Halsted St.
1506	Carpenters, 2400 W. Washington St.
15126	Commission Merchant Helpers, 190 W. Lake.
465	Cooks, 166 W. Washington St.
450	Electrical, 1647 Ogden Ave.
790	Electrical, E. R., 6434 S. Wentworth Ave.
794	Electrical, M., 71st and Cottage Grove
134	Engineers, 9231 Houston Ave.
566	Engineers, Morrison Hotel.
536	Engineers and Engineering, 9118 Commercial Ave.
59	Firemen and Engineers, 4651 Wentworth Ave. 7:30 p. m.
715	Firemen and Engineers, Ogden and Taylor.
53	Garment Workers, 215 S. Ashland Ave. 8 p. m.
18	Garment Workers, 1313 W 14th Pl.
17918	Gas House Workers, 180 W. Wash.
24	Glass Workers, 2040 W. North Ave.
5	Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
225	Hod Carriers, Masons and Plaster Tenders, 1
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
1	Machinists, Roosland, 11461 Michigan.
1426	Machinists, R. R., 113 S. Ashland Ave.
472	Maint. of Way, 318 W. 43d St.
12754	Office Employes Assn., 4-6 W. Washington. 8:30 p. m.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
571	Pattern Makers, Hoff's Hall, Chicago Heights.
366	Plasterers, Sedgwick and Blackhawk.
197	Plumbers, 14 W. Randolph St.
561	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
1063	Railway Clerks, 1417 S. Ky. Park.
964	Railway Clerks, 4230 So. Park Ave.
1	Railway Clerks, 1 W. 64 St. P. R. Rp/ 2763 W. North Ave.
434	Railroad Trainmen, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
110	Sheet Metal, Ogden and Taylor.
73	Steam Fitters, 1340 S. Canal Ave.
121	Switchmen, Ogden and Taylor Sts.
110	Teamsters, 3146 Ogden Ave.
113	Upholsterers, Ogden and Taylor Sts.
15793	Waitresses (Misc.), 113 S. Ashland Ave.
17616	Warehouse Employes, 166 W. Wash.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Or for any local union and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rate is only $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting.

Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

LENIN MEMORIAL

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GREETINGS FROM A GATHERING OF NEW YORK COMRADES To THE DAILY PAPER OF THE AMERICAN WORKING CLASS.

H. Appel, R. Schneider, S. Schweitzer, A. Konich, W. Shaffer, S. Lehman, H. Lehman, B. Marrow, M. Engler, D. Reichenson, S. Cooperman, B. Blank.

COMPANY UNION IN RHODE ISLAND PUT ON SHELF

Schemes of Crompton Company Defeated

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ARCTIC, R. I.—"Industrial democracy" as interpreted by employers has met decisive defeat at the hands of unionism in the village of Crompton, near here. The Crompton Company, manufacturers of velvets and corduroys, employing about eleven hundred workers, after a year of running fight with the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America lasting six months, has given up its attempt to establish the company union in its mills.

John Leach, a professional promoter of the scheme which embodies a sort of replica on a shop scale of the federal government of the United States, who has been on the payroll of the Crompton Company for about six months, has been dismissed. He had held several meetings of the employes at which he attempted to have them vote in favor of the plan, but each time he was defeated.

Late last fall a committee of workers was picked to visit certain plants said to be working under this scheme and they made a trip at the company's expense. Despite the fact that the company made much of their reports the workers again turned down the industrial democracy plan.

Local Pawtuxet Valley, Amalgamated Textile Workers, issued a series of leaflets against the scheme, the main argument being that it was nothing but a company union, which would be controlled by the bosses and their pets; that if the company really wished to deal fairly with the workers it would recognize the union. About 90 per cent of the Crompton workers are members of the local, with headquarters at Arctic.

During the past two months the Company has twice charged that workers employed in the plant were practicing sabotage. The first occasion was when a worker cut a piece of cloth, according to mill officials, and the second when a chunk of tar was found in a copper mixing kettle in the dye house.

William H. Derrick, general organizer for the Amalgamated, who is in charge in the Pawtuxet Valley, declares that the charges are utterly unfounded, and that the company is merely trying to get the workers suspicious of one another. Union members point out that the finding of the chunk of tar by the foreman before any damage was done, coupled with the fact that there is not the slightest evidence produced to show that a worker was responsible for placing it there, would tend to indicate that some over-zealous boss, had "done some detective work."

"We regret to see the Crompton Company taking the attitude of fighting its workers," said Organizer Derrick. "The Amalgamated Textile Workers is ready at any time to confer with the company and arrive at satisfactory means of adjusting everything that is of mutual concern to the firm and workers. A reasonably friendly attitude toward the workers, who are determined to maintain their own union would smooth out nine-tenths of the difficulties now confronting the management of the Crompton mills. We realize it is hard for textile manufacturers to assume such an attitude, as they have been little czars too long, but the Crompton Company officials would display good business sense in addition to humane sentiment if they would get over the old habit of thinking of themselves as feudal lords or slave owners."

Don't be a "Yes, But" supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

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What Congress Wants to Do With Foreign-Born Workers

NOTE—This is the second of a series of articles which the DAILY WORKER will publish on the laws which are now pending before Congress, directed against foreignborn workers who wish to come to this country and those in this country.

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

House Bill No. 450, introduced by Representative Philips of Butler, Pa., is more frank in its provisions for safeguarding the employing class of this country against workers of trade union or radical tendencies.

While this bill, introduced by Representative Raker, merely gives the Secretary of Labor the right to prescribe the information which the immigrant must give, Representative Philips frankly tells what the employing class desires to know about the immigrants before permission is granted to come to this country. The Philips bill makes it discretionary on the part of the Commissioner-General of Immigration as to whether any particular immigrant shall be permitted to come to this country and instructs that the Commissioner-General shall take into consideration the physical condition, the mental capacity, the moral qualifications of the applicant and also the desirability of the applicant as a resident or citizen of the United States from a social, economic and industrial viewpoint.

These have been the real reason for the avalanche of bills against the foreign-born workers. The employing class for years in Congress is saying is very much concerned about the social, economic and industrial viewpoint of immigrants who may wish to come to the United States. They want to bar all those who are in any way antagonistic to their specially privileged position and who may become part of a labor movement fighting for a higher standing of a labor movement, fighting for a higher standard of living for the workers of this country.

Under the provisions of this law, not a single European worker who believes in trade unionism, who has any radical political views, or the slightest inclination to fight against the capitalist system in any form, will get into the United States.

In other words, the employing class wants to bring to the United States only those workers who will be fit to become part of an army of docile labor that will never have the spirit to rebel against the oppression and exploitation to which these workers will be subjected.

Making Money Out of Immigration

The Philips bill in addition to what has been outlined above, has a provision for the United States to make the nice little sum of $10,000,000 annually out of immigrants workers. The bill provides that not more than 300,000 immigrants shall be permitted to enter this country each year and that each immigrant shall pay at the time of making his application for a visa the sum of $20. When the immigrant is denied permission to enter the United States, the government automatically returns 50% of the application fee, but should he come to this country, it will cost him the full $20.

Another provision of the Philips bill is that the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall "take into consideration the then industrial conditions in the United States" in determining the number of immigrants who are to be admitted in any one year. This is another clever provision making it possible for the employers to secure workers when they need them and to keep them away when they have no need for an additional labor supply. Of course, one of the times when the employers need labor badly is when there is a great strike on, such as a miners' strike, involving a half million workers.

THE MEANING OF COMMUNIST OBJECT LESSONS.

Article No. 4

The Junior Groups require in their communist education neither bulky tomes nor "pedagogic systems." Our guide book which has open our eyes to the crumbling capitalist social system. A working class teacher—and especially a communist teacher—needs one particular qualification—the power to observe and to understand what he observes. "Learn to see! Learn to hear. These are the mottoes of the leaders of the Junior Groups. And for their methods—these consist in inducing the children to express what arises in their own minds from what they themselves see and hear. Every shop window, every pedestrian on the street—rich and poor—his walk, his clothing, the men who push barrows and the men who ride in Rolls-Royces, the railroads—day coaches and pullmans—and the people who ride in them, the factories with their overseers and their workers, the barracks, soldiers and officers, the slum districts and the fashionable parts of the city—everything in life reflects the present character of the social system. Everything reflects the privileges of the possessing class and that class' statement of the bible: "In him that hath shall be given." These are all inexhaustible sources of communist teaching.

How many workers continue to go thru life with closed eyes and ears! The eyes of our children must see everything, their ears hear everything.

For example: We are walking along the street with the children. At a corner stands a beggar, perhaps—probably—a war hero, an ex-soldier, decorated with a badge of honor. The children will be astonished that this man, who fought "for God, Democracy and Country," must stand and beg for a living. We discuss with them the world war. We tell them why it was fought, and for whom. The poor "hero" must beg while the rich profiteers who were never in the trenches ride in great automobiles.

The children themselves ask a hundred questions and in discussing these things with the children they are answered. We do not give them ready made answers. We lead them to look for the causes of these various things.

There is a class feeling in all children. They all know that they suffer under the conditions of their life, and that suffices for the beginning. They are brought into the class struggle not thru any superimposed theories, thru actualities. Thus we neither "teach" them communism or ask them to learn the ready made lessons—we only lead and inspire them so that they become communists of their own accord. For children can be communists. The distribution of their paper, the "Young Comrade" among other children communist propaganda—sometimes even a militant activity.

There are instances in the Public Schools where the existence of hostile forces is brought to their observation and experience. They carry communism into the working class families. They arouse and inspire their parents. They become the leaders of their brothers and sisters. The child—far more than the adult—has force and energy enough to devote itself fully and without reservation to a cause and to agitate for it on all occasions, favorable and unfavorable alike.

The leaders of the Junior Groups are often startled and amazed by the energy and comprehension of the children. They realize the absurdity of all the old discussions of "pedagogic methods." Not only the leaders, but all of us can learn from the children.

(Watch for Article No. 5: "What, then, does communist education mean?")

SEE LEFKOWITZ HOWLING WITH ANTI-NYLANITES

Would Use Teachers' Union as Catspaw

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY.—A few days ago, Abraham Lefkowitz, the dourphy leader of the so-called American Labor Party, and delegate of Teachers' Union, Local 5, introduced a resolution in the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, condemning the efforts on the part of politicians to control the city school system, and demanding an investigation.

This is the same cry that is being raised by the Republican Party and the entire Anti-Hylan crowd. In other words Lefkowitz wishes the Teachers' Union as a catspaw for the dirty work of the politicians who demand a finger in the rich pie of patronage, who want the public schools controlled not by the Hylan people, but by themselves.

Here was an excellent opportunity to introduce the idea of the necessity for independent political action on the part of labor. The workers are vitally interested in the schools. They want their children to be properly educated. Instead of pointing out therefore, that the appointment of policy-making officials must of necessity involve politics, that the school system is but part of the machine of patronage necessary to strengthen the power of the city politicians, and that therefore the workers must establish their own political party to secure political control of the schools, Lefkowitz, a teacher of history and economics, ostensibly a profound student of the labor movement, and an advocate of independent political action, naively points out that we must protest against the use of politics in the schools. We can ascribe such tactics to but one of two causes—ignorance or insincerity.

Russia Trades With Persia.

MOSCOW.—A number of new large deals have been concluded with Persian merchants in Russian sugar and paper to be exported to Persia. The Russo-Oriental Chamber of Commerce intends to export to Persia one and a half million poods of sugar, which is 30 per cent of the prewar exports of sugar from Russia into Persia.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer.

Gompers Hears Borah Rout Foes of Soviets' Rule

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Samuel Gompers and Chester Wright, the publicity engineer of the anti-red crusades, have been attending all the Senate Foreign Relation subcommittee hearings where Senator Borah is routing the foes of Russian recognition.

Borah's demand that the State Department furnish the "confidential" information which Robert E. Kelly, its Belshevik expert says it bases part of its case on, got no applause from Mr. Gompers who also declares that he has "trustworthy" sources of information that he does not reveal.

When Senator Pepper ran to the rescue of Kelly, saying that the alleged confidential information would be handled at executive sessions of the committee Borah burst out:

"Committee can do as it pleases; I don't want secret information for myself."

Borah forced Kelly to admit that lives would be imperiled by the State Department's disclosures of the sources of such information.

One of the horrors of Sovietism which Kelly testified to was the exclusion of workers and clergymen from voting in Soviet elections. In reply, Borah declared that the Soviet Government is responsible to the peasants constituting 80 per cent of the population and cited the adoption of the new economic policy to suit the demands of the agriculturalists.

Youth Week

By HENRY GAMBLE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CHICAGO.—The YOUNG COMRADE issued by the Young Workers League of America, has declared this week Youth Week. For instance, please save the Saturday issue just out. It is a special number for children. It is a symphony of art by children, for workers' children, 10, 11, 12 and 13 years of age. One of the kids' pictures is called "Workers' Children and Who Can Best Feel and Understand the Brutality of These Exclusive Capitalist Institutions (Boss Schools)." Another shows the children! Suffering is mainly a subjective condition. If we could get the child workers to express themselves, even if in crude letters and articles, you would have some bitter human documents of brutal degradation.

We have heard too much about "educating" children. The YOUNG COMRADE is an attempt to get away from the accepted idea of merely educating the children in established dogmas, long-continued servility. A worker's child is a rebel without any education. However, the proper systematic class education of the child is a most necessary step. His conditions of life, properly interpreted, are enough to stamp him an enemy of capitalism. Education thru observation of the class struggle and life," is the slogan of the Communist Children's groups, and that is the idea behind the YOUNG COMRADE.

The only a few months in existence, the YOUNG COMRADE has leaped to a 6,000 circulation, and is growing daily. The children of the working-class have been neglected; we pay the proper attention to the trade unions, political parties; and such things are necessary. But no Communist movement can overlook the millions of kiddies brought up in environments of misery and suffering and not use this potential army of future wage slaves in the interest of their own emancipation. Then, too, a child in the hands of some capitalist teacher is a future soldier against the working class.

Workers' Die in Wreck.

ALIQUIPPA, Pa.—Three men were killed when the boiler of a locomotive on a Pittsburgh and Lake Erie passenger train exploded here today.

The dead: George Clark, engineer, of McKees Rock; Urban Kuechler, fireman, and Jame R. Meade, road foreman engineer.

He's No High Financier.

Vito Pompillo, 75, proprietor of a combination bakery-bank, will have to pay his depositors in doughnuts, he said when his bank failed. "They ought to be satisfied with the dough," he remarked.

N. Y. Waiters Denounce Lies of 'Daily Forward'

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY.—Several hundred waiters in protest demonstration filled Broadway in the New York City, in front of the newspaper building of the Jewish Socialist Forward. The waiters, this yellow sheet, or yellow sheets, to denounce the Forward for printing lying reports against the waiters in Local No. 1 of the Waiters' Union. The demonstrating waiters carried posters with inscriptions such as these: "Why does the 'Forward' print lies about the waiters' fakes?" "Who controls the 'Forward'?" "We demand justice."

The reactionary henchmen of the Forward had committed treason toward in the elections of officers for that local, and the New York Forward put the blame on the left elements, printing all kinds of lies about them. The demonstration of the waiters was a spontaneous one, growing out of the conviction of the waiters that a small clique of Forward Socialists are conspiring against them.

Amalgamation means strength!

Asquith Back of MacDonald.

LYONS, France.—"Behind MacDonald, Asquith will rule," declared Walter Newbold at a Communist convention here, presided over by Marcel Cachin.

"The old Lloyd George policy will continue," he continued, "recognition of the Soviets being merely a concession to necessity rather than a mark of respect to the Labor regime."

"The first social crisis in England will show that the Labor Party, in coalition with the Liberals, is incapable of satisfying the demands of the British proletariat."

Get guilty thru the Labor Party!

Letters to The Daily

Music's Aim.

To THE DAILY WORKER:

In reply to your query whether the statement of Ivan Liberkny's music in "A WEEK" shall be published weekly or daily, I wish to go on record in favor of not publishing it at all. Nothing is weekly or daily in Communism. The novel is printed complete bound into a nice cloth bound book and sold for $1.50 per copy. I should advise your readers to immediately buy a copy of the novel from the Literature Department of the Workers Party, by sending the price to 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill. Then the reader can read it weekly or daily, just as he likes.

Hoping that you and your readers will accept this timely suggestion.—Nicholas Dozenberg, Director Literature Department, Workers Party.

* * *

Another Fan Daily Installments

To THE DAILY WORKER: We are in favor that the novel, "A WEEK," should be published daily.—Korn Bros. Hardware Store.

* * *

Whole Family For Daily

To THE DAILY WORKER: I am for that the novel by the famous Russian writer should be printed daily. Also my whole family, who constitute a group of four readers, who daily read the DAILY WORKER and is in favor for printing it daily.—Joseph Ch. Korn.

* * *

Form a Group of Five

To THE DAILY WORKER: We a group of five readers of the DAILY WORKER, are in favor that the installments of "A WEEK" should be printed daily. The reason is that if it be printed daily the readers will more eagerly purchase the DAILY WORKER.—Signed: Jaques D. Spiegel, Alex Spiegel, David Korn, Frank Ohns and Philip Siper.

* * *

To The Daily Worker:—The Daily is well taken by all.—J. E. Snyder, Oklahoma City, Okla.

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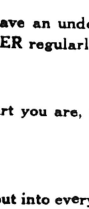

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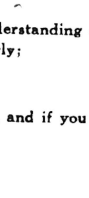

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MASS MEETING

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AND

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Imperialism's Opportunity

Are the Mexican workers and peasants, after years of struggle oftentimes bloody, to surrender their hard-won liberties to an out-right dictatorship of American capital enforced by Mexican mercenaries commended by Yankee officers?

There can be little doubt that American capital, altho its government tentatively supports the Obregon regime, welcomes the present revolt of a faction more to the right than Obregon.

American and naval forces, once anchored in the ports or encamped on the soil of "backward" nations possessing rich natural resources, have a habit of remaining for an indefinite period as witness Haiti, Santo Domingo and the Phillipines, to say nothing of Cuba, which without an army of occupation in recent years, has become merely the private property of the sugar trust and the National City Bank.

Today a fleet of cruisers and destroyers lies off Tampico, the port of the richest oil region in Mexico and one of the richest in the world. De la Huerta, the chosen leader of the Mexican capitalists and landlords, controls this section with his counter-revolutionary forces.

What will the government of Wall Street in the White House do? Will it work to increase the dissension in Mexico? A two year old child can answer the question.

The recognition of the Obregon government was a bitter pill for Wall Street to swallow and the counter-revolution was as welcome as a heavy rain to a Kansas farmer. It will not be allowed to die as long as one chance remains of its being a good excuse for pushing our southern boundary southward, to use the happy phraseology of "Black Jack" Pershing.

Great Britain is too busy at home right now to make an effective protest in case our marines should protect her oil interests in the Tampico sector so efficiently that we might forget who owned them, but international complications spring up rather easily when any great power embarks on one of these grabbing expeditions.

The American workers, if they want peace for themselves and an opportunity for the Mexican workers and peasants to work out their own salvation, must demand the withdrawal of the fleet and a renewal of the hands-off policy in Mexico that the state department has abandoned at the request of powerful oil interests.

Finally Hits Home

While the Reverend William Sunday did battle with the devil and traveled far and wide in quest of grace and dollars Satan was raising hell with "Billy's" home. There he reigned supreme. Sunday knocked the devil around numerous tabernacles in every part of the United States and when he thought he "had 'im goin'" there was the evil one holding hands with Billy's two sons in Los Angeles.

One of them patronized bootleggers, of course under old Nick's influence, until finally in an effort to put the Reverend William Sunday out of business with a broken heart, the devil induced the youngest of Billy's brood to attempt suicide.

George, another scion of the Sunday family, is a real estate agent. Now, if there is any profession in which diabolical ingenuity is used to a greater degree than in the business of fastening land plots on unsuspecting citizens, the writer of this article has to be shown. The devil had it all his own way for a long time but perseverence can even move mountains, and Billy persevered.

The result is that George Sunday, real estate shark, has decided to drop some of his vices and throw a little sawdust in his path. Accustomed to selling lots on Sunday he has changed his schedule and from now on will allow his employees to spend their Sundays as they please.

The devil is reported to be as dejected as a politician defeated for office.

The cautious manner in which, in today's Washington dispatches, President Coolidge expresses the opinion that everything may not be quite honest and above-board in the Teapot Dome affair, shows that he is not the cold and calculating creature his enemies have pictured him. It is the tender care for the feelings of men after his own heart, such as Senator Fall, that shows the real man.

The granite of New England has been softened by the oil of Oklahoma—and other

Lenin and MacDonald

Lenin, the clear-sighted leader of the workers, the founder of the Third International, the arch foe of world capitalism that the enemy is to use the parliamentary machinery of capitalism for the overthrow of its inventors must end in disillusionment and defeat of the workers, is dead. The capitalist press of the world gloats over the good fortune that is their masters.

Ramsay MacDonald, the advocate of a futile parliamentarianism, adherent of the bankrupt Second International and foe of Communism, takes his place as the head of the British Empire on the same day that Lenin dies. In the capitalist press of the world are expressions only of a benevolent neutrality for the MacDonald government.

Sir Arthur Balfour, chairman of the association of British Chambers of Commerce, England's real rulers, speaking yesterday, said:

"I am not frightened by the Labor government and so long as it is not dominated by Communists I am willing to give every support in my power." On business matters, he said the chamber's services were always at the disposal of the government.

Here is a mighty contrast. The Soviet government of Russia, headed by Lenin, has been in power for seven years, yet every capitalist government in the world is its enemy. It has had to fight, for its existence since the day it was born of the struggles of the Russian workers and peasants and hundreds and thousands of these same workers and peasants gave their lives on a dozen fronts in the struggle against the armies of world capitalism.

No sooner had the Soviets—the form of government in which the power of the masses crystallizes in revolutionary periods—led by Communists, taken over Russia then every embassy of foreign governments became a center of counter-revolution plotting. In London, the daughter of Ramsay MacDonald is welcomed to Number 10, Downing street, by the wife of Stanley Baldwin, whom MacDonald replaces.

The British press is almost unanimous in expressions of approval of McDonald's cabinet. Even the Tory papers say "it might easily have been worse."

The opportunists and the advocates of class collaboration have a ready explanation for these striking contrasts. They say that they are due to the difference in the Russian and the English method, that the English have had a long training in democracy. Like most ready explanations this one is superficial where it is not consciously hypocritical.

The capitalist class is not composed of fools. Even the it were, it could hire servants with brains to warn it of danger. The almost fatherly attitude of world capitalism toward the reformistic MacDonald government is explained only by the fact that it endangers not even an outpost of British and world capitalism.

The capitalist class and its advisors know better than do the non-Communist workers and their leaders that, no matter what pretensions it may make, no party presuming to express the interests of the workers can do anything other than destroy itself and endanger the working-class by attempting to overthrow capitalism with parliamentary government—built by the capitalists themselves—as their only instrument.

The capitalist class of Great Britain knows that while some embarrassment for their more brazen exploitation enterprises may result from the labor party government the foundations of their system and the basis of their control—their ownership of natural resources, machinery, press and financial institutions—will not be seriously threatened.

The parliamentary process is a slow one; the capitalist class itself scraps it when an emergency arises; should any measure to which British capitalism has strong objection be proposed it will sabotage by tightening up on credit, by closing of factories, by campaigns in the capitalist press, by disaffection and bribery, by the thousand and one means possessed by a class still in control of the nation's wealth of defeating any attack on their ancient privilege of robbing the masses.

The MacDonalds believe, or profess to believe, that capitalism can be tricked and cajoled into surrender. This is the basis of the position of the parties of social reform.

Lenin believed, and the events of the last seven years have proven his contention to the hilt, that capitalism will never surrender; that it will fight to the death and see civilization destroyed rather than allow the workers to come into power.

The Communist parties of the world, the parties of world revolution, organized in the Third (Communist International) alone recognize the truth of Lenin's teachings—and the words of Sir Arthur Balfour are the expression of world capitalism.

The present ruling class will tolerate any government that is not Communist; which means that they fear no attempts to establish a real government of workers and farmers from any other working class party no matter what revolutionary phraseology is juggled by the tongues of its spokesmen.

Lenin lived and died a revolutionist.

MacDonald lives—but not as a revolutionist.

The Rev. Carl D. Case, alleged love pirate, was never more popular than he is now. Why not? The world admires a good lover. Without some spice in the pulpit who would care to labor in the Lord's vineyard?

This Is a Case of Blind-folding. By Robert Minor

Sink That Peace Ship!

By JAY LOVESTONE.

If every worker and farmer would only get the chance to read the "Social Activities" page of the Washington newspapers!

What splendid propaganda these gaudy columns contain against the enemies of the city and country workers!

What hell and damnation these columns pour into the camp of the "friends of labor"!

What damaging evidence these columns array against the "dirt-farm Senators and Congressmen!

Here is a typical gem culled from the "Society Page" of the Washington Post, regarded by many as the official mouthpiece of the royal family on Capitol Hill:

"The President and Mrs. Coolidge entertained aboard the Mayflower yesterday afternoon, their guests being for the most part recruited from the Senatorial contingent. The party included Senator and Mrs. Tasker L. Oddie, Senator and Mrs. Frank B. Willis, Senator and Mrs. Arthur Capper, Senator Frederick Hale, Senator and Mrs. Edwin F. Ladd, Mrs. Mae E. Nolan, member of Congress from California; the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Mrs. Charles H. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. David S. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stearns, the Rev. and Mrs. Jason Noble Pierce and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic William Wile."

Coolidge's Flagship.

So here we have it! President Coolidge has learned something from Henry Ford. The strikebreaking Chief Executive has organized a peace ship, as it were—a ship where he signs peace with his political foes on his own terms. The Mayflower, the country's royal yacht, has become the peace ship of the Administration. On this boat the over-advertised "dirt-farmer" Senator Frazier from North Dakota has been entertained. On this boat the senior Senator Ladd from North Dakota has been twice entertained.

These tactics are pretty simple. A Senator's constituents get restless. There is danger of the Senator pretending to listen to the complaints. He soon threatens to become an insurgent. But in the eyes of the Administration pretensions are dangerous nowadays when they are popular. The President then arranges a cruise down the Potomac. The "insurgent" Senator gets an invitation from the President himself. If necessary even Mrs. Coolidge does the inviting. The "insurgent" is tamed. The "progressive" is flattered. After all, what is the Senator for if not to receive honors and be taken into "decent" company. The royal Mayflower goes down the Potomac—quite often they say even beyond the three mile limit. And down forever go the faintest progressive pretentions!

Ladd is Thru.

This is the story of the fake progressive Senator Ladd. His younger colleague Frazier has become somewhat frightened at the furor that his maiden trip on the Mayflower has brought on amongst his bankrupt farmer constituents in North Dakota. So Frazier is, for a while at least, thru with exhilarating Potomac air.

But Professor Ladd, oh well, he is different! He is an ex-professor of agriculture and therefore knows something about husbanding and raping virgin soil. Apparently the Professor Senator Ladd is convinced that his political Puritanism has been raped by his maiden Mayflower trip. Apparently he has become convinced that his constituents have already seen thru him much more than he had ever dreamt of in his worst nightmares. It would seem that Ladd knows he stands no more chance with the poor farmers whom he has fooled and betrayed. Ladd is now bent on building up new political fences with his new angels. For the poor farmers and the exploited workers the story of the complete disgraceful collapse of Senator Ladd has become a lesson.

Some Pertinent Questions.

Let the farmers of North Dakota ask some questions from the ex-Senator Ladd. Let Senator Ladd answer them and explain if he can. Otherwise let North Dakota farmers kick him into the alley.

Now, Senator Ladd, do you think that associating and hobnobbing with the worst enemies of the farmers helps the bankrupt farming masses in any way at all?

Do you think that the farmers who voted for you, the farmers whose debt increased more than a hundred per cent in the last decade, are helped by your Saturday afternoon cruises with Coolidge who has told the farmers to go shuffling for themselves?

Do you think that your peace treaty with the Wall Street Administration will be of any aid to the thousands of farmers who have deserted their farms because they could not raise enough money to pay even taxes to help finance your pleasant Mayflower trips down the Potomac on Saturday afternoons?

What business have you whom we have sent to Washington to fight for us against the big railroad interests of making merry with the reactionary Senator Hale who has voted for the Esch-Cummins railroad-bonus Act that is responsible for so much of our misery today?

What business have you dining and wining Senator Oddie who boasts of being one of the most powerful cattle kings in the land while we are paying millions in ransom to the Beef interests?

Do you call these cruises down the Potomac with Coolidge and his boss Frank W. Stearns, the millionaire textile operator and Boston banker, service to you who are in desperate want here in North Dakota?

Is that what we sent you to Washington for?

No, Senator Ladd. Perhaps you think that the blessings and the benign influence of the Reverend Jason Noble Pierce aboard the Mayflower may wipe away your sins. We who are facing disaster and ruin and hunger in North Dakota don't think so. We know you by this time. We are thru with you and thru with you for good.

We will never send you again to Washington to enjoy pleasant cruises on the Potomac with our worst enemy, President Coolidge. We have tried you, Mr. Ladd. You have been found sadly wanting—criminally negligent of our interests. The Presidential political peace ship has become the ship bearing your dead political hopes. The farmers will sink that ship and with it will go down forever the political hopes and aspirations of you Mr. Ladd and your kind, that "friend of labor" from California, Congresswoman Mae Nolan.

Finnish Socialists Betray Communists

The Social-Democratic members of the Finnish Riksdag have threatened a parliament strike if the Finnish government does not call the new elections. The new elections are necessary because all 27 Communist deputies and hundreds of leading Communists are in prison.

But the Social-Democracy is not the defender of the imprisoned Communists. It wishes the new elections only because it thinks it can capture the Communist seats. The Finnish Social-Democrats are just as responsible for the persecution of the Communists. As a proof we print a letter by a Finnish comrade who writes from prison:

"The heroic revolutionary rising of the working class of Finland in 1918, is well known to all class-conscious workers in every land. It is equally well known how the bourgeoisie came out of it victorious, establishing a most savage white terror, during the period of which, 90,000 workers of both sexes were driven to concentration camps, where about 15,000 were starved to death, and some 36,000 executed. All the labor organizations were suppressed, of course. And in this manner the demands of "civilization" were satisfied.

But the defeated working class rallied again. And in May, 1920, the representatives of the revolutionary workers gathered together to establish the "Socialist Party of Finland." By breaking up that congress the bourgeoisie demonstrated that the [illegible] still reigned. (The [illegible] delegates, of course, were allowed to organize their party as early as in 1918.) The workers replied to the action of the chief of police of Helsingfors (the instrument of reaction) by establishing the "Socialist Labor Party of Finland" in June, 1920. From that date our party has been continually under fire. The bourgeois have charged us with receiving gold from the Russian government. Their newspapers tell hair-raising stories of our alleged underground work. From the very birth of our party they have warned the ruling class of our treasonable activities. These knights of the defense-guard of bourgeois law and order have pointed us out to the state police (Schutzmas) as being plotters, who, with the help of the Red Army of Russia, are trying to convert Finland into a Russian colony. And their efforts have been in vain. Their labors have born fruit.

Hundreds of the active members of our party are languishing in prisons and penitentiaries for being true to the cause of socialism. But the fury of the bourgeoisie reached its climax on the 3rd of August, when the mass arrests of the alleged communists were carried thru. On that day all the members of the party executive, and of our parliamentary group (27), besides innumerable ordinary party members were dragged behind prison bars. All the party organs were suppressed and the printing establishments and all other property of the party confiscated. The number of arrested amounts to about 500.

According to [illegible] reports, we are to be charged with "high-treason." And the sentences will be as heavy as the laws allows. Newspapers are agitating for that end already. A paper published in the Swedish language, entitled "Nyland" writing of the arrested communists demanded: "—most of them must be hanged as a punishment for their crimes and as a warning to others. There are enough telephone-posts along the highways." Fine proof of the barbaric instincts of our bourgeoisie! They are out to uproot communism. But they will see that the day of the triumph of communism shall come. After rain comes sunshine.

One will ask, what are the social-democrats doing now the field is cleared for them? They, of course, had to change their tactics in order to retain the support of the workers. On one hand they condemn the government by bringing evidence against us, that it is false. On the 4th of August, some social-democratic leaders visited the Minister of the Interior hypocritically asking why such harsh action had been taken against the communists and on what ground. The minister replied that such action was taken because the communists are attempting to overthrow the government by force and with the aid of a foreign state. The chairman of the Social-Democratic Party, Väino Tanner answered, according to the official organ of the party: Sosialidemokraasti of August 6th: "In Sweden and England the Communists are allowed to talk freely as much as they please, but [illegible] different. [illegible] ready, with the aid of foreign power to destroy the independence of our country." That is the main charge against us. And the social-democratic leaders are testifying it. But how could they do otherwise without severing their friendly relations with the government, which pays high salaries to many of them. In the Sosialidemokraasti of August 17th, appears an appeal to the workers of this country. It bears as a heading "Leave the Communist Party." The appeal declares: "If you don't want to yield up the independence of Finland, if you don't want to be defeated in the struggle against the bourgeoisie of this country, there is at least time to denounce communist principles, to leave that (communist) party, and to return to the old Social-Democratic Party ." These few quotations shows the game being played by the social democratic leaders in the suppression of our party.

We felt somewhat encouraged when reading in the papers that comrades in Norway have boycotted a Finnish bourgeois choir on its visit to Christiania and that the Communist youth of Norway are heading the boycott-campaign against the bourgeoisie of Finland. It is a fine example of international class solidarity.

We in the prisons of barbaric Finland want to proclaim to the workers of the world, that although we are in chains behind iron bars, we are not defeated. The struggle will be carried on by those outside, whatever form it will take. In Comrade Ralph Chaplin's words: "We make a vow no tryant might shall make us bend a knee." Jailed or free we will fight for the common cause of the proletariat.

When Glory Comes

By J. O. BENTALL

New York and the rest of the world has been aroused by a piece of startling news such as comes only after the death of some neglected genius.

The news, however, is not of the genius and his work, but of the exciting fact that a rich woman rescued his dead body from the potters' field.

Johannes Sophus Jolart had labored in obscurity till he was tired of life. He had produced masterpieces of art that had made him famous as a sculptor on two continents, but his fame had brought him no reward that could be translated into bread, so that between hunger and cold he had sought death, unsuccessfully. The next worse fate that he hankered after was the poor house which he entered, successfully. Also he died there, successfully, and was buried in the potters' field, successfully.

It was when the rich lady found this out that she opened her heart and the sculptor's grave and had his body removed to a respectable grave where services were held and flowers left by the arts women who needed a thrill and a headline in the metropolitan newspapers.

Sculptors are very useful members of society. The Communists of Russia give them a free hand to work out the best that is in them. Feed the children and the artists first, is the slogan of the Bolsheviks. Feed the fat capitalists first, is the slogan of free America, and let the children die and the artists be routed out of their graves after they are dead.

RAISE THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Organization of the Unorganized
The Left Wing in the Unions
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
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PROGRESSIVE MINERS BLOCK LEWIS MACHINE

Nova Scotia Miners Issue Rocks Convention

O'GRADY TO BE BRITISH RUSS AMBASSADOR

J. H. Thomas Quits As Rail Union Secretary

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—The Labor Party ministry is now in charge of the affairs of the British Empire with Ramsay MacDonald doubling in the offices of premiers and secretary for foreign affairs.

Two cabinet appointments have occasioned surprise. One is the naming of Lord Chelmsford, former viceroy of India, as first lord of the admiralty and the other is the appointment of John Wheatley, generally considered as belonging to the left wing of the Labor Party, as minister of health. Wheatley came from the Clydeside and it is from this well-organized industrial section that the most trouble for the government is looked for. Housing is a burning question in the Scottish industrial district and with this the minister of health will deal. On the question of unemployment the minister of health will also exercise a great influence and it is this domestic matter that will first demand the attention of the Labor Party ministry.

Resignation of Cecil.

One of the first of a number of pressing foreign affairs demanding MacDonald's attention was to receive the resignation of Lord Robert Cecil as British representative on the League of Nations council.

Cecil will be succeeded by Lord Parmoor, president of the council in MacDonald's cabinet, and it is understood he and the prime minister will press vigorously for early inclusion of both Russia and Germany in the League of Nations.

Russ Recognition Up.

Other problems accumulating for MacDonald's attention are recognition of Russia, ratification of the Lausanne treaty and the Tangier convention, negotiations regarding the Mosul oil fields and the Egyptian dispute, to say nothing of the Anglo-French dispute about occupation of German territory and over reparations.

It is considered unlikely that MacDonald will be required to devote much attention to the rail strike, as tho there was no break in the deadlock today and J. Bromley, leader of the engineers and firemen, who went out Sunday midnight, said the strikers positon was stronger than ever.

O'Grady for Ambassador.

There seems to be no doubt in the public minds here that full recognition to Soviet Russia will be had as soon as the government can get thru the routine work occasioned by a change of ministries. As ambassador to Russia the name most mentioned is that of James O'Grady. He is known to be sympathetic to the Soviet Republic and is well-informed on Russian affairs having made two visits there, in 1917 and 1922. He is also the author of a book on Russia and took an active part in opposing British intervention in the internal affairs of the Soviet.

Strike Situation Serious.

The railroad strike situation continues serious. Tom Shaw, new minister of labor, has had a long con-

(Continued on page 3.)

FOSTER ASKS FLOOR IN MINERS' CONVENTION TO REFUTE SLANDERS

William Z. Foster has demanded the floor in the Indianapolis Convention of the United Mine Workers of America to answer to slanders hurled at him and the Trade Union Educational League. His telegram to William Green Secretary of the convention, was as follows:

* * * *

William Green, Secretary,
United Mine Workers of America,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Information has reached me that a resolution submitted by International Organizer Ben Williams, thru Taylor Bell local union, viciously attacking me as an enemy of the United Mine Workers of America, is now pending in the convention.

Therefore I request that I be given an opportunity to make suitable reply to the same on the floor of the convention when it is acted upon.

United Mine Workers will not condemn a union man of long standing without giving him an opportunity to defend himself. I am coming to Indianapolis for that purpose.

(Signed) William Z. Foster.

MINERS OF NOVA SCOTIA DESCRIBE LEWIS' TREASON

Claim Union Officials Aided Corporations

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The deposing of Secretary-Treasurer James B. MacLachlan and other officials of District 26 and their denunciation by John L. Lewis while they were fighting for the removal of troops from the district is one of the chief reasons why MacLachlan was convicted and sent to the penitentiary for two years, says a statement issued by Local 4529 of that district and distributed to the delegates here.

The high-handed methods used by the Lewis machine to prevent thoro consideration and favorable action on the appeal of District 26 has aroused new interest in the case and the matter is not to be allowed to drop according to Canadian delegates.

The statement follows:

Dear Brother: At the convention resolutions from District 26, (Nova Scotia) will be presented to you asking for the return of our District Charter which was revoked by the International President, and the reinstatement of the officers deposed by the International President last July 17th. The circumstances surrounding these actions of our International

(Continued on page 2)

Technical Aid To Honor Lenin.

The Chicago Branch of the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia will hold a Lenin memorial meeting, Saturday evening, Jan. 26, at the Soviet School, 1902 W. Division St. A memorial program is being arranged. There will be speakers in Russian and English. The meeting takes the place of the entertainment that was prepared for the same evening.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

THE NEW FLAG ON THE NATION'S CAPITOL

The Black Flag of the Almighty Dollar.

WILD CHARGES BEST HUGHES' AGENT COULD DO

Klieforth Couldn't Back Claims with Facts

By JAY LOVESTONE

(Staff Correspondent of The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A long and rambling soap-box speech against Russian and American Communists was the contribution that A. W. Klieforth, Secretary Hughes' witness, made to the hearings of the senate foreign relations subcommittee which is investigating propaganda.

The weakness of the speech by the anti-red expert was that he was never able to substantiate any of his assertions, when asked to make good by Senator Borah.

Offers Peepliar Alibi.

Klieforth explained that he wanted to save the committee time that might be lost by perusal of the corroborative documents the senators asked him to produce.

The state department's witness got in most of his licks before Senator Borah came in. Seeming to realize the necessity of speeding up before

(Continued on page 2.)

Endless Line of Mourners Passes Bier of Nicolai Lenin

(By Our Staff Correspondent)

MOSCOW.—In the great banqueting hall of what was once the nobles' club, rendezvous of Russia's nobility, the body of Nikolai Lenin reposed in a simple coffin upon a humble couch today, while his comrades of the revolution paid him last honors as they passed slowly in single file.

The face of the dead Premier was calm and waxen and in the play of brilliant lights it seemed to wear an expectant look.

Soldiers of the Red Army, with fixed bayonets, stood at rigid attention or kept order with hushed voices.

The line of mourners was endless. Scores of thousands stood in the bitter cold and snow; it was 20 degrees below zero during the night. The line extended six deep for many blocks and grew constantly as thousands more joined in the hope of a last look at Lenin.

Inside the hall the mourners shuffled forward silently, many weeping.

Commissars took turns in the death watch; that of Foreign Minister Chicherin came at 3:30 A. M. today.

Word from the Caucasus was to the effect that Leon Trotsky probably will be unable to come to Moscow for the funeral Saturday. The war minister is ill and has a high temperature.

Rank and File Delegates in Revolt Staging Big Comeback That Upsets Lewis Machine

By JOHN FITZGERALD

(Staff Correspondent of The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Lewis steam-roller, that yesterday rolled over and crushed the resolutions asking for a square deal for the Nova Scotia miners, this morning was blocked by a solid wall of protest and anger that ended in bringing the administration forces the first defeat they have received at this convention.

Since the convention adjourned in an uproar last night, after the hysterical speech of Lewis against the imprisoned leader of the Nova Scotia miners, John McLachlan, the indignation of the delegates has been growing every hour. When the convention opened today Lewis found a different spirited bunch of men than those he faced yesterday.

Rank and File Challenges Machine.

Angry voices were raised and fists shaken at the platform. The rank and file challenged the machine, fought it and beat it until it went lurching to its first defeat.

Delegates Take Platform.

Many of the delegates insisted on walking up to the platform and speaking from that vantage point. Practically every speaker denounced Lewis for his action against the Nova Scotia miners and imprisoned Jim McLachlan.

The defeat of the machine came on a motion of the resolutions committee to non-concur with Resolution 80, demanding that all resolutions sent in by local unions be read as sent in and that the delegate representing the local signing the resolution be allowed to explain his resolution.

Machine Over-Reaches Itself.

Flushed with its victory of the previous day, the committee chairman rose at once referred to the opposition [illegible] as "fakers" and "propagandists."

This was bitterly resented and Thomas Kennedy, president of District 9 and Martin Flynik of District 10, were hereld down for their insinuations against the delegates.

Plenty of Discussion.

The administration allowed plenty of time to discuss this minor question and was pointed out by Freeman Thompson, this was in striking contrast to yesterday's method of stifling debate.

Every delegate who took the floor with the exception of Lee Hall, president of District 6, spoke but little on the resolution, but devoted most of his time to rebuking the actions of the evening before.

Lewis Gets Slips.

Delegate Morgan of Nordegg, Canada, denounced Lewis for refusing to allow McLachlan's friends to defend him. Lawrence Lamb, of Springfield, established a precedent for the rank and file by being the first to take the platform.

This move was greeted with cheers. Lewis was losing his hegemony over the convention. Delegates William Deck, J. J. Watt and Thomas Parry also opposed the committee report.

Blames Lewis for Trouble.

Thomas Hern, of Locustdale, Pa., an anthracite miner, said that the whole trouble at this session could be laid to the action of Lewis in refusing the delegates from Nova Scotia a chance to be heard.

He declared that the resolutions committee should be elected from the floor of the convention and not appointed by the machine. He was applauded even by some of the Lewis messenger boys.

Evan Green Fails.

Strenuous efforts were made by the rush of feeling against, even Secretary William Green, the "Pinch-hitter" of the administration forces taking the floor; the miners, however, were on the clean-up and they vented wrath for the crucifixion of the Nova Scotia miners on the resolution committee.

The committee report was defeated overwhelmingly and the original resolution carried.

Progressive Committeeman Unseated.

At the opening of the convention today Joseph Chicolini, of Pennsylvania, was unseated for membership in the Progressive Miners International Committee.

A resolution calling for the affiliation of the miners with the railroad workers brought out the information that attempts on the part of the United Mine Workers to arrange such an agreement had been unveiling be-

(Continued on page 2.)

FALL TO SAY A DEMOCRAT GAVE DOUGH

Full Story of $100,000 Will Be Told

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—A report spread thru the Senate office building today that Fall has informed a senator "the full story of the $100,000 would be told." This is the $100,000 Fall said he got from E. B. McLean to buy a ranch, but which McLean later said Fall didn't use.

This report had it that Fall would say he obtained the money from a democrat, seven months after the lease of Teapot Dome. The democrat was not an oil man.

Senator Walsh was informed of the report, but would make no comment.

Walsh Misses Doheny.

Senator Walsh, Montana, went to the Union Station today after Doheny arrived on his private car, but said he did not see Doheny who was in seclusion in a hotel.

"I am satisfied Doheny will tell all the facts about the leases he is concerned in," Walsh said.

Senator Lenroot, chairman of the public lands committee, asked Walsh for a conference and the two went into Lenroot's office.

Fall and Col. J. V. Zeverly, Sinclair's Washington attorney, are due in Washington at 10:20 tonight, according to a telegram received here from the train on which they are traveling. Both Fall and Zeverly were reported as remaining in seclusion in their compartment, having their meals taken to them.

Secretary of the navy Denby conferred with President Coolidge at the White House for 15 minutes today, but would not admit he talked about Teapot dome.

Denby refused to comment on the senate investigation beyond saying that so far as he could see, no facts had been disclosed yet.

Denby Approved Grab.

Denby approved the naval oil reserve leases with Sinclair and Doheny. He testified before the senate committee some months ago, that the leasing was "a detail" which he did not carefully investigate.

Denby has told friends within the past 24 hours that his conscience is easy on the naval leases and that he will not get into the matter unless he is drawn in.

The Teapot dome scandal, which for a long time was "just another senate investigation" to most people has become almost overnight a three-

(Continued on page 4)

Actor Cries, "Hurrah, Lenin Is Dead!" Gets Hissed In Minneapolis Theatre

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The actor appearing in the Russian Yarmack troupe who cried "Lenin is dead! Hurrah!" as he danced upon the stage, was hissed by the select audience of the Hennepin-Orpheum theatre here.

Among the dancers of the Yarmack troupe are former members of the Russian aristocracy and frankly monarchist in their sympathies. Both stage they are reported to have cursed Lenin and to have rejoiced in his death.

On the other hand some of the dancers are sympathetic to the Soviet regime. Theodor Steganoff, featured dancer of the troupe, who was reported in the press to have said that "Lenin was a great man and sincere" was given a tremendous ovation by the same audience that a few minutes before had hissed the actor of monarchist leanings.

The Miners' Convention Is Now On! Our Correspondent Is On the Job!

Be Sure to Subscribe for the Daily Worker. It Will Enable You to Follow this History-Making Gathering from Day to Day. Subscription Blank on Page Five.

Facts About the Nova Scotia Situation

(Continued from page 1)

resident are such that we are of the opinion that the delegates to our convention should be informed of them. With this object in view our Local Union No. 4529, New Aberdeen, N. S., has drawn up the following statement.

No. Contract Violation.

In July, 1922, our District officers were accused by the International President of calling a strike in violation of a contract with the British Empire Steel Corporation. The strike last July was not called in violation of the contract because there was no clause in the contract prohibiting the miners from quitting work during the period of the contract. In previous contracts with the corporation there was a clause prohibiting the stoppage of work during the period of the contract, but in the last contract signed in August 1922 this clause was opposed by the representatives of the miners, and was endorsed by a referendum vote of the district. Therefore we do not fear contradiction when we assert that the contract was not violated when the strike was called on July 3rd, 1923.

The strike of July, 1923, was called as a protest against the use of armed forces in industrial disputes, and was provoked by the attack of the provincial police sent by the provincial government of Nova Scotia to compell the steel workers of Sydney to return to work without gaining the demands for which they struck on June 28th. On July 1st this police force charged the pickets of the steel workers and in the attack rode down many people not connected with the strike in any way with the result that many of them were injured including women and children.

Evil of Long Standing.

For many years the miners of District 26 have suffered by the use of armed troops by the coal operators to prevent us raising our wages to the level of those prevailing in other districts of our union. In 1909 troops were used to prevent the miners joining the U. M. W., and in 1922 during the strike in August against the 37 per cent reduction in wages which the corporation tried to force us to accept troops were sent to the District. The corporation has used these troops against us without provocation since then has never been any disorder during our strikes which would make the use of troops necessary. The Town Council of Glace Bay in our District has always protested against the use of these troops by the corporation to intimidate the miners.

Therefore the strike in July last year had no connection with wages, conditions of labor, or the contract with the corporation. It was a protest against the use of troops by the corporation in industrial disputes. Last May the provincial politics actually raided our district office in the absence of our officers, and pried into the documents of our union there. The homes of our district officers were also raided during this time. The corporation has used this armed force in the attempts to smash our union and throw us back into the disorganized state we were in before we organized District 26, U. M. W. Under these circumstances is was our duty to make as effective a protest as possible against the troops which the corporation is constantly using against organized labor in the province of Nova Scotia.

Leaders Revokes Charter.

On July 17th, the International President revoked our District Charter, and deposed our regularly elected District officers without an investigation into the situation. Our officers have not been given a trial, which they are entitled to as members of the union. The International President proceeded to set up a provisional district, and appointed as provisional officers men who had been overwhelmingly defeated when they stood for election in the district elections in August 1922.

Provisional Officials Use Police.

These provisional officers commenced injunction proceedings in the courts against the deposed officers in the same manner as the corporations have used injunctions against our union. They drove the district officers from the district office by means of calling the town police, the armed provincial police, and the Militia. We wish to point out to you that it is in violation of all the principles of our organization that application should be made to the courts for action against members of our union until the matter has been disposed of by the institutions of our union. Despite this these provisional officers did this, to the detriment of our union in Nova Scotia.

At the same time International President ordered the locals to return to work under threat of losing their charters. Had the miners of this District remained on strike the district would have been destroyed and a split caused in our organization. Rather than risk this the miners returned to work and preserved the unity of our organization. Nevertheless the miners of this district understand thereby that they could have forced the withdrawal of the troops from the province, in spite of the corporation, the provincial and federal governments, and the troops and armed police, if the International President had not aided their forces by revoking our charter deposing our officers and threatening to cancel the charters of our locals if the miners did not return to work.

Betray Indicted Men.

At the time our district officers were deposed the corporation had been able to get them arrested on charges of seditious libel. The fact that they had been deposed and denounced by the International Union is conclusive proof of our position in this matter. The fact that our deposed Secretary-Treasurer, James B. MacLachlan has been sent to the penitentiary for two years.

When the provisional officers were unable to secure a decision in the courts to which they were entitled they gave up their injunction proceedings. The miners of this district have refused to take any action which would split our union, and have stuck loyally to the U. M. W. The provisional officers who have been foisted upon us against the will of the vast majority of the rank and file have no standing with the miners because of their actions in the past in trying to force the miners to accept a wage reduction which would have brought the wages of the local workers down to $2.64 a day. The miners have no confidence in these men, and they could never have been elected to the office in this district because of their bad records.

Was Autonomous District.

When this District, which until 1910 was organized as the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, became a district of the U. M. W. it was done by means of a tri-party agreement between the operators, the mine workers of Nova Scotia and the United Mine Workers of America.

Before the operators would recognize the District of the U. M. W. it had to be agreed on the demand of the operators, that this District would have complete autonomy, so that the coal operators of Nova Scotia would not have to face a strike of the mine workers of Nova Scotia called by the International President because of conditions existing in the United States at that time.

This is the understanding upon which the International President at that time sent us our charter.

LEWIS RAVES EXCITEDLY ON "RED MENACE"

Tries to Confuse the Real Issue Before Delegates

By JOHN FITZGERALD

(Staff Correspondent of The Daily Worker)

TOMLINSON HALL, Indianapolis, Ind.—Wild scenes were enacted late yesterday in the miners' convention here when the administration machine closed debate on the resolutions condemning John L. Lewis, president, for revoking the charter of District 26, Nova Scotia, while that district was on strike against the use of troops by the Canadian government.

Lewis, in a speech that was obviously composed to confuse the real issue (the lining up of the international union officials with the British Empire Steel Company and the Canadian government) covered the alliance between Nova Scotia and Moscow. In the best style of the old-time stump orators he raved about the red menace and denounced the opponents of his administration as enemies of society in general and the United Mine Workers in particular.

Lewis Recognizes Himself.

The resolutions committee had offered a substitute for the Nova Scotia resolution glorifying Lewis and the international officials. A Canadian delegate was on his feet immediately. Lewis said, "The chair recognizes himself" and then proceeded to attack John McLachlan and the officers of District No. 26, claiming that they thought more of the instructions of the Red Labor Union International than of the laws of the United Mine Workers of America.

He wound up by saying that McLachlan is in jail now for violating the laws of Canada and the British Empire and, so far as he (Lewis) is concerned, he can stay there. McLachlan has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for denouncing the use of troops by the government and the Canadian steel trust to break a strike of steel workers.)

When Lewis finished his tirade, Vice-President Murray took the chair and declared the previous question had been called for and carried the opposite appeared to be the case. On a viva voce vote he declared the substitute resolution carried.

Storm Breaks.

A demand was made for a roll-call which was denied by Murray but such a storm of protest broke loose that he finally asked if the necessary thirty per cent of the delegates present wanted the roll-call.

The machine-controlled poll (421 of the 1,800 delegates present, but the prevailing opinion is that they were extremely short-sighted

Tactics Astound Reporters.

Experienced convention reporters for capitalist papers claim to have never seen a more brazen abuse of power than the tactics employed by Lewis in crushing a man who could not be at the convention because he is in jail for his loyalty to his union and his class while Lewis defends the right of the British Empire Steel company to put and keep him there.

The convention went on record for recognition of Soviet Russia by the adoption of a resolution to which the resolution committee had added a few phrases cribbed from statements of Secretary of State Hughes.

A cautiously worded resolution on affiliation with the Farmer-Labor party movement was passed by the convention with

Daily Worker Publishes List of Unsafe Schools

O'GRADY FIRST AMBASSADOR OF BRITISH TO RUSS

Thomas Quits Trade Union Post

(Continued from page 1.)

ference with the members of the unions involved and the executive of the Trades Union Congress of which he made a report to the first meeting of the cabinet.

The Trade Union Congress executive has appointed an emergency committee to intervene in the strike when the moment is considered opportune.

Thomas Quits Secretaryship.

J. H. Thomas, has resigned his position as secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen to devote his whole time to his duties as colonial secretary. It is believed that this will tend to diminish the hostility which exists between his organization and that of J. Bromley, secretary of the Society of Enginemen and Firemen, the union now on strike.

A meeting of the railway managers adjourned after long debate without answering the offer of the strikers for fresh conferences.

* * *

Britain's Labor Ministers.

LONDON.—After the excitement of watching the first Labor party ministry take over the government of the British empire, London has settled down to its old routine with the feeling that this new government will make few if any basic changes in the political and economic system. Even the conservative press and the big industrialists and bankers with few exceptions point out that the Labor party chiefs are "moderates" who are apt to steer a "safe" course under the "sobering pressure of responsibility." The severest critics of the new cabinet are the left wing Socialists and the Communists.

"Safe and Sane."

Examination of the records of the new cabinet officers supports the belief that most of them are "safe," which explains the co-operation of Asquith and the Liberals.

Ramsay MacDonald, the new premier and foreign minister, has long been a leader of the Cantriet group in his party and the European Socialist movement. Born in Scotland in 1866 of peasant parents, he began work at the age of 12. At 19 he was a Socialist. First a teacher and then a journalist, he began his political career as a secretary to a Liberal M. P. In 1900 he was elected to parliament from Leicester and served till 1918. He was the first secretary of the labor party. During the war he was prominent as a pacifist, and as such resigned the chairmanship of the parliamentary Labor party which supported the war.

Clynes for League.

J. R. Clynes, lord of privy seal and deputy leader house of commons, is the chief of the moderates of the right wing of the party and as such succeeded MacDonald as official party leader during the war hysteria.

He was a member of the coalition war government as food controller. He is a strong advocate of the present league of nations. Of Irish parents, he began work at 10 in a cotton mill. Long a union organizer, he later became president of the National Union of General Workers.

Henderson Ex-Sky Pilot.

Arthur Henderson, the new home secretary, is the organizing expert of the party, an able politician. Known as "Uncle Arthur," he is a prominent Wesleyan lay-preacher.

Thomas Conservative Unionist.

J. H. Thomas, new secretary for colonies, is another conservative Laborite, president of the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions.

Sydney Webb—Fabian.

Sydney Webb, president board of trade, is a noted British economist, founder of the London School of Economics. With Bernard Shaw, he began and carried on the Fabian Socialist society, the intellectual and theoretical side of the Labor movement. He is the author of many authoritative books on co-operatives, unions, and Socialism.

Tom Shaw, minister of labor, is a joint secretary of the Amsterdam Socialist International. He came into the Labor party as a trade union official in the Amalgamated Weavers Association.

Philip Snowden, chancellor of the exchequer, is a brilliant intellectual and one of the ablest speakers in parliament. He was an early member of the Independent Labor party (socialist) and a member of parliament from 1906 to 1918. His profession has been that of a member of the civil service, which he entered at 22.

Viscount Haldane, lord chancellor, has held important cabinet positions in several Liberal governments.

Viscount Chelmsford, first lord of the admiralty, formerly a Tory, was viceroy of India.

Wheatley—Lone Leftwinger.

The only man in the new ministry ranked as a "radical" is John Wheatley, minister of health. He is one of the left wing Glasgow group.

50 Firetrap School Houses Peril Chicago Children, But School Board Does Nothing

Since THE DAILY WORKER began its investigation of fire trap public school buildings the chief engineer of the Board of Education has informed the buildings committee of the board that more than fifty public schools in the city are fire traps.

According to John C. McDonnell, chief of the fire prevention bureau of the fire department, the Board of Education and the superintendents of schools are the "hardest people in the world to convince of the necessity of fire prevention equipment." The chief of the bureau made this statement in a report to the mayor on the work of his bureau. The report was submitted to the city council for action.

REFUSE TO CLOSE UNSAFE SCHOOLS.

The report of the bureau says that all sorts of buildings now being used by city and state institutions are unsafe and a menace to life. The engineers of the bureau are working on a list of such buildings which they declare are unsafe. Public school buildings which should be condemned are in use because of alleged lack of funds. The report of the bureau states that if all unsafe schools and other public buildings were closed the public would protest so much that that bureau of fire prevention would be forced to reopen them.

As an example of the difficulty the bureau of fire prevention has to meet with in dealing with those in charge of schools the report recites the following incident:

"I have in mind a recommendation made by this bureau in March, 1923, concerning the Wentworth school and the Perkins Bass school, both on the south side. Sprinkler systems were asked for in both instances. A fire escape and changes in the fire drills were urged. Also that the loose chairs in the assembly hall be fastened to the floor. These recommendations were sent to the President of the Board of Education and Superintendent Mortenson, who sharply knocked out all recommendations in a letter to the fire commissioner."

Nothing Is Done.

Since then nothing to improve conditions in these schools has been done.

Is the Board of Education interested in the safety of the children who attend the public schools?

In submitting the report of the bureau of fire prevention to the council the mayor said that on account of the present shortage of buildings he hesitated to close any and hoped that tragedy could be averted till vacation when he would advocate emergency measures be taken. The mayor's message together with the report of the fire prevention bureau were referred to the committee on buildings.

40 Are Unsafe Buildings.

Engineers of the Fire Prevention Bureau are at work making up a list of public schools which they consider unsafe.

School children are being housed in buildings more than sixty-years old. The fire prevention has announced as its building policy that no building that can be made "safe, sanitary, and usable will be replaced by a new structure." Their plans for the repair of old buildings and the erection of new ones makes no mention of the 50 schools that the condition of which was described in yesterday's DAILY WORKER. This school building is only one of many in the city that are unsafe, not sanitary and not properly usable that the board does not plan to do anything about.

Some of the Firetraps.

The following is a list of school buildings in Chicago more than forty years old, but before the days of modern fire prevention construction and sanitation.

The DAILY WORKER will publish reports of all these schools.

Moseley school, (1st ward). The original building was erected in 1868 and an addition made in 1875. It has 21 rooms seating 882 pupils.

Brown school, (27th ward), Warren ave. and Wood street. The original building of this school was erected in 1857 and an addition made in 1870. It hag 29 rooms with 945 seats and 1421 pupils.

Newberry school, (43rd ward), Willow and Orchard streets. The original building was erected in 1857 and an addition made in 1895. It has 30 rooms with 1007 seats.

Skinner school, (29th ward), W. Jackson Blvd. and Aberdeen street. The building was erected in 1859. It has 22 rooms with 905 seats.

Clarke school, (26th ward), Ashland ave. and 12th street. The original building was erected in 1868; additions were made in 1910 and 1913. It has 46 rooms and 1872 seats.

Wells school, (32nd ward), N. Ashland ave. and Walton street. The original building was erected in 1865 and an addition made in 1888. It has 32 rooms and 1093 seats.

Dore school, (27th ward), 758 W. Harrison street. The original building was erected in 18 7 and an addition made in 1900. It has 2 rooms and seats for 854 pupils.

Hayes school, (28th ward), Leavitt and Walnut streets. The original building was erected in 1867. It has 16 rooms with 624 seats.

Holden school, (11th ward), Loomis and 13th streets. The original building was erected in 1867. It has 39 rooms and 1381 seats.

Carpenter school, (31st ward), N. Racine and Huron streets. The original building was erected in 1868 and an addition made in 1891. It has 27 rooms and 1123 seats.

Lincoln school, (44th ward), Kemper Pl. and Larrabee street. The original building was erected 1870 and an addition made 1894. It has 13 rooms and 945 seats.

Burr school, (33rd ward), Wabansia and Ashland avenues. The original building was erected in 1873 and additions made 1885 and 1897. It has 52 rooms and 1466 seats.

King school, (25th ward), 2420 W Harrison street. The original building was erected in 1873 and an addition made 1885. It has 23 rooms and 1119 seats.

Ward school, (1st ward), Shields avenue and 27th street. The original building was erected in 1874 and an addition made 1897. It has 28 rooms with 992 seats.

Pickard school, (21st ward), 21st Place and Shelley avenue. The original building was erected in 1874 and additions made 1893, 1903, 1915. It has 28 rooms and 1467 seats.

Vanderpoel school, (19th ward), Prospect avenue and 95th street. The original building was erected in 1878 and additions made 1898, 1911. It has 16 rooms and 528 seats.

Otis school, (31st ward), Grand and Armour avenues. The original building was erected in 1879, and additions made in 1892, 1900. It has 38 rooms and 1467 seats.

Raymond school, (2nd ward), Wabash avenue and 36th Place. The building was erected in 1879 and an addition made in 1886. It has 23 rooms and 720 seats.

How Much Goes For War?

"It is estimated that $2 out of every $10 you spend is taken out in taxes. The galling part of this tax proposition is that only 7 cents out of every dollar taken out of the taxpayer's pocket for our federal government is spent for the general expenses of our government. The remainder goes to pay interest on our war bonds, the upkeep of our army and navy, pensions, and the support of our Veteran's Bureau—all the product of war. The pensions and aid to our ex-service men we do not begrudge, but if does seem hard that our people shall be burdened for years with this great war debt."

This is the gist of a speech delivered by Solomon Levitan, State Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin, before the Community Club of Pleasantville, Wisc. He made the argument in favor of the Mellon plan of tax reduction. How this would wipe out the war debt was not made plain. Tinkering with the tax machine is always a method of benefiting one group of capitalists as against another. In the end the worker pays all the freight. The way to wipe out war debts is to wipe them out.

Special Issue of Daily Worker for the Lenin Memorial Meetings

For the week ending Feb. 2, the Magazine Section of THE DAILY WORKER will be issued in the Wednesday (January 30) edition, instead of Saturday's as heretofore. This change is made in order to make it possible for those in charge of the Lenin memorial meetings which are to be held in all sections of the country Feb. 2, to obtain the paper for sale at the meetings. The Magazine Section for this week will be a special Lenin number, one which every member of the working class will want to read and to keep as a memento of the greatest man of this generation.

Persons in charge of the Lenin memorial meetings or others who wish to order special bundles of the Lenin issue of THE DAILY WORKER should mail or telegraph their orders at once. Orders arriving later than Tuesday morning, January 29, cannot be filled.

RUSSIA TAKES LAST LOOK AT NICOLAI LENIN

Masses File Past Body on Red Dais in Moscow

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—While Moscow was still in the throes of emotion that followed Lenin's death, foreign minister Chicherin announced that the Russian government would continue to follow the basic policies of the great departed leader.

Peace with all the outside world and the building up of the industries and agriculture of Russia will be the aims of the administrative forces of the nation, now, as before.

The farewell viewing of Lenin by the scores of thousands of mourners who filed past his bier was an impressive and solemn occasion such as has never been seen in the metropolis. The enormous crowd waited while Lenin's immediate colleagues and the leaders of the trade unions took their final look at him when the doors were opened and the masses of the people marched past the bier.

Lenin lay in a black casket on a dias draped in red in the hall of the House of the Unions in Moscow. As the crowds marched past the quiet figure in its gray-brown suit sounds of sobbing were heard from the people who loved him for his unsurpassed career of devotion to their welfare. The crowd filed past, eight abreast, with the lines stretching out for half a mile outside.

The mournful farewell continued until late in the evening, while new crowds added themselves to the procession

Lenin's body left the village of Gorky, when the premier died, early in the morning. It was borne from the Moscow railroad station on the shoulders of devoted colleagues to the House of the Unions, where it lay in state thruout the day.

Flags hung at half mast all day over embassies, legations and headquarters of missions which have recognized Russia or established trade relations. A solemn quiet marked the city.

Party Will Carry On Lenin's Work, Says Ruthenberg

Pledging the aid of the American Communist movement, in working for the world working class revolution to which Nicolai Lenin dedicated his whole life, C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary of the Workers Party, sent the following telegram to the Communist International in Moscow:

"In the name of the Communists of the United States and hundreds of thousands of sympathizers to the cause of the workers and peasants of Russia, the central executive committee of the Workers' Party expresses deep sympathy with the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia in the hour of our great leader Lenin. In his memory we pledge ourselves to work with greater energy and with unshakeable determination for the principles he gave us and to carry forward those principles until the triumph of the world proletarian revolution of which he was the great leader.

(signed) Ruthenberg

Lenin Greatest Statesman, Says Frank P. Walsh

Eulogy could not go higher than Frank P. Walsh's tribute to Nicolai Lenin, which he telegraphed to the Friends of Soviet Russia.

"The greatest revolutionary statesman of all time", says the noted lawyer who has been taking an active part in the last few years in the movement for the recognition of the Russian republic and in the defense of political leaders on trial under reactionary laws.

The telegram follows: "The death of Lenin marks the passage of the greatest revolutionary statesman of all time. As thinker, strategist, and executive his place is unique in the history of revolutionary government. Regardless of agreement or disagreement with his principles and politics the world must pay tribute to him, as an intellectual marvel and a brave and honest man."

Cleveland Party Meeting.

CLEVELAND.—The campaign for the protection of the foreign born will be discussed fully at a general membership meeting of Cleveland local, Workers Party, Sunday, Jan. 27, at 2:30 p. m., at 6 St. Clair ave. Elmer Hall, 5607 St. Clair avenue. A report on the national convention will be given by the Cleveland delegation to the convention, Max Lerner, district organizer; N. Schaffer and Angelo Severino.

The Industries for the workers!

Omaha Meeting Will Be Held In Lenin's Memory

OMAHA, Neb.—The Lenin Memorial meeting which the Workers Party will hold in the Labor Lyceum, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 3, will be one of the largest held in Omaha this year, judging from the emotion which the passing of the revolutionary leader caused in the hearts of thousands of persons here.

A tribute to Lenin prepared by the Omaha branch of the party says:

"He brought peace to Russia. He drove out profiteer and cadet. He gathered together the twisted rails and built railroads. Where famine laid waste the land he planted wheat. Idle smokestacks were returned to their task. A great nation was restored to unity. But he paid the price."

Memorial day speakers will include Tom Matthews, Rev. J. L. Beebe, W. H. Green and D. Resnik.

Russia A Friend Says Mongolian Political Leader

PEKING, China.—"The Mongolian people are sympathetic with Soviet Russia," says Dunsan Bagatad, chairman of the central committee of the People's Revolutionary Party in Mongolia, who is visiting Peking.

"Soviet Russia has repudiated the rapacious policy of the Tsarist government and the Mongolians realize that she is helping the Mongolian people in gaining and consolidating their freedom."

Economic conditions are improving steadily in Mongolia, largely thru the influence of the co-operatives, says Bagatad. In the city of Urga, for instance, the co-operative movement is running a leather mill, meat, wool, and other enterprises. The cost of seed grain for the farmers is financed in part by the Ministry of Finance.

Strike Will Halt Dressmaking In Open Shop Plants

A general strike of all the nonunion dressmaking plants in Chicago next month is the program of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, if open shop manufacturers refuse to enter into an agreement, it was learned at the union's street office last night.

A big pre-strike mass meeting will be held in Schoenhofen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves., Tuesday, when the strike call may go for the walkout will be announced.

Strike agitation has been carried on by the militants for a long time and if the organization officially throws its strength into the fight, it was pointed out, the remaining non-union portion of the ladies' garment industry in Chicago can be organized as effectively as was the cloak industry shortly after the successful 1919 strike.

Salzman Starts New Tour.

Max Salzman, national organizer of the Young Workers League, will tour the New England district and visit all the important towns of that district, strengthening and building the youth movement. Salzman just concluded a tour of several months in the Minnesota and Michigan districts where he organized new branches of the league.

The industrial district of New England with its thousands of child laborers, is a fertile field for organization and it is expected that Salzman will have good results. All Party branches and language sections should give their unstinted support. The tour is as follows:

Gardner, Mass., Jan. 27-28; Fitchburg, Jan. 29-30; Worcester, Jan. 30-Feb. 1; Maynard, Feb. 2-3; Lowell, Feb. 4-5; Lawrence, Feb. 6-7; Haverhill, Feb. 8; Boston, Cambury, Lett Branch, Feb. 10-18; Lynn, Revere, Norwood, Feb. 19-20; Quincy, Feb. 21; Brockton, Feb. 23-24; Providence, R. I., Feb. 25-26.

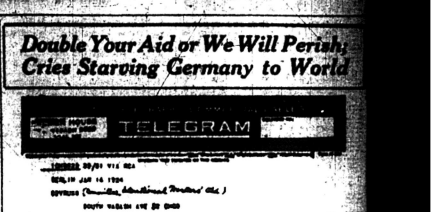
Furriers Fight Low Wages.

MONTREAL.—Montreal and Toronto locals of the International Fur Workers' union combined their forces for the fighting battle against wage standard does not allow any reductions recently under International President Morris Kaufman. Resolutions, claiming that the present low wage standard does not allow any reductions without degrading the wages to a starvation limit and asking the international to use every possible means to maintain the present rate, were passed. Moral and financial support was pledged to the Toronto locals, already actually engaged in the fight to maintain the present agreement.

Poles Accept Inertiable.

MOSCOW.—The Polish Government has addressed a note to the Soviet Government, whereby it acknowledges the reservations and takes to cognizance the notification of the Soviet Government regarding the decision of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The note reaffirms that Poland agrees to maintain normal diplomatic relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Double Your Aid or We Will Perish; Cries Starving Germany to World


TELEGRAM

SEAT FOR EVERY KID, IS CANNON'S SCHOOL SLOGAN

Party Official Attacks Firetrap Buildings

"A seat for every school child in a safe school," is the slogan James P. Cannon, chairman of the Workers Party of America, suggested for the DAILY WORKER'S campaign against fire trap schools.

"The conditions existing in the J. N. Thorp school and exposed in the DAILY WORKER are shameful. I feel sure that there are no schools along the North Shore that are in the same condition. I am very glad to see the DAILY WORKER go after these conditions and am sure they will be able to arouse the workers to the danger their children are facing," he said.

Find Conditions "Rotten"

The exposure of the conditions in the J. N. Thorp school contained in yesterdays DAILY WORKER is only one example of rotten conditions in the public schools of Chicago. Members of the Young Workers League and of the Junior Section of the Y. W. L. have long known of these conditions from members who attend public schools. It is not only in Chicago that school conditions are rottan. in every large city in the country they are the same.

The Young Workers League is glad to get behind and help the DAILY WORKER in its campaign for better schools and exposure of present conditions. In the investigation of conditions the Young Workers League is willing to place the entire resources of the organization at the disposal of the DAILY WORKER. We will do all in our power to help get better schools for the children of the workers.

Workers Made Goats.

The refusal of the board of education to take the existence of firetrap schools is part of the boards political plot to keep down expenses. As in all economy plans the workers are the ones on whom the economy is carried out.

The part time plan now in vogue in many of the crowded schools of Chicago supplies the bosses with part time child slaves. When not in school many of the public school pupils work at home helping their parents earn a living in all sorts of "home industries."

The Young Workers League and the Junior Section of the League will fight unceasingly against fire trap schools, and part time education and calls upon the Chicago Teachers Federation to join a joint campaign against these evils.

Part-Time Democracy

"The proud boast that free education in our public schools is the foundation of the American democracy looks rather cheap when we realize that nearly all the children attending public schools in the cities of America are housed in schools such as the one described in Wednesday's DAILY WORKER. Part-time democracy is the only result that we can expect from part-time education. The overwhelming majority of the future workers of America will receive only a public school education. They should receive the best possible education. How can they get a decent education in miserably inadequate schools?

"The Workers Party in Chicago will get behind the DAILY WORKER in its campaign for better and safer schools and help to arouse the workers of Chicago to the educational needs of their children."

That is the statement of Arne Swabeck, organizer of district 8 of the Workers Party of America regarding fire trap public schools and the campaign of the DAILY WORKER for better and safer schools.

Protest the Foreign Born!

Noted Speakers Will Tell About Hungry Germany

The foregoing cablegram received by the Friends of Soviet Russia emphasizes the desperate state in which the German workers and their children are facing.

Thousands of Chicago men and women will fill Ashland Auditorium next Sunday evening in a mass meeting for the sake of organizing relief for starving workers in Germany and for demanding recognition of Soviet Russia.

Professor Robert Morse Lovett; Max Selinsky, of the Journeymen Tailors' Union; Albert Johnson, Congressman lately returned from Russia; James P. Cannon, Chairman of the Workers' Party, and Max Bedacht, who spent many years in Germany will speak on the contrasting conditions in the two countries—where workers are dying in the ruins of German capitalism and conditions are steadily improving under the Russian Soviet system.

ANOTHER COOLIDGE REACTIONARY LINED UP AGAINST FARMERS

WASHINGTON.—Cynics onlookers at the capitol, who know the story of the packing trust investigations and reports by the Federal Trade Commission, and of the way in which the sheer weight of the packers' money and business power has crushed out the hope of punishment of their lawbreaking, do not expect to prevent the confirmation of George R. Christian Jr. as a member of the Commission to succeed Victor Murdock, resigned.

They know that Christian, with the other two reactionaries on the Commission, have worked to the detriment of work that Murdock and the two surviving progressive members have been doing, both as to the packers' trust and the Standard Oil grain buyers' monopoly and the lumber and coal combines. Business ownership of government makes a distinct move forward.

At the same time, the cynical judges of politics believe that Mr. Coolidge will regret this public affront to the farmers and wage workers of the country. Christian was private secretary to Harding in the intimate friend of Fall, and represents all the indifference to public interest which marked the Harding regime. He knows nothing of the economic matters with which the Federal Trade Commission must deal, and is not inclined to study it. He will be surrounded by advisers who know precisely what their employers want.

They'll Fight Underwood Anyway

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Underwood defeat and must be defeated in the presidential primaries in Alabama, says the Conference for Progressive Political Action, in a circular letter to trade unions, farmers and teachers of that state.

"We need you greatings," says the letter, "with the reminder that you will soon have within your power to abate the big banking and corporation attorneys and unfair employers that they cannot deceive and control the votes of Alabama citizens. Complete victory will be won for L. H. Musgrove, the people's candidate, when Alabama farmers and industrial workers put their strength at the presidential primaries, Feb. 1. The ambitions of Underwood will be completely shattered. Foreign corporations that are behind him will be defeated."

Export Much Russian Butter.

MOSCOW.—One hundred and twenty thousand pounds of Siberian butter is being exported to England this year. Next year it is proposed to export 450,000 pounds.

And He Might Have Been Lynched

COLUMBUS, O.—Jack Johnson, negro prize fighter, was liberated after a year old girl who "shamefully" had called to bail a negro out of jail. After seven weeks in jail, Barnes was dismissed because he refused to be a witness.

FEDERATED FARM LABOR SECRETARY SCORES COOLIDGE

Demands Farmers, Not His Bankers, Be Aided

"The real essence of President Coolidge is not the farmers' crisis, but that of the bank failures throughout the grain-growing sections of the country," said Joseph Manley, national secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, in an interview with the DAILY WORKER, commenting on the president's message regarding the desperate situation in the wheat belt.

"Starvation in the homes of the farmers is of no concern to the government's political administration. But a condition of financial chaos among the state and national banking institutions is very much so. This latest measure proposed by the President, "to help the farmers", is one which will help the bankers—but not the farmers.

"The only measure thru which the bankrupt farmers of this country may hope to obtain any lasting benefit—or even temporary relief—is unquestionably the five-year moratorium demand which has been inaugurated by the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. The farmers everywhere are recognizing this fact. And the thirteen states the country they are coming together, in Farmer-Labor organizations, to join with the Federated Farmer-Labor Party in its efforts to enforce that and other demands, for their own relief."

Manley scores Coolidge's proposal to creat new banks, in addition to those he seeks aid for.

"He would create these banks", said the secretary, "by appealing to the very agencies which are the cause of the present critical situation. In his message these agencies are listed as "Finance business concerns, the railroads, the mercantile establishments, the agricultural supply houses, and all those large business establishments whose welfare is immediately connected with the welfare of the farmer.

"The Federated Farmer-Labor Party insists that the farmer himself be helped, and not the financial enterprises that exploit him. Our demand for a five year moratorium on the mortgage debts of all working farmers is hailed by the men on the land. We are going on with aggressive agitation for the working farmers."

A First Step, Effort.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—The war finance corporation will establish immediately, a branch at Sioux Falls, according to Eugene Meyer, managing director of the corporation.

Meyer made the announcement after a conference with South Dakota bankers here last night.

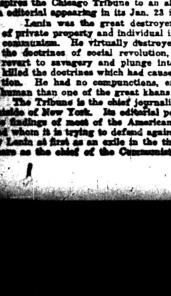
The purpose of the branch here is to bring the resources and assistance of the war finance corporation in closer contact with South Dakota banks, he said.

The branch agency will be in charge of a group of Sioux Falls bankers.

The action constitutes the first step by the federal government to help agriculture in the northwest to its feet.

Make Favorable Report.

MOSCOW.—The delegation of the Russian Agricultural Union of the turned from the International Congress, held in Washington, reports on the successful negotiations which they had with the American banking institutions about the crediting of the Agricultural Union's operations. The Union has opened a branch in New York.



The Poor Fish says he is against pastors being intimate with the wives of parishioners but it much of a beau all right in the Leland case because they always prayed first.

A Snarl From The Other Camp

Lenin's death, which has drawn tributes, even from bitter enemies, to his large social vision, his administrative genius and his incorruptibility, inspires the Chicago Tribune to an almost insane denunciation of him. In an editorial appearing in its Jan. 23 issue the Tribune says:

Lenin was the great destroyer. He tried to destroy the society of private property and individual initiative and liberty. He destroyed enormous wealth. He ruthlessly murdered millions. He applied the doctrines of social revolution, saw them wreck a nation, saw it revert to savagery and plunge into famine and plague, and then he killed the doctrines which had caused the bloodshed, disease and starvation. He had no compunctions, emotions or passions. He was less human than one of the great khans marching into Russia with Tartars.

The Tribune is the chief journalistic bulwark of capitalism in America outside of New York. Its editorial position, quoted above, was prior to the findings of most of the American capitalists that have been in Russia and whom it is trying to defend against the march of the movement guided by Lenin at first as an exile in the time of the czars and then for over six years as the chief of the Communist regime in Russia.

Fall Will Say, Democrat Gave Him the Oil Dough

(Continued from Page 1).

ning drama of politics, high finance and intrigue.

In any drama, the interest centers largely in the character who moves the third in sinister fashion.

Here, briefly sketched, are some of the principal actors in Teapot dome:

Fall Versatile.

Albert B. Fall, of Three Rivers, N. M., former United States senator, former secretary of the interior. Fall is a long, gaunt, "hard looking" plainsman of 63, with a cold eye, a stringy "Chuckwalla Bill" mustache that droops its sensitive corners nearly to his coat lapels. Miner, cattle man, lawyer, lumber man, farmer, stock raiser, politician, Fall has turned his hand to many things, ending with the cabinet position tendered him by the late President Harding, whose secretaryship of the interior he became on March 5, 1921.

Fall is a man of irascible temper when crossed, but a "good scout" among his friends, with a wealth of experiences gathered in the southwest.

Is Western Type

His lanky figure, topped by a broad-brimmed sof. hat and with a half chewed cigar stuck at an aggressive angle from a corner of his mouth, was long familiar about the capital. He talks in an aggressive, assertive manner and when aroused is a hard man to deal with.

Fall is the man who leased Teapot dome to Harry F. Sinclair and the California naval reserves to E. L. Doheny.

Sinclair—Millionaire Sport

Harry F. Sinclair, 48, millionaire oil man and sportsman, owner of the champion race horse Zev. Sinclair is a native of West Virginia and started out in life to be a druggist. While in the drug business in Independence, Kansas, he got into oil. Oil made him a millionaire. That permitted him to gratify his love of fine horses, so that his stables was the biggest single money winner on the American turf the past two seasons.

Like Fall, Sinclair can be "hard boiled" on occasions and for one reason and another is not exceedingly popular among some members of the sporting world in which his name is so well known.

Sinclair has been one of the country's most succesful operators in Oil. He leased the Teapot dome naval oil reserve from Fall in April 1922.

Edward L. Doheny, of Los Angeles,

spent twenty years prospecting for gold and silver and then turned prospector for "liquid gold"—California oil. Doheny is 68 years old. He was born in Wisconsin, but the great far west called him and as a young man, he did everything out there—drove a dump cart, prospected, worked in mining camps, and finally got rich in oil.

He is a fatherly-looking old man now, from whose face the lessons learned of the hard hitting old days are gone, tho his wealth is evidence he didn't forget the lessons he learned out under the stars. Doheny leased California naval oil reserves one and two from Fall.

Walsh of The Legal Mind

Thomas J. Walsh, senator from Montana, is the nemesis of corruption in the Teapot dome case, if corruption is there. He is a mild mannered, somewhat shy, but extremely tenacious and "unbluffable" wearer of 05, with an eye as cold as Fall's and what, before he trimmed it, was as handsome a "soup strainer" mustache as Fall ever boasted. He has a quality of grimness to match Fall's bluster.

Walsh's mind is essentially judicial, with the added keenness of a good investigator.

Probe Moves Toward Climax.

The Teapot Dome investigation moved rapidly towards its climax today.

As a preliminary to the testimony tomorrow of Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, which is expected to be the high point of the whole inquiry, Edward L. Doheny, California oil operator, arrived today to tell his story to the Senate Public Lands Committee.

Doheny, reaching Washington early this morning on his private car, and accompanied by his counsel, Galvin McNab, will take the stand at 2 P. M.

Doheny Arrives.

He was not summoned, but appears at his own request.

Doheny will tell the story of leasing of naval oil reserves one and two, California.

He said here today his leases were entirely legal and that his statement would clear him and the leases from all connection with any suspected corruption.

In addition to Doheny's arrival, the early developments today included:

Recall Development.

Receipt of word that Fall would arrive in Washington at 10:20 tonight with Colonel J. W. Zevely, Harry Sinclair' counsel.

Announcement that Senator Caraway would not pass for immediate action on the senate resolution to irate Teapot Dome lease but would await presentation of a substitute next week by Senator Walsh, Montana.

Daugherty to Florida.

Announcement that Attorney General Daugherty, whose name has been brought into the case, would leave for Florida, but would keep in touch with the situation.

Conference at the White House between President Coolidge and Secretary of the Navy Denby, who approved the leases.

Many conferences among senators who are more deeply stirred over Teapot Dome than anything else at present in the public mind.

Fall Kind to Doheny.

"Mr. Fall has tried to keep my name out of it," Doheny said.

"The loan has nothing to do with the lease I obtained in competitive bidding from the Government."

Doheny leased naval oil reserves number one and number two in California some months before Harry F. Sinclair leased Teapot Dome.

Committee Room Jammed.

Doheny's short white mustache hung down over his lips. As he spoke he peered thru his gold rimmed spectacles directly at Senator Walsh, across the table.

The hearing room was jammed to the doors ten minutes before the hearing started and capital police stationed outside turned scores away.

Doheny was accompanied by his counsel, Gal. McNab.

Assistant Attorney General Hoiland, who was sent up by direction of President Coolidge to listen to the evidence, was present.

Lowest Bid Got Oil.

Doheny said his bid for the California reserves was "the lowest received by the government."

Two proposals were submitted by him, Doheny said. He read a letter sent to him by Fall notifying him that his bid had been accepted.

Doheny's first contract covering reserves one and two was signed July 12, 1921, several months before he made the loan to Fall.

Doheny's startling announcement was received in silence by the committee.

He continued reading his statement in a high pitched, firm voice.

The bid was specifically for royalty oil but it included a provision for leasing naval reserves numbers one and two in California which were leased.

Doheny read rapidly and members of the committee and others that packed the room strained to catch his words.

Seven Officials Involved

Senator Walsh cross-examined Doheny after he had finished his statement.

"If there was any collusion it involved seven members of the navy department and the two reserves in any company," Doheny said in answer to the first question. He explained all nine persons were involved in the lease.

"My California manager objected to both contracts because we assumed such great obligations. We almost came to blows over it," he said.

Mr. Fall had nohing to do with the study of the conditions under which the contract was made."

Fall Gave Note.

Walsh brought out in examining the witness that Fall gave Doheny a personal note.

"I left it at home, I think, or it may be in New York," he said.

Doheny promised to send the note to the committee.

Arranged Loan by Telephone.

Negotiations for the loan were carried on by telephone on November 30, 1923. Doheny was in New York and Fall in Washington.

"I have known Fall for about 30 years," Doheny said. "We were bound together by strong ties of friendship. I followed him all thru his career as Senator and Senator Fall was unfortunate."

Doheny was overcome with emotion at this time and was unable to continue for a few seconds.

"When he told me about his misfortune, I told him any time he needed money to come to me.

"He spoke at that time about getting it from Ed McLean, but I told him to come to me.

Gave Fall Cash.

"I told him I didn't need any security for it."

Doheny said he gave the money to Fall in cash in a satchel. He said he got the money from his bank, Blair and Company in New York, by cashing a check.

"I don't know whether he asked me to get it in cash or not," Doheny said.

Unusual Transaction.

Walsh asked him if the transaction was not unusual.

"I loaned more than $1,000,000 that way," Doheny answered. "I realized that the money meant nothing to me, no more than $5 or $10 to another man.

"I admit that Fall might have been led to favor me—but he couldn't because the negotiations were all carried on by men under his control."

Money Bought Ranch.

Doheny said the money he gave Fall was used by Fall to purchase a $91,000 ranch in New Mexico and to make improvements on Fall's property.

Fall was "hard up" at that time and needed the money, Doheny said Fall told him.

Doheny said he gave Fall authorization to tell all the facts about his loan, to tell the committee months ago, but that Fall chose not to do so.

Loan Relieved Mind.

"His failure to raise the necessary funds by realizing in his extensive and once valuable Mexican mine holdings and made him feel he was a victim of an onward tide. In one of these talks I indicated to him that I would be willing to make him the loan and this seemed to relieve his mind greatly.

"In the autumn of 1921, he told me that the purchase had become possible by reason of the willingness of the then owners of the Harris ranch to sell and that the time had arrived when he was ready to take advantage of my offer to make the loan.

Came With Fall.

"In closing, I wish to state that I left Los Angeles on January 17 to come to Washington to present a statement of all the facts to the committee, and have facts before the committee, and having been informed that Mr. Fall was in New Orleans, took that route in order to appraise him of my intention and found him already in entire accord with my purpose."

Doheny Admits $100,000 Loan to Senator Fall

WASHINGTON.—Edward L. Doheny of Los Angeles, lessee of two naval reserves, told the senate public lands committee today that he loaned $100,000 to former Secretary of the Interior Fall.

Doheny said the loan was made "personally" on Nov. 30, 1921.

Doheny said it was purely a "friendly transaction and had nothing to do with the two leases he obtained from Fall."

Doheny made his statement in written form. He said he had not told of the loan previously because he had not been asked about it by the committee.

Russian Bureau Expresses Grief

The Central Bureau of the Russian section of the Workers Party of America, expresses its supreme grief at the loss of our beloved leader of the world Proletariat, Comrade Nicolai Lenin, and upon this tragic occasion solemnly pledges itself to carry out Communists principles and policies which Comrade Lenin personified during his life time and to which he was devoted until the end. Comrade Lenin, the greatest revolutionary genius of all time, lived to see his dream of the First Workers' and Peasants' Republics realized in the formation of Soviet Russia, and we pledge all our strength, devotion and courage to the extension of our great leaders work until such a time as there shall be established the World Federation of Soviet Republics.

Signed: M. B. SVETLOW, Secretary. Russian Section, Workers Party.

Lovestone To Speak at Chicago South Slavic Meeting.

Jay Lovestone will speak in English at a mass meeting of the Chicago South Slavic Branches on Sunday, Feb. 3, at 2 P. M. The meeting will be held at Bohemian Hall, 19th and May Streets, and is part of the membership campaign being conducted by the Party.

Two Dunne Meetings in Detroit.

William F. Dunne will speak at two meetings in Detroit on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 16 and 17. The Saturday night meeting will be a Pre-Banquet affair, and comrade Dunne will speak at the Workers Party Open Forum on "Labor and the Ku Klux Klan."

Western Conference of Jewish Branches.

The Western Branches of the Jewish Federation of the Workers' Party will hold a conference at 3418 Douglas Boulevard, Chicago, on Saturday, Jan. 26, from 1 P. M. to 8 P. M. and on Sunday, Jan. 27, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Put Jobless On Roads.

DUBLIN.— Forty-two thousand unemployed are on the registers of the labor exchanges in Ireland. The Free State plans to find work for 32,000 of this number in road building. Ten million dollars will be spent for the purpose.

$2,478,000,000 Farm Crop.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The total value of the 1923 crop in America is listed at $9,470,000,000 by the Department of Agriculture. Texas ranks first with $1,064,775,000 crop value, and Iowa second with $847,820,000.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week" the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Jury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Italy's Press, Just Like Kept Sheets in U. S. A., Falsify News About the Communists

ROME, Italy.—Mussolini's government is doing utmost to give the impression of legality, which he has established in Italy, a "democratic" and "European" aspect. Therefore he dared not officially dissolve the Communist Party, which survived the barbarities of the Fascisti reign of terror. But a "democratic" trial was enacted on a fabled-up charge of "conspiracy against the State." The bourgeois press, and especially the "Giornale d'Italia," as is its wont, substituted fantastic fiction for facts. Nevertheless, in spite of the efforts of Mussolini's hirelings, the court was compelled to acquit all the defendants.

It will interest our readers to read some of the details of this trial, culled from a letter received from Italy.

Italian Communists Before the Court in Rome.

We think it well to give some idea of the manner in which the "Giornale d'Italia" informs its readers about the trial which has created such a sensation in bourgeois circles.

The "Giornale d'Italia" is an organ which combines patriotic frenzy with cowardice, wrote as follows:

"Our readers will remember the magnificent coup of the agents of our political police which at the beginning of 1923, led to the arrest of the notorious Amadeo Bordiga just as he was on the point of escaping. It is due solely to the energy of the inspector of the secret police Cualbotti that revolutionary action on a large scale, which was in the course of preparation in Italy under the guidance of Moscow, was frustrated.

"Bordiga was arrested on the staircase of No. 35 Via Frattina where the Italian committee of the Party which adheres to the Moscow Third International had calmly installed itself on the top floor.

"Bordiga wore a magnificent fur coat valued at over 5,000 lire, and he was carrying a leather case which was locked.

"The case contained highly interesting documents which shed light on the criminal activities of the Communists.

"In addition to this valuable case, Bordiga had on him a number of one thousand lire banknotes. The case contained 12,000 lire and a bundle of cheques to the value of 250,000 lire.

"A number of other arrests were effected and on the decision of the prosecuting magistrates, a number of persons were sent for trial and accused of having established an association which aimed at committing acts directed against law and order."

Among these persons were mentioned: Amadeo Borida, Bruno Fortichiari, Ruggiero Terracini, Ruggiero Greco, Edouardo d'Onofrio, Ernesto Nisidi, Antonio Gramsci, Gueparde di Gaetano and others, 32 persons in all.

"The accused declared in their written statements that they take upon themselves the entire responsibility for their revolutionary activity.

"The trial is arousing public interest, especially owing to the fact that on Bordiga's person was found 250,000 BANKNOTES BEARING THE SIGNATURE OF KRASSIN.(?)

"During the examination, the accused—Borida, Fortichiari, Terracini, Greco, as well as Giuseppe Lambi, Angelo Tasca, Misiti and Giuseppe d'Amato—will be put on their trial for incitement to criminal acts and for stirring up class hatred and also for an infringement of paragraph 1 of the law of July 19, 1894.

"The trial is to take place on October 24, 1923, in the 1st criminal department of the Court."

This scandalous trial is being enacted by the new fascist government which dared not liquidate the Communist Party for fear of betraying abroad the spurioneness of its democratic character, but which took care to incarcerate the party leaders.

But let us hear what Comrade Bordiga had to say at the examination.

Amadeo Bordiga's Examination.

Having taken cognizance of the charge against him on the strength of articles 246, 247 and 251, and also of paragraph 3 of articles 116 and 126 of the Criminal Code (conspiracy against the safety of the State), Bordiga made the following statement:

"Generally speaking, the Communist program includes the abolition of all class distinctions. To attain this aim communists consider a preliminary condition of state power from the ruling classes to the proletariat essential. This transaction must be primarily prepared by organizational activities and propaganda of communist principles, which ultimately will make a revolutionary change possible as soon as the situation for it is ripe. As to Italy, the Communist Party, which, by the way, is represented in Parliament, limited itself at first to propagandist and organizational activities allowed by the laws of the country. The Party is far from imagining that the revolutionary period is already upon us. On the contrary, it is on the defensive, as the Party has lately strengthened its positions at the sacrifice of the successes and achievements won previously by the proletariat. In all the proclamations of the Italian Communist Party, as well as in the manifesto of the Third International published in No. 227 of "Avanti," the workers were called to re-establish the organizational connections which were destroyed, so as to reconquer the positions previously won and subsequently partly lost.

"In appealing thus to the workers, we invite them also to make use of illegal methods for owing to the violation by the government of civil liberties and of other constitutional guarantees provided by the existing legislation, the proletariat must resist the government by methods of lawful self-defense, and also by including violent means.

"Thus, for instance, in view of the fact that secrecy of private correspondence is being continually infringed and letters addressed to our party organizations frequently opened, that premises occupied by our party institutions have been more than once set on fire and our contributors exposed to treatment, the proletariat is compelled to defend itself with all the means at its disposal, if necessary, having recourse to violence.

"It was to avoid the destruction of our Executive premises that we did not deem it advisable to take a public office for ourselves. In this respect, I wish to recall the fact that in 1921 the fascisti repeatedly threatened to destroy the premises of our Executive in Milan. Finally the building was occupied by the police who sealed it up, refusing to remove the seals for several months, altho nothing definite could be proved against the leaders of our party.

"I emphatically deny the existence of any preparations for the overthrow of the government by means of violence. As I have already said, the Party is on the defensive, and not a single sane member of the Party imagines that this state of affairs can be changed by violence.

"In accord with its program the Communist Party aims at the transformation of the present State institutions in Italy, as well as in other countries But, it has not recently been preparing any actions aiming at the transformation of the Italian State Institution by means of our Party. Nevertheless, I do not consider it possible to make any statements in connection with these documents, for I believe that their confiscation by the police is not due to the conviction that a conspiracy is on foot for the overthrow of the present government, but to the desire to divulge by means of this trial the threads of the political organization of our party, in order to attack it subsequently by every kind of legal and illegal means. Only if I am convinced that any of the documents substantiate the accusations brought forward by the police, shall I be induced to make such explanations as I shall consider necessary.

"I am not the treasurer of the Italian Communist Party. I do not intend to divulge the name of the person who gave me the three banknotes found on me by the police. This person was fully entitled to hold the money in the interests of the Communist Party.

"As to the three thousand lire taken away from me, I should like one thousand five hundred lire of it to be handed over to my father, Orasto Bordiga, who will take care of my wife and children. I also would like 500 lire to be deposited (at my disposal) in the Ragina Cali. In view of the fact that (as I have already stated) the confiscated banknotes are the property of the Communist Party and were intended for the settlement of Party debts, mainly in connection with newspaper publications, I beg that all these moneys be paid to the creditors. A list of these creditors can be obtained from the member of Parliament, Reposi. I wish the lawyer, Bruno Cassinelli, to act as counsel for the defense."

Comrade Bordiga's answer to the fantastic accusations of Mussolini's creatures was indeed a dignified one.

Bryan Gets Monkey Horrors.

FRANKFORT, Ky.—William Jennings Bryan raised his head from a banqueting plate here to express his abhorrence of the theory of evolution which would link men with the animal world. He said he hoped that a law would soon forbid any public school teachers from teaching the facts about that pernicious theory.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first installment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Jury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Boost the News Stand Sales

The Daily Worker can now be secured on the news stands in the city of Chicago. It is of great importance that those who have charge of news stands should be given encouragement to display the Daily Worker in the early days of its appearance.

Our readers may therefore regard to purchase at least one copy of the Daily Worker each day until it is well advertised.

It is of special importance that our readers should ask for The Daily Worker from the dealers from whom they buy their papers.

Even though you are a subscriber, we nevertheless urge you to purchase an extra copy each day from a news stand. You can use that copy to interest some friend in the Daily Worker and thus get a new subscriber. We suppose our subscribers would be glad to help us in this campaign. We suppose our subscribers would be glad to help the Daily Worker.

D. OF J. DETAILED BODYGUARD TO PROTECT GOMPERS

Paraded as Chauffeur But Paid by U. S. A.

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—When the Gompers's forces brought a Russian anti-Communist paper before the Federal Labor Union here, to intensify the official propaganda against recognition of the Russian republic, some caustic remarks on the arguments of the imported speaker were made by a delegate from the federal employes' union who has a Russian name. This delegate suggested that the central body ask the anti-red speaker to come to one of its sessions and tell the other side of the story.

To this plan there was immediate opposition. Edward F. O'Grady, legislative agent, A. F. of L., read a letter from the State Department to Gompers, warning him that a "Soviet" meeting in Portland, Ore., some time ago discussed plans for destroying the A. F. of L., and that in this Portland meeting the prediction was made that Gompers would be assassinated within a year.

When Primov, the delegate who wanted the truth about Russia, poked fun at O'Grady's fears, the chairman stopped him. Demand was made as to whether he were a "trades unionist or a sovietist." He replied that he was both an official union delegate and a friend of the Russian people and their struggle for social justice.

O'Grady declared that on two occasions, during the recent Portland convention, State Department detectives shielded Gompers from "probable harm at the hand of Communists was tried to get close to him."

During the war and for a period of more than a year after the war a man named Irish was detailed, according to his own statement, by the Department of Justice as a bodyguard to Gompers. He was known as Gompers' chauffeur, but he was paid from the public treasury.

"BANKRUPT" GARY PLANS TO SPEND COOL $15,000,000

Sock Still Full Tho Busted by 8 Hours

NEW YORK.—Judge Gary said he would go bankrupt if he granted the eight-hour day. . . . Now the eight-hour day is in effect, in a part of the steel industry at least, and the Judge plentifully supplied, that he is going to spend a cool $15,000,000 on big steel plants at Homestead, Penn., and Gary, Indiana.

"At present we are contemplating re-arrangement and improvement of some mills of the Homestead works at Pittsburgh and have appropriated $6,000,000 on account of same," Gary's statement said.

"We are also proceeding to complete our tube plant at Gary, Ind., which has been in the process of construction for over a year. We have likewise recommended $6,000,000 on account of this work.

"Also we have recommended construction of an additional unit of 140 by-products coke ovens at Gary to meet the full requirements of a large number of blast furnaces at Gary and South Chicago which have been in operation for some years. For these ovens we have appropriated $3,000,000

"These, of course, do not include all work being done and contemplated, but they are leading items.

"We are all the time making extensions and improvements on one or another of our various plants."

Lovestone Meetings.

Jay Lovestone will address two meetings in Detroit on Sunday, Feb. 10. At 3 p. m. he will speak at the House of the Masses on the subject: "Who Owns Congress"; at 8 p. m. he will speak at the East Ferry Street Hall at a mass meeting under the auspices of the South

The Land for the Users!

Uses Torch To End Unrest.

MANILA.—To halt a native revolt occasioned by unrest at American tyranny constabulary under Colonel Bowers burned the town of Socorro on Bucas Island.

Amalgamation means strength!

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WILD CHARGES BEST HUGHES' AGENT COULD DO

Klieforth Couldn't Back Claims with Facts

(Continued from page 1)

the Idahoan arrived, he talked glibly about "Workers Party," and "Communist Party" which he said were coincident, the Communist party officially went out of existence in America nearly a year ago; the Workers Party remaining as the sole representative of the Third International.

Couldn't Explain Difference.

Later, when asked by Senator Pittman, Klieforth could not explain the difference between the Workers Party and the Communist Party.

The senators let the loose talk about the two parties go by, but when Klieforth began to beat the verbal tom-tom about the presence in America of John Pepper, revolutionary leader, who, he said, came here March, 1923, and issued instructions in the name of the Communist International the senators asked him for proof.

Senator Pepper was particularly anxious to get the documentary facts about the Communist who shared his name, and Lenroot, Swanson and Pittman showed their interest by asking Klieforth to clinch his statements with evidence.

He Gets Into Hole.

But the Department of State witness realised that he had got into a hole. He rummaged around his papers with embarrassment, but without success, and finally said that he would produce the proofs about Pepper's status at some other time. Senator Pepper sharply ordered him to make good at once. Klieforth quit.

Klieforth quit on that tack but rambled off on another tangent by saying that 15 Americans attended the sessions of the Fourth Congress of the Communist International.

"Who were these Americans?" asked Senator Swanson, checking the flow of blather.

Klieforth didn't know but said he could get them—later

Only Momentarily Checked.

But the blather was only momentarily checked and visitors to the senate chambers had their ears assailed with a windy monologue against the Young Workers' movement. As one of the visitors said, Klieforth must seem very funny to youngsters, or he wouldn't hate them so.

Starting with the Young Communist League convention at Bethel, Connecticut, 1922, he conjured up for the committee the apparition of a Moscow organizer, who, he said, actually appeared before the convention. From there he went on to tell how the "Young Worker" of April, 1922 used scorching words against the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Boy's Scouts and other institutions catering to immaculate adolescence.

Failed to Respect "Fourth."

In short, the "Young Worker," said Mr. Klieforth with an air of righteous indignation, incited against all authority, civil, moral, and religious and even failed in one article to show the proper respect for the Fourth of July.

Lenin College, Chicago, and schools in eleven other cities, came in for adverse comment.

Here Mr. Klieforth actually produced some leaflets and foreign language publications as evidence of the fact that the foreign-language Communist press was doing business.

Borah who had not entered, asked him if all these publications were not going thru the mails with the permission of the United States government. Klieforth admitted that they were.

No Substantiating Evidence.

Weakest of all Klieforth's asllies was his assertion that Foster brought $40,000 from Russia for the Trade Union Educational League and later got $90,000 more and again $25,000 at Bridgman, Mich. This Mr. Hughes' witness, asked the committee to believe because the state department believed the information was reliable. Not a shred of evidence was offered to substantiate this back-stairs William J Burns rumor.

That Communists were active in the mining fields of West Virginia, Klieforth said, the department believed from evidence seized in a raid in Bleecker street, New York, but he did not attempt to read the alleged evidence. The Communist activity, said Klieforth, consisted in inciting miners against the government.

Shocked at Reed's Speech.

The state department, thru its witness, expressed itself as greatly shocked at a speech of John Reed in said to have made before the Second Congress of the Communist International in Moscow, in which he graphically described the gallant resistance that Washington negroes offered to race rioters, killing three whites for every negro who fell. He told of the appointment of special committees to deal with the negro question appointed at the 1922 congress and at the Fourth Congress.

Claude McKay, William D. Haywood, Rose Pastor Stokes and a Japanese Communist were on one of these committees, the witness stated. He offered a picture showing Rose Pastor Stokes in the centre.

Object to Farmer's Propaganda.

Communist plans for propaganda work among the farmers were luridly referred to but not enumerated explained, the witness preferring the crimson hues of imagination to the cold rays of logic. Communist work with the Industrial Workers of the World was also barely referred to. The Friends of Soviet Russia's activity in distributing pro-Russian pictures were also mentioned as something which the Department of State abhors.

The Workers Party's desire that aliens become American citizens is not for patriotic reasons! Klieforth emphasized, but for the sake of drawing them into political life. The aliens, he insisted, are the backbone of the American movement.

Putting Communist thesis into public libraries, organizing sport clubs to further propaganda, issuing leaflets denouncing religion as the opium of the people and approving the execution of Russian priests,—these were some of the Communist activities Mr. Klieforth next testified to.

The Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia was next mentioned as a pro-Communist agency and Klieforth then enumerated the prosecutions of Communists in various states.

Alleged documents said to have been taxen in the Bleecker street raid show that the Communists propagandize the army and navy, said the witness and said, quoting, "Communists have to be acquainted with the technique and strategy of modern warfare. Every Communist must know how to handle a gun and form a fighting line."

Never Do to Give Proof.

Klieforth said it would never do to give proof regarding the authenticity of the documents about training in shooting and sapper work in public sessions and it was agreed that the committee would consider this in executive session.

Klieforth could not give the facts on the collapse of the Kolchak and Denikin and Yudenich expeditions. Borah insisted and the committee adjourned to meet on call.

Foster Denies Lurid Charges of Hughes' Anti-Russ Agent

William Z. Foster, Secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, has addressed the following communication to the members of the Senate foreign relations committee in connection with the question of the Recognition of Soviet Russia, commenting on the charges of the State Department's Secret Agent, A. W. Klieforth. Foster's statement denying Klieforth's charges is as follows:

"The statement made by Mr. A. W. Klieforth, special agent of the state department, before the senate foreign relations committee, to the effect that I have received $1,000,000, or some such sum, are unqualified and deliberate lies. I challenge him to prove them. A. Lozovsky, secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions, has never been in this country in his life.

"The books and accounts of the Trade Union Educational League are open for public inspection. I have stated this time and again when Congressmen Lewis, Wolf and other reactionaries have retailed the manufactured charges now being reiterated by Klieforth, they failed to take advantage of their opportunity to audit our books. And the Department of Justice will fail likewise. If the latter had proof of any such money being sent me, why did they not produce it at my recent trial in Michigan? Every charge against me and my work is one more chapter in the Department of Justice's long record of criminal treacheries.

(Signed) **WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.**"

It will be interesting to await any action of the Borah sub-committee in investigating the books of the Trade Union Educational League, that Sam Gompers, John L. Lewis, and other reactionary labor leaders have so consistently refused to touch.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Preparing New For "Citizen" Army.

Soon the sign-boards will be yelling, "Join the Citizen's Training Camps. Get a Free Vacation." Plans have already been formulated for an energetic campaign to recruit the callow youth for a month's training in brutality and scientific murder. Behind the scheme are the "Lest" military minds in the country. Girded on by the failure of the last two years, the militarists in the United States are going to strain every nerve beginning this spring to prove that the American youth can be fooled, cajoled or browbeaten into military training.

Last year stinking food kept a good many hobos out of the training camps. Somehow or other, the youth didn't and wouldn't respond. The army heads literally tore their hair. Here were long, carefully-laid plans that were to make the American democracy a well-drilled nation. The old adage about mice and men bobbed up. The plan didn't work.

Many of the capitalist sheets carried stories of rotten food and arrogant officers. There was quite a scandal. Thereafter the advertisements of warmer sample menus tasting the unemployed and the hungry young workers.

However, the citizen's military training plan will not fail because of bad food. Mistakes like this will happen in a nation famed for grafting. But imperialism is built on a solider foundation than that. They will give the youth fairly good food; for a time, the officers will act almost human; the camp sites will be ideal, and every trick known to the advertising art will be used to swell the citizen training camps. American imperialism must have an army, active as well as dormant.

To the workers we point out many dangers in the citizen's military training which is but a small part of the all-inclusive militarization project of the U. S. War Department. In case of strike, what is to prevent the use of these "citizen soldiers" from scabbing on the workers? Why can't these boys, while under the domination of U. S. officers be used in the case of a re-entrance of a nation-wide anti-strike injunction? While the young fellows are in these camps they are subject to the same discipline as regular soldiers in the U. S. Army.

We cannot overlook the anti-working class propaganda that will be injected into the heads of the young fellows while in these camps. All feeling of solidarity to their fellow workers, all sympathy for men striving to make a better living, all regard for human life, is crushed in the mind of the embryo soldier.

With the growing unemployment there is no doubt that the camps will be crowded this summer. Who can say that the unemployed young workers would not welcome a chance to be fed for a month or so (even if they do have to stand the gaff)? While they would dread the idea of joining the army because of the years of the length of servitude. Citizen's military training camps are a dangerous weapon in the hands of the American imperialists.

The Land for the Users!

Radio Transmits Heartbeat 2,500 Miles Distinctly

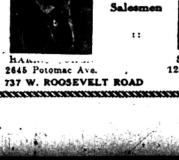
A heart beat almost inaudible at close range, has been transmitted 2,500 miles across the continent and heard distinctly.

Morgan Eastman, director of radio station KYW, Chicago, placed the microphone of the transmitting set to his chest, sending the record of his heart beat over the ether. At the same time he broadcast a request that all who heard it write him a letter. That was more than a week ago.

Today Eastman announced he had received letters from all parts of the country, telling of hearing his heart throb.

The letters came from Portland, Me., Santa Monica, Cal., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and Quebec.

COHEN & HORVITZ



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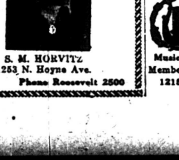

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Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR is entitled to a notice under this head on the day of meeting free of charge for the first month. Thereafter a charge will be as follows:

Monthly meetings—$5 a year one line space a month, each additional line 10c a month.

Semi-monthly meetings—$8 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 12c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.80 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

• FOURTH FRIDAY, Jan. 25th, 1924

Hours of Labor, Place of Meeting.
[illegible] Carp., 2420 W. Roosevelt.
[illegible] Mach., 1 W. Adams St.
[illegible] Mach., 2442 S. Ashland Ave.
[illegible] Makers, 183rd and Wentworth Ave.
[illegible] Mach., 2808 and Halsted.
[illegible] Makers, 654 and Halsted.
[illegible] Mach., 164 W. Washington.
[illegible] Dis. Council, 166 S. State.
[illegible] Mach., 178 W. Washington.
Coopers (Sleeping Car), 913 Capitol Bldg.
Electricians, 2501 W. Monroe St.
Electricians, 175 W. Washington.
Engineers (Loc.), Madison and Sacramento.
Firemen and Enginemen, 5420 Westwood Ave.
Fur Workers, [illegible]
Fur Workers, Struggle Centers, 166 W. Washington.
Hod Carriers, 1256 Salmon St., Evanston.
Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 333 W. Van Buren St.
Laundry Workers, [illegible]
Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Ave.
Machinists, 1545 and Halsted St.
Machinists, 8. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
Machinists, 554 Pl. and Halsted St.
Metal Polishers, 119 E. Throop St.
Painters, School and Bluefield Ave.
Pattern Makers, 119 E. Throop St.
Piano and Organ Workers, 218 W. Harrison St.
Plasterers, 166 W. Washington St.
Plumbers, 1213 S. Halsted St.
Plumbers, 9231 S. Chicago Ave.
Railway Carmen Council, 8445 S. Ashland Ave.
Railway Carmen, 11466 Michigan Ave.
Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
Railway Carmen, 43d and Robey
Railway Clerks, Atlantic Hotel.
Railway Clerks, 3 S. Clinton St.
Sheet Metal, R. R., 901 E. 71st St.
Waiters (Steel Yards), 3745 S. Halsted St., 7 p. m.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

Many Greetings to
THE DAILY WORKER
from
The Radical Inn

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Members American Fed. of Musicians
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Chicago, Ill.

Examples of Workers Greatness in The Daily?

Comrade [illegible] of the Public Speaking Class of Section No. 2 (Near North) Publicity Department, writes us that the class has decided to [illegible] The Daily Worker. The DAILY WORKER (Signed) JOSEPH DYLAK, Sec'y. A. LAPINSKI, Chairman.

COMMUNIST CHILDREN'S COLUMN

Communists Assured of Snatching Children From Arms of "Mother" Church.

By IDA DAILES.

Another example of the "efficiency" and "reliability" of capitalist news service is furnished by an article which recently appeared in the New York Times. As usual, when dealing with news affecting the working class and the radical section of the organized workers, the story sounds plausible but the facts are garbled almost beyond recognition. Following is the text of the "news" item:

"REDS USE SUNDAY SCHOOLS"

Communist Youths Here Instructed to Seek Converts at Churches.

RIGA, Jan. 12.—American Sunday schools are to be invaded by youthful American Communists, according to instructions which will be sent to the New York Central headquarters of the Communist International Youth, which is a junior organization attached to and supported by the funds of the Third International, with headquarters in Moscow.

According to a copy of the Moscow Pravda of Jan. 5, Serial No. 4, which arrived here today, the Executive Committee of the Communist International Youths held a meeting in Moscow to report on the development of the Young Communist Movement in America. Pravda states that already the Young Communist movement has its branches in sixteen American cities with a membership of more than 1,000 children. After the discussion closed, the committee passed a resolution instructing the Secretary to send a letter to the New York headquarters with further directions for spreading the movement, especially suggesting that the children be instructed to seek converts in the Sunday schools.

We will pass over the inaccuracy of names and places. The Young Workers' League of America, with headquarters in Chicago has received no such communication as yet. However, it is quite possible that advice regarding the work among workers' children is en route from the Young Communist International, the international organization of working youth.

However, even if this is the case, the advice is not that which is stated in the above article.

The "Sunday schools" referred to are organizations of working class children in charge of Socialists Workmen's Circle members, Freethinkers, and people of various shades of working class consciousness. The Young Workers' League of America works within these organizations to introduce better methods of organization and a better system of working class education. The ultimate aim of the Young Workers' League is the same as that of the workers who have established these Sunday schools—the education of workers' children to become fighters for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government. The difference lies in this: These Sunday schools have been in existence for many years, some of them as long as thirty years, and their methods have scarcely changed in all that time, as a result of which their achievements have been almost nil; on the other hand, the Young Workers' League, able to study the experiences of the past and coming to the problem with a fresh point of view, have developed new forms and methods, which, even in the short time they have been applied, have already produced results.

The principle work of the Young Workers' League among children is to organize Junior Sections, the work in the Workers' Sunday Schools being only a small part of their task.

Let us be grateful for our workers' newspaper, THE DAILY WORKER, where the working class point of view may be expressed without distortion by capitalist editors and reporters!

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

Letters to The Daily

Congratulations to The Daily Worker. To The DAILY WORKER: Congratulations on the advent of the DAILY WORKER. The paper is printed by and for the workers, the better!

The capitalist press of the country is in the last stage of the oppression exposed in the columns of the DAILY WORKER since a peaceful demonstration then a crime, now a crime." This attitude has created a demand for a labor press a press for the masses. This demand must be met! As repression, distortion, coloration of the news, and near civil strife lies, finesses, etc., should the trade unionists' papers like the DAILY WORKER increase, all over this country. As the capitalist press is the greatest and most effective enemy of the workers—be they home or labor spokesmen—the labor press is their greatest and most useful friend.—Blanche Watson, New York City.

* * * *

Proposes Fight On Intervention.

To The DAILY WORKER: I suggest that the DAILY WORKER immediately start a campaign of protest in the trade unions, central labor bodies and other organizations, against the sending of warships to Mexico without the consent of the people of the United States. Our party comrades should be urged to introduce such resolutions in all organizations.

As a member of a trade union and of the Workers Party, I feel that we need such a campaign in our press.—Bert Miller, New York.

* * * *

Wants Trade Union News.

To The DAILY WORKER: My opinion is that "A Week" should be published weekly. We need plenty of space for trade union material and news.—Michael Rosenberger, New York City.

* * * *

For Daily Installments.

To The DAILY WORKER: I believe it is desirable to have the novel, "A Week," printed in daily installments to make the daily paper more interesting.—Al Hufnagel, Chicago, Ill.

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I F

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THE DAILY WORKER

1640 W. Hubbard Street ... Chicago, Illinois

JAMES P. CANNON ... Managing Editor

MORITZ J. LOEB ... Business Manager

Archie and Teddy-Office Boys

Political reputations and prestige of those involved in the Teapot Oil Dome Steal are suffering and will suffer more. The morality of capitalism penalyzes those who are found to have sinned against their fellow-plunderers by coarse work and carelessness. A presidential year has made it impossible to smother the smell arising from the oily mess or to administer the usual coat of whitewash.

Of all the revelations that have been made, however, none so shattering of a carefully cultivated myth as the connection of the offspring of the toothful Teddy with grafters on both the giving and receiving end.

Theodore Roosevelt is assistant secretary of the navy department whose head, Edward Denby, approved the leases to Sinclair and Doheny. He signed the leases for Denby.

Archie Roosevelt, until a few days ago, was vice-president of one Sinclair company and director in many others.

His actual work seems to have consisted, by his own testimony, of buying steamship tickets and running other errands for Harry F. Sinclair.

Young Teddy fills a similar berth in the navy department. He attends semi-official functions as a representative of the administration, makes the most asinine speeches in the memory of man and has his picture taken for the rotogravure sections—wherein the Roosevelt name is prominently displayed.

For Theodore Roosevelt alive we had no more respect than we have for any other political mountebank; dead, we do not mourn, but this we will say: he stood on his own feet and did not live on the memory of others.

His sons have simply capitalized his reputation and have used the family name to add what lustre it could to the tarnished tinsel of the Coolidges, Denbys, Mellons, Falls and Daughertys.

A Roosevelt heir running down to the dock and buying steamship tickets for an escaping grafter is not so strange after all.

The dynasty that the father planned to found has found its niche; the heirs are now the office boys of the real rulers—and they are a little frightened at the company in which they find themselves.

The Roosevelt tradition has been drowned in oil.

Our Mistake

A department of justice agent tells the senate committee investigating Communist propaganda, that members of the Workers Party of America were instructed to join the American Legion so as to get arms and ammunition for a revolution.

Having in mind the major activities of legion posts thruout the country, we had supposed that about all one could get by being an active member was tickets to prizefights.

What a representative and responsive form of government we are blessed with! In any other country in the world with a so-called democratic form of government, The Teapot Dome scandal would have caused a cabinet crisis, resignations of Coolidge henchmen would have been the order of the day and the administration would have been forced to form a new cabinet or call an election.

In the United States the officials involved instead of going to the country go to Europe until some other outrage crowds them off the front page.

Samuel Gompers is so delightfully practical compared with the communists. He inspires the unemployed miners by telling them that electric power, will in a few years, be produced right at the mouth of the mines and that this will be a much cheaper source of power.

It will be cheaper—for the employers—but this is what passes for constructive thinking in the great American labor movement.

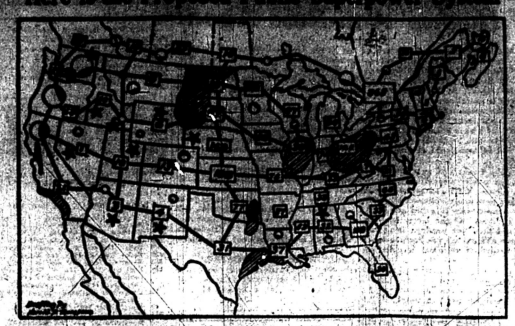
General "Hell and Maria" Dawes is in Europe representing the American bankers, and, incidently, the American government. He proposes an international gold bank as a solution of the German financial problem.

The Chicago Tribune co-operates thusly: "It is possible that a big American financial man will be chosen as head of the bank."

Judge Hanby of Los Onglaize (correct), in holding hearings on the Dines shooting in Mabel Normand's apartments has established the needed precedent of a bedroom omnipotent for bathroom cases.

The Public Ownership Myth

Here is a map of the United States showing the location of the principal power systems of the country. Each system is shown in a different color. The map is based on a map published by the Federal Power Commission.



Explanation: (1) The areas in heavy black lines are those of municipally owned electric light and power plants in 2,318 cities in the United States and 401 in Canada.

(2) The stars indicate the hydro-electric power plants owned and operated by the U. S. government or leased in connection with the reclamation projects.

(3) Circles indicate the hydro-electric power plants which are the basis of the superpower systems indicated broadly by the superpower circle that has been developed and the municipal systems that which is still undeveloped. Every circle is based upon water power alone in the giant power zone the circles have been omitted.

(4) The shaded areas of the map indicate the location of the principal coal measures of coal and oil which are the basis of steam power. Coal and oil are also used in connection with water power in many districts.

THERE is arising in America the mightiest monopoly the world has ever seen—the power trust. This monopoly will be more powerful than any that has ever existed before because it will include them all; it will own and control the power without which none of them can exist and without which modern civilization cannot proceed. Electric power is the key to the coming civilization. The power trust is monopolizing the electric power and the sources of electric power of the continent.

The private electric power companies already boast of their chain of interconnected power systems that stretch like mightly tentacles from southern California to northern Washington, from Niagara to the factories of Massachusetts, from Minnesota to Tennessee, from North Carolina to the Everglades of Florida. Over 650 municipally owned electric light and power plants in various parts of the United States, they say, have succumbed to their superpower organization within the last few months.

2,000 Municipally Owned Plants

There are first of all the 2318 municipally owned and operated electric light and power plants in the United States and 401 in Canada. (Indicated on accompanying map by the figures in squares). In these is the nucleus of a nation-wide, publicly owned superpower system. True, scarcely a day passes now that private companies do not announce the "taking over" of some municipal plant. But on the whole, the municipally owned plants are holding their own or gaining a bit.

In Ontario, there already exists a successful, firmly established public superpower system. Here 265 cities and 77 rural communities are co-operating together in a system operated on the principle of service at cost. Seattle has interconnected her municipal power system with that of Tacoma, and these two in turn have arranged to interconnect with Aberdeen. Los Angeles, Cal.; Springfield, Ill.; Wahoo, Neb.; Granite Falls, Minn., and scores of other cities have caught the superpower idea.

12 Plants Is 10 States.

Besides the municipal plants there are 12 hydro-electric plants that are owned by the U. S. government, 11 connected with reclamation projects in the western states. The 12th is the government plant at Muscle Shoals. (Indicated by stars on the map.) On or adjacent to these projects, located in ten states, are over 1,500,000 horse power of hydro-electric energy available that may be developed.

Next are the water resources of the nation that can be used to develop electric power: Rivers like the Columbia, 6,000,000 horse power; great cataracts like Niagara; the rapids of St. Lawrence; Muscle Shoals, and literally hundreds of other streams, rapids and falls of smaller potentialities. (Indicated on map by circles, unshaded portion undeveloped.) Probably less than one-eighth of the total potential hydro-electric power has been taken by private companies.

Finally, there are the fuel resources of coal and oil. (Indicated on map by shaded patches on map.) These resources are largely privately owned, some still remain under public ownership and the public superpower system must negotiate with private owners for fuel at the development of coal and oil which is necessary to operate the steam plants which are the basis of the superpower system.

These steam plants, together with the many thousands of similar plants owned and operated by the cities, must be interconnected with the water power plants and made a part of the national system.

In the Dakotas, Montana, and Wyoming alone there are 600,000,000,000 tons of lignite coal as yet almost untouched; not commercially practical at present, which can be used at the mine mouth to develop electric power. Such a U. S. government mine near Williston, N. D., produces electric power for pumping on the reclamation project and lights and supplies power to the city of Williston.

Indorsed by A. F. of L.

The American Federation of Labor, League of Municipalities of California and Georgia, The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Assn. of Mayors and other City Officials of New York, Natl. Grange, Michigan State Grange, California Water and Power Acts Campaign committee, Boulder Canon Assn. of the Southwest, the Washington and Oregon Public ownership leagues, and the South Dakota Hydro league, these are a few of the forces already mobilized and fighting for public superpower.

The matter will go to referendum vote of the whole people in at least three states during the coming year, and will be strongly pressed in the state legislatures of at least a dozen more, as well as in congress.

Read Editorial on Superpower on This Page.

Capper Lines Up With Coolidge

It is evident that a campaign is about to be launched by the big dailies of the country to convince the mass of people that everybody is for Coolidge. Already there are rumors being circulated to the effect that Coolidge's popularity is growing especially in the Western States. This wave of popularity that is threatening to overwhelm the President is attributed to the great impression that the President's message has made on the farmers.

The dullest fifth grade school expert can refute this ridiculous contention with very little effort. The fact of the matter is that certain gentlemen in the Senate and House who have arrogated to themselves the unwarranted and unwarrantable right to speak for the farming masses are lining up with Coolidge as was to be expected. Gentlemen of the type of Senator Capper the millionaire newspaper-farmer from Kansas and a few weak-kneed mid-western Senators are the only farming masses rallying to Coolidge's support.

It is an open secret in Washington that Senator Capper is very likely going to be the reactionaries' choice as Coolidge's running mate in November. Apropos of this, the following report of the leading New York papers is very instructive. The facts as cited show precisely where Capper stands and who he is. Senator Capper has abandoned support of a bill which was advocated by growers of wool, farmers and agricultural organizations and opposed by woolen manufacturers. Instead he espoused one introduced by Senator Lodge. The latter bill was less drastic than Senator Capper's proposed measure and less objectionable to the woolen interests.

After having introduced his own bill, Senator Lodge then went ahead to substitute one including some provisions of the Capper bill, it is alleged. Now the woolen manufacturers are opposing it. They are hinting bad faith on the part of Lodge. But the men on the inside of Washington's great game of politics look upon the alleged understanding between Senator Lodge and Senator Capper as only an ordinary episode in the scheme to make use of the latter's progressive label in the interests of the reactionary Coolidge.

Whatever doubts one might have had as to where Capper really stands are dismissed in his following from an editorial in the Senator's paper: "The Topeka Capital," "There is nothing in sight now to prevent the nomination of Coolidge. He is strong and growing stronger, and his support is peculiar in not being factional or sectional. It is general among all elements of the party and all sections of the country. It is no stronger anywhere than it is today in Kansas."

Needless to say the big mass of farmers who are having the devil's own time making their most limited ends meet will not take Capper seriously again. Capper and his tribe have betrayed the farmers too often. There comes a time when even a Senator is known by his deeds as well as his words. That time has already come for Capper in the eyes of the overwhelming majority of the working farmers.

Beck, U. S. Solicitor, Looks Backward

Speaking at the Hamilton Club, Chicago, with one exception perhaps the richest and most reactionary clique in America, James M. Beck, solicitor general of the United States, mournfully sighed for the "good old days." And his audience, composed almost exclusively of those who already have their swag, sighed with him. "The times are moving too fast," was the burden of his lament.

"We are moving with express train rapidity. It is a world of acceleration. Shakespeare with a hand press could do more good today than a string of rotary presses stretching from New York to San Francisco—because Shakespeare had a soul and something to say."

(If we had choice of weapons in our duel with capitalism we should certainly give Beck his hand press. his Shakespeare, and his soul. Bring on the rotaries. The weakness of the workers is that they are compelled to use the hand press against their enemy's rotary.)

After the customary and proper tremolos about the "principles of Hamilton," always good for a hand at the Hamilton Club, and some fear at losing "the blood bought privileges of our fathers," Mr. Beck continued, "the constitution does not represent today what it did twenty-five years ago. It's a changing picture mind—our lack of thinkers. There are not ten men in America today who have sufficient eloquence and sound thoughts to pack a hall as large as the Coliseum annex. We are our thinkers, our speakers!"

Discarding for just one moment our customary enmity, may we not remark that these days we are all anything at all have joined the Workers Party?

Profits 50% On Chewing Gum

An appropriation of $40,000,000 for education—in chewing gum the Wrigley way has been cheerfully paid by American wage earners, according to New York financial reports. Evidently the kind of solidarity they want is in the loyal order of Wrigley chewers. Per 5c of that amount could not be raised for maintaining a decent labor press.

As a matter of act this huge sum has been filched from your pocket penny by penny with each package you buy. A total of $40,000,000 of it was paid out in seven years for just one sign, the giant electric sign which used to top Times square, New York. Wrigley paid $10,000 a year to educate 2,300,000 people a day at that point. Only 27,000,000 of the total went in four years to put the public's pennies out of the Wrigley pockets to promote their own profits.

As a result of paying for this educational campaign Wrigley profits at the rate of 87.5% a year on the investment of stockholders. Only dividends now going to the owners of the chewing gum trust at the rate of $8 a year on each $9.20 worth of stock.

Tovarish Lenin

[illegible] Lenin [illegible] Russia [illegible] Lenin [illegible] Russia [illegible] Lenin [illegible] Russia [

THE DAILY WORKER
THE DAILY WORKER SETS THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT
5 Cents
VOL. I. No. 323. SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1924
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MINERS RECONSIDER NOVA SCOTIA ISSUE

Free Prisoners, Repeal Syndicalism Laws, Is Demanded

HOWAT CASE SOON UP FOR SETTLEMENT

Lewis–Murray Machine Loses Grip on the Delegates

By JOHN FITZGERALD
(Staff Correspondent of The Daily Worker)

Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, Ind.—A sensational backdown of the Lewis-Murray machine, which outlawed the Nova Scotia miners for their sympathetic strike in behalf of the steel workers and their endorsement of the Red International of Labor Unions, came this afternoon when Vice-President Phil Murray arose and moved for reconsideration of the Nova Scotia issue.

A tremendous volume of ayes greeted the motion, and it was carried with tremendous enthusiasm after a speech by J. J. Watt, of Springfield, Ill.

MacIntyre Allowed to Speak.

Cheers again greeted the demand of Delegate Morgan, of Nordegg, Canada, that MacIntyre, the deposed vice-president of the Nova Scotia district, be given the floor.

The convention brushed aside the motion of Chairman Kennedy that the anti-Nova Scotia resolution originally submitted be concurred in and MacIntyre mounted the platform. Another ovation came as MacIntyre began to speak.

Great Threat to Administration.

MacIntyre requested postponement of the discussion until he secured certain documents which are in Indianapolis.

The Nova Scotia case is the greatest threat the Indianapolis machine is facing. The outlawing of the miners in this maritime province has aroused bitter resentment throuout the union the John L. Lewis boasted of his deed at the A. F. of L. convention.

MacIntyre and his colleagues are prepared for the fight. The administration learned that they had a statement in the printers' hands for distribution to the delegates and this is believed to have caused the backdown in giving them the floor.

The Nova Scotia case is an entering wedge for the coming Howat fight. In spite of the Farrington alliance John L. Lewis is facing a battle that all his payroll supports may not be able to win at this convention.

Delegates have been eagerly reading the exposures in the DAILY WORKER.

The Howat Case Comes Up.

The power of the Lewis-Murray machine will receive its severest test when Alexander Howat makes his fight to appear before the convention.

Enthusiastic Howat sentiment was shown as the fighting coal digger himself appeared in the convention hall. Delegates rushed to his side and pledged their support.

"I have been waiting 29 months to get a square deal," said the man who was kicked out of the miners' organization when he led the great fight against the Industrial Court in Kansas. "I expect to get it now. "I am demanding nothing but justice from the miners," continued Ho-

(Continued on page 2.)

WHEN THE INVESTIGATION WILL TAKE PLACE

There Are 100 Firetrap Public Schools in Chicago—News Item.

FALL IN SICK BED AFTER $100,000 TALE OF BRIBERY

Got Money Before Doheny Got Lease

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—The senate public lands committee investigating Teapot Dome will demand absolute proof of the truth of the story told by E. L. Doheny, millionaire oil man, of a $100,000 loan to Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior.

Both Fall and Doheny must submit conclusive evidence to the committee that their testimony is accurate, committee members said today as the committee prepared to continue delving into the amazing story of loans to the man who controlled the leasing of vast national wealth in the form of oil in the naval oil reserves of the west.

Fall Faces Grilling

Fall, who arrived in Washington about 11 o'clock last night from New Orleans, to undergo an ordeal of cross examination never before faced by an American cabinet officer or former cabinet member, will take the witness stand Monday, according to present plans.

Colonel J. W. Zevely, Washington representative of Harry F. Sinclair, rival of Doheny and lessee of Teapot Dome, will be quizzed this after-

(Continued on page 2.)

Fall Contradicts Doheny

WASHINGTON.—How the various leases granted Doheny on government oil reserves occurred, with relation to the loan of $100,000 he made Albert B. Fall, then secretary of the interior, is shown by these dates:

July, 1921—Doheny signed royalty oil lease with the government.

November 30, 1921—Loaned $100,000 on personal unsecured note to Secretary of Interior Fall, who had charge of leases.

April 25, 1922—Obtained contract with government, stating that his company, the Pan American Petroleum Company, was to have priority rights to drilling on naval reserves Numbers One and Two.

Dec. 11, 1922—Signed leases with government for exclusive drilling rights on naval reserve Number One, known as the Elk Hill reserve.

BUT-

Doheny Contradicts Fall

WASHINGTON. — Here's the statement Albert B. Fall will be called on Monday to explain to the senate committee investigating Teapot Dome. It is taken from testimony Fall gave before the committee Dec. 27:

"It should be needless for me to say that in the purchase of the Harris ranch or in any other purchase or expenditures, I have never approached E. L. Doheny or any one connected with him or any of his corporations or Mr. H. F. Sinclair or any one connected with him or any of his corporations, nor have I ever received from either of said parties one cent on account of any oil lease or upon any other account whatsoever."

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

CORONER'S JURY GIVES STANDARD OIL WHITE WASH

No Voice Is Raised for Dead at Pekin

(By The Federated Press)

PEKIN, Ill.—Boquets for the Corn Products Co., and a verdict attaching no blame for the Jan. 3 explosion that took 42 workers' lives, marked the hearings by the coroner's jury into the industrial disaster.

No one ventured to push himself forward against the powerful Standard Oil subsidiary and point out that the absence of suction fans and probably the principal element in the causes leading up to the starch factory blast. No one called attention to the fact that since the union was broken and the open shop instituted the union precautions against danger had been junked and a deadly competition for production records stimulated by the company among its three shifts.

Instead, one employe was induced to testify that "as far as he knew the company did everything possible to keep the plant cleaned up." Others said there had been safety first lectures by company officials and lots of notices to be careful. The coroner's jury found that the men came to their deaths "as a result of burns and injuries received at an explosion and fire which occurred at the Corn Products plant at Pekin, Ill., on the morning of Jan. 3, between the hours of 3:30 and 4:30 a. m." The blame is not fixed.

In place of suction fans in the plant that would have automatically eliminated the explosive dust, the dead employes of the Rockefeller corporation will have the benefit of a shaft in the center of their burial plot in the cemetery.

The funeral services were attended by several thousand people.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

LABOR PARTY RECOGNIZES SOVIET RULE

Only Details of Pact to Be Adjusted Later

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—The British Labor Party cabinet, in a special communique issued thru the foreign office, announces that it has decided to grant full recognition to the Russian Soviet government as soon as possible. James O'Grady will be the ambassador to Russia.

This is the first official act of the new Labor Party government and coincides with pledges made during the campaign.

The decision of the Labor Party government will make Great Britain the first major power to recognize the Soviet government. According to the Russian Trade Mission, headed by M. Rakovsky, negotiations for recognition had been progressing before the labor party came into power, but the death of Lenin interrupted them.

They will be resumed in a few days to determine a number of minor conditions, bearing on recognition. Rakovsky said he did not believe that the death of Lenin would have any effect upon the attitude of the Labor Party government.

Brilliant Weekly, The Freeman, to Appear No More

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—Announcement by the Huebach Publishing Company that the Freeman would be abandoned March 5, four years after its founding in 1920, brought keen regret to radical and intellectual circles.

The magazine was distinguished for its brilliant ironic comment on present day affairs and for the intellectual courage and clarity with which it dealt with new movements in philosophy and literature. Its own political point of view was that of the single tax economist who has however, no faith in existing political institutions, and this disillusionment set it strikingly apart from the liberal periodicals.

The demise of the Freeman is said to be occasioned by the withdrawal of the financial support of Helen Swift Neilson, wife of one of the editors. Mrs. Neilson had fulfilled her original promise to maintain the paper for three years. It is being retired at the height of its circulation but is not self supporting. The paper accepted no advertising.

Separatist Assassinated.

LONDON.—Herr Schlicht, noted separatist leader, was assassinated today at Adenau in the Rhineland, according to a Central News Berlin dispatch.

LANDLORD GOES TO JAIL; FAILED TO GIVE HEAT; MAY STAY IN 300 DAYS

Michael Bottighiere, landlord, is in a prison cell today, for failure to provide heat for his tenants.

Bottighiere was convicted on a charge of allowing his apartments to go without fire during the recent cold spell.

When the landlord refused to pay a fine of $100, he was sent to the bastile. If he pays the fine and costs, he will stay in jail for 300 days.

"Close Ranks," Says Trotsky in Tribute to Lenin

(Special Correspondence to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—"In our mourning let us close our ranks and our hearts for new combats," Leon Trotsky, Russian war minister, wrote in a remarkable tribute to his dead comrade, Nicolai Lenin.

The tribute, cabled from Tiflis, where Trotsky is ill, was published today. It read:

"How shall we now proceed along our path, Comrades?

"Shall we not wander now that Lenin no longer is with us?

"No!

"Lenin-ism remains.

"Lenin is immortal in his doctrine of work and his method and example, which live in the Party he created.

"He was the head and the helmsman.

"Our grief is as great as our loss, but we thank history for permitting us to have been born as contemporaries of Lenin.

"Our Party is Leninism in action. Every one of us contains something of Lenin.

"With the light of Leninism in our hand, we shall find the true road, by collective thought and collective will.

"How many among us could not unhesitatingly give the very last drop of our blood to revive the circulation in the veins of our matchless, unequalled leader?

"Lenin was necessary to the world's working classes as perhaps never in the history of humanity has a man been necessary.

"The Party is now an orphan.

"The working class is an orphan.

"That is what one feels today above everything else.

"Our responsibility now has been doubled. Let us be worthy of him who taught us.

"In our mourning, let us close our ranks and our hearts for new combats.

"Farewell!"

WORKERS PARTY OPPOSED TO ANY MAY 30 DELAY

Statement Issued on New Mahoney Proposal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, Minn.—William Mahoney, returning from a conference in Washington, D. C., with Senators LaFollette, Shipstead and Johnson, will advise the postponement of the May 30 farmer-labor conference until after the conventions of the democratic and republican parties. This announcement is made in a statement to the press issued by Mahoney.

It is believed that his action will arouse much opposition in the ranks of the labor and farmer organizations sponsoring the conference.

The Workers Party, which has taken a leading part in organizing the May 30th conference, today issued the following statement on the Mahoney proposal of postponing the May 30 meeting:

"The Workers Party is unalterably opposed to the postponement of the May 30th Conference, for the convenience of politicians who have secured the high offices they now hold thru the support of the farmers and wage-earners without endangering their friends in the capitalistic parties.

"To postpone the May 30 conference at the request of such hopelessly timid elements as this would be inexcusable. The present political movement of the farmers and wage-earners is crystallizing rapidly into a political expression of their own class.

"The Workers Party is interested not in organizing the masses behind some petty bourgeois leader

(Continued on page 2.)

Peasants Block Roads Leading to Lenin's Funeral

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—So many thousands of peasants are pouring toward Moscow from all parts of Russia, to pay honor to their dead leader, Nicolai Lenin, that roads and railways are blocked for miles. It became necessary to postpone the funeral from Saturday to Sunday.

An incessant stream of persons still passes slowly and reverently by the simple bier where Lenin lies. To view the body for a brief instant, one must stand for hours in line in the biting cold.

The respects of the diplomatic corps, representing countries that recognize the government Lenin founded, were paid by Count Brockdorff Rantzau, German envoy, who took his turn in line and reached the coffin at one o'clock in the afternoon.

In a letter to the Petrograd Soviet, Minister Zinoviov proposed that the name of Petrograd should be changed to Leningrad. The assembly carried the motion amidst an ovation.

MORE

The Land for the Users!

Legion Ally of D. of J. In Fight On "Fifth Year"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS.—The alliance between the American Legion and the Daugherty-Burns crew of stool pigeons was shown yesterday when the Legion speaking in the name of the Department of Justice forbid a theatre owner who is taking the matter up with the American Civil Liberties' Union.

Admission that the law does not prohibit showing of such pictures was made by the Legion representative over the telephone, but he declared that his organization was taking action anyhow.

Exhibitors who criticise Daugherty-Burns anti-Russian propaganda, he added, "should be put in jail."

Protest the Foreign Bonds!

Packers Win the Thin Dime Medal; Pay Slaves in Ice Fields $10.50

Armour & Co. and Swift & Co., Chicago's largest packers, seem entitled to the counterfeit thin dime annually awarded to the corporations paying the lowest wages.

At Fox Lake and other lakes they are paying a net wage after deducting bed and board of $10.50 a week for a 10-hour day, six-day week in the ice harvest. The hourly rate is 27½ cents, including $10.50 a week for a bed in the bunkhouse and for company meals at $6 a week in shifts of 8. Only skeletalized, hardy men can stand the work of cutting and storing ice for 10 hours a day at this season.

The Miners' Convention Is Now On! Our Correspondent Is On the Job!

Be Sure to Subscribe for the Daily Worker. It Will Enable You to Follow this History-Making Gathering from Day to Day. Subscription Blank on Page 8 Magazine Section.

MANY CITIES TO HOLD MEETINGS IN LENIN'S HONOR

Success Follows Memorial Plans of Party

Similar meetings in homes of Soviet Lenin, not to be held in leading American cities from Boston to Los Angeles, the national office of the Workers Party announced.

Fifteen thousand pictures of the departed leader are being printed and a special memorial edition of Zinoviev's "Life and Works of Lenin" is being prepared.

Moving pictures of the life of Lenin will be exhibited in all the leading cities under direction of the party.

The following cities are among those which have completed their arrangements and notified the national office:

Boston, January 26, H. M. Wicks, speaker.

New York, February 4, William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg speaking, at Madison Square Gardens.

Detroit, February 3, C. E. Ruthenberg, speaker.

Chicago, January 29, Ashland Auditorium, Robert Minor, Martin Abern, William F. Dunne, William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, February 3, James P. Cannon.

Omaha, February 3, Tom Matthews, Rev. J. L. Beebe, W. H. Green and D. Reznik.

Los Angeles, January 27, Ella Reeves Bloor.

Fall in Sick Bed After $100,000 Tale of Bribery

(Continued from Page 1)

noon. The committee wants to know what Zevely did with $80,000 worth of Sinclair Oil company stock and $25,000 worth of Liberty Bonds given to him out of the Sinclair treasury.

Testimony has been that Zevely got this to buy a house on Long Island.

Zevely accompanied Fall to Washington from New Orleans and Fall, after trying in vain to elude newspaper men waiting for him, went to Zevely's house for the night.

Slipping into the capital shortly before midnight, Fall was examined by his physician, Dr. John Wharton.

Fall Very Ill

After the examination Dr. Wharton said:

"Mr. Fall is suffering from a malady that any moment may take his life. He is a very sick man. I hope and feel sure that he will insist on appearing before the senate public lands committee on Monday to answer any charges against him."

Fall hobbled into Zevely's house on a cane. His face was shrunken and hollow.

"Boys, I'm a very sick man and I have nothing to say," he told newspapermen as he went in.

"Would you wish to answer intimations that you received an additional $100,000 in connection with the leases?" he was asked.

"I don't know anything about that," Fall said.

"Some intimations seem to have been given that another $100,000 was loaned you."

"Boys, I can't say anything now."

Committee Not Satisfied

The committee is not satisfied with the testimony of Edward L. Doheny who yesterday said that he had loaned $100,000 to Fall on a personal note without security in November 1921.

None of the members of the committee would indicate whether they intended to reject or accept Doheny's proposal that President Coolidge appoint three experts to determine whether his leases on naval oil reserves number one and two in California were lawfully and honestly negotiated.

They want to hear Zevely and Fall, first.

Doheny Weeps

With tears in his eyes at the memory of Fall's "hard luck," Doheny told the committee the whole transaction was purely a piece of friendship. He described himself as an irresponsible, improvident oil prospector, with a big heart who open handedly told his friend Fall that whenever he needed money to "come to me."

He regarded it about as other men would regard a $5 or $10 loan, he said.

A little later Doheny said he confidently expected to make $100,000,000 out of one of the California naval oil reserve leases granted him by Fall.

Fall was confined to bed today by order of his physician, Dr. John Wharton.

Dr. Wharton said there was congestion in Fall's chest and a high fever, due to a freshly contracted cold.

Wharton said he hoped Fall would be sufficiently recovered by Monday to appear before the senate investigating committee.

A statement issued by Dr. Wharton said:

"Upon examination this morning I find that secretary Fall has developed congestion in the chest and is suffering from a severe cold contracted on his journey from New Orleans.

"He has a fever and I have ordered him to remain in bed for the time being."

Sinclair's Brother Wants to Explain

Earl Sinclair, brother of Harry F. Sinclair, today arrived in Washington and asked the senate investigators to permit him to testify.

Workers Party Is Opposed to Any Delaying of May 30th Conference

(Continued from page 1)

[illegible] Workers Party [illegible] Labor Party [illegible] Progressive [illegible] Federation [illegible] Labor [illegible] Farmer-Labor [illegible] Party [illegible] Labor [illegible] Party [illegible] Labor [illegible] Party [illegible]

FRANK MUNSEY BUTCHERS THIRD NEW YORK PAPER

Buys and Kills Mail: Workers Need Daily

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—New York will soon have as few capitalist papers as Chicago, if Frank Munsey continues buying them up and liquidating them.

His latest purchase is the Evening Mail, just announced.* This paper will be consolidated with the Evening Telegram into the Telegram and Evening Mail, as the New York Globe, which he recently purchased, was combined with the Sun.

The Mail got into trouble during the war for alleged German ownership and Rumley, its publisher, was indicted. Its editorial line was not so liberal as that of the Globe, under the Bliven regime, but it was far and above ahead of anything under the direction of Munsey.

Three Notches On Gun

Several years ago Munsey purchased and killed the New York Press. There are now three notches on his newspaper-game gun, making more than even the witty remark of a New York editor that "All good newspapers when they die go to Munsey."

Hardboiled reaction is the tone of all Munsey papers. Matter appears in its columns only if Mr. Munsey's editors consider it wholesome for his large steel and chair store interests.

Munsey Papers Worst Prostitutes

The New York Herald distinguished itself, even among newspaper prostitutes by the McCullough cables about Soviet Russia which were discredited even by the stories of the New York Times. Two summers ago the Herald ran a fantastic series of articles on the radical movement in America which showed that the Department of Justice had turned over its files to the staff writer. At the last convention of the American Federation of Labor the Herald correspondent was assistant chief aid to Chester Wright in engineering the publicity campaign against the left wingers which reached its climax with the unseating of Delegate Dunne.

New York radicals do not relish the consolidation of the newspapers into the most reactionary hands but they take comfort in the fact that every half-way liberal paper that meets its death at the hands of Munsey makes the necessity of a daily workers' paper more evident.

Building Trades Council Demands Public Schools Be Made Safe for the Children

The one subject of conversation in union offices and halls yesterday was the campaign of THE DAILY WORKER for safe and adequate public schools. Unemployed workers, who sat around union offices waiting for jobs, expressed keen interest in the subject.

Fathers of school children were particularly interested. Many building trades workers who are competent to judge the safety of buildings said that they have known that their children are going to schools that are fire traps but that they were unable to see what they could do to remedy the situation.

"If we say anything to the politicians about the schools and the need of new ones we are accused of wanting to see new schools built so we can get work," said one carpenter who was in line to pay his dues at the office of Local No. 1, of the Carpenters' Union.

Edward Ryan, president of the Building Trades Council of Chicago said, "I believe that every building in Chicago should be made safe and fireproof. But first of all common humanity demands that all public buildings be made safe. Next to homes should be the safest buildings in the city. That is the first thing that should be done. They should also be made sanitary."

All building trades workers who had seen the DAILY WORKER said that they were glad that it had started its campaign for safe schools because it could not be accused of a selfish interest in demanding new buildings.

Students Aid Campaign.

With the DAILY WORKER campaign against the unsafe public schools hardly under way, pupils who are attending such schools have already manifested an interest in it.

Students from the Medill High School, West 14th Place and Throop St., report that their school, altho a comparatively modern building, is in many ways unsafe and unsanitary. The school which is in the heart of the great slum ghetto serves the district from Harrison to 18th streets, and from Western Avenue to Halsted Street. Its main building was erected in 1895 and additions made in 1897 and 1907. It is a three story frame affair without fire escapes. The lighting is far from good. All day artificial light is required in most of the rooms.

"Fireproof" Laws Ignored.

The interior is not fireproof as is required by city ordinances. The lunch rooms are used as study rooms on occasion and when used as lunch rooms are not clean. Numerous students complain that they have seen roaches in the lunch rooms and that they are so numerous that they crawl on the tables and trays. In the wash rooms, which are seldom clean, there is often no water.

The school has been poorly heated most of this winter. During the cold conditions in the school became so bad that a few of the more unafraid students called a meeting to outline a program of action. This resulted in better conditions. The call to the meeting set down as the demands of the students more light, better wash room facilities, more heat, clean lunch rooms, more lockers so that all students would not be forced to use one locker as they are at present. The meeting was not held because the principle of the school managed to be tipped off about the call of the meeting and the students were not willing to proceed under official scrutiny. The demands, however, were brought to his attention, but nothing has been done about them up until now.

All the pupils attending Medill are the children of foreign born factory and needle trades workers and the students who came to the DAILY WORKER office to tell their story believe that the poor conditions in their school are the result of the indifference of the school authorities to the poor and foreign-born workers who have no way of making their protests felt.

Story of the Brown School

The Brown School, at Warren avenue and Wood street, is housed in one of the oldest school buildings in Chicago. The building is so old that parents of children attending the school have petitioned in a body to the president of the Board of Education demanding that the school be put in proper condition to safeguard the lives of the pupils.

All the president did about the complaints was to send an inspector to the school who pronounced it safe. The School is housed in two buildings, the oldest of which was erected in 1857 and the newer one in 1870. The two buildings are connected by a one-story frame shanty. In order to get from one building to another it is necessary to pass thru two class rooms and a dark narrow hallway.

In both buildings the stairways are narrow winding affairs. The landings are dark.

Fire Escape Is Farce.

The two fire escapes instead of being a safety device are a menace to life. They are merely tubes standing on end with slides inside down which the pupils are supposed to come. The door at the bottom is supposed to open when a weight strikes it, but it is doubtful if the body of a school child would be heavy enough to open them. If the doors failed to open nothing could stop the pupils who were already on their way down from coming on and many would undoubtedly be smothered to death.

Because of this possibility the principal does not permit their use during fire drills. He says, however, that if they were used during a fire by children who were unaccustomed to them, panic would result.

The Board of Education has delayed the erection of a new building for the Brown school because they were doubtful of the future of the neighborhood. Factories were moving into the district and the board thought that the entire district might be given over to manufacture and the school population reduced. Last year the city zoning laws were passed outlawing factories in the Brown school district but nothing has been done about a new school building.

The school has 945 seats and about 1500 pupils. The two shift system has been introduced. The pupils attending the Brown school are the children of factory workers. Altho most of the children come from homes where both the mother and father work the school does not have a lunch room.

A few years ago a new heating system and plumbing system was installed at a cost of $125,000. It is felt by many parents whose children attend the school that the cost of the heating plant will be used as an argument against the scrapping of the present buildings and the erection of a new and modern one.

Parents Afraid of Firetrap.

Because of the general belief among the parents of the pupils that the school is unsafe and unfit for use many parents are taking their children out of the school and sending them to Catholic schools.

A canvass of the neighborhood of the school revealed that the parents of the pupils are hopeless of getting a new building.

The first mother of school children visited by an investigator of the DAILY WORKER said that more than a year ago she had taken her two children out of the school and sent them to a Catholic school. She said that if a new building were put up she would send them back. "I know that children learn more in public schools than they do in the Catholic schools but that school building is not safe. Until there is a new building my kids will go to the Catholic school," she said.

Would Let Kids Die.

A grocer who comes in contact with many of the mothers near the school said that it was generally realized that the school was a menace to life but that he did not see what could be done about it. He had taken it up with the alderman from the district who said that nothing could be done until the zoning law was passed and the future of the neighborhood made certain. Nothing has been done since then the alderman said because the Board of Education has no money. "But most of the parents around here have very little time to worry about the school. If the kids are away from home they are satisfied."

MERRICK GOING BEFORE JURY ON BOMB FRAME-UP

Shoe Owners' Conspiracy Backs False Charge

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HAVERHILL, Mass.—The trial next week of John Merrick before the Superior Court in Salem, Mass., on a dynamite-planting charge following his activities in the Haverhill shoe strike a year ago, bring to memory the Red-Conspiracy frame-up, now discredited, and the Breen dynamite case, when agents of the shoe bosses confessed that they had planted the dynamite themselves in order to discredit the strikers.

Merrick was arrested two weeks after the finding of the "bomb" in Haverhill. After the necessary time for a newspaper propaganda barrage against "communists" and "dynamiters" the police staged a raid on the room of the young strike leader and later in the police station produced bits of wire, solder and clockwork which they swore they had found there. Curiously enough, the arrest followed almost immediately an announcement of the head of the Knipe Bros.' firm of a $5,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the man who planted the bomb.

Merrick was held under $20,000 bail, later reduced to $15,000, which was finally secured by his friends. He returned to the automobile shop which he had opened up after the shoe firms blacklisted him for organizing activities. He is married and has lived in and near Haverhill all his life.

Shoe factory owners regard the conviction of Merrick as very important to their open shop program. The defeat of the frame-up is equally important to the labor movement. The case has been investigated carefully by the Workers' Defense Conference of New England and the facts of the frame-up revealed. A defense fund drive is now being carried on by the Lawrence General Labor Defense Committee, 180 Essex street, Lawrence, Mass.

Wharton Charges Railroad Labor Board in Bribery Plot to Smash Bona Fide Union Organizations

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Correspondent)

Connivance with a campaign of bribery to destroy all bona fide labor organizations on the railroads is charged against the majority of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board by Member A. O. Wharton in dissenting from a decision relative to representation of train dispatchers employed by the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co.

The "total disregard of the rights of the employes, according to Wharton, warrants a most emphatic protest against such unheard of abuse of authority.

"Under the decision of the majority," says Wharton, "the carrier, with the full knowledge that the majority of the board is in sympathy with the idea that it is powerless to prescribe any procedure, may initiate and install a company union offering the equivalent of a 940 increase per month for employes as a bribe to vote for such organization while at the same time refusing to accord any concession to the same employes so long as they elect to be represented by a bona fide labor organization."

This decision carried to its logical conclusion would permit the railroads to spend over $900,000,000 a year out of funds derived from high freight rates for the purpose of supplanting real unions with company unions.

The case submitted to the board by the American Train Dispatchers' Assn. involves the attempt of the Union Pacific to establish company unions on all its lines. The Oregon road is one of its subsidiaries. First the road got the labor board to establish rates of pay for train dispatchers and to abolish two weeks' vacation with pay which had formerly been established by agreement between management and the train dispatchers' organization. It then turned around and offered these train dispatchers higher pay and restoration of the two weeks' annual vacation with pay provided they surrendered their right to representation by the organization they had voluntarily created and accepted as a substitute the company union created by management.

The proposal to change representation was first submitted with the board by the carrier. Yet the board ordered a secret ballot to determine whether the men wished to be represented by the national organization or by a company union which had previously no existence. The train dispatchers asked the board to prevent the carrier's open use of bribery and economic coercion by including in the ballot a statement that train dispatchers would receive the same treatment regardless of the form of organization they voted for. But the majority of the board refused on the ground, as stated by Chairman Hooper in a supporting opinion, that:

"The carrier in this case has obviously reached the conclusion that as a matter of economic and efficient operation it can afford to pay its dispatchers more money if it is permitted to deal exclusively and directly with them" and that dispatchers must be left free to weigh this fact in reaching their decision.

Such a cynical statement of the open shop view that corporations can afford to pay more for subservient spineless employes, by the chairman of a tribunal, the country's leading arbitration board, would be enough to discredit that board if it had not already thoroly discredited itself by a series of decisions showing unmistakable bias toward the employer's viewpoint. In this case one representative of the public, Mr. Hanger, could not stomach such open partisanship, but the decision was carried by the vote of the advocate chairman plus that of Judge Barton who has never failed to show his partiality for the employer's position.

Free Lunches For Starving Doctors Latest in Germany

By The Federated Press

BERLIN.—Free lunches for doctors are the latest form of charity in Berlin. The lot of the German medical man is such that hundreds of physicians, if not thousands, are literally starving. The average German is so impoverished that he considers the luxury of a visit to the doctor the last luxury that he can afford.

Already countless physicians have gone into other professions. Thus the other day one appeared at my house to sell me some steel engravings by celebrated German masters, for a commission on these," he said, "is bigger than all my medical fees put together."

Other physicians are taking jobs as bank clerks, as scribes in public offices, as floor walkers and what not. And as for young graduates, they find the cost of purchasing medical instruments so prohibitive that they must first work at some trade for a few years before they can return to their chosen field of human knowledge.

But meanwhile there are those men of medicine who remain in the profession and who have just enough to live on and too much to die. It is for these that special doctors' feeding kitchens are being established. The doctors are to have wholesome food, supplied by the various foreign relief organizations, especially the Austrian, either at a ridiculously low cost or else entirely free of charge, depending upon the circumstances of the physician in question.

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G. Georgeff,
Seattle, Wash.

Alien Foe Plans to Destroy U. S. As World Melting Pot

WASHINGTON.—Chairman Albert Johnson of the house immigration committee confirms The Federated Press' statement of a week ago that the purpose of the proposed new legislation is to destroy the melting pot of racial stocks in America, as the asylum for political refugees in this country has already been destroyed.

In the current Outlook he declares "that the name melting pot is a misnamer and that the asylum idea is played out forever," is one of the conclusions reached by himself and his committee.

He proposes that relatives such as husbands or wives, parents or minor unmarried children, and even grandparents, of aliens already here, shall be admitted. He claims that 85% of all immigrants coming in the past 10 years have come to relatives, and that other dependents than those enumerated above should not be admitted under any quota.

Paraguay Carmen On Strike, Mussolini Going Before Italian People in April

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—Street railway workers are still on strike. They walked out last September. The workers' refuse to return until the company guarantees reinstatement of every striker.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME.—It is Mussolini and his followers against the Communists, socialists and left wing of the popular party at the general election which the government has just announced, thru the Popolo d'Italia, personal organ of the fascist chief. This will be the first time Mussolini has gone before the people for a mandate since he climbed into power by force. The fascisti believe that a sufficiently strong political machine has been built to return their movement to office.

The treaty of friendship with Jugo-Slavia is expected to be signed Jan. 26 and the next day the king will sign his decree dissolving the chamber. January 28, Mussolini is scheduled to unfold the details of his electoral policy to his followers.

Mussolini's opponents point to the fact that the fascisti are themselves torn by as serious dissensions as those of their enemies and that his administration would be sabotaged into powerlessness in a short time if he did not risk the election.

Work Daily for "The Daily"!

More Jobless in Breslau.

BRESLAU, Germany.—Unemployment is increasing. A survey shows 111,000 persons seeking work as against 1,714 vacant places.

The Land for the Users!

COAL MINERS! Talk To Your Convention Thru Daily Worker

Coal Miners! Your convention is on at Indianapolis, Ind. It will be responsive to your needs if you will talk to it, talk to it in loud and emphatic tones.

You can do this thru your paper, THE DAILY WORKER. You can do it every day. You can make yourself heard.

Every day THE DAILY WORKER goes to the convention at Tomlinson Hall, at Indianapolis. The miners' delegates are reading it, from first page, first column, to last page, last column.

If you will write to THE DAILY WORKER, telling your needs, the delegates will read your letter.

One of the big things you are interested in is unemployment. If you don't work there is no pay envelope. If you don't work, there is nothing with which to pay the landlord, the grocer, with which to buy the things your family needs. How do you get along? How do you make both ends meet? What do you demand?

Tell it to the delegates at Indianapolis. Tell it to your highly paid officials, whose salaries go on the whole year around.

Write about all the other great prbolems confronting the coal miners of this country. Your letters will be published in THE DAILY WORKER and read by the delegates at your convention at Indianapolis. Write to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

COMMUNIST CHILDREN'S COLUMN

BED TIME STORY

By ROLAND QUILLAN.

Now once there dwelled in the state department at Washington, D. C. a full grown beard, on which was hooked a full grown man with very petty ideas. The official duty of this man, dear little children, was to sign passports for the Bahamas and the castles and so many other things, above all to assume a dignified appearance. This he did fairly well.

Now it happened that across the sea in far away Russia there dwelled other men with beards, but these were little comrades. Comrades who had kept pace with their beards so that they had great and fully grown beards. Their one great idea was to live at peace with the world.

So they sent greetings and friendly overtures to Washington with a desire to establish trade relationship and general friendly relations among two hundred and fourty million inhabitants of the globe.

Now when the man with the beard in Washington received the Russian note he jumped five foot from the floor—that at least, dear children, is what has been said. He then yelled, as it is reported, "Eureka, Eureka, I have it; them dirty Bolsheviks are trying to overthrow the Wall St. government. Curses, and damn, I'll get them yet."

It was then, my hearers, that he broadcasted the wail of woe to the effect that the whole country, because of instructions from Moscow, were going to plant the red flag on the White House. The answering echo, dear children, to this wail of woe knocked the props from under the sounding board in Washington. The echo was a loud guffah heard thruout the land.

It was voted the best joke of the season. Yet in spite of the original, my children, for it had been pulled before, yet not in a manner that evoked such laughter.

Now children, the moral of this story is that if you want to be real funny buy a false beard and try to save the country from the wicked reds.

Mussolini Going Before Italian People in April

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME.—It is Mussolini and his followers against the Communists, socialists and left wing of the popular party at the general election which the government has just announced, thru the Popolo d'Italia, personal organ of the fascist chief. This will be the first time Mussolini has gone before the people for a mandate since he climbed into power by force. The fascisti believe that a sufficiently strong political machine has been built to return their movement to office.

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Work Daily for "The Daily!"

More Jobless in Breslau.

BRESLAU, Germany.—Unemployment is increasing. A survey shows 111,000 persons seeking work as against 1,714 vacant places.

The Land for the Users!

Disavow Independent Party.

OMAHA.—The Progressive Party of Nebraska has no connection with the Independent Progressive party. This assertion is made on behalf of the Progressive party by Rev. J. L. Beebe, chairman, and W. H. Green, secretary, to clear up false impressions that the party was associated with the various Roy W. Harrop organizations, including the league.

The Progressive Party of Nebraska has not affiliated with any nations! Farmer-Labor party," its officials say further, "but has joined with Farmer-Labor groups and parties from the various states in the calling of a national convention to be held either at Minneapolis or St. Paul May 30 to form a national party and nominate candidates for president and vice president."

Strikebreaker Electrocuted.

NEW ORLEANS.—O. L. Sherman, 26 years old, a resident of this city, and a strikebreaking lineman employed by the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., was electrocuted while touching a live wire in the discharge of his duty. Under the workmen's compensation act the company will be obligad to compensate his family.

Preparing Now For "Citizen" Army.

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Speakers: Prof. Robert Morse Lovett, Max Selinsky, of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, Albert Johnson, member of the Hearst's Unofficial Congressional Commission for Investigation of Soviet Russia, Jas. P. Cannon, Chairman of Workers Party, Max Bedacht, Editor Soviet Russia Pictorial. Freiheit Singing Society and other entertaining features.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.....Editor
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"Constructive" Leaders

After reading the report and recommendations of President John L. Lewis to the convention of the United Mine Workers, it is not hard to understand why the capitalist press is loud in its praise of his "moderation" and "constructive" tendency.

Brother Lewis dealt neither with the question of wages or unemployment, but he manfully recommended an agreement covering a period of years to replace the present yearly contracts. From the capitalist press goes up a howl of approval. Such an agreement, peacefully entered into, would, according to Brother Lewis, convince the national government and the public that the coal industry "was making a sincere attempt to put its house in order."

The tender care manifested by union officials, such as Lewis, for the dear public that thinks of the miners only when they go on strike, is symptomatic of labor officialdom's attitude.

It visualizes the wage-earners as partners in industry and believes that all the trouble over wages, hours and conditions of labor is due solely to misunderstanding. They have not the slightest conception of the real state of affairs, which is that workers are, not partners in, but slaves of modern industry.

They always challenge the corporations, when the rank and file force them to fight, not as workers, but as American citizens who are being deprived of some guaranteed right. They make their fight on this basis, they organize on this basis and on this basis the power of the organized labor movement has steadily declined.

Brother Lewis infers in his remarks about the industry putting its house in order that the coal miners are in some measure responsible for the disturbances. He is trying to throw a mantle of respectability around himself and his henchmen, place the blame for strikes and so forth on the rank and file, insinuate himself into the good graces of the employers and capitalist press and lay a foundation for long term agreements that the employers will violate whenever the possibility of so doing appears.

There is no question but that the United Mine Workers face a serious situation and that the increased production of non-union coal, the 60,000,000 tons or more in storage at present, together with the thousands of unemployed miners, make a strike a ticklish undertaking.

No labor organization, however, has succeeded in strengthening itself by doing something that the employers dearly desired, and if the press is to be believed, the operators will be quite willing to enter into longer agreement if no increase is asked.

The organization of the coal miners has not been hastened by the attacks upon and expulsions of the more radical elements and right now there is but one thing that will defeat the plans of the coal operators for the destruction of the union. That one thing is the extension of the union to unorganized fields, but so much time has been spent in heresy hunting by Brother Lewis and his administration, that this important matter has been lost sight of.

We are afraid that the crusade against the reds will not be taken by the operators as evidence of virtue and that they will be just as hard-boiled with the miners as they were in the good old days when the United Mine Workers of America was known as a rebel organization.

Press Swallows Lies

The utter unreliability of the capitalist press on important issues has never been better shown than by the flood of outright lies which filled its columns during the recent conference of the Communist Party of Russia and the congress of the All-Russian Soviets.

At these conferences a discussion of the economic and political situation is carried on with a frankness and disregard of what is called public opinion without precedent in the history of governments. Nothing, bad or good, is concealed and there is no reason for any newspaper correspondent to be uninformed.

Based on the slender fact of differences of opinion in these conferences the capitalist press of America had Trotsky staging a revolt, Trotsky in hiding, the Cheka dynamiting his residence, his arrest and execution; the Russian Communist party was split, Budenny had seized control of the Red Army, the Soviet government was crumbling, the nation was in chaos and confirmation of these wild stories was hourly expected.

The death of Lenin seems to have had a sobering effect upon some of the world's champion liars; it was more luck than they expected. Now, in the Chicago Journal of Commerce, we discover Francis McCullagh of Kutchkavitch fame, denying in toto the stories of his colleagues. He is in Warsaw and has evidently been consulting Poles who have some glimmerings of sense.

He says:

"It is * * * certain that most of the current rumors concerning Trotsky are without foundation in fact. For instance, the report published Jan. 16th, that Trotsky had been arrested was untrue. The story evidently originated in anti-Bolshevik circles in Berlin or Paris, but telegraph inquiry sent from here by the Polish foreign office to the Polish embassy in Moscow elicited the reply:

"Nothing is known here of the reported arrest of Trotsky." Neither is there a word of truth in the report that Budenny is on the side of Trotsky and has sent the Soviet government an ultimatum or in the one that Trotsky's distrustful colleagues are keeping him confined in his house under strict supervision.

The wish for the collapse of the Soviet government is, of course, father to the thought and no evidence of friction is too slight for the capitalist press to take up and magnify, hoping against hope that the workers and peasants government which has resisted the attacks of capitalist enemies within and without for seven years may be really crumbling and leaving the field clear for the enslavement of the Russian masses by the chop-licking bourgeoise of the world.

The hope is vain. Even the death of Lenin has caused nothing but grief and given rise to a new determination.

Casualties of Peace

The statistical market is now clogged with shiploads of reports indicating the great prosperity of the employing class in 1923. To make a perusal of these voluminous reports one has to wade thru billions of dollars of profits on paper.

Occasionally the investigator is fortunate enough to come across a report showing the price paid by the workers for producing these fabulous profits for the capitalists. Such a report is the one issued by the New York State Industrial Commissioner, Bernard L. Shientag, on the extent of industrial accidents.

This report is most instructive. It shows the other side of the ledger in our industrial system. It shows the casualties of peace suffered by the workers. In the last fiscal year one out of every twelve workingmen in New York State was injured. Out of every 3,000 workers in the Empire State one was killed, while at work, "or died from injury or disease suffered or contracted while at work," in the year ending June 30, 1923.

The price paid by the workers for enriching their bosses is getting bigger and bigger. In the first six months of 1923 the number of casualties suffered by the industrial workers increased 25 per cent over the number in the corresponding period of 1922. The increase over the same period of 1921 was 30 per cent.

In the main these terrible conditions forced on the wage workers arise from the greed of the capitalists for gigantic profits. Many industrial experts agree that two out of every three industrial accidents can be avoided. In recent years the campaigns of speeding up of production and the inadequacy of safety measures taken by the employers in order to maintain their profits have particularly aggravated this critical condition.

This is typical of the conditions prevailing thruout the country. This ghastly situation reminds one of the World War in which one out of every 3,000 American workers fighting over there lost his life. Indeed, the casualties of peace under capitalism are more and more approaching the casualties of war. The uselessness and inefficiency of capitalism are becoming increasingly and painfully evident.

Prosperity For Some

There are thousands of unemployed clothing workers in the city of Chicago. An official of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers declared last week to the DAILY WORKER that the offices of the union have been besieged by tailors out of work seeking financial assistance.

The manufacturers were also anxious to secure relief. They had the usual hard luck story. They are making no profits. But the Chicago Journal of Commerce in its issue of January 1, published the annual report of the firm of Alfred, Decker and Cohn, Inc. which shows a net profit for the year ending October 31 of $837,899. That is a neat sum.

Messrs. Alfred, Decker and Cohn can go to the opera and perhaps take a trip to Palm Beach during the cold spell and the unemployment period, to recuperate for the task of exploiting the clothing workers when such capitalistic activity again begins to pay in the clothing industry. Meanwhile the needle slaves can bless their stars that they are living in a "free country" and not in "barbarous Russia" where the workers are solving the problem of running industry for the benefit of the workers.

What Congress Wants to Do With Foreign-Born Workers

(Note—The following article is the first of a series in which the Workers' Party publicist, Comrade Engdahl, discusses some pending legislation before Congress, directed against foreign-born workers who wish to come to this country and those in this country.)

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

The Vestal Bill.

Representative Vestal, of Indiana, has introduced in the House of Representatives one of the most far-reaching bills directed against foreign-born workers.

This bill does not only provide for the usual limitation of immigration, the examination of immigrants before being granted permission to enter the United States but also provides the means of taking care of the foreign-born workers who are now in the United States. Section 30 of the Vestal bill reads:

"To facilitate the registration of identities, it shall be the duty of all aliens residing in the United States and all aliens sojourning in the United States to register in such United States judicial district before such officer of the Immigration Service as may be designated by the commissioner general, with the approval of the Secretary, and such registration shall include the full name of the alien, his nationality, age, personal description (including height, complexion, color of hair and eyes), date and place of birth, marital status, name and place of residence of spouse and children, if any, name and place of nearest relative in the United States and of nearest relative abroad, date and place of arrival, and, if thru a port, the name of the vessel on which he arrived; and at the time of registration the alien shall also furnish to the officer such photographs as may be required by regulations prescribed under authority of this Act. Every alien so registering shall be issued a certificate of registration with a photograph of the alien permanently attached thereto."

Under this section of the Vestal bill every foreign-born worker in the United States will have to carry in his pocket a certificate of registration containing his picture. Should the duplicate of this certificate be lost by the Department of Labor, the bill provides this shall be prima facie evidence that the foreign-born worker failed to register and shall be forthwith deported.

Not only does Representative Vestal want to put upon every foreign-born worker the duty of registering, but he provides that the foreign-born worker shall pay for the registration, for a fee of $5 is to be paid to the officer who registers the foreign-born in the United States.

In order to get the full significance of this registration and photographing provision of the Vestal bill applying to the foreign-born workers who have been in the United States as long as five years, one must consider in connection with it another bill which is pending before the House of Representatives.

Deportation for "Engendering Ill Feeling"

This bill is introduced by Representative Romjue, who is from Missouri. It provides in Section 5 that

"Any person not a citizen of the United States, while within the jurisdiction thereof who shall attack or seek to engender ill feeling against the institutions of the government in the United States shall, in addition to being subject to penalties provided by law therefore, be immediately deported from the United States either before or after discharge of sentence for the commission of said offense, as in the opinion of the legal authorities of the United States is deemed proper."

What is "engendering ill feeling against the institutions of the government of the United States"? Almost any kind of discontent voiced by an alien would come under this provision. Certainly, an alien who participated in a strike, for instance, in a strike of the United Mine Workers of America or the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and found an injunction issued against his union and protested against this injunction, would be charged with "engendering ill feeling against the institutions of the government of the United States."

The Vestal bill and the Romjue bill taken together would achieve for the employers of the United States what they desire and wish to achieve—that is, to make it impossible for the foreign-born workers in this country to organize a strike or participate in any struggles for their betterment by holding over them the constant threat of deportation should they participate in such struggles.

(Note—The next article of this series will appear in the issue of Tuesday, Jan. 29th.)

Penal Slaves to Be Sweated By Wage Payments

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALBANY, N. Y.—Inmates of New York state prisons are to receive wages, if Governor Smith's recommendations to the legislature go thru, but the men in jail will have to work harder and longer.

The extension of the working day for penal slaves is recommended in the report of the Adolph Lewisohn committee, which the governor says he is taking as his guide.

One and a half cents a day is the wage under existing conditions, but Governor Smith has discovered that this is virtually no wage at all, and that it leads to sabotage and inefficiency. Under the new proposal there would be sliding scales according to industry and ability. Thirty cents would be deducted for maintenance and the rest would be split, 50 per cent going to the state and the remainder to the prisoner.

The prisoner's prospects for parole would depend on his industrial record, Governor Smith stated. At present the state of New York has to buy many supplies from outside concerns employing free labor. Under the new system it is believed the prisoners will double production and make these outside purchases unnecessary.

Amalgamation means strength!

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Masquerade Ball
SATURDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1924
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The proceeds will go to ALBA NUOVA (The New Dawn) and the future DAILY WORKER in Italian language of the Workers Party.

Auspices:
Local Italian Branches of W. P. of A.

Music by Sol Wagner Orchestra

Entree at 7:30 P. M. Admission Ticket for Men 50c

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Your entire work can be completed in from one to six visits, except where teeth are extremely bad.
Come for an estimate. If satisfied, make a deposit and start your work when you like it.
Dr. Thos. H. Kelley

...PT (An American Story) By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD

Everything was in full swing in the ...ster saloon when I dropped in one night in the Winter of '09. The billiard, pool and gambling tables were all running. A roulette wheel, a faro-game and two stud poker games were furnished with plenty of...

Calling up the stranglers to have a drink, I said to Ben Hastings, the bartender, "Who is the man by the roulette table. The man sat huddled with his hat, drawn down over his eyes. Ben replied, "That is old Mc... don't let much get by but he usually pull his haul for a stake of mor...

I beckoned to him; he came shuffling up, glancing his left back a little, as if saying, you don't want to get me, I want to keep you in view. I ordered over to the faro layout, and he followed me. I bought a stack of chips and piled them on the queen. "Silver," I said to the dealer. Picking up the cards he shuffled them, and began another round of drinks. As I was watching the actions of the miners who had come with me on the Tyrell-Miles sailing confidently to McCrea, the dope-fend.

Nearly every mining camp has its corner saloon. The one I mention here was located in Silver City, Idaho. A little town built in a narrow gulch between Florida and War Eagle mountains. Florida and War Eagle were the mighty guards over the entrance to the camp, with the foundation in the bed of the creek. Main street, the only street, ran, or, by the grace of the early settlers, it was supposed to run, in a straight line from the mouth of Florida Canyon to the mouth of War Eagle. The saloon was located on the corner of Main and Broadway, the principal of the two streets of the town. The red light district occupied the rear street, populated by white, black and Chinese women.

Cabins and little houses, the homes of the married miners, were scattered about the surrounding mountain sides. The snow fell deep that winter and there was little to mark their locality except the stove pipes and an occasional chimney, sticking up thru the snow.

The following morning as I was going to work I passed McCann's Dead Gulch. A light was shining thru the window.

That morning the old dope-fend was arrested at the stage office. He had gone early with a box to be shipped to Salt Lake City. The sheriff was waiting for him. Took both box and the box to his office for examination the box was found to contain high-grade ore, that would assay several dollars to the pound.

McCann was locked up charged with grand larceny. A scoundrel, called Tennessee, whom he had sheltered in his cabin, had squealed on him. Mac was facing a serious situation. Conviction would mean a long term in the penitentiary. This chase of the dilemma did not worry him. He was thinking of the tortures he knew he would suffer if deprived of the drug that for years had made life endurable for him.

About mid-day the Sheriff came to the cell-door, saying "Well Mac, how are you? With trembling voice, "I'm a little shaky, must have some medicine. On account of my nerves I have taken morphine pretty regularly. You know one who has used as much of it as I cannot get along without it. You can get it at the drug store next to the post-office. Tell him its for me, he knows what I'll need for the night. You'll do that for me won't you sheriff?" "Sure, sure, I know your condition. By the way, Mac you know the Mining Company have no intention of cinching you. But we've got to have the names of the men who gave you the ore. The stealing of rich specimens has been going on for a long time. We'll put a stop to it now. Who are the fellows?" Mac looked the sheriff square in the eye "I cannot tell you." was his answer. The sheriff turned and walked away saying, "Alright, I'll see you later."

It was growing dark. Mac's every nerve was vibrating. His brain was hot. He trembled as with the ague. He knocked on the grated door with the tin cup. The sheriff came. Mac said, "Did you get that stuff for me?" "No, I've been busy." But, encouragingly, "I will before the store closes. You know the names of those men, do you Mac?" "Of course I do," came the response in a shivering tone. "I thought you did," the sheriff remarked. "I'll get the morphine for you to-night."

The hours and minutes dragged and thumped. Mac paced the cell, now and then steadying himself against the wall. With all his force he tried to quiet the pangs of brain and nerve. The sheriff's promise gave him strength to fight against insanity and what he thought was approaching death. At some monstrous vi-ions he screamed out in agony, and so wore the night away without a wink of sleep.

Morning found Mac clinging to the bars. His face white, his body limp. The guard came with his breakfast. Mac braced himself to say, "You get me some. You can get it." The guard with a laugh said, "You'll have to wait till the sheriff comes; I can't leave here any more than you can."

The sheriff came late. Mac was still leaning against the grated wall, the food untouched in the pan on the floor. "Well, Mac, how are you?" Startled by the voice, he straightened up, staggered back, tripped on the food pan, slipped and fell. He dragged himself to the door, pulling himself first to his knees and then to his feet. Putting a scrawny, scarred arm thru the bars, he groaned, "Give it to me, give it to me. God! Sheriff, I'm dying." The sheriff pulled the short blue bottle from his pocket. The white narcotic filled it to the cork. Spasmodically Mac's shrivelled hand clawed for what he knew was surcease from his terrible agony. Mentally and physically, he had already nearly collapsed. The sheriff smiled, "Don't be in a hurry Mac, you'll get it. You never wanted the stuff so bad before, did you?" Mac's eyes were filmed. His face was ashen white. The fingers on his bare arm that protruded thru the bars opened and closed nervously. "Give me a little. Just enough to ease my head, I'll go mad." "You can have it Mac; but I must know the men who gave you the ore." Mac did not raise his head, but said, "You can kill me, but I cannot tell you. It is their wives and children that I am thinking of." He pulled back his hand. The grip of the other relaxed, and he sank in a miserable heap on the floor.

The company doctor was called, resuscitated Mac with a little brandy, but was deaf to his pleadings, and would give him none of the narcotic. The vile craving was gnawing viciously at every fibre and tissue of Mac's body. His brain squirmed, his skin creeped. Death would be his certain release, but it would not come. There seemed to be nothing but torment, torture aggravated by the sheriff with the little blue bottle.

A few days later they led Mac into the court room more dead than alive. The prosecuting attorney asked him who the men were that were involved with him in the theft of the ore. He muttered, "I cannot tell you."

Mac was found guilty of grand larceny. Sentenced to seven years of hard labor in the Boise Penitentiary. He died there while serving his time.

They said he would sell his soul for a dose of morphine, but he stood the tortures of the damned, and sacrificed years of his life for—loyalty.

WORLD'S WORKERS HAVE PROGRAM ON IMMIGRATION

...ll the question of immigration is ...ed at the Congress, and to ...ntatives of the Red Inter... Unions on the sub... ...ganization. This is ...ed at the ...ng of the General Council of the International of Labor ...ions, held in Moscow from June ...th, 1925. The resolution ...s as follows:

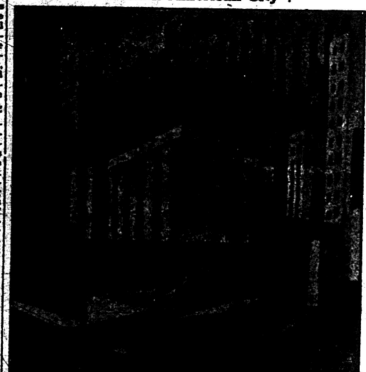
1. The Amsterdam Labor Union ...ternational, independent organizations ...d political opportunistic with the ...A. U. must institute special ...s in close connection with the ...ganization and immigration. The ...ureau will collect statistical mate... dealing with the number, sex, ...and profession of immigrants and ...grants. They must likewise col... comparative material on the ...ses of all countries, on dearths, ...on the labor market, on the workers' ...ion laws, on methods of em... and such general information ...of interest to migrating work... These inquiries and activities ...ld the possibility of a minute study into the problem of migration.

In all countries of immigra... special committees comprising ...sentatives of the nationalities ...the largest percentage of ...ers together with representa... from the labor union central or ...the organized minorities sym... ...ing with the R. I. L. U. must be formed. It is the aim of these ...ittees to work out organizatory ...s and to effect a propaganda ...ign creating brotherly connections ...d solidarity between the immi... and the home elements.

Similar committees are to be es... established in the most important cen... of immigration and in the places of ...ture.

2. Periods of disturbance and ...ation are favorable for conflicts be... ...ween home workers and immigrants. ...employers and authorities making ...se of such opportunities excite na... ...ionalist tendencies with a view of ...ulsing and destroying working ...class solidarity. To avoid these dan... ...gers and so frustrate ruling class ...schemes, the Immigrants must be ...given a guarantee that their rights ...and interests will be protected like ...those of the home workers. With that aim, the immigrants should, legally or illegally, according to the particular countries' legislation, be induced to participate in the work of strike committees.

3. The entire labor union press of the countries of immigration, but especially the press of the labor unions' federations directly interested in the matter, must systematically deal with the problems of immigration, reserving sufficient room for the treatment of this item. The articles in question should be written in the language of the persons dealt with. Wherever the possible, a special periodical for the immigrants in each country should be issued. Connections, however, must already to that end have been taken up with the revolutionary unions and the Communist Parties in the countries concerned alike with immigration and emigration.



Modern American City.

From a painting by Louis Lozowick.

5. Immigrated workers may in no case form distinct trade unions. They must, on the contrary, enter the local organizations on exactly the same conditions as the home workers.

The labor unions must create special language groups for those that are not acquainted with the language of that area. Wherever deemed useful, said groups may form their own clubs for propaganda and education. These groups are obliged to find out the most suitable forms of organization for attracting foreign workers, especially those temporarily living in the country, to the labor unions.

6. In the home labor unions' local sections, labor chambers, etc., rooms should be reserved in which immigrant workers can meet.

7. In addition to the problem of uniting the immigrant workers with the help of the labor unions' organizations and the questions of insurance against accidents, invalidity, age, etc., the organizations endorsing the R. I. L. U. principles must also give much attention to the utilizing of the co-operative societies on behalf of the immigrants.

8. Immigration into Soviet Russia is of special importance. Offers of immigration are being received from workers, technicians, engineers, etc., of various countries. Altho the present economic situation does not allow of a big influx and an economic utilization of emigrants, nevertheless, qualified workers are badly needed for restoring the economic life. The emigration bureaus of the organizations attached to the R. I. L. U. must study the question of emigration to Soviet Russia. The bureaus must register all petitions and communicate with the corresponding organs in Soviet Russia as well as with the Russian labor unions. The bureaus should give special attention to the immigration of technicians and engineers ready to serve the proletarian Republic.

9. In the trade unions not affiliated to the R. I. L. U. a lively propaganda should be developed on behalf of the immigrants' protect...n.

The private institutions, such as employment offices, etc., that live by sucking and tricking the immigrants, must be mercilessly combatted, and if possible abolished.

Views on Some of the Big Events of the Week

Brass and Cash

Whatever one may say of our own capitalist class, no matter how much one may denounce the American employers, all must agree that our capitalists at least have the brass. And that is why they have the cash, too.

This seems to be the era of super-bonuses for the powerful capitalists by the Government. A person, nowadays, doesn't get the chance to put away his paper and finish reading about one huge grant by the Government than another edition of the same newspaper is rushed to him with the story of a new and more gigantic bonus given to the bossing class. But I must know the men who gave you the ore." Mac did not raise his head, but said, "You can kill me, but I cannot tell you. It is their wives and children that I am thinking of." He pulled back his hand. The grip of the other relaxed, and he sank in a miserable heap on the floor.

Of course, there always follows an investigation to serve as a sort of a moral blanket to hide the multitude of sins that are committed in such profitable transactions.

Now it is another shipping steal. The Shipping Board has just sold seven high grade ships, of the President type, to the labor-hating Dollar Steamship Company of California for less than four million dollars. These ships cost the American workers and farmers $30,000,000. Then the steamship Los Angeles was sold to the Los Angeles Steamship Company for $100,000 after the Shipping Board wisely invested close to three million dollars merely for installing improvements on it.

This surely looks like good business. It undoubtedly is a monument to that oft-heralded capitalist virtue of private enterprise. Then, to seal these profitable contracts to the capitalists, Chairman Farley of the Shipping Board hands in his resignation. The matter is closed. The last prayer of the departing Chairman Farley is that the details of the contracts cannot be made public because such publicity might injure the companies in competition with their foreign rivals.

This is a mighty clever game, isn't it? When you haven't a leg to stand on, call in the flag, national pride, and what not. Patriotism still is the last refuge of the worst scoundrels. Our capitalists and their lickspittles in their Government at Washington surely have the brass to commit such brazen holdups in broad daylight. But that is precisely why they have the cash and own the government, body and soul.

When will the workers and farmers kick these capitalist buccaneers into the alleys of history?

Civilizing Porto Rico

Many of us may recall that one of the lessons most forcefully impressed upon us in our school days was that the United States alone of the nations of the world played the role of the Good Samaritan towards its weaker neighbors. The pictures given us of the happy lands we made out of the Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba and Porto Rico are still green in our memories.

Now, since this is the open season for investigation, let us do a bit of prying into some of these beautiful pictures painted for us by our poor school teachers, who very often unconsciously propagate the most poisonous imperialist frauds. Let us take, for example, one of these lands made happy by our marines, bluejackets, or khaki boys.

Taking a good look at Porto Rico, which has been in the brutal grip of the ugly civilizing hand of Wall Street for twenty five years, we find a totally different picture from what we were given by our good-hearted teachers in school. The the Stars and Stripes proudly wave over Porto Rico, more than half of its children of school age are not in school. More than half of its population of ten years and over are illiterate. Most of the people, the working masses, live in thatched huts having wretched sanitation. The seasonal requirements of the American capitalist-controlled sugar and tobacco crops have created a great group of migratory workers who have no homes of their own, are almost completely dispossessed. Their children are deprived of the slightest opportunity of being educated. The steady rise and development of the great sugar and tobacco plantations controlled by Wall Street, are driving the poor farmers off the grazing and agricultural areas and making them wage-slaves in the worst sense of the word.

Translating these miserable conditions for which the exploitation of Porto Rico by our imperialists is to a large extent responsible into the sufferings of the every day life of the workers we find that the death rate here is about twice as high as it is in the United States. The hospital conditions are deplorable. Rickets (mulnutrition), tuberculosis, malaria and hookworm are reaping a bumper crop amongst the exploited masses.

Yet our imperialist historians will swear themselves blue in the face that we are civilizing Porto Rico. And they are right. Capitalist civilization invincibly translates itself into fabulous profits for the capitalists and ghastly misery for the workers.

Nailing Their Own Hides

The political atmosphere of Washington is reeking with graft and corruption. One can hardly walk a street in the Capitol without being in danger of walking into some news sewer, without being splashed by the filth of some exposure.

"Smelling committees" are on the job investigating every thing under the sun and almost every section of the great green globe of ours. Picking up a Washington evening paper one finds the following instructive headlines: "Senator Walsh Infers Fall is Grafter"; "Senator Pokes Fun at Polar Flight"; "McKellar Flays Traction Companies on Fares"; "Hughes Gives Data in Soviet Inquiry"; Wood, in Fear, Lets Up on Filipinos."

What's all this terrific noise about? Why are these "gentlemen" and senior and junior senators from Maine to California going after each other hammer and tongs? Why are they trying to nail each other's hide on the door of their own political shanties? There must be some deep going reason for senators to look into matters ranging from Moscow to the Philippines and from poor Washington street cars to oil wells in Wyoming.

The facts are these: A national election is on our heels. There is a great volume of discontent. The capitalist political parties of all shades and stripes are now vieing with each other in the game of throwing mud in order to capitalize as much of this discontent as possible for the sake of getting control of the government administrative machinery out of the hands of one capitalist political clique and into the hands of another employing class clique. The variety and number of the investigations, investigators and investigated only reflect the present conflicting interests among the various layers of the ruling class. The vagueness and indistinctness of the present rifts within these sections of the owning class of the country is best mirrored in the chaos and general purposelessness of the whole puppet show now going on in Washington.

But let no one take these fights too seriously, important as they are. None of these capitalist politicians is willing and ready to go out to swing the axe against the system responsible for this diseased condition. They are only nailing each other's hides for their immediate petty party advantages. They will go thus far and no further.

British Colonial Problem

Followers of Zaghoul Pasha, whom the English rulers of Egypt have kept in jail until recently, have been returned as a majority in the Egyptian parliament.

In India, the followers of Nahatma Gandhi, who is likewise experiencing the blessings of British democracy in prison, despite almost impossible restrictions on their suffrage, have piled up a majority in the Indian government.

All of which would indicate that Great Britain would have to inaugurate a new colonial policy and weaken the empire or lose some colonies and likewise weaken the empire. J. R. Thomas, the new colonial secretary, is going to have his hands full of a number of things.

Join the Workers Party!

Look to Your Neighbor's Reading!

Next in importance to your own reading is your neighbor's reading. It is true that what we read determines what we know and what we know determines how we live. If we are to progress in applying our knowledge, however, it is also necessary for our neighbors and our friends to interpret correctly what is happening all about us.

Buy a copy of the Liberator from your newsstand dealer for 20c. When you finish reading it hand it to your neighbor or shopmate or give it to a friend. Send for three copies (50c) to pass on in this way or to place where the paper is certain to be seen or read.

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TREASURES ON THE WORKERS' BOOKSHELF

By Max Bedacht (Alfred A. Knopf, N. Y. City.)

French and Italian industrialism and that in November, 1914, he started the Popolo d'Italia, the sole aim of which was to endeavor to win the workers and petty bourgeoisie to the side of the industrialists in favor of war against Germany.

Odin Por says nothing about the economic and political forces that brought about the weakening of the government, nothing about the part played by Giolitti in disarming the workers after the evacuation of the factories in September, 1920. There is not one word about the causes of the temporary unity between Giolitti's agrarians and the industrial fascisti after Mussolini had, a few months previously, adopted the slogan "Socialist Giolitti." Finally he neglects to tell about the inner contradictions that are today rending Fascism in Italy; nothing of the conflict between agrarian "squadrismo" and the original industrial Fascism. He refrains from telling his readers how Mussolini descended the ladder of violence on the eve of seizing power as a matter of defense of industry against the agrarian onslaught.

There still remains the task, for some comrade, of writing a book on Fascism. Such a book ought to be written for the purpose of clearing up much confusion in the minds of workers regarding this phenomenon. Many Communists see grave symptoms of opportunism in the reactionary methods of Fascism. Such people are superficial and those who simply utilize a popular label to stigmatize anything they dislike. Such a procedure is not scientific. Fascism is only possible under certain economic and political conditions and a real analysis of the rise of Italian fascism would help to form a correct attitude toward this movement.

While Odin Por reveals nothing of Fascism, he does reveal a great deal of himself. He is a guild socialist and proclaims the doctrine that Fascism and guild socialism are perfectly compatible. Odin Por is evidently a Fascist propagandist who says Fascism "can have no prejudice against any of the various parties if it confines itself to the dogma of national welfare." National welfare in this case being the welfare of the capitalists of the heavy industries.

This self-revelation of Odin Por is valuable for Communists inasmuch as it teaches us that when dealing with opportunists of every variety in the United Front we must relentlessly criticise even the meek and mild guild socialists, for unless they are avowed Communists, accepting the discipline of the Party, they are all potential murderers of the working class. At the critical moment when the working class enters decisive struggles we can always expect our liberal aristocrats, yellow socialists and sentimental professors whose hearts ache for the exploited workers, to embrace Fascism or some other form of violent reaction that tries to throttle every vestige of working class expression. The worst feature of such specimens is that they murder the working class while professing friendship for it. Such people object to open dictatorship of the proletariat, but their simple souls embrace the bloody dictatorship of capitalist hirelings so long as they are assured that it is in the interest of the nation or some other bourgeous entity.

As for the book, Fascism, by Odin Por, it is a waste of time for any worker to read it. I wasted my time reading it, which ought to suffice for the whole Party.

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Special Magazine Supplement
THE DAILY WORKER
January 26, 1924. This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

The Problems of the British Labor Party

By ALEX BOLGAR.

NOT only has the English Labor Party thru its election victories become the most important political factor of its country, it has also become a deciding factor in the sphere of world politics. It is to be expected from it, that as in national problems, so also in international problems it will take an active part and help in the solution of much which its predecessors failed to solve. These problems, in their scope and complexity offer to the Labor Party not merely a large field of action in which it can demonstrate that it knows how to conquer, but also that it knows how to turn its victories to good account, they also involve many dangers which, if ignored, can produce a critical turn in the victory. Let us attempt to examine more closely a few of these points.

1. With regard to the inner political problems of the Labor Party, the most important thing is its position within the party machinery, its relation to the other parties, and the measure of unity within its own ranks. For upon this depends the question whether the Labor Party can provide a promising Labor Government, whether it feels itself able to meet the new turn in the political situation, and whether it is in a position to meet all the dangers which in the nature of things exist. All these questions merge together in the problem of a Coalition Government. The party is perhaps being decisively influenced in this direction not only by its party opponents but also by its own right wing in a very definite manner, besides by the demands of Parliamentarism which it has always respected and those of opportunism, which is not always to be avoided. On the other hand, this same Parliamentarism alone, would make it possible for the party to remain outside the Government, ignoring the persistent encouragement of the opposition parties, and continuing the role of opposition party, perhaps a more useful and less thankless one at the present juncture of affairs. This would perhaps also be a more representative policy for the left wing of the party, which regards the socialistic development of the party as menaced by the excess of trade union bureaucrats, and late liberals. It is strongly within their recollection, that is the Scotch section and the leaders of the Independent Labor Party, that during the war period whilst the Labor Minister was toasting with the king, they themselves, also as "guests of His Majesty," were sitting in prison.

A second point hitherto unexplained is that, assuming the loyal support and benevolent neutrality of the Liberals, what would be the attitude towards the Labor Party, of the bureaucracy, the police, the army and navy, and the industrial and commercial apparatus? The Labor Party is in this respect thoroly optimistic, but whether the officialdom, for the most part reactionary, of the Foreign Office and Treasury will not create sabotage against the Labor Government and the City will undermine its credit thru its great international influence, causes concern to many far-seeing Labor Party politicians in England as well as abroad.

2. Similar conjectures arise when one considers more closely the attitude of the Colonies to the central Labor Government in the great British Empire. Only a few weeks ago one saw at the Empire Conference the significance of the power of the dominions and colonies within the Empire. Is after all the whole turn in English politics during the last weeks a direct result of the Empire Conference, in which the independence of the colonies showed itself in a very clear light, and an indication of the decay of British Imperialism? Still at this conference the most important personality was the South African prime minister, General Smuts, who only ten months ago aroused much criticism when his barbaric suppression caused a rising on the part of South African labor. But is it then to be assumed that the spirit which evinced itself in Smuts' activities and which was not restricted to South Africa alone, would be more favorably inclined towards a central Labor Government than it was towards a Conservative one? There are certainly a number of Colonies with very strong Labor Parties, but whether they possess enough strength to avert an attack, if only an economic one, against the governing party of the motherland, remains to be seen.

3. Continental politics also present no little difficulty for an English Labor Party. Certainly the Labor Government is much more favorably placed in this connection than an imperialistic one or one which is continually influenced by the war and the Treaty of Versailles, nevertheless many insurmountable obstacles can be put in the way of a Labor Government in discussion with France, in active participation in the reparations question, in the revision of the Peace Treaty, in connection with Fascist Italy, all of which are unavoidable problems. To these may be added the unavoidable consideration which must be paid to certain questions, perhaps not so important in world politics, but none the less significant for a Labor Government, such as the consolidation of secession states, which has already been embarked upon by the English, the reform and moderation of many League of Nations decisions which have been instigated by French Imperialism, etc. But an English Labor Government has a particular duty relative to Germany, whose most pressing problem—that of the Rhine and Ruhr—demands immediate and active consideration from the side of England, not in the sense of a naive European internationalisation of the Rhineland such as might be the proposal of a discreet Labor Commission, but that of a Labor Government which also has the prime duty of considering the welfare of the workers in other lands.

4. Further, the British Labor Party is the leading organization of the Socialist Labor International and thereby plays the same part as the German Social-Democracy did in the Second International. It is also very similar to it in idealistic respects, but in political judgement, in adaptability, in qualification for statesmanship considerably superior to the German Party. Whether in regard to its international obligations as the government party of the chief country in Europe it fail in the present situation as the German Social Democracy Party did in 1914, depends in large measure upon how far the class conscious opposition within the Labor Party can influence the actions of the Labor Government. Trade Union leaders and ex-liberals alone will not be in the position to conform with these international demands and a rupture in this sphere would also cause considerable damage to the remaining activities of the Labor Government.

5. But what is most clear and least contestable, on the part of its opponents also, is the policy of the Labor Government and also any other government with respect to Soviet Russia, which has already been made known. The complete diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Goverment must be taken for granted in the policy adopted by an influential Labor Party and will also be supported by the middle class trade and industrial parties. The recognition of Soviet Russia is indeed already a demand expressed in the circle of Employers. If the former Government from political reasons did not fulfill these demands, it is certain that many of their supporters will be thankful in secret to the Labor Party if they can set up organized diplomatic and economic relationship between England and Soviet Russia.

The Whole German Working Class Is Hungry

NOT FOR AMERICA ALONE

By ISRAEL AMTER

"Are you really going to have an English Communist Daily in the United States?" is often asked by friends. Such a question has come to the ears of the writer and his associates in the editorial staff of the DAILY WORKER in almost every city of the country. It is asked by workers, by sympathizers, by friends of the movement, by those who are in touch with the labor movement and by those who are not. It is asked by those who are in favor of the Communist movement and by those who are opposed to it. It is asked by those who are in favor of the DAILY WORKER and by those who are opposed to it. It is asked by those who are in favor of a daily, by those who are in favor of a weekly, by those who are in favor of a monthly publication, by those who are in favor of a quarterly publication, by those who are in favor of a yearly publication, by those who are in favor of no publication at all. To the question, "Are you really going to have an English Communist Daily in the United States?" the answer is always the same. It is the same whether the question is asked in New York or in Seattle, in Boston or in Los Angeles, in Chicago or in Portland, Maine, in Portland, Oregon, in Cleveland or in Minneapolis, in Detroit or in Duluth, in Pittsburgh or in Butte, Montana, in Philadelphia or in Denver, Colorado, in Milwaukee or in Kansas City, Missouri, in Cincinnati or in Omaha, Nebraska, in Baltimore or in Salt Lake City, Utah, in Buffalo or

Why the Farmers Fail

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE

THE virtually bankruptcy of large sections of rural population is of such serious portent to the politicians, especially to presidential candidates, that it is not to be ignored. At first the tactic was to deny that the farmers were badly off, the Republicans maintained that they were prosperous but didn't know it, while Christian Science prosperity was not suitable for eighty cent wheat and costs twice that to raise, so a new tactic was devised.

The Montana Department of Agriculture has found out the real reason why some farmers are still "broke" and they don't have to blame the Democrats, either. It's all "To-be-sure-but-on-the-other-hand" stuff. In an article in the Montana Farmer, a publication of the Department of Agriculture, the reason why some farmers are poor is given. It is because they are poor farmers. Some farmers are poor because they are poor farmers. Some farmers are poor because they are poor farmers. Some farmers are poor

THE DAILY WORKER STANDS THE STANDARD FOR ALL WORKERS AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

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TWO MINE BLASTS TAKE 87 LIVES

Daugherty in Flight to Florida as Oil Expose Threatens Job

Alarm Spreads Thru Official Washington Circles as Senate Probe Links Cabinet With Oil

(Special Correspondence to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The hasty departure of Attorney-General Daugherty for a Florida resort, the statements of Senator Walsh and others calling attention to the failure of the attorney-general to act, the recalling of Archie Roosevelt to the stand, the now irrefutable proof that Senator Fall lied to the investigating committee concerning the passage of money between himself and Sinclair, the offer of Doheny, thru his attorney, to surrender the oil leases from which he admits he expected to make $100,000,000 and the growing conviction here that the end of the sensational disclosures is not yet in sight has the capital in a fever of expectancy.

More official reputations are due to be shattered as the investigation proceeds is the belief here. The recovery of Senator Fall and his tesimony is anxiously awaited.

INQUIRY INTO TEAPOT STEAL IS LURID PROBE

New Sensations Keep Capital on Tiptoes

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON. — Back-tracking over the long, devious trail of false and half-true testimony already given concerning the Teapot Dome and other naval oil leases, the senate investigating committee today was on the eve of new discoveries and more sensational disclosures.

Albert B. Fall, the central figure in the biggest scandal since the Ballinger-Pinchot case, was still sick in bed at the home of J. W. Zevely, Harry Sinclair's man who testified yesterday he gave Fall a total of $35,000 in June 1923.

Some of the senate committee predicted that Fall, convicted wreaky of having lied several times in his testimony will be too sick to testify Monday.

These developments were in prospect today in advance of the senate committee's meeting at 2 p. m.

New Developments

1.—Disclosure by Archie Roosevelt and G. D. Wahlberg, former employes of Harry Sinclair, of the full story of the "$68,000 cancelled check" for the "six or eight cows" which Wahlberg and Roosevelt had a conversation about before they both resigned from Sinclair's employ.

2.—Possible decision by the senate committee to put one and possibly two members of the cabinet on the witness stand.

3.—Probable examination of Senator Smoot, Utah, by the committee on a number of points including his reason for opposing the swearing of Fall when the latter testified before the committee.

4.—An intimation that if Fall ever takes the stand again, he will deny he got the $100,000. F. L. Doheny told the committee he loaned Fall.

5.—Warning by Senator Walsh, leader of the investigation, that unless Harry Sinclair returns voluntarily from Europe to answer questions, his mother will be put on the stand.

Smoot to be Grilled

The probable questioning of Smoot, who is a member of the committee, and of the two cabinet officers, Denby, secretary of the navy, and Daugherty, attorney-general, excited more interest than any impending development except the appearance of Fall himself.

Senator Walsh wants to know why Fall was not put under oath when he testified the first time. It was then

(Continued on page 3.)

DOHENY WILL RETURN ALL OF THE LOOT

Panic-Stricken Looters Ready to Disgorge

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—E. L. Doheny, lessee of two naval oil reserve lands offered today to cause cancellation of his contract leases at any time congress may desire.

Doheny testified on Thursday that he loaned former secretary of the interior Fall—from whom he obtained the leases—$100,000 on a personal unsecured note.

The offer to cancel was made in a statement read to the senate Public Lands Committee this afternoon by Doheny's counsel, Galvin McNab of San Francisco.

After McNab had presented Doheny's offer, the note which James W. Zevely said yesterday he obtained from Fall in return for a $25,000 loan was submitted to the committee.

The note was offered by G. T. Stanford, counsel for Harry F. Sinclair, who leased Teapot Dome.

It read:

"Twelve months after date I promise to pay James W. Zevely the sum of $25,000."

Senator Walsh of the investigating committee insisted that the note be left in possession of the committee for a few days.

"Isn't that unusual." Stanford protested.

"No," said Walsh, "we have the note and we will keep it for a while before making copies of it."

Some data connected with purchase of a home by Zeveley with

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY TAKES POWER

"The outgoing and incoming ministers (Baldwin, Tory, and MacDonald, Labor) went to the palace and the seals of office were exchanged and all kissed the king's hand."—News Item.

Jobless, Starving, Nearly Freezes to Death from Exposure at St. Louis

ST. LOUIS.—John Stevens, 58 years old, was picked up on the street in an unconscious condition by the police and taken to the city hospital, where he died shortly afterward. Physicians said death had resulted from hunger and exposure to the extreme cold. He told the police he had been tramping the streets in a vain search for work.

Additional evidence will be required to convince Oliver Hunt, a laborer, that a wave of prosperity is sweeping this country. He is in the city hospital receiving treatment for badly frozen feet. Hunt said his feet were frozen in an unsuccessful hunt for a job. He was penniless when taken to the hospital.

Zero weather threatens many other unfortunates in St. Louis whose "right to work" seems to have been abrogated.

Jim McLachlan, Imprisoned Mine Leader, from Canadian Prison Cell, Had Great Influence on Convention

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—James McLachlan, veteran leader of the coal miners of District 26, Nova Scotia, refused bail while awaiting action on his appeal from a two year prison sentence following conviction on a charge of "seditious libel" preferred by tools of the British Empire Steel Company attacked by the Lewis machine, from his lonely cell influenced the rank and file delegates to the Indianapolis convention to such an extent that

(Continued on Page 3.)

Two Million Jobless.

BERLIN.—Two million workers are out of jobs in the occupied area of the Rhine and Ruhr valleys.

In the unoccupied area, too, the situation is a desperate one. There are now 1,447,000 unemployed and 1,825,000 part-time workers. The unemployment doles amount to only about 60-80 gold pfennigs (15-20 cents).

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Jury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

All Russia Is Silent as Lenin Is Laid to Rest

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—The body of Nicolai Lenin was interred today in a temporary mausoleum in the Red Square where sleep the heroes of the revolution.

Every form of activity ceased for five minutes throut of the vast territory that was once the czar's, but now belongs to the workers and peasants of Russia, while the body of the world's greatest revolutionist was placed in its resting place.

All trains, telegraphs and telephones ceased operation while the boom of a hundred guns—the salute of the Red Army and the revolution to its leader—shook the air. All larger cities fired one hundred guns, twenty-five rifle shots were fired in the towns and in the villages, and thus all of revolutionary Russia at

(Continued on page 3)

Eighty-seven Miners Slaughtered By Company Greed In Terrific Gas Blasts in Illinois and Pennsylvania

Lives of 87 more workers in the hazardous coal [industry] have been snuffed out in two terrible gas explosions in Williamson county, Illinois, and Indiana County, Pennsylvania, dispatches to the DAILY WORKER relate. Thirty-eight was the total dead in the Johnston City, Ill., disaster, according to latest reports, and 49 at Shanktown, Pa.

The disasters came within 24 hours of each other. Word from Indianapolis says the delegates to the United Mine Workers' convention are stunned by the news.

If the reports that these disasters are due to preventable gas conditions are borne out, the deaths of these miners are [but] another damning count in the indictment against the coal industry of America which slays its workers at three times the rate of the British mine industry, where unionism has enforced adequate safety conditions.

Mine Owners' Neglect Brings Big Toll of Dead

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JOHNSTON CITY, Ill. (Williamson County).—Thirty-two bodies lie stiff and stark in the morgue where they were dragged from the wrecked corridors of the Crerar-Clinch Coal company mine. Six more are believed to have been slain by the terrific blast and rescuers are batiling their way thru the shattered workings in search of the remains of their fellow-workers.

Dark rumors that the company has been neglecting the usual precautions against gas are causing the miners to insist that a rigorous investigation be made. The county coroner and Martin Bolt, state director of mines, have commenced a probe.

Died In Agony.

Gas which flooded entries 11 and 12 a mile away from the 200-foot level of the east mine was responsible for most of the deaths. The contorted attitudes of the dead men tell of the agony with which they succumbed to the suffocation which they vainly strove to avert by wrapping water-soaked coats about their faces.

In three cases fathers and sons died together. Pete Keck and his son, Joe; Governor Smith and his boy, Robert, and Marion Bryant and his son were found in the same workings, dead from suffocation.

Tells of Smoke and Flame.

So terrific was the blast that the memories of survivors are still confused as to just what happened. One of the clearest stories comes from Hubert Ponchel, who is lying badly burned on a hospital cot:

"I was at work with my stepfather, Louis Lucas, and two other men when the explosion came," he said.

"There was a blast and a gust of gas, smoke and flames swept down upon us.

"We dropped to the floor. I grabbed my coat; wrapped it around my face and crawled on my stomach, inch by inch, for 150 feet, to get out of the danger zone.

"I reached the main entry but was unable to go any further. My lungs seemed as if they would burst. My head had been burned and it throbbed like a trip-hammer.

Calls from Dying Man.

"As I collapsed and lay on the floor I saw another miner about 50 feet away. He waved his hand feebly and cried for help. I tried to get up on my hands and knees and go to him but I couldn't make it.

"Clouds of smoke and gas were slowly enveloping him as I killed the light in my lamp and tried again to go to him. I finally lost sight of

(Continued on page 3.)

CONVENTION IN SYMPATHY TO MINE DEAD

Sorrow for Dead Brothers Halts Internal Fight

(Staff Correspondent of The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Two coal mine disasters with their death toll of more than a hundred members of the organization has thrown a pall of gloom over the convention of the United Mine Workers here.

For the moment the bitterness of the conflict between the Lewis administration and the Progressive Committee has been forgotten in the sorrow

(Continued on page 3)

OUR DEAD

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JOHNSTON CITY, Ill.—Known dead and injured in the mine explosion here, were announced today as follows:

DEAD:

A. H. McCulloch.
Joseph Anakitis.
Joseph Corbitt.
Carl Duncan.
Ollie Williams.
George Phillips.
Joseph Daniels.
Antonio Caruso.
I. J. Perkins.
Clyde Caplinger.
Wilson Caplinger.
W. R. Bryant.
Robert Bryant.
James McCowan.
James Cobb.
Otto Fehrenbacher.
Jesse Ford.
James Keck.
Robert Keck.
Governor Smith.
Robert Smith.
Hugo Skrzypoce.
E. Hopkins.
Elbert Chandler.
Charles Cook.

INJURED:

Cal Netti Caustier.
Fred Pack.
George Cook.
Hubert Ponchel.
David Babington.

LENIN MEMORIAL
To Be Held
TUESDAY, JAN. 29TH, 8 P. M.
In the
ASHLAND AUDITORUM
Ashland Ave. and Van Buren St.
Funeral March by Freiheit Singing Society and Englewood Orchestra.
FILM PICTURING LENIN IN ACTION
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, C. E. RUTHENBERG, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, ROBERT MINOR and MARTIN ABERN will speak on
LENIN AND THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
Auspices: Workers Party, Local Chicago.
ADMISSION FREE.

NEXT DECISIVE BATTLE SET FOR NORTH MEXICO

Workers in Capital Face High Living Costs

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE
Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press

MEXICO CITY.—The next decisive battle in the rebellion will be fought in the north of the republic where the counter-revolutionists have sent powerful detachments to assume the offensive in a desperate effort to take possession of the railroads connecting the capital with El Paso and Laredo, in order to capture the ammunition coming down from the United States to the federals.

The government has suspended traffic to El Paso in order to move troop trains but the Laredo line is running on regular schedule. At the same time, the federals are resuming the offensive on the eastern or Vera Cruz front.

Mexico City Peaceful.

Aside from price fixing commissions and daily published price lists, life in the capital shows no signs of the fact that a large portion of the country is torn by civil war. Theaters, movies, stores, business, everything is running as usual. Occasionally the excited whispering of a little knot of foreign or domestic "dudes" (dudes) stops at a band of virile looking, newly armed but ununiformed workers or peasants passes down the fashionable boulevard of the Paseo de la Reforma, but for the most part the ill-wishers talk as freely as the well-wishers of the present government.

The price fixing commissions resulted from the skyrocketing of prices by the Cachupins (Spaniards) who own the entire grocery and meat and provision trades here, and the consequent threat of "direct action" on the part of the workers.

Face Economic Misery.

Economic misery is slowly settling down upon the country as the result of the civil war. To the textile factories, already closed for many months, have been added sections of the railroads, mines, the petroleum fields, and factories of every description as the tearing up of rails, burning and dynamiting of bridges, disintegration of train service and embargo of counter-revolutionary areas, slowly destroys the transportation fabric of the nation.

The textile factories may provoke an acute class conflict. The Confederacion General (labor syndicalist) which is dominant in the textile industry, has decreed factory seizure as a means of compelling the resumption of work in this industry. The shutdown here is in large part artificial and much older than the new military rebellion.

The textile men closed their factories to compel the government to lower its tariffs on raw cotton and to compel the workers to accept lower wages. The "red" unions, as the anarchist unions are called, have decided to exhaust all other means before resorting to factory seizure. The "yellow" unions oppose this measure but join the reds in advocating a joint conference of the workers, the government and the factory owners.

Comradely Greetings
to
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from the
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BRANCH
of the
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Statement of Nova Scotia Miners, Issued to Convention, Containing Damning Facts of Their Betrayal, Raises Storm and Puts the Lewis Machine on the Defensive

Complete Statement of Nova Scotia Miners

To the Delegates of the International Convention.

The undersigned delegates, representing the Locals in District 26, having been denied the privilege of making a reply on the floors of the Convention to the statement of President Lewis pertaining to matters in District 26, are forced to take this means of stating our side of this question before our Brother Delegates, and strongly appeal to their sense of fairness; we ask each other to give this statement his careful consideration.

At January 1st, 1922, when the Operators put into effect a wage reduction of 37%, the officers of District 26, were President Robert Baxter; Vice-President W. P. Delaney; Secretary-Treasurer J. R. McLachlan; International Board Member, Dan Livingston. This Executive Board of District 26, made application for an injunction restraining the operators under the Industrial Disputes Act from putting any reduction of wage into effect.

Challenge Lewis

This application was granted and the operators were restrained from putting this reduction into effect. The Supreme Court, however, set aside this injunction and the reduction of wages went into effect.

We challenge the International President to produce any evidence that he advised the District 26 officers to come on strike at that time or made any offer of support to the Miners of District 26.

Miners Rejected Reduction

Notwithstanding President Lewis' sneering remarks in his speech that his only regret was that he had not ordered a strike in January 1922, we wish to point out that the Canadian law absolutely prohibits under severe penalties any labor organization from calling a strike without first having the dispute submitted to a conciliation board. The Executive in Dist, therefore, immediately applied for a Board of Conciliation, which was granted. This Board, known as the Gillen Board, investigated the matter of wages, and handed down an award providing for a minimum rate of $2.86 instead of $2.44 as posted up by the operators, and providing a contract wage with 82% reduction instead of 37% as posted up by the company. The miners in Nova Scotia, indignantly rejected this award and this brought on a special district convention at Truro, Nova Scotia in February 1922, and at this special convention, John P. White was present as the International Representative.

Extract From Minutes

We now quote from the minutes of this special district convention:

President Baxter stated that we were confronted with the big question of wages. I desire to deal with this question face to face with it at present. The whole question resolves itself into one of force. Force is the thing we have to rely upon at this time I have just returned from the International Convention and from an interview with President Lewis and I desire to place before this convention the amount of force at our disposal.

"The President continuing, stated that when President Lewis was asked the amount available for District 26, if we had a strike, stated that we only get our share, equal to the amount given to other districts. Secretary fixed the amount at $10,000 per week, and after April 1st, Secretary Green had stated there would be none at all. International Board Member Livingston stated that he desired to concur with the statement of President Baxter but the amount of $10,000 was a lump sum that would be given us and may have to be spread over a week or a month.

Barrett Also Present

"Delegate Barrett stated that he was present at the interview with Lewis and Green and the report given by Livingston and Baxter was correct. The International Union had been spending huge sums weekly on strikes all over the districts which had strained the financial resources of the International Union. Besides this the revenue of the International Union had to be cut into on account of large bodies of men being idle. President Baxter then called upon John P. White to address the convention. In his address, he outlined the terrible conditions of unemployment prevailing for nearly a year past in very large sections of the United States and stated that large reduction of wage rates had been made.

"President Baxter stated that John P. White had a telegram while at the International Convention from D. H. McDougal, asking for a meeting. The meeting was arranged to take place in Montreal. John P. White then outlined the proceedings between him and representatives of the company, and read a proposition submitted by the company which did not materially differ from that already in effect at the mines excepting by agreeing to the inclusion of about three of the Union. Brother White read a telegram from President Lewis, instructing him to come here and stating the International Union's position in regard to strike or otherwise.

Telegram Read

"The following is a copy of the memo read by John P White, at the Truro convention, February 24th, 1922.

"Memo of Position Taken by the Company.

In the event of the men being willing to accept the Gillen award as a basis, the company would be prepared to have its representative join with a representative of the men to make an adjustment in the rate of the low paid men by which the $2.85 named in the award would be increased to $3.00 per day, and the application of the reduction for 20% to the datal men so rearranged as not to bring any adult labourer below the minimum rate of $3.00 per day. For example, the underground labor class formerly getting $3.80 and reduced by application of the 20% under the Gillen award to $2.68, would not be lower than $3.00. Moved and seconded that five of the committee be appointed to draft a suitable reply to the statement submitted from the company by John P. White this morning with the view of getting into negotiations. Motion carried. The following were appointed a committee to draft a reply: Baxter, McLachlan, Roberts, Delaney and John P. White. The meeting then adjourned."

Telegram Rejects Reduction

"President Baxter called the convention to order at 10 A. M. The Secretary read the telegram drafted by the committee appointed for that purpose at the close of the afternoon session yesterday and which read as follows:

"Truro, N. S., Feb. 24, 1922
D. H. McDougal, Vice-Pres.,
British Empire Steel Corp.,
Montreal.

Statement submitted by you to John P. White, as your ultimatum upon which you are willing to enter negotiations unsatisfactory. We suggest a meeting with your representatives Monday, taking into consideration our phases of the present situation with a view to immediate settlement.

Signed by Robert Baxter, W. P. Delaney, J. B. McLachlan

"In the afternoon session President Baxter read the following telegram:

Montreal, February 25, 1922
Robert Baxter,
U. M. W. District 26,
Truro, N. S.

Replying your wire twenty fourth have no agreements already fixed prevent either Mr. Wolvin or myself being in Nova Scotia, at this time but we expect to be in Montreal all week and would be prepared to see you there. A number of our officials from Nova Scotia are now in Montreal.

Signed by D. H. McDougal."

"The convention then adjourned and the executive accompanied by John P. White, went to Montreal to meet the operators. The result of this meeting was that the following circular was issued to the Novia Scotia miners:

CIRCULAR

Brothers: In our endeavor to secure a reasonable contract with the British Empire Steel Corporation, we, the Executive Board, District 26, were successful in securing an extension of the old contract for one month. Again meeting in Montreal, December 15th, 1921, a deadlock was reached and it is necessary to ask the Minister of Labor for a Conciliation Board. The same being appointed and to function in Halifax, January 17th, 1922. A majority decision favored approximately 5% increase over wage rates put into effect by the different companies operating. This proposition having been submitted to the members of our Union, was rejected by a vote of 10,003 to 486. A convention was then called in order to formulate what should now be the policy of the district. The convention finally decided that the district executive board, in company with John P. White, should proceed to Montreal to meet representatives of companies and ascertain the best arrangement to

Ask Their Autonomy Be Restored to Them

be arrived at. After three days negotiations with the committee refusing to accede to propositions put forth by us, the attached proposition was agreed to by a majority of the district executive board, to be recommended as a basis of settlement.

"We are prompted in making this recommendation because of statement put forth by delegates to international convention and also by international representatives of the resources of the International Union at the present time, and the meeting held on April 1st, in all districts of the United States. These statements were conveyed to you by the delegates to the Truro convention and we feel that in the best interests of all concerned, the offer of the companies should be accepted.

Signed by Robert Baxter, W. F. Delaney, Angus McPee, Lewis McCormick and W. J. McKay.

Montreal Proposal

The members of District Executive Board of District 26, having been authorized by a district convention held in Truro, February 23rd, to the 25th, to interview the management of the corporation and ascertain the best terms it would be empowered could offer as a basis for settlement of the wage question, the following was mutually agreed to:

1. The management has already accepted and put into effect the rates recommended under the Gillen award and in addition thereto has stood for adjustment of the datal rates between the minimum rate of $2.85 per day and certain other higher rates and agrees to increase the minimum datal rate to $3.00 per day.

2. The companies will not object to including in the wage agreement of employees in the general machine shops and shop fixers employed at the collieries. A committee equally composed of representatives of the companies and the men to decide on what others of the employees excluded on January 1st, should be included in the scope of the agreement.

3. The conditions of the Montreal agreement to remain in force in all particulars except as regards the rates of wages and as herein modified.

The terms above written to become effective between the first of January 1922 and 30th of November 1922, when ratified by members of District 26, both sides to agree to meet 20 days before the expiration of the agreement for the purpose of arranging a new understanding.

On behalf of District No. 26,
(Signed) M. McEvoy, Pres.
(Signed) Robert Baxter
Dominion Coal Co., Ltd.
(Signed) H. M. Melvin, Pres.
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd.
(Signed) D. H. McDougall, Pres.

International Officers Responsible

We wish to point out right here that the above proposal agreed to by the above executive members and John P. White, was not signed or agreed to by J. B. McLachlan or Board Members Hall or Rega, and was unanimously rejected by the miners in Nova Scotia.

At this time the annual district agreed to have the wage dispute again investigated, and a new board, known as the Scott Board, was appointed, and in a short time made an award, giving practically the same scale of wages.

At this time the annual district convention was called at Truro, Nova Scotia, and again we quote from its minutes:

President Baxter's Policy For Nova Scotia

"Just previous to the last special convention held in Indianapolis, Indiana, February, 1922, the Policy Committee in discussing the situation of District 26, concluded that owing to the possibility of our having concluded an agreement before March 31st, and that because we would not be much of a factor in the struggle about to take place, they were agreed to give us sufficient scope to make the best bargain possible, always bearing in mind, that circumstances might change, allowing if necessary the forces of the organization to be concentrated upon this field at some future date. It being the concensus of opinion that altho we might accept a reduction, it would in no way undermine their position in the United States. Such rule has worked to our advantage in the past and I have no hesitation in believing that it is still a good method for the present."

Secretary-Treasurer J. R. McLachlan strenuously opposed this policy and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolution No. 9

"At a special meeting of Local Union 4519, held in Friday, June 16th, this local requests the Truro convention to go on record to the effect that the handling of the Scott Board recommendation was due to the conduct of the majority of the Executive officials, who took the stand from the very first, that the miners could get no more pay than $3.00 per day, and who pleaded the case of the miners in a deliberately inefficient manner in order that the miners would not get a better recommendation from the Board.

Censure Asked

"And we hereby request the Truro convention to censure all those executive officers who by their own

tion of 20%, the miners of Nova Scotia refused to work under such decision when they knew that they had the backing of the United Mine Workers.

McLachlan's Fine Record

In conclusion we do not expect any unanimity of opinion as to the political views held by McLachlan and the Nova Scotia miners.

We emphatically, however, that when President Lewis attempts to associate McLachlan with any wage reduction in Nova Scotia, he is not speaking in accordance with the facts. In all his long career, for over twenty years, McLachlan has always set his face like first against any and all wage reductions. His record as a labor leader is available to any who may care to and speak for itself. The very fact that McLachlan is now in jail thru his activities on behalf of the miners and not in any cushy job, is proof of his devotion. This mean attempt of President Lewis to distort the facts and to lay on McLachlan the odious charge that McLachlan was ever in favor of a wage cut is bitterly and hotly resented.

Lewis' Contemptible Tactics

In all the history of conventions no meaner & blacker episode has occurred than that in which President Lewis after distorting the facts in the wage disputes in Nova Scotia, produced the minds of the delegates against the record of the miners of Nova Scotia, and then proceeded to get a snap verdict without giving any delegate an opportunity to give the real facts.

The Damning Facts

The charge of President Lewis that we took wage reductions lying down, is a lie, and is an outrage against the record of the Nova Scotia miners, who, as our official records show, fought to the limit of their resources against the onslaughts of the operators, aided and abetted by some of our officers and John P. White, the International representative.

Lewis Fought for Operators

We make the counter-charge that President Lewis deserted the Nova Scotia miners, delegated his part to John P. White, whose actions are set out in this statement, failed to send us any financial aid in our desperate struggle, and only jumped into our struggle in 1923, at the request of the operators, and set up in office his own flunkey who all thru the piece have stood for wage reductions, and who have been decisively voted out of office by the rank and file. We appeal to our brother delegates to see that our district is given a fair measure of justice.

We ask only that we be given back our autonomy; that we be given an opportunity to elect our district officers; that we be accorded the same measure of justice, the same rights, the same moral and financial assistance in our struggle against our operators that is given to other districts of the United Mine Workers.

Work Daily for "The Daily"!

Lewis Protects Corporation

We wish to point out that President Lewis has failed to mention the violation of contract on the part of the company. This violation consisted of a reduction of the coal cutting rate from 12.4 to 12c per ton, and we quote Neal Ferry, who expressed his opinion while in Nova Scotia, that the operators had violated the contract.

Lewis Upholds Traitors

The strike of 1923, came under the disapproval of President Lewis, who ordered the men back to work, revoked the district charter, deposed the officers and set up as provisional officers Baxter, Barrett, McCormick and Delaney, who as our documents show consistently since January 1st, 1922, advocated and advised the acceptance of a wage rate of $3.00 per day. In spite of the protests of the Nova Scotian miners, those same men who as we have conclusively shown stood for the acceptance of low wages, are still in office under the sanction and approval of President Lewis.

We wish also to point out that on the 16th day of this present month, when the operators posted a reduc-

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MINERS PROTEST FOR McLACHLAN AND ALEX HOWAT

Good Spirit Is Shown at Mass Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A mass meeting to protest against the expulsion of the officials of District 26, and the methods used at the convention by John L. Lewis, to shut off debate on the resolutions, requesting a fair hearing for their case was one of the features of the miners' convention.

Stirring speeches were delivered by many delegates and it was the opinion of the meeting that no greater disgrace could be fastened on the miners' union than to allow good union men to be outlawed from the organization because of their loyalty to their class.

See Victory for Howat

A determination to fight for the Nova Scotia miners and for the reinstatement of Alexander Howat, was expressed. It is the general opinion that the fight for Howat's restoration to his former status in the union will be successful this time. There is tremendous sentiment in his favor and unless a steamroller that can crush mountains under its heel is employed, it is not considered likely that the official opposition can longer succeed in keeping Alex out of his rightful position.

A collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the meeting. It amounted to $29.00. A further collection was taken to defray the cost of publishing the statement of the Nova Scotia miners. The mystery of the source of the funds used in spreading official propaganda is at last solved. It comes out of the pockets of the workers.

Farrington Calls Lewis "Loose"

Considerable amusement was caused at the meeting when J. J. Watt read correspondence that took place between John L. Lewis and Frank Farrington, in which the terms used in referring to each other were anything but polite. Mr. Farrington referred to Mr. Lewis as a "louse," and Mr. Lewis was not slow in retorting. This was listened to with interest, considering the united front now existing between the two officials.

Inquiry Into Teapot Dome Is Lurid Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

that he said emphatically he never got a cent from Doheny. Sinclair if any one connected with either—testimony which has since been contradicted by Doheny and Zevely, Sinclair's man.

Had Fall been under oath when he made his statement the matter would have been more serious, as it is he was merely "mistaken."

Smoot, who at the time was chairman of the committee had he didn't think it was necessary to swear Fall.

Smoot Close to Doheny

If Smoot is called to the stand, he will be asked to give the reason he requested Doheny to "see me alone in my office after you've testified." Smoot passed a note to that effect to Doheny when the latter was before the committee the other day and then explained he wanted to ask Doheny about a "wild cat" oil up Doheny was looking into. This explanation does not satisfy.

As the scandal grows, the committee is being flooded with tips and rumors connecting this and that official with the case, most of them unsupported by tangible evidence.

Denby and Daugherty, however, had official connection with the leasing of the naval oil reserves and for that reason it is likely they will be asked to tell the committee under oath whether any evidence came to their knowledge that would indicate anything irregular or wrong from the leasing deal.

The White House statement that President Coolidge does not see there may have been "criminal action" and that it will be punished, has convinced government circles that there will be not let up in the probe.

Archie Called Back

Archie Roosevelt, son of the former president, and C. D. Wahlberg, former personal secretary to Sinclair, were called back to the witness stand today at the request of Senator Smoot.

Roosevelt previously testified that Wahlberg had told him of suspicions that all was not right with a certain "$68,000 cancelled check" said to have been written by Sinclair. Wahlberg denies this and said he only mentioned "six or eight cows" instead of $68,000 and that he never mentioned cancelled checks.

Senators expect that re-examination of Roosevelt and Wahlberg will reveal a new sensational story" and ascertain the true significance of the check.

The Daily Worker learned that some members of the investigating committee have been reliably informed that Fall, who is now ill in Washington, "will never admit" he took $100,000 from Doheny on a personal note.

Some of the investigators also are determined to trace the authorship of a mysterious document purporting to tell whether Fall got $100,000. This was handed to Senator Walsh recently by a clerk of the committee and all efforts to ascertain where it came from have proved unavailing.

The Lend for the Union!

City Orders Survey of Firetrap Schools Exposed By Daily Worker But Official Whitewash Is Feared

Following the DAILY WORKER'S expose of appalling firetrap school buildings endangering the lives of thousands of Chicago children Mayor Dever announced that a fire prevention survey will be made by representatives of the fire department, the board of education and the building committee.

The fire survey is to include every one of the 300 school buildings in the corporation limits, including the ancient firetraps exposed by the DAILY WORKER.

Every stage of the investigation will be followed by the DAILY WORKER. Parents of children in the South Chicago factory district fear that the latest inspection is for the purpose of putting the official O.K. on many buildings previously declared unsafe. This fear is aroused by the fact that the board of education, the very body that is responsible for the present calamitous condition, will take part in this investigation of itself.

"WHITEWASH IS FEARED.

The danger of a whitewash of the buildings in the factory workers' district which were built long before modern fire-prevention methods and where many children are on a part time basis while others jam the school buildings beyond safety limits is all the more evident in the light of the assertion of Charles M. Moderwell, president of the Board of Education, that there is very little to investigate.

Mr. Moderwell's statement, which seems intended to allay the agitation that has been aroused at the firetrap expose is addressed to parents, teachers and children and assures them that "there is no cause for alarm."

In contrast, Mayor Dever admits he is troubled by the situation.

The facts are that Chicago school buildings in the Industrial districts, where the children of the workers live, have flagrantly neglected the fire prevention laws, and a disaster causing loss of hundreds of lives may come any day. So far most of the attention of city officials in their much heralded safety campaign, has been directed to theatres and other privately owned buildings, which have been threatened with closing unless they obey the ordinances.

Won't Criticise His Bosses.

Edgar Martin, recently appointed architect of the Board of Education, told a reporter for the DAILY WORKER that he had nothing to say for publication on the question of new school buildings for Chicago. He said that since he was only starting on his new job that he did not like to say anything that would reflect on the men who were formerly in charge of that work. Martin will be put in charge of both the engineering department of the board and the architect's office.

Martin did not care to comment on the reasons for his appointment.

ALL SOVIET RUSSIA SILENT AS LENIN IS LAID TO REST

(Continued from page 1)

the grave of Lenin in a last token of respect, love and regret.

Just before the five minute period of silence this message went over every telegraph city and hamelt in Russia: "Lenin is dead but his work goes on."

The radio orchestras played "The Internationale," the crimson banners of the Red Army dipped and the ceremony was over.

The services in Moscow began at 9 A. M. Up to the moment the guard of honor and the pallbearers came for the casket an apparently endless stream of mourners filed past. Thousands cried out "Ilyitch! Ilyitch!" (Lenin's real first name) as they passed the casket.

Krupskaya, Lenin's wife, sat near the casket, quiet and composed, but pale as the corpse of the man whom more than any one else aside from starved for the revolution, dodged the czar's police and fought for the cause the revolution he lived to see victorious.

The body was placed in the mausoleum so that a mirrored reflection of it in the committee hall on the outside. The brain and heart of Lenin with his manuscripts will be preserved in a Lenin museum already established by a decree of the Soviet government.

The mercury was 25 below zero as the preparations for the funeral began, but the crowd, which has been gathering since early morning, continued to increase until its outermost limits were lost to the eye. All of Moscow had turned out to pay a last tribute to the dead leader.

In all Russia today there is no other sound than that of mourning.

THRONGS TO GATHER TUESDAY NIGHT AT MEMORIAL TO LENIN

Union meetings are showing so much enthusiasm over announcement of the Lenin Memorial meeting scheduled for tomorrow night that Ashland Auditorium is expected to be filled.

Special features in addition to the noted speakers include moving pictures from the life of Lenin and music by the Freiheit Singing Society.

The first speaker, who will tell of Lenin and the role of the communist party which he led, is William Z. Foster. Then comes C. E. Ruthenberg, William F. Dunne, Robert Minor and Martin Abern.

Arne Swabeck, district organizer of the Workers Party, will preside.

Memorial in New York

NEW YORK CITY.—Police reserves will be sent to handle the huge crowds expected at the Lenin Memorial meeting in New York, Monday evening, February 4th.

William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg will tell of Lenin's life and work and moving pictures will complete the story.

Other Lenin Memorial meetings will be held in the following cities:

New York, Feb. 4th, William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg, speaking, at Madison Square Gardens.

Detroit, Feb. 3rd, C. E. Ruthenberg, speaker.

Chicago, Jan. 29th, Ashland Auditorium, Robert Minor, Martin Abern, William F. Dunne, William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg.

St. Paul and Minneapolis, Feb. 3rd, James P. Cannon.

Omaha, Feb. 3rd, Tom Matthews, Rev. J. E. Beebe, W. H. Green and D. Benik.

Boston, Los Angeles and several other cities have already held their Lenin Memorial meetings.

MINERS' CONVENTION EXTENDS SYMPATHY TO BLAST VICTIMS

(Continued from page 1)

for the dead brothers and their bereaved families.

Telegrams concerning the mine disaster near Johnson City were read yesterday before the convention of mine workers and the convention went on record as extending its sympathy to the bereaved families of the miners.

A number of delegates to the convention were from the district where the disaster occurred and resolutions were adopted, and sent to Johnson City, the resolutions are as follows:

We, the delegates representing the miners of Johnson City, Ill., in convention assembled, are deeply grieved to hear of the sad misfortune of our comrades, the Miners workers. We sincerely regret our inability to view the remains and pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of our fellow workers and citizens.

To the bereaved relatives and friends of our departed comrades we extend our heartfelt sympathy. Our thought and compassion are with you in this dark hour of affliction, and we commend you to the Almighty, who alone can comfort you in this dark hour of anguish and sorrow. And we pray that the miners be with you in this sad hour of bereavement, is our prayer.

Robert Jacobs, Local No. 91.

Robert Luk, Local No. 1426.

Frank Casebolt, Local No. 1239.

W. S. Barkley, Local No. 1941.

C. Hopgood, Local No. 711.

John R. Woods, Local No. 3192.

The scala committee of the convention finished its deliberations, but no official report was made. It was learned from a reliable source that the main demands will be for a four year contract with a 20 per cent wage increase, and the recognition of the 6-hour day in principle.

The Nova Scotia miners lost their appeal to the convention, after the administration had mobilized all of its strength for this purpose. The issue was one of life and death for the Lewis administration because, in the discussion of the case, both sides had made the Lewis policies the point on which the whole question hinged.

Altho defeated, the Nova Scotia district and its supporters gained a moral victory. The unnecessary hazards that go with non-union mining, and its inefficient gas inspection.

A shock was heard at 3:30 p. m. The fan house was destroyed, and the fan wrecked. Fresh air could not be pumped to the rescuers who rushed into the mine at once, and they had to work in relays, almost fainting before they could be relieved.

Water Rises About Rescuers

Falls of rock jammed up the entries and made passage almost impossible. Rising water impeded the rescuers still more. The first set of rescuers had penetrated the workings only a short distance when they met six men staggering out. Late at night the rescuers located one body—unidentified.

TWO MINE BLASTS TAKE 87 LIVES; MANY INJURED

Mine Owners' Neglect Cause of Disasters

(Continued from page 1)

him and the rescuers pulled me out. The other man was dead."

Those who ran inhaled the gas and were suffocated. Many lives were saved by Jim Reaves, an old track-layer, who shouted to the others to "take it easy."

Shirts as Gas Masks.

Muffled to the eyes in their shirts, used as improvised gas masks, they walked a mile and a half to the main shaft. The corpses of those who tried to run soon found dotting the pathway by the rescuers later.

Forty-five miners who gathered in entry No. 1 which they curtained off were saved and communicated with rescuers later by telephone.

Two hundred and ninety of the men in the mines when the explosion occurred reached the main entry and were lifted to the surface in safety.

A hundred miners formed themselves into rescue squads to hunt for the 60 still missing, more than half of whom it was afterwards found had perished. Thru the smoky, gas-filled darkness of the underground passages they groped.

Hundreds of men and women braved the zero weather—waiting breathlessly for the remnants of their loved ones that would be salvaged from the blistmingling storms.

Herbert McCullough, mine manager, and Jesse Ford, "face boss," were among the first bodies identified dead. Mrs. Jessie Caplinger, whose husband was killed 12 years ago in a similar accident, was a pitiful figure at the mine mouth. Two of her four sons, Clyde, 17, and Wilson, 19, were among the dead.

Union President Loses Son.

Paul Phillips, president of local union No. 1239 of the United Mine Workers of America, barely escaped with his life when the accident occurred. Hearing his son had not been seen, he rushed back. The boy, Philip, Jr., was later brought up dead.

It was not until midnight, ten hours after the accident, that most of the injured were brought up. Most of them were found unconscious and were revived by the pulmotors carried up by the four physicians who accompanied the searching party.

The disaster happened in Williamson county, 12 miles from Herrin. Miners from that city rushed to Johnston City and offered themselves freely for rescue service.

Many Dead in Pennsylvania.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANKTOWN, Pa.—Forty-nine more lives are believed to be added to the toll the mine industry has taken in the last two days. The latest list of victims comes from the Barnes and Tucker Coal company's mine here which was shattered by a mysterious gas explosion.

Rescuers have almost given up hope of finding any traces of more than one body of a prospector.

Deadly gas still lurks in the workings and the water is rising rapidly.

Where Union Was Fighting

The explosion occurred in Indiana county, just north of Johnstown, where District 2 of the United Mine Workers of America has been waging an organization fight to free the industry from the unnecessary

DAUGHERTY SAYS HE AND COOLIDGE HAVE FULL UNDERSTANDING

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—"President Coolidge and I have a distinct understanding about the attitude of the Department of Justice," Attorney General Daugherty, commenting on the Senate investigation of Teapot Dome and other oil leases, declared here today.

"The interests of the government will be fully protected," Daugherty added.

"The political aspects of the oil cases inquiry will not affect the department's attitude in the slightest."

Daugherty, accompanied by Mrs. Daugherty and Thomas Miller, arrived here early today enroute to Miami Beach for a vacation.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Miners' Convention Deeply Moved by Struggle of Nova Scotia Miners

(Continued from Page 1)

they stood and fought for justice for him and the Nova Scotia district.

The miners know McLachlan's fighting record and they knew that the he might have made mistakes they were mistakes of head and not of the heart.

Thanks Forced to Be Given.

When Philip Murray, Vice President of the United Mine Workers of America, and Mr. John L. Lewis's right hand man, rose to speak there being considerable dissatisfaction with the disposition of the resolutions demanding a fair hearing for James B. McLachlan and Dan Livingstone in their offices from which they were deposed, he indicated that Lewis preferred to bend before the storm of revolt that was surging thru the convention rather than permit it to break its official power.

The sentiment against the autocratic treatment accorded to the Nova Scotia delegates was not confined to the floor. The progressive or radical wing of the convention. The fact is that dissatisfaction was reaching up to the official family, and while there is no reason to suppose that Mr. Lewis had a change of heart over the matter, there is every reason to believe that he saw the handwriting on the wall and that a Howat case was perhaps brewing for the convention without adding to it that of the imprisoned battler, Jim McLachlan, and his associates.

Murray At the Wheel.

Philip Murray was the man at the wheel when the roller was turned loose on the convention, so it was rather fitting that he should be obliged to do penance for his sins, and his action was an implied concession that his conduct was unwarranted. That is putting it mildly, of course.

The fact is a rank and file convention. The great majority of the delegates are coal diggers. They work at their trade. They did not come to the convention to crucify anybody and be given a fair chance to judge they can be depended on to vote according to their convictions. They were not to be led and in my opinion the very fact that Jim MacLachlan is now behind the prison bars for his stand by the miners of Nova Scotia and the workers of Canada and of this country as well, goes right straight to the heart of every delegate on the convention floor who is not attached to the official machine or whose mind is "made up" in advance.

There is a great human side to the case of the Nova Scotia miners which appeals to the emotions of these honest toilers. Most of them may have been in strikes. In some parts of the country a reign of terror under anti-feudal conditions still prevails. The few remarks made by Fred Mooney, of West Virginia, brought forth a response to everyone heard him. The miners know that Jim McLachlan went to jail, not for himself, but for the cause, for fighting the capitalists of Nova Scotia represented by the British Empire Steel Company. Betrayers of labor don't go to jail. They are no miner so simple that he does not know that. The miners at this convention are not as much concerned about whether McLachlan obeyed the law as is John L. Lewis, who sneered at the "brave and noble" McLachlan, as he was referred to in many resolutions.

Lewis Has Big Mistake.

Many of the miners know that the law is made for the bosses and against them. They all know that instinctively. And they know that a man who is true enough to his class to go to jail for them does not deserve to be cut adrift by Lewis, who is served so well while those who were too proud to fight the coal barons' government in 1919 stood behind the convention platform and jeer at their imprisoned fellow worker.

John L. Lewis committed a tactical blunder of the first water when he so bitterly denounced Jim McLachlan for alleged violation of the laws of the John Bull empire, when did it become a crime for a representative of organized labor to speak a word in behalf of those who elected him or who are striking to offset against the organized capitalist pirates who own the government and the courts? Alex Howat went to jail to kill the Kansas Slave Act of Kansas, and he killed it.

John L. Lewis had him expelled from the United Mine Workers for his pains. In 1919 when the miners went on strike against the United States government issued an injunction prohibiting the officers of the union from performing their functions as such. Lewis defied Wilson and, even after the executive council of the American Federation of Labor voted to co-operate in winning the strike, hoisted the white flag of surrender and declared he was an American citizen and would not fight his country. Samuel Gompers, reactionary tho he is, expressed his disgust with this action of Lewis and at the Denver convention when the latter challenged him for the presidency of the American Federation of Labor openly jostling Lewis for the honor, went away from a fight.

Miners Have Spirit.

The miners have the spirit. It is very much in evidence at this convention. It is a spirit that will not be downed by the machinations of Lewis and his henchmen. It is a spirit that will not be downed by the machinations of Lewis and his henchmen. It is a spirit that will not be downed by the machinations of Lewis and his henchmen

DAY'S PAY DRIVE FOR RUTHENBERG APPEAL BEGINS

Ohio Comrade Starts Gifts to Win Fight

History repeats itself. To a South Slavic branch belongs the honor of making the first unit of the Party contribution of Chicago to turn in six dollars to the Labor Defense Council for a full sheet of Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons. Michael Sarich of Dillonvale, Ohio, forwarded the money. When the Defense began its great "One Day's Pay Drive" last year, it was also a South Slavic branch which was the first to respond.

Following receipt of these first returns for Appeal coupons, money has begun to come in from all sections of the country. While the amount received is still relatively small, owing to the short time the coupons have been out, it is already evident that the comrades are enthusiastically supporting the campaign to push the Ruthenberg Appeal thru to a victory.

In a typical letter, Comrade L. Lagedin, secretary of the Boston Lettish branch writes: "I received your Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons and will do my utmost to sell them."

S. A. Pollak, organizer of the Bronx English branch, New York writes laconically: "Please mail our branch 15 more sheets of Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons." Similar letters are being received every day.

Chicago of course, was able to make remittances for coupons before other localities. The first party unit to respond here was the North Side English branch, Comrade Michael Halter turning in $6 for a whole sheet, three days after it had been issued to him. HOW MANY APPEAL COUPONS HAVE YOU SOLD?

Students Aid Campaign.

GREETINGS
to
THE
DAILY
WORKER!

Long may it live to fight the battles of the working class.

ITALIAN BRANCH, WORKERS PARTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

COAL MINERS! Talk To Your Convention Thru Daily Worker

Coal Miners! Your convention is on at Indianapolis, Ind. It will be responsive to your needs if you will talk to it, talk to it in loud and emphatic tones.

You can do this thru your paper, THE DAILY WORKER. You can do it every day. You can make yourself heard.

Every day THE DAILY WORKER goes to the convention at Tomlinson Hall, at Indianapolis. The miners' delegates are reading it, from first page, first column, to last page, last column.

If you will write to THE DAILY WORKER, telling your needs, the delegates will read your letter.

One of the big things you are interested in is unemployment. If you don't work there is no pay envelope. If you don't work, there is nothing with which to pay the landlord, the grocer, with which to buy the things your family needs. How do you get along? How do you make both ends meet? What do you demand?

Tell it to the delegates at Indianapolis. Tell it to your highly paid officials, whose salaries go on the whole year around.

Write about all the other great problems confronting the coal miners of this country. Your letters will be published in THE DAILY WORKER and read by the delegates at your convention at Indianapolis. Write to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Amalgamated Sends Russia Cable Sorrow

Heartfelt condolences to the Russian workers who are mourning the loss of Nicolai Lenin were sent last night by the Chicago Joint Board of the Amalgamated Garment Workers to Moscow, care of Foreign Minister Chicherin.

The cablegram reads:

"Accept our deepest sympathy. Our 40,000 members join you in mourning the loss of our great comrade and leader, Nicolai Lenin."

The entire joint board stood in solemn silence in memory of Lenin. No labor organization in America has worked in closer sympathy with the ideals of the Russian workers than the Amalgamated Garment Workers, who have not only co-operated in word, but in deed by the Russian American Industrial Corporation's activity in rebuilding the needle trade industries of Russia.

Another tablegram was dispatched by the Joint Board to Ramsay MacDonald, labor premier of England, at 10 Downing street, London. The MacDonald cablegram reads:

"Accept our heartiest congratulations upon your advent into power as a labor administration which comes as a climax after many years of struggle. We wish you success in the arduous task which lies before you."

Needle Workers Give Concert.

Needle workers of Chicago are giving a concert and entertainment on Feb. 16, for the benefit of the workers expelled from the International Ladies' Garment Workers by the Sigman and Perlstein machine. A Rittleman of the Jewish Federation in New York is expected to address the meeting. Tickets are 25 cents and may be had at Room 307, 156 W. Washington St., or at 3733 W. Roosevelt Road.

Passing the Buck.

ST. LOUIS.—Concurrent with the wholesale closing down of Illinois mines, the retail price of coal advanced here in one week 25 cents a ton. Another advance is predicted. It is difficult to place the responsibility, as both the jobbers and the retailers pass the buck.

Letters to 'The Daily'

The Finest Paper Yet.

To The DAILY WORKER: Will state our daily is the finest paper yet produced for an working slaves. Keep the good work up. I'll do my best to get some workers to subscribe.

Enclosed please find an editorial taken from the Sioux City Journal of Jan. 23. Read it, and see if any lackeys of Big Biz can stoop any lower than this editorial does. Yours for a Workers and Farmers Republic. August Nelson, Sioux City, Iowa.

* * *

Has Read It Already.

To The Daily Worker:—As one who has already read "A Week" I wish to recommend, if for no other than humanitarian reasons, that "A Week" be run in daily installments. Those who recommend a weekly installment of "A Week" have no idea what lies between the covers of this book, otherwise they would not conceive that anyone had the endurance to wait a whole week for the next installment.—Rose Rubin.

Plan for Second Story

To The Daily Worker:—My vote is that you print "A Week" daily. Get ready now with another story to replace "A Week" when it ends. I would suggest that you ask the readers to suggest the next story.

I am very pleased with the Daily Worker; the material is good; editorials excellent, make up good.—M. Shapiro, Brooklyn, N. Y.

* * *

Finish One—Start Another

To The DAILY WORKER: Just a line to state that I desire to see "A Week" published in daily installments. I consider the sooner one novel is published, another started, the better. Charles Bayles, San Jose, Calif.

* * *

Daily Worker Is Necessity

The DAILY WORKER is a necessity for a Kansas City comrade who sends cash for a six months' subscription, saying:

"I am having a very hard time; had no work this winter, but I scraped up my last money for the paper."

Scab Suffers Heavy Loss.

ST. LOUIS.—The Benish Restaurant, Inc., has lost $3,000 in business as a result of union picketing, according to the company's plea for an injunction against the waitresses' union. The Benish concern operates a noted scab cafe downtown and recently opened a branch in the western part of the city. The union girls have been vigorously picketing the place, advising patrons and prospective patrons that the hash factory is an open shop. The officers and several members of the local union are named in the petition.

Labor Against Mellon Plan.

ALBANY.—The New York State Federation of Labor distributed, Jan. 21, to every member of the State Legislature a circular in which they are requested to vote against the resolution by V. Murphy, Republican member of the Legislature, in which Congress is urged to accept the Mellon plan for a cut in taxes. In the circular the State Federation states that the tax reduction being planned holds out great advantages only for the wealthy.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

COOLIDGE GIVES BANKS FIRST AID; FARMER NOTHING

Wheat Belt Banks Failing Right and Left

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—The Coolidge administration is speeding up its plans to aid the banks in the wheat belt. The plans are being accelerated because of the failure of the big Guaranty Trust company of Kansas City, which has just been taken over by the state finance commissioner because of a shortage of working capital resulting from a surplus of corn loans.

As a first step a syndicate of metropolitan bankers of the middle west will be formed by the government to underwrite loans in order to relieve the credit situation.

Nothing for Farmers.

No direct relief for the farmer himself is in view for the immediate present. The administration will instead seek to restore working capital to the banks who hold mortgages on the farmer's lands and equipment.

Invitations to the bankers have already been sent out, following a conference between Secretary Hoover and Secretary Wallace with President Coolidge. Governors of the affected states will also be invited.

South Dakota Banks Aided.

The Treasury department announces that Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director of the War Finance corporation wires that a branch agency of the corporation had been opened at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, to relieve the strain on local banks.

* * *

MUSCATINE, Iowa.—The Iowa state banking department closed the Citizens' Savings bank of Letts, Iowa. A surplus of bad loans to impoverished farmers was the cause.

* * *

CHICAGO.—"Unless farming is made more profitable in this country it is going to languish and if it does the entire nation will suffer," said ex-Governor Lowden at the La Salle Hotel.

* * *

BISMARCK, N. D.—The state bank examiner announced the closing of the Farmers' State Bank of Church's Ferry and the Security Bank of Oberon bad farm loans, the cause.

* * *

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—The Prespo State Bank at Prespo, S. D., has closed. Plans to reorganize the Sioux Falls Trust & Savings Bank, which failed last week, are being made.

Just Goody Goody Pictures Suit the New York Censor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ALBANY, N. Y.—The motion picture commission presented to Governor Smith of New York a report for its work for the last year, and recommended that the censorship on moving pictures be increased instead of abolished.

For the year 1923 the commission deleted parts of 586 films. It would have deleted many more parts, but for fear of public opinion which is against the stupid activities of censors.

In the report the commission indicated three kinds of motion pictures which it considered bad:

1. Films in which criminals are unpunished.

2. Those which show that idlers and immoral persons live in luxury. People seeing this luxury which they cannot afford are actuated to immorality.

3. Those pictures in which sin is presented in an attractive manner and goodness and good habits are depreciated.

Danger In Work For Oil Kings In California Field

It is dangerous to work for Doheny and Rockefeller in the California oil fields. Statistics from the United States Bureau of Mines show the hazards of the oil game as now conducted. In all 4,108 accidents were tabulated during the years 1921 and 1922, about two-thirds of the total number of accidents. The 4,108 accidents caused a loss of 274,8228 working days or an average of 67 days for each accident.

"The increasing danger to life and limb involved in the drilling for and the production of oil and gas, has become so great that it is clearly evident that everything possible must be done to keep it within the narrowest possible limits," comments the bureau.

But it is a long way from comment to action.

Warning Against Faker.

NEW ORLEANS.—State Labor Commissioner Woods has warned laborers against a "labor agent" who is recruiting men for positions with the Roxana Petroleum Co. at Buenos Aires, Argentina. A wire to the main office of the company at St. Louis brought the information that no agent was authorized to recruit labor here. There are many men in the south out of employment. The labor has changed a lot for small-leg scabs of them.

Palo Alto Woman Assails Cowardly Whipping of Kids

Public protest against the whipping of boys in the Palo Alto, California, high school by members of the Stanford University R.O.T.C. "Horsewhipping of boys by officers of the R.O.T.C. at Stanford University," a leaflet just issued by Allen Parr over the signature of the Humanist Educational Committee at Palo Alto, California.

"Consider the difference in size between a grown man and a young child's body. Consider the effect of a giant over twelve feet tall stood over a man or woman and dealt out blows for infractions of plain-made rules, the parent might realize what he now does to children. He probably does not know either the pain, the physical injury, the nervous shock, the mental effects, nor the effects upon the other children in the family."

Injury to the heart is sometimes permanent from the brutal punishment which parent's inflict, continues the leaflet. Words of hate and resentment engendered in the child, who takes it out on his fellows or the household pets.

Plan to Organize Scab Restaurant Jobs in Chicago

Members of the Amalgamated Food Workers of Chicago are called together in a general membership meeting Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 3 p. m. at 214 N. State St., for the purpose of planning an organization drive on the culinary workers of this city.

The meeting will take up three phases of the organization issue: (1) The plan of organization; (2) The financing of the plan; (3) Selecting organizers to take charge of the work.

A roll call of all members present will be taken. Membership books will be required.

The organization leaders believe the season favorable for a successful union drive that will build up a culinary organization here equal to that in the restaurants of New York.

More Offers to Make Fertilizer at Muscle Shoals

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Two offers to produce fertilizer at Muscle Shoals have been formally laid before the house military affairs committee.

One was the offer of the Union Carbide (company, New York, to make 100,000 tons of fertilizer a year, the company to pay $1,650,000 yearly rental for the plant and purchase of the nitrate.

The other was a proposal to make 50,000 tons of fixed nitrogen a year, to be sold to farmers at eight per cent profit. It was submitted by the Southern Power Companies associated with the Alabama Power Company. These concerns previously submitted an offer covering lease of the power at Muscle Shoals. Both offers cover a fifty year period.

Communists in Thuringia Go on Hunger Strike

(By The Federated Press)

WEIMAR, Germany.—Twenty-six political prisoners, members of the central executive committee, Communist party of Thuringia, have been lying in jail here since Nov. 21 without being able to persuade the authorities to bring them to trial. No indictment was issued against them.

These 26 politicals went on hunger strike on Dec. 30. The military commander, Hasse, learning of this, wrote the attorney general that such action on their part would only lengthen the confinement of the politicals, and that he now ordered them to be placed in solitary confinement.

Robots Must Produce More.

BERLIN.—Germany's salvation lies in producing more, both quantitatively and qualitatively, according to Kurt Sorge, president, League of German Industrialists. Requested by Hugo Stinnes of Berlin daily, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, to write a New Year's message for its readers, who are mostly recruited from the business class, he joins the general chorus of capitalists who clamor for longer hours and harder work on the part of the wage slaves.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Trade Revives In East.

SHANGHAI.—Arrival of 6,500 tons of Black Sea wheat at Vladivostok destined for Harbin and Siberia, together with an expected cargo of Russian naptha from Batum, Transcaucasia, shows a revival of soviet trade in the far east. Restoration of pre-war schedules on the Trans-Siberian railway will soon be announced.

St. Louis Painters Ask $1.50 Hour.

ST. LOUIS.—Demands for a five-day week, eight hours to constitute a day, and a wage scale of $1.50 an hour have been presented to the contractors by St. Louis Painters' District Council, speaking for about 1,200 craftsmen. The proposed scale would become effective March 15.

RIGHT WINGERS STRANGLE UNITY AT WASHINGTON

Unrepresentative Meet at Capital Is Fizzle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution attacking the united front farmer-labor conference scheduled for St. Paul, May 30, was jammed thru the so-called Unity Conference at the Hotel Hamilton here at a special session to which progressives were not invited.

The St. Paul conference was condemned by the handful of right wing delegates present because the Federated Farmer-Labor Party had been invited.

At the regular session the resolution was defeated and tabled after a fight by William Mahoney, editor of the Minnesota Union Advocate, of St. Paul, and J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the Committee of 48.

The Washington Unity Conference turned out to be a small and unrepresentative affair. Delegates from Workmen's Circle, No. 506, Washington, were barred as "communistic" tho the Workmen's Circle branch of Baltimore was represented thru a Socialist delegate. A clergyman from Annapolis helped to swell the attendance to the sum total of eight.

Exclusion of the Washington Workmen's Circle was purely arbitrary and no report was made to the convention by the credentials committee. The right wing of the meet was Charles Mahoney of Washington, D. C., a decided contrast to the more progressive nameake of St. Paul.

Washington progressives are going on with their plans to take part in the St. Paul conference. Their numerical strength is much greater than the Socialist group that sought to strangle the local united front movement.

William Mahoney, of St. Paul, announces that reports from all parts of the country show an increasing support for the program of coalescing the farmer and labor movements of this country and he is confident of a united front conference May 30th that will initiate a powerful movement of American producers.

Seek Substitutes for Negroes.

NEW ORLEANS.—Advices received in this city state that "unofficial" representatives of North and South Carolina are in Denmark endeavoring to induce immigrants to settle in the south to take the places of Negroes who refuse to live under the modern industrial conditions. The minister of agriculture at Copenhagen has not yet decided whether he will advise Danes to emigrate to the land of sunshine and oppression.

Rich Fail to Pay Taxes.

ST. LOUIS.—Fred Hoffman, head of a large coffee company, has been arrested here by government agents for alleged failure to make an income tax return for 1922. About fifty other big business men face arrest unless they heed summons to appear before the collector of internal revenue. Hoffman is alleged to have failed to make a return on his income for 1922 and repeatedly ignored summons to appear before the federal commission.

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line each a month, each additional line, 15c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

FOURTH AND LAST MONDAY, Jan. 26th

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
14	Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council, 1950 Milwaukee Ave.
201	Brewery Workers, 1760 W. 21st St.
9	Bricklayers and Masons' Int. Union, Bldg. and Masons' Int. Union, 315 W. Monroe St.
20	Bricklayers, Masons & Plasterers' Int. Union, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
	Car Makers, 4063 Roosevelt Road.
20	Carpenters, 4609 W. Madison St.
58	Carpenters, 2900 W. 24th St.
199	Carpenters, S. C., 924 and Commercial Sts.
416	Carpenters, S. C., 586 S. State St.
418	Carpenters, S. C., 1437 Roosevelt Ave.
448	Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Woodstock, Ill.
1267	Carpenters, 2046 W. North Ave.
2106	Carpenters, 6434 S. Halsted St.
181	Cigar Makers' Ex. Bd., 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
	Electrical Workers, 1453 S. Halsted
4	Engineers (Marine), 159 N. State St.
569	Engineers, 4443 S. Halsted St.
601	Engineers, 317 S. Ashland Ave.
611	Engineers, 166 W. Washington St.
645	Engineers (R. R.), 1453 W. Roosevelt.
649	Engineers, 166 W. Washington St.
770	Engineers (Loc.), 2900 W. North Ave.
50	Firemen and Engineers, 1653 Wentworth Ave.
	Firemen and Oilers, 174 W. Wash.
	Hotel and Restaurant Empl.'s Joint B. Rd., 166 W. Washington St.
20	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
58	Lathers, 715 S. Western Ave.
	Machinists' Dis. Council, 113 S. Ashland
	Meatcutters Cent' Bd., 175 W. Jackson Bl.
181	Painters, 2216 W. North Ave.
192	Painters, S. B. Calloway, Cor. Madison
266	Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave.
275	Painters, 1423 S. Keeler Ave.
630	Painters, 39 W. Randolph St.
637	Painters, Cicero and Superior.
452	Railway Carmen, 3329 S. Ashland.
1062	Railway Carmen, 9136 Commercial.
1063	Railway Carmen, 9134 Commercial.
	Railway Clerks' Dis. Council, 165 W. Madison St.
778	Railway Clerks, 445 W. Washington.
548	Railway Clerks, Madison and Racemonte
695	Railway Clerks, 75th and Drexel.
781	Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington.
877	Railway Trainmen, 2944 W. North Ave., 8:30 a. m.
196	Retail Clerks, Van Buren and Ashland.
	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 351 N. Clark St.
16344	Scientific Laboratory Workers, City Hall, Room 712.
706	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
	Trade Union Label League, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.

(Note—Unions otherwise stated all meetings are A. M.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

China's new railroad police, consisting of 20,000 men, has been installed ostensibly for the purpose of guarding trains against the bandits. However these so-called watchmen will be used ruthlessly by all railroad companies against striking workers, as witness the shooting of 30 striking railroad workers in Hankau at the beginning of the year.

THE LAND OF LENIN THE LAND OF LENIN

KUZBAS Presents

"THE WAKING GIANT"

A Six Reel film which depicts Old Russia and New Russia—The two Russias of Nicholas the Last and of Nicolai Lenin. A film of vast interest to those who have followed the work and career of the great Russian Statesman.

At the

Amalgamated Temple: Arion Place
(Near Myrtle and Broadway, Brooklyn)

Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 7:30 and 9:15 P. M.

Admission 30c (including tax) Appropriate Program

"Every worker, especially the Russian workers, must see this picture. It thrills, teaches, compels one to think. Without pathos, without rosy colors, the picture shows real Russian life. One must see everything with one's own eyes" . . .Novy Mir.

FREEDOM FOR THE PHILIPPINES

MASS MEETING

Friday, February 1st, at 8 P. M.

Main Speaker: Hon. PEDRO GUEVARA

Resident Commissioner from the Philippines, Member of Congress, Leader of the First Strike in the Philippines, Founder of Seamen's Union of the Philippines.

Other Speakers: E. RUTHENBERG, Executive Sec'y, Workers Party of America; JAY LOVESTONE, Author "Government Strikebreaker"; TOM O'FLAHERTY

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AMALGAMATED IN LENIN EULOGY SENT TO WIDOW

R. A. I. C. Also Radios Sympathy to Moscow

By FREDERICK EUH
(Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—On behalf of the Russian-American Industrial Corp. Sidney Hillman, president, and Jacob S. Potofsky, secretary, have sent the following cablegram to Madame Lenin:

"The Russian-American Industrial Corp. is deeply grieved over the loss of the greatest workers' statesman of all times. Accept our profund sympathy in this hour of bereavement."

At the same time, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have dispatched the following message by radio to the Council of People's Commissars of Moscow: "We join you in your grief at the death of labor's premier. The A. C. W. lays its wreath on the bier of Nicolai Lenin. With firm hand and clear vision, he piloted Russia thru many dangers into the haven of safety. The memory of labor's greatest statesman will forever remain fresh in our hearts."

In a supplementary statement to The Federated Press, Sidney Hillman said:

"I have had the pleasure of meeting Nicolai Lenin on various occasions. Irrespective of whatever differences of opinion there might be with regard to the soviet government's policies, there can be no question in anyone's mind that Nicolai Lenin was one of the great outstanding personalities of the century and the greatest statesman that ever arose from the ranks of labor. His genius and integrity were matched with an unusual sense for reality. Lenin had his mind on actual accomplishments, and service in the cause of labor. History might have chosen to shape the course of events in the Russian republic differently if not for the personal influence of Lenin. He was throughout a servant of the people and because of this he was entrusted with an amount of confidence unusual in the annals of great leadership. The new economic policy was the last great achievement of Lenin's genius. It tended to, and had accomplished to a large degree, the rapprochement between the workers and peasants of Russia, thus establishing a government for the masses."

In a leading editorial to be published in the organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, The Advance, Lenin is compared to Lincoln.

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Here's a Plan to Send the Daily Worker to All of Our Class War Prisoners

Israel Blankenstein sent the DAILY WORKER, from his prison cell in the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary, at Pittsburgh, $3 toward a security fund. We of the DAILY WORKER felt proud enough of that $3, and the letter that accompanied it, to publish his letter in our second issue. His $3 was a contribution, when to contribue meant to go without comforts for two weeks.

The business office of the DAILY WORKER wanted to put his name on the subscription list for a year's subscription. They didn't. Because they could not afford to put every political and class war prisoner on the list they did not put his name on.

The Daily Worker for All?

But the business office has worked out a plan whereby every political prisoner's name can be sent to the Daily Worker for a year. Here is the plan:

If you want to have the political and class war prisoners kept in touch with what is going on outside send $3 to the business office of the DAILY WORKER and we will pay the other $3 and put a political prisoner on the list for a year's subscription to the DAILY WORKER. If you want a particular prisoner to get the subscription you would give, tell us his name and what prison he is in and we will see that he gets the DAILY WORKER. If you are willing to let us use our judgment as to who to send the paper we will be glad to do that.

We want every prisoner to get the DAILY WORKER, but until all the prisoners are on our subscription list we think that it would be best to get copies to as many different prisons as possible.

Who will be the first to send a year's subscription to a political prisoner?

Here is a list of a few of the political and class war prisoners:

In San Quentin state prison, San Quentin, Cal.: J. B. McNamara, Tom Mooney, Mathew Schmidt, Harry Williams, Jack Law, George Ryan, Frank Sherman, C. A. Drew.

In the state prison, Moundsville, W. Va.: George Barrett, J. C. McCoy, John Collins, Lige Clint, Bill Estep, Steve Collins.

In the state prison at Charlestown, Mass.: Bartholemeo Vanzetti.

In the county jail, Dedham, Mass.: Nicola Sacco.

In the state prison, Huntsville, Texas: Charles M. Cline and J. N. Rangel.

In the state prison, Walla Walla, Wash.: Bert Bland, Tom Nash, Britt Smith, W. F. Mondy.

In the state prison, Folsom, Cal.: James Price, Louis Allen, John Hisa, Joe Wagner, H. C. Duke.

Three dollars will send the DAILY WORKER for one year to any man on this list or to any other political prisoner in the United States.

If you want to send $3 for a year's subscription to the DAILY WORKER for a political prisoner and later pass into prison, we will send the DAILY WORKER for one year free.

If you expect to go to jail, here is a plan that will give you a year's reading matter free.

Form Committee to Aid Victims of Polish Tyranny

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—Thru the initiative of the Jewish Federation of the Workers Party a temporary committee has been formed to help the victims of Polish reaction and Fascism consisting of the following comrades: A. Bittleman S. Dun, H. Daniels, M. Halpern, Wattenberg, Palmy, E. Epstein, M. Epstein, Fritzsch, Katalf, Krammarski and Reisen. Comrade M. Winchevsky was elected treasurer and Trubenaching, secretary.

The committee decided to call a conference in New York to which all organizations whose membership is made up of workers of Poland will be invited. At the conference plans will be laid for the relief of the revolutionary working class organizations in their struggle against Polish Fascism.

There are thousands of workers in America who received their political education in Poland. Now when Polish Reaction is fighting with all its power against the revolutionary workers' organizations, arrests the best workers, closes workers' societies and clubs, it is the duty of all workers from Poland to help the martyrs in this heroic struggle.

Permanent relief committees of Polish, Ruthenian and workers of similar nationalities are urged to send their contributions immediately to Relief Committee for Victims of Polish Reaction, H. Teubenaching, secretary, 47 Christie St., New York, N. Y.

Gompers Fights Russian Entrance to World League

By The Federated Press

WASHINGTON.—While Samuel Gompers' latest official utterance describes the British Labor party's foreign policy as one calculated to please the international financiers, the Communists and Mussolini, his statement was issued before it became known that Ramsay MacDonald will proceed to reorganize the league of nations so as to admit Russia.

Gompers has merely issued warning to the world that Russia must not be permitted to enter the league.

The president of the league of nations according to Clemenceau, Poincare and Baldwin, the chief of the American Federation of Labor is expected soon to show unwillingness to stand any longer as a league advocate, if the league is to be opened to all governments alike.

Word has reached Washington that the International Federation of Trade Unions, at whose head stands J. H. Thomas, new minister of colonies in the British cabinet, will in all European countries support the new British program as to the league's reorganization. This fact postpones the reconciliation of the present officers of the American Federation of Labor to the idea of American membership in the International Federation of Trade Unions.

CANADIAN LABOR PARTY PLANS MEMBERSHIP FOR NON-TRADE UNIONISTS

By The Federated Press.

MONTREAL.—The Canadian Labor party is to throw open its doors to those not connected with organized labor, if a recommendation passed by the Montreal assembly of the party is adopted. These non-trade-unionists, it is proposed, will be admitted as members at large. The suggestion is professedly taken from the practice of the Labor party in Great Britain.

The Montreal assembly has chosen L. M. Dupont as president for the coming year, while G. A. Tourangeau is French recording secretary and A. Zavalsicoff, English recording secretary.

The Canadian Labor party is the political organization formed two years ago under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

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FASCIST RULERS FIGHT EUROPE'S RAIL WORKERS

Wage Slashing and Outlawry in Many Lands

While the railroad workers of Great Britain are striking against their profiteering bosses the conditions of the railroad workers on the continent are fully as bad as the conditions the English workers struck against. In many countries on the continent Fascist rule outlaws strikes. The working force on most of the roads have been cut, hours lengthened and the standard of working conditions lowered. A report of the conditions of the railroad workers in various countries is subjoined.

Switzerland.

The Swiss government is reducing its staff, lowering wages and also making a determined attack on the eight-hour day. Last May the general management endeavored to extend the working day to nine hours and longer, while 3,000 less workers were employed than in the previous year. The organized workers were able to fend off this attempt for the time being; but they are now threatened with an even more drastic attack upon their working conditions.

Czecho-Slovakia.

Slowly the few advantages which the Czecho-Slovakian railroad workers have gained for themselves by years of struggle had been wrestled from them. The bill passed in the Czecho-Slovakian government, to conduct the state railroads as a private enterprise," swept away the last vestiges of protective legislative for railroad workers.

Holland.

The Dutch government has made a number of changes in the wages of the state railroad employees, these changes losing naturally all to the disadvantage of state employees. The government has now introduced a four grade system with disastrous affect upon the already scantily lined pocket-book of the workers. Wages of Dutch tramwaymen have also been reduced.

Belgium.

After the general strike of last May, in which the Belgian post, telegraph and railroad workers fought so heroically but were betrayed by the reformist leaders, the Belgian parliament is now projecting the enactment of a bill forbidding all government employees from striking.

France.

After defeat of the great strike in 1920, 25,000 French railroad workers were discharged, and, during 1921 and 1922, another 50,000 were dismissed. Now 15,000 more have been taken from the French railroads and sent to the Ruhr. The Minister of Railroads has taken advantage of this shortage of hands to declare necessary an extension of the working day.

Italy.

Brutal persecution, mass dismissal, wage reductions and the 12-hour day —such are the fruits of the Fascist rule for Italian railroadmen. The Black-shirts go so far as to follow the movements of dismissed railroadmen, who have been active union men, in order to prevent them getting jobs in other branches of industry. As the government also refuses to issue to such workers the necessary permission to emigrate, these men are practically condemned to years of unemployment and hunger.

Bulgaria.

Even before the advent of fascist rule in Bulgaria, the personnel of the Bulgarian railroads was reduced from 18,520 to 17,160, and the wages reduced to 31 per cent of the pre-war rate. Instead of the eight-hour day the Bulgarian workers received the 16-hour day.

Germany.

In Germany, except in Bavaria, fascism is not yet officially in power. But the lot of the railroad workers there can hardly be differentiated from that of their brothers in the fascist-ruled countries. The 8-hour day exists but as a formula, various amendments to the 8-hour rule having virtually destroyed it. The German railroad worker finds it impossible to live, even in the most frugal manner, on his wages, which are about one-twenty-fourth of the American railroad workers' wage, and one-twentieth of the British. Not only for the railroad workers, but for all workers in Germany things are rapidly approaching a crisis in the land of the Stinnes dictatorship.

Norway.

In their amendment to the 1920 8-hour-day law, the masters have perpetrated the following joke on the Norwegian railroad workers. This is how "hours" are to be reckoned in future:

For light work 1½ hours equals 1 hour; for traveling time 1½ hours equals 1 hour; for waiting time 4 hours equals 1 hour.

However, the Norwegian railroad workers do not seem much to appreciate this form of humor. In Norway the high cost of living bonus has also been done away with; and, during the last 18 months, wages have been reduced to about 30 per cent.

Canada.

The Halifax Chamber of Commerce has demanded that the wages of Canadian railroad workers be placed upon the basis of the lowest paid workers in industry. These gentlemen have also demanded that "all superfluous workers be dismissed."

South Africa.

In South Africa we have the same story of a systematic reduction in wages. Practically all the advantages gained by the South African railroad workers during the war and the period immediately following it, have been lost.

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker wants correspondents in every city, town and village. Every Party, Branch, Local and Unit should appoint a correspondent and notify the Daily Worker of the name of that person. Write us often. The Daily Worker is your paper. Make the Daily Worker. Help make it go.

Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Germany Presents Chapter for Brass Check Journalism

(By The Federated Press.)

BERLIN.—An interesting supplementary chapter must be written to Upton Sinclair's "Brass Check" as the result of a libel suit tried these days in Berlin. The Vossische Zeitung accused the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of libel and won out—that is, before judgment was pronounced, the "Allgemeine" agreed to retract and to beg the rival's pardon.

But that was not the important thing about the trial. The significant fact that developed was that Hugo Stinnes, the Gary of Germany, works thru straw men in operating and controlling the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, thereby avoiding personal responsibility yet having all the benefits that come to his undertakings from owning such an important organ of public opinion; and secondly, that the editor of his sheet naively declared that much of the material therein published never went thru their hands.

Hibben Demands Senator Produce His "Protests"

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK.—Senator James W. Wadsworth, chairman senate committee on military affairs, has issued a reply to many protests reaching official Washington circles, concerning the trial of Capt. Paxton Hibben, reserve officers' corps, whose expulsion from the army is being considered by a military court. Hibben is charged with cherishing unorthodox political opinions.

Wadsworth asserts that many members of the reserve corps protested against Hibben's proposed dismotion. The senator implies that the military hearings were the spontaneous act of a committee of officers.

In a reply to Wadsworth, Hibben reminds the senator that his case is the subject of a formal investigation ordered by the secretary of war. Hibben challenges the senator to produce the "many protests" to which Wadsworth refers. By finally charges the war department with "furthering the ends of professional patriotism."

Sees No Red Hue In British Labor Party Leaders

"The strike of the railwaymen is one of the critical tests of the working class integrity of the newly formed British Labor Party ministry under Ramsay MacDonald," said Max Shachtman, editor of The Young Worker, in a lecture before the Maplewood branch of the Young Workers League.

Shachtman pointed out the rise of the revolutionary British working class thru the Chartist movement, into a peaceful period of co-operatives, and then the emergence into independent political action. In analyzing the leadership of the British Labor Party the speaker showed that the assumption of power by the party was no real danger to the ruling class of Great Britain.

"Henderson, Thomas and Clynes are imperialists who have promised to maintain the British Empire in all its glory," Shachtman said, "and the rest of the cabinet is not very much better. The only concession made to the left wingers of the Party from the Clyde was the giving of the ministry of health—a very innocuous portfolio—to John Wheatley."

WALLACE FIGHTS TO BLOCK RELIEF FOR THE FARMERS

Coolidge's Agricultural Secretary Unmasked

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is again trying to block the only relief measure for farmers that is under serious consideration in Congress—the Norris-Sinclair government marketing corporation bill. He offers a substitute, in the form of the McNary-Haugen bill, which is supported by the Wheat Growers' Association representatives. This McNary-Haugen measure is denounced as a "red herring" by Benjamin C. Marsh of the Farmers' National Council, in a public statement.

"Secretary Wallace three years ago proposed the Farm Products Export Corporation bill introduced by Senator Norris," said Marsh, "and endorsed the revival of the War Finance Corporation, which has saved some banks but has been of little benefit to farmers.

"Wallace now ignores the fundamental principles that farmers must get cost of production plus a reasonable profit, and substitutes a differential calculus fourth dimension mathematical scheme to determine what price farmers are to be paid for their products.

"His bill proposes to leave gamblers and profiteers in charge of handling farm products consumed in the United States, and so it is a blow at consumers of farm products, while farmers are to take the losses on farm products dumped abroad.

"The Norris-Sinclair bill provides the machinery for any legitimate proper activity, which might be conducted by the government under the Wallace proposal and avoids the nationwide bureaucracy Secretary Wallace seeks to establish under the pretext of helping the farmers."

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Comrade LENIN,

conveys its admiration and reverence for this greatest of proletarian leaders.

We stand pledged to follow his path so masterfully shown until final and complete victory of proletarian revolution.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.....Editor
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The Cabinet Banditry

The more the Teapot Dome matter is stirred by the senate investigating committee the more by the noisome is the smell that arises. The noxious fumes seem to take a malicious delight in curling about the head of practically every prominent member of the administration from the president down—and when one starts to go down from Coolidge into the personnel of his cabinet one can sink to very low depths indeed.

President Coolidge, as vice-president, was a member of the cabinet that decided to peddle the naval oil reserves; Secretary of the Navy Denby approved the leases and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt signed them for him. Secretary of the Interior Fall conducted the negotiations and received a $135,000 honorarium for his services from Doheny and Sinclair. Attorney-General Daugherty, that staunch defender of the constitution, consulted in his official capacity as to the legality of the transaction, let the good work go on. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, engaged in lowering the taxes of himself and other multi-millionaires, made no protest. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace was too busy staging milking contests with Magnus Johnson to pay any attention to the deal. Secretary of Labor Davis, the bootblack of the administration, in arranging for the finger-printing of all foreign-born workingmen for the convenience of the corporations, overlooked the fact that gathered around the present administration is a gang of 100 per cent. Americans whom the evidence shows are at all times ready and able to purloin anything except a red-hot stove or a cellar full of water.

It seems fairly certain, from the testimony given before the senate investigating committee, that since the appointment of the forces of sweetness and light personified in the Harding group now in the Coolidge administration, everything in Washington with two ends to it and of any value has been in hourly danger of mysteriously disappearing.

To us this occasions no surprise except that some of the thieves have been caught with the loot concealed about their persons; this is rather unusual and constitutes the real sensation. The theft of rich natural resources has been going on for many years and most of those who have grown wealthy and powerful from the proceeds of such robbery are held up to the American youth as examples of American thrift and enterprise.

If any of the Coolidge-Fall-Daugherty-Roosevelt-Sinclair-Doheny outfit are stripped of their loot and sent to jail -a possibility that arouses enormous skepticism in us—it will not be as punishment for their crimes against the nation.

It will be solely and simply for being careless; so careless that the official agencies of American capitalist enterprise are held up to the ridicule of the mob.

They have committed the unpardonable sin against the capitalist system not against its moral code.

They have been found out.

Impotent Officialdom

Meyer Perlstein, Vice-President of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, must be given credit for originality if nothing else in arranging an alibi for the deplorable conditions in that section of the Chicago garment trades over which that union has jurisdiction.

According to interviews with Meyer, featured by the capitalist press, the loss in union membership in this territory is due, not to the campaign of persecution, slugging and expulsion that he has carried on against the left wingers in the union—members of the Trade Union Educational League and the Workers Party included—but solely to the fact that girl members of the union are too susceptible to the advances of dance-hall sheiks and lounge-lizards hired by the employers to wean the girls away from the union.

Meyer says that the activity of these personable under-cover men reduced the membership of the union something like 40 per cent and speaks sadly of the attraction that a patent-leather shoed and haired individual in bell-bottomed trousers has for his female followers.

Being in the ladies' clothing trade, Meyer does not know that bell-bottomed pants have gone out and are no longer worn by the nifty dresser but that is neither here nor there.

What we are interested in is the utter asininity of a responsible union official who gives such slush to the enemy press.

Perlstein and Sigman, international president to whom Perlstein says he has sent an SOS for aid in this critical situation, the time for the union leaders who are the blame for the present rank and file for their own failures, Perlstein's interview is sufficient proof of that.

They have deliberately, with the backing of the Daily Forward, cut to ribbons from the body of the Ladies' Garment Workers Union the best fighting blood of the organization and without which it will degenerate into a mutual admiration society presided over by mentalities who whine over such trivial occurences as those mentioned by Perlstein and who, if not checked, will make of the organization a laughing stock of the employers, the capitalist press and militant workers.

When labor officials begin telling their troubles to unsympathetic capitalist papers and ridiculing the material out of which unions must be built they confess a mental bankruptcy more complete than even the most bitter critic would have charged.

Renegades--American and British

Remorseful renegades are not welcomed back to the fold in England with any great display of warmth if we can rely upon comments in the Daily Herald on the decision of Robert Blatchford to forsake the capitalist press, into whose service he went at the outbreak of the war, and return to the Labor Party.

"I'm tired of all this dirty business of lying about the Labor Party and similar tactics," says the unctuous Mr. Blatchford now that the Labor Party is in power.

Letters to the Daily Herald, in discussing this striking change of heart, display a lack of sympathy with the mental agonies long endured of Mr. Blatchford that might be emulated with profit to the workers in the United States.

Says one correspondent:

"I believe and hope that all true socialists will view the return of the prodigal Robert Blatchford to the Labor fold with distrust and apprehension. Blatchford (himself not innocent of those tactics which now disgust him when practiced by his late paymasters) has been too long in the opposing camp for us to regard his volte face as a change of heart."

Another says:

"The war came as a blow to Labor. It killed the DAILY HERALD as a daily. Many Labor publications ceased; others dragged on a hand-to-mouth existence. Robert Blatchford deserted the apparently sinking ship and went to the Yellow Press, whose masters reviled bitterly the Labor Party and its aspirations.

"Now Labor is getting powerful. The circulation of the Daily Herald is rising every day. To it have been added Labor weeklies and monthlies. Propaganda is strong; also, there is going to be a Labor Government. Now, after seven years with the Yellow Press, Mr. Robert Blatchford says: 'I am tired of all this dirty business of lying about the Labor Party and similar tactics,' and resigns.

"Seven years. It took a long time. I hope I'm of a forgiving nature, but seven years!"

In the United States the Blatchford type is represented by the Wallings, Wrights, Spargos and Russells.

Two of these safety first gentlemen who rallied to the Wilson-Gompers standard are now coolly ensconced in jobs with the American Federation of Labor; their main task is to slander those who did not sell out to the American imperialists in 1917 and warn both the labor movement and the dear public of the approach of the red menace.

We must confess that some things are done better in Great Britain.

Approving Brother Lewis

Additional evidence comes to hand daily to prove that Brother John L. Lewis is playing just the kind of game the coal operators and other employers like to see him play.

The Chicago Tribune is a canny sheet that can scent danger for the class it represents for a considerable distance. It is equally competent in discerning the waning of a menace.

Speaking in an approving manner of the recommendations of Brother Lewis to the convention in Indianapolis, the Tribune says:

As president of this organization, John L. Lewis has naturally acquired a reputation as a stormy petrel. Yet in fact he has been a competent and reasonable leader*of late all labor has been showing a tendency to reason***Not long ago the union read communist agitators out of its ranks. It has printed an expose of radicals. It has taken a flatfooted stand in favor of Americanism and against Bolshevik influence.***It was generally conceded that the miners' convention would demand shorter days, shorter weeks, a wage increase of 10 to 20 per cent and speedy nationalization of the mines.**

These expectations are now pleasantly disappointed. The convention has unanimously adopted Mr. Lewis' report, which displays commendable moderation.

There is little that we can add to this proof of the admiration of the employers and their press for Brother Lewis except to say that they know whereof they speak.

When the capitalist press expresses satisfaction with the policies advocated by the president of the largest union in America, a union that operates in a basic industry, it can be considered fairly certain that someone is getting the worst of the bargain and that it is not the employers.

Crude accusations of "selling out" and "betrayal" have weak sound beside such statements by the enemies of the miners' union and the rest of the American working-class.

Industrial Feudalism Advances

[illegible] By JAMES OLIVER

[illegible] The [illegible] has been [illegible] the [illegible] has been [illegible] the [illegible] has been [illegible] the

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers' Palmers' Demands:
The Labor Party
An Independent
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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HARDING LETTERS PROVE COOLIDGE LIED

Solid Opposition to Delay of May 30th Conference

CAL AND HIS CABINET ALL IN OILY MESS

Administration Rocked by New Exposures

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The late President Harding and his entire cabinet, including Coolidge, were drawn into the Teapot Dome scandal today when Senator Walsh, Montana, read to the Senate two letters which disclosed:

That President Harding had complete knowledge of the plans of Secretary of the Interior Fall to lease naval oil reserves to private oil interests and that this policy had his full endorsement and approval.

The whole matter was repeatedly discussed at meetings of the Harding cabinet, Presidents Coolidge in a statement issued a few days ago denied responsibility on the ground that the oil leases had not been discussed in cabinet meetings.

Walsh's dramatic disclosure was made soon after the senate met at noon today. Walsh began by charging that Fall was not alone responsible for leasing of the oil reserves, which has since developed into the greatest scandal since the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

Walsh then read in support of his charges a letter Fall wrote President Harding in which Fall said the whole policy was discussed by the Harding cabinet.

Whole Cabinet Involved

A letter from Mr. Harding, transmitting to the senate Fall's letter and other data regarding the Teapot Dome and other leases, disclosed that Mr. Harding included in responsibility for the leasing policy not only Fall and secretary of the navy Denby, but himself, for he said the whole question of policy involved had been submitted to him in advance on its adoption and that it had at all times had his complete approval.

"We have it upon the word of Secretary Fall that before these leases were executed, not only the leases themselves, but even the question of legality of the leases was discussed before the cabinet," said Walsh.

"I am fully appreciative of the fact that anything said by former Secretary Fall or anything to be said must be taken with a certain degree of doubt."

The Teapot Dome scandal was transferred today from the investigating committee to the floor of the senate when the Walsh-Caraway resolution for immediate cancellation of the Teapot Dome and California No. 1 leases was to be presented, with a demand for its adoption.

Panic in Old Guard Ranks

Unless unexpected pressure is applied to prevent administration senators from voting for the resolution, it will be adopted. The only possibility of its defeat or postponement lay in the fact that some administration leaders thought congress

(Continued on page 4.)

SOME WHITE WASH JOB THIS TIME

It'll Prove Too Big, Even for Coolidge.

Need Coolidge to Prevent Changes, Schwab Declares

VIENNA.—Calvin Coolidge is the choice of Charles M. Schwab for president of the United States, the steel manufacturer declared while on a commercial mission here.

Conditions in America are too prosperous to make a change desirable, Mr. Schwab continued. His only complaint was at the lack of surplus labor. The employment condition would cease for buyers of labor, the visitor said he believed, when the proposed bill for selective immigration, went thru, permitting admission of efficient workers and rejecting "undesirables."

Defrauded of More Millions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Alleging that citizens of 15 states have been defrauded of millions thru Texas land companies holding property in the lower Rio Grande district, Senator Heflin, Alabama, today introduced a resolution for a senate investigation. R. B. Creager, republican, national committeeman from Texas, is president of one of the companies.

Twin City Labor Opposes All Postponement of May 30th Meet to Suit the Plans of the Politicans

(Special Correspondence to The Daily Worker)

Minneapolis, Minn.—The proposal to postpone the National Farmer-Labor convention, called for May 30th, at St. Paul, to suit the convenience of politicians who still remain in the republican and democratic parties, is meeting with the most determined opposition of the militant and progressive elements of the Twin-City labor movement.

Practically every influential leader of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly has already declared himself against the postponement. The danger of dissolving the class movement of the city workers and exploited farmers into a Bull Moose hodge-podge from the capitalist parties, is clearly seen, and the supporters of the genuine class party have sounded the alarm and taken steps to exert all their strength to prevent it.

A conference of twenty leading labor progressives held here last night voted unanimously to oppose postponement and appointed a committee to inform William Mahoney of their attitude and to request him to stand firm for the holding of the Farmer-Labor convention before the conventions of the republican and democratic parties.

Active Unionists Approve Delay

"We want as broad a movement as possible" said R. D. Cramer, editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review, "but it must be built on the strong foundation of the class interest of the city workers and the working farmers. The new party must be neither a sect nor a swamp. It must be a rank and file movement controlling its leaders and not a group of politicians manipulating a mass of workers and farmers for their own advantage."

I. G. Scott, labor alderman; R. S. Wiggin, assistant County Attorney, member of the City and County Employe's Union. Dan Stevens, Secretary of the Trades and Labor Assembly, and many others, spoke emphatically on the question: "If we wait for the so-called progressives who still remain in the capitalist parties, we will wait forever," said R. S. Wiggin. The people we have to pin our faith in are those who have already taken a stand for a class party. There are enough of us now to make a real powerful national Farmer-Labor Party. We do not need to wait for anybody."

"We have only one question to answer," said Dan Stevens. "That question is, what kind of a party do we want? If we want a genuine class party representing the class interests of the workers and farmers we must support the rank and file convention on May 30th and protect it from the machinations of middle class politicians."

St. Paul Stands Pat.

Similar sentiments were expressed by leaders of the St. Paul movement. C. N. Hathaway, business agent of

(Continued on page 4)

DENVER F. L. P. MEET BOOST FOR MAY 30

Opposed to Any Delay or Any Exclusions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DENVER, Col.—The farmer-labor conference of western and southwestern states closed an enthusiastic two days' session here today. It adopted unanimously a resolution endorsing the St. Paul conference, on May 30, endorsed the plan for a united front of all workers' and farmers' organizations, and sent the following telegram to Senators Johnson and Shipstead, and to William Mahoney, refusing assent to the proposed postponement of the May 30th conference:

"Conference Farmer-Labor representatives western and southwestern states in session Denver today unalterably opposed to any change in date Farmer-Labor party convention called May 30th, Twin Cities shall proceed under call as issued.

"Signed: Morten, Chairman.
"McArthur, Secretary."

The following is the text of the resolution endorsing the St. Paul conference:

"Regional conference western and southwestern states, Farmer-Labor party of United States, sends greetings to honest labor organizations and progressive groups in states not represented and expresses hope and belief that in present muddled economic and corrupt political conditions of country there may be no obstacles to complete unification of progressive farmer-labor efforts now in progress.

"We favor a United Front of all progressive, political and industrial groups entitled to meet in Twin Cities, May 30, for the purpose of organizing a permanent continentwide party of useful people in behalf of platform and candidates favoring fundamental economic and political changes necessary to restore peace and prosperity to distressed people of the United States.

"We endorse action of conference which called convention for May 30th and urge all progressive groups to take part in its deliberations.

"The Farmer-Labor parties which will meet in Twin Cities as the result of the call issued for May 30th convention constitute a constructive political force standing for certain well-defined public policies not embodied in platforms of old political parties. We feel that in taking the initiative in this movement for a unified national Farmer-Labor party, our representatives deserve commendation and hearty support."

Rape Exclusion Policy

Passing upon a suggestion made from the floor that the certain radical groups be excluded, the conference unanimously went on record against any such action by adopting the following resolution:

"A demand having been made in this conference for the exclusion of certain groups from participation in May 30th convention, we feel that the action of the St. Paul conference in calling a convention including all groups subscribing to platform without discrimination is final and that we have no jurisdiction to bar any groups or suggest any exclusion."

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

LEWIS GANG COULDN'T OUST HOWAT'S MAN

By JOHN FITZGERALD.
(Staff Correspondent of The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Surprise that quickly turned to anger was shown in the United Mine Workers' Convention when what was obviously an overwhelming vote against the report of the credentials committee unseating John McGraw, representing three locals of District 14, Kansas was announced as sustaining the committee.

The battle raged for two hours over the question whether McGraw, who fought the Industrial Court law, was guilty of having worked a mine during the strike called by the international. There was no evidence submitted to prove this contention or anything else reflecting on his character except that he had leased a small mine and his brother-in-law had pumped water out of it for six days.

Reverse of Nova Scotia.

Inasmuch as one of the charges made by Lewis against the Nova Scotia miners was that they had allowed the property of the operators to deteriorate by refusing to man the pumps it would seem that McGraw's brother-in-law did not violate any laws of the United Mine Workers.

No charges were preferred in his local union against McGraw. He is a delegate to the Central Labor Union in Pittsburgh, Kansas.

McGraw defended himself against the charge and said that the real opposition against him was aroused because of his fight "against Governor Allen's slave law." It was quite evident that the majority of the delegates were of the same opinion. When the vote was taken on the motion of the committee it appeared to be defeated overwhelmingly but was announced by the machine tellers as 950 for the report and 750 against.

Storm of Protest.

In a second the great mass of miners was on its feet shouting for a roll-call. When the chairman gavelled the delegates to order the count was again disappointing. The necessary 20 per was not counted.

The majority of the delegates were by no means satisfied and not since the steam-rollering of the Nova Scotia appeal by Philip Murray has there

(Continued on page 4.)

MANY STILL PASSING THE LENIN TOMB

Flowers and Wreaths Are Heaped Over Grave

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Jan. 28.—In a marble tomb by the Kremlin wall, the body of Nikolai Lenin lay enshrined today, while tens of thousands, unable to get near the ceremonies of burial Sunday, passed in endless procession.

Flowers and more than six hundred wreaths were heaped high about the mausoleum where workmen toiled on scaffolding in the high construction shed, completing the tomb.

At 4 p. m. Sunday while bells tolled, guns roared and bands blared the Internationale, Lenin's body was taken to the appointed place. Powerful radio broadcasting stations caught the mighty dirge and sent the sounds, symbolic of the nation's sorrow at its chieftain's passing to every wireless station in the land.

Brave Bitter Cold

The weather was frightfully cold. Thousands were frost bitten, including the chief of police.

As Lenin's body was placed in the vault, scores fell, many unconscious. They would have frozen to death if first aid men had not rushed to the rescue.

Leon Trotsky, whose arrival by plane had been expected, did not appear, owing to illness.

* * *

Million in Funeral Ceremony

Nearly a million Russians are estimated to have taken part in the four-day procession past the body of Nicolai Lenin as it lay in state on the red dais in the House of Unions.

A half million more braved the terrific cold on the funeral day and marched past their departed comrade

(Continued on page 8)

Five Die in New York Cold Wave; No Rich Found Among Victims

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—New York shivered with the coldest weather it has known in years today as the weather bureau promised milder temperatures and an opportunity to thaw out frozen pipes.

Death of five persons was attributed directly to the near zero weather.

In Perth Amboy, N. J., Stephen Senior, aged recluse, was found frozen to death in his shack. He was clad in rags.

Serfdom to be Revived by Congress as Status of Foreign-Born Workers

(This is the fourth of a series of articles which The Daily Worker is publishing on the laws which are now pending before Congress, directed against foreign-born workers who wish to come to this country and those who are in this country.)

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

Probably the most far-reaching bill directed against foreign-born workers coming to this country and those already in this country has been introduced by Representative Lineberger of California. His bill is House Bill No. 4089.

It proposed that the foreign-born workers coming to this country in the future and those already here shall be attached to certain industries as the serfs were attached to the land in feudal times.

During the period of feudalism each serf had his little tract of land assigned to him on the estate of some feudal lord. He was unable to leave this land; he lived and died there and the children who came after him were attached to that same tract of land and compelled to labor there for the benefit of the feudal lord.

The Lineberger bill provides that each immigrant coming to the United States and all foreign-born workers already here shall "be notified as to what location in the jurisdiction of the United States they will be permitted to go to, to remain, until the provisions of this act and other regulations as to aliens and citizenship are complied with." Further along, this law provides that "each immigrant shall remain in a respective district until such a time as he shall become a citizen or is deported, unless he can satisfy the Department of

(Continued on page 8)

LENIN MEMORIAL
To Be Held
TUESDAY, JAN. 29TH, 8 P. M.
In the
ASHLAND AUDITORUM
Ashland Ave. and Van Buren St.
Funeral March by Freiheit Singing Society and Englewood Orchestra.
FILM PICTURING LENIN IN ACTION
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, C. E. RUTHENBERG, WILLIAM F. DUNNE, ROBERT MINOR and MARTIN ABERN will speak on
LENIN AND THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY
Auspices: Workers Party, Local Chicago.
ADMISSION FREE.

OPEN SHOP DRIVE OF BOSSES IN N. Y. COLLAPSES

Probe Boomerang Hits Employers' Combine

By FREDERICK KUH
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

NEW YORK. The latest anti-labor offensive of New York employers has collapsed. The investigation bomb which was to rip the lid from the state labor department, has proved a squib. Strutting on the stage last week with grave charges of waste and political favoritism against the labor department, the Associated Industries have withdrawn publically and officially their accusations, half-mumbled an apology and retreated hastily in the hope of avoiding an inquiry into their own intrigues.

As anticipated by The Federated Press, the tables were completely turned against the manufacturers who fear lest their rout at the hands of the department should wind up with an exposure of the Albany lobby, kept by the forces of reaction in New York. The State Federation of Labor is pressing for a probe of those who have had received his fraudulent facts.

The thirty business men, summoned to explain their charges, passed the buck to Daly and maintained an embarrassed silence throughout the proceedings. Their counsel, Sutherland, asked that the complaints of improper administration of the state fund and maladministration of the workmen's compensation law be stricken from the records.

The employers, loath to speak, confessed their charges to be unfounded. Several even forgot themselves so far as to praise the work of State Industrial Commissioner Bernard L. Shientag, against whom their attack had been directed.

When the employers' attorney, Sutherland, asked permission to inspect labor department records, Governor Smith informed him that he should have investigated before preferring charges against the department. "You've pulled a boner," Sutherland was told. "Why not admit it?"

During the continued hearing, the governor will inquire into the employers opposition to a bill which would reduce non-compensated pay in case of workers' illness or injury from 14 to 7 days.

A group of legislators is insisting that a committee be appointed to shed light upon the Associated Industries' lobby and its activities in hampering reform and labor legislation.

Even the conservative New York Times recognizes the collapse and humiliation of the employers' campaign.

Convict Alabama Militiaman for Murder of Miner

HAMILTON, Ala.—Robert L. Lancaster, sergeant in the Alabama National Guard, was today convicted of second degree murder in the lynching of William Baird, union miner. It carried a penalty of eighteen years imprisonment.

Conviction of Lancaster means that seven other guardsmen, accused of complicity in the lynching, will now go to trial on the same charge.

Baird, a union miner, was taken from jail at Jasper, Ala., on Jan. 18, 1921, by masked men and shot to death. He had been arrested for killing a gunman who had previously killed Baird's father-in-law, Jesse Northcutt.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Miners' Delegates Hear 'Bill' Foster Reply to John Lewis

(By The Federated Press)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—William Z. Foster, Secretary of the Trade Union Educational League and member of the executive committee of the Workers Party, in a speech delivered here to an audience of miners' delegates and a small army of uniformed policemen replied to the attacks made on him and the progressive wing of the trade union movement in America by John L. Lewis and the reactionary officialdom of the United Mine Workers of America.

Several capitalist reporters were present and one of them remarked that Foster's clear logical speech, that appealed to the intelligence and not to the emotions of his hearers, was in striking contrast to the hokum peddled by John L. Lewis and William Green at the miners' convention. Foster discussed the labor party issue, amalgamation and the presence of the police, seemed to lend vigor to his delivery.

A coal digger sitting near the writer remarked to another miner, "They say Foster is out to disrupt the unions. Do you think if he was they would have the police watching for him to put him in jail? No, they would give him a fat salary." His comrade agreed. A reporter remarked to another, "He certainly knows what he is talking about."

At the conclusion of his speech Foster paid a tribute to Nikolai Lenin, the great leader of the Russian revolution, and the audience unanimously passed a resolution regretting his death.

"The miners," said Foster, "were the leaders of the American labor movement but some of the actions of this convention would leave a blot on the banner of the miners' union. While the British workers had progressed far enough to assume the reins of government, the workers here in America had no representation in congress except a few union card men elected on the democratic or republican tickets, who were oftentimes more reactionary than the out and out capitalist representatives.

"While John L. Lewis and his cohorts were waving the red flag in Tomlinson Hall and chanting the hymn of hate against Moscow and the Russian workers the very first act of the Labor government in England was to recognize the Soviet government and send an ambassador to Moscow.

"Yet the miners' convention, under the influence of John L. Lewis, passed a caricature of the real thing and then, after a cabbage of greetings to the British Labor Party for doing something they themselves were opposed to.

"Amalgamation," declared Foster, "means industrial unionism, and the the United Mine Workers of America owes its present prominent position principally to the fact that it is industrially organized, the convention passed a resolution which upholds the Gompers' dogma of craft unionism.

"The progressive workers in the other unions will not thank the miners for this," said Foster.

Many of the delegates who saw Foster for the first time were surprised to see a mannerly man greet with a smiling face who immensely enjoyed some of the witty remarks that fell from his lips every once and a while.

"Hell, he looks all right to me," declared one stalwart coal digger, "and by J— he has the real dope."

"Why did not John L. Lewis organize the unorganized territory instead of pounding some of organizers into Illinois and other sections that were 100 per cent organized?" asked Foster. Then he answered the question. "Because he was fighting Frank Farrington. He wanted to burst Farrington's machine. Now they have made up after both called each other thieves, Lewis also sent his payroll gang into Brophy's district while the Tennessee, Colorado, and other coal regions are left outside the union."

The resolution that was passed by the convention on the recognition of Soviet Russia was a disgrace. It could be passed in the United States Senate and even Charles Evans Hughes would vote for it. While Borah and other mild progressives are standing for unconditional recognition of the Soviet Republic what a disgrace to see the United Mine Workers of America, the leading battalion of the American army of laborers, worrying over the payment of Wall Street's debts, the money that was lent by Morgan to the czar of Russia to crush the Russian people."

The speaker explained the attitude of the Trade Union Educational League on dual unionism. "When the miners threatened to split over their treatment in the Somerset coke region, it was the progressive wing of the union and Tom Myers, Bill Guller, Joe Manley and others that prevented the secession. And when Rinaldo Capellini gets up on that convention floor and attacks Joe Manley by intimation he attacked a man whose shoes he contemptible renegade and traitor is unworthy to clean." The mention of Capellini's name was greeted with boos.

Foster paid a tribute to Alexander Howat. He gave Howat credit for killing the Kansas Industrial Relations Court and for doing more for the miners and all American labor when he did that than any other labor leader in this generation. Foster, the speaker concluded, and fight for progressive measures and clean out the reactionaries.

Strikers Reject Compromise Plan of Barney Myers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GREENSBURGH, Pa. Barney Myers, chairman of the strike committee for Kelly and Jones company plant, was unable to persuade the rank and file to accept his settlement plan at a meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall, and the 1,400 men who have been on strike for eight weeks against a 10 per cent cut will continue to stay out.

The Myers' plan was for the appointment of a new committee of 12 —which would be empowered to make an authoritative settlement. It was rejected because the strikers feared a cut would be accepted. The new committee, which has taken an uncompromising stand, will be retained.

This is the second strike the Kelly and Jones workers have conducted during the last year. The men are not organized in any union.

Greensburgh is the capital of the notorious scab country of Westmoreland, the only bituminous mining community in Pennsylvania which pays a fifty cent rate and more average of production during the 1922 strike.

The Land for the Users!

Borah Gets Good Laugh From Hughes; Cites Wholesale Lies

WASHINGTON—Senator Borah was compelled to laughter, when Secretary Hughes, in his annual report, so easily by the anti-Russian propagandists, took their "red plate" and their garbled version of an official publication of months ago in Moscow. He wonders at the lack of faith in Charles Evans Hughes in his reckless manner in our relations with the people of Russia.

"Remarking that he has exhausted the American press for the past week and found at Section 2, 60 lines of matter, and that the points cited, relating to Russian affairs, which afterward were acknowledged to be false, he said that an unprecedented amount of "wholesale lying" about Russia had recently been going on.

Wants Facts

He declared that newspaper correspondents in Moscow had shown by their every testimony that the United States cannot in any sense be considered as speaking for or directing the policy of the Russian government. Moreover, it was quite clear that Lenin had discouraged the notion that international revolution was now furnish facts, and if the senate foreign relations committee fails to afford an adequate investigation, he will insist that his committee on education and labor take us the issue.

* * * *

Rosta Issues Statement

NEW YORK — The Russian Telegraph Agency, New York office, responding to queries regarding the controversy as to the connection between the Russian government and the Third International—injected by Secretary of State Hughes into the question of Russian recognition—elicited the statement to the Italian government made Feb. 27 last by Verovsky, late Russian trade representative in Italy, saying that the two were "not united by any bond or any engagement," and reading as follows:

Communist Party Independent

"With regard to the Communist International, which is a propaganda association having its central offices in Moscow, it constitutes an organization completely independent of the Russian government, which is not united to it by any bond or any engagement. In its activities, and those for which it is responsible, it is limited by the common law of the land. Its action is limited to its public declarations expresses sole'y its own point of view; the soviet government does in no way responsible for the declarations and the actions of this organization, just as no other government is responsible for the actions of political parties working on its territory in conformity with its laws."

The N. Y. Times lost no time in getting a "translation" of the alleged offending Stekief acticle which is said to have appeared in the Nov. 7, 1923, issue of Izvestia, on the occasion of the opening of the fourth congress of the International and celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Russian republic, in which Stekief is reported to have referred to the "bond" between the two.

No Proof, Says World

In connection with the U. S. state department's statement issued with a translation of the same article, The World, however, calls upon Hughes to return to his original charge of al'eged revolutionary "instructions" to the Workers Party of America, and the real issue involved. It says that what Hughes is called upon to prove is whether the Russian government is now engaged or has within any reasonable time been engaged in promoting revolution in the United States." That is not what the Zinoviev document, issued the other day by the state department, was supposed to prove," says The World editorially. "The document is unconvincing because it is not yet certain that it is genuine. . . . The combined assurances of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Daugherty, and Mr. William J. Burns do not, without further corroboration, prove the genuineness or the significance of the Zinoviev instructions to the Workers Party of America. That proof has still to be furnished the American people."

BRITISH-U. S. MACHINISTS IN CARD DISPUTE

Try to Get Immigrants Into American Unions

(By The Federated Press)

LONDON—British machinists, finding that America cannot be compelled by their organization to transfer to join the International Association of Machinists. If they do not sign up with the American union voluntarily there is no way of forcing them to do so, altho efforts are frequently made by their old organization to put them in touch with the American officials.

This is the answer to General Secretary J. T. Cooper, Liverpool, Amalgamated Engineering union, to the charge made by an American union official and published recently in The Federated Press that the British union is not co-operating with the American union in getting its members to transfer and to stay organized when they cross the Atlantic.

The American official was E. J. Lever, business representative, district No. 1, International Association of Machinists, with offices at Philadelphia. Lever had pointed out that by agreement the British organization had shut down its branches in the United States and Canada while the American union was permitting all British members entering or resident in America to transfer their membership without charge. Lever said the Britishers neglected to transfer and were depressing wages in America by working in unorganized shops at wages far below the union scale.

* * *

Lever Repeats Charge.

PHILADELPHIA.—Repeating his charges in stronger terms, J. Lever, local business representative, International Association of Machinists, in a statement of the British Amalgamated Engineering union as an evasion and denial of facts

"Our definite charge against the A. E. U.," Lever says, "is that they do not definitely instruct their immigrant members where and how to find the office of the nearest metal trades unions on their arrival in the United States. The men should have that information but they are not given it when they leave England. It is apparently common practice among branch secretaries of the A. E. U. to brush aside requests from members for this necessary information with the remark that 'there isn't much to join in America in the way of metal trades unions.' No wonder the A. E. U. members refuse to transfer here upon their arrival.

"The Philadelphia office has corresponded for over a year with the British headquarters on this point without results. The British official seem to persist in their card transferring policy for the sake of the small pension assessments that flow into their treasury from their members in America who do not transfer."

UNITED STATES AND OTHER POWERS HALT CHINA-RUSSIAN PACT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKIN—The United States and other great powers, unofficially but no less effectively, are blocking the recognition of Russia by China. Formal protests have not been made but the Chinese regime has been given to understand that it will find itself in more trouble than it is at present if de facto recognition is extended to the Soviet government, according to statements made by both Chinese and Russian spokesmen.

This attitude of the United States and other powers is an open secret here and one foreign minister quite frankly stated that he had made this clear to the Chinese government.

Opposition to the recognition of the Soviet government by China is based on two facts. The first is that as soon as recognition is had the Soviet government will take over and operate the Chinese Eastern Railway. The great powers feel that this would endanger their claims against and interest in the railway and would seriously damage their prestige in China.

The second reason is a matter of class and diplomatic jealousy. Other powers merely maintain foreign ministers at Pekin, but it is known that if Russia is recognized she will send an ambassador who would then be the ranking member of the foreign diplomatic corps—the real governing body in China so far as important matters are concerned.

America is the country held most to blame by the Russians for the delay in recognition.

Soviet spokesmen claim that in the speech made by Jacob Schurman, American minister to China, on the Chinese railway situation at Harbin last September he interfered in an unwarranted manner with Russian and Chinese affairs. The speech was made with the full knowledge and approval of the United States government.

Sentence Woman to Death.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Mrs. Ida Hughes today was sentenced to be executed March 14, for the murder of her mother-in-law. Sentence was pronounced by Judge G. H. Howard, after a jury in superior court had found the young woman guilty of murder in the first degree.

Don't be a "Tom, Dot," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

FORT DODGE LABOR LISTS NON-UNION PLASTER PRODUCT

By The Federated Press

FORT DODGE, Ia.—The Trades & Labor assembly has sent the following circular to all central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and to The Federated Press and DAILY WORKER for publication:

"The U. S. Gypsum Co., the Cardiff Gypsum Co., the Western Gypsum Co., the American Gypsum Co., and the Universal Gypsum Co., manufacture Universal Hair Fibered Plaster, Plymouth Cement Plaster fibered, Plymouth Cement Plaster fibered, Plymouth Wood Fiber Plaster, Plymouth Stucco, Plymouth Molding Plaster, Plymouth Wood-fiber No. 20, Acolite Wood Fiber Plaster, Reground Stucco, Acolite Cement Plaster, Iowana Cement Plaster fibered, Plymouth Cement Plaster Wall Plaster Fibered, and unfair to organized labor.

"All these companies operate gypsum mines and mills in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, Ia., and started an open shop fight against local unions of the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers July 1, 1921. At this time the Universal Gypsum Co. and other companies refused to meet union men and are running nonunion mills. We ask your co-operation in advertising the fact that these companies are unfair to the Intl. Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and the strike of the Gypsum Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers is indorsed by the Fort Dodge Trades and Labor assembly."

Muscogee Buys Oil Stock

NEW YORK — President Marland of the Marland Oil company announced the company has sold to J. P. Morgan and company 300,000 shares of its stock, heretofore unissued.

The Marland company says that for substantial cash consideration" has given an option to the same firm on an additional amount of the shares, Marland said. It is understood the option covers 335,000 shares.

More Trouble for Klansmen.

NEW ORLEANS.—J. Fred Carpenter, klan sheriff of Morehouse parish, scene of the klan atrocities of a year and a half ago, is short in his accounts as tax collector. He owes $18,898, which his bondsmen must make good. Carpenter received a large majority two weeks ago at a primary for re-election.

Miner Delegates in Mass Meeting Mourn for Lenin

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The following resolution on the death of Nicolai Lenin, was passed unanimously last night by a mass meeting of delegates to the convention of the United Mine Workers:

WHEREAS; within the past few days the world has been shocked to hear of the death of Nicolai Lenin, Premier of Soviet Russia and one of the greatest political figures in history, and

WHEREAS: Lenin, thru his clear understanding of capitalist society, his profound militancy, and his unswerving loyalty to the toiling masses, has contributed enormously to the foundation of the world's first Government by the workers, and

WHEREAS: in common with progressive workers all over the world, we feel the loss to our cause by the death of this great leader; therefore be it

RESOLVED: that this mass meeting of delegates to the Convention of the United Mine Workers of America express our sorrow by renewing our determination to push onward with the great task of the emancipation of the working class.

The meeting was attended by more than three hundred delegates and was addressed by speakers who told of the achievements of Lenin and the Soviet government of which he was the head.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Ilzy Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Four Resolutions of Sorrow Passed

GAS EXPLOSION KILLS 15 IN TWO-FAMILY COTTAGE

Blast in Pennsylvania Claims Five More

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—A final police check-up today showed 15 persons were killed in a gas explosion which destroyed a two-family cottage here Sunday morning.

The police report said a daughter of Michael Conway was awakened by an odor of gas and called her mother, who lighted a lamp. The explosion followed, wrecking the house.

The body of Conway was found in the cellar. It was not known whether he was killed by the explosion or had gotten up earlier and was overcome while searching for the leak.

Gas Blast Kills Five.

FARRELL, Pa.—Five persons were burned to death and five injured, one probably fatally, when fire caused by gas explosions destroyed four homes here Sunday morning. The blasts rocked houses for several blocks, destroyed windows, and were heard for more than two miles.

BRITISH-RUSSIAN PACT MAY MODIFY COOLIDGE POLICY

President Waits Outcome of Borah Probe

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON—Recognition of Soviet Russia by Premier MacDonald's labor government will have no direct effect on the policy of President Coolidge, a spokesman for the White House declared, but it is believed in capital circles that the administration will be more cautious than before in its pronunciamentoes against the soviets.

Recognition by the British government means that the most powerful nation outside of the United States has shaken hands with the Soviet Government, it was pointed out.

President Coolidge's spokesman says the White House is waiting for the evidence that will be revealed by the coming hearings before the senate committee headed by Senator Borah, before a fuller statement of policy is made.

The Idaho senator is frankly gratified by the action taken in Downing street, in favor of the Moscow administration.

"It is a statesmanlike and courageous thing to do," he declared. "It marks a distinct break with the bitterness, the hatred and the intolerance of war times. It points to a new moral and spiritual regime.

Pointing out that the loss of life since the war has been almost as great as during the war, because of "narrow, bigoted, vindictive policies in international affairs," the senator concluded.

"The premier of England is leading a way from these policies. It is a humane and wise program. And, as all such programs, it is also a good business proposition."

Call Ford to Washington.

WASHINGTON—The house military affairs committee today asked Henry Ford to appear before it on Monday or Tuesday regarding his offer for Muscle Shoals.

BURNS' AGENCY GETS MARINES AT $7 PER DAY

Navy Dept. Starts Investigation of Practice

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Employment of United States marines by the Burns detective agency in direct violation of naval regulations is being investigated under personal supervision of assistant secretary of the navy Roosevelt.

The investigation followed arrest of ten marines by Maryland police after they had ejected drivers of eight Washington taxi-cabs, at a lonely spot in Maryland and had driven off with the cabs.

Roosevelt assigned Captain John H. Clarke of the marine corps to investigate the marines story that they were hired by the local officers of Burns Detective Agency and that they then obtained two days' leave, hired taxicabs and ordered the drivers to go to Marlboro, Md.

Under Board Direction.

Naval regulations specifically prohibit granting of leave to any enlisted men id engage in any work, for money, which civilians ordinarily perform.

The marines, when captured, said the local Burns office directed them to have the cabs driven into Maryland, so that they could be seized to satisfy writs of attachment which could not be served in the District of Columbia.

"Bill" Burns Innocent As Usual.

D. C. Henderson, head of the local Burns office, today admitted hiring the marines, not only for this purpose, but for other work. Anderson, said he paid the marines $7 a day and expenses.

W. J. Burns, head of the Department of Justice Investigation Bureau, said today he knew nothing of the matter, as he had severed connection with the detective agency which he founded, turning it over to his sons when he entered the government's service.

ESTHONIA IN GRIP OF BIG INDUSTRIAL CRISIS, MARK SINKS

REVAL, Esthonia.—The little republic of Esthonia is in the throes of a severe industrial crisis.

The Esthonian mark is sinking in value. There is a scarcity of ready cash. Many banks are compelled to shut down or curtail activities.

One of the things that has the Esthonian financial life hardest is the fact that the government has issued an order similar to that in Germany, by which banks may only sell foreign exchange at the official rate established by the government. Firms having payments to make to foreign manufacturers are unable to secure the necessary foreign exchange.

A further factor is that certain farmers are sabotaging production. The harvest has been particularly poor and Esthonia must import grain from abroad.

As in other countries many importers here profited by the catastrophe of the German mark before its stabilization and brought large stocks of German supplies. They now find that they are glutted with their wares. Hence many firms are going bankrupt, while home manufactures are being curtailed and the workers thrown upon the streets in large numbers. The big cotton spinning mills of Reval are working only four days a week.

Hand in hand with the depreciation of the Esthonian mark and the curtailment of production goes a alarming rise in the cost of living.

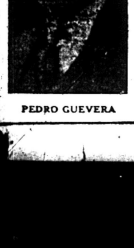
Work Daily, for "The Daily!"

Automobiles Kill 15,000

Fifteen thousand persons were killed in automobile accidents in 1923, the National Safety Council reported today. This figure exceeded the 1922 figure by about 1,000, the council stated.

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Philippine Labor Leader to Speak From Platform With Ruthenberg



PEDRO GUEVERA

Voices of Philippine and American labor will be raised together Friday evening, February 1, when the Hon. Pedro Guevera, speaks from the same platform at Schoenhofen's Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland Avenues, with C. E. Ruthenberg, Jay Lovestone and Tom O'Flaherty.

"Freedom for the Philippines," will be the subject. Guevera was the founder of the seamen's union in the Philippines and led the first big strike in the islands. He is resident commissioner from the Philippines and delegates to congress.

The Philippine visitor is conducting a vigorous campaign to make congress carry out the promise made 20 years ago that the islands would have national independence. He is particularly interested in refuting the propaganda which General Leonard Wood is sponsoring regarding the ability of the islanders to govern themselves.

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BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY HAS NOT BEEN WEAKENED

Threat of Force in Message to Indians

By CYRIL LAMBKIN
(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—Three weeks before he adorned office, Ramsay MacDonald sent a message to India dealing with the attitude of the British Labor party toward the Indian colonial problem.

This message has now been published and one paragraph of it has been loudly approved in Tory circles while among the left wing labor elements it has come in for much criticism. The paragraph in question is as follows:

"I can see no hope in India if it becomes the arena of struggle between constitutionalism and revolution. No party in Great Britain will be cowed by threats of force or by policies designed to bring government to a standstill, and if sections in India are under the delusion that, that is not so, events will very sadly disappoint them."

This is the expression of the traditional British colonial policy and with J. H. Thomas holding the Colonial portfolio the most rabid imperialists now see no cause for alarm because of lack of firmness in the labor party colonial policy.

The message in its entirety reads:

"I watch sometimes with no little anxiety the progress of affairs in India. During all my political life I have anchored myself firmly upon the conviction that if progress is to be well rooted it can only be carried on by what is called political or constitutional ways.

"We have seen in our own generation all sorts of revolutionary movements which seemed to be successful, and which have broken contacts with the past, but in the end, after much physical suffering and the creation of evil tempers and a vicious spirit, they have had to return to pick up contacts that have been broken, and to apply the very principles they had rejected.

"I can see no hope in India if it becomes the arena of a struggle between constitutionalism and revolution. No party in Great Britain will be cowed by threats of force or by policies designed to bring government to a standstill, and if sections in India are under the delusion that this is not so, events will sadly disappoint them.

"I would urge upon all the best friends of India to come nearer to us, rather than to stand apart from us, to get at our reason and our good-will.

"I deplore the evidence of a backward spirit in some sections here, but let no one misread the causes and effects. When appeal is made to revolutionary methods, whether those methods are an active or a passive force, reaction toward the opposite extremes is bound to come, and men and parties of the most sincere good-will are hustled off the stage, while two forms of reaction, that of the right and of the left, kick and tear and sweat against each other until the failure of both has been demonstrated.

"I know that the approach and good-will should be mutual. My appeal is, therefore, not only to the Indians, but to the British authorities as well."

The reference to "policies designed to bring government to a standstill" is interpreted here as a warning to non-resistant followers of Mahatma Gandhi and his policy of non-cooperation. Gandhi is now serving a six-year sentence for leading the non-cooperative movement that seriously hampered the British administration.

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Lewis Induces Convention to Approve Ouster of Jailed District No. 26 Officials

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (By Mail).—President Lewis has again succeeded in having the report of the resolutions committee adopted, over the protest of the delegates, condoning the removal of the officials of that district, carried, after several speeches were made for and against the report.

Mrs. Lewis spoke briefly for the report and a half during which he bombarded the Nova Scotia miners with all the gas bombs he could muster. He denounced Jim McLachlan and President Dan Livingston, heads of District 26 for favoring revolution and the overthrow of the capitalist system.

He flourished documents signed by the secretary of the Red Trade Union International, greeting the United Mine Workers of America and regarded this expression of international solidarity as treason to the miners union. When he got thru waving the red flag the majority of the delegates were in a state of frenzy, and the vote against the Nova Scotia miners was a foregone conclusion.

William Green, Secretary-Treasurer, wound up the debate. After he got thru talking and before the delegates could be again "psychologized" by the previous debate was shut off and the vote was taken. Approximately three hundred delegates stood up in behalf of the Nova Scotia miners.

The debate revealed the total lack of class consciousness on the part of the administration leaders. Never was there a word uttered in condemnation of the brutal action of the British Empire Steel Company by the Lewis supporters. They had no protest to make against the use of soldiers, police and armed stool pigeons. No, their wrath was roused against the violation of the sacred contract which was stained with the blood of the steel slaves of the British Empire Steel Company, the same pirate concern that the miners of District 26, were toiling for. The Lewis machine almost wept tears over the dangers to property involved in allowing the water to seep into the mines of this company. Think of it! Millions of dollars worth of wealth belonging to the capitalists might be destroyed! What of the steel slaves, the brothers of the miners who were clubbed and bayoneted? Let them suffer, they were members of another union and solidarity in the eyes of the Lewis machine means solidarity with the capitalists and not with the workers.

While John L. Lewis was prancing back and forth on the stage at Tomlinson Hall and being applauded by the capitalist press for his success in holding the radicals in check, Jim McLachlan was behind the bars in a Canadian prison for defending his class at the expense of his freedom and Alexander Howat was preparing to face a grievance committee of the International for similar conduct in Kansas. The defenders of the money power versus the defenders of human rights and the rights of the working class!

The debate on the report of the resolutions committee was continued from the previous afternoon session. Alexander McIntyre was the first to take the platform and made numerous to support his contention that the deposed officials of District 26, fought relentlessly against accepting a wage reduction.

He was followed by John P White, former International president and now district president who was also active while the miners were paying him his salary. His speech consisted chiefly in a eulogy of himself and a sketch of his life from humble surroundings to his present prosperity of which he boasted. His language was cautious and perfectly "sane." He declared he would be derelict in his duty did he not come to the assistance of John L. Lewis, whose acts were criticised. He denounced Jim McLachlan and his associates, and in the name of unionism continue to support the conservatives of the present administration.

Delegate Joe Morris, president of District 13, and a former radical, in fact was elected in Iowa, because of his radicalism, outdid the old line reactionaries in heaping condemnation on the heads of those who now stand for progress in the labor movement. He went so far as to defend Tom Lewis, now a mine owner, declaring that capitalist flunkey's integrity was assailed when he was president of the union and turning around to John L. Lewis, said, "and John when you took over office the first thing you did was to sell them out." There was some applause tho the statement was made ironically.

Morris challenged the Nova Scotia miners to leave the U. M. of A. saying that they were a liability, rather than an asset. He reiterated that the Nova Scotia miners remained at work in the interests of the United States were on strike tho he knew quite well that there was a law in Canada prohibiting under severe penalties in calling of a strike until an appeal was first made for a Conciliation Board.

Delegate William Deck, reminded the platform and pointed out that despite the use of the red bogey in order to poison the minds of the delegates against the Nova Scotia miners that they were not expelled from the union because of any demand they made for affiliation with the Red International. He urged the delegates not to allow a dictatorship to be set up in the United Mine Workers of America that would allow John L. Lewis or any other individual who happened to be in office at present to get rid of his opponents at will.

Delegate William Deck, reminded the officials of the union that they were only the servants of the miners and not their masters.

Thomas Kennedy of the resolutions committee stressed the illegality of the Nova Scotia strike. That was the red thread running thru the administration attack on District 26. That it was broken by the sacred contract even when it was violated in spirit if not in letter by the second party to the contract, the coal operators.

Delegate Freeman Thompson, read from a speech, an extract, delivered by Frank Farrington, of District 12, on the Kansas situation in which he declared that some years ago, the then president of the International Union, Frank Hayes, ordered them back and was sustained by the International Executive Board. John L. Lewis's attack on Farrington made a motion censuring the president and the executive board for their action and the motion was carried. It was the same John L. Lewis, declared Farrington, who now crushes the Kansas miners for a similar act. Many delegates reply offered the defense that this occurred fifteen years ago. Since then the laws of organization have changed. And so has Mr. Lewis it seems.

The Lewis machine has successfully steamrolled the Nova Scotia storm. The next and chief test will be the Howat case.

Daugherty Dicks Scurry Vainly for Answer to Borah

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash.—Its a hard life being a department of justice dick here in Seattle. The boys in this branch of Mr. Burns' Bureau of Investigation have been assigned to the task of getting evidence that the Soviets are planning a revolution in America;—this to give Secretary Hughes an answer to Senator Borah's command that he present evidence of his charges to the senate foreign relations' subcommittee. But its hard work.

One of the department sleuths was overheard by newspapermen expressing his troubles as follows: that Secretary Hughes didn't have the evidence that the Soviets were planning the overthrow of the American government, so he asked Attorney-General Daugherty to get it, and he didn't have it, he asked the department of justice to get it, and they didn't have it in Washington, so "its up to us fellows here to get it, or get something, anyhow."

Average N. Y. Wage $27.97

Average weekly wage in New York state in December was $27.97, says the industrial commissioner. This represents a gain of 53 cents over the preceding month. The average is $1.58 higher than in December, 1922. The New York City rate is higher than upstate. Factory workers averaged $28.79 in New York City and non-factory workers $33.40. Women averaged only $19.24 in New York City; $4.00 less in the rest of the state.

John Reed Branch Entertainment

The John Reed branch of the Young Workers League is arranging a literary and musical entertainment for Feb. 24th, at 2733 Hirsch Blvd., and asks that other Y. W. L. branches refrain from arranging anything on that night in order to help them make their affair a success.

Many Frozen to Death as Cold Wave Sweeps over Northern Greece

ATHENS—More than 150 persons have been frozen to death as a result of 20 degrees below zero weather which prevailed in northern Greece, according to messages here today.

The dead include a detachment of 100 Albanians, which was buried in snow in a mountain pass when caught in a terrific blizzard.

Many railways are snowed under and hundreds of cattle frozen to death.

Recognition Meeting in Boston

BOSTON—The workers of Boston will demand that the United States recognize Soviet Russia in a mass meeting to be held in Payne Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton St., Sunday, Feb. 3rd. H. M. Wicks, lecturer and editor, will make the principal address. He will answer the accusations hurled by Secretary of State Hughes against the first republic of labor.

Please! Dance in New England.

BOSTON.—Local Boston of the Workers Party will hold a dance Friday evening, Feb. 1, at the Dudley Street Opera House. The dance will be a gala affair, attended by all the notables and prominent proletariat of the town. The music will be the finest obtainable in New England.

Membership Drive Meeting

At Worker's Hall, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx, New York City, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1924, at 8:30 P. M. The following speakers will address the meeting: Gitlow, Mondon and Castrell. Good musical program. Come and bring your friends and sympathisers along. Admission free.

FOR RENT
Furnished rooms, steam heat. 2703 Potomac Ave., telephone Armitage 7879. H. Kohn.

CONGRESS WOULD REVIVE SERFDOM AS ALIEN STATUS

Lineberger Bill Now Before Congress

(Continued from page 1.)

Justice at any time that it is to the advantage of both himself and the country to be allowed to locate or go elsewhere."

These two provisions taken together mean that every foreign-born worker here or who may come here in the future will, for a period of seven years, be under the absolute control of the Department of Justice. These foreign-born workers will be assigned to certain industries and cannot leave those industries without the consent of the Department of Justice. No scheme of industrial slavery could be devised which would more effectively serve the interests of the employing class of this country. No more effective strike-breaking agency could be set up than that which is set up under the Lineberger Bill.

The bill goes even further in its provision directed against all foreign-born workers. Those who have and those coming to this country in the future must immediately declare their intention to become citizens. They must take out their first citizenship papers within three years or they will be deported. They must satisfy a committee of the Department of Justice that they can speak English. If at the end of a seven-year period they have not completed their naturalization they are to be deported.

The Lineberger law also provides the machinery to enable the Department of Justice to keep track of all the foreign-born workers in this country. In writing this provision Representative Lineberger evidently intended to give the foreign-born workers a mething to be thankful for. For, in a cynical way, he has provided that during Thanksgiving week of each year the foreign-born workers must report to the Department of Justice and register.

Those who know of the attitude of the Department of Justice toward foreign-born workers as shown in the 1919-20 raids in which thousands upon thousands of foreign born workers were herded into prison, starved and mistreated by the agents of the Department of Justice, will realize what it means to have foreign-born workers to be made the wards of the Department of Justice for the period of time until they become citizens of the United States.

One exception is made in the Lineberger law to the rule that foreign-born workers who do not become citizens within seven years shall be deported. Representative Lineberger provides that a foreign-born worker who is over 65 years of age may remain in this country even if he does not learn English well and become a citizen, with the proviso, however, that he may remain only "so long as his actions are acceptable to the Department of Justice."

The section of the law which extends the new rules to apply to immigrants to all foreign countries now already in this country, reads as follows: "All aliens in the jurisdiction of the United States at the time this act becomes effective shall comply with the provisions of this act and all other laws and regulations governing aliens and prescribing methods for becoming a citizen of the United States, and shall become subject in every way to the penalties and provisions hereto and of all other laws upon the subject."

Threatens Whole Labor Movement.

The Lineberger law, if it is passed by Congress, will sound the death-knell of the whole organized labor movement in this country. The employing class of the United States can create an army of industrial serfs attached to certain industries, who must annually report to the Department of Justice, who cannot move from place to place but are dependent for their livelihood upon the industries to which they are assigned, wages can be forced down to the starvation point, hours of labor can be increased, organization can be prohibited and the employers rule supreme over the lives of not only the foreign-born workers but of the native born alike. With such an army of serfs it would only require an order from the Department of Justice to move them from one industry to another in which there is a strike of native born workers and thus break that strike.

It would seem almost inconceivable that such a law could be seriously proposed to the Congress of the United States, but that it is seriously meant is shown by the score of other laws of a similar character, all intending to enslave the foreign-born workers and with them the native-born.

Congress will undoubtedly pass some of these laws unless there is a mighty protest from the labor movement of this country. The substitution of native and foreign-born workers to fight against these slave laws is one of the most important tasks of the hour.

The Workers Party of America has the way in its call for the organization of Councils for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers. Every labor organization, every organization of foreign-born workers, every political organization of labor should join in this united front movement and thru mass meetings, petitions and demonstrations send the message to Washington that the workers of this country, native and foreign-born, are united against the passage of these slave laws.

Board of Education Whitewashing Itself in Fake Probe While Kids Face Death In Firetrap Buildings

Informal reports of the first day's investigation of the firetrap school buildings which THE DAILY WORKER exposes forced the city to begin show that an effort is being made to whitewash the board of education which has been so criminally careless of the lives of the children in the factory district.

The informal report by Mrs. Barnes, business manager of the board of education, which is investigating itself in co-operation with the fire department and the building committee.

"Not Alarming," Says Burns.

"Conditions are not alarming," insists Mr. Burns, parroting his chief Charles M. Moderwell, president of the board, who said the day before the investigation that "there is no cause for alarm."

Mr. Burns said that four schools had been visited in the first half day, but he would not publish any facts about the survey.

If it were found advisable, Mr. Burns finally yielded, the investigation will be made public, later. He said he had not yet given a written report to the city of the conditions in the schools visited but that conditions were not alarming.

When asked whether inspecting four schools in half a day was "quick work" Mr. Burns said he did not think so as the schools were close together.

No Fire Escapes.

While this whitewashing was going on The DAILY WORKER staff found NO FIRE ESCAPES, as told below.

Such neglect of common safety precautions, imperiling the lives of the children unfortunate enough to live in the poorer districts where the schools are worst, will not go unchallenged by The DAILY WORKER.

The sons and daughters of the workers will not be in daily peril of death because of the callous policy of an indifferent school board.

Fire Escapes Are Aroused

Many trade unionists who have read the articles in the DAILY WORKER on fire trap public schools have said that they will bring the question to the attention of their local unions and ask them to pass resolutions in favor of a school building program that will assure "every child a seat in a safe school."

Nick Dombroff, member of Lodge 478 of the I. A. of M., and A. Overgaard of Lodge 396 of the I. A. of M., said that at the next meeting of their unions they would call the attention of the membership to the present situation in the schools and ask them to pass resolutions on the subject.

Lovett Fort-Whiteman, of the staff of the Young Defenders, said that he was glad to see the DAILY WORKER call the attention of the people to the school situation. "The crowded conditions of the city for the most part we have comparatively modern schools because the districts in which the negroes and Chinese live are new districts. We have, however, a peculiar situation and need. In the schools in the centers where most of the teachers are white, and the parents of the colored pupils do not want to see the children of colored parents and thus the gradual introduction in Crow schools.

Whole Problem Indifferent

The white teachers, are, however, for the most part indifferent in the performance of their duty. The discrimination against colored schools is poor as a result. Recently, on the South side there have been fights between the teachers and the pupils in two schools. In the Wendell Phillips school only last week a group of pupils fought with and beat up the principal of the school.

Rose Karsner, director of the Friends of Soviet Russia, and of Workers Germany, said: "From the facts revealed by the DAILY WORKER it seems that Chicago could learn something from "darkest Russia." There the schools are housed in the finest buildings available."

Wages Mean Jails

Harrison George, who has been in a dozen or more jails and prisons of the country, declared: "The school district of Chicago seem to be in much the same situation as the people who are in prison. Both are housed in rotten buildings, and the children are just as helpless to do anything about it as are the prisoners."

"By fighting for better schools for the kids of Chicago the DAILY WORKER has already justified its existence," Bob Minor, cartoonist and editor of the Liberator, said.

"That the workers' children will get the worst of everything from a school board that does not have a single worker on it is to be expected. Since the workers of Chicago are the vast majority of the people of Chicago, and their children must go to the public schools, the workers should be members of the school board, and the rest should be educators.

"If you will notice the capitalist papers of Chicago, you will see they are devoting most of their attention on the question of unsafe buildings in fighting to the theaters and other privately owned buildings. It is plain that they don't want school taxes raised to pay for new buildings," he added.

Visit Ogden School

No fire escapes were found in the Ogden school at Chestnut and State streets, visited in the course of the DAILY WORKER'S survey, yesterday. This is not in a particularly working class district. Most of the pupils who attend the school are the children of workers. The building was erected in 1884 and, instead of being improved, has steadily deteriorated since then.

The principal, F. C. Donecker, thinks that, since they are following the instructions of the fire department in fire drills, everything is all right in his school. There is a department

MILLION VIEWED NICOLAI LENIN LYING IN DEATH

"Lenin in Thousands of Hearts," Says Eulogy

(Continued from Page 1)

in the temporary mausoleum excavated under the walls of the Kremlin fortress. Tens of millions of his fellow citizens in the workers' republic assembled in services in his honor, outside of Moscow, thru the length and breadth of Russia.

"Lenin is dead but he lives in thousands of hearts today", says a eulogy agreed upon by the federated congress of soviets.

The body is still lying in the temporary mausoleum, awaiting decision about its final disposition.

• • • •

Cable Sympathy.

"Our sympathy to the Soviet Union over the loss of the world's greatest labor leader. Close up your ranks. We are with you," cabled a mass meeting of Chicago workers to the president of Russia, Kalenin, at Moscow.

This same meeting also cabled to the Communist International as follows:

"We grieve with the workers the world over grieve with the international labor. Lenin is dead, but his ideals will live with us." The cables were signed by Chicago Workers' Memorial meeting. M. Stolar, chairman.

A musical program was given by Alexander Kaminsky, formerly of the Petrograd Imperial academy, and actors of the Workers and Peasants' theater of Chicago. The meeting was called by the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia.

• • • •

Amalgamated Hits at High Rents Demanded of the Working Class

"Landlords demand such high rents in working class districts that there is little money left to buy anything else," says Frank Rosenblum, organization department, Amalgamated Clothing Workers. "The workers are unable to spend anything on clothing. This is particularly true of workers on part time. Their rents do not go down with slack work and they have to economize on clothing.

"Our unemployment statistics in the garment trades bear this out. There is small demand for the certain grades of clothing that our union suffers from unemployment as a result. In the cheap grades there would be a busy season. The high grade clothing is holding up well, showing that the prosperous middle and upper classes are not affected. But the lower grades of suits and overcoats of which huge quantities are made, with the rise in rents are in little demand. The workers have no money to buy them after they have settled with their landlords."

Birth Control Wins, In Court.

Birth control advocates have won a second victory in the Chicago courts. The case arose over the refusal of the city health commissioner to permit birth control organizations, headed by Mrs. Benjamin Carpenter, to open a proposed parents' clinic. Judge Harry M. Fisher has now overruled the motion of Assistant Corporation Counsel Frank M. Paden to set aside his previous judgment, which was in favor of Mrs. Carpenter's petition for a writ of mandamus compelling Health Commissioner Herman N. Bundesen to issue a license for the clinic.

Attorney Paden had previously appealed to the Appellate court, and later moved at the request of Archbishop George Mundelein to reopen the case to present further evidence.

Teachers' Union Aids Germans.

NEW YORK.—The executive board of the Teachers' union decided to cooperate in the work of relief for the starving German workers on these three conditions: 1. That relief go to the starving German people. 2. That this relief be given without any political discrimination. 3. That it be administered thru the Teachers' Union of Germany. It was also decided to appoint a committee to take charge of the collection of funds for this purpose.

LOST.—New Galosh for right foot at Ashland Auditorium Sunday night. Party making mistake kindly see Lydia Belcik at Lenin Memorial Tuesday night, the 29th, in same hall.

Chicago Holding Lenin Memorial Meeting Tonigh

Thousands of Chicagoans were crowed into Ashland Auditorium tonight in honor of Nicolai Lenin the departed leader of the world proletarian movement.

The list of noted speakers included William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg, William F. Dunne, Robert Minor and Martin Abern. Arne Swabeck, district organizer of the Workers Party will preside. Moving pictures of the life of Lenin and revolutionary scenes by the Freiheit Singing Society will feature out the program.

Admission will be by collection no seats guaranteed to anyone who does not come early.

Big Philadelphia Meeting

The militant workers of Philadelphia will voice their grief at the death of Lenin and express their sympathies with the Russian Proletariat in a huge Memorial Mass Meeting on Saturday evening, February 4, at Musical Fund Hall, 8th and Lombard Sts.

The following speakers will address the meeting: Ludwig Lore, Editor Volkszeitung; W. W. Weinstone, Eastern District Organizer of the C. P.; S. R. Scharlop Epstein will speak in Russian, and M. Olgin, Philadelphia manager of the Freiheit, will be the main

A large Russian Orchestra will play appropriate music.

Other Memorial Meetings

Other Lenin memorial meetings will be at:

Minneapolis, Richmond Hall, Saturday, February 3, at 2 p. m., speakers James F. Cannon, W. S. Wiggins, assistant county attorney; Norma Tallentire, speaking, and H. Dumer, editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review, presiding.

St. Paul, Labor Temple, Sunday, February 3, at 3 p. m. James Ford and Norman H. Tallentire speaking.

Detroit, Arena Gardens, 4140 Woodward avenue, Sunday, February 3, at 2 p. m. Speakers, Lovett and C. E. Ruthenberg. The Ukranian and Russian choir will sing the Russian revolutionary funeral march.

New York, Madison Square Garden, Monday, 8 p. m. William Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg speakers.

Warren, Ohio, Hippodrome, Sunday February 3, at 7 p. m. Speakers English, South Slavish, Polish and Finnish.

The Land for the Users!

PITTSBURGH, PA.
DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
Rendering Expert Dental Service to all
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Special Lenin Features i Wednesday's Daily Worke

In Wednesday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER will give over a large part of our space to special and interesting features bearing upon the life and work of Nicolai Lenin. This will, in fact, be a LENIN MEMORIAL EDITION, that all workers will wish to keep as a memento of the passing of the world's great leader of an oppressed class rising to victory. There will be a special article by Karl Radek and Leon Trotsky, as well as contributions by American Communists.

All comrades in charge of the Lenin Memorial Meetings, or others who wish to order special bundles of the Lenin Memorial Issue of THE DAILY WORKER, should mail or telegraph their orders at once. Orders arriving later than Tuesday night, Jan. 29, cannot be filled.

WORKERS PARTY FORMS MID-WEST JEWISH BUREAU

Plans Active Fight for Foreign-Born

The middle-west branches of the Joint Federation of the Workers Party held a two day conference in Chicago which finished its work Sunday night. The conference organized a Middle-West organization bureau of the Jewish Federation which will have headquarters in Chicago, and laid plans for an intensive organization campaign and the strengthening of the branches of the federation.

The Middle-West Bureau of the federation will be in charge of the city central committee of Chicago and a representative of each of the incidental states acting as an executive committee. The executive committee was authorized to employ a permanent organizer who will tour the middle west and organize new branches of the federation and help branches already organized to carry on their work. A special organization fund to be made up by the branches of the federation will finance the work. The bureau was instructed to call another conference of the branches of the federation in the middle west within a year of the organization of the bureau.

Wire Sorrow For Lenin

The conference opened with the passing of a resolution of sorrow at the death of Lenin and the sending of a telegram to Moscow expressing the condolences of the Jewish workers of America to their Russian brothers in their loss of a great leader.

The national executive committee of the federation made a report of the work of the federation for the year and called on the conference to take action on several important questions facing the federation. These questions include the treatment of the foreign-born workers, and immigration, the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States, the organization of a Labor Party and strengthening of the branches of the federation.

A. Leonin, national organizer of the federation, reported on his work for the past year and David Rubin, manager of the Chicago office of the federation, reported on the work of his office.

To Organize Jewish Youth

M. Levin of the Jewish Young Workers League called on the conference to urge the branches to help organize the Jewish youth of America.

Resolutions were passed against restrictive immigration and registration of foreign born workers and the conference outlined a plan to carry out the policy of the conference for defense of the foreign-born workers.

Resolutions pledging the support of the federation to the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers (Communist) Party for funds for German relief were passed. The resolution also called on the Jewish Workers Organization to get behind the Ruhr and W. G. drive.

The following resolution greeting the DAILY WORKER was passed:

"We greet the appearance of the Communist daily in the English language with great joy and promise of full support and co-operation and insist that the DAILY WORKER shall be the first of many Communist papers in English in this country."

Japs Fight Exclusion Act

WASHINGTON.—Japan is fighting Congressman Johnson's proposal to bar Japanese from America, Ambassador Hanihara is making vigorous representations to the state department protesting against Johnson bill to the immigration bill.

Young Worker Wins Debate

SAN FRANCISCO.—Ebe Bassi, member of the local Young Workers League carried off the honors for the negative side in a debate between high school teams on the subject, "Resolved that the Criminal Syndicalism Law Should be Repealed." The debate decided for the affirmative.

NEXT

ENLARGED CONFERENCE

of the

FRIENDS OF SOVIET RUSSIA AND WORKERS GERMANY

Wednesday, Jan. 30th, 1924

8:15 P. M., at the

WORKERS LYCEUM,

2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Branches Send Your Delegates

This Important Conference

AMALGAMATED CENTER

Blackstone Kibezarna

309 South Halsted Street

Gapan, Proprietor

Catch Cal and All His G. O. P. Gang in Teapot's Oily Mess

(Continued from Page 1)

ought to await the report of the committee to go into the scandal which has shaken official and political Washington as they have not been shaken for a generation.

Senator Walsh, Montana, who has taken the leading role in investigating Teapot Dome said in a statement that Mr. Coolidge's sudden announcement that he had decided to appoint special counsel to prosecute civilly and criminally, the oil men involved was made after a confidential decision of the senate public lands committee had been reported to the White House.

Coolidge Sticks on Committee

Walsh intimated that some members of the committee had hurried to Mr. Coolidge and advised him to "beat the committee and the senate to it" with the idea of staving off senate action today on the Walsh-Caraway cancellation resolution.

Walsh, however, intends to go on today with his effort to get the cancellation resolution adopted. If it is blocked, he pointed out, everybody will know the reason.

Mr. Coolidge may today appoint the bi-partisan legal commission he announced would investigate and prosecute either civil or criminal charges in connection with the naval reserve leases.

John W. Davis, former ambassador to Great Britain, Henry L. Stimson, former secretary of war, and Samuel Untermyer are mentioned as among likely selections.

Oil Also Sticks to Christian Who May Not Get Job

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Members of the 17 members of the Senate committee on interstate commerce have agreed to hold up, indefinitely, any action on the nomination of George R. Christian, Jr., former private secretary to President Harding, as a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

Their reason for this refusal to accept Christian is that he is reactionary, and was a member of the Fall-Forbes-Daugherty-McLean group that surrounded Mr. Harding. Moreover, he is not considered to be equipped to perform the duties of the office. The Commission now has two liberal and two reactionary members; he would throw the balance against the public interest.

While refusing to consider Christian, members of the committee are urging Mr. Coolidge to name either Charles Lyman, of Wisconsin, former secretary of the National Board of Farm Organizations, or W. T. Chantland, of Iowa, a former attorney for the Commission, to the place.

WORKERS AND FARMERS IN SOLID OPPOSITION TO MAY 30TH DELAY

(Continued from page 1.)

the Machinists District Council and secretary of the Working People's Non-Partisan Political League, declared the proposed postponement to be a menace to the entire farmer-labor class movement. "It would be the greatest folly," he said, "for the rank and file class movement to gamble its whole future on the prospective future action of political adventurers in the ranks of the capitalist parties. This is precisely what the postponement means. William Mahoney has made a serious mistake in allowing politicians at Washington to induce him to even consider such an idea. I am sure that he will withdraw the proposition when he sees how strongly the rank and file feel on the question."

J. Emme, delegate of the St. Paul Labor Assembly to the A. F. of L. Convention, said: "I am flatly against any suggestion of postponement. We want a class party. Let us go ahead on May 30th and organize for it. If anyone does not come with us it will only be because they do not stand for the things we stand for. We will hurt us to go along without such people."

Statement by Manley.

Joseph Manley, secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party with headquarters at 805 Pioneer Press street, in a statement to the DAILY WORKER on the action of the Denver Farmer-Labor conference, said:

"The clear-cut statement of the Denver conference in opposition to any postponement of the May 30th convention and declares action against the exclusion of the Federated Farmer-Labor party and other more radical elements is, of course, very gratifying to us. More than that I think that our organization can truthfully say that we are in a large measure responsible for the rapid crystalization of a bona-fide movement of workers and farmers for a class political party.

"That is what we stand for and work for and our members in South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Minnesota, Illinois and other states can, I think be proud of the successful efforts made by them to halt any attempt at postponement of the May 30th conference, engineered by politicians who wanted to wait to see what the democratic and republican parties would do. We know that they will do—give just enough consideration to the problems of the workers and farmers to attract the support of uninformed and discouraged toilers who still believe in spite of the proof to the contrary that their exploiters' parties are going to lift the burden of low wages and farm mortgages from their shoulders.

"The Federated Farmer-Labor Party believes that the action of the Denver conference constitutes an emphatic repudiation of middle-class leadership and indicates that the workers and farmers political movement is ready and able to stand on its own feet."

Train Man Is Killed.

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 28.—A train man was killed and several persons were injured when a passenger train and freight train on the International Great Northern railway collided near Overton, Texas, today, according to dispatches here. The fireman on the passenger train was instantly killed, the advices said.

THOUSANDS SHOUT FOR RED REPUBLIC IN CHICAGO HALL

The drive for the recognition of Soviet Russia and the relief of the starving workers of Germany is being pushed with more vigor than ever in Chicago. That is the result of a meeting held Sunday night at Ashland Auditorium by the Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers Germany.

More than three thousand workers crowded the hall to voice their demand that the United States recognize the Russian soviet government. Speeches by Robert Morse Lovett, Max Bedacht and Max Sillinsky were cheered and the enthusiasm at times delight by the singing of Russian folk songs by I. Kariash and moving pictures of Russia and Germany.

Robert Morse Lovett, who is one of the editors of the New Republic, made the main speech of the evening. "The investigation of the Borah senate committee into the question of Russian recognition has proven secretary of state Hughes a credulous imbecile, he said. "The death of Lenin is a great blow to the Russian people, but the United States needs leaders who match him in sincerity and loyalty if not in other ways, it will have little effect on their government."

At the opening of the meeting after the Freiheit Singing and Mandolin club sang the Russian Funeral March the audience stood for a moment in silence out of respect to the memory of Lenin.

Max Sillinsky pointed out that the United States did not object to carrying on diplomatic relations with the dictatorships in, Italy and Spain but they did object to recognizing a workers' government which dictated in the name of eighty million workers and peasants.

JOHN LEWIS' GANG COULDN'T KICK OUT, ALEX HOWATS' MAN

(Continued from page 1)

been so much anger against the machine.

This case was considered as a test of the Howat strength and there is no doubt that Howat will carry the convention if the fellers are forced to an honest count.

Nick Perkovitz, of Powell, Ill., had his seat contested because he was not employed in or around a mine. The coal company discharged him for alleged violation of contract but the convention could not see why the coal company had any right to determine the eligibility of a delegate and seated Nick by an overwhelming vote, defeating the committee report. Frank Farrington spoke for the committee, the first time he has pinch-hitted for Lewis. These two cases of contesting seats of delegates known to be Howat sympathizers is a fair sample of the tactics used by the Lewis machine at this convention.

Alex Howat's case did not come up this morning as was expected.

Duncan McDonald, who was attacked by the administration for articles appearing in his paper, appeared at the convention today.

LEGION GUNMEN RAID MEETING IN HONOR OF LENIN

Vice-Commander takes Charge in Person

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—Enslavement is rife in this mining community as an armed invasion which the American Legion made on a Lenin Memorial meeting held under the auspices of the Workers Party. With gunt in their hands the Legion men broke into the hall followed by the city police and drove hundreds of men, women and children out into the icy streets.

The raid was under the direction of William B. Healy, national vice-commander of the American Legion, who took charge in person.

Crowd Boos Legion.

"Hurrah for Lenin!" the crowd shouted, as they were kicked and shoved into the street. They greeted the gunmen with boos. The gunmen cursed them and cursed the deceased proletarian leader in whose honor the meeting had been called.

Orders to salute the American flag which the gangsters and police had tarnished by their conduct, did not fit in with the mood of the crowd at that moment. Saying the hand on his rifle one of the officers of the white guard insisted that one of the women who had just been shoved thru the doors should do homage to the U. S. emblem. She laughed in his face, telling him she wasn't learning patriotism from a gunman. Red ribbons were torn from members of the crowd.

No arrests were made by the police, tho Harry Winitsky and Comrade Benjamin, who were to speak at the meeting, challenged the police chief to arrest them.

Alliance between the Legion and the Department of Justice, so often proved before, was again shown when pamphlets and newspapers seized at the meeting by the raiders was taken in charge by Healy, national vice-commander, who said he would turn it over to the secret service.

The Legionaires were deputized by Mayor Hart, who has been working hand in hand with Wilkesbarre city players in open shop movements.

Free Speech Fight Coming.

Winitsky and Benjamin have served notice on the mayor that free speech will not be destroyed in Wilkesbarre. A free speech meeting will be held next week in spite of illegal opposition.

The Legion's unpopularity has grown immensely as the result of this incident. Most of the rank-and-file service men who came in four years have dropped out and have little more than a society affair composed of former officers, many of whom never saw the trenches and carried no nearer weapon while in service than the wrist watches they wore at their clerical duties.

Shades of Burns, U. S. Secret Service Nabs Fake Dollar

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—A poor Greek refugee rug-weaver in Anatolia made a rug on the pattern of an American dollar bill. He sent the rug to a friend in Akron, O., who finally sold it to a dealer, Mr. Lord, who put it in his show window.

But the secret service of the Department of Justice was on guard over the republic!

Detective Morris Manasse seized the four-foot woolen imitation of a dollar bill, and quoting Section 150 of the penal code, he sent it to Cleveland, from which place it was forwarded to Washington. It was a counterfeit!

Lord wrote his congressman, who appealed to W. H. Moran, chief of detectives at Akron. After a long parley it was decided that the crime of imitating real money had been committed, but that if Mr. Lord would keep the rug in his own home and never display it in public, he might get it back.

Moran said there were lots of precedents for the good job done by his subordinate in nabbing this fake dollar.

Strike of Filling Stations.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Jan. 28.—Striking labor and striking capital today met in an attempt to effect an agreement which would allow Belleville to have gasoline and oil.

All gasoline filling stations here closed Saturday, and most of them remained shut Sunday and today, following a strike of union oil wagon drivers. Non-union filling station owners joined the men who employed union drivers in closing, and not even the motorist who drove after his gas could get it.

Operation of business will be impaired badly if the "filling station strike" continues, business men said.

Chicago T. U. E. L. to Have Report on Miners' Convention, Wednesday

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago group of the T. U. E. L. will take place at the Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Ave., tomorrow (Wednesday), 8 P. M.

William Z. Foster will report on the developments in the Miners' Convention. This meeting will also have a report on the last year's progress of the League in Chicago by the Secretary. Officers of the League for the coming year will be elected at this meeting. Every militant trade unionist should be present.

The Power Column

THE DAILY WORKER is a great double-powered machine, or rather it is a combination of two great machines. Coming into existence for the purpose of building up a great militant labor movement in America.

To accomplish this purpose THE DAILY WORKER must be a real Labor newspaper, full of news, militant and inspiring, and besides THE DAILY WORKER must have behind it a vast army of militants to push it and to see to it that it gets into the hands of ever more and more workers.

That is why it is said THE DAILY WORKER is a double-power machine, each dependent on the other, the one the news machine with the editors and the reporters as its mechanics, the other the distributing machine with the business managers and the office staff as its mechanics.

For the editorial and news machine to produce the product that the workers of this country desire it is necessary for the workers who are most interested in THE DAILY WORKER and the movement it serves to supply the news of the activity of the labor movement all over the country.

That is why the editor of THE DAILY WORKER asks thru the columns of the paper for the workers to send in the news of what is happening in the shops and factories and in the party in their locality. This paper is the paper of the working class because the working class not only owns it and manages it but also writes it.

For THE DAILY WORKER to live and grow it is necessary above all things that the business machine function properly. The militant men and women who secure the subscriptions for our paper, who do the real propaganda and organizational work in their constant efforts to increase the circle of DAILY WORKER readers are the ones who feed the business machine with fuel. They are the ones who really make the wheels of the machine go. They are the ones who really supply the power of THE DAILY WORKER. In this column twice a week, every Tuesday and Friday will be discussed the problems of these militants who make THE DAILY WORKER possible. That is why it is called THE POWER COLUMN.

Starting with this issue and continuing on Friday and every following Tuesday and Friday this column will contain suggestions for the betterment of the management of the business end of THE DAILY WORKER. The column will be open to anyone who has a contribution to make to the others who are participating in the task of building up THE DAILY WORKER circulation. If there are some who have a novel or particularly successful way of securing new readers for THE DAILY WORKER we want to know about it, so that we may thousand other DAILY WORKER boosters. If there are some who have made extra good records in increasing THE DAILY WORKER circulation all of us want to hear about it to give us all additional encouragement and stimulation.

Organization.

There is one matter which outshadows every thing else in importance. If THE DAILY WORKER is to be made into the powerful, influential paper which it ought to be, we must have an organization of the militant DAILY WORKER boosters as the very heart, the life-giver of the militant labor press. We know that wherever there is any labor movement there are live wires who are giving it its energy. We want to organize these live wires,—one of them at least in every section of the movement, in every section of every industrial community, one at least in every unit of the party. We know that with these organized behind THE DAILY WORKER into a solid army of DAILY WORKER patriots, we will have built a foundation for our paper so strong that no attack, no unfavorable circumstances will be able to destroy or undermine it.

Already some hundreds of militants have been made DAILY WORKER representatives in their districts. Within the next few weeks there should be at least one DAILY WORKER agent in every part of the country, working in an organized manner to build the basis of a militant labor movement in the success of the militant labor press.

RECRUITS ARE WANTED FOR THE DAILY WORKER ARMY. Get a Post-Card now; address it to THE DAILY WORKER and write, "I want to help make THE DAILY WORKER grow."

Flogger Will Tell the Names of Ten in K. K. K. Riot

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—H. E. MacBride, one of the mob which flogged James Holland and John Murry, I. W. W. organizers, at Port Arthur, Texas, during the Ku Klux Klan riots of June 30, will divulge to the grand jury the names of ten men who participated in the flogging fray.

The American Civil Liberties union here terms MacBride's impending statement "a victory for traditional American freedom of thought and expression." MacBride's disclosure to be made on Feb. 4 in Galveston county, is expected to strike a severe blow to the klan's lawlessness.

Nation wide attention was drawn to the Port Arthur events when the klan's persecution of Wobblies evoked an I. W. W. campaign to invade that Texas town.

Your Union Meeting

Every local listed in the official directory of the CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR will be published under this head on day of meeting free of charge for the first month, afterwards our rate will be as follows:

Monthly meeting—$3 a year one line once a month, each additional line, 10c an issue.

Semi-monthly meetings — $5 a year one line published two times a month, each additional line 13c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

FIFTH TUESDAY, Jan. 29th, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
31	Bedding Makers, Mozart and Fullerton Aves.
58	Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
1	Carpenters, 1921 E. 75th St.
1784	Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
460	Carpenters, 1921 E. 75th St.
5	Hod Carriers, 223 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
5	Hod Carriers, 514 W. Harrison St.
81	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
	Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark.
147	Painters, 24 W. Randolph St.
180	Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184	Painters, 5414 S. Halsted St.
191	Painters, W. cor. Hoyne and 15th.
274	PAINTERS, 220 W. OAK STREET.
521	Painters, Trumbull and Cortez.
542	Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
7	Waiters, 175 S. State St. (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print daily display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

Letter Carrier Hits Mellon's Hope of Monopoly of Mails

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Edwin J. Gainor, president, National Association of Letter Carriers, replying to the attack upon government ownership of the rail and even the postal service made by Representative Underhill of Massachusetts, declared that the postal service is the only one for which prices have not been raised in the past ten years.

"Ten years ago a letter traveled for 2 cents and a passenger was carried on the railroads a mile for 2 cents in many states," said Gainor. "Today the average charge for mail service is lower, while the cost of railroad service is about 80 per cent higher than in 1914. That is our answer to his suggestion that Mr. Mellon, as an individual by mass man, could save the public a lot of money if locks were put on the mail carrying privilege."

MUSSOLINI JOKE PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED

Fascisti Have Scored No Successes in Power

(By The Federated Press)

ROME.—Italy's next election had been fixed for April 6 and parliament—the parliament which Mussolini and his fascist friends have reduced to a flimsy joke—will be dissolved in a few days.

The election is a mere formality, calculated to lend the seal of respectability to the Black Shirts' dictatorship. It has already been decided by the arming of a strong fascist militia and the elimination of all non-fascist elements from the immense civil service.

Suggestion by Moderate Socialists, that the opposition would unite to boycott the election has been answered by threats from the fascist war council. The issue is between an armed horde of Black Shirts and the un-armed millions of workers, peasants, small traders and shop-keepers.

A small clique within the middle class, consisting of bankers and heavy industrialists, are paying the black shirted pipers. The bulk of the middle class is itself in the role of Cinderella.

Gradually the truth about the much-heralded fascist successes is leaking out. Their only actual attainment has been to adapt themselves to the old system in existence when they grasped power. They have succeeded only in damaging the prestige of the Italian state by such barbarous acts as the slaughter of children in the Italian bombarment of Corfu. They have abolished the workers' May day, proportional representation, the inheritance tax and all those meager social reforms which previous liberal governments had instituted.

Little is said today of fascist "economies," of which we heard so much during Mussolini's earlier days. Prior to the fascist government, the state's deficit was being reduced at the rate of two million lire annually. Financial reports for 1923 show that the fascist rulers failed to continue this saving. Their budget shows a static deficit.

One institution is thriving under Mussolini's rule: that of corruption. The disclosure of illicit sales of railroad material, emanating from wartime, has resulted in the persecution, not of the guilty fascist official, but of the fascist general who revealed this scandalous affair. Report tells of an underling in the state department, who having slept too late to catch his train, ordered a special train to be made up for his special use.

Little criticism of the government is more widespread than ever. The it is seldom heard above a whisper, the fascist press and the castor oil regime—the its political and economic policy have proved a fiasco—remains strong behind the military force which it has conquered.

Our Advertisers help make this Paper possible. Patronize our Advertisers and tell them you saw their Ad in The Daily Worker.

A SIXTEEN PAGE PAPER

If Every Reader Does His Bit

Cut out this coupon and hand it to the salesman when you buy a hat, shoes, clothes, furniture, etc.

I would like to see your advertisement in THE DAILY WORKER.

Customer's name.....

Address .....

Will the salesman kindly hand this request to the proprietor or the advertising manager.

THEN

mail the following coupon to

THE DAILY WORKER

1640 N. Halsted St.

Chicago, Ill.

I have suggested THE DAILY WORKER as an advertising medium to

Name of firm.....

Address .....

Line of business.....

All Party Branches, Labor Unions and Sympathetic Organizations

A monster Lenin Memorial Meeting is arranged for Monday evening, Feb. 4th, at Madison Square Garden.

To make this demonstration a success we need the co-operation of every class-conscious worker in New York and vicinity.

We ask you not to arrange any affairs on or before this date.

Lenin Memorial Committee.

FOSTER ANALYZES INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IN LABOR HERALD

February Issue Completes Paper's 2nd Year

By CYRIL LAMBKIN.

The more intelligent workers in the Labor Movement of America perceived years ago the decline of the trade unions, a decline which assumed serious proportions about two years ago, following the industrial depression of that time. The ebb tide of a dam to stem the tide. The Trade Union Educational League was organized not only to stem that tide, but to reverse it, if possible, and make the waters of trade unionism flow into new channels. The Labor Herald, the official organ of the League, was eagerly welcomed and trusted.

The Labor Herald for February, which completes the second year of its existence abundantly justifies the trust placed in it by the militant workers of America.

Warns of Bankrupt Leaders

It opens with an exceptionally lucid analysis of the present economic period by Wm. Z. Foster. He proves conclusively that there is impending a new industrial crisis, which will be taken advantage of by the employers to engage Labor in a new terrific struggle in order to wipe out, if possible, whatever advantages the workers still enjoy thru their weakened organizations. He predicts that the bankrupt leaders will pay their usual traitorous role in that struggle. Finally, he points to some new policies which are required by the new conditions, in additions to the present general policies of the League. To miss this article is to miss the most important analysis of the new developments taking place in our economic life and the problems that they present to the workers who are determined to make the American Labor Movement intelligent and powerful.

Earl Browder, in a review of the second year of the League, very interestingly tells of the organizational development of the League, following the first year of missionary and propaganda work. He gives an account of the frantic efforts of the trade union bureaucrats to halt the progress by campaigns of lies and expulsions, and predicts for the new year greater struggles and corresponding important successes.

The magnitude of the problem of organizing the metal miners is set forth by Wm. F. Dunne, for many years one of the trusted leaders of Organized Labor in the heart of the copper country, Butte, Montana. His account of the heroic struggle of the old union, the brutality of the Copper Trust, the treachery of dishonest officials and the mistakes of well-meaning radicals, constitutes a lesson which no progressive worker can afford to skip.

Tells of Brutal Struggle.

Excellent articles on The Movement for Autonomy in Canada, by Tim Buck, on the Coming Struggles in Britain, by Harry Pollitt, one of the struggles for strike by the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, already having materialized; "RAIL" in Russia, by Robert W. Dunn; the Menace of Vicious Immigration Laws, by Ben Gitlow, and several other articles and incisive editorials, offer the usual wealth of material one has come to expect of the Labor Herald. One must not forget the remarkable tribute paid the T. U. E. L. by A. Losovsky, general secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.

Who will contradict the statement that the Labor Herald is the most instructive and most inspiring labor journal in America?

Women Heavy Smokers

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Women smoked seven billion cigarettes in 1923, according to the National Tobacco exposition in session here, so it was decided there should be something new and special in cigarettes beneficeth for malady. That's why varicolored cigarettes, anything to match any gown came into vogue today. Verse sermon, peach blossom, black and crimson are among the popular shades.

The Industries for the workers!

N. Y. Judge Rules For Company In Machinist Case

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 28.—A permanent injunction against members of Eureka Lodge 482, International Association of Machinists, from picketing the plant of R. Hoe and Co., manufacturing printing presses, has just been issued by Judge Fehd, B. Strong in the special term of the Supreme Court here.

The Judge's decision is based on the contention that the strike against the company was a violation of a contract entered into between it and the union.

Attorneys for the union showed, however, that there was no contract in existance at the time but merely a memorandum dealing with wages and conditions of labor drawn up for convenience between the date of the expiration of the old agreement and the negotiations of a new one. The strike, the union claims, was called because no agreement had been reached. In the face of these facts the judge decided for R. Hoe and Co.

German Masses Are Endangered by Efforts at Economy

(By The Federated Press)

BERLIN.—In the general effort at effecting economies in the governmental and administrative apparatus of Germany, many institutions are being reduced in such a manner as to endanger the population. A case in point is the public health and hygiene department.

The number of visiting nurses in the closely crowded tenement districts has been reduced to one for every 10,000 children of school age. Tuberculosis is again on the increase after having been reduced materially thru the vigilance of the visiting nurses and physicians.

In some of the city hospitals of Berlin the patients have been ordered to bring along their own bed linens, by way of bringing down administration costs. This means unequal treatment of patients, for only the best situated among them can bring linens.

An examination of children in the proletarian section of Neukelln, in Berlin, showed that 41 per cent of the children under one year of age, 60 per cent between 2 and 3 years, 70 per cent between 3 and 4 years, and 86 per cent between 4 and 5 years, are under weight.

N. Y. Lenin Memorial Will Hear Russian Symphony Music

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—Monday, Feb. 4, is the day when the class conscious workers of New York and the vicinity will gather in a mass demonstration, at Madison Square Gardens, to pay their respects to the greatest man of our time—Lenin.

The Lenin Memorial Meeting which will take place at the largest hall in the city—Madison Square Garden—will be the greatest event in the history of the revolutionary labor movement in this country. Foster and Ruthenberg will be among the speakers.

The Lenin Memorial committee has been successful in securing the Russian Symphony Orchestra with Modest Altschuler as conductor. The orchestra will render a musical program fitting for this occasion.

Admission will be twenty-five and fifty cents.

Probe Grade Crossing Horror.

HAMMOND, Ind., Jan. 28.—A coroner's investigation was started today in the death of four persons here yesterday in a grade crossing crash. Mrs. Beatrice Doner 28, her two children, one an infant, and Robert Paterson, 18 Moline, Ill., were killed.

Perking Has Plan.

George W. Perkins, international president of the cigar makers' union says that life insurance companies will be organized, owned and controlled by labor unions within a short time. He believes that is the logical step following labor banking

CESAR FRANCK'S MOURNFUL MUSIC HEARD IN CHICAGO

Symphony Orchestra to Render Bach Next

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

A purely orchestral selection, with out a soloist, was played by the Chicago Symphony orchestra Friday and Saturday. The concert opened with the fourth overture to Beethovens "Fidelio." In its fiery yet formal classic spirit the overture closely resembles the familiar "Leonore Overture No. 3."

The symphony of the week was Cesar Franck's justly famous D minor. The first movement is painted in gray orchestral colors of subdued, dreary grippe, and opening with a maxes suggestive of something more passionate. The second movement is a revery, a sort of half dream, but shot full of melancholy. The last section continues the spirit of the second, but rises to a climax in which the themes that seemed so sad before are treated in a triumphant, heroic fashion.

Ettore Panizza, the opera conductor, took time out from his labors at the Auditorium long enough to direct the first performance in America of an original theme with variations. It is supposed to interpret the spirit of Russian music, but as Russian art it smacks too much of Italian. The work is a good example of the varying moods that a single short musical idea can be transformed into.

The prelude to Lohengrin followed. The prelude to Lohengrin is a long, ethereal ecstacy of religious mysticism. Just as religion has retarded and warped scientific thought, it has contributed immeasureably to the development of art, and thru this mystic and ecstatic art expression has been able to keep its grip on the minds of men.

The Bacchanale from Tannhauser was played. This is a frenzied and weird dance of Venus and her adorers, ending in a sensuous, erotic slow movement.

The love scene from Richard Strauss' opera "Feuersnot." (The Need of Fire), which concluded the program, is a brilliant and magnificent piece of music, but no more suggestive of the passion of love than Liszt's music inspired by children's reading by the W. C. T. U.

Next week the orchestra plays a concerto for orchestra by Bach, and a symphony by Bruckner, and Carl Friedberg, pianist, will play the Beethoven fifth concerto for his instrument.

Left Wingers Win Place on Ticket of N. D. League

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILLISTON, N. D.—Resentment of farmers at the failure of old party movements to meet the agrarian crisis led to the nomination of A. C. Miller for governor and Thos. Kinnaholt, for sheriff, at the nominating convention of the Nonpartisan League here. Both men are left wingers.

The state convention of the league will be held Feb. 6, at Bismarck, and plans will be made there to unify the forces that are working for the election of candidates representing the farmers and workers and independent of the old-line political machines.

Tom Ayres, candidate for the U. S. senate on the Farmer-Labor ticket of South Dakota, and Joseph Manley, secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, will be present at the state convention. Charles Taylor, Montana state senator, is expected.

MERCIFUL FIRE GOD STAGES BLAZE ON WEEK-END HOLIDAY

Fire of undetermined origin Sunday destroyed St. Anthony's Parochial School on West 28th Place. The fire started on the third floor which is occupied by grammar grades and spread to the second floor.

The first floor was saved from damage by fire but suffered from water. Luckily the fire happened on Sunday when the school building was not being used or loss of life would have been certain. The fire spread so rapidly that as soon as the first engine company arrived a special alarm calling out more fire companies was sent in.

The companies called out by the special alarm fought the fire for more than an hour before it was brought under control.

The fire served to show what could be expected if a fire were to break out in a public school during school hours. St. Anthony's school was housed in a comparatively modern building but burned like tinder. Many of the public school buildings of the city are twice as old and not as well equipped with fire escapes and exits as had the school building been in use undoubtedly great loss of life would have resulted from the fire.

Morgan-Rockefeller Deal.

NEW YORK.—J. P. Morgan & Co. admit purchase of $10,000,000 Maryland Oil company stock with possible purchase of $12,000,000 soon. The Maryland will produce crude oil for the Standard Oil company of New Jersey.

The Land for the Users!

Greeting from British Communist Editor

LONDON, England, Dec. 29, 1923.

[illegible] Daily Worker. [illegible] Daily [illegible] Communist Party [illegible] Communist International [illegible] millions of [illegible] daily [illegible] Labor Party [illegible] Socialist Party [illegible] Trade Union [illegible] Labor Party [illegible] Socialist Party [illegible] Trade Union [illegible] wages. But with [illegible] Trade and Labor Party [illegible] the [illegible] victory of [illegible] over the exploiters the labor militants will win [illegible].

Against the police and [illegible] of the yellow press we must [illegible] struggle, and ever more struggle, building up all the time our own workers press and creating the WILL to victory.

Yours fraternally,

Thomas Bell, Editor, The Communist Review.

CITY AND FARM LABOR IN MEXICO WIN OVER FASCISTI

Workers Attack White Guards in Rear

(By The Federated Press)

MEXICO CITY.—Farmers' and workers' organizations continue to pour men into the federal army, General Barbosa is landing a party of irregulars consisting of armed peasants in the state of Vera Cruz announce that they will prevent counter-revolutionaries taking refuge there. They state in their message that they know which side gave them the land and which side is trying to take it away again.

One-fifth of the army of 50,000 was involved in the counter-revolution, according to the war department. Volunteers, consisting mostly of peasants and to a less extent of workers, have now raised the federal army to 70,000.

Fascisti Draft Workers' Leaders.

When the workers at Rio Blanco, near Orisabe, in the fascisti district, went on strike, their leaders were drafted into the rebel army and sent immediately to the front and their strike meetings were declared counter revolutionists against the conspiracies and broken up. Eulalio Martinez, organizer, Mexican Federation of Labor, was one of the first to be so drafted, but after being sent to the front escaped to the federal lines.

Fascisti Blockade Tampico

De la Huerta has declared a blockade of the government port of Tampico, which will be enforced by the battleships Tampico, Agua Prieta and G3 which fell into fascisti hands with the seizure of the port of Vera Cruz.

The object of the blockade order is to prevent the landing of American munitions for the government, but it is expected that such ships will be escorted by American men-of-war so that the blockade will probably not be effective. It will, however, furnish an excellent pretext for international complications later on the part of damaged nationals of the many countries having merchant shipping connections with Tampico.

Politicians Enjoy Exemption

The majority of the Deiahuertista deputies in the national congress still main here in the capital, enjoying their parliamentary privilege of exemption from arrest and blocking the work of the congress. J. Perez Artiz, Mexican Federation of Labor, issued a statement that if the government didn't proceed against these deputies, the workers of his organization would resort to "direct action."

A motion, which carried unanimously, to put the chamber of deputies into "three days' mourning for the death of Felipe Carrillo, assassinated governor of Yucatan, evoked a bitter speech of Deputy Luis N. Morones, Labor party leader, in which he declared that "direct action" would be used by the workers of the country to drive out the fascist deputies if they did not voluntarily go to join the counter revolution. He promised that the labor movement would exact vengeance for the death of their beloved leader.

Propose Legion Censorship

SAN FRANCISCO.—The California posts of the American legion are about to launch a "drive for citizenship education" in this state. Between 1,500 and 2,000 legion members have been enrolled as speakers and organizers. Recent attempts by the legion to censor history text books are a sufficient indication of the brand of "citizenship" which will be advocated. "As we fought over there," says State Commander Collins, "we'll fight over here to arouse every American to his duties toward his nation and state."

Wants It Weekly

To THE DAILY WORKER: In my opinion "The Week" should be printed in weekly installments.

A workingman has hardly time enough to read thru the most important news, let alone stories or novels, especially those of us who read the Federation papers, find it quite a job to get thru with a couple of papers daily. If "The Week" is so interesting that we all ought to follow it up, then give it to us on Sunday, when we have ample time for reading.—Charles Schwartz, Revere, Mass.

Thornton Case Dismissed

BAKERSFIELD, Cal.—The criminal syndicalism charge against Felix Thornton has been dismissed. Thornton, who was arrested in December, 1922, was held in jail almost a year, until the recent reversal of his conviction, which aroused much attention as a blow at the criminal syndicalism law.

The growing weakness of the law is shown now by the dismissal of the case without a new trial.

START SECOND SEMESTER OF WORKERS' SCHOOL IN NEW YORK CITY, FEB. 4.

Do you want to become a more successful fighter in the American Labor movement? Do you want to obtain that power that results from knowledge? If so, then come to the Workers' School, 127 University Place, New York City.

New courses in various political, economic, historical and trade union problems will begin on February the 4th. Competent, experienced teachers are engaged as instructors.

It is the duty of each worker to reserve 2 evenings for educational purposes.

The Workers' School endeavors and aims to utilize education in the struggle for the liberation of the working class.

Comrades and sympathizers, do your duty for the movement. Come to the Workers' School.

K. K. K. to Unhood If Atlanta Klan Wins Its Fight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Ga.—Abolition of the mask will be demanded at the convocation of klansmen of the nation, called by former Emperor E. Y. Clarke, to meet Feb. 26 to "kill or cure" the "invisible empire."

Atlanta Klan No. One, the "mother" klan, made this clear in announcing that it had taken over preliminary plans for the congress of klansmen.

"We are convinced that the mask has been abused and has put the order into disrepute and we favor its immediate elimination," a statement of the "mother" klan said.

The Atlanta klan announced also that it would make an effort in the convention to radically change the system of electing officials and other phases of organization.

Orphans Send Cable to Moscow.

NEW YORK.—"Deeply moved by the death of Vladimir Ilyitch," the Russian Orphans' Aid Society cables Moscow. "May the death of the great leader stronger unite the ranks of the proletarian republic."

For "A Week"—Every Day.

To The DAILY WORKER: I believe the daily publication of "A Week" will serve the best purpose.—M. T. Bruce, Deming, N. M.

Congratulations from Mississippi.

To The DAILY WORKER: Congratulations on the splendid work in The DAILY WORKER.—Mrs. S. F. J. Linn, Mississippi.

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Paper should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Help make it so. Address all mail to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

Gompers at 74 Feels Like Forty; Still Unchanged

WASHINGTON.—Samuel Gompers, celebrating his 74th birthday, announces that he feels just the same as he did when he was 40. He further added that he is so energetic that he couldn't keep still if he wanted to.

Progressives in the labor movement agree with both those assertions. They point out that when he was 40, the 20th century was in full blast and Sam to all intents and purposes is still in the 19th century. And his statement that he couldn't keep still even if he wanted to was borne out at the Portland convention where he was perpetually interrupting proceedings for lengthy speeches, expressing the same sentiments he felt when he was 40.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

COAL MINERS! Talk To Your Convention Thru Daily Worker

Coal Miners! Your convention is on at Indianapolis, Ind. It will be responsive to your needs if you will talk to it, talk to it in loud and emphatic tones.

You can do this thru your paper, THE DAILY WORKER. You can do it every day. You can make yourself heard.

Every day THE DAILY WORKER goes to the convention at Tomlinson Hall, at Indianapolis. The miners' delegates are reading it, from first page, first column, to last page, last column.

If you will write to THE DAILY WORKER, telling your needs, the delegates will read your letter.

One or the big things you are interested in is unemployment. If you don't work there is no pay envelope. If you don't work, there is nothing with which to pay the landlord, the grocer, with which to buy the things your family needs. How do you get along? How do you make both ends meet? What do you demand?

Tell it to the delegates at Indianapolis. Tell it to your highly paid officials, whose salaries go on the whole year around.

Write about all the other great prbolems confronting the coal miners of this country. Your letters will be published in THE DAILY WORKER and read by the delegates at your convention at Indianapolis. Write to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

The Daily Worker Will Start Publishing "A WEEK" ON FEB. 16

Read This Letter Carefully!

Chicago, Illinois, January 28, 1924

To the Readers of THE DAILY WORKER:-

Dear Reader:-THE DAILY WORKER has been advertising that the great Russian Novel A WEEK by Iury Libedinski will be published serially in the columns of THE DAILY WORKER. We are now happy to announce that this wonderful book which every worker in America will want to read will be published starting February 16. Whether the installments will be published weekly or daily will be for our readers to decide.

We know that every one of our readers are looking forward with a great deal of pleasurable anticipation to A WEEK. We know that none of the rapidly growing army of DAILY WORKER readers who already feel that no day is complete without THE DAILY WORKER, will now more than ever want to assure themselves that they will not miss a single issue.

But we wish to call to your attention that many who are now getting THE DAILY WORKER regularly are those whose subscriptions for the weekly WORKER were transferred over to the Daily. Most of these subscriptions will expire on February 14 and shortly thereafter. If the number of your address label is No. 352 or lower, or if the date on your address label is 3-1-24 or less, that means that your subscription will expire on or before March 1, 1924 and that you will not continue to receive THE DAILY WORKER after that date.

During the first few days of the publication of THE DAILY WORKER so many subscriptions came into our business office that not all of them could be placed on the mailing list at once, with the result that some subscribers were forced to undergo the hardship of doing without some of the issues of THE DAILY WORKER. Even now many subscriptions are still coming in with the request that "the subscription be started with the very first issue. I do not want to miss a single issue," write hundreds of subscribers.

We expect that the same thing will happen again; after A WEEK has begun in our columns, we will be deluged with hundreds of requests for back numbers, which we will be unable to fill. A word to the wise is sufficient. Order your DAILY WORKER NOW. If your subscription expires soon or if you are unfortunate enough not to be a subscriber, fill in the coupon below and send it in to assure yourself of receiving the first installment and every installment of A WEEK.

Fraternally yours,

THE DAILY WORKER,

J. Louis Engdahl — Editor

Bus. Mgr.

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Lost--Several Halos

Two days ago THE DAILY WORKER predicted in this column that if the Teapot Dome investigation was allowed to proceed the entire Coolidge administration, including the president himself would be found to be involved in the most odiferous affair since the Grant administration peddled the public lands to the railways.

Today Washington dispatches show that we were correct; not only has the whole cabinet been found to be up to its neck in the rich and oily ooze of the Teapot Dome but President Coolidge himself has been shown up as an unusually clumsy prevaricator—an individual who voluntarily makes statements in direct contradiction with documents, which he must have known were extant, and which are signed by the now dead hand of his predecessor.

Letters made public today, signed by the late President Harding, show conclusively that contrary to Coolidge's statement, the matter of the oil leases was discussed not only once but many times by the entire cabinet and that no member of the cabinet is in a position to disclaim responsibility.

These are certainly tough times for the super-patriots like Daugherty, Denby, Davis and Hughes who have been throwing the crimson dust of the red menace in the eyes of the American people while the rest of the gang was quietly and efficiently gathering up and secreting everything of value left ungrabbed by previous administrations.

Attorney-General Daugherty, who has been so assiduous in hounding workingmen harboring unorthodox ideas and who spent many thousands of dollars out of the public treasury to railroad Communists to jail in Michigan, never has been moved by any suspicious circumstances to use his high office to protect the property of the United States stolen by his colleagues.

Secretary of the Navy, Denby, than whom there is none more worried over the helpless condition of this weak and unprotected nation in case of enemy attacks, complaisantly allows the oil for his dear navy to be peddled for a song to private speculators under conditions that make a sure supply of fuel impossible for the warships manned by his gallant gobs.

Secretary of Labor Davis has been going up and down the land pouring into the ears of the shivering patrioteers his tale of the nefarious activities of the alien workingmen who come here not to build but to destr-r-roy by r-r-r-red r-r-r-revolution our free American institutions. During the excitement occasioned by his rovings, with his knowledge and, it is to be supposed, his consent, natural resources to the minimum value of $100,000,000 taken from the public domain.

And what of Secretary of State Hughes, the white-petaled flower of everything respectable, who, almost single-handed, has been keeping the Bolshevik hordes from descending on our shores? He, so his admirers claim, has one of the great legal minds of this generation. It is unfortunate but true that his master mind was so absorbed in combatting the efforts of Communists and other citizens to secure recognition of the Russian workers and peasants' government that he had not the time—perhaps not the inclination—to point out to his erring colleagues of the cabinet a legal—and therefore righteous—method of acquiring the Teapot Dome swag.

Yes, we think the collective activities of the members of the Harding-Coolidge cabinet in connection with the Teapot Dome steal merit but cannot stand further investigation. Our opinion of the bandit band behind which hides the Standard Oil Company and the House of Morgan, has never been very high. Caught this time before they could wipe off the oily smears acquired in their latest acquisitive adventure they have done the American people a great favor—they have destroyed many of the illusions concerning the high integrity and purpose of American capitalist government and have placed it in a category that the American people are familiar with—the one that includes distillery robbers, prohibition enforcement officers, real estate sharks, oil-well promotors and other shady enterprises.

Without being unduly optimistic we believe it is safe to say Attorney-General Daugherty will conduct no more anti-communist crusades while the teapot continues to bubble.

Join the Workers Party!

"Savior's" Strike Snag

The cries of friends of the "revival" who have been rewarded for their expressions of sympathy with positions of power in Washington, D. C., to postpone the Farmer-Labor convention, called for May 30th in St. Paul, until after the conventions of the capitalist parties, have not met with any great success to date.

The conference of farmer-labor groups of the western and southwestern states, meeting in Denver yesterday went on record emphatically as opposing any delay. In Minneapolis the labor forces have taken the same position and it is probable that the whole campaign of vacillation and delay engineered by politicians will fall flat.

The very strenuous attempts to postpone the conference, originating in Washington with some safely progressive senators like LaFollette, Shipstead and Johnson, raise the question of just how much longer the workers and farmers of the United States are going to allow gentlemen of this caliber to be the dictators instead of the servants of the movements that put them in office.

The delay urged is solely for the convenience of elected officials and not of the workers and farmers who will have to raise the funds for organization and publicity work and carry on the hard routine work of election campaigns. The proposal was to have made it easier for these officials to throw their lot in with the workers and farmers without reservations or—if some risk seemed to be attached to this procedure—to decide to remain safely ensconced where they are.

The men who cling to this safety-first policy are not the type that the workers and farmers want to speak and fight for them. This does not mean that in the present stage of development of the farmer-labor political movement we may not have to accept such individuals for candidates but it does mean that we accept them for what they are and entertain no illusions concerning their essentially middle-class ideology and affiliation.

LaFollettes, Johnsons, Shipsteads and other middle-class politicians of this type may furnish candidates but they cannot and must not be allowed to furnish programs and leadership.

To allow the control of the farmer-labor movement to be in the hands of this element means that it is ham-strung before the start of the race and never can be anything else than a feeble off-shoot of the capitalist parties.

This is not the sort of organization that the workers and farmers of this nation want and need. They must have and they will have a mass political party expressing their needs as a class and with the control of the movement in the hands of the economic organizations of the workers and farmers.

This prospect does not please those middle-class messiahs whose political fortunes are their first consideration and whose yearning for respectability forces them to denounce as menaces to "peaceful evolutionary progress" the rural and industrial workers to whom, however, they appeal for support when attacked by the spokesmen of the big capitalists.

The LaFollettes, Shipsteads and Johnsons are quite willing to do a little something for the workers and farmers if by so doing the workers and farmers can be prevented from doing something for themselves.

The May 30th convention is an attempt on the part of the workers and farmers to do something for themselves.

In this fact is found the explanation for the hostility it has aroused among the middle-class politicians and for the attempts to delay and sabotage it by the exclusion of groups such as the Federated Farmer-Labor Party which wants and intends to have a party of and for workers and farmers and not a party of and for middle-class office seekers.

Fall's Mistake

"If you have tears, prepare to shed them now," seems to be the motto of the witnesses appearing before the Teapot Dome investigation committee.

E. L. Doheny, multi-millionaire oil operator, told of how, moved to compassion by the misfortunes of Senator Fall, he had loaned him $100,000 without security. Mr. Doheny wept, so overcome was he with heartbreaking sorrow.

He expected to make $100,000,000 out of the lease Senator Fall gave him, he testified, so it would appear that in spite of his tears, his sorrow was only on a one-tenth of one per cent basis.

Senator Fall is also on the verge of tears, according to Washington dispatches, and he, at least, has reason for sorrow. Had he insisted on at least a 10 per cent commission, he probably could, at prevailing Washington prices, have bought the entire investigating committee.

Lenin, says the capitalist press, was a fanatic and a terrorist who did not let lives or anything else stand in the way of victory.

Ye, more than a million workingmen and women in Moscow stood in the bitter cold for hours to do homage to his memory. They knew him and loved him and somehow this silent throng of workers makes the well-fed press agents of the system Lenin fought seem small and petty.

The Negro in the Industries

By LOVETT FORTWHITEMAN

The Negro was originally brought to America as a slave to labor and produce wealth for the ruling class. Since the abolition of slavery he has been forced to the bottom of the American industrial system, based on the principle of race discrimination, from the privileged class of workers, and has been exploited by this industrial class even principally by trade union of persons who because of some minor offense have been committed to prison, but had the choice of coming into the American colonies and settling; bankrupted persons, also in order to escape disgrace and often imprisonment, fled to the colonies; and many from the slums of the English cities, London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Dublin and others, who, as the result of a sort of a moral cleansing, during the time were carried into the colonies.

These persons placed themselves or were placed, for a number of years, in the service of members of the land-owning class in the colonies but no one could be indentured for life; and thereby lay the weakness of the system. At the end of the period of service, the indentured servant could also become a land-owner. The African could be bonded for life, and at the same time was easily adapted to the rigors of toil on the tobacco plantations.

For 250 years, African slavery was maintained in America. The emancipation of the Negro was a mere transfer from chattel-slavery to wage-slavery. It is traditional to regard the Negro as the lowest form of labor, and therefore, the Negro is employed in the most menial capacities. The Negro is the last to be employed and the first to be discharged. The Negro is the last to be organized in the trade union movement and the first to be attacked by the agencies of public opinion. Due to the fact that the Negro is denied membership in the trade union movement, he is compelled to enter the field of competition with white labor, thereby creating a surplus labor market, which is used by the employing class to break strikes when the white worker goes out on a strike.

The Urban League is a national Negro organization supported by the capitalists. It is a huge labor employment agency, supplying the Northern industrial centers with cheap, unorganized Negro labor from the southern states. This organization does not encourage labor-union-ism among Negroes; it does not; and probably no institution today in American life is more inimical to the development of a harmonious understanding between the working class of both races than this Urban League.

The Negro worker, because he is unorganized, works longer hours and for less pay than the white worker. Economically to the advantage of the employing class than the Negro is kept out of the unions. The Negro is a potential scab. This fact, is not of great importance, but as an industrial class one of the most important in the world. And yet, its relative position today in American life is such that he can be a serious menace to the success of any working-class movement having a new society for its goal.

The Negro constitutes more than one-half of the industrial strength of the South; more than one-seventh of that of the entire nation. In the South he is dominant in the cultivation of tobacco, cotton, rice, sugar-cane and in the production of molasses and sugar. His industrial importance is beyond his number when compared with other races. The social experience of the Negro in America qualifies him for a competent and important part in any working-class revolutionary movement.

At present great masses of Negroes from the South are coming North, finding employment in the packing industries, mills, factories, and on the railroads. They are being paid less than the whites, and this accuses the animosity of the latter, because it certainly tends to reduce his standard of living. And race riots have sprung primarily out of just such conditions. But by now experience should have taught us that bloodshed is no solution for this problem. Only organization, wider organization that shall include all workers regardless of race or color.

The Worst Enemy of the Working Class

By JAY FOX

"I heard a speaker say the other night," said Henry Dubb, "that the capitalist press is the worst enemy of the working class, that it poisons the minds of the workers against progress and teaches them to look upon their capitalist exploiters as their real friends, which the speaker said they are not. What do you know about that, isn't it the bunk?"

"If I needed any more proof than I have already that you are the bunk," said the union man, "it's right there in your question. You are a full grown man of average brains, a native son and all that, and yet you think the wolf the lamb's best friend. Where is your intelligence, a native per American brother? It is the intelligence of the boss I see percolating through your wool. How did it come about that you think the same thoughts and boost for the same ideas and the same candidates as does your boss? You certainly didn't get the dope direct from him. He wouldn't speak to you if you met him on the street, and you would be afraid to address him, anyway. What right has a boob of a buck private to accost a general of industry?

"Your boss don't have to waste his valuable time talking to you. He has a more efficient method of innoculating the brains that read the newspapers. So he has an understanding with the newspaper bosses—they both belong to the same amalgamated union, the Chamber of Commerce—and that worthy brother turns the trick for him. So you are doped, chloroformed, befuddled and made an ass of by the newspapers and you don't suspect it in the least, because you have been fed on the drug from infancy. Before you were able to read the newspapers you imbibed the bosses' dope from your parents and teachers, who were themselves well chloroformed before you were born and ready to take you in hand and begin your education the moment you arrived.

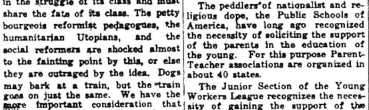
"Take a look at yourself in the mental mirror and see what a perfect picture you are of your parents and teachers. It is, indeed, your boast that you have not departed from the beaten path of your sires. You would count it a disgrace to have done so. You never think to question your child dope and say to yourself, 'maybe this isn't so.' You never put up your mental dukes to the infernal balderdash the papers pass out to you. You gulp it down even as the hog swallows his swill.

"Is it any wonder with you at home? You are pot feeling as well as you would like to feel. You lack many of the home comforts you feel you ought to have. You don't dress as well as you might. And the car you have in mind to buy when your job is more secure and the boss responds to your mental suggestion and raises your wages, is a far off dream. Somehow you feel you are not getting a square deal; still you make no move to better your lot. Worse still: You are helping the boss to keep you where you are. You are acting as your own jailer. You join the boss in condemnation of those of your fellow slaves who wish to help you out of your prison house of wage slavery.

"In the prisons of this country there are hundreds of your fellow slaves, sent there because they have raised their voices in your behalf; because they have said you should have better meals, finer clothes, a comfortable home, a car, and a job that would be your own, instead of being the property of the boss who can fire you at his pleasure. The newspapers told you these men are your enemies and you have learned from you dad—which you haven't got. And you believed the cursed lies, you rummy."

"WOT?" said Henry, "you have gone past me proper and I suppose I'm all coming to me. Now tell me, what do you want me to do?"

"I want you to read a workers' newspaper whenever you can get one, so you can learn your own side of the great question of life. And, above all things, Hegry, learn to think for yourself."



WHAT, THEN, DOES COMMUNIST ACTION MEAN?

Article No. 7

We Communists assert that the child must be enrolled as a fighter in the struggle of its class and must share the fate of its class. The petty bourgeois reformist pedagogues, the humanitarian Utopians, and the social reformers are shocked almost to the fainting point by this, or else they are outraged by the idea. Dogs may bark at a train, but the train goes on just the same. Of much more important consideration that we must ourselves understand our aim and purpose. The inclusion of the working class child in the struggle of its class is our aim and goal. To attain this aim we do not require academic theses or rules of conduct, such as in England Thomas Anderson issues to his working class schools in Glasgow. The class instinct is the first connecting link between young and adult workers, and mind will evidence essentials; will be easy to understand if we approach the children as friends and comrades. No books can give us such live facts as the children themselves supply. Only from these original sources does the Junior Group Leader learn what he needs to know and what he must do in his work—and this only after he has eliminated all the reverential respect of the children and become their friend and equal. Blind respect for the adults is one of the first things which we remove in Communist education.

There will be another storm of indignation over this. "The Communists want to destroy the home sweet home and the relations between parents and children." As if any such thing as a real home existed in the working class! The family as "home sweet home" was long ago abolished by capitalism. The working class family is nothing but a common household for eating, sleeping, and living.

(Watch for Article No. 8 "The new relations between adults and children.")

Junior Section to Line Up Parents

The peddlers of nationalist and religious dope, the Public Schools of America, have long ago recognized the necessity of soliciting the support of the parents in the education of the young. For this purpose Parent-Teacher associations are organized in about 40 states.

The Junior Section of the Young Workers League is the newest necessity of gaining the support of the working class parents for the Junior Section. Hence the children of the Junior Section are now organizing parent's conferenceca. These parent's conference will discuss the life and work of the children in the Junior Groups. At each meeting of the parent's the children will arrange a revolutionary entertainments with small playlets, etc. Many parents do not fully understand the role of the Junior comrades in the struggle within the Public Schools. These conferences will be the means of clarifying the parents as to this important role. Working class parents! Line up behind the Junior Section! Back up the fight of the Juniors against Nationalist and religious propaganda in the Public Schools! Fight with in Juniors for the complete abolition of child labor!

THE MINER

By Maxwell Bodenheim

Those on the top say they know you, Earth—they are liars. You are my father, and the silence I work is my mother. Only the sun knows his father.

We are alike—sweaty, inarticulate of soul, bending under thick knowledge, defiant about with my brothers when above you.

Like most children we soon forget the parents of our souls.

But you are ugly grip at avarin—we pay for the little noise of life—

We steal.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

Another Opium Dispenser.

Exploitation of the working class is not confined to mechanical process. The workers are treated as machines on the books of the capitalists, the bosses do recognize that their ally, the Lord, has supposedly endowed the toilers with brains.

The facts of life make these brains feel bitterly toward the exploiters; and were they to be left to natural and logical development there would be little need for Intensified agitation on our part. Experience has taught the beneficiaries of this system that mental poison is a necessary anti-dote to revolutionary thought.

The young workers, flung precipitously into production, come up most sharply against the realities of exploitation and slavery. They feel it most keenly. Their minds are young and supple and their energy is not yet exhausted. The youth crave enjoyment and sports.

When the Chicago Y. M. C. A. informs us that $1,108,307 was raised in one year for the expansion of its work, and that it already values its worldly possession in the sum of $7,000,000 (in this city alone) we know that the bosses are not so foolish as we sometimes picture them, and can take advantage of a cheap method of reaching the youth as a preventative of discontent. They pay the bill.

What harm is there in the Y. M. C. A.? is a serious question that union men often ask. In New York, for instance, the union railroad workers will tell you that there is a magnificent hotel built for them by this organization. It affords them cheap rooms and meals. Well, not all doctors use the crude method of Mussolini in administering castor oil. America is famous for its sugar-coated opiates.

But we can still remember that the British and American Y. M. C. A. co-operated in furnishing scabs for eastern railroad companies during the shopcraft strike. Ask the local in St. Lawrence, Mass., about it.

Amalgamation means strength!

LENIN

By H. M. WICKS

Upon the occasion of the death of men who have made their mark upon the history of the world it is customary then to declare that they have taken their places in the history of the world; the movement having passed on to other things and the passing of time has given us a clearer perspective of their work. This hesitation to pass final judgment has been corrected by history. Its correctness was due to the fact that until this era, the era of the proletarian revolution, the prominent figures of history could not make a stand the significance of their part in the class struggle. Just as it is impossible to estimate a man for what he says of himself so it has been impossible to estimate the struggles of classes by what the dominant figures thrown upon the pages of history have said about themselves.

But this necessity for postponing judgment does not hold with Lenin as the embodiment of the proletarian revolution. The most striking difference between the present revolution and past struggles is that the revolution by the working class fully understand its mission and its place in history. It neither deludes itself by concealing its real purpose in a cloak of high-sounding terminology, nor does it drag its inspiration from the past. Its vision depends upon a realistic view of the tasks of today. Thus Lenin as the foremost figure in the first triumphant struggle of the proletariat, knew precisely the historical significance of the victory of the Russian Bolshevik. The he probably gave scant thought to his own individual role in the struggle, his colleagues even in his life definitely proclaimed his place in history.

The comments of the capitalist journalists upon his passing contain nothing but the old platitudes about the future determining his place in history and, with few exceptions, they convey the idea that they hope the passing years will diminish his importance. Intellectually bound to their past they cannot comprehend the significance of Lenin. One thing is certain and that is that none of the spokesmen of the ruling class will erect monuments to his memory.

As each ruling class derives its justification from the past naturally it erects monuments to the reactionary. Its emoluments and praise are bestowed upon those who endeavored to keep the world in the darkness and slavery. The reward of most people into whose mind the light of a higher organization of society has penetrated is to be put on the rack, the stake or the dungeon. Such would have been the fate of Lenin and the Bolsheviki if they had failed. History was on their side and combined with the indomitable will of a leadership thoroughly versed in the fundamentals of the proletarian movement they won.

Lenin, the foremost leader of this first movement in history that is fully conscious of its mission, has passed from the scene of action and his study of life is now ready for definite telling. There is nothing that can be learned in the future about his activity that we do not know today. His place is definitely fixed as the embodiment of the epoch of the world proletarian revolution. That the ruling class of today does not recognize this fact is of no concern to the proletarian historian. The latter will write the history of the future.

But what of those who strut the stage of history as the representatives of the dying capitalist order? What of the pompous statesmen who revile the name of Lenin? In the future memory of them will perish in merciful oblivion. The few whose names appear on history's pages will be remembered only in connection with shame for to assail Lenin and the movement that he represented. Their children will blush with shame to bear their names.

But ten thousand years from now the name of Lenin will adorn the pages of the world's history as that of mankind toward a higher form of society. The memory of Lenin will be the nearest approach to immortality that is known. The man who makes his impression upon his own time as Lenin did has indeed lived all subsequent time. That is all the immortality that any one can desire; that is more than any other man of this age will achieve.

Today his body lies beside the Kremlin walls. There let it rest forever, while the path to it is worn deeper and deeper by the feet of millions upon millions of the citizens of a new society who come to pay a tribute to the memory of this invincible revolutionist who led the first great assault upon the last slave system the world will ever see in order to rescue humanity from a hideous and debasing thralldom.

Let the Gods Laugh.

Judge E. H. Gary of the Steel Corporation has just left on a tour of the south and before he started an intimate associate suggested to him that it would be an opportune time for him to begin work on his autobiography.

"No," said Mr. Gary, "I am taking a Bible along with me and I want to study it all I can."—Wall Street Journal.

Second Week of Miners' Meet Begins! Our Correspondent Is On the Job!

Be Sure to Subscribe for the Daily Worker. It Will Enable You to Follow the History-Making Gathering from Day to Day. Something You Can't Afford to Miss!

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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FLOUR CITY LABOR RAPS MAY 30TH DELAY

Payroll Rule Halted in Miners' Convention

DAUGHERTY, DENBY, DUE FOR DISCARD

Too Much to Carry for Candidate Cal.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attorney-General Daugherty and Secretary of the Navy Denby are slated for the discard, is the prediction freely made by senators closely in touch with the developments in the Teapot Dome investigation.

Well-informed political observers are of the opinion that ousting of these two oil-dome twins will come too late to save the Coolidge administration but believe that the president's hand has been forced by the recent disclosures.

It is a matter of record that Denby joined Fall in recommending the transfer of the naval reserve oil lands to the jurisdiction of the department of the interior over the protest of naval engineers.

On Record in Senate

On April 21, 1922, Denby, in a communication to the senate, said that "at the suggestion of the secretary of the navy, the President of the United States, directed the secretary of the interior to take over the administration of lands in the naval reserves in consultation and cooperation with the secretary of the navy."

After this, Denby signed the Teapot Dome lease giving these properties to Sinclair and the Number 1, naval reserve lease to Doheny.

Before the senate investigating committee, Denby claimed to know very little about these leases, but senators hold that as the official watchman of the naval oil reserves it was his duty to guard them and that he cannot escape responsibility for their loss and the subsequent scandal.

Daugherty Under Suspicion

No one, apparently, is willing to entrust the handling of any proceedings, criminal or civil, to Attorney-General Daugherty, and a knowledge of this strong feeling against the head of the administration's legal department is believed to have been a factor in prompting President Coolidge to announce his readiness to appoint special prosecutors if criminal proceedings should be necessary.

Senators are emphatic in denunciation of the part played by Daugherty and his departure for Florida, while the administration is quivering from the shock of one of the greatest scandals in American political history, is considered highly significant.

When action is taken next week by the house and senate on the cancellation of the oil leases it is practically certain that all legal measures will be taken entirely out of Daugherty's hands.

See Coolidge as Target.

Overnight developments in the oil lease scandal, now engaging official Washington at all hours, made it appear today that President Coolidge may become a direct target of attack of those who are demanding a complete cleanup in the present investigation.

The President, it was reported, is inclined, at present, to stand by his cabinet members. Friends of the President in the Senate represented him as feeling that charges that have been

(Continued on page 3)

"Daily Worker's" Summary of Oil Mess Disclosure

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Here is the story in skeleton of the Teapot Dome and other naval reserve leases:

On May 31, 1921, President Harding, urged by Secretary of the Navy Denby and Secretary of the Interior Fall, transferred the navy oil reserves from the navy to the interior department.

July 21, Fall and Denby signed contracts with H. L. Doheny for exploitation of reserves One and Two in California.

April 7, 1922, Fall and Denby signed leases with H. F. Sinclair for Teapot Dome reserve, a 9,481-acre tract in Natrona county, Wyoming, containing roughly 22,000,000 barrels of oil.

April 15, the senate, having heard of the Teapot Dome lease, which was not officially announced, asked for copies of all leases.

April 21, Senator LaFollette, in a resolution, called for a complete investigation.

April 29, senate ordered investigation.

January 30, 1922, senate public lands committee hired experts to see whether it was true oil was draining out of Teapot Dome.

March 4, Fall resigned from cabinet.

October 22, senate committee began hearings, following report of experts.

October 23, Fall, before committee, said he was proud of leases.

October 25, Denby told committee leasing was "a routine detail," and he knew little about it.

December 27, the all senate committee has borrowed $100,000 from E. B. McLean, publisher, to buy ranch, and will not get a cent from Sinclair or Doheny.

January 11, 1924, McLean at Palm Beach, testified Fall got checks for $100,000, but returned them uncashed, saying he had arranged to get money elsewhere.

January 21, Archie Roosevelt and G. D. Wahlberg, Sinclair's personal secretary, told of suspicions that Teapot Dome lease was obtained by corruption and said Sinclair had gone to Europe secretly.

January 22, Fall subpoenaed.

January 24, Doheny said he loaned Fall $100,000 on unsecured note.

January 25, J. W. Zevely, Sinclair's man, said he loaned Fall $25,000 and advanced $10,000 for expenses of trip to Russia.

January 26, President Coolidge announced he would appoint special counsel to investigate and to prosecute civilly and criminally any wrong-doing. Doheny offered to cancel leases on California reserves.

January 28, senate prepared to demand immediate cancellation of leases.

New $17,000,000 Oil Scandals Capital Sensation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new sensation involving the navy department appeared this afternoon when Chairman Butler of the House naval affairs committee, summoned Secretary Denby and several naval officers to appear tomorrow for questioning in connection with charges of alleged illegal expenditure of some seventeen million dollars in oil royalties.

It's All Right for England,

WASHINGTON.—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, when asked for an opinion as to the entrance of the British labor movement into political power in the government, said: "It is a remarkable achievement. I see no reason why the taking of political control should dampen the ardor of British trade unionists for unionism."

Work Daily for "The Daily"

Militants Organized for First Time in Miners' Convention

"The progressives are organised behind a definite program for the first time in the history of the United Mine Workers of America," said William Z. Foster, just back from the Indianapolis convention.

"That is the outstanding fact of the convention," said Foster with elation, "and it is the thing that will win for the

(Continued on page 3)

LEWIS GRIP ON UNION IS WEAKENING

Militants Win in Hard Fought Battle At Indianapolis

By JOHN FITZGERALD

(Staff Correspondent of The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—John L. Lewis and his machine received a crushing defeat when, after a stormy session, the convention voted down the report of the constitution committee headed by Van Bittner.

The constitution committee report recommended non-concurrence in resolution 115, from Pursglove, W. Va., calling for the election by referendum vote of all organizers and field workers. The resolution specified that these officials should be prorated according to the numerical strength of the nationalities composing the membership of the union.

Machine Beat by 30 Votes.

After John Hindmarsh, of Riverton, Ill., had delivered a telling speech against the report of the committee, James Watt, of Springfield, one of the progressive leaders in the convention, took the platform and, amid encouraging cheers, moved the previous question. The previous question carried by a large majority and the vote on the committee report was then taken. The count was 730 in favor and 760 against.

The administration then staged a demonstration for a roll call and many of the progressives voted in favor of it declaring that the great majority of the local unions had pledged their delegates to work and fight against the appointive power clause in the constitution. They predicted that the amendment providing for the election of international organizers would carry by a heavy majority.

Whole Day for Roll Call

The roll call may take one whole day or even longer. If it ends in a defeat of the administration it is the opinion of both administration and progressive delegates that the power of John L. Lewis in the United Mine Workers is broken.

Wild Rumors

Shortly after Chairman Van Bitner of the constitution committee began to read the report, Delegate Savage, secretary of the Ohio district, moved that the convention go into executive session allowing only press correspondents to remain. The reason given was that divers persons of "red" proclivities, not delegates, were voting. Rumors were spread that 300 "reds" had been imported from Pittsburgh the previous evening.

The motion carried and all visitors were ordered to leave the hall with exception being made in favor of wives of delegates.

Capellini Unpopular.

Rinaldo Cappellini, president of the anthracite district, until his election an enemy of the Lewis machine, does not appear to be very popular at this convention. He was howled down when he tried to put Delegate Oates of Pittsburgh in a corner. Oates expressed in no uncertain terms his disgust with the attempt of Cappellini to come to the rescue of the hard pressed administration.

Delegate Prentiss, colored, in appointee, upheld the appointive power clause, declaring that colored men would be discriminated against in the election of organizers.

An outstanding charpcteristic of this convention is the superb loyalty of the appointed organizers to the Lewis machine. As Delegate Hindmarsh pointed out, they support the administration on every issue, big and little.

Lewis Squawks.

After the previous question had been carried Lewis tried to state that he had been given no opportunity to state his views but the delegates did not want any more oratory.

Duncan McDonald spoke here Monday night to an audience of three or four hundred delegates and replied to attacks made on him by the convention. His speech was witty and instructive and he was loudly applauded.

Alex Howat was an interested member of the audience.

JUST ANOTHER MINE DISASTER

Only a Few More Miners Murdered.

OVERFLOW LENIN MEETINGS HELD IN LOS ANGELES

Huge Demonstrations in Many Cities

"Two overflow meetings, expressing condolences of Los Angeles workers with the Russian workers over the loss of our great leader, Lenin, were held here Sunday afternoon," says a message from S. A. Baker, secretary of the Workers Party in Los Angeles.

"For over two hours," the message continued, "1,500 workers listened to speeches in five languages, expressing undying devotion to the ideals for which Lenin lived and died. The meetings were held under the auspices of Workers Party, Local Los Angeles."

A successful meeting was held in Denver at Machinists" Hall, the same date.

New York's meeting in Madison Square Garden, Monday evening, February 4th, will be one of the biggest events the city has seen in months. Speeches by C. E. Ruthenberg and William Z. Foster will be followed by addresses from well-known citizens of the metropolis. The Russian Symphony orchestra and moving pictures of the life of Lenin will add to the features of the evening.

Chicago's great meeting in Ashland Auditorium comes just too late for this issue of the DAILY WORKER, but it will be described in the following issue.

Other Lenin Memorial meetings, next week, are listed as follows:

Big Philadelphia Meeting

Musical Fund Hall, 8th and Locust street, Saturday evening, Feb. 2.

The following speakers will address the meeting: Ludwig Lore, Editor Volkszeitung; W. W. Weinstone, Eastern District Organiser of the P. S. R. Scheeno Epstein will speak in Russian, and M. Olgin, Philadelphia manager of the Freiheit, will be chairman.

A large Russian Orchestra will supply appropriate music.

Twin City Memorial

Other Lenin memorial meetings will be at:

Minneapolis, Richmond Halls, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 2 p. m., with James F. Cannon, W. S. Wiggins, assistant county attorney; Norman E. Tallentire, speaking, and H. D. Kramer, editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review, presiding.

St. Paul, Labor Temple, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m. James P. Cannon and Norman H. Tallentire, speaking.

Detroit, Arena Gardens, 5810 Woodward ave., Sunday, Feb. 3, at 2 p. m. Speakers: Dennis Batt and C. E. Ruthenberg. The Ukranian and Russian choir will sing the Russian revolutionary funeral march.

New York, Madison Square Garden, Monday, Feb. 4, at 8 p. m. Wm. Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg, speakers.

Warren, Ohio, Hippodrome, Sunday, Feb. 3, 7 p. m. Speakers in English, South Slavish, Polish and Finnish.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 8, 8 p. m.

Connecticut Meetings

Bridgeport, Conn., Carpenters' Hall, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 2 p. m.

Ansonia, Conn., City Hall, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 3 p. m.

Hartford, Conn., Sunday, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m.

New Haven, Conn., Hermanson Hall, Feb. 6, at 8 p. m.

Stamford, Conn., Feb. 7, at 8 p. m.

Streetcar Men Ask Wage Increase.

CLEVELAND.—The unidentified street car men of Cleveland will demand wage increases and improvement in working conditions to take effect at the expiration of the present agreement May 1.

The Load for the Unen

CIVIC FEDERATION AND GOMPERS UNITED BY MUTUAL SOVIET FEAR

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Samuel Gompers has called upon Chairman Borah of the senate subcommittee investigating Russian-American relations, to permit Gompers and some of his associates in this country to testify.

It is the purpose of this group, back of which is the National Civic federation, to argue that recognition of Russia would endanger the conservative leadership of American labor, and turn the workers over to victimization at the hands of Communist agitators. They maintain that the existing leadership of the A. F. of L. is the safest bulwark of existing social institutions in the United States.

Legion Takes Over City Government of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

"WILKESBARRE, Pa.—The local post of the American Legion, which broke up the Lenin Memorial meeting in lawless fashion, has been given the authority by Mayor Hart to decide what meetings shall and shall not be held in future.

This decision was made at a conference with the mayor when Harry Winitsky and Herbert Benjamin, representing the Workers Party, declared that they would insist on the right of free speech in Wilkesbarre.

Legionaires at the conference tried to intimidate the workers' representatives and seemed to be on the point of attacking them physically.

All meetings demanding civil liberty will be dispersed, the mayor and legionaires declared, unless they have the Legion's permission.

The labor men will contest this outrageous fascist rule.

Fight Anti-Labor Policy.

WASHINGTON.—Officers of the International Seamen's Union of America have appealed to Admiral Palmer, president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to reserve the anti-labor policy which has been pursued by the Shipping Board for the past three years.

Lure Mexicans to U. S.

MEXICO CITY.—The annual tragedy of the luring of unskilled Mexican workers across the borders into the American beet field by employment agents is about to begin again and the warning against the spring drive of agents has been issued.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

MINNEAPOLIS UNION MEN FOR NO DELAY

Insist on Holding of May 30th Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Unanimous endorsement of the May 30 convention, an emphatic declaration in favor of a national class Farmer-Labor Party and unqualified support of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Federation, were the outstanding features of the meeting of the Hennepin County Committee of the Workers' People's Non-Partisan Political League held here last night.

Wm. Mahoney of St. Paul, editor of the Minnesota Labor Advocate, recently returned from Washington, gave an impartial summary of the arguments for and against a postponement of the May 30 Farmer-Labor convention, stating that the conference of farmer-labor groups of the western and southwestern states held recently in Denver, had gone on record for the May 30 meet as scheduled and against any postponement. The report of the action of the Denver conference carried considerable weight with the delegates.

Militants Fight Postponement.

I. G. Scott, socialist alderman and a member of the Plasterers' Union; R. S. Wiggin, member of the City and County Employees' Union and assistant city attorney; Frank Miller of the Machinists Union, and Robley D. Cramer, editor of the Minneapolis Labor Review, all made telling arguments against any postponement of the May 30 convention.

The opposition to the May 30 convention was few in number and poorly organized; it made some feeble attempts to block the landslide for May 30 by attacking the radicals in the style of the capitalist press, but these tactics had no effect on the overwhelming majority of the delegates present.

Candidates endorsed for committee offices by the delegates opposing any postponement of the May 30 convention were elected unanimously by acclamation.

The new officers are: Scott, chairman; Drake, vice-chairman; Miss Myrtle Cain, financial secretary-treasurer.

The meeting was in its entirety the most emphatic endorsement of the work for a class Farmer-Labor party yet given by the progressive labor elements in this city.

Radio Monopoly Charged

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A radio monopoly is charged by the federal trade commission against eight corporations listed as "violating the law" against unfair competition in trade. Practically all radio equipment and service comes thru this gigantic combine, the government charges. The accused corporations are: The Radio Corporation of America, General Electric, American Telephone and Telegraph, Westinghouse, Western Electric, International Radio, United Fruit and Wireless Specialty companies.

Don't be a "Tom, Dick," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

Johnson City Mine Horror Due to Deadly Fire Damp From Workings

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The explosion in the McClintock mine at Johnston City, which resulted in the death of 33 miners and injury to eight, was caused by fire damp, forced out of an abandoned working, becoming ignited from an open miner's lamp, in the opinion of Director Martin Bolt of the State Department of Mines and Minerals. Bolt has just returned from making an investigation of the explosion. Bolt is in Belleville on official business today.

A probe will be made to discover whether the laws relating to gas inspection had been followed out before the disaster.

(More news of mine disaster on Page 8.)

PRESS PLAYS UP LEWIS DRIVE ON "BILL" FOSTER

Not Foster But Principles," Says Kennedy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The United ... between the reactionaries in ... labor movement and the capitalist ... was again demonstrated this afternoon when the local papers here ... out with big headlines featuring ... passage of a resolution at the convention of the U. M. W. of A. attacking William Z. Foster, secretary ... the Trade Union Educational League, who spoke here a few days ago.

The resolution originated from a local union in Taylorville, Illinois, and was introduced by one Ben Williams, a staunch member of the "payroll" brigade. It charged Foster with seeking to dictate his policies to the United Mine Workers of America and several other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Kennedy Urges Concurrence

Chairman Kennedy of the resolutions committee recommended concurrence with the resolution, on the ground that the resolution came from a "legitimate" source and also that the United Mine Workers union was perfectly well able to take care of its own affairs. He declared that the committee was not inspired by any animus against Foster personally but against his principles and methods.

Foster and the things he stands for did not lack support in the convention. Delegate Thomas Parry of Illinois took the platform and in well chosen words paid testimony to the great work Foster did and is doing for the American labor movement. He referred to his leadership in the steel strike and the organization of the stock yard employees in Chicago, and asked that Foster be given the privilege of the floor to answer the charges against him.

Foster Defended

"William Z. Foster is not a disruptor of the American labor movement," declared Delegate Parry, "and I challenge any man on the floor of this convention to prove it. The things that he stands for are the things that the American working class want and the hatred that he has earned from the capitalist class is the best testimony to his worth to the labor movement."

The report of the resolutions committee was adopted by a safe majority, the payroll vote being an important nucleus which can always be relied on.

Work Daily for "The Daily!"

Rodzianko Dies Forgotten.

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia.—The day ... nin was being buried Michael V. ... Rodzianko, president of the last Russian Duma died. Rodzianko, born in 1859, took part in the March revolution.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Jury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

Capellini, Broken Progressive Reed Leans Against Reactionary Lewis

(Special to The Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (By Mail).—When Rinaldo Capellini, president of District 1, United Mine Workers of America, came to bat for the administration against the radical element at the convention, a deep feeling of disgust swept thru the sophisticated portion of the gathering, that portion that understands the art of changing progressives into reactionary henchmen.

Capellini is not an intellectual, neither is he a thug. At least not in appearance. His English is by no means perfect, but he has a good voice and can appeal to the emotions of his hearers very effectively. He is not a strong man, but he has an emotional appeal, and his empty sleeve lends pathos to his words. He reminds one somewhat of Michael Davitt, the great Irish Land Leaguer, in this respect. Of course Davitt was not a renegade. Capellini is.

Nobody doubts but that the young Italian mine leader was won over by arguments other than those that appeal to the intellect. But there is a difference of opinion among those that knew him when he cherished a book full of newspapers clippings containing attacks on him by John L. Lewis and the mine owners' for his activities in behalf of Alex Howat and the radicals in power. Some believe he was at that time a sincere progressive. Others believe that he was only catering to the progressives and once having gained office that he felt safe to dispense with his radical camouflage.

Capellini was the possessor of three automobiles and well furnished home before he was elected as president of District One. He was given the automobiles by the miners who looked up to him as a sincere and honest leader.

Capellini Outdoes Brennan

His opponent, William Brennan was considered a reactionary but it is safe to say that Brennan could not deliver a more vicious tirade against the progressive elements in the miners union than Capellini did last week.

When Capellini "wined and dined" the Communists in his district, he was under no illusions as to what they stood for. They told him what they stood for and nobody talked more vigorously than he did for progressive and radical measures, the program that he spurns today. What has happened in the meantime to account for the right-about-face?

Those who claim that Capellini was always a reactionary in disguise, point to the fact that he had his headquarters in Mulligan's barroom, his several automobiles and his comparative affluence. But merely meeting his friends in a saloon would not convict him of playing double in spite of John L. Lewis's objection to having anything to do with a bartender, other than a manufacturer, a mate business in accordance with the rules of the Bartender's' Union.

Something Happens Behind Scenes

The writer was informed by those who were acquainted with him after his election that he held to his convictions such as they were until the meeting which took place in Scranton, which among other matters decided the matter of the legality of his election as president of District 1, against his opponent William Brennan, conservative.

Something happened behind the scenes there that must have made a very strong impression on Mr. Capellini. Our readers may remember that at the beginning of that session Hallsboro Hoban, of Scranton, took the platform and flayed the radicals and eulogised Mussolini and the Italian Fascisti. Capellini after some difficulty took the platform and told the bishop where to get off at and denounced the Fascisti as enemies of the labor movement. John L. Lewis had not then arrived.

His Voice of Protest Stilled

When Mr. Lewis appeared and worked up the miners into a frenzy against the radicals that almost resulted in the murder of Joe Manley, Alex McCarthy and his wife, perhaps Capellini felt that he was up against a buzzsaw.

He did not raise a voice in protest against the murderous attack on people he had entertained as guests in his home, but allowed the mad fury created by Lewis to spend itself when he could with a few words have stopped the disgraceful scene.

Mr. Harris considered Capellini's election as president of District 1. Capellini was appointed a member of the scale committee of the anthracite region. Ever since he has been sending men back to work when they went on strike in the usual "regular" manner. His conversion to the "safe sane and conservative" policy is complete.

How long will he be able to hold his strength with those who elected him? So long as he can do that he will find room in the Lewis machine. But the general opinion is that his political career as leader in District 1, will be as short lived as his career as a radical.

Jewish Comrades In N. Y. Lead Fight for the Foreign-Born

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—The Jewish Federation of the Workers' Party in New York City has sent out a call inviting the United Hebrew Trades to take part in common action to combat the repressive laws being planned against immigrants. A similar invitation had already been sent to the central committee of the right and left Poale Zion and to the Jewish Socialist Federation.

A provisional committee will direct the fight of the Jewish laboring masses for the protection of the foreign born against repressive measures. In this provisional committee there will be representatives of locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the bakers, painters, carpenters and many other unions, and also representatives of the Workmen's Circle and of political labor organizations.

A series of big protest meetings are being planned to take place in all parts of the city. A special leaflet has been issued by the Jewish Federation as a part of the campaign against the exception laws which are being planned.

Dick Trails Dick Thru Vice Dens of Old New York

NEW YORK.—Police Commissioner Richard Enright doesn't trust his own dicks, so he is using two special and very secret squads of detectives to watch the others. Just now the men who shadow the shadowers are on the trail of the vice and liquor battalion, known as the reorganized Special Service Division.

It seems that chastity and sobriety is not the invariable rule among the dicks whose duty it is to keep New York pure and sober, and some there be who prefer dalliance in the houses of sin to the cold water of the police patrol wagons with arrested ladies of easy virtues and handcuffed bootleggers. So Enright is following the motto of "set a dick to catch a dick."

But who will shadow the shadowers of the shadowers."

Mexican Fascisti Suffer Heavy Rout as Esperanza Falls

MEXICO CITY.—A rear guard action was fought today between Fascisti retreating from Esperanza and federal troops who scored an important victory in the capture of that city yesterday.

Bells were rung here and sirens blew when word came that Esperanza had fallen a. 2 p. m. Monday. The counter-revolutionists were driven in the direction of Boca del Monte.

Two thousand workers met at the Ideal theater, listened to patriotic speeches and then paraded the streets of the capital. Street cars bore banners, "Death to Traitors."

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week," the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Jury Libedinsky. It will start soon.

COMPERS WILL BREAK LANCE ON SOVIET SHIELD

Invites Himself Before Reopened Hearings

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON. — With the hope of turning the tide against the sentiment for Russian recognition, Samuel Gompers, conservative leader of the American Federation of Labor, has called upon Senator Borah for permission to testify before the committee investigating evidence of Russian propaganda in this country. The committee opens its hearing today or tomorrow.

Gompers asks that several of his associates appear with him. These may include James Duncan, vice president of the federation, Matthew Woll, chief spokesman for Gompers and Chester Wright, renegade Socialist and chief engineer of the Gompers' red-baited publicity.

The A. F. of L. hierarchy will maintain that their organization, as now constituted, is the strongest bulwark of existing social institutions in the United States, and that recognition of Russia will threaten the dominance of conservative labor policy in this country. At the Portland convention of the Federation, Matthew Woll declared that recognition would assist such movements as that represented by William F. Dunne, who had just been unseated.

Duncan is the "Russian expert" of the official family of the federation. He was a member of the Elihu Root mission to Russia in 1917 and enjoyed the confidence of the leaders of the provisional government. He also was chosen by his colleagues to speak before the Petrograd Soviet. His subject was the "Union Labor" and he spoke for an hour and a half on this safe and sane theme to the astonishment of the delegates of the Soviet, who had just overthrown czarism and capitalism.

Represent Civic Federation

Behind the Gompers' forces lurks the American Civic Federation, arch foe of Russian recognition.

Senator Borah is not enthusiastic about the continuance of the hearings, being more interested in bringing the subject of Soviet recognition direct before congress, but he has consented to give the state department and its friends another opportunity to present some of the evidence that they have failed to adduce so far.

Friends of Russian recognition will get the floor and be given an opportunity to reply to the charges that have been made against them.

Party Spokesmen May Appear

The Workers Party expects to have the opportunity to nail the lies against Soviet Russia and Communists made when the senate subcommittee resumes its hearings on the recognition of Soviet Russia. Senator Borah, after a visit from C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the party and Jay Lovestone, said he would take up their request to appear before the committee with his colleagues and expected quick action. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, is expected to send Ellis Searles, author of his anti-red publicity, as a pinch hitter for the reactionary forces. Lewis's original intention, it is learned, may be given up as the result of the strength of the labor and progressive forces at the miners' convention.

It was Senator Borah's intention to adjourn the hearings permanently and throw the whole case before the senate but demands of witnesses to appear have caused reconsideration. Borah feels that Secretary Hughes has made no case as yet, but he will continue the hearings till opportunities to present evidence have been exhausted.

N. Y. Unions Will Raise $10,000 for German Relief

NEW YORK.—The conference for the relief of German workers, called by local New York Friends of Soviet Russia and of Workers' Germany was a huge success. Two hundred and fifty delegates, representing labor unions, fraternal organizations and working class political organizations, pledged themselves to raise $10,000 for German relief. Already $3,000 has been raised and an additional $900 was pledged at the last conference meeting. A new executive committee of seventeen members, all of them hard workers, was elected. The New York branch of the F. S. R. and W. G. is all set for a hard winter's work.

The Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany national office in Chicago has just received a cable report of the recent meeting of the International Workers Relief organization, which was held in London. The Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany is the American branch of the International Workers' Relief.

At the London meeting 210 delegates from all over the world laid plans for carrying on German relief. The parliamentary committee of the British Labor Party was represented at the conference. The conference pledged the entire resources of the International Workers' Relief, which did such fine work during the Russian famine, to the work of relieving hunger in Germany this winter.

Satisfied With the Daily.

To The DAILY WORKER: I am very well satisfied with The DAILY WORKER so far. The paper as a whole has been surprisingly lively and appealing.—George Halonen, Superior, Wis.

Children of New York's Poor Are Victims of Sewer Rats

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—Many cases of New York's tenement children are being attacked by rats, and the rats are becoming so bold that they have even invaded the cradle in search of food, it was revealed by the Health Department.

The latest victims of rats were Lucia Adamo, 40 years old, and his 11 year old son, members of the Quattrocchi family.

PREACHERS FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH IN K. C. PULPITS

Insist on Right to Call Courts Crooked

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Ministers of Kansas City united today to battle against efforts of courts to curb free speech in the pulpits."

Practically every minister in the city came to the support of Rev. Burris Waters, pastor of the Budd Park Christian Church who, after attacking delays and other "loose" methods of courts in dealing with criminals, was hailed before Thad B. Landon, circuit judge, and severely reprimanded for criticising the courts.

Judge Landon demanded Rev. Waters prove his statements that "juries are fixed," and then told the minister that encouragement of criminal classes comes, not from laxness in court methods, but from violation of laws by church members. He charged many of Rev. Waters' congregation were breaking the prohibition law.

Rev. Waters characterized Judge Landon's efforts to curb his speech was a "reversion to the ancient days of oppression when the prophets were banished, tortured and imprisoned because of their criticism of civil and political evils."

"If the time ever comes when any man is denied the right to discuss the conduct of courts, then freedom will have ceased," Rev. Waters told his congregation.

A score of other ministers delivered sermons Sunday on the incident, all backing Rev. Waters' statements.

Judge Landon refused to make any answer to the ministers today and indicated the incident was closed as far as he is concerned.

What's This? The LaFollette Crowd Remembers Farmers!

WASHINGTON.—The La Follette group in the senate today appealed to American farmers to show constructive interest in measures pending before congress by their relief.

In a manifesto addressed to "farmers of the Northwest," nine progressive senators declared that relief is largely on farm relief matters without guidance from the farmers themselves.

They called on the farmers to hold old time precinct meetings in their localities, adopting resolutions stating clearly what kind of relief they desire, sign and forward them to Washington.

Senators who signed the manifesto were La Follette, Wisconsin; Ladd and Frazier, North Dakota; Brookhart, Iowa; Howell, Nebraska; Johnson and Shipstead, Minnesota; Wheeler, Montana and Dill, Washington.

General Strike Is Threatened in Argentina Friday

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUENOS AIRES.—All Argentina may be tied up by a general strike Friday morning, involving railway workers, dockers and seamen, building tradesmen, chauffeurs, retail clerks, newspaper compositors and miscellaneous crafts.

The labor unions declare they will walk out if the government attempts to put into effect the new pension law under which the workers will be assessed 9 per cent of their wages the first year and 5 per cent thereafter.

February 1 is the last day for putting into effect the new law and if the government yields to the strike threat and fails to institute the pension scheme by that date the law is automatically dead.

Magnus' Curb Is Decked by Eleven Cars of Old Crowd

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Eleven limousines were standing at one time, one day, in front of Senator Magnus Johnson's little house in the suburb of Tacoma Park, here, while wives of the standpat senators and cabinet members made calls. The rule until now—when the administration needs to get support from the progressives at any price—has been that wives of new members must call first on the wives of the old crowd.

The use of the White House car, offered to Mrs. Johnson, was declined.

Down With Enemy's Press

To the DAILY WORKER: The birth of the DAILY WORKER testifies a new era in the labor movement history of America.

The great emancipator opens a large passage toward the sun of the future. All unite with the DAILY WORKER! Down with the capitalist press!—Silvia Monaco, Buffalo, N. Y.

STEEL WORKERS RESISTING DRIVE ON FOREIGN-BORN

Pittsburgh Meeting on March 9th

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Workers of Pittsburgh and the surrounding steel and coal areas will stage a monster demonstration March 9 for the protection of foreign-born workers. Many labor organizations, the Workers Party and the Defense Council, will participate in the preparations for the meeting. The steel workers and coal miners of this district are much interested in laws Congress is contemplating against the foreign-born workers.

Congressman Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York will be one of the speakers at this meeting. Mr. LaGuardia has been very active in the fight made by progressives and insurgents for the liberalization of the reactionary rules governing the House. Colonel LaGuardia has also consistently fought all restrictive immigration legislation and has incurred the enmity of many of the Old Guard reactionaries in his party.

This meeting of March 9th will be one of the many meetings and activities arranged for by the Workers Party and the labor organizations cooperating with it in the fight for the protection of foreign-born workers.

Ford Won't Go to Washington.

WASHINGTON.—Henry Ford today flatly refused to appear before the house military affairs committee to explain his bid for Muscle Shoals.

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3. Carl Hessler, managing editor, The Federated Press
4. Paul Blanshard, field secretary, League for Industrial Democracy.
5. Robert Morse Lovett, editorial board, The New Republic and member, Federated Press League.

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A LETTER TO AMERICAN WORKINGMEN

By NICOLAI LENIN

(This was the first direct word that came to the American people from Nicolai Lenin after he became the recognized leader of the proletarian revolt. Early efforts to get it past the censorship lines evidently failed. It arrived in this country in August of 1918.)

Moscow, August 20, 1918.

COMRADES: A Russian Bolshevik has participated in the revolutionary movement for many years already. During all this time, however, I found no opportunity to write a letter to you. Now I am grasping this opportunity joyfully, for I want to speak to you about Russia, as far as it concerns the attitude of American imperialism toward Russia.

[illegible] Deported at Brest-Litovsk [illegible] the Anglo-French and American governments accepted the Soviet government's proposal to [illegible] Prinkipo Islands, Russian [illegible] were promised equality [illegible] were forced upon Soviet Russia. [illegible] Soviet government [illegible] Russia [illegible] Western [illegible] more daring in [illegible] Soviet government [illegible] peace negotiations [illegible] a free hand to [illegible] Russian people. It lay [illegible] of the Allied countries [illegible] negotiations [illegible] of a government [illegible] sent to throw [illegible] the Russo-German [illegible] the whole world, [illegible] they may live, [illegible] with [illegible] Russian people [illegible] in the Eighteenth and the civil war in the Nineteenth Century. Industry and commerce in 1870 were in a [illegible] worse condition than in 1920. But where can you find an American so pedantic, so absolutely idiotic as to deny the revolutionary and progressive significance of the American civil war in 1860-1865?

The representatives of the bourgeoisie understand very well that the overthrow of slavery was well worth the five years of civil war, the depth of destruction, devastation and terror, that were its accompaniment. But these same gentlemen and the reform socialists, who have allowed themselves to be swayed by the bourgeoisie and tremble at the thought of a revolution, cannot, nay, will not, see the necessity and righteousness of a civil war in Russia, the it is facing a far greater task, the work of abolishing capitalist wage-slavery and overthrowing the rule of the bourgeoisie.

Bourgeoisie Used Terror

We are accused of having brought devastation upon Russia. Who is it that makes these accusations? The brain-bearers of the bourgeoisie, of that same bourgeoisie that almost completely destroyed the culture of Europe that has dragged the whole continent back to barbarism, that has brought hunger and destruction to the world. This bourgeoisie now demands that we find a different basis for our revolution than that of destruction, that we shall not build it up upon the ruins of war, with human beings degraded and brutalized by years of warfare. O, the inhuman hypocrisy of this bourgeoisie! Its servants charge us with the use of terroristic methods. . . . Have the British forgotten their 1649, the French, their 1793? Terror was just and justified when it was employed by the bourgeoisie for its own purposes against feudal domination. But terror becomes criminal when working men and poverty stricken peasants dare to use it against the bourgeoisie. Terror was just and justified when it was used to put one exploiting minority in the place of another. But terror becomes horrible and criminal when it is used to abolish all exploiting minorities, when it is employed in the cause of the actual majority, in the cause of the proletariat and the peasantry, in the cause of the working class and the poor peasantry.

Mass Slaughter in World War

The bourgeoisie of international imperialism has succeeded in slaughtering 10 millions, in crippling 20 millions in its war. Should our war, the war of the oppressed and the exploited, against oppressors and exploiters cost a half or a whole million victims in all countries, the bourgeoisie would still maintain that the victims of the world war died a righteous death, that those of the civil war were sacrificed for a criminal cause.

But the proletariat, even now, in the midst of the horrors of war, is learning the great truth that all revolutions teach, the truth that has been handed down to us by our great teachers, the founders of modern Socialism. From them we have learned that a successful revolution is inconceivable unless it breaks the resistance of the exploiting class. When the workers and the laboring peasants took hold of the powers of state, it became our duty to quell the resistance of the exploiting class. We are proud that we have done it, that we are doing it. We only regret that we did not do it at the beginning, with sufficient firmness and decision.

Force Must Be Met With Force

We realize that the mad resistance of the bourgeoisie against the socialist revolution in all countries is unavoidable. We know too, that with the development of this revolution, this resistance and revolt in the proletariat will break down this resistance and in the course of its struggle against the bourgeoisie the proletariat will finally become ripe for victory and power.

Let the corrupt bourgeois press trumpet forth its lies that is made by our revolution out into the world. We are not afraid of our mistakes. The revolution has been exploited and foully held down by the clutches of want, of ignorance and degradation for centuries should conduct its revolution without mistakes. The dead body of bourgeois society cannot simply be put into a coffin and buried. It rots in our midst, poisons the air we breathe, pollutes our lives, clings to the new, the fresh, the living with a thousand threads and tentfolds of old customs, of death and decay.

We Learn By Mistakes

But for every hundred of our mistakes that are heralded into the world by the bourgeoisie and its sycophants, there are ten thousand great deeds of heroism, greater and more heroic because they seem so simple and unpretentious, because they take place in the every-day life of the factory districts or in secluded villages, because they are the deeds of people who are not in the habit of proclaiming their every success to the world, who have no opportunity to do so.

But even if the contary were true —I know, of course, that this is not so—but even if we had committed 10,000 mistakes to *every* 100 wise and righteous deeds, yes, even then our revolution would be great and invincible. And it will go down in the history of the world as triumphant. For the first time in the history of the world not the minority, not alone the rich and the educated, but the real masses, the huge majority of the working class itself, are building up a new world, are settling the most difficult questions of social organization out of their own experience.

Every mistake that is made in this work, in this honestly conscientious co-operation of ten million plain workingmen and peasants in the recreation of their entire lives—every such mistake is worth thousands and millions of "faultless" successes of the exploiting minority in outwitting and taking advantage of the laboring masses. For only thru these mistakes can the workers and peasants learn to organize their new existence, to get along without the capitalist class. Only thus will they be able to blaze their way thru thousands of hindrances to victorious socialism.

Mistakes are being made by our workmen in their revolutionary activity, which in a few short months, have placed practically all of the larger factories and works under state ownership, and are now learning, day to day, under the greatest difficulties, to conduct the management of entire industries, to reorganize industries already organized, to overcome the deadly resistance of laziness and middle class reaction and egotism. Stone upon stone they are building the foundation for a new social community, the self-discipline of labor, the new rule of the labor organizations of the working class over their members.

Pioneer Work

Mistakes are being made in their revolutionary activity by the Soviets which were first created in 1905 by the gigantic upheaval of the masses. The Workmens' and Peasants' Soviets are a new type of state, a new highest form of democracy, a particular form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, a mode of conducting the business of the state without the bourgeoisie and against the bourgeoisie. For the first time democracy is placed at the service of the masses, of the workers, and ceases to be democracy for the rich.

Hollowness of Bourgeois Democracy

While the old bourgeois democratic constitutions, for instance, proclaimed formal equality and the right of free assemblage, the constitution of the Soviet Republic repediates the hypocrisy of a formal equality of all human beings. When the bourgeois republicans overturned feudal thrones, they did not recognize the rules of formal equality of monarchists. Since we here are concerned with the task of overthrowing the bourgeoisie, only fools or traitors will insist on the formal equality of the bourgeoisie. The right of free assemblage is not worth an iota to the workers and the peasant when all better meeting places are in the hands of the bourgeoisie. Our Soviets have taken over all usable buildings in the cities and towns out of the hands of the rich and have placed them at the disposal of the workmen and peasants for meeting and organization purposes. That is how our right of assemblage looks—for the workers. That is the meaning and content of our Soviet, of our socialist constitution.

And for this reason we are firmly convinced that the Soviet Republic, whatever misfortune may still lie in store for it, is unconquerable.

It is unconquerable because every blow that comes from the lowers of madly raging imperialism, every new attack by the international bourgeoisie will bring new, and hitherto unaffected strata of working men and peasants into the fight, will educate them at the cost of the greatest sacrifice, making them hard as steel, awakening new heroism in the masses.

International Revolution Delayed

We know that it may take a long time before help can come from you, comrades, American Workingmen, for the development of the revolution in the different countries proceeds along various paths, with varying rapidity (how should it be otherwise!). We know full well that the outbreak of the European proletarian revolution may take many weeks to come, quickly as it is ripening in these days. We are counting on the inevitability of the international revolution. But that does not mean that we count upon its coming at some definite, nearby date. We have experienced two great revolutions in our own country, that of 1905 and that of 1917, and we know that revolutions can come neither at a word of command nor according to prearranged plans. We know that circumstances alone have pushed us, the proletariat of Russia, forward, that we have reached this new stage in the social life of the world not because of our superiority but because of the peculiarly reactionary character of Russia. But until the outbreak of the international revolution, revolutions in individual countries may still meet with a number of serious setbacks and overthrows.

Soviet Russia Invincible

And yet we are certain that we are invincible, for humanity will not emerge from this imperialistic massacre broken in spirit, it will triumph. Ours was the first coming to break the chains of imperialistic warfare. We broke them with the greatest sacrifice, but they are broken. We stand outside of imperialistic duties and considerations, we have raised the banner of the fight for the complete overthrow of imperialism for the world.

We are in a beleaguered fortress, so long as no other international socialist revolution comes to our assistance with its armies. But these armies exist, they are stronger than ours, they grow, they strive, they become more invincible the longer imperialism with its brutalities continues. Workingmen the world over are breaking with their betrayers, with their Gompers and their Scheidemanns. Inevitably labor is approaching communistic Bolshevistic tactics, is preparing for the proletarian revolution that alone is capable of preserving culture and humanity from destruction. We are invincible. The proletarian Revolution is invincible.

THE FATHERLAND AND THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL

By NICOLAI LENIN

(Lenin wrote this article on Nov. 1, 1914. The idea of the Third International is expressed for the first time in this article.)

THE question of the fatherland—this is meant for the opportunists—cannot be considered properly while the concretely historical character of this war is ignored. This was is an imperialist war, that is, a war of the epoch of the most advanced form of capitalism, the epoch of the consummation and end of capitalism. The working class first has to "establish" itself within the national frame-work, says the Communist Manifesto, while pointing out at the same time the limits and conditions of our recognition of nationality and fatherland as the indispensable forms of the capitalist system as well as of the capitalist fatherland. The Opportunists distort this truth; and that which holds true for the epoch of capitalism's start, for the transfer to the epoch of the end of Capitalism. But Karl Marx speaks clearly and distinctly of this epoch, and of the tasks of the working class in the fight to destroy, not feudalism, but capitalism. He says: "The workers have no fatherland." It is clear enough why the Opportunists are afraid to recognize this truth of Socialism, or why they are afraid, for the most part, even to take it openly into account. The Socialist movement cannot be victorious within the old framework of the fatherland. It creates new, higher forms of human co-operation, for the justified needs and forward looking endeavors of the laboring masses of every nation-

TROTZKY'S MESSAGE

"With the light of Leninism in our hand, we shall find the true road, by collective thought and collective will."

Lenin

By SIMON FELSHIN

In the Children's Homes
The orphans are weeping
For their father, who is dead.
The men of the Red Army
Stand at attention.
The men of the Red Army
Who never bow their heads
Are bowed with grief.

I am standing in the snow,
I am there in Moscow.
We are eight abreast waiting
My heart is lying in the snow
Waiting to see Lenin.
I go by and look at his face,
It is the last time,
Our leader is lying dead

I know in Russia
Humble women are wailing.
Men are weeping.

I know in Russia
The peasants are grieving.
Because Ilyitch is dead.

In the whole world
There is mourning
In the homes of the poor
A rending cry arises from the lower depths.

The cautious ones in our midst say:
"We must make Lenin's retreats."
We reply:
"First make Lenin's advances."

Our enemies say:
"Lenin, the dictator."
Our answer is:
"Lenin, the leader."

The wiseacres say:
"It's all over with Russia."
But we answer:
"Leninism lives."

Lenin on De Leon

Told By ARTHUR RANSOME

LENIN said he had read in an English Socialist paper a comparison of his own theories with those of an American, Daniel Le Leon. He had then borrowed some of De Leon's pamphlets from Reinstein (who belonged to the party which De Leon founded in America), read them for the first time, and was amazed to see how far and how early De Leon had pursued the same train of thought as the Russian. His theory that reprsentation should be by industries, not by areas, was already the germ of the Soviet system. He remembered seeing De Leon at an International Congress. De Leon made no impression at all, a gray old man, quite unable to speak to such an audience, but evidently a much bigger man than he looked, since his pamphlets were written before the experience of the Russian Revolution of 1905. Some days afterwards I noticed that Lenin had introduced a few phrases of De Leon, as if to do honor to his memory, into the draft of the new programme of the Communist Party.

THE LIGHT OF LENINISM

the destiny of European culture. If there are not a series of successful revolutions, the war will be followed by other wars—the myth of the "last war" is a fist, injurious fairy-tale, a opium "mystery." Today or tomorrow, after the present war if not during it—in this war or the next year, the proletarian banner of civil war will rally, not only hundreds of thousands of class-conscious workers, but also millions of semi proletarians and petty bourgeois at present misled by chauvinism, who are not only terrified and disgusted by the frightfulness of war but are being taught, enlightened, awakened, organized, steeled; and they will be prepared for war against the capitalist class of their "own" country as well as of "foreign" countries.

The Second International is dead, vanquished by Opportunism. Down with Opportunism and long live a Second International purified of "deserters" as well as of Opportunism!

The Second International has done its share of useful work of preparation in organizing the proletarian masses during the long "period of peace," during the cruelest of days, of enslavement and the most rapid capitalist advance in the third part of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century. Upon the Third International devolves the task of organizing the forces of the working class for the revolutionary onslaught against the capitalist government; for civil war against the capitalist class of all countries, to secure political power and the victory of Socialism!

LENIN THE REALIST - - -

By KARL RADEK

LIKE everything else in nature, Lenin was born, has developed, has grown. When Vladimir Ilyitch once reviewing, after glancing through a collection of his articles written in the year 1908, which had just been published, my smile aroused his interest and he examined with a laugh: "It is very interesting to read what foolish fellows we were!" But I do not intend to measure the stature of Lenin, shall at the age of 19, 30, or 40, with the shall of that man who governs over the one-sixth part of the earth's surface as Chairman of the Council of Peoples' Commissaries. Here it is not a question of Lenin as a human being, human being P. Axelrod, one of the fathers of Russian Social-Democracy, who knew Lenin from the beginning of his activity, once said to me: "I feel at times," he said, "as if I were looking at a chess player who is playing against himself. Lenin is the master of the Russian revolution. Not only was he an organizer and the inspirer of the revolution, but he knew what he had to do and how it was to be done. He was constantly thinking about the next step, and when he had taken it, he was not satisfied, but was already thinking about the next one. He was not content with the fact that he had led the party to victory, but was already thinking about how to make use of this victory for the next step, and then for that to follow. He was not satisfied

DRAG OUT BODIES OF DEAD MINERS; PROBE DEMANDED

Rescuers Fight Way Thru Gas and Water

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BRANKTOWN, Pa.—Groping thru gas filled corridors with the water reaching about the boots, rescuers are digging out one by one the bodies of the victims of the blast explosion that took more than forty lives in the Barnes and Tucker Coal company.

Thirty-six bodies have already been brought to the surface and stretched out in an emergency morgue at Star Ford, near here. Recovery of the bodies has been delayed by the almost insurmountable difficulties in which they are working.

Four May Be Buried Alive.

Possibility that four other men are still entombed and alive is arousing the rescuers to the most determined efforts, tho they are exhausted by 12 hours of exhausting toil, broken by meager periods of rest.

Officials of the United Mine Workers, District No. 2, are demanding a probe of the disaster that will unearth all the facts of the gas conditions that snuffed out the lives of their 40 fellow workers. State mine inspectors are expected to start their inquiry today.

• • • •

Hold Inquest Today.

JOHNSTON CITY, Ill.—The coroner's inquest this morning into the causes of the deaths of the miners who lost their lives in the terrific gas explosion in the east mine of the Crerer-Clinch Coal company is eagerly awaited by the population of Williamson county.

Witnesses will be called to tell of gas conditions immediately preceding the disaster. It is charged by miners that mining laws have been ignored by the company in the past.

Men who escaped uninjured will appear in person at the inquest and depositions will be taken from survivors who are confined to their hospital cots by burns and the effect of the gas fumes.

Rescuers are still penetrating the shattered workings of the 280-foot level in the hope of recovering the bodies of six men still said to be missing.

Johnston City is wrapped in gloom over the awful disaster. Nearly every family is connected by ties of friendship, if not of blood, with the victims of the catastrophe.

West Frankfort Miner Killed.

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill.—Vernon Burton, 30, died in a hospital here, a few hours after he was caught under a fall of coal in mine Eighteen of the Industrial Coal company. He had a wife and one child.

Both Daugherty and Denby Are Due for the Discard

(Continued from Page One)

made against them are not yet sufficient for arousing indignation.

One resolution, however, has already been introduced, demanding the impeachment of Denby.

Senator Walsh is scheduled to take further direct action against Denby today.

As a consequence, Senator Caraway, for one, is prepared to turn the guns directly upon the White House. "Mr. Coolidge was the first vice-president to sit with the cabinet. Senator Walsh has called the senate's attention to the Fall letter of June 1923, in which the then secretary mentioned that the oil leases were discussed at cabinet meetings.

"Where was Mr. Coolidge while the cabinet was discussing the legality of the 'Teapot Dome lease'" Caraway intends to ask.

The investigating committee refused this morning to accept an invitation to go to Fall's house to question him.

Upon the suggestion of Senator Walsh, it was decided that physicians who have been attending Fall will appear before the committee tomorrow to give an opinion as to when Fall's health will permit him to appear.

Oil Dome Twins.

With the attack shifting from former Secretary of the Interior Fall to Mr. Coolidge and two members of his cabinet—Secretary of the Navy Denby and Attorney General Daugherty—there were indications that the administration was preparing to strike back at those critics who are trying to fasten responsibility on the Coolidge regime for what happened in the late President Harding's term.

Mr. Coolidge will not at present ask either Denby or Daugherty to resign, the White House intimated to the senate that he do so, it was stated at the White House, after the president had conferred for two hours with a group of senate leaders he summoned last night.

Washington's Greatest Sensation

By LAURENCE TODD.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—F. L. Doheny, confessing his unsecured "loan" of $100,000 to Secretary of the Interior Fall—given in cash and sent to Washington in a satchel carried by Doheny's son, at a time between the planning of the disposal of the naval oil lands and the making of the lease of the two California naval reserves to his concern—was the first of the major characters in the Teapot Dome scandal to face Senator Walsh's committee after the McLean and Roosevelt disclosures.

Doheny is a former mining prospector—weak and flabby of appearance, and given to protecting himself by boasting that he is "just an improvident, irresponsible, old-time prospector," of generous impulses and ready to lend a hundred thousand or a million of his ready money to an old-time friend like Fall. He chokes back a sob when he speaks of Fall's hard financial luck—"after he has tried all his life, like myself, to acquire money."

Committee Room Hounded.

Senators and congressmen and scores of newspaper correspondents crowd the committee room, listening for every word. Gavin McNab, lawyer to Doheny and "Iron Boss" of Democratic politics in California, sits beside him, hands trembling, waiting to put in a helpful word as to secret conferences in New Orleans with Fall, and as to proposals made in New Orleans that Doheny talk things over with Sinclair's lawyer, Zevely. Senator LaFollette, whose resolution led to the unmasking of this gigantic robbery of the public domain by Fall and his friends smiles quietly as he hears Doheny protest that the naval reserve lease was not considered by Doheny's manager to be "worth a nickel." Doheny testified a month ago that he ought to clean up $100,000,000 on the deal.

Doheny's Poor Memory.

Walsh gently asks Doheny why he sent $100,000 from New York to Washington in cash, and by his own son. Doheny cannot remember whether that was his own idea or Fall's. And about the date of the loan, with reference to the date of negotiating the lease.

Doheny began by saying that it was long before the lease, and his company knew nothing of the loan, and hence could not have been influenced by it, and that there was positively no relation between the two things.

Walsh reminds him of Admiral Robinson's testimony, showing that the whole scheme for getting rid of the naval oil reserves was decided upon in the council of the navy department at about this same time.

Spectators gain a sense of impending climax when Walsh asks Doheny whether he has conferred with any members of the senate committee since reaching town, and then demands the contents of a note which Senator Smoot has handed to Doheny. The note reads: "I want to see you in my room." Smoot laughs uneasily.

Suspect Daugherty.

Senators whisper back and forth. They remember that Walsh has told the senate that Attorney General Daugherty is "under suspicion" in this case, and that Walsh has not said that Daugherty is the only suspect. They smile when Doheny's offer to return his oil lease is read by McNab. The thing is hung on a proviso that a special commission to be named by the president shall first find that the lease was improperly secured—in other words, that the senate shall surrender the inquiry into the hands of the administration to which the suspect belongs. Daugherty is to be questioned with regard to his dropping of legal suits involving title to oil lands now held by Doheny.

Women's Minimum Wage Test Case.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The fate of the minimum wage for women in California may depend on a case now before the supreme court, involving the Golden Gate Canneries Co. of this city. The first victory of the controversy lies with the cannery, in a recent decision by Attorney General Webb of this state.

Should Be Success.

To THE DAILY WORKER: I think that THE DAILY WORKER is full of pep and it published the real stuff not the rot the capitalist papers print. There is no reason in the world why it should not make a great success.—Benjamin C. Chass, Pittsburgh, Pa.

British Actors Win Case.

LONDON.—Actors organized as the Joint Protection Committee of the Entertainment Industry, familiarly called the Actors' Association, won a victory in Justice Russell's court, when the judge upheld the right to induce theaters to break contracts with the plaintiff, the producer of a revue.

Syndicalism Jury Deadlocked.

UKIAH, Cal.—The jury in the criminal syndicalism trial of Oscar Erickson is deadlocked. The jury will probably be dismissed before long and a new trial ordered. No charge except membership in the I. W. W. was made against Erickson.

Turkey Goes Back to Liquor.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Without a dissenting vote, the Turkish assembly abandoned the nation's prohibition experiment, adopting Ismet Pasha's scheme for restoring state monopoly of liquor.

Men, Measures and Motions at the Coal Miners' Convention

The Fourth session was quite tame. Mr. Lewis was in the chair most of the time, and the effect on the audience was electrical. Everyone on the great stage was escorted from the stage and shook hands with a smile. Several delegates were seen taking notes. No doubt this will be considered of sufficient importance to report back to their local unions as an outstanding event.

Delegates to the convention acted in silence for one minute at the convention to express their sorrow for the victims of the mine blasts in Johnson City, Illinois and Shanktown, Pa. The miners are accustomed to such incidents, approximately ten lives being sacrificed daily to the greed of the coal barons who hesitate to apply the necessary precautions to guarantee safety.

It was learned today that the local union in Johnston, Ill., which had jurisdiction over the fatal mine, called the attention of the state mining inspector to the unsafe condition of the mine. No attention was paid to this request and many lives are now sacrificed for this criminal negligence.

On recommendation of the resolutions committee one thousand dollars was voted to the defense fund of the Tom Mooney Moulders Defense Committee.

Rena Mooney addressed the convention briefly and was given an ovation out of respect for the brave man who is behind the bars in Saint Quentin. It is a pardonable digression to say here, that the Mooney case is a standing indictment of the American labor movement. Had the reactionaries who control that movement taken any real interest in his case, the capitalist government of California would have been compelled to release him long ago. The radicals saved him from the gallows and organized whatever was done to bring his case before the public. Now, the labor lieutenants of capitalism from Gompers down, donate a thousand dollars occasionally for his defense, as a sop to public opinion.

It the labor leaders were half as interested in freeing Mooney as they are in crucifying workers who violate the "sacred contract" with the boss under exceptional conditions, Tom Mooney's friends would not be obliged to depend on the tender mercies of some hypocritical political faker who may happen to have the power of liberty or servitude over that gallant battler for the workers' right.

A long resolution favoring more playgrounds, another in favor of the Kelly Bill now before Congress in behalf of better conditions for postal clerks and a diluted resolution against injunctions finished the report of the resolutions committee.

A resolution demanding that membership in the miners' union be limited to miners' sons and those in unorganized territory was voted down. The wage scale committee is said not to be in agreement over the demands to be made on the operators when they meet in Florida next month. John L. Lewis is known to favor a long term contract with the present wage scale, while the six hour day is recognized as a matter of principle. If the 20 per cent wage increase is pressed at the outset it is considered merely as a counter to the silencing of the demand for the six hour day.

A resolution was passed urging the withdrawal of all troops from occupied Germany. The German workers were entitled to political and economic freedom, under capitalism of course.

The fight on the part of the administration forces to refuse Delegate Perkovits a seat at the convention revealed the capitalist psychology of these individuals. The chairman of the committee is from the north of England, and while the writer does not hold him personally responsible for his physiognomy, John Mossop, the individual referred to, bears a striking resemblance to the hale and hearty John Bull, whose picture appears on a certain brand of British cigarettes. A typical English squire, he never expressed the slightest concern, for the miners whose livelihoods were involved in the decision of his committee, but he fell backwards in his extreme consideration for the interests of the employers. And he did this without a trace of malice. Just a reactionary fossil whose mind has not taken on a new impression for half a century.

Nick Perkovitz hates the capitalist system with a hatred that is hell. And the feeling between himself and all the coal companies that ever had the pleasure of hiring his pick is mutual. There is no love lost between them. He feels toward a coal operator much the same as a cat feels toward a dirty little mouse.

Mossop Gets Confused

When asked a question involving the human side of the coal miners' work, Chairman Mossop appeared quite confused. He never thought of Perkovitz as a human being. To Mossop the militant coal miner was an animated attachment which was a necessary adjunct to the handle on a pick or something to hang a lamp on, so that enough energy could be brought to bear on the pick to produce coal, not to provide Perkovitz with food clothing and shelter but simply to fulfill the terms of the contract. Any other aspect of the case left Mossop as ill at ease as a seal on dry land.

Delegate Hindmarsh astounded him by asking if the credentials committee solicited any information outside of that provided by the defeated candidate for convention honors from the Dowell local. Mossop seemed to think this was insulting, positively so. What had information to do with the case any how? It was enough that Perkovitz is a

MINER MILITANTS ARE ORGANIZED FOR FIRST TIME

Foster Talks About the Big Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

movement in the end, regardless of minor victories the machine may win thru its payroll vote.

"The Indianapolis administration," continued the secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, "stands before the labor movement at this convention utterly bankrupt of all plans for the salvation of the union in the present desperate crisis. The only plans for the strengthening of the union thru organization of the stratigic open shop fields and closer cooperation with the rest of the labor movement came from the left wing opposition.

"Middle of the road progressives are strewn by the wayside," declared Foster. "Only the left wing is lined up in opposition to the reactionary administration.

S. P. Opposition Shattered.

"The left wing opposition is drawn from the rank-and-file delegates. All the office holders who might otherwise be sympathetic have been whipped into line by the machine. But the left wing has the machine so worried that they are the one subject of discussion.

Foster forecast the old Socialist Party opposition within the union and its lack of a definite program and he pointed out how this Socialist Party opposition had been shattered by the process of driving out the sincere ones and absorbing the others into the machine.

Big Sentiment for Howat.

"I was much impressed with the sentiment for Howat. There are so many delegates lined up for him that he may conquer his way back into the union in spite of John L. Lewis. Lewis is not so strongly entrenched as some radicals think. An organized progressive movement can clean out the international union and put thru its own policies. That is the big thing about this convention. The progressives are organized and they are on their way to victory. It may take time, but they have taken the initial steps necessary."

LENIN ABOUT MAC DONALD

"You cannot stop a revolution."

Altho Ramsay MacDonald will try to at the last minute. Strikes and Soviets. If these two habits once get hold, nothing will keep the workers from them. And Soviets, once started, must sooner or later come to supreme power."

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Report of the Central Executive Committee to the third National Convention held in Chicago, Dec. 30-31, 1923, and Jan 1-2, 1924

CONTENTS:

Introduction, by C. E. Ruthenberg
Report of the C. E. C.
Theses
Letter from Communist International
Statement by Chicago Delegation
Industrial report, by William Z. Foster
Minority resolution on Industrial report
Resolution on C. I.
American Imperialism, by Jay Lovestone
Resolutions
Recognition of Soviet Russia
Protection of Foreign-born workers
Language Press
Agricultural work
Shop Nuclei
Young Workers League
Class war prisoners
Negro question
Program for 1924
Amendements to Constitution
Report of Daily Worker Campaign, by J. J. Ballam

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Minneapolis Makes Good

The workmanlike manner in which the militant trade unionists of the Minneapolis labor movement dealt with the attempt of middle-class politicians to postpone the Farmer-Labor convention scheduled for St. Paul, May 30, and thereby create confusion in the ranks of the workers and farmers will bring joy to the heart of everyone who sincerely desires to see a national class party of workers and farmers getting its first fighting experience in the arena of the 1924 campaign.

The DAILY WORKER is out to build a solidly organized, class-conscious and well-disciplined Farmer-Labor party; it knows that the task is too big for it alone, and for the Workers Party of America whose official organ it is.

It therefore welcomes such able assistance in the movement to which it is committed as was rendered on last Monday evening by the militant trade union elements who, tho they may not see eye to eye with us on many things, are for the Communist policy of the united front against middle-class politicians, reactionary labor union officials and the capitalist system.

Our comrades in Minneapolis have reason to be proud of the efficient manner in which the offensive against the May 30 convention was halted.

The result of the attempt to postpone the May 30 convention has been to strengthen the movement in the Twin Cities, to bring closer all elements sincerely committed to a national class party and to prove to the LaFollettes, Shipsteads and Johnsons with considerable conclusiveness that leadership and skill in practical maneuvering are not solely in the possession of middle-class senators fortunate enough to be elected by workers and farmers.

We believe that the action of the Minneapolis meeting will do much to convince William Mahoney, editor of the Minnesota Labor Advocate, who broached the postponement proposition, that he has made a mistake and seriously under-estimated the strength of the sentiment for the convention which he was largely instrumental in calling in his home town for May 30.

The Monday night meeting was not only a victory for Minneapolis militants. It was also a victory for the national Farmer-Labor party movement.

A continuation of such efforts will make certain the consummation of the efforts for the formation of a national Farmer-Labor party in St. Paul, May 30.

The Den of Thieves

A New York judge waxed indignant in sentencing the head of one of the metropolitan bucketing firms. This wizard of finance was given a sentence of from six months to three years in the penitentiary. Judging from our experiences with such sentences on the sons of the wealthy, we are sure that this will be a maximum sentence of six months.

What was the crime of this "bucketeer"? In the judge's charge we find a rather interesting explanation. At one juncture the judge explained: "This man's firm operated bucket shops, and they were dens of thievery! Pitiable stories have been told me by customers, some of whom have been widows who lost all they had. I cannot overlook what has been going on in Wall Street. I believe the place is rotten to the core."

This is rather strange. We have always been told that Wall Street was the sanctum sanctorum of individual initiative, of capitalist success, of the greatest achievements of American enterprise. Why this complete right about face? When does success become sinister?

The trouble is just this: Rabiner got caught. If Rabiner had not been caught, his activities would not be sinister. The judge would not have said a word about the poor widows who were losing every cent in their efforts to reap to fruits of individual enterprise. If Mr. Rabiner had succeeded in escaping for a number of years longer, who knows what he might have been given the job of Secretary of United States Treasury. There is nothing that succeeds like success—especially in Wall Street.

Just as a helpful suggestion to members of what will go down in history as the "Teapot cabinet," we quote the following from one of George Ade's Fables in Slang:

"One time an investigating committee was about to Get Something On Him for Dallying with the Profiteers, but he Donned a Fresh White Tie and made a speech about Our Heroic Dead on a Hundred Battlefields and most everyone said that such a Thunderous Patriot could not possibly be a Crook."

"The World" Is a Liar

In a correspondent of the New York World, last December, visited Moscow, Petrograd and slandering the Soviet Republic.

The other day, writing up the hearings on Soviet Russia conducted by Borah's sub-committee, this correspondent allowed his imagination full play.

Quoting his story, appearing in The World of January 22nd, we read: Mamaev, Death Company Secretary Regarding Hughes's Secretary Hughes made known thru Hilton Young, Chief of the Eastern European Division, that confidential information upon which this attitude was based would be supplied the committee—but only in secret session. It was explained that otherwise the lives of the State Department's informants would be imperilled."

The question in dispute before the Senate Committee was whether the American Communists were being financed by the Third International. The State Department charged, but could not prove it. Borah demanded that the State Department make good its charge or withdraw it and cease spreading misinformation. The World correspondent was present thruout the whole tussle between the State Department witness and Senator Borah. It was a vital point in the proceedings. Every newspaper man was on the job to get a big story.

The next morning the writer showed The World's report to the Associated Press man and he was revolted by its outright lies. The DAILY WORKER correspondent then consulted the stenographer's official minutes on this point. We find on page 83 of the proceedings the following record of what actually was said: "Senator Borah: 'You state now that your fear is that the life of the party who conveyed you the information would be imperilled?'

"Kelley (State Department): 'No, sir; I state that there is certain information of which the sources cannot be disclosed that is available to the committee in executive session.' Senator Borah: 'Of course, the Committee may do as it pleases, but I do not want any secret information myself. You may proceed.'"

Here we have it. The World correspondent is just a plain liar. He was merely serving the capitalist owners of his job. This incident simply shows that the workers must have their own press, that the workers cannot trust even the most liberal of capitalists newspapers. The workers must have their own press to serve them as the capitalists have their press serving the employing class.

Gompers' Democracy

We are not going to recite all the anti-democratic acts of Mr. Sam Gompers. But the other night after the State Department fired its first gun against the movement for American recognition of Soviet Russia, Mr. Gompers and his agents held a "rousing rally" in the Capitol against the resumption of normal relations with the First Workers and Farmers Republic. At this meeting, addressed by a gentleman traveling under the rather modest name of Mr. Sensinoff, and posing as an advisor of the defunct Kerensky regime, there occurred an incident typifying the democracy Mr. Gompers and his ilk stand for.

After Mr. Sensinoff had delivered his weird tale of the horrors of Sovietism, a delegate to the Central Labor Union of Washington, Mr. Primoff, got up and requested that both sides be heard and that someone be invited to address the Central Labor Body on the other side of the Russian recognition case—in favor of Russian recognition. Forthwith, E. F. McGrady, one of Gompers' legislative advisors, and others, leaped to their feet in a mad attempt to stop the treasonable remarks of delegate Primoff. These aristocrats of the American labor movement, who have shed so many tears in behalf of the rights of freedom of speech and press for all pogrom hooligans and counter-revolutionists in Russia showed their hand.

They showed by their threat to have Primoff withdrawn as a delegate from one of the Federal Employes' Unions, that they believe in democracy only when it serves the interests of the exploiters and enemies of labor. Mr. Gompers' agents in putting the lid on delegate Primoff, exposed themselves completely as being advocates of capitalist democracy—of that fraudulent democracy under which the workers are exploited, their strikes are broken, the farmers are dispossessed, and the mass of people kept in subjection. Mr. Gompers and his friends in this meeting unmasked themselves as enemies of genuine democracy—working class democracy.

Resentful Renegades

All of the renegades, John Spargo among them, who ran to the shelter of capitalism when this country went into the world war, have been writing articles to show that Soviet Russia and the Communist Party of Russia have forsaken communism and gone back to capitalism.

Now that renewed efforts are being made to force recognition of Soviet Russia by the House of Morgan government of our fair land these same renegades are filling the capitalist press with articles showing that Soviet Russia has abolished private property in natural resources and want to have us do the same thing.

Traitors are hard to satisfy.

Now is the time for admirers of President Coolidge to dig up his articles on the menace of radicalism in our schools and colleges to prove that he could not have been connected in any discreditable manner with the theft of the naval oil reserves.

BALIEFF OFFERS OPTICAL MIRACLE ON GARRICK STAGE

Chauve-Souris Successor Has Many Surprises

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN

Balieff's second bill at the Chauve-Souris, in the last week at the Garrick theatre, is a series of surprises in stage setting. In spite of much that is new and the much talked of verbal scrambles of Mr. Balieff, the principal appeal of the show is to the eye, and the credit for these optical miracles must go to Soudekine, the stage designer. Sometimes he surprises us by his abnormities, and then again by the simplicity of his means.

In the sketch entitled "The Duke of Marlborough Goes to War," five priests chant many verses of a song, the melody of which is a glorified version of "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," and the action is carried on by a series of huge and grotesque painted silhouettes in the background.

One number, called "The Chinese Billikens," consists of a Chinese altar, around which are four red billikens, immovable, except for heads and wrists, sneezing rhythmically, while a glorious lady, in Louis XIV dress, who doesn't really belong in the picture at all, dances daintily.

The famous "Katinka" scene a color bomb explodes all over the stage, and somewhat the same effect is produced in the one called "The Barber of Seville." In this last, seven characters from the popular Italian opera sit in a sort of brilliantly colored semicircle. Their bodies are built into the scene, but the heads and arms are their own.

An example of Soudekine's simplicity is in the setting for a Danish dance. The stage holds only a huge silver plate, stood on edge, showing fishing boats painted in blue.

In a few places the show falls flat. These are the sentimental songs, which are a little better than the horrors perpetrated between pictures at our movie "palaces," relieved, perhaps, of some of their banality by the fact that one can not understand the language in which they are sung.

Balieff himself sometimes actually uses a word identifiable as English. His principal effect lies in the way he ends his sentences when one is expecting him to say more.

Musically, the climax of the second bill is in the gypsy scene. Some forty voices join in a great, roaring, bawling wild chorus, as the curtain falls.

British Rail Tie-Up Ends; Victory, Says J. Bromley

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON.—The new labor government cleared its first hurdle thru settlement of the national railway strike which was reached at 5 o'clock this morning after an all-night conference of railway mangers and union leaders.

Premier Ramsay MacDonald learned the news over the telephone before breakfast and left for Edinburg shortly afterwards on a private visit, obviously a greatly relieved man.

J. Bromley, leader of the striking locomotive engineers and firemen, said after the conference broke up:

"The terms reached were most satisfactory. The men will return to work immediately."

Another strike official said the service would be back to normal by night.

The strike lasted just eight days. The men went out on the night of the 20th, after negotations failed. The strike was timed to coincide with wage reductions announced by the national wage board, to which engineers and firemen objected.

The walkout affected some 70,000 men, traffic was tied up on some lines and ran disjointedly and spasmodically on others; there was some violence in Scotland but no casualties. Motor lorries and airplanes were used in great numbers to relieve the situation.

The Land for the Users!

U. of M. Students Show Value of Higher Education

MISSOULA, Mont. — Three University of Montana students today confessed that they framed the hold-up of the Missoula Postoffice, in which they obtained more than $30,000, it was announced by police. They are Robert A. Hetter, Boston; Robert Quackter, Butte, and Bernard A. Quesnell, Kalispell, Mont.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

3,000,000 Women at Work in U. S. and Mostly Poorly Paid

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Industrial poisons, social legislation, women workers and labor education were discussed by experts who addressed conventions of the Consumers' league conference here.

Speaking on the subject of dangers, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Harvard medical school, dwelt upon the primitive status of protection against industrial poisons in America. The frequency of lead poisoning is 15 times greater in America than in British potteries, she said. "Meanwhile," added Dr. Hamilton, "the use of dangerous substances in our industries is increasing."

Difficulties which confront the American worker, seeking compensation in case of illness or injury, were described by Mrs. Maud Swartz, National Women's Trade Union league. The worker does not know the law. Often, he does not even understand the language of the court. Mrs. Swartz concluded by indicating measures now being undertaken to aid foreign workers in legal and medical affairs.

Miss Mary Anderson, director, women's bureau, U. S. department of labor, reported 8,500,000 women at work in the United States, and more than 2,000,000 of these married. The speaker described women's situation in American industry as "the most monotonous and most poorly paid."

High Living Costs Hit France Hard; People Dissatisfied

PARIS.—The high cost of living has hit France with a vengeance. France is at the beginning of the same economic crisis thru which the little "neutral" countries had to pass right after the world war, and which Austria and Germany are still facing.

The best index to the dissatisfied temper of the people is the recent demonstration of the Paris policemen who were mercilessly clubbed down by the soldiery.

Following the police, the civil service and government employes of every description are now holding a series of protest meetings, in Paris, Lyons, Angers and many provincial towns. They are urgently clamoring for better pay to meet the rising cost of living.

French Legions Dominate Europe But Franc Drops

PARIS—France has taken the position formerly occupied by Germany in Europe. The legions of France are now superior in numbers and efficiency to the armed hosts of the Kaiser before the fatal August day in 1914, when the goose step of Wilhelm's army corps shook Europe.

In spite of a declining birth rate, France hopes to maintain her present military hegemony by military alliances all the way from Belgium in Western Europe to Poland in Eastern Europe.

The only fly in the French ointment just now is the Franc. It is falling steadily and while not yet a vaudeville joke like the mark its condition is serious enough to warrant calling in the financial doctors.

Courts for the Orgy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Injunction bill sought by the government to restrain the New York coffee and sugar exchange from speculative dealings in futures, which was refused by the federal court in New York, was also refused by the supreme court today.

In appealing to the supreme court, the attorney general charged that an "orgy of speculation in raw sugar from February to April, 1923 resulted in the artificial increase in the price of sugar from $3.56 to $5.97 per hundred pounds.

SWEET CHARITY

Cleveland has just finished its drive for $4,200,000.00 for the filling of its charity chest, to meet the needs of its destitute citizens for the coming year of 1923. The papers are full of stuff about the poor, and how the "big-hearted corporations" are donating thousands of dollars to relieve the suffering of these unfortunates.

Alongside of the story of the starving workers is the statement that the American Steel pays an extra dividend of 1.1-4 per cent on its stock.

This Bid Leads Ford.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A bill authorizing acceptance of the offer for Muscle Shoals made by the Alabama Power company and its associates, was introduced in the house today by Representative Hull, lowa, leading opponent of the bid for the project made by Henry Ford.

The Industries for the workers!

DETROIT, MICH.

READERS ATTENTION

NOTICE—A meeting of the members of the Workers Party in Detroit is called for Friday, Feb. 1st, at 8:00 P. M., in the House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave., for the purpose of making final arrangements to take care of the Lenin Memorial Meeting, which will be held in Arena Gardens, 5810 Woodward Ave., Sunday, Feb. 3rd, at 2:00 P. M. sharp. An overflow meeting is expected, and an efficient handling of the crowd will require a perfect organization. All Party members will therefore attend the Friday evening meeting to receive their assignment of work for Sunday afternoon.

Additional Facts Unearthed by Daily Worker Show Probe of Firetrap Mere White Wash

The report of the second day's work of the investigation from the board of education, the bureau of fire prevention and building commissioners' office gives further ground for the charge made by the DAILY WORKER that the inspection being carried on by these offices under the direction of the business manager of the board of education is a mere whitewash.

Mr. Daniel E. Burns, the business manager, said the report indicated that "There is nothing to be alarmed about. Nothing startling has been uncovered. All the schools visited by the inspectors passed the inspection all right."

The investigation is being carried on under Mr. Burns' personal direction. Inspectors from the bureau of fire prevention and the building commissioner's office have been assigned to work with an inspector from the engineer's office of the board of education. These three inspectors make their reports directly to Mr. Burns.

A week ago when the bureau of fire prevention made their yearly report to the Mayor they said that a list of public schools which are a menace to life would be sent him. In spite of the fact that two inspectors have been working on the preparation of the list for a week it is not yet ready. Is this list being held up until the board of education white washes itself?

New Architect Appointed

It will be recalled that the board of education appointed a new architect, who will have charge of the engineering department, and the department which handles the repair and remodeling of old school buildings. This appointment followed within a few days the statement of the chief engineer of the board that more than fifty public schools are unsafe and unfit for use.

Since the board of education appointed a new architect and given him control of the engineering department in order to have some one to stand between the public and the man who declared fifty or more school buildings unfit for use?

Visits Fallon School

One of the schools visited by the inspectors Monday was the Fallon school, at Wallace and Root Sts., in the district "behind the yards." The Fallon school has classes for crippled children and is not an ordinary school. Special attention has been paid there to the needs of crippled children. The fire inspectors found every thing "all right."

That they should find every thing "all right" is not surprising since the Fallon school has been devoting itself to these problems. Mr. Burns did not say what other schools were visited by the inspectors but did say that they found every thing "all right" in the schools they did visit.

Yesterday the DAILY WORKER investigator visited the Moseley school, 3724 Michigan Ave. and 24th St. In that school more than a thousand children are accomodated in 24 rooms in 882 seats. Twelve divisions of the school are on the double shift system. The first class attends from 8:00 a. m. to 12:15 and the second from 12:30 till 4:00 p. m.

Built in 1856

The school, a three story building, the original part of which was erected in 1856 does not have either fire escapes or a sprinkler system. The fire extinguishers are of the oldest style and few in number.

The pupils are mostly Negro children. The discipline seems to be very lax.

The stairs are of the winding narrow sort found in most of the older school buildings. There is nothing fire proof about the building. In many of the class rooms a low partition a few feet from the wall serves as a cloak room.

The assembly room is an ordinary class room. The chairs used are not fastened to the floor. The gymnasium is also an ordinary class room with very little gymnastic equipment.

There are classes for subnormal, anaemic and tubercular children. The classes for the tubercular children is an ordinary class room with army cots and in no way adapted for the special use to which it is put.

Lunch Room Inadequate.

The lunch room serves more than 250 children a day and is small and inadequate. The boys' toilet is in the basement and the equipment is of the oldest sort. The place is dark and dirty. Because the boys' play room in the basement is darker and dirtier on cold and wet days many of the boys hang around the toilet, using it as a play room.

Many of the younger children's class rooms are on the third floor. Since there is no fire escape this is especially dangerous. The principal, Leona Thorne, said that she could not see the good of fire escapes as many of the children would not know how to use them. She herself was not sure she could use one, she added.

In contrast to the building used as a school by the children of workers is the Standard Club, across Michigan Avenue. It is housed in a large stone building with fire escapes on four sides. It is equipped with elevators and a magnificent gymnasium that is used about a tenth as much as the school gym. In contrast to the facilities for the tubercular children the club has several sun parlors and a fine roof garden.

Club Furnishes Big Contrast.

Almost any one of the rooms in the club would make two of the school rooms. The school has 21 teachers, the club has nearly a hundred servants. The school has poor lights, the club is well lighted with windows and has the most modern system of indirect lighting.

The school ashes and garbage are piled up in the playground near one of the entrances. The club has its garbage taken from an alley in the rear, far away from the entrance where the members pass. The club has a fine library; the school has none.

The people who belong to the club are rich, the kids who go to the Moseley school are the kids of the workers.

DEFENSE COUNCIL TO TELL SENATE LIST OF OUTRAGES

Pennsylvania Facts to Go Before Committee

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Facts regarding the violation of constitutional rights of free speech by officers of various subdivisions of the United States government will be presented to the senate committee on education and labor of which Senator Borah is chairman.

After a conference with Andrew T. McNamara, president of District Council No. 6, of International Association of Machinists and chairman of the Labor Defense and Free Speech Council of Western Pennsylvania, and Fred H. Merrick, district organizer Workers Party in Pittsburgh, and Jay Lovestone, Senator Borah agreed to have the facts in the denial of civil liberties to Pittsburgh and McKeesport workers presented to his committee when it will open the hearings on his bill making the violation of civil liberties by an officer of the United States government punishable by a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment of ten years.

The Labor Defense and Free Speech Council of Western Pennsylvania, is now gathering all evidence regarding the violation of constitutional rights of the workers and is preparing to put its whole case before the senate committee as soon as it is called. In the meanwhile all defense efforts will be rendered with redoubled energies in the Pittsburgh district.

Work Daily for "The Daily I"

What Will They Do Now?

LINCOLN, Neb.—President A. Murphree of the University of Florida, William Jennings Bryan's candidate for president, does not agree with the commoner that principles of evolution should not be taught in institutions of learning, according to a letter received by Chancellor Avery of Nebraska university from four professors at the University of Florida.

The Land for the Users!

Welcome the Daily Worker Distributed at Public School

Members of the Young Workers League in co-operation with The DAILY WORKER, are distributing copies of The DAILY WORKER at various schools in Chicago. Sam Green, who is in charge of the work for the Y. W. L., reports that both the older children and the schools and their parents are very much interested in the articles on the schools.

In South Chicago, near the Thorp school, Green says the parents to whom he gave The DAILY WORKER praised its courage in exposing the school conditions and the point of view of the articles. Many of the people to whom Green gave the papers asked where they could get copies regularly so as to be able to follow the articles from day to day.

Send in Your News

The Daily Worker urges all members of the party to send in the news of their various sections. Every Party Branch should appoint its own correspondent and make him responsible for the news that ought to be sent in to The Daily Worker. The Party Page should be the livest page in The Daily Worker. Make it so.

Address all mail to the Editor. The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

THE DAILY WORKER RAISES THE STANDARD FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

THE DAILY WORKER

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Workers! Farmers! Demand:
The Labor Party
Amalgamation
Organization of Unorganized
The Land for the Users
The Industries for the Workers
Protection of the Foreign-Born
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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LEWIS LOSES CONTROL OF MINERS' CONVENTION

Big Auditorium Is Too Small For Lenin Meet

NICOLAI LENIN MEMORIAL IS HUGE AFFAIR

Every Hall in the Great Ashland Auditorium Filled

Chicago workers filled every hall in Ashland Auditorium last night, jammed the hallways, overflowed into the streets and in the monster Lenin memorial meeting, under the auspices of the Workers Party of America, showed that the death of the great leader and teacher of the working class, even the foreshadowed by many months of illness, has come as a shock to thousands of Chicago toilers.

The stage of the auditorium was a mass of red carnations, wreaths and streamers. They filled the platform and had to be moved so the Freiheit Singing Society, the interpretive dancer from the Studio Players and the speakers could appear.

Show Daily Worker.

Moving pictures of Lenin in action and a reproduction of the first page of the DAILY WORKER carrying the news of his death were shown. The great mass of spectators were of two minds. It wanted to applaud Lenin's picture and the new fighting daily paper of the workers but it felt that the solemnity of the occasion prohibited such a demonstration but as the speakers began to emphasize the message of Lenin and the Third International the audience threw off all restraint and shook the building with their manifestations of approval.

The Young Workers League was much in evidence. Its members took charge of the overflow meetings and sold the DAILY WORKER. Marty Abern, its secretary, delivered three speeches to as many meetings and during the hour it required for the great crowd to leave the building, the members of the League were taking applications of adults for the Workers Party and of girls and boys for their own organization.

International in Character.

The international character of the meeting was evident when Arne Swabeck, district organizer for the Workers Party, announced that speeches would be made in Russian and Italian as well as English. Following these speakers Marty Abern spoke for ten minutes on what Lenin had done for the young workers of the world.

Lovett Fort Whiteman paid a tribute to Lenin on behalf of the negro workers.

Robert Minor, editor of the Liberator, spoke of the love of Lenin for the children and of his interest in the workers problems. He was never too tired or busy, said Minor, to hear the views of workers, peasants and all the humble toilers of great Russia.

William F. Dunne, labor editor of the DAILY WORKER, spoke for ten minutes on the tasks of the Communist movement and the new burdens and responsibility placed upon it by the death of Nicolai Lenin, its teacher.

William Z. Foster spoke on Lenin as the thinker, man of action and strategist of the revolutionary movement. He stressed the point that

(Continued on page 4)

HE'S ON THE WAY

And They Can't Stop Him.

FORD SCRAPPED BY PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE'S PARTY

Support of Coolidge Gets Him the Axe

OMAHA, Neb. — Henry Ford's name will not be presented to the national convention of the Peoples' Progressive Party as a presidential candidate, delegates to the convention decided as the convention got under way this afternoon.

Ford's announcement that he favors President Coolidge in the forthcoming election, alienates him from the progressive movement and eliminates him as a presidential possibility, R. R. Pointer, Fort Dearborn, Mich., personal friend and booster of Ford, said.

The convention was primarily called for the purpose of nominating Ford.

Eighteen delegates, representing as many states, were in their seats when Temporary Chairman Roy Harrop, Omaha, called the meeting to order.

Resolutions denouncing the federal reserve system and the Teapot Dome scandals were presented and passed unanimously.

Dirty Work In Secret.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. — The house military affairs committee went into executive session today to decide upon a report to the house on the disposition of Muscle Shoals.

CAPELLINI DISOWNED BY DELEGATES FROM HIS OWN DISTRICT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Rinaldo Capellini, president of District 1, was repudiated by delegates from his own district yesterday, because of his support of the Lewis machine, when Alex Campbell, a delegate from Capellini's own local, voted against the machine on roll-call as did delegates from Pittston, Pa., hitherto regarded as a Capellini stronghold.

Obregon Forces Defeat Troops of De La Huerta

TAMPICO.—De la Huerta fascisti were beaten off after a desperate attempt to capture the Los Naranjo oil fields which were the objective, General Emiliano Menachs was left on the field among the dead.

Wholesale arrests of fascist sympathizers are being made by the Obregon government. Harry G. Rush, a prominent German resident, was among the men arrested.

* * * *

March on Vera Cruz.

MEXICO CITY.—Orizaba's army has been captured by Obregon's forces and the federal troops are continuing their victorious march towards Vera Cruz, the capital of de la Huerta.

Standard and British oil interests are watching the campaign with intense interest for on its outcome depend their plans. De la Huerta is believed to have sympathy of British and European interests, and should he win the Standard would have to undertake negotiations with him.

Wallace Plan Boosts Living Costs.

WASHINGTON. — Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, testifying before the senate committee on agriculture in favor of the "Wallace plan" of relief for the bankrupt farming industry—otherwise known as the McNary-Haugen bill, admitted that the measure, if adopted, would probably result in a further increase in the cost of living.

Operations Halted by Fire.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30. — Fire broke out in Johns Hopkins hospital today, spreading so rapidly that two doctors about to operate on two patients were forced to move them thru a window.

Don't be a "Yes, Bel," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

ILLINOIS MINERS WILL MOURN FOR LENIN SUNDAY

Many Towns Will Hold Memorial Meetings

Lenin Memorial meetings in Missouri, Iowa and thru the great mining fields of southern Illinois will bring out many thousands of mourners for their beloved comrade who lies under the Kremlin walls.

One of the meetings will be held in Johnston City, Ill., which lies under the crushing sorrow of the great mine disaster but where the miners insist on doing honor to Lenin.

The meetings are arranged by District No. 10 of the Workers Party and are enlisting the co-operation of labor and community organizations. They will form the greatest series of mass demonstrations this tri-state district has seen for a long time.

Sunday evening at eight o'clock, Musicians' Hall, at 3535 Pine street, St. Louis, will be crowded, with John J. Ballam, speaking. Ballam will speak at 10 a. m. the same day at Madison, Ill., at Sakes Hall, and at 2 p. m. at Belleville, Ill.

The other meetings are as follows: Ziegler, Ill., Lithuanian Hall, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 2 p. m., Max Schactman, speaking.

Christopher, Ill., Miners' Hall, Sunday, Feb. 3, 7 p. m.

Collinsville, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 3, at 7 p. m., local speakers.

Johnston City, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 3, at 7 p. m., local speakers.

Kansas City, Mo., Fraternal Hall, Sunday, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m., Earl R. Browder, speaker.

Sioux City, Iowa, Labor Lyceum, Feb. 3, at 8 p. m., local speakers.

Springfield, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 3, local speakers.

Dowell, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 3, local speakers.

West Frankfort, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 3, local speakers.

Beuld, Ill., Monday, Feb. 4, at 7 p. m.

East St. Louis, Ill., Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 8 p. m.

Valier, Ill., Thursday, Feb. 7, at 7 p. m., T. R. Sullivan, speaker.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for the first instalment of "A Week", the great epic of the Russian revolution, by the brilliant young Russian writer, Ivry Lhedinsky. It will start soon.

Work Daily for "The Daily"

Miners Sing While Lewis Rages

By JOHN FITZGERALD.
(Staff Correspondent of The Daily Worker)

TOMLINSON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30.—The United Mine Workers' convention adjourned at five o'clock tonight in disorder after President John L. Lewis had lost complete control and had provoked the greatest out burst of indignation yet seen here.

The outbreak occurred when a miscount vote on a resolution providing that large locals should be allowed one delegate for each one hundred members was announced as supporting the report of the constitution committee. The vote as counted by the Lewis tellers was 785 for the committee and 692 against.

There was an avalanche of shouts for a roll call. On the show of hands for a roll call the tellers counted three votes short of the necessary number. The convention was on its feet and bedlam broke loose.

Cries of "recount" and "give us a square deal," came from all parts of the hall. The chairman gavelled for order but without any effect. A delegate from Pennsylvania was assaulted by a sergeant-at-arms, delegates stood on their chairs and a number of delegates started for the platform. Lewis stood smoking a cigar and called on Van Bittner to continue the report, but he could not be heard. Administration supporters called for Van Bittner to go on and yelled "Put it over."

Shouts for a roll call continued. Lewis shouted, "You may yell till you meet each other in hell," and added fuel to the flames. Officials of District 12 are now fighting Lewis on the issue of representation. The gallery cheered and jeered "Let Capellini collect the vote," as Van Bitner kept on reading but no one heard him.

The delegates then began to sing and rang until 5 P. M., when Lewis declared the convention adjourned. The uproar lasted more than an hour and the convention was completely out of hand.

* * * *

Administration Rocked By Progressive Showing

TOMLINSON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana. — By allowing paid organizers to vote in defiance of the constitution, the Lewis Machine defeated the resolution to deprive the president of appointive power by the narrow margin of 157 votes. The unofficial count shows a still smaller majority.

The total as checked up by the administration tellers is 2,106 for the resolution, 2,263 against.

Immediately after the announcement of the vote, following the afternoon recess, Delegate Toohey of District 5 submitted the following motion:

"Inasmuch as in the roll call vote taken, upon the question of depriving the international president of the power to appoint organizers, field workers and others, there were many who voted who were not entitled to vote under the terms of the constitution, therefore, there shall be a committee of five elected from the floor to check up on the vote taken with the records of the organization so that all votes illegally cast may be eliminated from the grand total, and that committee report back to the convention as soon as possible."

Lewis declared this motion out of order and would not allow it to come before the convention.

* * * *

Invisible Empire Helped

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—With the aid of the payroll vote and the invisible empire composed of "Ku-Klux-sky" locals whose membership is non-existent, but whose per capita tax is paid by administration supporters—the Lewis machine yesterday, defeated a majority of 157 votes in the fight for the administration, and for the appointment of organizers and field workers, as against the resolution calling for their election by referendum vote of the membership. The official tabulation of the roll call vote was 2,263 for the committee report and 2,106 against.

"Carried by the payroll vote and the invisible empire," shouted the

(Continued on page 4)

Coal Miners! Do You Know James J. Davis--- Foe of Unions and Alien Workers

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary of Labor, appointed by Pres. Harding, sponsor of many bills calling for registration and finger-printing of foreign-born workers and supporter of others, has been invited by President John L. Lewis to address the convention of the United Mine Workers of America now in session in Indianapolis.

The United Mine Workers of America probably has the highest percentage of foreign-born workers of any union in the United States. These foreign-born coal miners are the backbone of the organization, its best fighting material, never found wanting in the struggle against the tyrannic of the coal operators. Dozens of foreign-born workers have been killed by the gunmen of the coal association in Colorado, Pennsylvania and other states in the struggle for the union.

It is no exaggeration to say that the foreign-born coal miners are the foundation on which the structure of the United Mine Workers rests.

To the convention of the organization these foreign-born miners have suffered for, fought for and built, is invited James J. Davis, open and avowed enemy of the foreign-born working-class population and enemy of the entire organized labor movement.

An enemy of the organized labor movement?

Yes! And John L. Lewis, who brings him to the miners' convention as his guest, knows that Davis is an enemy of the United Mine Workers and the labor movement of which it is a part.

So dangerous to the labor unions is the finger-printing and police registration of alien workers, for the benefit of the corporations, advocated by James J. Davis, that the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor denounced the Davis plan unequivocally and instructed the executive council to immediately begin to fight with every resource the labor movement could muster against their incorporation in the laws of the land.

Is the term "enemy of the labor movement" too strong a term to characterize a secretary of labor who, in dozens of speeches made before chambers of commerce, associations of police chiefs, rotary clubs and other strike-breaking organizations, advocates laws that will compel every foreign-born worker to have his picture taken, carry a passport on which it is pasted, have his finger-prints taken and report to the police at stated times?

Could the most cunning agent of the employers devise a better blacklist system that is to be enforced by the government itself?

Could any corporation agent invent a better method of blacklisting all active union men, persecuting them, making strikes impossible and breaking up unions?

Yet this is exactly what James J. Davis, guest of John L. Lewis, proposes. As secretary of labor, he schemes to break up unions instead of protecting them.

He wants to reduce the foreign-born workers to the status of criminals, living in constant fear of the police, afraid to call their souls their own. This hanger-on of the most corrupt and reactionary government this nation has ever had, himself an immigrant, carrying out the orders of the House of Morgan and the Steel Trust, declares that the foreign-born workers, who have produced the bulk of this nation's wealth, should be branded, tagged and segregated just as were the black slaves for whose freedom the Civil War was fought.

When John L. Lewis, on behalf of his administration, invites James J. Davis to the convention of the United Mine Workers, he gives tacit approval to the Sterling bill and other measures now before congress containing finger-printing, police registration and deportation provisions.

When John L. Lewis invites James J. Davis to the convention he takes a position directly contrary to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to which he was a delegate and endorses the anti-labor acts and utterances of this enemy of the labor movement against whom, in self-defense, its convention was forced to take action.

If the finger-printing and police registration laws against foreign-born workers favored by Davis are passed, John L. Lewis knows that the United Mine Workers of America will be at the mercy of the employers, their spies and their police.

The rank and file delegates also know this and The Daily Worker hopes that they will make known in a manner that James J. Davis, the enemy of the labor movement, and John L. Lewis, his friend and host, cannot fail to understand, their suspicion of, dislike for and opposition against the strike-breaking laws proposed by James J. Davis in his capacity as representative of the coal operators, the Steel Trust and all the rest of the American capitalist class.

Borah Says Teapot Scandal Has Halted Attack on Soviet Russia

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Samuel Gompers came, with his personal and official staff of Soviet-smashers, but he was not heard.

Senator Borah did not call the sub-committee on Russian international relations together. Instead, he talked privately with Senator Swanson and Senator Pepper, his associates in the inquiry, and with Mr. Gompers. Presently Borah announced that because the Teapot Dome debate in the Senate was about to start, the Russian hearings would be suspended for a time.

Then Mr. Gompers stated that he was ready, then, or later, but there was no need for hurried action by Borah's committee.

And the Bert Clarke of Logan County, and J. E. Hover of the Department of Justice, and Chester M. Wright and others of Mr. Gomper's party, went home again.

Senator Borah assured the Federated Press afterward that in the course of a few weeks, he will resume hearings, and that Col. Haskell and other men qualified to speak of Russian conditions of recent date will be summoned to testify.

OIL CENTER OF BIG STRUGGLE ON IN MEXICO

Wall Street Decides Payment of Taxes

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY.—Oil has become the center of the military struggle in Mexico.

While in Puebla, near the military front, I interviewed a representative of an important American oil company, inquiring especially as to the intentions of the petroleum interests in the matter of payment of taxes. That will be decided in New York," he declared.

"Not in Washington?" I asked.

"Naw, in New York——" and he laughed at my apparent naivette.

"We'll possibly pay taxes to both factions," he added after a momentary pause. "That's what we've always done. During the revolt against Carranza we paid him so much per barrel and we gave the revolting general, Guadelupe Sanchez (the same man who is now fighting against Obregon for the same oil fields) a flat rate of $35,000 a month."

"Could you afford to pay two sets of taxes at the same time?"

"Cinch. Why, look here friend, do you know what a barrel of oil cost us? And what we get for it? Taxes, expenses, labor and all, we can deliver petroleum at one dollar per barrel. That barrel represents 42 gallons of products that sell at an average of 60 cents a gallon. Figure it out for yourself, son."

I did. That barrel that costs them $1, taxes and all costs paid, delivered at the port, sets them something like $25. I thought the Hughes' famous note on "confiscatory taxes" at a time when the tax on oil in Texas was higher than the tax in Mexico.

When I wrote down the figures in question, the interview suddenly stopped. But I had a new vision of the importance of the battles of Tuxpan, Ciudad, Victoria and Huastecas.

The most important center of petroleum in Mexico is the state of Tamaulipas, whose port of export is Tampico. This remains in the hands of the government, but that is Huerta has proclaimed the blockade of Tampico, attempting to make it effective with three of the four armored cruisers that make up the Mexican navy. He hopes thereby to prevent the export of petroleum from Tampico and the payment of revenue to the Obregeral government. Also, if his blockade is effective, it closes the only remaining federal customs house on the Gulf coast. At the same time, he has issued a demand on the oil companies that they pay their taxes to him, threatening them, else, with not recognizing other payments, and threatening Doheny with the destruction of his oil properties if the taxes are not delivered to the agents of the fascisti government.

Russia Free from Teapot Scandals, Says Minister

(Special to The Daily Worker)

OMAHA.—An inspiring tribute was paid to Lenin and a spirited defense made of the Soviet Government by Rev. J. L. Beebe, one of the leaders of the Progressive Party of Nebraska, in his memorial address for Nicolai Lenin at Crounse hall, last Sunday.

"With the rumors that have come to us from Russia, pointing out the alleged evils of that government, there has not been a single explosion like that of the Teapot Dome," the speaker said to deafening applause.

"The government of Lenin was held together by love," said Rev. Beebe. "Under the czars, the government was held together by fear."

Lenin's place in history will rank even higher than that of Washington and Lincoln, asserted W. H. Greene. To this Tom Matthews, added when he took the floor: "Lenin has accomplished more than any other man of his time."

A portrait of Lenin, draped in black, stood on a tall pedestal at the right of the speaker.

Living Cost 73% Over 1913

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Average living costs in typical American cities last month were 73.3 per cent greater than they were in December, 1923, the Department of Labor announced today. The costs were also greater by 1.1 per cent than last September and by 3.7 per cent than December, 1922.

Furniture, clothing and housing showed the greatest percentage of increases.

Protect the Foreign Born!

Lewis Should Thank Red Flag; When He Stopped Waving It He Was Very Badly Licked

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOMLINSON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28.—Without the "red menace" John L. Lewis would be as helpless as—Sammy Gompers. During the first two days of the convention the principal order of business was waving the red flag and counting the millions of rubles that the Soviet government sent over here to "bring about the destruction of the United Mine Workers of America." When delivering the last part of the above excerpt, from Mr. Lewis' harangue, he pressed fingers slightly against both sides of nasal organ and the effect will be similar to that produced when Mr. Lewis ends a speech with those words.

Yes, Mr. Lewis should love every fold of the red flag. Just as soon as he got down to brass tacks and the business of the convention, or what the delegates thought they were coming to transact, he found a different method of diverting attention from real to imaginary issues from Sammy Gompers. But while Gompers gets away with it at A. F. of L. conventions where a rank and file delegate is almost as scarce as virtue in a bawdy house, in this convention there is a different atmosphere. Most of the delegates are workers.

True, there is a powerful and loyal pay roll brigade here. From the highest to the lowest they stand like Spartans with the administration. No charge of ingratitude or of "biting the hand that feeds them," can be leveled against them. But the boys who are more acquainted with the physical properties of a pick, than with the hotel lobbies where many of these organizers are alleged to spend their days organizing the coal diggers, are not always fooled by the tactics of the administration. So long as Lewis dealt with issues that only the more class conscious and politically minded of the delegates could see the value of, he was safe and his "red" fireworks were useful. But when the convention got to where the vital every day interests of the coal diggers were involved, Mr. Lewis discovered that red herrings could no longer avail.

Feeds Place Full of "Reds"

Before Van Bittner began reading the report of the committee of Constitution this morning, delegates from Ohio were spreading the report that there were hundreds of men in the convention hall who were not delegates, but were taking part in the deliberations and voting. The Ohio man was heard to say, "We must clean up this convention before we leave. If we cannot do it any other way, we must use force". Questioned what the trouble was, he replied, that the place was full of "reds" and that he had seen with own "500 more were shipped from Pittsburgh. At this rate, unless transportation broke down to such heavy demands on rolling stock it would only take a little time until the "reds" had things entirely their own way.

That the Ohio lad was not "talking thru his hat" was proved when Delegate Savage, ex-officer of District 6, made a savage attack on those who "were abusing their privileges as guests" and voting. His motion to get into closed session was carried. When the visitors were ordered to leave the hundreds of "alien enemies" dribbled down to three guests who picked up their hats and walked.

The nonsense was for the purpose of influencing the delegates against the progressives and helping to create the impression that the progressive strength was augmented by foreign armies from Pittsburgh and other enemy territory.

This farce being over Van Bittner commenced reading his report. Mr. Bittner is one of the most faithful employees of the International president and is used to do jobs that most of the hardened payrollers refuse to do. The preamble to the constitution which reads as follows was adopted without change:

"There is no truth more obvious than that without coal there could not have been such marvelous social and industrial progress as marks present day civilization.

"Believing that those whose lot it is to toil within the earth's recesses surrounded by peculiar dangers and deprived of sunlight and pure air, producing the commodity which makes possible the world's progress, are entitled to protection and the full social value of their product, we have formed "The United Mine Workers of America" for the purpose of establishing by lawful means, the principles embraced in the body of this constitution."

The miners hear very little of the "full social value of their product" at this convention from those who are now leading it. Not a syllable has fallen from the lips of any one of the leading officials of this convention so far, that would give a visitor the impression that he was at a labor gathering, and not attending a meeting of some member of commerce.

Van Bittner continued reading his report without experiencing any concentration of hostile until he ran up against article nine, section five, which provides that. "He (the International President) may appoint such organizers, field and office workers as may be necessary to conduct the affairs of the International Union."

There were several resolutions on this matter all advocating the election by referendum vote of all organizers and field workers. But when the resolutions were rather loosely drawn up and contained charges that "hundreds" of organizers were wasting their time in organized fields while there were none in non-union territory. When Van Bittner was requested to read the resolutions on the mater and give an explanation for his recommendation to non-concur, he picked out the most loosely drawn and vulnerable and gave as a reason for the adverse recommendation that the resolutions were brought up by "detractors of the administration." This statement was stupid and Van Bittner was jeered at and booed from all over the large hall.

Popping Ticklish Question

Delegate Jimmy Oakes, an old miner and former member of the board, asked Van Bittner if he thought it was right for a man who had six sons, not members of the union, but had taken a business course, that their father, provided he was a district secretary, should have the power to appoint them to office and vote. Van Bittner thought it would be a sorry state of affairs when a father could not put his own sons on the payroll.

Many delegates took action and dignant at this question and expressed themselves as being of the opinion that the matter was one who could put such a question, would make an election look like a mountain in comparison.

Delegate Oates was answered with official indignation but it fell off his shoulders like coal dust. He walked back and forth in front of the platform while shouts of "sit down" came from the payrollers and he continued to hurl pertinent questions at the officials on the platform. He had Van Bittner non-plussed.

What Oates had on his chest was this: William Feeney, secretary of District 4, employed his son as book keeper tho the boy was not a member of the union. The position paid a salary $200.00 a month. The sensitive souls of the payroll brigade were deeply wounded over this defection and Delegate Oates who cashed his last official check on or about January 13, when he was discharged as organizer.

John L. Lewis declared that a more foul insult could not be leveled against a union man than to cast aspersions on him for employing his own son.

John O' Leary, International Board member in Feeney's district, took the platform and defended the appointment of Feeney's son declaring that he was a graduate of international auditors would testify that he was a good bookkeeper. The auditors, like good fellows, arose and did the right thing when they were putting up a united front but the rank and file kept hammering away vigorously.

Capellini Gets Floor Again

Now, there arose in the convention a man who is getting to be known as "renegade." Rinaldo Capellini, president of District 1, who declared a tirade against the reds during the Nova Scotia debate and by the way made an ass of himself.

Capellini tried to do the administration a favor by attempting to rattle Jimmy Oates. "How long have you been on the payroll," he asked Oates. Oates was so long on the payroll that he forget how many half centuries it was since he started in, so he grew quite angry and told Capellini that he would not stand any nonsense from an upstart like him. "Capellini, Capellini," he muttered in disgust. When the tumult and the shouting ceased, Capellini had taken his seat with a very dejected air.

William Feeney, secretary of District 4, came to the platform in his own defense. He asserted that he was the father of two children of whom he was proud. "I have made a bookkeeper out of one of them and I will if I can out of the others. I have not made boot-leggers out of them and that is more than Delegate Oates can say for his," Feeney said.

This rally did not have the slightest effect on Delegates Oates. Those who expected to see him covered with confusion were disappointed. "What the blazes could they do," he piped up "when they were refused work, but bootleg. It was the only available occupation open to them."

Delegate Fred Mooney of District 17, [illegible]

COAL MINERS! Talk To Your Convention Thru Daily Worker

Coal Miner, you are in Indianapolis, Ind. It will be expensive to you—needs if you will talk to it, talk to it in loud and emphatic tones.

You can do this thru your paper, THE DAILY WORKER. You can do it every day. You can make yourself heard.

Every day THE DAILY WORKER goes to the convention at Tomlinson Hall, at Indianapolis. The miners' delegates are reading it, from first page, first column, to last page, last column.

If you will write to THE DAILY WORKER, telling your needs, the delegates will read your letter.

One of the big things you are interested in is unemployment. If you don't work there is no pay envelope. If you don't work, there is nothing with which to pay the landlord, the grocer, with which to buy the things your family needs. How do you get along? How do you make both ends meet? What do you demand?

Tell it to the delegates at Indianapolis. Tell it to your highly paid officials, whose salaries go on the whole year around.

Write about all the other great prbolems confronting the coal miners of this country. Your letters will be published in THE DAILY WORKER and read by the delegates at your convention at Indianapolis. Write to the Editor, The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

JOBLESS FROM CAMP AND FIELD RUSH TO CHICAGO

Migratories Look for Work Here in Vain

Thousands of unemployed workers from out of town are coming into Chicago to look for work, the Salvation Army hotels and the Illinois free employment agency reports. M. t of these men make West Madison and South State streets their stamping ground.

For the most part they are migratory workers who have worked on farms and in lumber camps and on road building gangs in the country and, since winter set in, have started their migration toward Chicago. Earning low wages and paying high prices for board and rooms while at work, they land in Chicago broke or nearly so.

Snow Shovelers Not Wanted.

The municipal lodging house on North Union street is visited by many of them during the course of the winter. Thomas W. Allison, manager of the lodging house, said that this winter has been a particularly hard winter on the migratory workers who make Chicago their winter headquarters. One of the chief reasons given was that this winter has been bitterly cold and almost snowless. Usually migratory workers get a few days work quite often shoveling snow. This winter only 400 extra men were employed by the street cleaning department shoveling snow and then only for a couple of days.

The manager of the Salvation Army hotel on West Madison street said that about 300 men a night sleep there, and most of them are from out of town. They are all looking for work, he said.

Employment Offices Closed

A large number of the offices of the labor agents, which used to line West Madison street, are closed because no one is hiring workers. A few shipments are being made to the ice fields, but the few jobs offered are soon snapped up.

Factory owners are not willing to employ migratory workers, since they will leave in the spring and new men must be broken in. So the migratory workers wander the streets, sleep in the municipal lodging house when they can, or "carry the banner" all night only to wander the streets next day.

In Didn't Work Right.

"A love potion" given by a rejected admirer to awaken affection caused the death of Mrs. Eugenia Baestirup, 23, police believed today. The woman died from poisoning.

Charge Hoover Does Not Enforce Act to Protect Seamen

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON.—Senator LaFollette has re-introduced his bill providing for a continuous discharge book for seamen, and for other improvements in the condition of seamen of the American merchant marine.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's union, has been up to Washington this discrimination against union men in the ports of the United States has made a dead letter of the seamen's act and is reducing the men once more to a condition of slavery.

Administration of the seamen's act is under the direction of the department of commerce, headed by Herbert Hoover. This is the same Hoover who recently has been agitating the friendship of officials of the American Federation of Labor, and of progressive senators and congressmen.

Coolidge Agrees With Gary that Consumer Is Goat

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Coolidge was politely advised today by Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, that elimination of the 12-hour day in the industry had increased production costs 10 per cent. Chairman Gary's report is contrary to the things of the presidents of the independent steel companies who last October announced that introduction of the 8-hour day in their plants had not resulted in increasing the cost of production.

President Coolidge advised that the additional costs, listed by Mr. Gary, should be borne uncomplainingly by consumers and the poor ultimate consumer in view of the benefits to the workers."

Soviet Russia to Get 18,000 Fords on Yearly Contract

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COPENHAGEN.—The delivery of 18,000 Ford cars to Soviet Russia has been contracted for by the Danish agent of the Ford Motor company, Harold Lanfikier, thru the signing of an agreement between the company representative and the representatives of the Soviet government in Paris.

The length of time covered by the contract has not been made public, but the purchases of cars this year under the contract provisions will amount to $3,750,000.

Deliveries will be made from the Copenhagen plant.

Landlords Jailed and Fined

NEW YORK.—Hirsch Uren, lessee of the 35 family tenement, No. 816 East 9th Street, was fined $100, with thirty days as the alternative, by Magistrate Cobb in Municipal Court yesterday, after an inspector testified Uren had failed to correct defective fire escapes and unsanitary walls existing since last July.

Radio Loyalty.

MONTREAL, Can.—Sir Henry Thornton, chairman of the Canadian National Railways, wants to install a radio set in the home of every worker on his line so that they would be able to hear the hopes, fears and ambitions of Sir Henry. The radio sets will be sold to employes "at cost."

"Fight Betrayers," Is Miners' Order to W. Va. Delegates

West Virginia delegates to the United Mine Workers' convention are warned to fight the reactionary leadership of the organization and to make no compromise with the betrayers of the 1922 strike-in a message sent thru the DAILY WORKER by members of local union No. 2999 in Wendel, W Va. The message reads:

To the Delegates of U. M. of A., Indianapolis:—Our convention has just started and we miners from West Virginia say in loud and emphatic tones to our delegates to fight and struggle for our benefit.

We want to clean out the reactionaries out of the United Mine Workers' organization. Don't compromise with anybody who was a betrayer in the U. M. W. of A.

We have suffered enough from crooked leaders and we have no more confidence in them.

We cannot forget the strike of 1922 when we were sold out, losing many good members from our organization. We oppose discrimination against men who lead the working class towards better conditions. So we advise you delegates thru the DAILY WORKER.

Charges Ku Klux Klan Would Build for U. S. Monarchy

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—If the Ku Klux Klan is allowed to continue as at present, it will create a monarchy in the United States, E. Y. Clarke, former imperial wizard, declared in a speech last night. Clarke is now appealing for all Klansmen to attend the National Conference in Atlanta, Feb. 26, at which over-throw of the present regime and a reorganization will be attempted.

Clarke said the Klan is "100 per cent Un-American."

Hull Battles Ford.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 30.—Provisions of Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals were attacked in a statement made public here today by Representative Hull, Iowa, republican, member of the house military affairs committee.

The statement, evoked by Ford's refusal to appear before the committee and explain certain details of his offer, assailed "ambiguous provisions" of the proposal.

Work Daily for "The Daily?"

Boost Jap Exodus to S. A.

TOKIO.—Organization of a company capitalized at $14,000,000, to foster Japanese emigration to South America and to establish Japanese colonies on that continent was announced here today.

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

TICKETS ON SALE AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES

MANHATTAN

Freiheit ..... 47 Chrystie St.
Volkszeitung ..... 15 Spruce St.
Elore ..... 33 East 1st St.
Eteenpain ..... 2042 Fifth Ave.
Ukrainian Daily News ..... 502 E. 11th St.
Ruskij Golos ..... 64 E. 7th St.
Jimmie Higgins Bookshop ..... 127 University Pl.
District 2 Office ..... 208 E. 12th St.
Harlem Section W. P. ..... 143 E. 103d St.

BRONX
1347 Boston Road
WILLIAMSBURG
Laisve ..... 46 Ten Eyck St.

716 Broadway
BROWNSVILLE
1844 Pitkin Avenue
BORO PARK
764 40th Street
AND ALL OTHER PARTY HEADQUARTERS

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
27th Street and Madison Avenue, New York City
Monday, Feb. 4th, 7 P. M.
MUSIC BY RUSSIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
MODEST ALTSCHULER CONDUCTING
SPEAKERS IN ALL LANGUAGES
Admission, 25c and 50c
AUSPICES LENIN MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

WORKERS' SCHOOL

127 University Place (14th St. and Union Square)
NEW YORK CITY

"Proletarian education is a formidable weapon to help achieve the liberation of the working class."

NEW COURSES beginning week of FEB. 5, 1924

History of the American Trade Union Movement ..... Solon de Leon
History of Revolutions (1789-1918) ..... Juliet Stuart Poyntz
History of the 3 Internationales ..... Ludwig Lore
American Imperialism since 1860 ..... Dr. Chas. Brower

COURSES CONTINUED—Marxism, Economics, Evolution, Literature, English.—NEW TERM begins Feb. 5, 1924.—Register at 127 University Place.

LEWIS REFUSES AID TO MINERS IN KENTUCKY HELL

Appeal to Convention Sent Thru Daily Worker

To the DAILY WORKER: In response to your invitation to coal miners to make themselves heard thru the columns of the DAILY WORKER, by the delegates at the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, now in session at Indianapolis, Ind., I am asking permission of a little space to present the case of a few thousand wage slaves who belong to a coal field that is not represented at that convention, due to the fact that it has never been organized. The coal field I am referring to is Eastern Kentucky's.

It would be impossible, within the space to which I feel obliged to limit myself, to give anything like an adequate description of the miserable, deplorable and degrading conditions of the poor coal miners in that section. Wages are shamefully low, conditions in the various mining camps where the miners live are filthy and unsanitary beyond imagination, and the tyranny of the autocratic coal operators would make Judge Gary's steel mills seem like a pure democracy.

Defied "Yellow Dog"

I was born and raised in Eastern Kentucky, and I am here in Chicago today because it is impossible for me to find a job in the coal fields along the Kentucky river, owing to the fact that I have been blacklisted because I wouldn't lock my mouth to keep from thinking out loud about unionism, because I denounced some of the slavish conditions under which my fellow wage earners, and because I refused to sign an infamous pledge known as the "yellow dog contract," which all the coal companies in Eastern Kentucky shoved in the faces of their employes about a year ago—because I refused to sign that infamous pledge and persuaded others to refuse to sign it.

The coal miners of Eastern Kentucky resent these conditions. They would like to organize and thus be able to make a successful fight against their tyrannical masters, but receive letters almost every day from friends down in that section. One of the letters, which came a few days ago, gave the information that the coal miners at Stripling, a little camp about fifty miles of Hazard, Ky., the center of the coal field, had gone on strike unorganized as they are, in protest against a 25 per cent wage cut. They are rebellious and would like to break their chains, but the International officials of the United Mine Workers of America sit calmly back, with folded hands, and offer them no assistance or encouragement whatever.

Lewis Deaf to Miners' Calls

The international union cannot plead poverty as an excuse for its inaction in Eastern Kentucky. For months a constant stream of letters has been pouring into the headquarters of the and into the office of the provisional president of that district, at Ashland, Ky. President Lewis treats those appeals with the utmost indifference, while Samuel Pascoe, provisional president of that district—district 30 is created from what was formerly district 29—has held his present position for which he was appointed by President Lewis, for more than four years now, and during that time has made no effort to organize the coal miners in his district or, consequently the coal miners have nearly all, quite naturally, arrived at one of the following conclusions:

Whose Collar Does He Wear?

1. Mr. Pascoe wishes to hold his present position as provisional president a long a possible, he knows that as soon as the miners in that district are organized a district president must be ELECTED from the ranks of the miners by Mr. Pascoe, he believes it to be to his own personal interest to delay organization just as long as possible, and

2. Mr. Pascoe is in a secret conspiracy with the coal operator in that district to prevent organization of the men as long as possible.

Are the men right in their conclusions? It is up to the international officials to exonerate themselves, and to force the district officials to exonerate themselves in the eyes of Eastern Kentucky miners by giving those coal miners an opportunity to enter the ranks of the United Mine Workers of America.

Appeals to Convention

In behalf of the thousands of coal miners who dwell in the rugged valleys of the Kentucky and Sandy rivers, who are daily grinding away their lives for the heartless monsters of greed, without gratitude or sympathy, for a mere pittance, misfortune, whose prayers to the powerful organization of the United Mine Workers of America, have thus far been completely ignored, and for whom no voice can be raised in this convention by their own authority, because they have no delegates there—in behalf of those men and their wives and little children, many of whom sicken and die every year from typhoid and other diseases brought on by the unsanitary conditions in which they are forced to live, I appeal to the delegates of this convention to give to them and their needs the consideration that has been denied them by the executive officers of that organization.—Alonzo Walters, Illinois.

Bury Mine Victim.

PETERSBURG, Ind.—Six hundred miners attended the funeral of John "Big Tex" Burt, one of the best known "shot firers" of southern Indiana. Burt was killed in an explo-

45,000 LOSE PENNSY JOBS SINCE JULY

December Saw 26,185 Laid Off-Work

More than 45,000 employes of the Pennsylvania railroad have been laid off since July when there were 250,312 on the carriers' pay rolls.

The greatest reduction in any one month came in December when 26,185 were laid off. Since Dec. 15, 7,860 have been turned out to look for a job at a time when there are considerably more applicants than jobs.

The layoffs in December have hit shop employes particularly hard meaning a reduction of more than 25 per cent in shop operations.

The present payroll of 205,017 is below that of a year ago when the road employed 229,831 workers in all departments. Reduction in the number of employes is explained by the management on the ground that traffic has steadily declined since the middle of 1923. But there are good grounds for believing that the shop layoffs have been heavier than warranted by reduced business, for the road's percentage of bad-order freight cars has risen from 3.9% in July to 5.4% in November, the latest month for which reports are available.

The Pennsylvania has also allowed its locomitives to get so out of repair as to endanger the lives of engine crews and passengers. Within the month east bound express trains have been delayed for hours because interstate commerce commission inspectors condemned as unsafe locomotives about to pull the trains over divisions in the Indiana region. The inspectors ordered 50 engines out of service at Fort Wayne alone. All of which shows the extent to which an anti-labor management is willing to let its equipmegt run down in order to add to the winter unemployment.

Such figures indicate the insecurity of job which will characterize employment so long as absentee owners are considered as having more rights than the men who actually make railroad operation possible. And in the railroad industry the Pennsylvania, which has talked loudest about the desirability of getting back to the old "family" relationship between employes and management, makes the earliest and most drastic reductions in force.

The right of a man to his job has evidently not been tackled by Atterbury's company union.

Parliamentarians in Germany Grieve Under Fascist Rule

By The Federated Press

BERLIN.—The worm is turning even in the reichstag. The abnormal condition of government by military edict is getting on the nerves of the parliamentarians who so glibly voted away their powers by the state-of-emergency law and who now find that even the person of a member of the reichstag, and of former cabinet minister at that, is not sacred to a military commander.

The occasion for a protest by an important committee of the reichstag—that having to do with fixing the order of business of the house—was furnished by the refusal of the military commander in Munster to permit Wilhelm Sollmann, Socialist deputy and minister of the interior in the Stresemann cabinet, to address a voters' meeting soon after he had left the cabinet. The action of the military excited considerable comment at the time, but apparently nothing more was done about it.

Now the question has come up in the committee on rules and business of the house and unanimously the members agreed that Sollman had a perfect right to speak and that the state of emergency law gives the military no right to prohibit voters' meetings.

The committee further decided unanimously to express the opinion to President Ebert and thru him to the minister of defense that the decree establishing martial law gives no right to anybody to put a general ban on political meetings.

Most Children Overfed.

DRESDEN, Germany.—In the textile region of Saxony, where there is widespread unemployment, 90 per cent of the children are underfed. The condition of the boys is worse than that of the girls. Less than 5 per cent of the children were found to be normal.

KARL MARX
SCANDINAVIAN BRANCH
will hold a
BUNCO PARTY
To-Night
at FOLKETS HUS,
2733 HIRSCH BOULEVARD
:: Refreshments Served ::

Daily Worker's Exposes Cause Closing of One School Firetrap; Dangers Lurking In Many Others

The DAILY WORKER'S exposs of the perils of the school firetraps that house working class children has resulted in the closing of one building—St. Clement's School at 2524 Orchard street—just closed by Mayor Dever.

This action is calculated to allay public impatience at the whitewashing investigation which the board of education is conducting, with the aid of other departments, of the combustible buildings in factory neighborhoods. The school is closed as "unsafe" at the very moment the board of education is assuring the public that there is "no cause for alarm."

Only forty pupils were in the class rooms at St. Clements parochial school when fire inspectors visited it and found fire hazards so great that they ordered the classes dismissed. Nothing has been done to close public schools which are as bad as St. Clement's, altho in some of them hundreds of children are found.

As an example of what some schools can be the DAILY WORKER publishes today a description of two schools. One school is in a working class neighborhood and the other is in the "swell" Wilson Avenue district.

For the "Best People"

The Stewart school is located at Kenmore avenue near Broadway in the heart of the 47th Ward district. Its building is a large four-story brick, erected in 1906 just as the Wilson Avenue district was becoming a "choice residential section." The building stands in the center of a large lot, permitting light to come in from all sides. The windows are large three-section affairs which are excellent for ventilation as well as light.

The assembly room is a large place with a stage, opera chairs and a balcony. It seats over 400. There are bath rooms which are light and airy. The gymnasium is well equipped. There are rooms for manual training, cooking, science and other special classes, all with equipment of the best. There is also a room and equipment for a sewing class.

The toilet facilities are of the best and most modern sort. In the basement there is a large, clean play room for the pupils to use on cold and rainy days. The basement in this school is well lighted by windows that cover nearly half the wall.

The stairways and halls are fireproof, light and wide. The classrooms are also large and fireproof. The influence of the fine equipment and light, airy building can be seen on the children and their teachers. They seem to take more interest in their studies and look brighter and more alive than children who attend school in old dilapidated buildings.

Fine Sprinkler System

There is a sprinkler system in the Stewart school. In every room and all parts of the halls, there are outlets which would turn on water if ever the smallest fire started.

There are 32 rooms with 1,725 seats and about the same number of pupils in school. There are 43 teachers including those who teach special classes.

The entire building equipment and the attitude of the teachers is an example of what a public school can be.

For the Workers

The Newberry school at Willow and Orchard streets is in a working class district. The original building was erected in 1858 and an addition made in 1895.

The light in the Newberry school is wretched. Artificial light is necessary much of the day. The ventilation is bad. The assembly room is sometimes used as a class room and has only the ordinary loose chairs. The fire department has repeatedly said that loose chairs in assembly halls are unsafe and are likely to lead to and cause panic in case of fire. The gymnasium is an ordinary class room with little equipment. The manual training and cooking classes are poorly equipped.

The toilet facilities are of the most primitive sort. The boys' toilet is damp, poorly ventilated and lighted. The play room in the basement is also used as a lunch room by some of the children and is far from clean.

In the Newberry school the stairways are of easily combustible wood and winding, narrow and unsafe looking. The class rooms are small.

No Sprinkler System.

There is no sprinkler system, only a few old style fire extinguishers could be seen. The building seems to be settling in certain places.

There are 30 rooms with 1,007 seats and about 1,300 pupils. About 150 children attend school on the two-shift plan. There is a slide fire escape of the type that is even more dangerous in school buildings than no fire escape at all.

The entire building and its equipmen and sanitary arrangements are glaring examples of the public schools in a working class neighborhood.

DUNNING ASYLUM CALLED FIRETRAP BY CORONER'S JURY

The coroner's jury of six "prominent citizens" that investigated the fire in the Dunning Asylum for the Insane, a state institution, where 18 persons were burned to death recently, found that "the chief cause of the tragedy was the physical condition of the buildings that burned." The buildings, the verdict said, were frame and without fireproofing and the floors and stairs were of flimsy worn wood that burned easily.

Will it take the verdict of a coroner's jury to arouse the people of Chicago to a realization of the danger their children are facing in public school buildings as unsafe as the buildings that burned at the Dunning asylum with the loss of 18 lives?

RIVER GETS LAD BARRED OUT OF CROWDED SCHOOL

Youngster Victim of Vicious System

While the police were preparing to dynamite the river in an attempt to recover the body of Sidney Shurman, 6 years old, who was drowned while playing on the ice in the Chicago river, near Lawrence ave. and Argyle St., his mother stood by and cried hysterically. "If Sammy could have been in school he would not have drowned. We tried to send him but there wasn't room. He is dead. He is dead."

Tuesday Sammy Sherman and two playmates went from home to play. They wandered to the river and play on the banks. Sammy, older and bolder than the other two, ventured out on the ice. The ice broke and before help could be called he had disappeared. Efforts of police to locate his body had failed up to a late hour yesterday afternoon.

Barred from School.

Sammy's parents had sent their son to the Hibbard school 3244 Ainslie St. last September, but he was refused admittance because there was not enough room. Hundreds of other young children have been turned away from the Hibbard school because of lack of room.

Sammy Sherman's death and the crowded condition of the Hibbard school was blamed on the board of education authorities by Chester C. Dodge, principal of the Hibbard school last night.

"The business department of the school board thinks of nothing but how they can save a few pennies," he said.

"In two years our high school attendance has increased from 700 to 1,400. The capacity of the school is only 1,440, and yet we have 2,100 elementary pupils besides the 1,400 high school students. There are as many children waiting for a chance to get into kindergarten as there are now in classes.

Promises Broke.

"I'm tired. I'm sick. All day I have been at the board rooms pleading for more space, more room.

"Last vacation time they promised to give us portables and additions, to be ready two months ago, at the latest. But nothing has been done. When we returned in September we found things as we had left them in June.

"Repeatedly, I have pleaded. The Kiwanis Club and the Parent-Teachers' organization have pleaded. But nothing has been done. There are as many children on our waiting list as there are in kindergarten classes."

Daniel Burns, business manager of the board of education said that the statements of Dodge that he had asked for portable school buildings to add to the facilities of the Hibbard school was not true.

Washington, D. C., Home of Teapot Scandal, Revealed As Social Sewer

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

WASHINGTON.—Washington's lively social set today was gasping from the sting of the second bitter indictment hurled at it in 24 hours. First, W. G. Harding, former head of the Federal Reserve Board, blamed the suicide of his beautiful daughter, Margaret, to the nerve shattering social pace and the cigarette smoking of Washington.

On the heels of this, P. V. Sokolowski, retiring member of the Polish "Legation staff, flung over his shoulder as he departed from Washington this barred farewell:

"I go back to my country with a disgust for social drinking that I cannot put into words."

Representative Upshaw, who has been leading a fight against drinking in Washington official circles, saw Dr. Sokolowski off at the station, commanded him as a "high toned gentleman," and gave him a letter declaring that he was convinced Sokolowski was simply the "victim of hoked customs of official and social 'hoosenese' on the liquor question."

COMPANY SLEW 33 MINERS, SAYS CORONER'S JURY

Illinois Horror Laid to Crerar-Clinch Door

(Special to The Daily Worker)

JOHNSTON CITY, Ill.—The Crerar-Clinch Coal company is directly responsible for the deaths of the 33 coal diggers slain in the terrific gas explosion last Friday.

That is the verdict of the coroner's jury which has been hearing evidence in the case. The verdict corroborates the correspondent of The DAILY WORKER who told of reports of neglect of safety precautions by the mining company.

Danger signs had been removed from the places where the explosion occurred, the jury discovered. The explosion was caused by a "squeeze" and a fall of coal in an old working.

Witnesses testified the company ignored the hazards which lay in the old workings that so often are accumulating places of the deadly gas. With the extracting of all the readily mined coal from the workings the company officials lost all interest in them and occupied themselves only in exploitation of other workings, instead of regarding the abandoned entries and workings as sources of danger against which the miners must guard.

Intense indignation is felt in Williamson county. The expose of the company's criminal carelessness has aroused more bitterness than anything since the attempt of the employing interests to hang the miners at Herrin, only a few miles away.

"Thirty-three lives have been snuffed out just because the company didn't care enough about the mine's safety to spend the pittance necessary to safeguard them," said a union miner.

"If this is not murder I would like to know what is."

The spell of the tragedy still hangs over the community for nearly everyone was connected in one way or another with the dead. Now the survivors find that their dear ones were sacrificed on the altar of the greed and indifference of the mine operators.

Arthur Ransome Tells How Lenin's Widow Sang Dirge

In a dispatch which throbs with the emotion he himself felt Arthur Ransome, famous British journalist, tells a New York newspaper of the stroll cast over the immense multitude at Lenin's funeral. Nadejda Krupskaya, Lenin's widow, led the singing of the revolutionary funeral dirge.

She had just finished telling in clear, quiet tones of the years of Lenin's life as a leader in workmen's revolutionary circles and the inspiration of his love for all men and women who worked.

"Her voice faded and faltered. One felt the concentration of will with which she controlled it. She spoke to the end before turning from the tribune.

"The orchestra played a revolutionary dirge. It ceased and there was a moment's silence. Then her voice began and the whole of that immense congregation sang the words of the dirge. Tears ran down people's faces as they sang, and long after the song was over there were people praying where they stood, blinded with tears."

Worker Commits Suicide in Cell: Victim of Poverty

(By The Federated Press)

OAKLAND, Calif.—For fifty years Samuel O'Donnel of Oakland had been "honest and upright. He had worked hard for his wife and five children, but fifteen caught him and finally the little family was down to one meal a day, with often Nothing at all for days, while the father looked in vain for work. He had been buying the humble home, and $1,200 was paid on it, with the furniture nearly paid for as well. But he could pay no more, and the mortgage was threatening to foreclose so that they would lose all.

O'Donnel did a desperate thing. He set fire to the house to get the insurance, and sneaked rags were discovered and he was arrested on a charge of arson. Two weeks later he confessed in a pathetic tale. Sympathetic officials had recommended probation. But the disgrace and shame were too much for O'Donnel. The other night he sent for the assistant district attorney. "I can't stand it much longer," he sobbed. The next morning the guard found him dead in his cell.

"Natural causes," said the coroner. "Grief," said officials. "Poverty," says the truth.

U. S. Recognizes Greek Fascisti Rule of Venizelos

ATHENS, Jan. 30.—Premier Venizelos of Greece has been taken ill once more and forced to give up temporarily the pressing affairs of state into which he had plunged. The American charge d'affaires today resumed regular diplomatic contact with the Venizelos government, following recognition of Greece by the United States, announced yesterday.

Brouder in Kansas City.

Earl R. Browder will speak at the Lenin Memorial meeting in Kansas City, at Fraternal Hall, next Sunday evening, 8 o'clock.

Ruthenberg Tells of Councils Formed to Fight Davis' Peonage and Coolidge Registration Plans

So pressing is the danger to the millions of America's foreign-born workers from laws now before congress and from the ill feeling being engendered against them in American newspapers that the Workers Party is devoting much energy to the organization of a movement for resistance.

In an interview with the DAILY WORKER, C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the party, told of the progress made in the formation of Councils for the protection of foreign-born workers. These councils are made up from separate national organizations in each city and have the backing of local labor movements.

First Council Organized!

Organization of the first council has just been achieved in Boston where eight national organizations are represented and two Workers Party organizations.

"If Boston had such an organization during the time of deportations' delirium four years ago, more effective resistance could have been made to Palmer's excesses. The Deer Island horrors, where one man was driven to suicide and others insane and hundreds were penned together under the worst disease-breeding conditions, are grim reminders of the necessity of the foreign born workers banding together, with the support of the rest of the class conscious workers.

Danger Is Pressing

"The danger is immediate." Many radical workers are facing deportation because they dared to think independently and to organize for a better society.

"President Coolidge has recommended the registration of all foreign born workers. This means the ticketing of millions of men and women like criminals. If proposals of certain congressmen go thru they will be fingerprinted and mugged as in penitentiaries.

"Secretary of Labor Davis, backed by the big employers, wants a "selective" immigration law under which workers can be brought here under contract to work in certain industries. Radicals and other "undesirables" would be barred. The others be "selected" to break strikes during emergencies."

The Workers' Party secretary has made an exhaustive study of the legislation now before congressional committees which would take away still more rights from the foreign born workers but he was more interested in talking with the representatives of the DAILY WORKER on this occasion in outlining the plan of organization of the council for the protection of these workers.

Talk Here Councils Are Formed

These councils, Ruthenberg explained, are formed in a practicable manner by using the national units which already exist and combining them for the purposes of solidarity and action.

All the labor unions, fraternal and singing societies of a single language are brought together into language councils for each language. All the language councils are then combined into a Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born Workers.

A national committee, representing all the local councils, will be organized at a national congress, after the movement has been extended further.

"This is an issue that concerns American union men, no matter whether they are foreign born or not," said Ruthenberg with emphasis. "The foreign born workers are being united for the protection of all labor. We urge all of them to unite with the labor union of their craft or industry if they have not already done so and to work for the labor party idea."

U. S. OWNED SHIP HELL HOLE, SAYS SAILOR

Horror Tales Told by Student Who Shipped

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO. — Carrying tales of horrors committed on the crew of the British Shipping board vessel West Islip (Capt. E. Safstron of San Francisco, commander), Russell Seymour, law student at the University of California who shipped on the West Islip for experience, has returned to San Francisco and preferred charges before the shipping board and the U. S. district attorney.

Seymour claims the men were beaten with belaying pins by officers, that one sailor was stabbed with a screw driver by an intoxicated engineer, that the men were served meat infested with maggots and when they protested were placed in irons on the open deck to be attacked by swarms of flies. All this, he states, occurred between here and Newcastle, Australia. There the men attempted to go on shore to complain to the local police. They were referred to the American consul, Romeyn Wormouth. Unable to find him, they came back to the ship, and there were prevented by officers with guns from going ashore again.

Wormouth finally came on board, and Seymour states he saw the consul receive a gift from Captain Safstron. Wormouth insulted the men and refused to aid them. Safstron then discharged the whole crew and left them penniless in Newcastle, where the consul declined any help in securing food or shelter, and left them to shift for themselves as best they could.

Amalgamation Talk at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND.—"Why we must amalgamate our craft unions into industrial unions" will be the subject of an open mass meeting which the English Collinwood branch of the Workers Party will hold next Sunday, at 8 p.m., at Gunn Block, E. 152nd St. and Aspinwall. John Loncks will speak and the chairman will be Anton Vrbanch, who is the chairman of the federated shop crafts here.

Sir Arthur Coming.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 30.—It is reported here in reliable quarters that Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian expeditionary forces in the great war and at present the president of McGill University, Montreal, will be appointed Canadian ambassador at Washington.

LEGION VOWS DEATH TO FREE SPEECH FIGHTERS

Make Promise to Shoot Speakers on Feb. 10

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKESBARRE, Pa. — Speakers from the American Civil Liberties Union will be butchered by members of the American Legion when they taut the right of free speech in Wilkesbarre, if the threats made by the local post of the American Legion carry out their hysterical threats to shoot down anyone taking the platform at a free speech meeting without their consent.

The Legion men, under the orders of national Vice-Commander Healy, broke up the Lenin Memorial meeting three days ago and say the next time an attempt to speak at a radical meeting will be pumped full of lead. These threats were made at a conference between the mayor and members of the Workers Party, which the Legion attended.

Mayor Hart warns the Liberties' Union that he will use the Legionaires to break up any meeting the union tries to stage.

White "Guard Defied

The Liberties' Union has sent an urgent message to Governor Pinchot demanding that he give adequate protection on Feb. 10 and has also served notice on Hart that the meeting will be held in spite of his threats of violence.

It is considered likely that the Legion, which has practically taken over the police power of the city, may go further than merely breaking up the meeting and will commit acts of bloodshed and violence as at Centralia, Washington.

The speakers who will defy the murder threats of the Legion are Arthur Garfield Hayes, Wall street attorney and liberal who is a veteran of free speech fights in Pennsylvania; Bishop Jones of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and Harry M. Winitsky. Winitsky was hurled from the speakers' platform at the Lenin Memorial meeting which the Legion broke up.

Town Excited

Wilkesbarre is all agog with the expected excitement. Miners declare that unless Pinchot enforces civil liberty they goose is cooked with the workers who put him into power as a protest against abuses by state constabulary and Pennsylvania gunmen under his predecessors.

Hayes went into the closed town of Vintondale, Cambria county, during the 1924 Passaic and Gastonia strikes and driven into police, later turning around and having his assailants arrested.

SCOTT NEARING On Tour for the Labor Defense Council, to Speak at

Rockford, Ill.	*Minneapolis, Minn.*	*Pittsburgh, Pa.*
Feb. 2, Saturday, 8 P. M., I. O. G. T. Hall, 1015 Third Avenue.	Feb. 5, Tuesday, 8 P. M., Courthouse Assembly Hall.	Feb. 7, Thursday, 8 P. M., Allegheny Carnegie Music Hall, Cor. Federal and Ohio

CROWDS HONOR LENIN WILL FI GREAT N. Y. HAL

Meetings in Many Cit Mourn for Lenin

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK.—Madison Square Garden, the largest hall in New York City, will be filled to overflowing next Monday evening under the auspices of the Lenin Memorial Committee. Nothing has so stirred the workers of New Yorkers this winter as the death of the great proletarian leader. Every labor organization and radical and liberal movement in the city will be represented in the huge audience.

The New York Times, marveling at the sincere sorrow felt in Russia, says the explanation must be in some essential difference between Russian and American people. H. L. Mencken, editor of the Times visits the Soviet Union on this occasion in outlining the plan of organization of the council for the protection of these workers.

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A national committee, representing all the local councils, will be organized at a national congress, after the movement has been extended further.

"This is an issue that concerns American union men, no matter whether they are foreign born or not," said Ruthenberg with emphasis. "The foreign born workers are being united for the protection of all labor. We urge all of them to unite with the labor union of their craft or industry if they have not already done so and to work for the labor party idea."

Pardon Granted Fellow Who Tried to Grab Bergdol

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON. — Germany yielded to unofficial American pressure and will free Lieutenant Grafis and his colleagues who were engaged in a kidnapping attempt on Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the draft avoider, it has been learned.

Some time ago Grafis sent a letter to a chicago newspaper asking for money to spend on pardon plea and pleading his patriotic motives without a trace of remorse. He was serving a 21 months' sentence in Mosebach, Baden.

The capturing of Bergdoll has been one of the objectives and excuses for existence of the American Legion. Reports that the Philadelphian has been enjoying huge scoops of beer and the choicest of light opera have been like fire poison to the patriotic spirits of the ex-officers' organization.

Watch the "Daily Worker" for first installment of "A Week's great epic of the Russian revolution by the brilliant young Russian literary Libedinsky. It will start

READING LABOR PARTY BLOCKED BY S. P. LEADERS

Second Labor Conference Will Reopen Issue

(Special to The Daily Worker)

READING, Pa.—Socialist Party leaders balked action for the formation of a labor party movement at a conference of 70 delegates from all labor unions, working class political parties, co-operatives and other organizations, but the delegates will reconvene shortly to consider the question anew.

The United Front conference of Jan. 26, was brought together thru the local branch of the Federated Farmer Labor Party for the express purpose of the formation of a labor party.

Practically every labor union in the City of Reading was represented. In addition there were representatives from the Socialist Party, the Workers Party, from the Co-operative Society, from the Paine Memorial Foundation and from Workmen Circle branches and sick and death benefit societies. The conference was opened by Wm. Gundrum, a member of the American Federation of Railway Workers.

Socialists Losing Strength.

Charles F. Sands, who followed, pointed out that the workers in Reading instead of making progress on the political field, were retrogressing. He pointed out how recently the vote of the Socialist party in the city of Reading was every year becoming smaller and smaller in proportion to the entire vote being cast. He urged the necessity of a political organization in Reading that would unify the workers behind a common program for a united fight on the political field. He pointed out that the unions in Reading were demoralized and weak, and that in order to build them up, it was necessary to organize the workers not only industrially but also politically. His appeal for the formation of a labor party in Reading was well received by practically all the delegates present.

Gitlow Speaks.

Benjamin Gitlow was then invited to take the floor and speak on the question of the Labor Party. At first some of the delegates of the Socialist Party tried to object but the conference unanimously granted the invitation.

Gitlow pointed out that the movement for the organization of a labor party in the United States was born from the experiences of the workers and was not due to the desire of a few politicians to organize a political party for themselves. The workers in their struggles against their bosses have discovered that they must combat the position of the United States government, the speaker showed.

Some examples he gave were: government suppression of the coal strike, the Coronado decision and the anti-labor decisions by the United States Supreme Court, the case of Alexander Howat and the Industrial Court Law of Kansas, the numerous injunctions issued against workers out on strike and finally the smash up of the railroad strike by the interference of the United States government thru the Daugherty injunction. He then explained that a Labor Party in the United States, if it hopes to be successful, must include not only all economic and political organizations of the workers but must also include in its organization the millions of exploited farmers.

Many Delegates Support.

Delegate after delegate from the Reading labor unions took the floor and emphasized the necessity of organizing a labor party. The Socialist Party delegates, sensing that the Labor Party idea was making progress among the union delegates, made a counter attack against the possibility of the conference going on record in favor of the Labor Party.

J. Henry Stump, delegate from the Socialist Party, manager of the Peoples' Printing company, accredited leader of the Socialist Party in Reading, and their last candidate for mayor, took the floor and made a speech in opposition to the Labor Party and in favor of the Socialist Party.

He accused the provisional committee of trying to put something over on the conference and explained that the conference was called by the Workers Party for the express purpose of injecting themselves into the Labor movement in Reading. He accused the Workers Party of trying to disrupt the Labor movement, declared that a Labor Party would be a party seeking votes and not a party of principles, and ended up by loudly declaring that he was opposed to the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat and would certainly oppose the organization of a Labor Party such as is proposed since the Workers Party would establish a dictatorship in such a Labor Party.

Raymond S. Hoefzes, editor of the Labor Advocate, a Socialist weekly in Reading, president of the Federated Trade Council and organizer of the Socialist Party, followed Mr. Stump. He opposed in the speech by declaring that he wholeheartedly indorsed every statement in the speech delivered by Gitlow, but declared that the Socialist Party has demonstrated in the past that it is a Labor Party. And he asserted there was no necessity in Reading to create confusion by organizing another Labor Party.

Says Time Is Ripe.

In answer Harold R. John, representative of the Workers Party, stated that the Workers Party was in a position to capture the conference. He showed clearly that the conference was composed of a majority of Socialist Party delegates and that the provisional committee that called the conference invited all organizations in the city of Reading, including those that were known to be decidedly Socialist Party. Since the Workers Party had only two delegates, how could one expect them to put something over on the Socialist Party when the Socialist Party was in a position to take full charge of the conference. He charged Mr. Stump with making an effort to sidetrack the issue of a Labor Party by injecting foreign issues into the conference.

An old Socialist, representative of the Thomas Paine Memorial Foundation, spoke in favor of the Labor Party and wanted the conference to do something in that respect.

Moulders' Delegate a Progressive.

M. C. Kaiser, representative of the Moulders' Union, pointed out that the Moulders' International, at its last convention, went on record in favor of the Labor Party and that he was prepared to take steps to organize a Labor Party out of the conference. Robert Weaver, the other delegate of the Workers Party, spoke for the organization of a Labor Party. R. H. Sallman, a veteran in the Socialist movement of Reading, spoke also of the necessity of organizing the Labor Party.

The conference adjourned to reconvene at a later date to consider the question. However, the Labor Party idea has taken root in the minds of many of the delegates present. The leadership and influence over the unions that the Socialist Party has enjoyed in Reading for the last twenty years is now threatened by their vacillating tactics. Unless the Socialist Party in Reading will willingly go along with the Labor Party movement its influence will be destroyed.

Special Magazine Features

The magazine section of The Daily Worker of Feb. 2, will contain many interesting articles.

William F. Dunne, the labor editor of The Daily Worker, has written a most instructive article on "Political Activity in the Trade Unions."

Max Bedacht, editor of Soviet Russia Pictorial, is the author of an article on the Third Party Movement.

One of the most interesting studies of Lenin and Leninism is contributed by Trotsky in an article entitled "The Russian in Lenin."

An analysis of the present economic situation and its political significance is presented by Jay Lovestone.

Jessica Smith, now in Soviet Russia, has written a special article for The Daily Worker on "The Clara Zetkin Factory."

Among the other interesting contributions is one by Victor Serge on Boris Pilniak.

Send in your orders for Saturday's issue to The Daily Worker, 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.

To All Party Branches, Labor Unions and Sympathetic Organizations

A monster Lenin Memorial Meeting is arranged for Monday evening, Feb. 4th, at Madison Square Garden.

To make this demonstration a success we need the cooperation of every class-conscious worker in New York City and vicinity.

We ask you not to arrange any affairs on or before that date.

Lenin Memorial Committee.

Young Workers' Tour Being Made in New England

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON.—For a month ending Feb. 27, Max Salzman, national organizer of the Young Workers League, will be in the New England district No. 1. The tour is being arranged with the financial co-operation of the Finnish District Committee, which is sharing the expenses equally with the national office of the Young Workers League.

One to two days will be spent in each of the cities visited. The first night will be devoted to a mass meeting on "The Youth in Industry," and the second one to a Young Workers League branch meeting for organization work.

The final dates are as follows:

Lowell, Mass., Feb. 5.
Lawrence, Feb. 6.
Haverhill, Feb. 7.
Amesbury, Feb. 7.
Lawrence, Feb. 9
Boston (Jewish branch), Feb. 10.
Roxbury (English), Feb. 11.
Lynn, Feb. 12.
Malden, Feb. 13.
Worcester, Feb. 14.
Revere, Feb. 15.
Boston (English), Feb. 16. General membership meeting of the Y. W. L., Feb. 17, 8 p. m. Proletarian club, Roxbury, 8 p. m.
Revere, Feb. 18
Lynn, Feb. 19.
Norwood, Feb. 20-21.
Quincy, Feb. 22-23.
Brockton, Feb. 24.
Providence, R. I., Feb. 26-27.

The co-operation of all party units is being counted to boost the youth movement. The splendid work accomplished in Minnesota, where in seven months 25 branches of the league were organized, is spurring the local comrades on to renewed activity. The Finnish comrades, especially, are awake to the importance of teaching the young, and preparing them for proletarian leadership.

Borah Puts Denial of Federated Press into Probe's Record

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In view of the fact that the State Department Agent, Lieut. Klieforth, filed with the Borah committee a document purporting to show that The Federated Press has been the object of attempted capture "with some success," by the Communists, Senator Borah has agreed to put into the record the explicit denial of this charge, made to him in a letter dated Jan. 23th, by Carl Haessler, managing editor.

"The Federated Press," says the Haessler letter in explanation, "is now in the fifth year, controlled by its eighty labor member editors on a basis of one man one vote. More of our editors belong to the A.F. of L. than to any other group. Seven of our nine directors are A. F. of L. members, as are the managing editor and the business manager. The eighth member of our board is the secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and the ninth is the editor of the official organ of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

"Apart from donations from American citizens our entire income springs from assessments from member papers and from sales of our news to local unions and individuals."

Haessler offered to appear directly or by representative before the committee.

Start Around the World Flight at Los Angeles, Calif.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The around-the-world flight of the army air service will start from Los Angeles, Calif., instead of from Washington, D. C., or Seattle, Wash., as originally planned, Maj.-Gen. Patrick, chief of the army air service, announced today.

This decision was reached because the Douglas world cruiser airplanes to be used in the flight now are at Clover field, about 15 miles from Los Angeles.

At Bohemian Hall.

Martin Abern, national secretary of the Young Workers League, will speak in English at a mass meeting under the auspices of the Chicago South Slavic branches of the party to be held Sunday, Feb. 3, at 2 p. m., at Bohemian Hall, 18th and May streets. This meeting is a part of the party campaign to increase the party membership and it is expected that many new members will be added to the party as a result of it.

For Recognition of Soviet Russia!

BOSTON FORMING COUNCIL TO FIGHT FOR FOREIGN-BORN

10 Organizations Unite on W. P. Plan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass.—Boston is the first city to get under way the work of organizing a Council for the Protection of Foreign-born Workers to fight the slave labor laws now pending before Congress.

A meeting has been called at Paine Memorial Hall for Sunday, Feb. 10th, to which all labor unions and organizations of foreign-born workers of the city of Boston have been asked to send delegates. The call for this meeting is signed by:

Independent Workers' Circle; Lithuanian-American Citizen's Club; American-Lithuanian Women's Association; Lithuanian Daughters and Sons Society; Ukrainian Educational Society; Russian Dramatic Club; Lithuanian Women's Progressive Alliance; Russian Educational Club of Newton; Workers Party Branches of Boston; Boston City Central Committee Workers Party.

The call for the meeting on Feb. 10th declares, after reviewing legislation now before Congress that "The entire labor movement of this country must rally for a struggle against these laws. Both foreign-born and native workers must unite in a common organization to carry on agitation and arouse a mass protest against this attempt to enslave the whole working class of this country. For this purpose a Council for Protection of Foreign-Born Workers is to carry on a campaign against all legislation directed against foreign-born workers, particularly against the registration, finger-printing, photographing law and the law proposing selective immigration."

SMELL OF LAND FRAUD LATEST ODOR AROUND ATTY. GEN. DAUGHERTY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON. — Charges of corruption against Attorney General Daugherty are coming at him from all sides. He got stuck in the oily mess of teapot oil an the bids to be the most discredited politician seen in Washington since the days of Ballinger.

Senator Heflin of Alabama, the latest accuser, makes the definite indictment that R. B. Creager, National Republican committeeman from Texas, used his political influence with Daugherty to hush a senate investigation of public land frauds.

Creager, Brownsville, Texas, is president of the Alama Land & Sugar company, and is charged with being interested in companies that looted public lands along the Rio Grande. Creager, with Charles F. Ladd, representing the W. E. Stewart Land company; C. H. Jessup of Brownsville, and C. H. Swallow made a special trip to Washington, Feb. 16th to the senate, and called upon Daugherty and William Hays, then postmaster general, to prevent the investigation.

Creager's reply is to cry "lie" over the long distance.

* * *

$100,000 to Hunt Grafters

The senate appropriations committee today voted to report favorably to the senate the House bill, appropriating $100,000 to prosecute oil land cases but attached an amendment making the fund available only if the president submits the names of counsel he has chosen to the senate for confirmation.

As amended, the resolution provides that "any counsel employed by the president under the authority of this resolution shall be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the senate."

The amendment was unanimously agreed to in the committee.

$50,000,000 for Oil Station

Rear Admiral Gregory, appearing before the house naval affairs committee today revealed that the navy department is now working on a construction program providing for the erection of a series of oil storage stations at a cost of $50,000,000.

The senate public lands committee has decided to appoint three medical experts to determine the actual condition of former secretary of the interior Fall, central figure in the naval reserve oil scandal.

Fall Is Nervous

Physicians who have been attending former Secretary of Interior Fall, before the senate investigating committee today, under oath that Fall was suffering from nervousness and that the nervous strain of the committee questioned the physicians fully concerning every detail of Fall's illness.

The physicians again suggested that a sub-committee go to the home of J. W. Zevely, Sinclair attorney, where Fall is staying and examine him there.

While the committee is not anxious to carry out this suggestion, it was understood that some members believed it is advisable to go to see Fall if he is unable to appear within the next few days.

Taking Family to Kusbas.

Life at Kusbas is on a pioneering scale but it is very satisfying, W. H. Kingery, a farm manager for the colony, told an audience at the Workers Lyceum here.

Kingery has great faith in the future of Kusbas. Mines are being extended, timber is being cut and more land is being opened up. He came back to America to fetch his family from Spokane, Wash. They went their way to New York City, whence they will travel to Siberia.

Three Airplanes Crash.

TOKIO, Jan. 30.—Three Japanese navy airplanes collided in mid-air above the Kasumigaura aviation field Tuesday. Two crashed at once, their occupants being killed, but the pilot of the third plane managed to make a safe landing on the bay.

This is believed to be the first time that three heavier than air machines have been in one collision in mid-air.

Beware of Imitation.

From now on Jacob Sienke will leave sword-swallowing to the swordswallowers.

Sienke is in a hospital today suffering from a cut on the right lung. After seeing a vaudeville sword-swallower do his stuff, Sienke tried to imitate him, using a tin scimitar.

Child Slave Commits Suicide

CLIFTON, N. Y. — Because she was forced to work in a cotton mill, 13 year old Anna Ferance committed suicide by taking poison here today. In a note she left her parents she blamed her parents for unpleasant home conditions and forcing her to work.

Another Separatist Slain.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The Palatinate Separatist leader, Herr Gumbinger, was shot and killed today, a dispatch from Speyer, to-day.

Plan Good White Wash for Hitler and Ludendorff

BERLIN. — General Ludendorff, Adolph Hitler, and others implicated in the recent fascist uprising in Bavaria will be brought to trial in Munich on Feb. 18.

If some pretext is not found for avoiding this trial at the last minute, it is almost a certainty that the accused men, who admittedly guilty of treason to the German republic, will be whitewashed and allowed freedom to continue their preparations for a counter-revolutionary dictatorship.

The Bavarian courts, where these culprits will be tried, are notoriously reactionary and their function has come to be simply the legal encouragement of treason from the Whites and the imposing of ruthless sentence upon workers and Socialists.

CORPORATION LAWYER PICKED BY PRESIDENT FOR OIL PROSECUTOR

CHICAGO.—Silas H. Strawn, selected by President Coolidge to help make an inquiry into the leasing of the Teapot Dome oil reserve, is one of the best known attorneys in Chicago. While he is considered a Republican, Strawn was a supporter of President Cleveland and backed some of the Wilson policies.

Strawn is senior member of the firm of Winston, Strawn and Shaw. The law firm acts for the Michigan Central, and Chicago & Alton Railroads, the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, the Booth Fisheries and other large enterprises.

For a time Strawn was president of Montgomery Ward & Co. and at present is chairman of the board of that firm.

Daily Worker to Publish Special Series on Housing

Beginning Monday, Friday, Feb. 1, THE DAILY WORKER will carry a series of articles by Jay Lovestone on the housing crisis.

The Daily Worker has conducted a special investigation of the acute, unbearable housing situation prevailing amongst the poor in New York and other large cities. The revolting conditions prevailing in New York state are typical of the conditions prevailing in every other city and community in the country.

In the light of these facts, articles on: "The Present Real Conditions; High Rents and Low Incomes of the Workers; Big Profits of the Landlords; The Social Effects of Poor Housing; The Tenants' Associations; The Government and the Housing Situation; A Program for Relief.

These articles will be based on the finding of THE DAILY WORKER investigator and on the latest survey made by various tenants' associations, social and government agencies.

Workers Stirred at Great Lenin Memorial Meetings

(Continued from page 1)

Lenin had given the revolutionary workers a new estimate of the necessity for organization and discipline in the revolutionary movement.

Arouses Great Enthusiasm.

He aroused great applause when he said that all those who believed in what Lenin believed, the supremacy of the workers and farmers, the need for the overthrow of capitalism, are untrue to the working class, to themselves and to their convictions if they remain outside of the Communist movement which, in the United States, he said, is the Workers Party of America.

C. E. Ruthenberg outlined the development of the revolutionary movement from theory to action under the inspiration of Nicolai Lenin and the Communist International. He told of the struggles of the workers for freedom, exploitation and oppression, but only with the advent of the Russian revolution, he said, under the leadership of the Communist Party, led in turn by Nicolai Lenin, did the workers come to realize that their first step towards freedom was the conquest of power thru the organization of soviets and the establishment of the dictatorship of the working class as a prelude to the Communist order.

Both Ruthenberg and Foster were given tremendous ovations when they rose to speak and at the conclusion of their speeches. The meeting closed with the singing of the International.

Commenting today on last night's demonstration a representative of the DAILY WORKER, William Z. Foster said: "We looked upon the meeting last night as a test of the sentiment among Chicago workers for Soviet Russia, the Third International and the Workers Party of America. We are more than satisfied; the attendance exceeded all our most optimistic estimates."

C. E. Ruthenberg said: "So many applications for membership were received last night after the meeting that we have not yet been able to get them up and classify them. It was a wonderful meeting and I do not believe that the death of any other man in public life could bring out as many Chicago workers as were at Ashland auditorium last night."

* * *

Big Demonstration in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass.—The Lenin Memorial Meeting, held under the auspices of the Workers Party in Scenic Auditorium brought out an audience which packed the large hall in which the meeting was held.

The Memorial meeting opened with a musical program given by the combined choruses of the Lettish, Russian, Ukrainian and Lithuanian Singing Societies of the Workers Party, made up of more than one hundred voices. Comrade H. M. Wicks delivered the memorial address in which he pictured the great services rendered to the proletarian revolutionary movement by Lenin.

The result of the meeting was new enthusiasm and support for the principles which Lenin gave to the revolutionary movement of the world.

* * *

10 Other Lenin Meetings.

Lenin Memorial Meetings for February 3rd, not previously mentioned, are:

Pittsburgh, Pa., Lyceum Theatre, Jay Lovestone, 2 P. M.

Gary, Ind., Croatian Hall, 23rd and Washington, Robert Minor, 2:30.

Waukegan, Ill., Workers Hall, 517 Helmholtz Ave., Max Bedacht, 2 P. M.

Binghampton, N. Y., Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St., Rebecca Grecht, 7 P. M.

Rochester, N. Y., Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul, Juliet Stuart Poynts, 2 P. M.

* * *

Lenin Memorial in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND.—Ben Gitlow of the Pesihelt will speak at the Lenin Memorial meeting here next Sunday at 2:30 p. m., in the Labor Temple at 2534 Euclid Avenue.

William White is coming from Youngstown, Ohio, to speak and Max Lerner, district organizer of the Workers Party, will be chairman.

PAYROLLITES IN RALLY TO AID THE PAYMASTER

Lewis' Parasites Barely Save Selves

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of the progressives. Desperate efforts were made yesterday by the administration to line up the wavering ones. Delegates were buttonholed and organizers whose meal tickets were at stake could be seen in every corner around the convention hall sweating to convince delegates that they should vote with Lewis. Others could be seen rushing so-called independent voters to the telegraph office to wire for instructions from bosses.

It was reported that trains coming into Indianapolis yesterday carried dozens of henchmen, summoned to come to the rescue of the Lewis Machine.

Farrington Thru In Illinois

The Illinois delegation voted almost solidly against Lewis. It cast 900 votes against the progressive power and only 56 for it. Farrington, Fishwick and Nesbit, president, vice president and secretary respectively, were the only members of the Illinois delegation to vote with the machine.

This is believed to sound the death knell of the Farrington machine at the next convention of the Illinois district.

Alleged progressives in other districts voted solidly with Lewis, John Brophy, the Greenwich Village radical; Thomas Kennedy, ex-socialist; Mooney and Sweeney of West Virginia, all were allies of the reactionaries.

The Nova Scotia delegation cast their entire 59 votes against Lewis. Districts 5 and 11 cast a majority against the administration. District 5 is the bailiwick of the Feeneys, Fagans and O'Learys, who have been making war on the progressives and expelling them from the union.

The use of the "bluesky" locals has been so brazen that delegates here would not be surprised if Lewis should utilize the Sherman dodge expedition to manufacture a few more around the North Pole.

Davis to Speak

The patriotic Welshman, James J. Davis, secretary of labor, is scheduled to speak today to the convention.

A committee, including Enoch Williams, an alleged progressive from Pennsylvania, was appointed by Lewis to escort him from his hotel to the hall. A motion to invite the public to the meeting was defeated carried agaigst a volume of nays.

According to interviews, Davis will congratulate Lewis on revoking the charter of the Nova Scotia miners. He will quote the Nova Scotia miners that they must solve their problems from within and not from without.

This is a covert attack on the progressive elements in the convention, as a majority of the membership is composed of foreign-born workers. There is no we come here for Davis from the rank and file.

The Ku Klux Klan is meeting this week here and boasted that the coal operators have endorsed the efforts of the Klan in quelling strikes and "maintaining peace between capital and labor."

A SIXTEEN PAGE PAPER

If Every Reader Does His Bit

Cut out this coupon and hand it to the salesman when you buy a hat, shoes, clothes, furniture, etc.

I would like to see your advertisement in THE DAILY WORKER.

Customer's name.....

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Will the salesman kindly hand this request to the proprietor or the advertising manager.

THEN

mail the following coupon to

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1640 N. Halsted St.
Chicago, Ill.

I have suggested THE DAILY WORKER as an advertising medium to

Name of firm.....

Address .....

Line of business.....

NEW FILM SHOWS SOVIET RUSSIA AT WORK AND PLAY

Showings Will Begin on March First

The third chapter in the motion picture presentation of the history of Soviet Russia will begin its showings shortly after March first. Fifteen thousand feet of film, taken in Russia and Germany, by Wm. F. Cruss are being edited and titled to make an eight reel picture of intense interest.

The first of these films, "Russia through the Shadows," showed the bloody days of war, revolution, and the worst period of the 1921 famine. The second, "The Fifth Year," showing the beginning of improvement in conditions and gave, in general, an excellent survey of the major happenings during the year 1923. The third picture, just taken, "Russia and Germany," will show the land of the Soviets as it looked in the fall of 1923 to American eyes.

Shows Reconstruction Work.

This film shows the reconstruction program well on the road to success and delivers its message, not thru great parades and pageants, but thru the everyday life of the workers themselves. Not merely the big cities are shown, but also the small villages. Industries of all sorts are depicted, iron smelters, oil wells, shoe factories, cigarette factories, locomotive works, fisheries and many others, all in the process of operation, proving untrue the ridiculous charge that only one "model" plant is being shown.

Nor can the charge that the film presents only "show places, maintained for the benefit of foreign visitors," hold water for the picture shows a great government operated asbestos plant on the borderline of Siberia where it took four hours on a freight car and five hours more by wagon over rough mountain trails to reach.

The promise of regeneration held out by Russia's youth is shown in the self-governing children's communes at work and at play. These children are for the most part, orphans saved from death by American and other friends of Soviet Russia. The Youth Parade on International Youth Day is followed by athletic shows in the huge Red Stadium which is shown with its 200,000 visitors from the provinces.

No Note of Sadness.

There is not a note of sadness in the entire Russian section of the film because that note was not heard by the cameraman in all the many weeks his travels. It is otherwise, however, when the German border is reached.

Here are hungry children, and quietly seeking old people. Here are food kitchens, where the International Workers Relief makes use of the German army kitchens to serve Russian food to starving German unemployed. Here we see the workers' guards, the "Armed Hundred" workers revolt, the Rex Saxon government-menaced by the Red Saxon, steel helmet, the Reichswehr marching in, seizing the Parliamentary buildings and the reign of "law and Order" once more begins.

The film is attractive from all angles, and applications for its showing should be sent to the Committee for International Workers Aid, Friends of Soviet Russia, Room 700, 32 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

One of the most encouraging phases of the drive now being conducted in behalf of the German workers by friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany, is that the locals are getting new timber into their conferences.

Big Drive Gains Momentum.

Cities which have joined in the German drive are: Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Flint, Mich., Grand Rapids, New Haven, New York, Milwaukee, Superior, Spokane, Seattle, San Francisco, and Washington, D. C.

The drive has gained momentum and the national office is receiving letters and remittances at the rate of about 100 daily. During the Russian famine this organization collected $930,000 in cash and about $250,000 worth of clothing and medicine. It is expected that much will be collected for the German workers.

An interesting item is the fact that Local No. 419, Carpenters Union, of Chicago, was the first to make a contribution to this German drive. They sent in $50 to the National Office. In addition to this sum, the treasurer, Richard Karhl, collected $10. Comrade Karhl stated that the local will send more money and that it has already about $25 to be turned over, in addition to this fifty dollars, which was appropriated from the treasury of each meeting a collection is taken for the German workers. As soon as they will have a large enough sum they will send their check.

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Fribco Rank and File Urge Freeing of J. McLachlan

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A resolution asking the release of or a new trial for James McLachlan, in Cape Breton county, Nova Scotia, jailed on the barest of evidence, with the sentence for the alleged libel of the provincial police was introduced, and unanimously adopted by the rank and file federation of workers here and forwarded to the Minister of Justice, Ottawa, Can.

The resolution and accompanying letter is as follows:

Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario, Can.

Honorable Sir: At a regular meeting of our organization, I was instructed to forward the following protest against the conviction and imprisonment and urging the release of a fellow-worker, namely, Brother James B. McLachlan.

We hope you will give this your careful consideration and release said James B. McLachlan.

WHEREAS: James B. McLachlan, late secretary of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America, was convicted in October, 1922, at Halifax, N. S., on the charge of publishing seditious libel concerning the provincial police of Nova Scotia, and has been in custody in the Halifax county jail since that time, and

WHEREAS: The said McLachlan never having been other than an honest and incorruptible man, striving to better the lot of his fellow-workers and has, at all times, been a law abiding citizen, and

WHEREAS: The said McLachlan having been tried in Halifax, where strong prejudice against him has been fostered for years, in spite of the fact that there was no publication of the purported seditious libel in Halifax, and

WHEREAS: We, as organized workingmen have that time discredited and obsolete law of sedition has been invoked in this case simply because McLachlan's activities on behalf of his fellow-workers for which he incurred the enmity of the powerful British Empire Steel corporation,

We therefore request that you either order his release or direct a new trial for him to take place in Cape Breton county where his honesty and integrity is known and an impartial verdict can be given by unprejudiced fellow citizens. Believing that either of the above courses is the only way in which justice can be given to our fellow-worker McLachlan, we therefore appeal to you, requesting consideration of this claim on the assumption that you are interested in trying to get at the unrest that the injustice of this case has and will continue to produce, unless rectified by you and your office. Awaiting your reply with interest, we remain,

Very respectfully,
E. B. SPENCER, Fin. Sec.

Mussolini Stages Campaign Like Our Movie Directors

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME.—Benito Mussolini has started his election campaign with all the flourish of a moving picture director.

With rockets flying and Roman candles flaring 8,000 Black Shirts carried military banners thru Venetian Square.

"For our fatherland, for Fascism, I swear by the blood of our martyrs that we are ready to kill or to die," shouted the chief in his speech to the electors whose support he is asking for the first time since he trampled his way to power.

Mussolini is calling for a new parliament and vowed his scorn of the politicians in the Chamber of Deputies who have been rubber stamping the decrees of Fascism. He declared that parliament would have granted him an extension of his extraordinary powers but that he hated the old parliament so "swept out that nest of drones."

The dictator assured his audience that the British Labor government could not last and told them, with accent of the most devout patriotism, that he wanted to meet the head of the Italian government for the good of his country and not for his own sake.

Street Carman Is Aroused by Attack on Soviet Russia

Enclosing the front page of The Union Leader, published by the officials of the Chicago local of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, carrying the American Federation of Labor denunciation of Soviet Russia written by the renegade socialist Chester M. Wright, an indignant member of the union writes the "Daily Worker" as follows:)—Ed. Note.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 24, 1924.

Dear Comrades: Kindly read the page which I have enclosed and please answer the dirty cuss. I don't want to give my name as it may mean my job. You know as well as I what these kidd of skunks would do if they knew who sent it to you. I told the mail man to never deliver another to my door. The mail man is just another one of us so I can trust him 100%.

Yours for a workers' government,
A Street Railway Employee.

Bok Secretary Silent.

WASHINGTON.—For the second time Miss Esther Lape, in charge of the policy committee and Bok peace plan award, balked at the senate investigation of propaganda charge by refusing to answer questions and forced adjournment of the committee.

MELLON'S PLAN AIDS PROFITEERS TO SKIN PUBLIC

Huge Profits Total at Least 17 Billions

By LELAND. OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

(First article of a series)

Millionaire war profiteers will skin out of paying their share of the cost of the war if Mellon's scheme for reducing the taxes of the rich is put over. Huge profits totaling at least $17,000,000,000 have been held undisturbed. Levelling this profit moment when surtaxes would be reduced. If Mellon gets away with his little game just watch these stored up profits pour out in extra dividends.

Corporate income between 1918 and 1920, according to a careful study of income tax figures by the National Bureau of Economic Research's, amounted to the extraordinary total of $55,922,000,000. The major part of this war profits resulting from the exorbitant prices which boosted the cost of the war. After deducting all taxes and all deficits there remained for the absentee owners $39,938,000,000.

If the wealthy owners of industry had chosen to distribute the entire $39,938,000,000 as it poured into the corporate treasuries a larger share of the excessive profits would have been taken by the government in surtaxes. Thus the financiers whose profiteering did so much to boost the cost of the war to unheard of heights would have borne somewhere near their share of the burden. But like good slackers they preferred to draw out in cash only a little over half of the total, approximately $22,000,000,000, leaving $17,000,000,000 surplus profits safe from the people's tax gatherers.

The huge surplus profits stored away by certain leading corporations between 1914 and 1922 are shown in the following table:

	Undivided profits.
Amer. Car & Foundry	$29,379,424
Amer. Can	26,055,876
Amer. Locomotive	26,150,995
Amer. Tel. and Tel.	77,081,609
Amer. Woolen	24,634,762
Bethlehem Steel	97,831,108
Corn Products Ref.	40,588,950
Dupont Powder	74,182,824
General Electric	47,192,585
International Harvester	29,972,784
Pittsburgh Coal	21,061,980
Standard Oil of Indiana	159,108,753
United Fruit	81,277,618
U. S. Steel	442,756,820
Westinghouse	62,612,130

If Wouldn't you like to be a security owner when Mellon's surtax reduction gives the signal for the dividing up of these profits?

If you could examine the stockholders' books of these corporations you would probably locate a lot of the supporters of Mellon's bill in Congress. Of course a part of these totals has been reinvested in the plants, equipment and has served as the basis for stock dividends which were issued after the supreme court had ruled them free from income tax. But the biggest part can still be located in hard cash or in negotiable securities.

To most of us the $30,000,000,000 in dividends already taken would seem a pretty fair haul. In fact the mere figure that the other $17,000,000,000 could fairly be considered as belonging to the people who paid the high prices and accepted the low wages which made such swollen profits possible. That's the idea behind the proposal of the People's Reconstruction league for a progressive tax to be levied on these undistributed profits. Such a tax would help to pay off the national war debt rapidly and would do more to lighten the real tax burden than Mellon's whole program.

Release Him? Sure! He Was Cog in the Wilson War Machine

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Benedict Crowell of Cleveland, Assistant Secretary of War in the Wilson Cabinet, charged with conspiracy to defraud in awarding of army canton ment contracts, was released from prosecution today in the district of Columbia criminal court.

In a lengthy opinion, Justice Hoehling held that "the indictment drawn is not such as that the defendant could advisedly plead thereto in the sense of knowing just what he is called upon to answer."

Get unity thru the Labor Party!

Your Union Meets

(Time, Place and Business of Local Unions)

NOTICE—Secretaries of local unions are requested to send in notices of their meetings, so that they may be published in this column. Secretaries are also requested to notify this office promptly of any change in the time or place of meeting. Notices will be published three times a month, each additional time 15c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

Monthly meetings—$1.50 a year one line a month, each additional line 15c an issue.

Notices published two times a month, each additional line 15c an issue.

Weekly meetings—$7.50 a year one line a week, each additional line 10c an issue.

FIFTH AND LAST INSTALLMENT.

Union of Local and Trade Unions.
No. Secretaries, 1125 S. Ashland Blvd.
No. Secretaries, 1125 S. Ashland Blvd.
No. Secretaries, 3646 Ogden Ave.
No. Secretaries, 3646 Ogden Ave.
No. Secretaries, Garden and Racine.
No. Secretaries, 1125 S. Ashland Blvd.
Ladies' Garment Wkrs., 328 W. Van Buren.

Meeting Place, Date of Meeting, Hr.
Dis. Council, 1440 W. Adams
Painters, Dist. 14, Painters' Hall
Carpenters, 1440 W. Adams

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

The Daily Worker for a month free to the first member of any local union sending in change of date or place of meeting of locals listed here.

Please watch for your local and if not listed let us know, giving time and place of meeting so we can keep this daily announcement complete and up to date.

On Tuesday of every week we expect to print display announcements of local unions. Rates will be $1 an inch, 50c for half an inch card. Take this matter up in your next meeting. Your local should have a weekly display card as well as the running announcement under date of meeting.

DOCTORS DUPED BY GIRL WHO IS BLIND AND DEAF

Call Her Victim of Self-Deception

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 30.—Willett-ta Huggins, 19-year-old blind and deaf girl who by great luck found the scientific method what she claimed to be able to see thru her sense of smell and hear thru touch, is a victim of a vicious hysterical self-deception, Prof. Joseph Jastrow, the distinguished psychologist of the University of Wisconsin, said here today.

Without examining Miss Huggins since the experiment ended, that she is able to hear and see in the normal manner, he ventured that she has always been able to see and hear to that extent.

Leading scientists from all over the United States who have been "taken in" by the tests which seemed to show that Miss Huggins possessed occult powers of hearing and seeing thru other than the normal sense organs were victims of the "will to believe," Prof. Jastrow states.

He has made a detailed analysis of Willetta's family and antecedents and states that there would be great reason to suspect that the hysterical phenomena as the girl presents from this study, apart from the sensationalism which attends tests were supposed to have shown. Miss Huggins deceived herself because she did not believe that the limits of her sense of hearing were functioning, he said.

FARMERS DESPERATE, SAY G.O.P.'S ADVISERS; RIGHT! SAYS MANLEY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Reps. following visit with President Coolidge in regard to creating reimbursements for the Coolidge administration.

Reps. Lang and Hersey, with depositors of $1,500,000, failed to open their doors yesterday. The First National Bank of Huron, S. D., the largest of those closing their doors, the Silver City National Bank, the American National Bank and the Silver City Savings Bank, all of Silver City, N. M., and the First National Bank of Tyrone, N. M., and the First National Bank of Lordsburg, N. M., make up one day's list that adds heavily to the worries of President Coolidge.

Farmers and small business men of the districts affected by the failures are said to be making demands upon the administration that cannot be met and the Coolidge political advisers are desperate. Farmers' organizations are flooding the White House, the federal reserve bank headquarters as well as congressmen and senators with telegraphed resolutions of protest that beat the record of any one veteran politician stated to the DAILY WORKER correspondent, that "the old Populist days are here again."

When shown the above Washington dispatch, Joseph Manley, secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor party laughed and said:

"Our office is also flooded with telegrams and letters advising us of the deplorable plight of the farmers in the stricken territories. The farmers are indeed desperate, and many of them are actually hungry. In many sections the drop in the price of wheat and other farm products has forced them to dump their produce at less than it cost to raise and market it. Bankruptcy is today of farmers as well as banks, not unusual but the normal condition of affairs in the agricultural sections. Harding's promise of normalcy has been more than fulfilled under Coolidge." "No ordinary measures will meet this condition," said Manley.

"Organization for joint action with the workers in the industrial centers is the only salvation for the farmers," continued Manley, "and if the farmers continue to organize at the present rate of speed, following the May 30th convention called by St. Paul, the farmers will be heard from in the presidential campaign as well as in the agricultural states.

St. Louis School Board Is Fought; Hostile to Labor

(By The Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS.—The many sins of the St. Louis school board were laid bare by Maurice Cassidy, secretary, St. Louis Building Trades council, in addressing a conference here on Apprenticeship and Training. The conference preceded the convention of the Vocational Education Association. Cassidy's words were on the proposal to introduce vocational training in the city schools. Manual training is now taught in the high schools.

"The plan for preparing for apprenticeships in building trades or any other trade by school courses is excellent, but our school board first must be divorced from antagonism to union labor," was Cassidy's conclusion.

The St. Louis board of education is hostile to organized labor. The board has a rule practically prohibiting the employment of a teacher who is a member of a labor union. Some years ago it broke up the local organization of the American Federation of Teachers. In one case, however, the board had to make an exception to its anti-union rule by employing a member of the typographical union to teach type setting.

The board's inability to labor unions explains the failure here to teach the trades in the public schools, Cassidy said. "We tradesmen generally are unable to send our children thru high schools and colleges," Cassidy continued. "In many instances we have to put them to work after they finish grammar school to help us fight the high cost of living."

Cassidy asserted that the present scarcity of apprentices was due to inadequate wages paid by employers to beginners in trades and advocated improved apprentice pay as a remedy.

Amalgamated Fights Contractors.

NEW YORK.—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have decided to take action against New York clothing manufacturing firms which have been sending out work to non-union contractors in violation of agreements with the union. In connection with this warning to the factory owners, union officials are instructed to be in readines for eventualities.

DOCTORS DUPED BY GIRL WHO IS BLIND AND DEAF

Call Her Victim of Self-Deception

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 30.—Willetta Huggins, 19-year-old blind and deaf girl who by great luck found the scientific method what she claimed to be able to see thru her sense of smell and hear thru touch, is a victim of a vicious hysterical self-deception, Prof. Joseph Jastrow, the distinguished psychologist of the University of Wisconsin, said here today.

Without examining Miss Huggins since the experiment ended, that she is able to hear and see in the normal manner, he ventured that she has always been able to see and hear to that extent.

Leading scientists from all over the United States who have been "taken in" by the tests which seemed to show that Miss Huggins possessed occult powers of hearing and seeing thru other than the normal sense organs were victims of the "will to believe," Prof. Jastrow states.

He has made a detailed analysis of Willetta's family and antecedents and states that there would be great reason to suspect that the hysterical phenomena as the girl presents from this study, apart from the sensationalism which attends tests were supposed to have shown. Miss Huggins deceived herself because she did not believe that the limits of her sense of hearing were functioning, he said.

COMMUNIST CHILDREN'S COLUMN

THE NEW RELATIONS BETWEEN ADULTS AND CHILDREN

Article VIII.

It is sad but true that today the attitude of the proletarian parents—even communist parents—to the children of adults generally to the youth generally) is still purely bourgeois and based on "paternal power." If the children revolt, the parents do not hesitate to use their physical and economic superiority. Just as the worker punishes his comrade-in-reasons, upon his exploiter, so do the children of the proletarians and the bourgeoisie alike depend upon their parents. This economic dependence arouses the master instincts of the parents and forces the child to submit to a form of slavery.

The attitude of the labor organizations, especially of the trade unions is the progressive one—towards the children, youths, and even the younger members of the organizations, proves how deeply the bourgeois conception of the "right of the stronger" is still rooted among the working class. "What does the kid know?" and "Shut up" are such expressions heard in meetings!

But still worse than this is the lack of attention and the lack of comprehension which exists in all the problems of the revolutionary development of the child. Children are universally "loved and pampered, that is true—as long as they do not disturb the adults.

There are even communists parents who keep their children from attending the Junior Groups, or who do not encourage them to attend. We do not want children to be forced to come to our meetings, but communists, at least, should encourage their children to join us. We shall be even more modest: children should not be prevented from coming.

It is perfectly true that many features of the Junior Groups are not agreeable to the parents, especially those who have the bourgeois ideology. The children who come to us gain in self confidence, in in dependent initiative, and in the development of their critical faculties. That observation becomes more keen and espies the weaknesses and inconsistencies of their parents and, naturally, their parents do not relish this. Being themselves the slaves of machines during the day, they prefer to play the role of small gods at home in their petty bourgeois egoism, in their desire for peace and comfort, they do not see the great progress the child is making. They do not see its awakening class consciousness, its new set keen sense of the injustice of the present social system. They do not see that the child is daily approaching them closer, and closer, mentally, that it listens to their conversations with more understanding, and that it shares all their experiences in life. They see only what is unflattering to them, and understand only that they themselves are made uncomfortable. Instead of establishing a bond between themselves and the child, they resent its going to meetings of the groups where it is learning these things that are so humiliating to them. They are annoyed because it gets into trouble with its teacher in the school. Their vanity is hurt—and no pain is more severe than hurt vanity—by the pitiless criticism of the child. There are many conflicts in the life of the parents, especially if their communism is not yet deeply rooted—has not yet become a motive force.

Thus the new relations between adults and children is developing in the Junior Groups and will finally find its way into the homes of the proletarians. There is no economic dependence between the leaders (teachers) of the Junior Groups and the children themselves. The only form of coercion to bring the children into the groups. Inside of the groups there is completely free community. The adult who gathers and works with the children depends upon the confidence and trust of the children. His superiority consists only that of a more experienced elder. It is his principal task to arouse as much independent initiative as possible in the children. Their conflicts in the school, their agitation and recruiting work among their playmates and school fellows strengthens their self confidence and their critical powers.

Children naturally expect and depend upon the support of the adults. The bourgeois educational system utilizes this inclination to make the children conform to rules and regulations which assure the comfort and peace of the adults. Communist education teaches the child to overcome this inclination and to accustom himself to independence.

(Note—Watch for Article No. 9, "The Juniors Groups and the Bourgeois School.")

"Buy the Starving German Children" Workers League Section—Young Workers League.

The Junior Section of the Young Workers League, with its units in 20 cities and its 2,000 members, is conducting an active campaign for their starving young comrades in Germany. The children of each group will elect a committee of the children which will draw up a plan for a money collection campaign. Some of the suggestions which the children offer are: collecting money at all meetings, getting the children busy making home made collection boxes, arranging evenings for the parents with children as speakers, and with revolutionary entertainments furnished by the children, etc.

Each committee of the Junior Groups will elect a young comrade as a representative to the Friends of Soviet Russia (Friends of Workers' Germany) whose duties are will give regular reports there on the work of the children in this activity.

Say Dawes Getting "Satisfactory Start" in German Probe

BERLIN.—Committee of experts number one, headed by General Charles G. Dawes, made what officials described as a "satisfactory start" in its investigation of Germany's finances at a two hour session here today.

Stabilization of currency, establishment of an independent gold bank and investigation of Germany's budget including railways, taxes, etc., were discussed and was said to constitute the chief problems ahead.

GREEK FASCISTI IN OPEN WAR ON LABOR UNIONS

Soldiers and Sailors Are Used as Scabs

(By The Federated Press)

ATHENS.—The workers of Greece are experiencing what a government by the military aligned with the industrialists means. Since September, 1922, a military fascist clique has been in charge of the political affairs of the nation. One of its first acts was to support the attacks of the industrial barons upon the workers' wages.

By their united strength and a rare show of solidarity the workers were able nevertheless to bring about a series of wage increases, although these were by no means commensurate with the increase in the cost of living. No sooner did the Greek drachma begin to improve a bit again, than the whole energy of the bosses, aided by the government, was thrown into cutting the wages. In the tobacco industry alone, which employs 30,000 men and women, wages were cut almost one-half recently.

The miners' wages, too, were to be cut greatly. The miners decided to go on strike. The trade union federation called a general strike in their support. Some 70,000 men responded and held out for over a week.

The government intervened. Sailors and soldiers were used as scabs. The strikers were called up for military service. Meetings were prohibited. Many strikes were arrested. Even machine guns and cannon were brought into play. Finally the trade unions were simply dissolved by the government and their funds confiscated.

By methods such as these the strike was finally broken and for the moment the labor movement is smashed to pieces.

Eight-Hour Day Strictly Adhered to in Soviet Russia

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

MOSCOW.—Interesting comparisons are being drawn here between the effects of the industrial crisis in Russia and in capitalistic countries. Statistics covering the latter half of the fiscal year April-October show that if industrial crises in Russia, show that the average real wage of factory workers during these months of crisis went up thruout Russia.

Wages of factory workers in Moscow, in October were 10% higher than in July, and in Petrograd 12%. Production increased during this period and the actual number of workingmen employed also increased. In capitalistic countries, industrial crisis carry with them wholesale dismissal of workingmen, lowering of wages, lengthening of the working hour and decrease in production.

The policy of the government does not permit the employers to big industry to dismiss workers during hard times. The factories are run at a loss during crisis, on government credit, and endeavors are made to increase production in order to absorb the unemployed. Wages are kept at the same general level and sometimes increased and the eight-hour day in industry which is fixed by government law, is strictly adhered to.

Elevator Wages Go Up.

NEW YORK.—The higher the scale, as a sticker that does not apply to elevator workers in New York city. According to an agreement just concluded, the wages of elevator operators will rise with the elevators. That is the height of buildings will be a decisive factor in fixing the size of the pay envelops.

Passengers Unionize Streetcars.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Passengers on the Danville city streetcars want nothing but union label rides. If the streetcar man doesn't wear a union button the passenger refuses to ride on that car. He gets off after giving the motorman operator an energetic lecture on unionism.

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THE FREEMAN GREETS THE DAILY WORKER

From The Freeman, January 30, 1924.

Almost simultaneously the American Socialist and Communist brethren have launched fresh journalistic ventures. The Socialists have produced the New Leader, successor to the Leader and Call; and the Communists, under more daring inspiration, have started in Chicago the DAILY WORKER, the first Communist Daily in English. We are glad to welcome these two new organs of information and interpretation of the rival Marxian sects. Each sect includes in its leadership men of broad sympathies and of respectable intellectual attainments, and the they represent only a small majority of American opinion they have a distinct contribution to make to the cause of political and economic intelligence. Both papers are well edited, and the DAILY WORKER has an unusually attractive make-up and displays some brilliant cartoons.

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Capellini's Camouflage Is Removed

Rinaldo Capellini, progressive for election purposes, elected in opposition to the Lewis machine District 1 of the United Mine Workers thru support of the radical element, has fallen upon evil days.

So anxious was he to prove his loyalty to the machine that in the open convention he announced he was sorry he had not poisoned certain members of the Progressive Miners' International Committee who had broken bread with him.

What Capellini accomplished by this display of murderous venom was to acquaint the delegates from his own local and his district with the real character of the man they had elected.

On the roll-call on the resolution to change the constitution and deprive officials of appointive power and on the result of which the life of the Lewis machine depended, Capellini voted with the administration, but he could not carry his own local; Alex Campbell voted against the machine.

So did the delegates from the Pittston locals, formerly considered Capellini's stronghold.

This exposure of Capellini before the membership of his own district is a victory.

The Lewis Maching, like almost every other machine in the labor movement, including the Gompers machine, has retained power by bribing, buying and coercing men whom the membership has come to look upon as progressives, by covering its own corruption and inefficiency with a thin veneer of radicalism furnished by traitors to the rank and file. Former members of the socialist party now hold high places in the Lewis administration, their early insurgency completely forgotten.

New blood must flow into the veins of the machine constantly. It keeps a watchful eye on young and able organizers and speakers. It takes them up and gives them good jobs. They become professional office-holders. They look with contempt on their radical former associates.

Without this constant influx of new blood the machine could not live and it is gratifying to know that very early in his career as a cheer-leader for the administration forces, Rinaldo Capellini, president of one of the largest districts of the United Mine Workers, has, by being forced out into the open by the militants, removed all doubt as to where he stands—against the rank and file who trusted him and for the machine that no one trusts—not even its supporters.

The Philippine Crisis

The movement for Philippine independence from American imperialist oppression is making rapid headway. There are several bills in the House and in the Senate proposing various degrees of national freedom for the Filipino people.

There is only one reason for the marked advance that the Filipinos are making towards national freedom. The Filipinos have fought and fought determinedly and valiantly against their enemies. The Filipinos have gone thru two insurrections; one against Spanish oppression and the other against our own imperialist brigands. The only reason that Congress is now considering the question of Filipino freedom is that the Filipinos have struck terror into the hearts of their American oppressors. General Wood is reported to be letting up in his high-handed tyranny because of the resistance of the Filipinos.

It is interesting to note that a tremendous sentiment for Philippine freedom exists in America. The strongest and most ardent advocates of Philippine freedom are, of course, to be found in the ranks of the most militant and revolutionary workers in the United States. The Workers Party has repeatedly pointed out that it is in the interests of the American working class itself that the Filipino people be freed from exploitation by our bankers and industrialists. It is significant that the Federated Labor Unions of the Philippines have been quick to acknowledge the help of the American Communists in the struggle to win freedom for the Filipino nation.

The struggle of the Filipino people for national freedom is only part of the struggle of the oppressed masses of the world against the plunder and tyranny of the capitalist imperialists. The Communist support tendered to the struggling Filipinos is support given to one section of the world front of the workingmen of all countries fighting against their common imperialist enemies.

Beware of Some Friends

The brows of our strikebreaking administration leaders are surely furrowed with care. Disillusionment, unrest, exposure, internecine party strife, and growing discontent amongst the farmers of the northwest especially are but a few of the causes of alarm in the camp of the reactionary Republicans.

Anxiety for the welfare of the farmers has become the bedfellow of even the calm Calvin Coolidge, who a few months ago, told the farmers to go shuffling for themselves. At first one is likely to feel surprised at these paternal efforts to bring succor to the farmers. But a second thought on the Coolidge program of Farm relief dispells all doubts as to what Coolidge and his clique are really after.

A so-called farm relief conference is to be convoked by the Administration. At this conference representatives of the big banks and the biggest business and transportation interests will get together to talk about the farm crisis. Sundry meaningless proposals will be made and palmed off as genuine farm relief measures.

What the burden of the song of these "friends" of the farmers will be is plainly evident from some of their measures that have already been given wide advertisement. A proposal is to be made to refund the loans made the farmers. This, of course, will help the farm bankers but not the farmers.

Another panacea to be offered at this conference of the farmers' "friends" is the establishment of a syndicate of banks in the big cities of the middle west. These banks will work in close touch with the War Finance Corporation of the government and will be directed by the latter. Already several prominent middle western bankers have established such an agency in Sioux Falls. This measure also merely aims to help the bankers who have been hard hit by the agricultural collapse and does not do anything at all for the suffering farmers.

Should the Administration put into effect the above proposals, the farmers, more than ever before, would be at the mercy of the bankers. More than ever before, the overlords of Wall street would have a strangle hold on agricultural finance. These measures only aim to tighten the grip of the big eastern financiers and industrialists on the western agricultural areas.

They spell only more ruin and more troubles for the farmers.

Labor Banking and Labor

Many ardent advocates of labor banking have greeted with joy the spread of the trade union banking movement as a sign of the advent of a new era of labor solidarity.

We are sorry. But we cannot see how close and sinister contact on the part of the respectable labor bureaucrats with the biggest banking interests in Wall Street tends to promote labor solidarity. These wishes may be grand. Yet they militate against the facts and the truth.

Our labor movement has been cursed with numerous jurisdictional disputes—quarrels which are the very life blood and essence of "graft" unionism. Labor banking, tho still very young, has already shown that it is fraught with many serious dangers to the solidarity of the working class. For one thing, it tends to increase the number and variety of the scourge of jurisdictional disputes that is now gnawing at the very heart of our labor movement. Only a few weeks ago, the New York Central Labor Council, which has just gone into the business of labor banking itself, drew up a resolution denouncing the establishment in New York of one of these co-operative banks by Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The Railway Workers Union was attacked as a dual organization. It was condemned for its interference with the labor banking business undertaken by the local Central Labor Council.

Here we have another fine jurisdictional mess on our hands. The working class has everything to lose and nothing to gain from such competitive activities. We cannot see how even the most overworked imagination can lead one to believe that competition between labor officials for the back door confidences of Wall Street can in any way promote solidarity amongst working men.

Mockery of Militarism

Our military and naval experts now tell us that the recent maneuvers have established beyond a doubt, that the Panama Canal always considered one of the greatest military assets of the country, lies at the mercy of any first class military power.

If the Canal is so poorly defended, why was it is necessary to go thru all these maneuvers to establish its poor military condition?

The answer is easy. Our military and naval experts knew the exact defense value of the Canal before these maneuvers. The joint army and navy maneuvers were simply used to strengthen the growing militarist demands made upon the country by the war hounds and naval watch dogs.

We are told that the country needs more 16-inch guns, a greater air fleet, more submarines and destroyers, more military railroads and it took the combined wisdom of four hundred officers of the army and navy to make these recommendations. There is nothing startling about that. It was a foregone conclusion before these maneuvers began that the Canal defences would be found inadequate and that the country would be urged to increase its armaments.

The Negro Petty Bourgeoisie

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

Negro political leaders are not unaware of the fact that the economic foundation of their power is the ability to exploit the Negro masses. Hence the constant efforts to create Negro business enterprises, Negro banks, Negro stores, Negro factories, Negro real estate companies, etc. Hence the constant appeals to race pride, to race solidarity, to race loyalty, to race hatred. Hence the constant efforts to create a Negro "capitalist class" which will be able to exploit the Negro masses.